19 August 2014 **ASX Code: WCN**

Four Significant Nickel Anomalies Identified at Merolia Project

Highlights

- **Four significant Nickel anomalies recognised by current geochemical sampling**
    - **McKenna Nickel anomalies adjacent to ultramafic intrusion**
    - **Rotorua Nickel anomalies on interpreted basal ultramafic contacts**
- **Majority of Rotorua Ultramafic Complex hidden under shallow cover**
    - **RAB drilling program being prepared**

White Cliff Minerals Limited ("**White Cliff**" or "the **Company**") is pleased to announce that analysis of the additional soil geochemistry carried out over the Merolia project has extended the high tenor nickel in soil anomalies identified at the McKenna and Rotorua prospects in the Laverton region of Western Australia.

Four major and several minor anomalies have been identified at the McKenna and Rotorua prospects. Infill and extensional soil geochemical sampling was conducted on 100m spaced samples and 200m spaced lines.

The major nickel anomalies at the McKenna prospect have nickel values up to 1426ppm Nickel and 79ppm Copper. The first McKenna anomaly (McKenna One) is interpreted to occur on the basal contact of the mafic-ultramafic Diorite Hill intrusion and the adjacent ultramafic unit. Using a 250ppm Nickel contour the anomaly extends 1000 metres along strike and is around 500 metres wide (Figure 1).

The second McKenna anomaly (McKenna Two) occurs one kilometre west of McKenna One and extends 1000 metres along strike and is around 250 metres wide. The anomaly has nickel values up to 1125ppm and copper values up 52ppm. McKenna Two also reappears further north on the other side of a drainage system which has eroded the soil and removed any surface expression of the nickel anomaly in between (Figure 1).

The two Rotorua nickel anomalies have nickel values up to 743ppm Nickel and 68ppm Copper. The Rotorua North Nickel anomaly extends 1000 metres along strike and is 350 metres wide. The anomaly occurs within a wedge of ultramafic rocks folded around the nose of a felsic intrusion (Figure 3).

The Rotorua South nickel anomaly extends over 800 metres along strike, is about 270 metres wide and occurs along the interpreted basal contact of a wedge of ultramafic rocks adjacent to a felsic intrusion (Figure 3)

Detailed analysis of the sampling results has also revealed that a large proportion of the ultramafic rocks within the survey area have virtually no geochemical response (Figure 3). Several test pits excavated across this area indicate that transported Aeolian sands have filled in a shallow depression and covered a large proportion of the ultramafic stratigraphy. The transported cover has limited the effectiveness of the sampling method. The Company intends to test this area using low cost reverse air blast (RAB) or vacuum drilling to penetrate the cover.

Managing Director, Todd Hibberd commented that, "The identification of these nickel anomalies continues to improve the prospectivity of the Merolia project. The size and strength of the nickel anomalies is highly encouraging and warrants follow up drilling."

"The geochemical surveys will be followed by low cost RAB drilling and geophysical surveys that are expected to generate multiple defined EM conductors that will be drilled in the latter part of 2014."

"We are highly encouraged by the initial results generated from the geochemical program at the Merolia project. The prospective parts of the Merolia project extend over 80 kilometres and are along strike from the Rosie and Camelwood nickel sulphide discoveries to the north and the Mulga Tank nickel discovery to the south providing confidence that further strong results will be delivered as exploration progresses" he added.

McKenna Prospect

Following the identification of the McKenna **Nickel-Chrome-Bismuth-Copper** anomaly (ASX Release 29th April 2014) a combination of 378 infill and extension soil samples were collected and analysed by Portable XRF.
The McKenna One Nickel Anomaly is interpreted to occur on the basal contact of a layered mafic-ultramafic intrusion called the Diorite Hill Complex and the adjacent ultramafic unit (Figure 1 & 2). Further analysis of all geochemical data also identified the McKenna Two (and McKenna Two+) nickel anomaly that appears to be bisected by recent east-west drainage affecting the continuity of the anomalies. The length of the McKenna anomalies is interpreted to be >2,000m with nickel values up 1125ppm and copper values up to 52ppm.

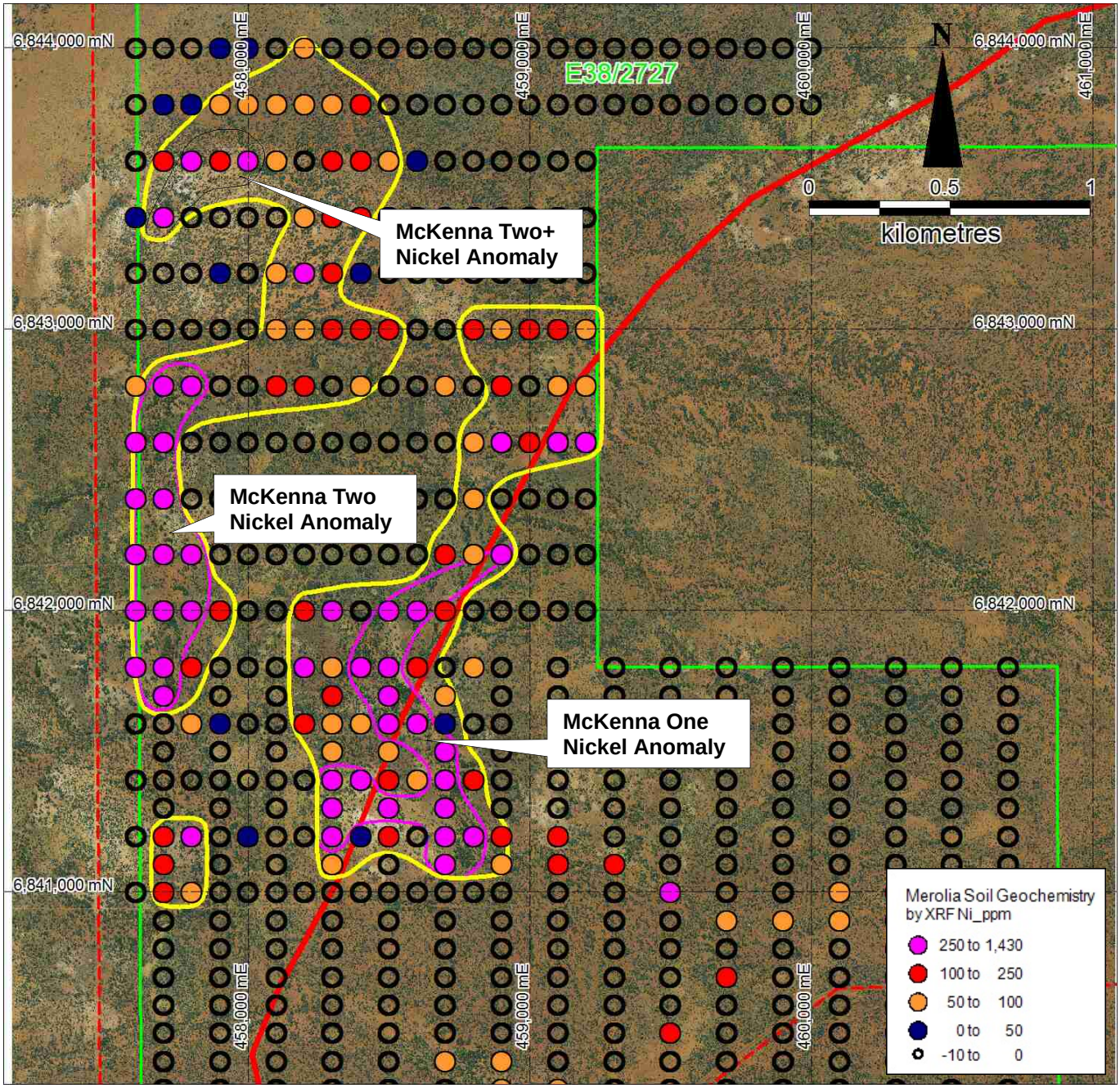

Figure 1 McKenna One and McKenna Two high tenor Nickel anomalies. Most anomalism outside the main zones can be attributed to mechanical dispersion using recent drainage. (Diorite Hill Ultramafic Complex basal contact is red. Pink contour is >250ppm Ni, Yellow contour is >50ppm Ni).

Table 1 Significant soil geochemistry results from the McKenna prospect (including recent infill sampling)

Sample ID	Anomaly	Easting*	Northing*	Nickel (ppm)	Chrome (ppm)	Bismuth (ppm)	Copper (ppm)
MES1434	McKenna 1	458200	6841800	**1426**	1180	41	**79**
MES253	McKenna 1	458300	6841300	**982**	2048	25	45
MES1435	McKenna 1	458400	6841800	692	1280	-5	36
MES245	McKenna 1	458500	6841600	690	895	-5	36
MES242	McKenna 1	458500	6841300	579	1498	23	46
MES247	McKenna 1	458500	6841800	547	1858	33	39
MES1468	McKenna 2	457700	6842200	**1125**	1388	38	52
MES1500	McKenna 2	457600	6842400	**1023**	1286	31	43
MES1499	McKenna 2	457700	6842400	**997**	987	-5	42
MES1513	McKenna 2	457600	6842600	**854**	1379	26	38
MES322	McKenna 2	457700	6841700	607	1028	33	50
MES323	McKenna 2	457700	6841800	605	1191	27	52
MES1467	McKenna 2	457600	6842200	555	1701	41	30
MES1582	McKenna 2+	457700	6843400	**815**	856	22	32

*Coordinate grid is Geodetic Datum Australia 1994, Zone 51.

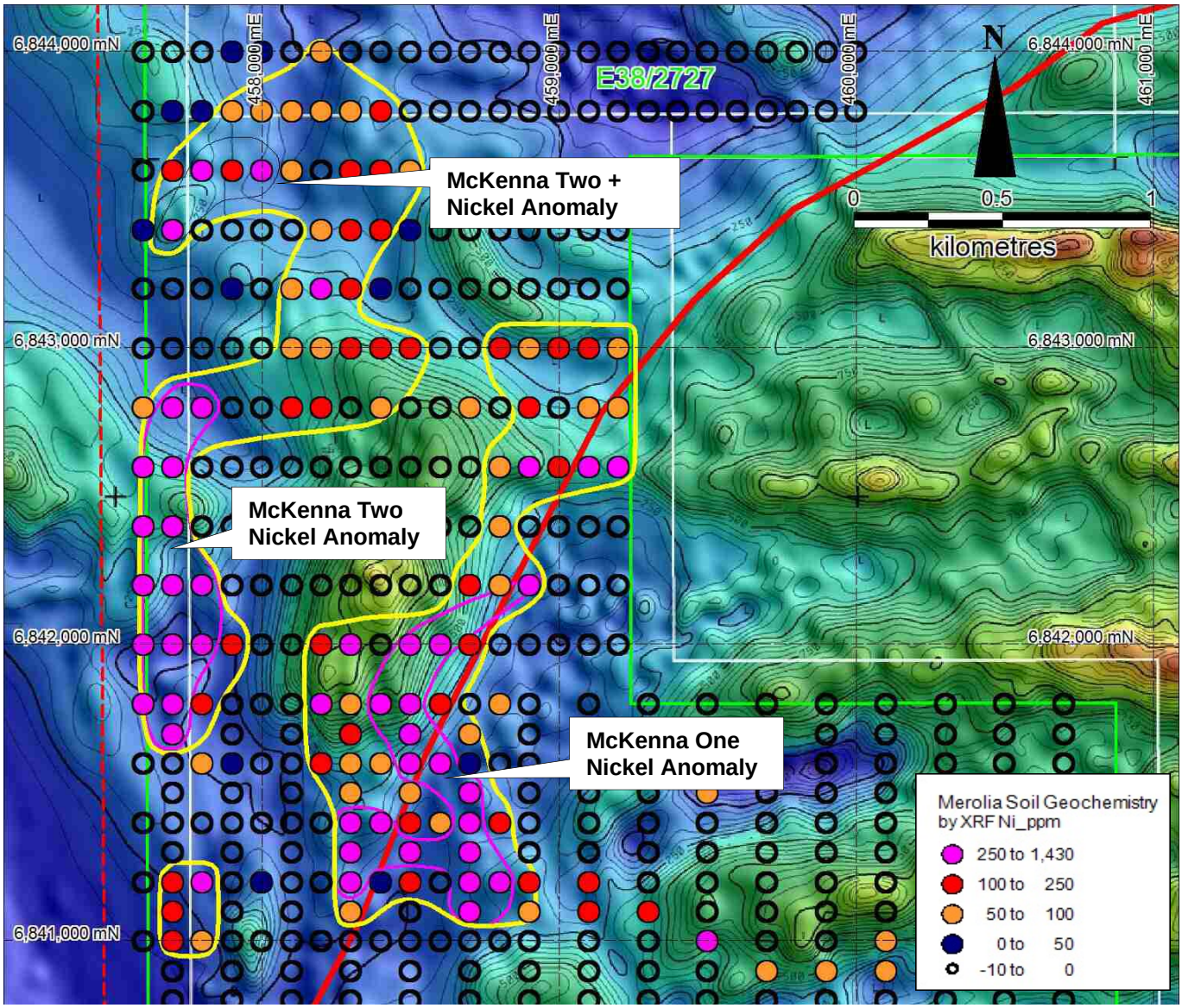

Figure 2 McKenna Nickel-chrome-Copper-Bismuth anomalism over Total Magnetic Intensity (Diorite Hill Layered Ultramafic Complex basal contact is red, pink contour is >250ppm Ni, yellow contour is >50ppm Ni).

Rotorua North and Rotorua South Prospects

The infill soil geochemistry programme conducted in July 2014 (containing 105 samples) covered the original Rotorua Nickel anomalies with 100m spaced samples on 200m spaced lines. The samples were assayed using the same technique and portable XRF as was used on the original geochemistry programme. The tighter sampling density has led to a strengthening of the anomalies and extended the Rotorua North and Rotorua South anomalies out to 1000m by 400m wide and 800m by 270m wide respectively.

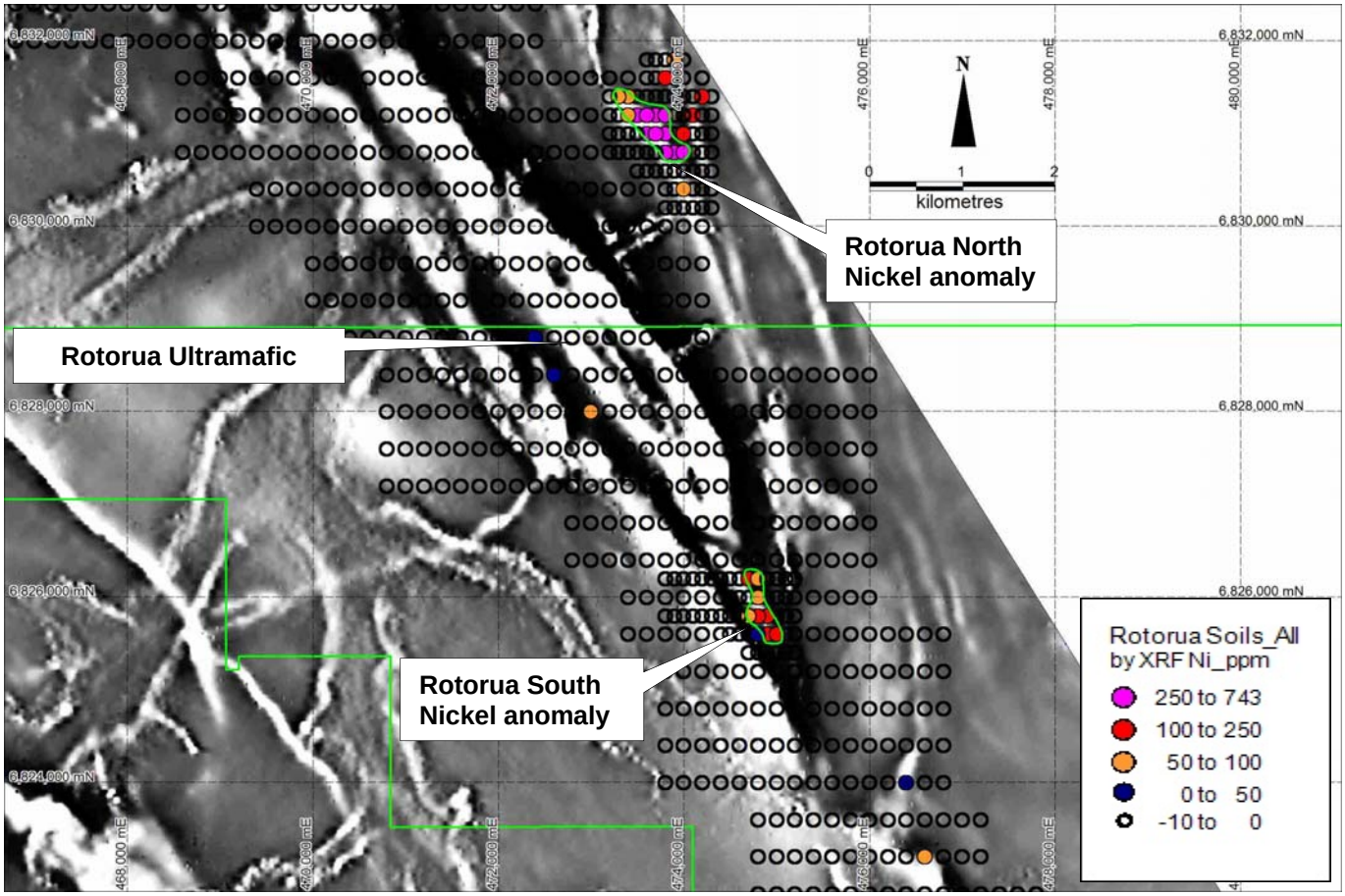

Figure 3 Nickel anomalies (green outline) shown over the first vertical derivative magnetic image.

Table 2 Significant soil geochemistry results from the sampling completed over the Rotorua Prospect

Sample ID	Anomaly	GDA East	GDA North	Ni ppm	Cr ppm	Bi ppm	Cu ppm
MES1772	Rotorua North	473900	6830800	**743**	1080	20	28
MES788	Rotorua North	473600	6831200	**644**	957	27	32
MES1781	Rotorua North	473800	6831000	**591**	711	-5	27
MES789	Rotorua North	473800	6831200	**519**	890	-5	31
MES1791	Rotorua North	473700	6831200	**473**	573	-5	30
MES761	Rotorua North	474000	6830800	**441**	1111	-5	39
MES1792	Rotorua North	473500	6831200	**381**	605	-5	27
MES1782	Rotorua North	473700	6831000	**353**	632	30	34
MES760	Rotorua North	473800	6830800	**338**	564	-5	22
MES1783	Rotorua North	473600	6831000	**331**	587	-5	33
MES1779	Rotorua North	474000	6831000	207	550	-5	37
MES818	Rotorua North	473800	6831600	178	543	32	39
MES1789	Rotorua North	474100	6831200	162	381	-5	28
MES1795	Rotorua North	474200	6831400	151	468	-5	30
MES1822	Rotorua South	474700	6826200	219	691	24	33
MES1836	Rotorua South	474900	6825800	153	625	-5	31
MES1849	Rotorua South	474900	6825600	153	593	-5	26
MES1837	Rotorua South	474800	6825800	152	593	-5	28
MES452	Rotorua South	475000	6825600	125	549	-5	35
MES879	Rotorua West	465800	6832400	157	1064	-5	**68**

As noted previously the lack of geochemical response over the Rotorua Ultramafic unit (large NW-SE unit shown in Figure 4 above) indicates transported cover is masking any bedrock geochemistry. As part of the infill sampling programme, seven test pits, 100 metres apart were excavated by hand down to a depth of approximately 1m across the Rotorua Ultramafic sequence in order to test the alluvial profile for depth and any segregation. All 7 test pits encountered the same barren transported Aeolian sands from surface to the bottom of the pit. Therefore a cost effective Rotary Air Blast (RAB) drilling program is planned to penetrate the cover and reveal the bedrock geology across the Rotorua Ultramafic as well as testing across the soil anomalies already identified.

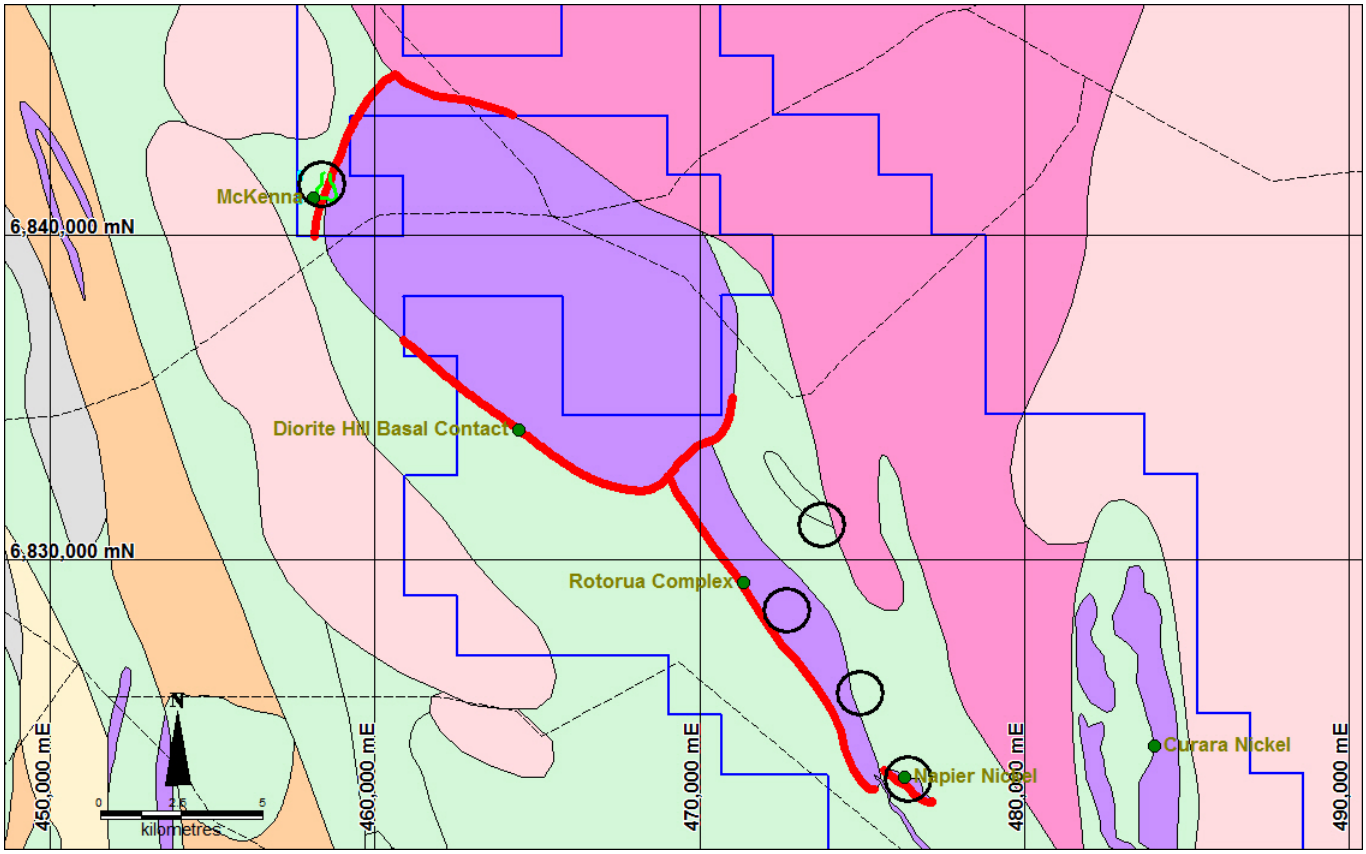

Figure 4 Merolia Project overview showing locations of Nickel anomalies

Project Background

The Merolia 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 50 kilometre long zone of extrusive ultramafic lava's (Figure 3). 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.

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:

Merolia Project: 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 50 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.

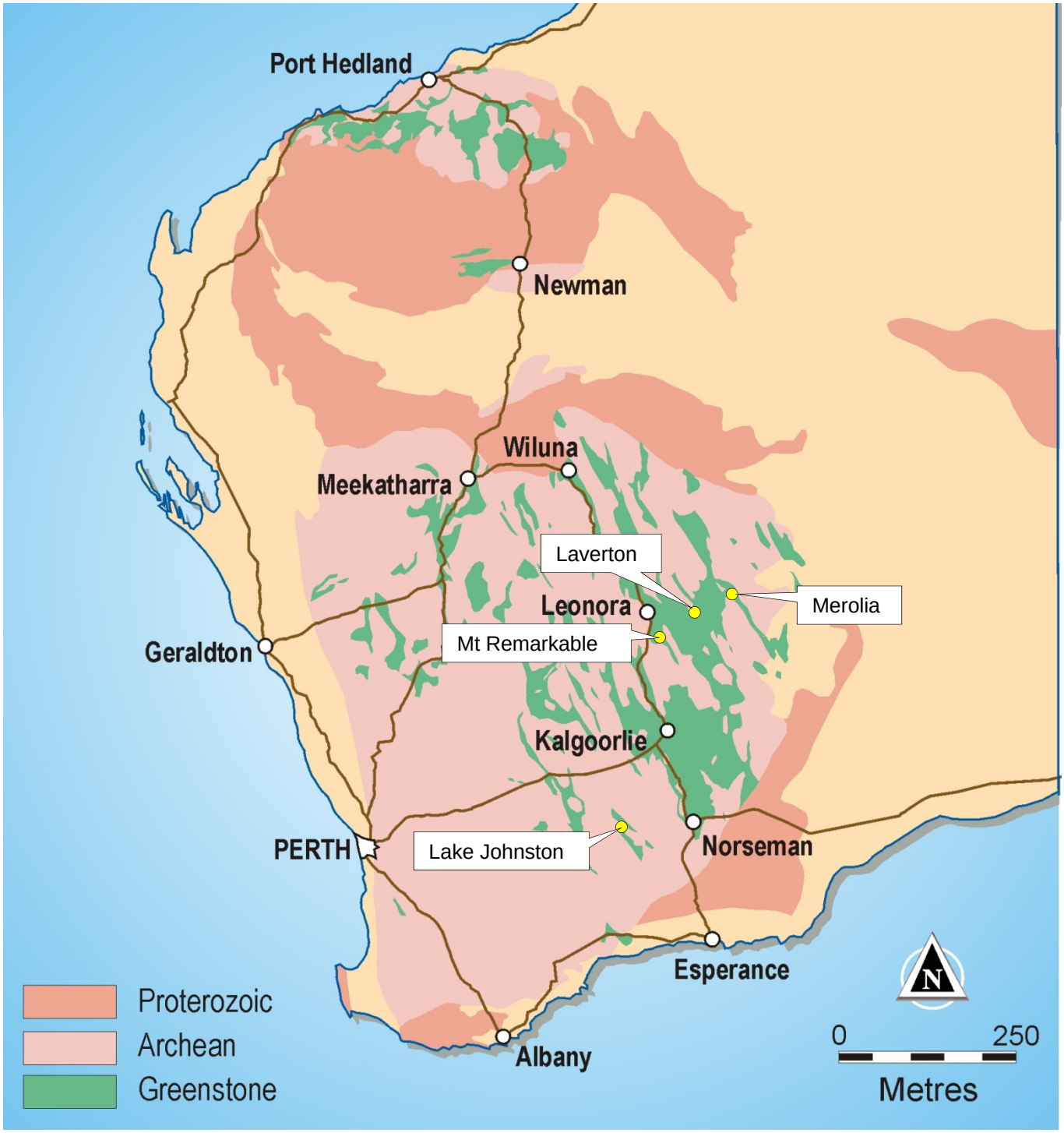
Chanach Copper-Gold Project: The project consists of 83 square kilometres and is located in the Kyrgyz Republic 350km west-southwest of the capital city of Bishkek. The Chanach project is located in the western part of the Tien Shan Belt, a highly mineralised zone that extending for over 2500 km, from western Uzbekistan, through Tajikistan, Kyrgyz Republic and southern Kazakhstan to western China. Mineralisation occurs as porphyry and epithermal systems developed within magmatic arcs, and orogenic type gold deposits that are structurally controlled. Major deposits located within 100km of Chanach contain up to 93 million ounces of gold and 25 million tonnes of copper. Initial work indicates that the project hosts porphyry and skarn style copper and gold mineralisation. Drilling has identified several areas containing up to 2.1% copper and 1-2 g/t gold while rock sampling has identified up to 5% copper and 40 g/t gold within a large mineralised area.

Laverton Gold Project: The project consists of four prospects, the Celia, Shepherds Well, Barnicoat and Mt Goose gold prospects. The core prospects are located 25km south of Laverton in the core of the structurally complex Laverton Tectonic zone immediately south of the Granny Smith Gold Mine (3 MOz) and 10 kilometres east of the Wallaby Gold Mine (7MOz).

Lake Johnston Project: This project covers approximately 650 square kilometres in the Lake Johnson Greenstone Belt. This Greenstone Belt contains Norilsk's Emily Ann and Maggie Hayes nickel sulphide mines which combined have a total resource of approximately 140,000 tonnes of contained nickel. Much of the project area was previously held by LionOre and is highly prospective for both komatiite associated nickel sulphides and amphibolite facies high-grade gold mineralisation. The area contains little outcrop, with the bedrock geology concealed by transported cover. Recent geophysical surveys have identified multiple new nickel sulphide targets that require drill testing.

Mount Remarkable Project: The project located approximately 170 km N-NE of Kalgoorlie and about 25 km SE of Kookynie in the Northern Goldfields. Included in the project area are the historic mining centres of Mt Remarkable and Yerilla which consists of several old workings. Major gold mines in the surrounding area include Sons of Gwalia, Tarmoola, Carosue Dam, Granny Smith, Wallaby and Sunrise Dam.

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. A 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	The prospect was sampled by manual scoop sampling on nominal 200m x 100m grid spacing at the McKenna prospect and at nominal 200m by 400m grid for the balance of the survey. A total of 1350 samples were collected consisting of 100-200 grams of soil. The samples were analysed by hand held x-ray diffraction spectroscopy (XRF) for multiple elements.
	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. Soil samples were logged for landform, and sample contamination. 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.	All samples were analyzed by XRF for multiple elements
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).	No drilling was carried out
Drill sample recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed	Not Applicable- No drilling was carried out
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	Not Applicable- No drilling was carried out
	Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	Not Applicable- No drilling was 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.	The soil sampling technique does not produce chips suitable for lithological or geotechnical logging.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) Photography	Not Applicable- no logging was carried out
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	Not Applicable- no logging was carried out
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	Not Applicable- no drilling was carried out
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	Samples were collected directly from the soil. Samples taken were dry.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique	Samples were collected directly from the land surface. The first 1cm of soil is removed and a 100-200 gram soil sample is scooped from 2-5cm depth and sieved to remove organic matter (roots, leaves etc).
	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 analysed. Field duplicates are not routinely collected at the soil sampling stage of exploration
	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 Aqua Regia digest multi element suite with ICP/OES finish, 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	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

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.	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 soil 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 sample spacing is 200 m (northing) by 100 m (easting) at the McKenna prospect and 200m by 400m for The Diorite and Rotorua prospects.
	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.
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

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
		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	No drilling was carried out
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 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 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.