



ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

27th May 2021



2.8km Anomalous Au Trend Identified at McCaskill Hill

HIGHLIGHTS

- ❖ A total of 229 soil samples, spaced 100 metres apart, were collected on 200 metre spaced EW lines
- ❖ The McCaskill Hill prospect has been identified by airborne geophysics, and sits within a favorable geological setting for BIF and shear hosted gold
- ❖ Maximum value 130ppb Au in -2mm soil samples as part of an anomalous 2.8km strike along the southern end of the Burnakura Shear Zone which remains untested by drilling
- ❖ White Cliff is preparing POW's for McCaskill's Hill to follow-up encouraging soil sample results in conjunction with first-pass drilling at Cracker Jack

White Cliff Minerals Limited (**White Cliff** or the **Company**) is pleased to provide assay results from the recent soil sampling program undertaken at the Company's 100%-owned McCaskill's Hill project, which forms part of the Reedy South Gold Project. During March, the Company carried out first-pass rock chip and soil sampling across the area identified from geophysical surveys and geological mapping (refer ASX announcement 16 February 2021). Gold assay results received for McCaskill Hill soils have defined an untested strike extension along the southern end of the Burnakura Shear Zone (BSZ).

Commenting on the results, White Cliff Technical Director Ed Mead said: "The untested anomalous strike of the geochemical anomaly makes up most of the 2.8km strike, with a couple of interesting historic shallow non-JORC RAB holes in the south. With great results at Cracker Jack and now at McCaskill's Hill, both which sit along the Burnakura Shear Zone, I look forward to a maiden shallow-RC drill program to test the anomalies identified to date."

McCaskill's Hill Gold Project

The McCaskill's Hill project covers 16sqkm of the highly prospective Meekatharra-Cue goldfields, including 5.5km of strike potential of the prospective Meekatharra-Wydegee greenstone belt. McCaskill's comprises one granted exploration license

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(E20/938). The project is approximately 10km away from the Reedy's gold mine and adjoins the Company's existing tenements within the Reedy area (**Figure 1**).

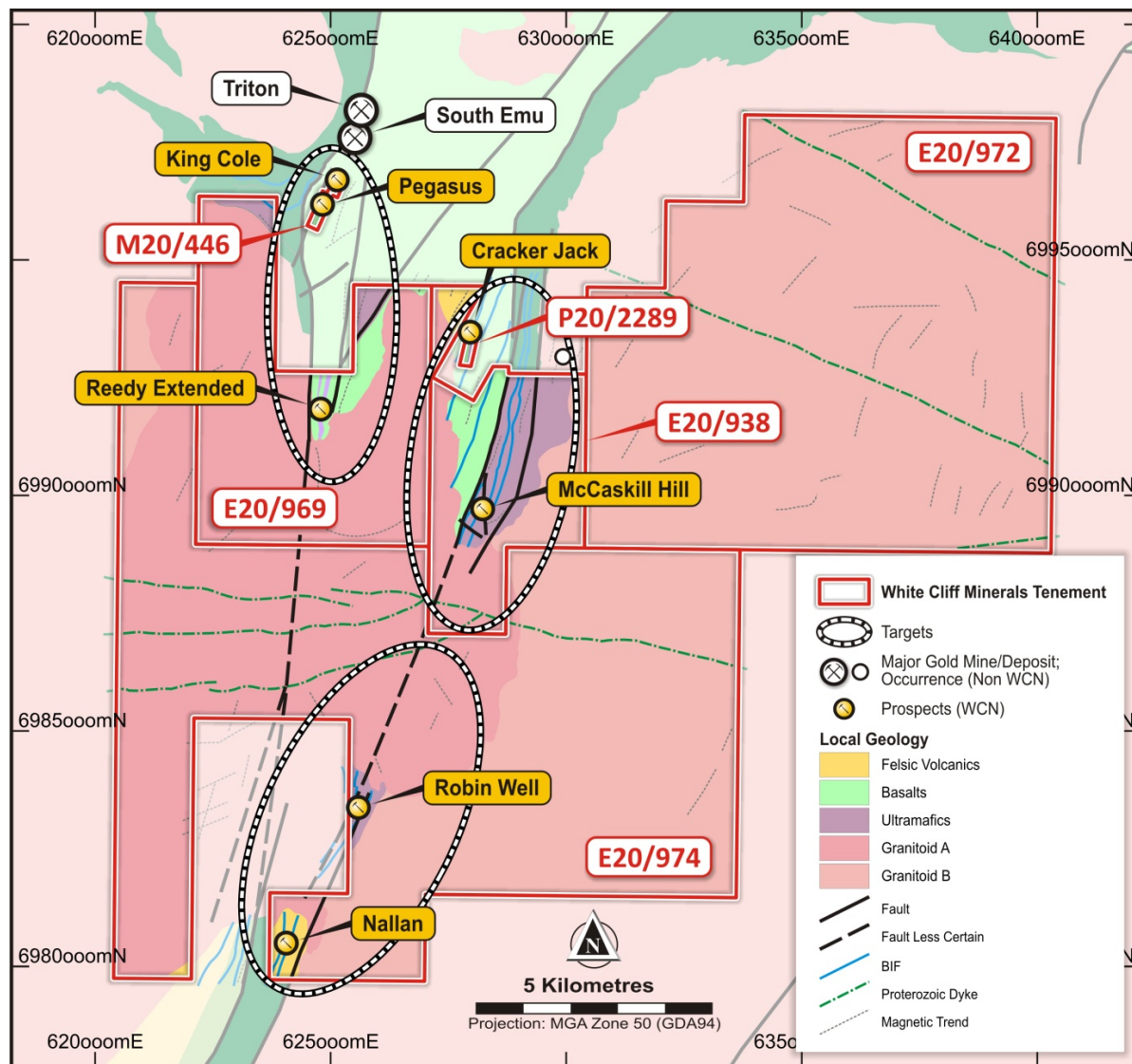


Figure 1: The Reedy South Gold Project over simplified geology interpreted from airborne magnetics and mapping.

Soil Geochemistry Assay Results

During March 2021, 229 -2mm soil samples (**Figure 2**) were collected from the central McCaskill's project, with samples taken along east-west lines 200m apart and spaced at 100m intervals along the lines.

Mineralisation at McCaskill's Hill is expected to be similar to Cracker Jack which is thought to be controlled by quartz veining within the contact between Banded Iron Formation (BIF), mafics and Ultramafics. Both areas are on the southern extension

of the Burnakurra Shear Zone (BSZ), and shares geological similarities to the Reedy Shear Zone (RSZ).

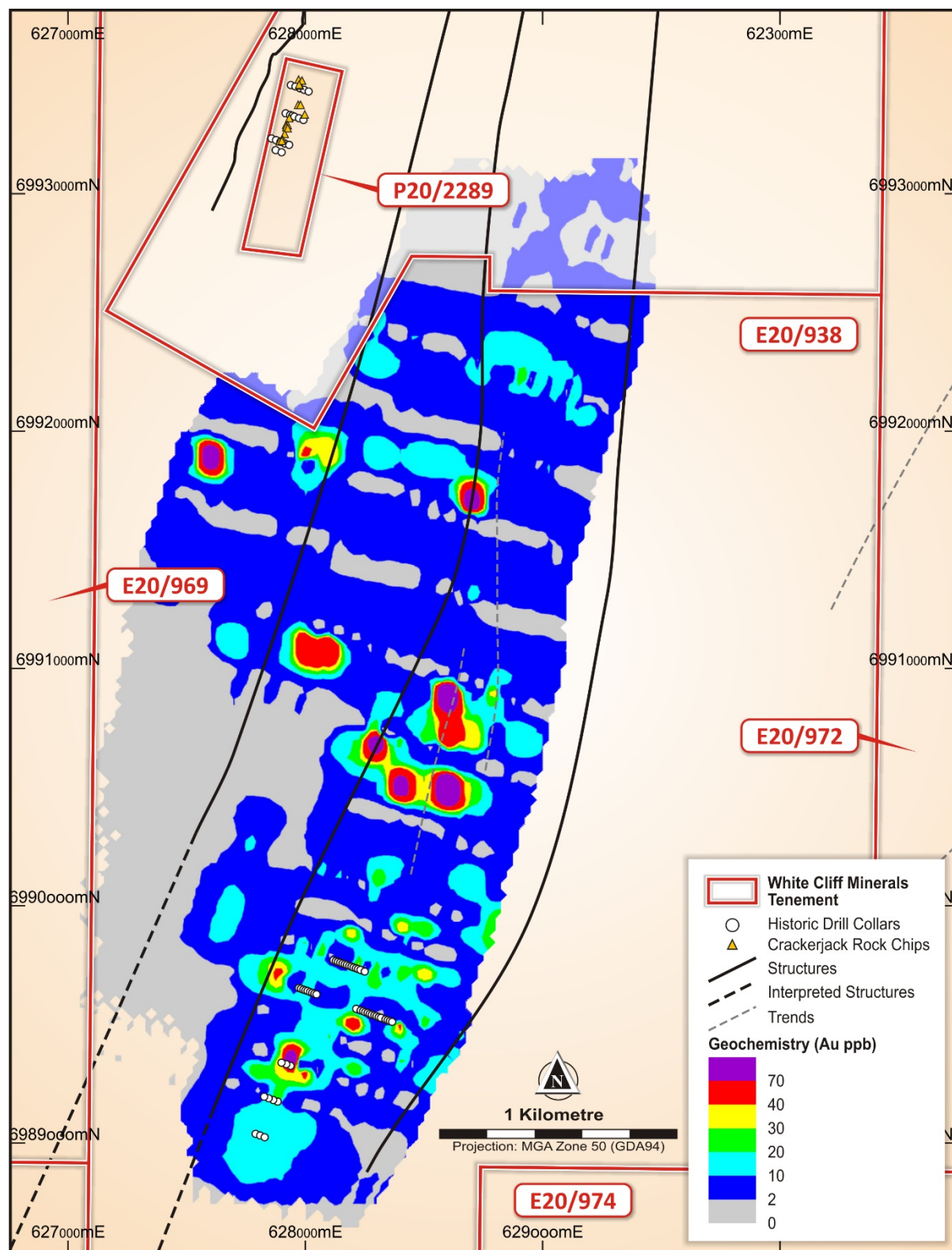


Figure 2: Soil sampling locations and contouring, McCaskill's Hill gold project.

The WCN soil results were merged with soil samples collected by Gold Mines of Australia Ltd (GMA) BLEG soil data from 1994; this data derived from WAMEX report A42903 and was only merged as the maximum value previously obtained was 133ppb Au compared to a WCN maximum value of 130ppb Au. The GMA data was collected along lines oriented 110° magnetic (east-south-east).

The GMA data was partially tested by a RAB drilling program of 41 holes for 777m, being maximum depth of 20m or blade refusal. Best result was 9m at 1.54g/t from 8m to EOH in 94TTPH439 on the contact of the banded iron formation.

The drill result was not in association with anomalous soil sample results and this drill result was not tested along strike to the north or south.

White Cliff proposes to complete soil sampling across the further unsampled zone of the Burnakura Shear Zone within the Cracker Jack south tenement prior to planning a maiden RC drilling program over the area of the Cracker Jack rock chips (refer ASX announcement 7 May 2021) and the soil grid area.

The Geological Survey of Western Australia (GSWA) has released a 3D model of the Murchison Geology based on seismic, gravity and magnetic data integrated with geological and structural geology datasets and interpretation. This interpretation configures the Burnakura Shear as portion of the Cundimurra fault which described as "A dextral transpressional ~400km long crustal scale east dipping structure visible in seismic profiles. The northern portion is developed in greenstone where it appears as a series of splays mainly exploiting lithological boundaries." Within the data the structure is interpreted to extend to approximately 15km depth.

Maiden Drill Program

Once all results have been returned for multi-element geochemistry and soil sampling, a maiden drill program will be designed for Cracker Jack and McCaskill's Hill.

White Cliff's aim is to generate a number of mineable deposits within the Reedy's South Project, which collectively can underpin a mining operation.

Overview of Reedy South

The Project covers 272km² of the highly prospective Cue goldfields, centred on the southern portion of the prolific Reedy Shear Zone, within the Meekatharra-Wydney greenstone belt.

The Project comprises one granted mining lease (M20/446) covering the historic underground workings of Pegasus and King Cole, a granted exploration and prospecting license (E20/938 & P20/2289) and four exploration license applications (E20/969, E20/971, E20/972 & E20/974). The Project is situated 40km north of Cue, via the Great Northern Highway and is 80km south of Meekatharra.

White Cliff declared a maiden MRE of **779,000 tonnes at 1.7 g/t Au** for **42,400 ounces of gold** (refer announcement dated 29 October 2020). With the style and controls of mineralisation similar to the Triton-South Emu goldmine immediately north of the Project, White Cliff believe there is scope to substantially grow the resource at Reedy South through drilling at depth and along strike.

This announcement has been approved by the Board of White Cliff Minerals Limited.

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Competent Persons Statement

The Information in this report that relates to exploration results, mineral resources or ore reserves is based on information compiled by Mr Allan Younger, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Younger is an employee of the company. Mr Younger 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 Younger consents to the inclusion of this information in the form and context in which it appears in this report.

Forward Looking Information

This announcement contains forward looking statements concerning the Company. Forward-looking statements are not statements of historical fact and actual events and results may differ materially from those described in the forward-looking statements as a result of a variety of risks, uncertainties and other factors. Forward-looking statements are inherently subject to business, economic, competitive, political and social uncertainties and contingencies. Many factors could cause the Company's actual results to differ materially from those expressed or implied in any forward-looking information provided by the Company, or on behalf of the Company. Such factors include, among other things, risks relating to additional funding requirements, metal prices, exploration, development and operating risks, competition, production risks, regulatory restrictions, including environmental regulation and liability and potential title disputes. Forward looking statements in this announcement are based on the Company's beliefs, opinions and estimates of the Company as of the dates the forward- looking statements are made, and no obligation is assumed to update forward looking statements if these beliefs, opinions and estimates should change or to reflect other future developments. Although management believes that the assumptions made by the Company and the expectations represented by such information are reasonable, there can be no assurance that the forward- looking information will prove to be accurate. Forward-looking information involves known and unknown risks, uncertainties, and other factors which may cause the actual results, performance or achievements of the Company to be materially different from any anticipated future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking information. Such factors include, among others, the actual market price of commodities, the actual results of future exploration, changes in project parameters as plans continue to be evaluated, as well as those factors disclosed in the Company's publicly filed announcements. Readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking information.

The Company does not undertake to update any forward-looking information, except in accordance with applicable securities laws. No representation, warranty or undertaking, express or implied, is given or made by the Company that the occurrence of the events expressed or implied in any forward-looking statements in this announcement will actually occur.

APPENDIX 1.

The following Tables are provided to ensure compliance with the JORC Code (2012 Edition) requirements for the reporting of Exploration Results at the Reedy South Project.

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section applies to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<i>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.</i>	Soil samples were collected from the upper regolith and sieved to -2mm.
	<i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i>	No standards or duplicates were used for soil sampling.
	<i>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.</i>	General character of the soils was recorded.
Drilling techniques	<i>Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple of standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is orientated and if so, by what method, etc).</i>	No drilling is being reported.
Drill sample recovery	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i>	No drilling is being reported.
	<i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i>	No drilling is being reported.
	<i>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.</i>	No drilling is being reported.
Logging	<i>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.</i>	Samples were not geologically logged
	<i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i>	

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i>	
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i>	No sub-sampling has been undertaken.
	<i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i>	
	<i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i>	
	<i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i>	
	<i>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.</i>	
	<i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	The sample size of 0.5 kilograms is appropriate and representative of the grain size and mineralisation style of the deposit. Historical sample data not recorded.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i>	ALS (Perth) were used for all analysis of samples. The laboratory techniques below are for all samples submitted to ALS and are considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation defined within the Project area: Pulverise to 95% passing 75 microns 30-gram Fire Assay (Au-AA25) with AAS finish - Au. Aqua Regia Digest ICP-AES/ICP-MS Finish (ME-ICP41) – Ag, Al, As, B, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Fe, Ga, Ge, Hf, Hg, In, K, La, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Nb, Ni, P, Pb, Rb, Re, S, Sb, Sc, Se, Sn, Sr, Ta, Te, Th, Ti, U, V, W, Y, Zn, Zr. Standards and blanks were used for internal laboratory checks provided by ALS.
	<i>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.</i> <i>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.</i>	
Verification of sampling and assaying	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i>	
	<i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	
	<i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i>	Electronic data capture, storage and transfer as .csv. Laboratory standards and blank samples were inserted at regular intervals.
	<i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	No adjustments were made to assay data.
Location of data points	<i>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.</i>	A Garmin GPSMap62 hand-held GPS was used to record sample locations.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>Specification of the grid system used.</i>	MGA94 Zone 50 co-ordinates.
	<i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data spacing and distribution	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	Soil samples were collected on 200m line spacing by 100m sample spacing and were appropriate given the objectives of the program.
	<i>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.</i>	Sampling type and spacing not designed to be used in an MRE.
	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	No compositing has been applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i>	The soil sampling was grid controlled to allow objective sampling of the area.
	<i>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.</i>	
Sample security	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	<p>The chain of custody was managed by the supervising geologist who placed soil sample bags in cable-tied green mining bags.</p> <p>Each sack is clearly labelled with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ White Cliff Minerals Ltd ○ Address of laboratory ○ Sample range <p>Samples were delivered by Whitecliff personnel to the ALS laboratory in Perth.</p>
Audits or reviews	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	QA/QC data from ALS assay reports were checked for deviation of results from internal blanks and duplicates.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<i>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.</i>	McCaskill's Hill Gold Project is located on E 20/938, and is 100% owned by White Cliff Minerals Limited, though a subsidiary company Northern Drilling Pty Ltd. There are no known impediments to the future exploration or mining of this tenement.
	<i>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.</i>	Minimum expenditure requirement of \$20,000 per annum has been met for the current reporting period that ended on the 21/5/2021. Rents and rates have been paid in full.
Exploration done by other parties	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	Historical exploration has been conducted by Homestake Australia Ltd, St Barbara Ltd, Nord Resources, Gold Mines of Australia (WA) NL, Metana Minerals, Wakeford Holdings and Murchison Mining Pty Ltd. Data was compiled from WAMEX reports.
Geology	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	Mineralisation is hosted by the Reedy Shear Zone (RSZ) and Burnakurra Shear Zone (BSZ), as an orogenic gold deposit style, with gold hosted in disconformable contacts between two greenstone groups, sheared mafics, ultramafics, and BIF. Some gold mineralisation is known to be hosted in Quartz, but the scale of this is yet to be tested by drilling.
Drill hole Information	<i>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:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	No drilling being reported.
	<i>If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.</i>	
Data aggregation methods	<i>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.</i>	No aggregation methods have been used.
	<i>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.</i>	No aggregation methods have been used.
	<i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i>	No metal equivalent values are being used.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<i>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').</i>	No mineralisation widths have been reported.
Diagrams	<i>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 drillhole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i>	Relevant location maps and soil sampling results are included in the body of this announcement.
Balanced reporting	<i>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.</i>	The reporting of exploration results is considered balanced by the competent person.
Other substantive exploration data	<i>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.</i>	McCaskill Hill has been owned by various holders, and all results are contained in WAMEX reports. Due to the inability to verify previous exploration results for JORC, and Whitecliff satisfaction, there are no other substantive exploration data sets.
Further work	<i>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.</i>	Undertake further sampling on the southern portion of the McCaskill Hill tenement. Start planning for a maiden drill program targeting the quartz veins on the BIF/Mafic/Ultramafic contacts.