ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

23rd November 2021

Highly Prospective Rare Earth and Lithium Projects Acquisition and New Tenement Applications

HIGHLIGHTS

- Acquisition of Magnet Resource Company Pty Ltd (**Magnet**) and Preston River Lithium Pty Ltd (**Preston River**), the holders of various prospective Lithium and Rare Earth Elements (REE's) Projects covering 1,075km^2 in Western Australia
- Recent tenement applications by White Cliff at Yinnetharra (~574km^2) and Diemals (~2,430km^2) are highly complementary to the Magnet and Preston River acquisitions
- The Diemals Li/REE project has Cerium responses up to 1,860ppm in ferruginous lateritic material from extremely limited historical geochemical sampling, by CSIRO in 2006. The southern and western portion of the Diemals project potentially hosts extensions of mafic/ultramafic lithologies of the contiguous Mons nickel project, held by Nimy Resources Limited (ASX:NIM)
- On-ground work at Yinnetharra and Diemals to start immediately
- Combined, the Company has 10 new project areas covering ~4,000km^2 of highly prospective terrane and which has been subject to very limited historical exploration. The Projects:
  - are in known areas/mineral fields where Lithium and REE's have been identified and/or exploited
  - have a focus on meeting the growing demand associated with the 'electrification' of world economies
- At the Yinnetharra Li/REE project, sampling programs have historically focused on uranium mineralisation, with sampling by Geological Survey of Western Australia (**GSWA**) showing the potential for Li/REE
- The Preston River lithium project is located 30kms north of the world-class Greenbushes lithium (+Sn/Ta) project and situated in similar geological terrane. The project adjoins Lithium Australia Limited's (ASX:LIT) Greenbushes lithium project
- The 100% Acquisition of Magnet and Preston River is subject to shareholder approval at a meeting to be convened in mid to late December
- White Cliff plans to aggressively advance the Company's lithium and rare earth element project portfolio, alongside its Reedy South Gold Project

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White Cliff Minerals Limited (**White Cliff** or the **Company**) is pleased to announce the application for 2 projects covering ~3,000km^2 and the acquisition of 8 projects covering ~1,076km^2 subject to shareholder approval. Yinnetharra and Diemals are 100% owned by a subsidiary company, Electrification Metals Pty Ltd, with the other 8 projects to be 100% owned by White Cliff at completion of transaction.

Commenting on the transaction, White Cliff Technical Director Ed Mead said: "The proposed acquisition of Magnet and Preston River is complementary to the Company's own tenement applications and validates White Cliff's internal project generation, which targeted the right geological terrane, large land packages, and limited historical exploration. Combined with our own tenements, White Cliff will hold over 4,000km^2 of highly prospective lithium and rare earth tenure within proven jurisdictions and nearby to operating mines and/or recent discoveries.

"We believe that the Company has an emerging project portfolio for critical metals, which is targeting the world's transition to net zero carbon by the middle of the century. I am excited about the Company's project potential and look forward to on ground exploration in coming months."

Figure 1: *Li/REE Project location map in Western Australia*

ABOUT THE PROJECTS

Yinnetharra - Li/REE (100% WCN) 574km^2

Location and Tenure

The Yinnetharra Li/REE project consists of two tenement applications, E09/2628 and E09/2641 (Figure 2 and 3), within the Gascoyne lithium region, located about 100km northeast of Gascoyne Junction and 85km south of Hastings Rare Earths (ASX:HAS) world-class Yangibana rare earths project.

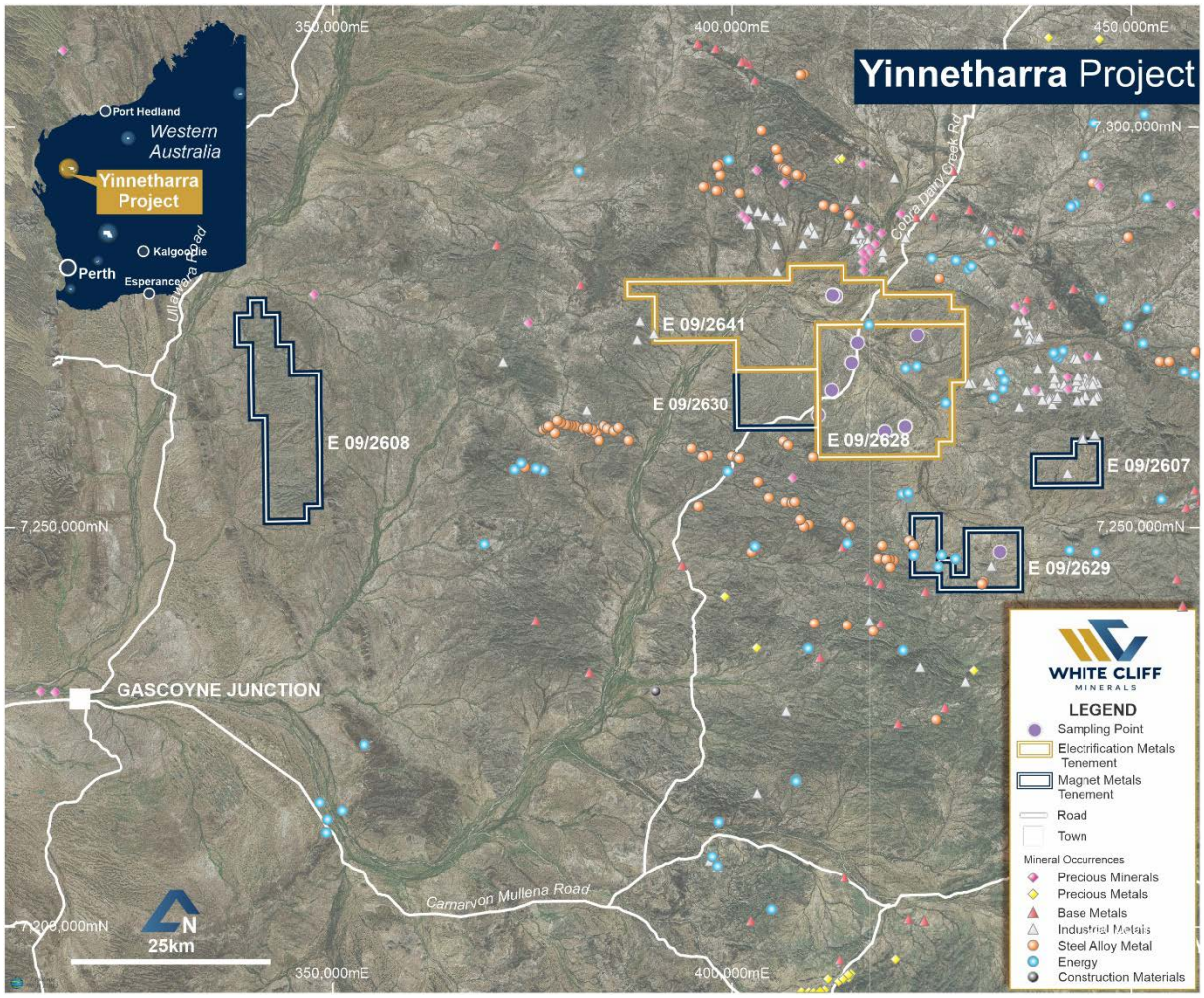

Figure 2: *Yinnetharra (WCN 100%) Li/REE project, tenement location, including Magnet's (Wabli Creek, Injinu Hills, Weedarra and Sandy Creek)*

Geological Setting

The project area is underlain by Durlacher Supersuite of the Mangaroon Orogeny consisting of multiple granitic intrusives, mainly the schistose Davey Well Granite, gneissic granites and schists. Multiple potentially REE bearing pegmatites of the Thirty Three Supersuite have been mapped within the area.

Exploration history and potential

Numerous lithium bearing pegmatites have been identified in the nearby Thirty Three Supersuite, a large northwest-southeast granite unit along the Ti Tree shear zone, known to host REE-bearing pegmatites in the basement. Arrow Minerals (ASX:AMD) uncovered rockchip results of up to 3.77% Li_2O at their Reid Well prospect at the Malinda Lithium project, 10km to the northwest of Yinnetharra.

Rock chip samples collected by GSWA within E09/2628 reported strong responses in Cerium up to 332ppm as viewed on Geoview™.

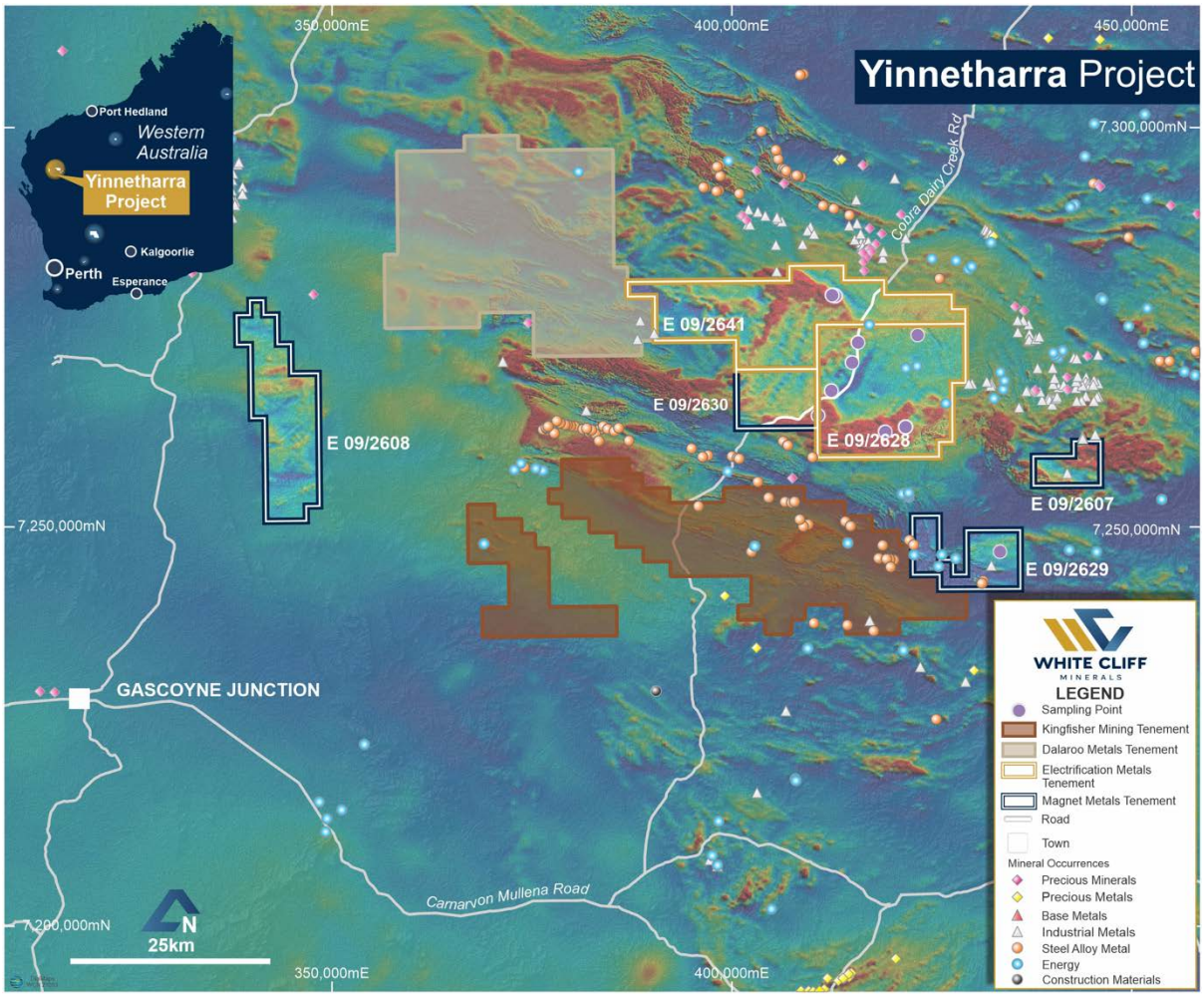

Figure 3: *Yinnetharra (WCN 100%) Li/REE project, tenement location, including Magnet's (Wabli Creek, Injinu Hills, Weedarra and Sandy Creek) with aeromagnetic data showing complexity of geology.*

Wabli Creek – Li/REE (Magnet Resource) 85km^2

Location and Tenure

The Wabli Creek Li/REE project consists of one tenement application, E09/2629 (Figure 2 and 3), within the Gascoyne lithium region, located 10km southeast of the Yinnetharra project.

Geological Setting

The project area is underlain by reworked Archean granite gneisses and Proterozoic aged granitic intrusives of the Durlacher Supersuite of the Gascoyne Province.

Exploration history and potential

Historically, tungsten, uranium, beryl and rare earths have been identified in and around Wabli Creek.

Numerous lithium bearing pegmatites of the Thirty Three Supersuite are mapped within the tenement area. It is therefore reasonable to assume that at least some of these could contain similar concentrations to the pegmatite within the excised area in the centre – north of the current tenement which are known to contain up to 1% REE together with uranium, tantalum, niobium and tungsten. GSWA samples report up to 437ppm Cerium from this site.

Injinu Hills – Li/REE (Magnet Resource) 37km^2

Location and Tenure

The Injinu Hills Li/REE project consists of one tenement application, E09/2607 (Figure 2 and 3), within the Gascoyne lithium region, located 10km east of the Yinnetharra project.

Geological Setting

The project area is underlain by granitic intrusives of the Moorarie Supersuite with minor units of the Proterozoic Leake Springs Metamorphics.

Exploration history and potential

The Injinu Hills project area is situated proximal to the Yinnetharra mineral field which contains numerous pegmatite bodies mineralised with tantalum and niobium and to a lesser extent uranium.

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Numerous occurrences of tantalum, Niobium and beryl are reported immediately to the north bodes well for the discovery of Li/REE mineralisation.

Weedarra – Li/REE (Magnet Resource) 170km^2

Location and Tenure

The Weedarra Li/REE project consists of one tenement application, E09/2608 (Figure 2 and 3), within the Gascoyne lithium region, located 70km west of the Yinnetharra project.

Geological Setting

The project area is a discrete inlier of Gascoyne Province granitic intrusives presumably of the Durlacher Supersuite within the Palaeozoic Kennedy Range sediments. Numerous schistose units assigned to the discontinued Morrissey Metamorphic Suite occur within granitic units and older gneisses.

Exploration history and potential

The project area is essentially unexplored for Li/REE minerals and is considered to have considerable potential.

Sandy Creek - Li/REE (Magnet Resource) 74km^2

Location and Tenure

The Sandy Creek Li/REE project consists of one tenement application, E09/2630 (Figure 2 and 3), within the Gascoyne lithium region, located 10km southeast of the Yinnetharra project.

Geological Setting

The project area is underlain by Davey Well Granite of the Durlacher Supersuite. Multiple potentially REE bearing pegmatites of the Thirty Three Supersuite have been mapped in the western half of the area.

Exploration history and potential

The pegmatites occurring in the tenement area appear to be similar to those at Yinnetharra, and near Wabli Creek approximately 20 kilometres to the southeast that hosts REE, uranium, niobium and tantalum mineralisation The area is considered to have significant potential for REE and other pegmatite minerals.

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Diemals - Li/REE (100% WCN) 2,427km^2

Location and Tenure

The Diemals Li/REE project consists of 6 tenement applications, (E77/2880 to E77/2885) within the Southern Cross Belt, located 185km north of Southern Cross and 75km east of Paynes Find.

Geological Setting

The project area is underlain by deeply weathered granites west of the Southern Cross greenstone belt with recent reinterpretation of detailed aeromagnetic data by Nimy Resources suggesting the northern tip of the Forrestania greenstone belt terminates within the western tenement area.

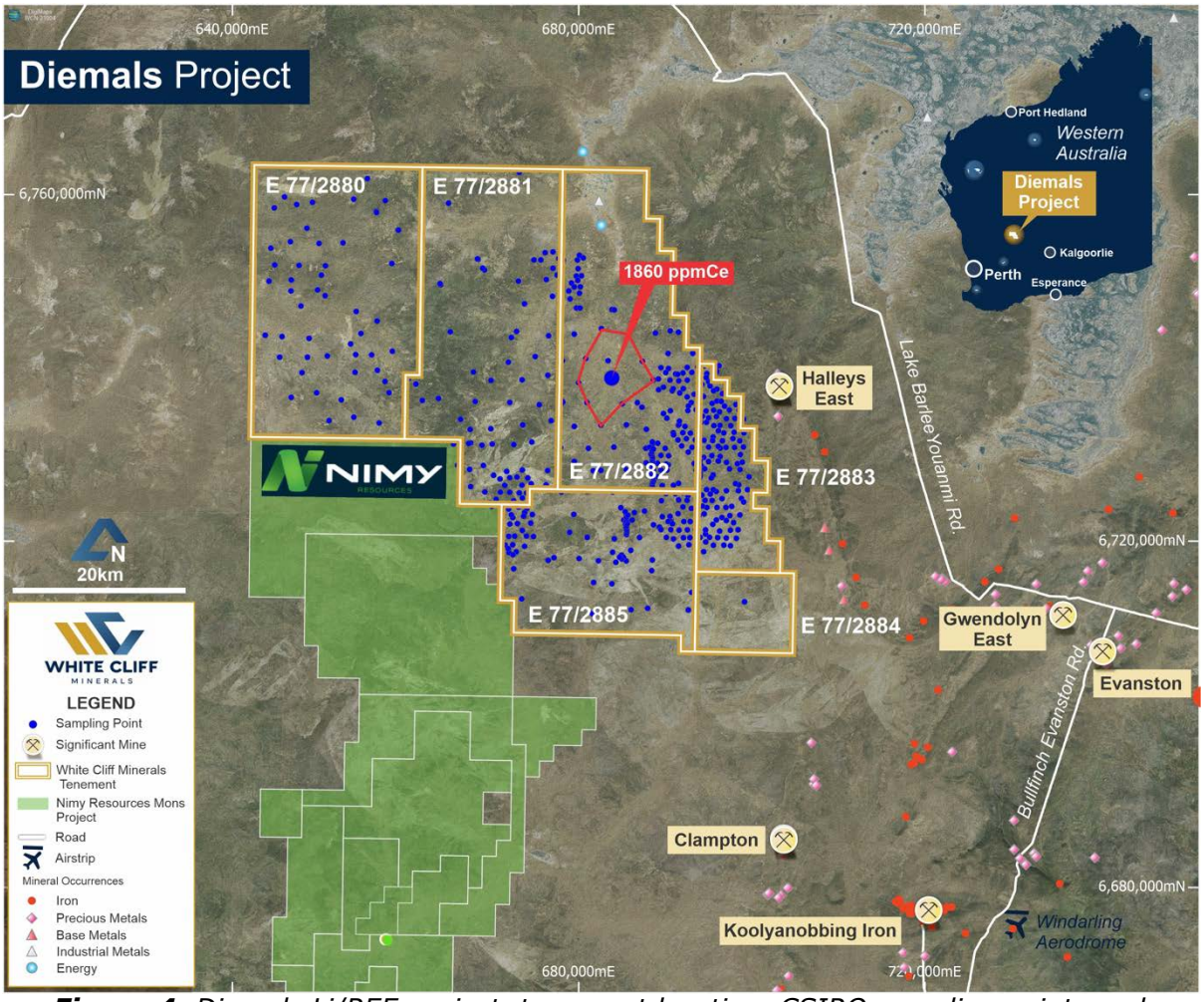

Figure 4: *Diemals Li/REE project, tenement location, CSIRO sampling points and 1,860ppm Ce sample site for immediate follow up, and showing White Cliff tenement location relative to Nimy's Mons nickel sulphide project*

Exploration history and potential

Large area located (Figure 4) near Diemals, located 185km north of Southern Cross and 75km east of Paynes Find. The area of the six tenements at Diemals total 783 blocks are effectively unexplored. Very strong Ce responses up to 1,860ppm in ferruginous lateritic material based on the laterite Geochemical database for the western Yilgarn Craton (YLA) published by the GSWA[1]. Additional results suggest the responses are part of a westerly trending zone. The outlined area represents the primary target to be investigated with just 2 samples in an area of 55km^2.

1. Cornelius, M., Robertson, I. D. M., Cornelius, A. J., Morris, P. A., 2007 Laterite geochemical database for the western Yilgarn Craton, Western Australia: Western Australian Geological Survey, Record 2007/9, 44p.

The surface ferruginous concentration may represent REE mineralisation within the clay profile analogous to the inferred primary source of the clay hosted Koppamurra REE deposits held by Australian Rare Earths Limited (ASX:AR3) in South Australia.

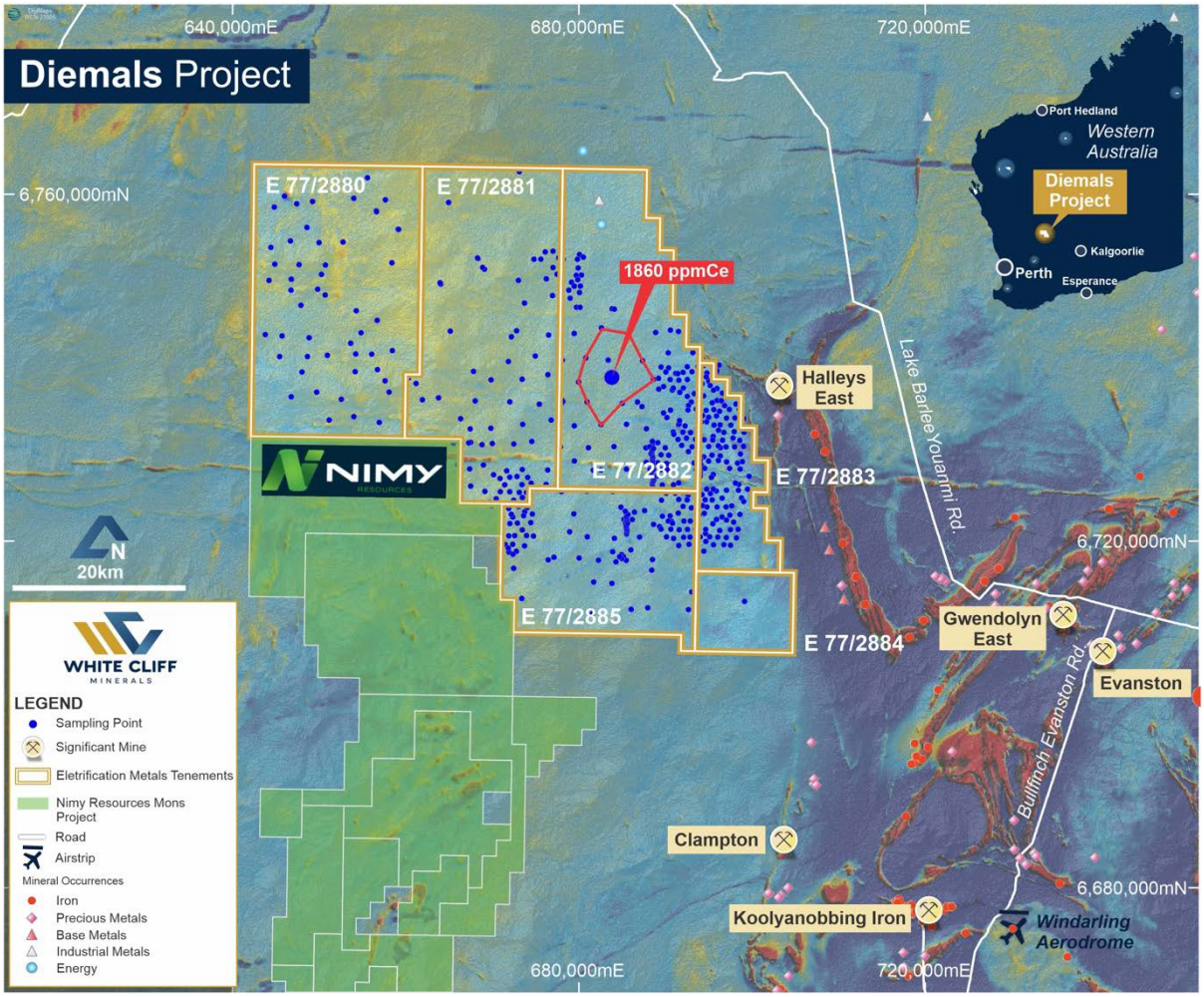

Figure 5: *Diemals Li/REE project overlaid on magnetic image, CSIRO sampling points and 1,860ppm Ce sample site for immediate follow up, and showing White Cliff tenement location relative to Nimy's Mons nickel sulphide project.*

Preston River – Li (Preston River) 146km^2

Location and Tenure

The Preston River Lithium project consists of one tenement application (E70/5871, Figure 6) within the southwest region of Western Australia, located 20km east of Donnybrook and 30km north of the town of Greenbushes. The project is adjacent to Lithium Australia Limited (ASX:LIT) Greenbushes lithium project.

Geological Setting

The project area is underlain by granite gneisses and migmatites of the Balingup Metamorphic Belt. Potentially located slightly east of the significant Donnybrook-Bridgetown Shear Zone associated with the major Greenbushes Pegmatite, the area appears devoid of any previous Li/REE exploration.

Figure 6: *Preston River Lithium, tenement location.*

Exploration history and potential

The Preston River tenement is situated only 30 kilometers north of the Greenbushes tin – tantalum – lithium field in similar geological terrane. In addition, the area has several major faults similar to those that seem to influence the siting of the mineralised Greenbushes pegmatites. It would therefore seem to be logical that the area is prospective for Greenbushes – type tin – tantalum – lithium mineralisation. The area has had only minimal previous exploration indicating considerable potential for mineralised pegmatites.

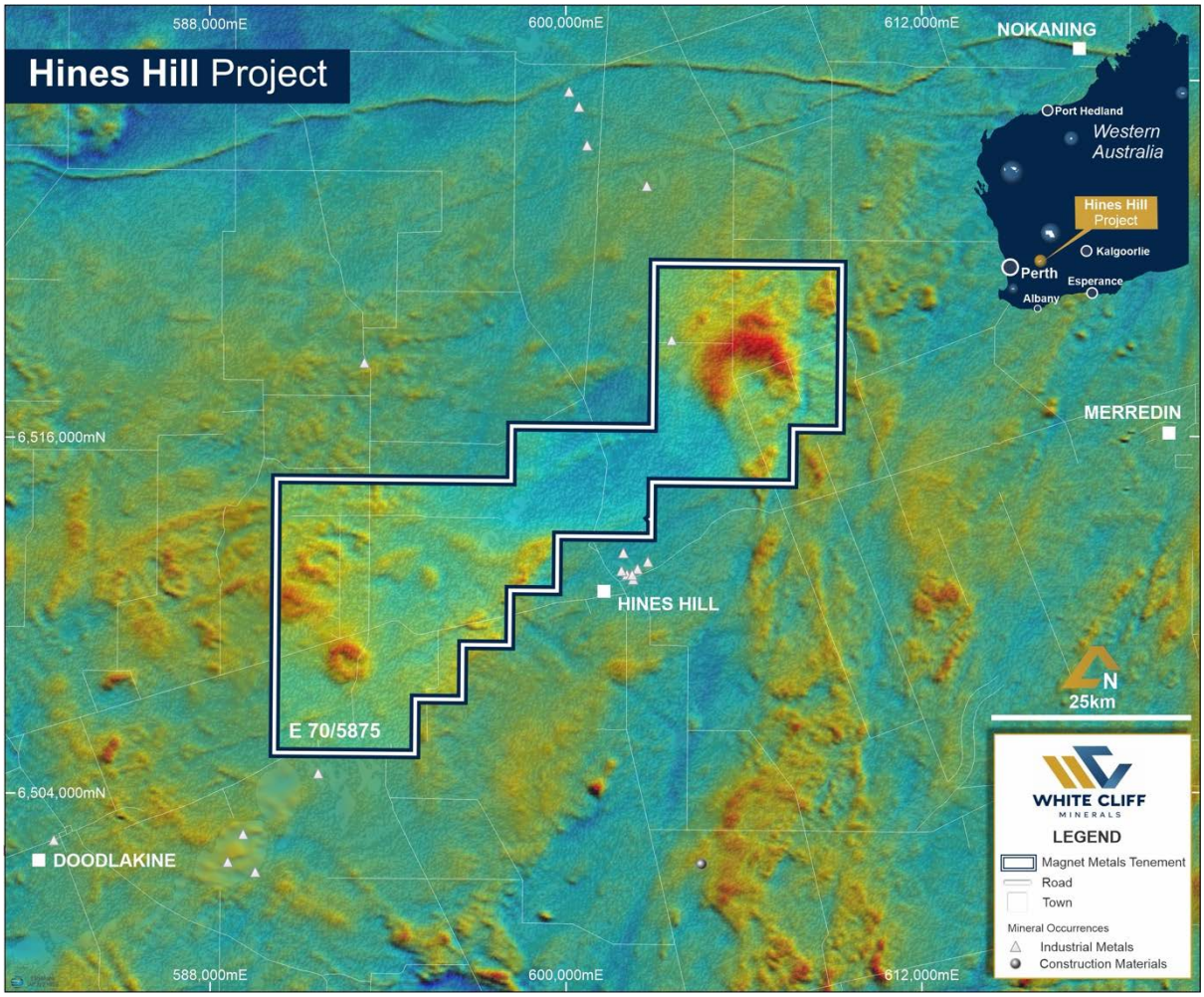

Figure 7: *Hines Hill Location and magnetic image.*

Hines Hill – REE (Magnet Resource) 136km^2

Location and Tenure

The Hines Hill REE project (Figure 7) consists of one tenement granted tenement (E70/5875) within the Yilgarn region, located 20km west of Merredin and along the Great Eastern Highway.

Geological Setting

The project area is underlain by granites of the Yilgarn craton, with multiple SW/NE trending dykes transecting the license.

Exploration history and potential

The project area contains two large aeromagnetic anomalies which may be indicative of carbonatite intrusives. In addition, sampling by the GSWA in the Yilgarn craton defined a strong REE anomaly in the vicinity of the aeromagnetic anomalies. It is therefore believed that the project area may host previously unknown carbonatite intrusives with REE mineralisation potential.

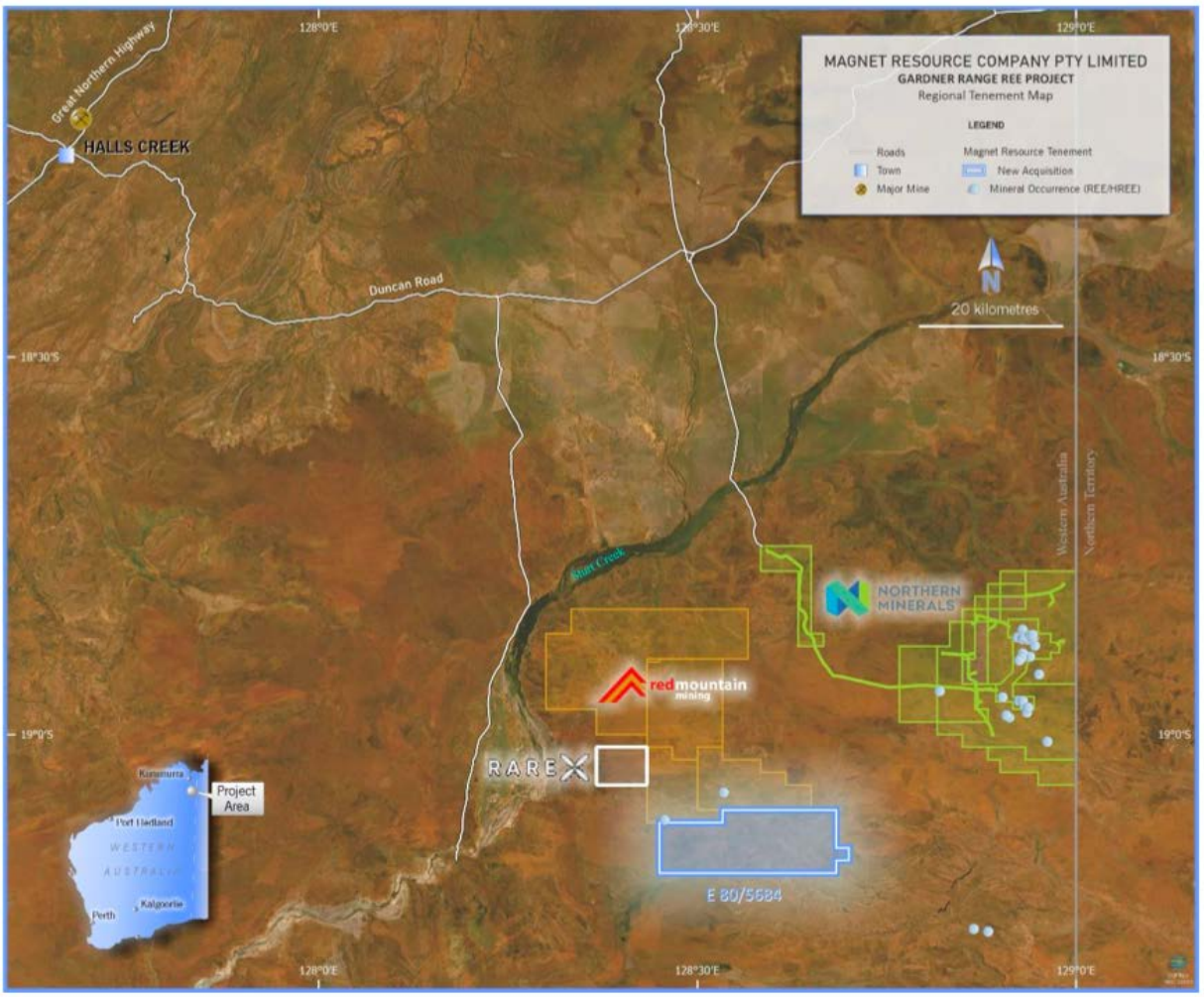

Figure 8: *Gardner Range, tenement location.*

Gardner Range - REE/U (Magnet Resource) 205km^2

Location and Tenure

The Gardner Range REE/U project (Figure 8) consists of one tenement application, (E80/5684) within the Kimberley region of Western Australia, located ~150km southeast of the town of Halls Creek. The project is adjacent to the Mount

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Mansbridge REE project held by Red Mountain Mining (ASX:RMX) and 20km southwest of Northern Minerals (ASX:NTU) Browns Range rare earth carbonate project (9.24Mt @ 0.67% TREO).

Geological Setting

The Gardner Range area is underlain by the Palaeoproterozoic granite Tanami Complex, with an isolated inlier of schistose to phyllitic sediments tentatively mapped as Archean Killi Killi Beds in the tenement unconformably overlain by the Proterozoic Gardner Range sediments of sandstones, siltstones and shale.

Exploration history and potential

The Gardner Range project area contains sediments that are known to host unconformity – type uranium and REE mineralisation elsewhere in the region, most notably at Mount Mansbridge and Mount Mansbridge South to the immediate north of the tenement area. It is considered possible that similar REE mineralisations exist associated with the same unconformity in the tenement area. Available government radiometric data indicates radiometric anomalies similar to those occurring at Mount Mansbridge and Mount Mansbridge South within the tenement area.

Rat Hill – Li/REE (Magnet Resource) 223km^2

Location and Tenure

The Rat Hill Li/REE project consists of one tenement application, (E46/1412) within the Pilbara region of Western Australia, located ~60km east-south-east of the town of Nullagine. The project has been actively explored previously for PGE mineralisation.

Geological Setting

The project area is covers most of the Archean Rat Hill Inlier, a portion of the underlying Pilbara Craton. The sediments of the inlier are now expressed as muscovite-garnet-andalusite and corundum-muscovite-rutile schists high grade metamorphic schists.

Exploration history and potential

Corundum is not usually an indicator of REE mineralisation but there are examples where corundum mineralisation is associated with high contents of REE. Corundum has also been known to contain xenocrysts of REE minerals. Fieldwork to progress this concept is required.

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Proposed initial exploration and study activities

The Company proposes to undertake the following exploration and study activities within 12 months following the completion of the acquisition:

- Field crew to be mobilised to the Gascoyne project areas (which includes the Yinnetharra, Injuni Hills, Weedarra, Wabli Creek and Sandy Creek projects) for reconnaissance geological mapping, and extensive geochemistry and rock-chip sampling;
- Detailed airborne magnetic-radiometric survey will be flown over selected projects;
- Systematic drill programs of targets identified from the combination of the geophysical survey, geochemical and rock-chip sampling programs, to test the continuation at depth and along strike of any geochemical anomalism and/or geophysical targets, once tenements are granted; and
- Rationalisation or reduction/increase of tenure to be considered once first stages of exploration have been undertaken.

Proposed Acquisition Terms

Subject to shareholder approval, the consideration (**Consideration**) payable for the proposed acquisition of 100% interest in Magnet Resource Company Pty Ltd (**Magnet**) and Preston River Lithium Pty Ltd (**Preston River**) is:

- Cash of $25,000 (plus GST) upon signing of Acquisition Agreement and $75,000 cash upon completion (plus GST). White Cliff has agreed to this payment which is predominately a re-imbursement of application fees, administration costs and the pre-payment of first year rents associated with the projects;
- 50 million fully paid ordinary shares (subject to 6 months voluntary escrow) and 50 million options exercisable at $0.035 expiring 30 June 2023 to be issued upon approval at a meeting of shareholders (anticipated in Dec 2021);
- $350k worth of WCN ordinary shares based on the greater of the then prevailing 10-day VWAP and a floor price ($0.012) upon the Company receiving at least 10 rock-chip samples grading 1%+ lithium or minimum 800ppm Total Rare Earth Oxides (**TREO**) at any of the Magnet and Preston projects by no later than 5 years from completion (**First Milestone Payment**); and
- $400k worth of WCN ordinary shares based on the greater of then then prevailing 10-day VWAP and a floor price ($0.012) upon achieving a drillhole intersection of greater than 10% lithium metre or 8,000ppm TREO metre by no later than 5 years from completion (**Second Milestone Payment**).

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Magnet and Preston have no assets other than the above and will become wholly owned subsidiaries of the Company at completion.

Tenement Details

Details of the tenements which cover the project areas are set out in the table below.

Project	Tenement	Area Blocks	Area km²	Granted	Application Date	Expenditure Commitment	Registered Holder/Applicant
Injuni Hills	E09/2607	12	37.2		23/8/21		Magnet Resource Company Pty Limited
Weedarra	E09/2608	55	170.5		25/8/21		Magnet Resource Company Pty Limited
Wabli Creek	E09/2629	27	83.7		5/10/21		Magnet Resource Company Pty Limited
Sandy Creek	E09/2630	24	74.4		5/10/21		Magnet Resource Company Pty Limited
Gardner Range	E80/5684	66	204.6		23/8/21		Magnet Resource Company Pty Limited
Rat Hill	E46/1412	72	223.2		2/9/21		Magnet Resource Company Pty Limited
Hines Hill	E70/5875	44	136.4	21/10/21		$44K	Magnet Resource Company Pty Limited
Preston River	E70/5871	47	145.7		11/8/21		Preston River Lithium Pty Ltd
	Sub Total	**347**	**1075.7**				

Project	Tenement	Area Blocks	Area km²	Granted	Application Date	Expenditure Commitment	Registered Holder/Applicant
Yinnetharra	E09/2628	93	288.3		4/10/21		Electrification Metals Pty Ltd
	E09/2641	92	285.2		21/10/21		Electrification Metals Pty Ltd
Diemals	E77/2880	200	620		4/10/21		Electrification Metals Pty Ltd
	E77/2881	200	620		4/10/21		Electrification Metals Pty Ltd
	E77/2882	172	533.2		4/10/21		Electrification Metals Pty Ltd
	E77/2883	53	164.3		4/10/21		Electrification Metals Pty Ltd
	E77/2884	35	108.5		4/10/21		Electrification Metals Pty Ltd
	E77/2885	123	381.3		4/10/21		Electrification Metals Pty Ltd
	Sub Total	**968**	**3000.8**				
	Total	**1315**	**4076.5**				

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 Yinnetharra and Diemals.

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section applies 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.*	16 samples (500-800g) of ferruginous gravel and duricrust (lateritic residuum and locally derived colluvium) were collected from the ground and placed in sealed plastic bags. 57 soil samples were taken from c. 0.5m depth, sieved in the field to +1.6 and -5mm for approx. 500-700g and stored in sealed plastic bags. Most of the material comprises Fe-rich granules and fragments, however, aggregates of finer soil particles (quartz grains and clay/silt) were inadvertently included with the sample and this may, potentially, have led to some dilution of the metal contents.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	No known.
	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.	The material sampled was described for each sample and the information is contained in: Cornelius, M., Robertson, I. D. M., Cornelius, A. J., Morris, P. A., 2007 Laterite geochemical database for the western Yilgarn Craton, Western Australia: Western Australian Geological Survey, Record 2007/9, 44p. This report is referenced in the body of the text in this release.
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple of standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is orientated and if so, by what method, etc).*	No drilling is being reported.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	No drilling is being reported.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	No drilling is being reported.
	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 drilling is being reported.
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.*	Sample type and landform/regolith settings were recorded, and geo-tagged photos of samples and settings taken. No drilling reported.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	No sub-sampling has been undertaken.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub- sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	
	Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second- half sampling.	
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	The sample size of 2-4 kilograms is appropriate and representative of the grain size and mineralisation style of the deposit.
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.* *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.* *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.*	Historical YLA analyses were by Ni fire assay/ICP-MS for Pt and Pd, and by four-acid digest/ICP-AES for base metals; Cr assays were by XRF on a fusion disc. .
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	Laterite and soil samples were collected by CSIRO staff and contractors.
	The use of twinned holes.	No drilling being reported
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	All field data were collected manually and transferred to spreadsheets. Sample location coordinates were determined and recorded using a handheld GPS and by geotagged photographs (laterite only).
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustments were made to assay data.
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.*	All locations determined by handheld GPS using GDA94 datum in UTM Zone 50.
	Specification of the grid system used.	
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	Laterite and soil samples were collected at irregular spacings, depending mainly on the presence of suitable laterite sample material and access. Soil samples were taken at c. 100m spacing along station tracks and along

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		the edge of a gravel pit in undisturbed ground.
	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.	Sampling type and spacing not designed to be used in an MRE.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	No compositing has been applied.
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.*	Sampling was of a reconnaissance nature only and was not designed to achieve unbiased sampling. No drilling reported.
	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.	No drilling has been undertaken and orientation of structures is unknown.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	All samples were placed in zip-lock plastic bags, taken to Perth and delivered to the laboratory by CSIRO staff or contractors.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No audits or reviews have been undertaken by White Cliff staff, and unknown for CSIRO.

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	*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 exploration license applications, ELA09/2641, ELA09/2628 and ELA77/2880-2885 are held 100% by Electrification Metals Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of White Cliff Minerals Ltd. Most of the tenement areas are on pastoral lease and the company will liaise with the pastoral lease holder re access and sampling. Heritage clearance is also required prior to any ground disturbing exploration activities taking place.
	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.	To the best of Electrification's knowledge, there are no other known impediments to operate on the ELs once granted.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Yinnetharra has been explored for Uranium, with limited shallow drilling. Diemals has had no exploration.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The tenements are located in the northwest and central the Yilgarn Craton. Dominant rock types are medium- to coarse-grained granites, gneisses and migmatites, and crosscutting dolerite dykes. There is extensive sandplain cover in morphologically high areas, colluvium and alluvium dominate around slopes and in drainage.
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.*	No drilling being reported.
	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.	
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.*	No aggregation methods have been used.
	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.	No aggregation methods have been used.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalent values are being used.
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').*	No mineralisation widths have been reported.
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 drillhole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	Location maps of projects within the release with relevant exploration information contained.
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.*	The reporting of exploration results is considered balanced by the competent person. The locations of the samples are included in this release.
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.*	No other exploration to report.
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.*	Further surface sampling, mapping and drilling of potential targets once ELs are granted.

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