ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

16 December 2021

Yinnetharra Lithium and Rare Earths Project Site Visit Confirms Numerous Pegmatite Dykes

HIGHLIGHTS

- A helicopter supported first pass field trip to Yinnetharra focusing on Li/REE elements has been completed and has identified numerous pegmatite dykes
- The recent tenement applications by White Cliff at Yinnetharra, and the acquisition of complimentary projects at Yinnetharra, held by Magnet Resource Company Pty Ltd (**Magnet**), were targeted in this first pass field trip
- Samples from the trip have been submitted to ALS Laboratories for analysis by peroxide fusion MS91 for a comprehensive suite of pegmatitic and related elements
- White Cliff plans to aggressively advance the Company's lithium and rare earth element project portfolio, alongside its Reedy South Gold Project

White Cliff Minerals Limited (**White Cliff** or the **Company**) is pleased to announce that the first pass field trip to Yinnetharra (**Figure 1**) successfully identified numerous pegmatite dykes.

The reconnaissance trip to Yinnetharra took place over three days, with the Company targeting rock chip sampling from 15 sites, out of 20 priority targets areas identified through satellite imagery and historical sampling programs, such as carried out by GSWA. Given the extensive tenement package at Yinnetharra (~574km^2), White Cliff utilised a helicopter out of Carnarvon to carry out the first pass exploration program.

Commenting on the field trip, White Cliff Technical Director Ed Mead said:

"*We've achieved what we wanted from the first pass field trip and the initial inspection are most encouraging. Confirmation of numerous pegmatite dykes highlight the potential for possible lithium and REE mineralisation sitting within the project area and we look forward to receiving first assay results that we are expediting through ALS. Follow-up exploration programs are planned for early in the New Year* "

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

Yinnetharra - Li/REE Project

The Yinnetharra Li/REE project consists of six tenement applications (**Figures 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. Two of the tenement applications are 100% owned by a subsidiary company, Electrification Metals Pty Ltd, with the other 4 projects at Yinnetharra (Wabli Creek, Injinu Hills, Weedarra and Sandy Creek) to be 100% owned subject to shareholder approval of the Magnet acquisition (refer announcement dated 23 November 2021).

Figures 4 to 10 represent a selection of photos from the 15 sites that were visited, out of 20 initial sites selected. Assays have been submitted to ALS and further information will be provided once we have analysis of the samples in hand.

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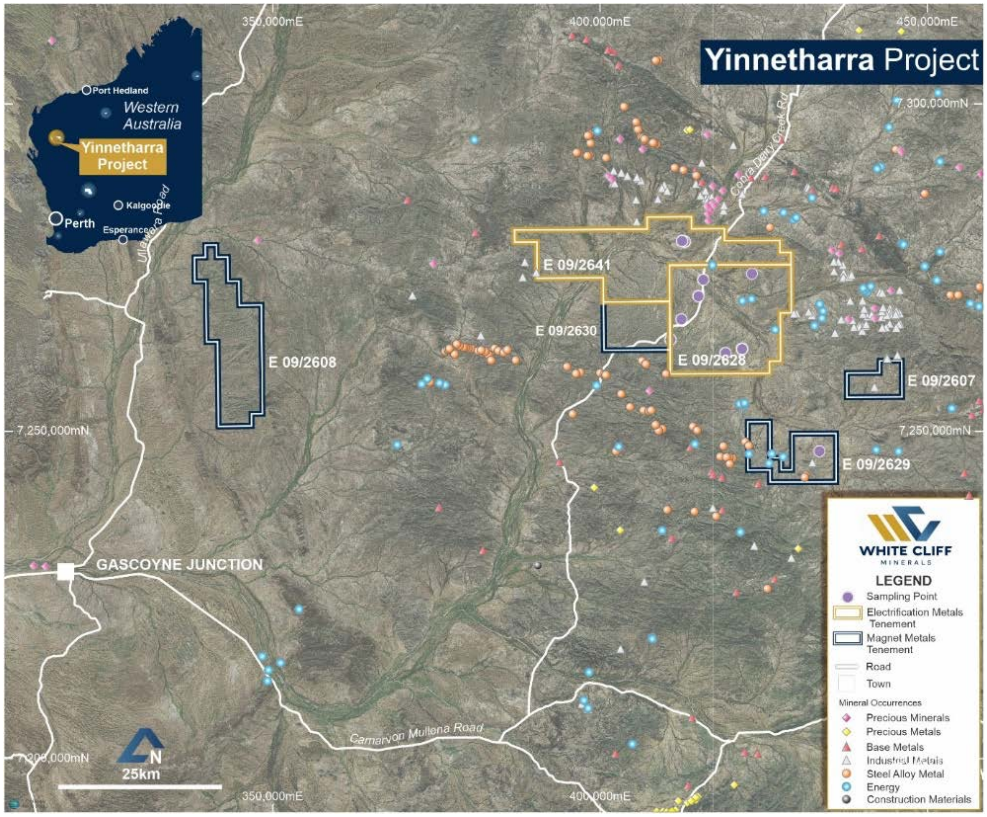

Figure 2: *Yinnetharra (WCN 100%) Li/REE project, tenement location, including Magnet Resource' (Wabli Creek, Injinu Hills, Weedarra and Sandy Creek)*

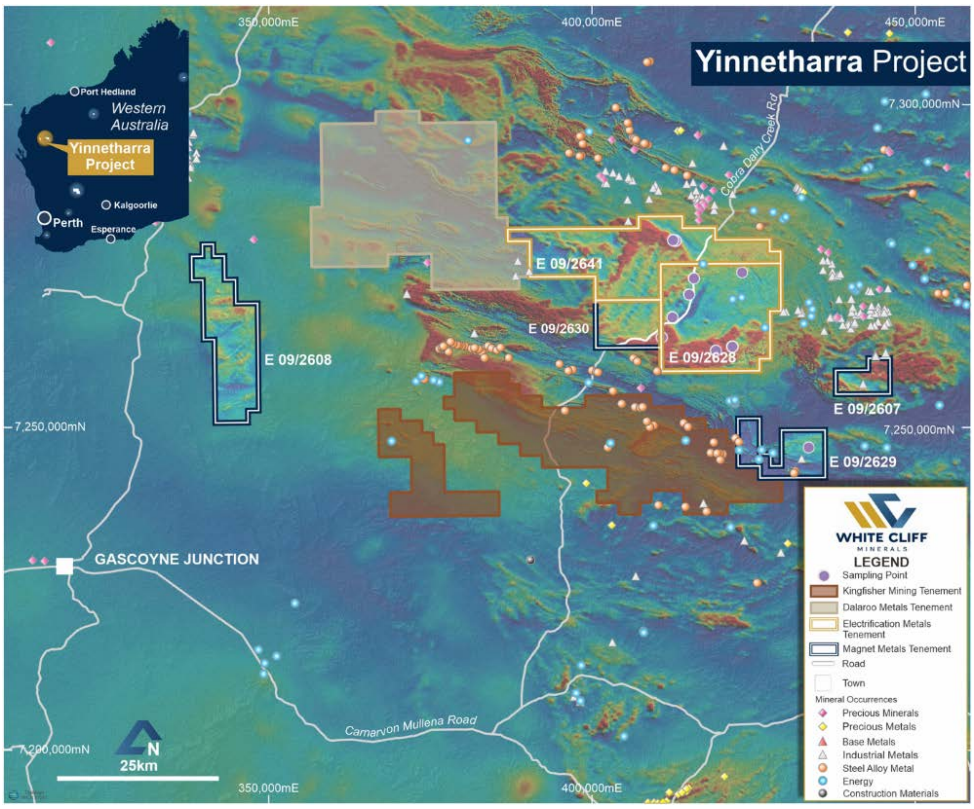

Figure 3: *Yinnetharra (WCN 100%) Li/REE project, tenement location, including Magnet Resource' (Wabli Creek, Injinu Hills, Weedarra and Sandy Creek) with aeromagnetic data showing complexity of geology.*

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Figure 4: *Yinnetharra Pegmatite E09/2628. Typical low relief outcrop shown by pegmatites visited.*

Figure 5: *Yinnetharra Pegmatite E09/2628. Ferruginous material within coarse quartz-feldspar pegmatite.*

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Figure 6: *Yinnetharra Pegmatite E09/2630.*

Figure 7: *Yinnetharra Pegmatite E09/2630. Pegmatitic rubble adjacent to large gneissic granite outcrop.*

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Figure 8: *Yinnetharra Pegmatite E09/2641. Sampling outcrop of granitic host to an extensive area of subcropping pegmatite and rubble.*

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Figure 9: *Yinnetharra Pegmatite E09/2641. Coarse massive feldspathic pegmatite prior to sampling.*

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Figure 10: *Yinnetharra Pegmatite E09/2628. Completing Handheld XRF readings on typical low relief pegmatite outcrop.*

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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.

***Cautionary Statement**
The Company notes that the pegmatites identified in by field observation comprised of varying relative abundancies of course grained (<4cm) minerals dominantly feldspar, quartz and muscovite mica. At this stage it is too early for the Company to make a determinative view on the approximate percentages of these minerals. Investors should note that while pegmatites are a known host for accessory lithium bearing minerals such as spodumene, it is also known that this is not a universal association.

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.*	15 samples of pegmatite material were taken from Yinnetharra.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Channel sampling across the pegmatite.
	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.	Rock chip sampling across the pegmatites, in a channel fashion, to obtain representative material was completed, with sample size of 1-4 kg.
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.	
Criteria	**JORC Code explanation**	**Commentary**
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	

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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 1-4 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.*	Rock chip samples have been submitted to ALS Laboratories for analysis by peroxide fusion MS91 for a comprehensive suite of pegmatitic and related elements.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	No assays being reported, with assay results once returned will be reviewed by 2 company personnel.
	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.*	Sample spacing is on the location of the surface outcrop of pegmatites.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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 rock chip samples were placed in calico bags, taken to Perth and delivered to ALS laboratory by White Cliff staff.
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.

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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 and ELA09/2628 are held 100% by Electrification Metals Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of White Cliff Minerals Ltd. ELA09/2607, ELA09/2608, ELA09/2629 and ELA09/2630 are held 100% by Magnet Resource Company Pty Ltd. The tenements are on the Yinnetharra pastoral station.
	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.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The tenements are located in the Gascoyne centred 200km to the east of Carnarvon. 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 rock chip samples will be released once assays are returned from the laboaratory.
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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