22 November 2016 **ASX Code: WCN**

149 g/t Gold Identified in RC Drilling: Aucu Gold Deposit

Highlights:

- **11** metres at **15.2 g/t gold** intersected in RC drilling including:
  - 1 metre at **149.5 g/t gold**

- **66** metres at **0.91% copper** including:
  - **2 metres** at **7.08%** copper within;
  - **18 metres** at **1.85%** copper and;
  - Hole ends in copper mineralisation

White Cliff Minerals Limited ("**White Cliff**" or the "**Company**") is pleased to report that substantial gold and copper mineralisation has been identified in new RC drill holes at the **Quartz Zone** within the Aucu Gold project.

Drill hole **ERC16-35** has intersected remarkable gold mineralisation both within the quartz reef and in the surrounding alteration halo (Figure 1). Assay results include **1 metre at 149.5 g/t gold** within **11 metres at 15.2 g/t gold** and **18** metres at **1.85% copper** within **66 metres** at **0.91% copper**. The hole ended in **+1%** copper mineralisation

Drill hole **ERC16-34 has** intersected 3 metres at 4.64 g/t gold including **1 metre at 11.4 g/t gold** and 6 metres at 0.46% copper.

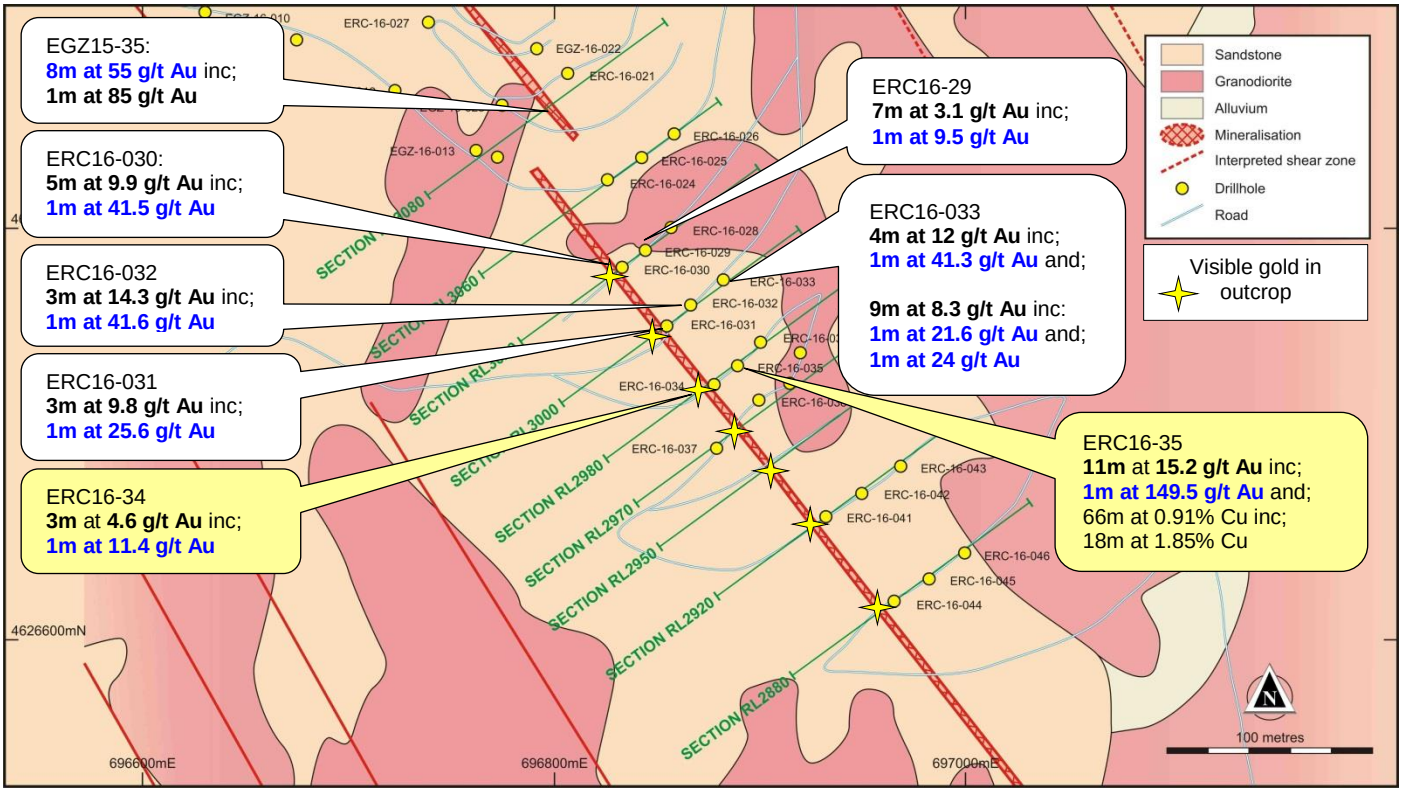


Figure 1: *Map showing* ***Quartz Zone*** *and location of outcropping quartz veins (red), drill assay results (new results in light yellow text boxes) and completed and planned RC drilling.*

Drill hole ERC16-28 intersected 13 metres at 0.47% copper including 3 metres at 1.2% copper from 51 metres depth and 1 metre at 2 g/t gold from 27 metres.

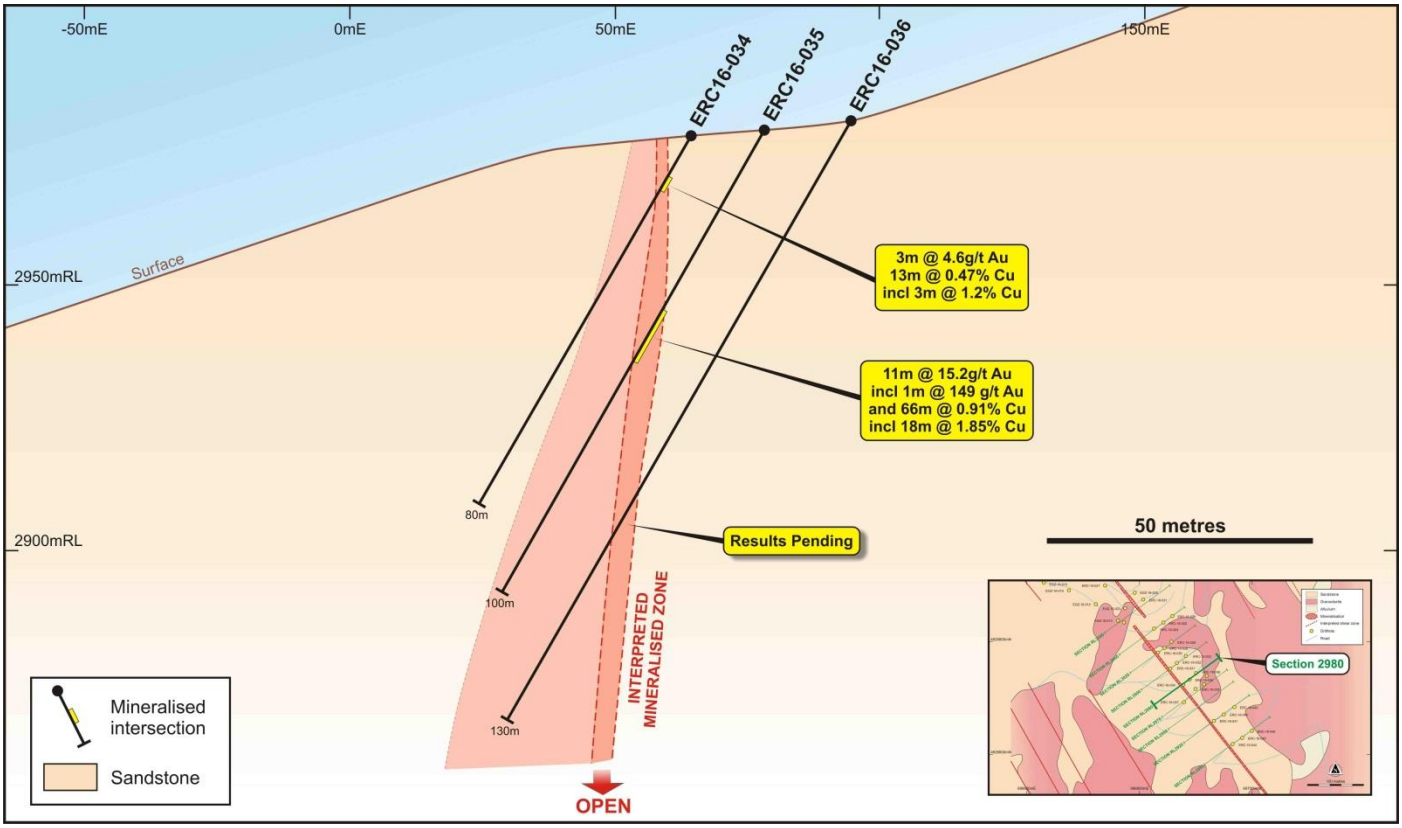


***Figure 2**: Cross section 2980 showing gold mineralisation intersected in drill holes ERC16-34 and ERC16-35. Copper mineralisation zone shown as light red zone*

High Grade Gold Intersections in RC Drilling Extend Mineralised Zone

The new mineralised zones intersected in drill holes ERC16-34 and ERC16-35 extend the quartz zone a further 50 metres southeast of the initial drill line which identified exceptional mineralisation from surface to 65 metres depth while remaining open at depth (Table 1). Assays for the third drill hole on the section ERC16-036 will soon be available. Drill defined gold mineralisation has been identified along the quartz reef over a distance of 185 metres. Mineralised outcrop containing visible gold extends along the exposed quartz reef over a distance of 243 metres (Figure 1).

***Table 1:** Summary of Quartz Zone drill results to date:*

Section elevation	Hole	Interval		Gold (g/t)	From depth	Including	At	Gold (g/t)
3080	UGZ15-35	8 metres	@	55 g/t gold	75 metres	1 metre	@	**85.0 g/t gold**
3020	ERC16-30	5 metres	@	9.9 g/t gold	3 metres	1 metre	@	**41.5 g/t gold**
3020	ERC16-29	7 metres	@	3.2 g/t gold	26 metres	1 metre	@	9.5 g/t gold
3020	ERC16-29	19 metres	@	0.74% copper	22 metres	2 metres	@	**2.4% copper**
						2 metres	@	**1.5% copper**
3000	ERC16-33	4 metres	@	12 g/t gold	49 metres	1 metre	@	**41.3 g/t gold**
3000	ERC16-33	7 metres	@	3.3 g/t gold	82 metres	1 metre	@	9.5 g/t gold
3000	ERC16-33	9 metres	@	8.3 g/t gold	96 metres	1 metre	@	21 g/t gold
3000	ERC16-33					1 metre	@	24 g/t gold
3000	ERC16-33	34 metres	@	5.01% copper	71 metres	7 metres	@	**5.1% copper**
3000	ERC16-32	12 metres	@	5.1 g/t gold	34 metres	2 metres	@	26.2 g/t gold
3000	ERC16-31	3 metres	@	9.8 g/t gold	9 metres	1 metre	@	25.6 g/t gold
2980	ERC16-34	3 metres	@	4.6 g/t gold	8 metres	1 metre	@	11.4 g/t gold
2980	ERC16-35	11 metres	@	15.2 g/t gold	42 metres	1 metre	@	**149 g/t gold**
2980	ERC16-35	66 metres	@	0.91% copper	33 metres	18 metres	@	**1.85% copper**

In addition to the above results, drilling has been completed at a further two sections (sections 2970 and 2920) where the mineralised quartz vein has been intersected. The final holes to be drilled this year will be on section 2920 at the south-eastern end of the Quartz Zone.

Visible Gold at Surface Supports High Grade Drilling Intersections at Depth

The Quartz Zone outcrops at surface in all road cuttings completed and visible gold has been identified in rock samples at surface in all road cuttings over an elevation range of 140 metres and surface distance of 243 metres to date (see Figure 1 – visible gold marked with a star).

Managing Director Todd Hibberd commented that "*The exceptional gold assays confirm the visible gold panned from the quartz reef at surface. We have high expectations that drilling will continue to deliver more substantial gold intersections at depth and along strike. The Company will endeavour to complete as much drilling as possible before autumn weather conditions make drilling too difficult to continue.*"

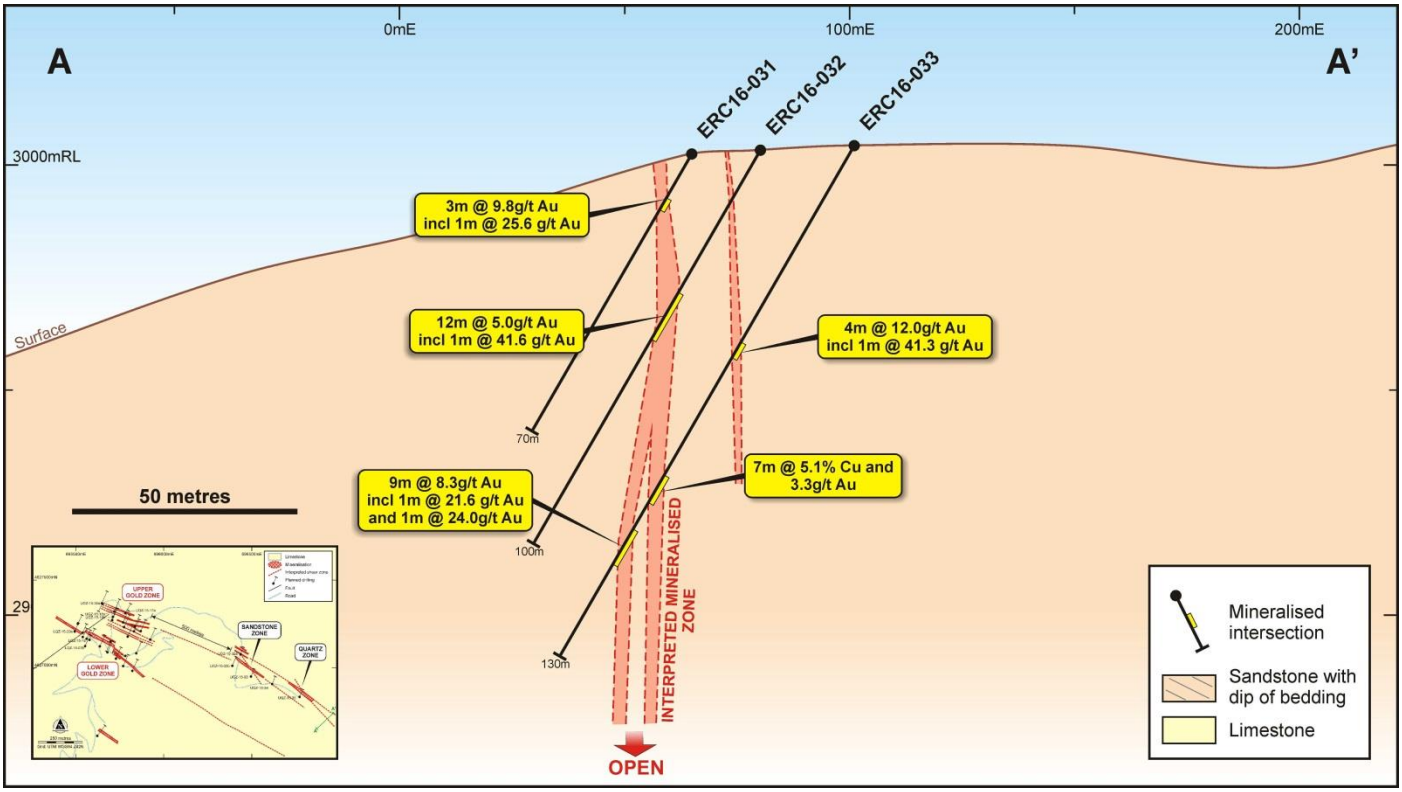


***Figure 3**: Cross section 3000 showing gold and copper mineralisation intersected in drill holes ERC16-31, ERC16-32 and ERC16-33.*

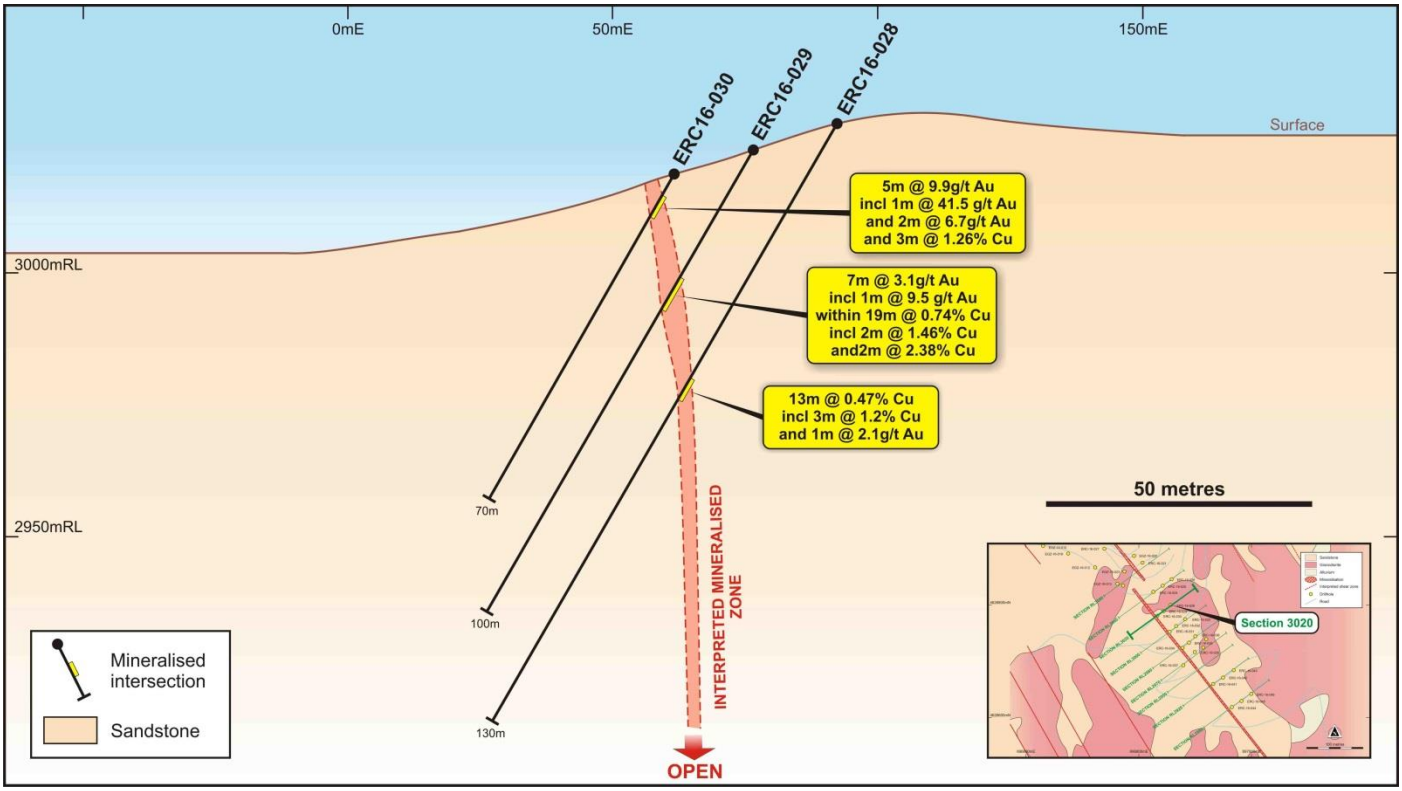


***Figure 4**: Cross section 3020 showing gold and copper mineralisation intersected in drill holes ERC16-28, ERC16-29 and ERC16-30.*

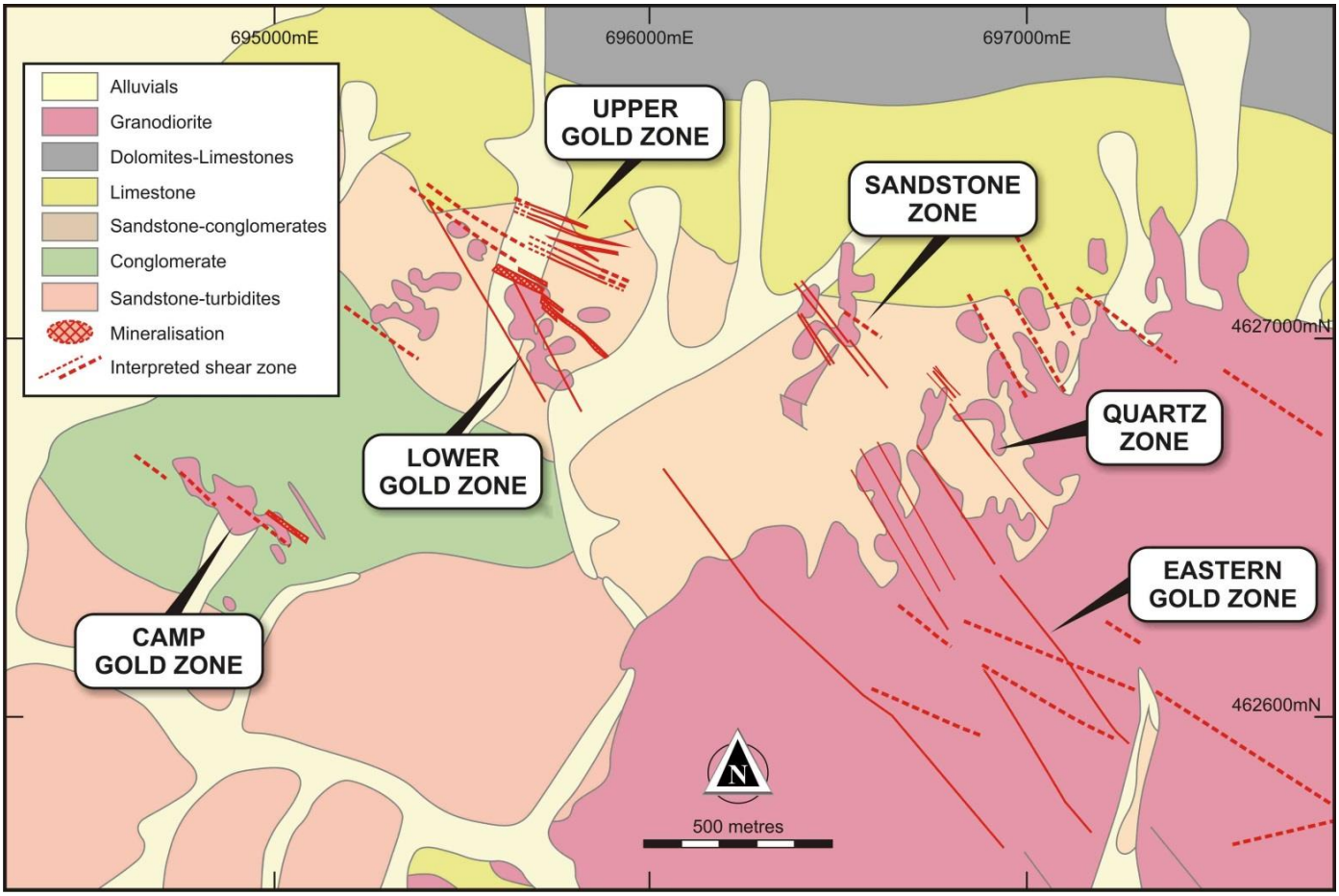


***Figure 5**: Location map of drilling showing quartz zone and the sandstone zone where visible gold and high grade gold mineralisation is widespread.*

Table 2: *Summary of Section 3020 mineralised intersections*

Hole ID	From	To	Interval	Gold (g/t)	Copper %
ERC16-28	27	28	1	**2.06**	0.00
ERC16-28	34	35	1	0.57	0.11
ERC16-28	41	42	1	0.66	0.39
ERC16-28	43	44	1	0.39	0.20
ERC16-28	44	45	1	0.18	0.15
ERC16-28	45	46	1	0.45	0.09
ERC16-28	51	52	1	0.15	**0.11**
ERC16-28	52	53	1	0.09	**0.17**
ERC16-28	53	54	1	- 0.05	**0.30**
ERC16-28	54	55	1	- 0.05	**0.48**
ERC16-28	55	56	1	- 0.05	**0.18**
ERC16-28	56	57	1	0.24	**0.15**
ERC16-28	57	58	1	- 0.05	**1.63**
ERC16-28	58	59	1	- 0.05	**1.52**
ERC16-28	59	60	1	- 0.05	**0.50**
ERC16-28	60	61	1	- 0.05	**0.50**
ERC16-28	61	62	1	- 0.05	**0.11**
ERC16-28	62	63	1	- 0.05	**0.22**
ERC16-28	63	64	1	- 0.05	**0.20**
ERC16-28	105	106	1	0.48	0.01
ERC16-28	106	107	1	0.23	0.00
ERC16-34	8	9	1	**0.99**	0.01
ERC16-34	9	10	1	**11.37**	0.04
ERC16-34	10	11	1	**1.57**	0.08
ERC16-34	11	12	1	- 0.05	0.18
ERC16-34	12	13	1	0.17	0.61
ERC16-34	13	14	1	- 0.05	0.30
ERC16-34	14	15	1	- 0.05	0.44
ERC16-34	15	16	1	- 0.05	0.43
ERC16-34	16	17	1	- 0.05	0.58
ERC16-34	17	18	1	- 0.05	0.40
ERC16-34	18	19	1	- 0.05	0.10
ERC16-34	19	20	1	- 0.05	0.13
ERC16-34	20	21	1	- 0.05	0.19
ERC16-34	21	22	1	- 0.05	0.03
ERC16-34	22	23	1	- 0.05	0.10
ERC16-34	23	24	1	- 0.05	0.42
ERC16-34	24	25	1	- 0.05	0.10
ERC16-34	25	26	1	- 0.05	0.85
ERC16-34	26	27	1	- 0.05	0.31
ERC16-34	27	28	1	- 0.05	0.13
ERC16-34	28	29	1	- 0.05	0.21
ERC16-34	29	30	1	- 0.05	0.31
ERC16-34	30	31	1	- 0.05	0.25
ERC16-34	31	32	1	- 0.05	0.09
ERC16-34	32	33	1	- 0.05	0.45
ERC16-34	33	34	1	- 0.05	0.38
ERC16-34	34	35	1	- 0.05	0.32
ERC16-34	35	36	1	- 0.05	0.32

Hole ID	From	To	Interval	Gold (g/t)	Copper %
ERC16-34	36	37	1	- 0.05	0.21
ERC16-34	37	38	1	- 0.05	0.15
ERC16-34	38	39	1	- 0.05	0.09
ERC16-34	39	40	1	- 0.05	0.17
ERC16-34	68	69	1	0.23	0.02
ERC16-34	72	73	1	**1.39**	0.03
ERC16-34	73	74	1	0.33	0.00
ERC16-35	30	31	1	- 0.05	0.26
ERC16-35	31	32	1	- 0.05	0.22
ERC16-35	32	33	1	- 0.05	0.24
ERC16-35	33	34	1	- 0.05	0.09
ERC16-35	34	35	1	- 0.05	**0.63**
ERC16-35	35	36	1	- 0.05	**0.52**
ERC16-35	36	37	1	- 0.05	0.16
ERC16-35	37	38	1	- 0.05	0.12
ERC16-35	38	39	1	- 0.05	**2.03**
ERC16-35	39	40	1	- 0.05	0.14
ERC16-35	40	41	1	- 0.05	0.18
ERC16-35	41	42	1	- 0.05	0.07
ERC16-35	42	43	1	**1.10**	0.15
ERC16-35	43	44	1	- 0.05	0.26
ERC16-35	44	45	1	**0.77**	**0.60**
ERC16-35	45	46	1	**149.41**	**0.41**
ERC16-35	46	47	1	**1.41**	**0.33**
ERC16-35	47	48	1	**2.61**	**8.99**
ERC16-35	48	49	1	**4.73**	**5.19**
ERC16-35	49	50	1	**1.25**	**0.86**
ERC16-35	50	51	1	**2.59**	**1.14**
ERC16-35	51	52	1	**2.61**	**2.64**
ERC16-35	52	53	1	**0.82**	**1.63**
ERC16-35	53	54	1	0.17	**1.73**
ERC16-35	54	55	1	- 0.05	**1.49**
ERC16-35	55	56	1	- 0.05	**0.96**
ERC16-35	56	57	1	0.27	**1.51**
ERC16-35	57	58	1	- 0.05	**0.75**
ERC16-35	58	59	1	**0.97**	**0.78**
ERC16-35	59	60	1	**2.30**	**0.82**
ERC16-35	60	61	1	0.25	**0.84**
ERC16-35	61	62	1	0.34	**0.87**
ERC16-35	62	63	1	- 0.05	**1.52**
ERC16-35	63	64	1	- 0.05	**0.94**
ERC16-35	64	65	1	- 0.05	**0.74**
ERC16-35	65	66	1	- 0.05	**0.43**
ERC16-35	66	67	1	- 0.05	**0.76**
ERC16-35	67	68	1	- 0.05	**0.96**
ERC16-35	68	69	1	- 0.05	**0.85**
ERC16-35	69	70	1	- 0.05	**0.52**
ERC16-35	70	71	1	0.24	**0.68**
ERC16-35	71	72	1	0.20	**0.60**
ERC16-35	72	73	1	0.34	**0.48**
ERC16-35	73	74	1	- 0.05	**0.46**

Hole ID	From	To	Interval	Gold (g/t)	Copper %
ERC16-35	74	75	1	- 0.05	**0.51**
ERC16-35	75	76	1	- 0.05	**0.13**
ERC16-35	76	77	1	**0.81**	**0.71**
ERC16-35	77	78	1	0.11	**0.26**
ERC16-35	78	79	1	- 0.05	**0.22**
ERC16-35	79	80	1	- 0.05	**0.40**
ERC16-35	80	81	1	0.15	**0.62**
ERC16-35	81	82	1	**0.83**	**0.73**
ERC16-35	82	83	1	- 0.05	**0.78**
ERC16-35	83	84	1	- 0.05	**0.76**
ERC16-35	84	85	1	- 0.05	**0.85**
ERC16-35	85	86	1	- 0.05	**1.22**
ERC16-35	86	87	1	- 0.05	**0.31**
ERC16-35	87	88	1	0.14	**0.16**
ERC16-35	89	90	1	0.35	**0.22**
ERC16-35	90	91	1	- 0.05	**0.45**
ERC16-35	91	92	1	0.52	**0.84**
ERC16-35	92	93	1	0.25	**0.74**
ERC16-35	93	94	1	0.34	**0.80**
ERC16-35	94	95	1	**1.76**	**0.95**
ERC16-35	95	96	1	0.20	**0.50**
ERC16-35	96	97	1	- 0.05	**0.30**
ERC16-35	97	98	1	0.14	**0.88**
ERC16-35	98	99	1	0.47	**1.16**
ERC16-35	99	100	1	0.54	**1.15**

Quartz Zone Growing into a Substantial Mineralised System

The Quartz Zone occurs at the eastern end of the Eastern Gold Zone adjacent to the main porphyry intrusion. High grade gold mineralisation is largely confined to the quartz reef which ranges from 1-3 metres wide and can be traced at surface over 243 metres length. Visible gold has been panned from the quartz reef in seven road cuttings covering that length (Figures 1 & 2). The quartz reef extends north-west and interpreted to be the same reef encountered in drill hole UGZ15-35 which intersected **8 metres at 55 g/t gold** (Figure 1).

Drilling has confirmed that the quartz reef is sub-vertical and has an orientation of 320 degrees and interpretation of magnetic data suggests that it has a total length of 450-510 metres. The quartz reef is offset by a major fault at the northwest end and by a porphyry intrusion at the southeast end (Figure 1). Further drilling is required to establish the location of extensions to the reef.

The Quartz Zone is characterised by a central 1-3 metre wide quartz reef with open textures (voids, quartz crystals, holes) and intense sericite-carbonate+/- manganese alteration containing abundant free gold surrounded by a broad alteration zone containing malachite (copper oxide), goethite and limonite (after pyrite and chalcopyrite). The Company will continue to drill the Quartz Zone on sections 30-50 metres apart down to 100 metres vertical depth.

Drilling Update

As of the date of this release a total of 3,941 metres have been completed in this year's drill program consisting of 16 diamond holes and 16 RC holes as detailed in Table 3. The Company is awaiting assay results for ERC16-36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42 and ERC16-25.

The Reverse Circulation rig is currently drilling ERC16-43 at the bottom of the Quartz Zone while further roads are bull dozed at the bottom of the hill. The Company expects to complete another 130 metres of drilling in 2016. Further assay and drilling information will be released as it becomes available.

Table 3: *Drilling completed to the date of this announcement*

Hole ID	Northing	Easting	Elevation	Azimuth	Dip	Length (m)	Zone
EGZ16-002	4,627,052	696,430	3054	30	-60	150	EGZ
EGZ16-003	4,627,027	696,422	3056	30	-60	224	EGZ
EGZ16-004	4,627,085	696,393	3020	35	-60	120	EGZ
EGZ16-005	4,627,017	696,467	3090	30	-60	100	EGZ
EGZ16-006	4,627,074	696,488	3093	235	-60	100	EGZ
EGZ16-007	4,626,972	696,504	3125	30	-60	100	EGZ
EGZ16-008	4,626,940	696,463	3110	30	-60	150	EGZ
EGZ16-010	4,626,905	696,631	3068	235	-60	150	EGZ
EGZ16-011	4,626,910	696,570	3082	30	-60	150	EGZ
EGZ16-012	4,626,866	696,722	3060	30	-60	150	EGZ
EGZ16-013	4,626,837	696,761	3052	30	-60	150	EGZ
EGZ16-017	4,626,943	696,706	3090	30	-60	100	EGZ
EGZ16-018	4,626,918	696,690	3076	30	-60	200	EGZ
EGZ16-019	4,626,891	696,675	3062	30	-60	250	EGZ
EGZ16-022	4,626,887	696,792	3090	30	-60	101	EGZ
EGZ16-023	4,626,859	696,775	3070	30	-60	100	EGZ
ERC16-025	4,626,838	696,836	3050	235	-60	120	Q zone
ERC16-028	4,626,800	696,856	3028	235	-60	130	Q zone
ERC16-029	4,626,789	696,845	3023	235	-60	100	Q zone
ERC16-030	4,626,780	696,833	3018	235	-60	70	Q zone
ERC16-031	4,626,752	696,854	3002	235	-60	70	Q zone
ERC16-032	4,626,762	696,866	3003	235	-60	100	Q zone
ERC16-033	4,626,771	696,880	3004	235	-60	130	Q zone
ERC16-034	4,626,724	696,877	2978	235	-60	70	Q zone
ERC16-035	4,626,733	696,888	2979	235	-60	100	Q zone
ERC16-036	4,626,745	696,900	2,981	235	- 60	130	Q zone
ERC16-037	4,626,693	696,879	2,965	230	- 60	70	Q zone
ERC16-038	4,626,716	696,899	2,967	230	- 60	80	Q zone
ERC16-039	4,626,724	696,914	2,967	230	- 60	120	Q zone
ERC16-040	4,626,739	696,920	2,969	230	- 60	150	Q zone
ERC16-041	4,626,659	696,932	2,918	230	- 60	70	Q zone
ERC16-042	4,626,671	696,949	2,918	230	- 60	100	Q zone
Total Completed						3,911	

Coordinate system is: UTM WGS84 Zone 42 North

Aucu Gold Deposit Summary

As previously reported (ASX releases 24 Mar 15 and 02 Apr 15), the Company announced a maiden inferred resource for the **Aucu** gold deposit above a cut-off grade of 1 g/t gold of **1.15 Million** tonnes grading **4.2 g/t gold** for **156,000 ounces**[1] of contained gold.

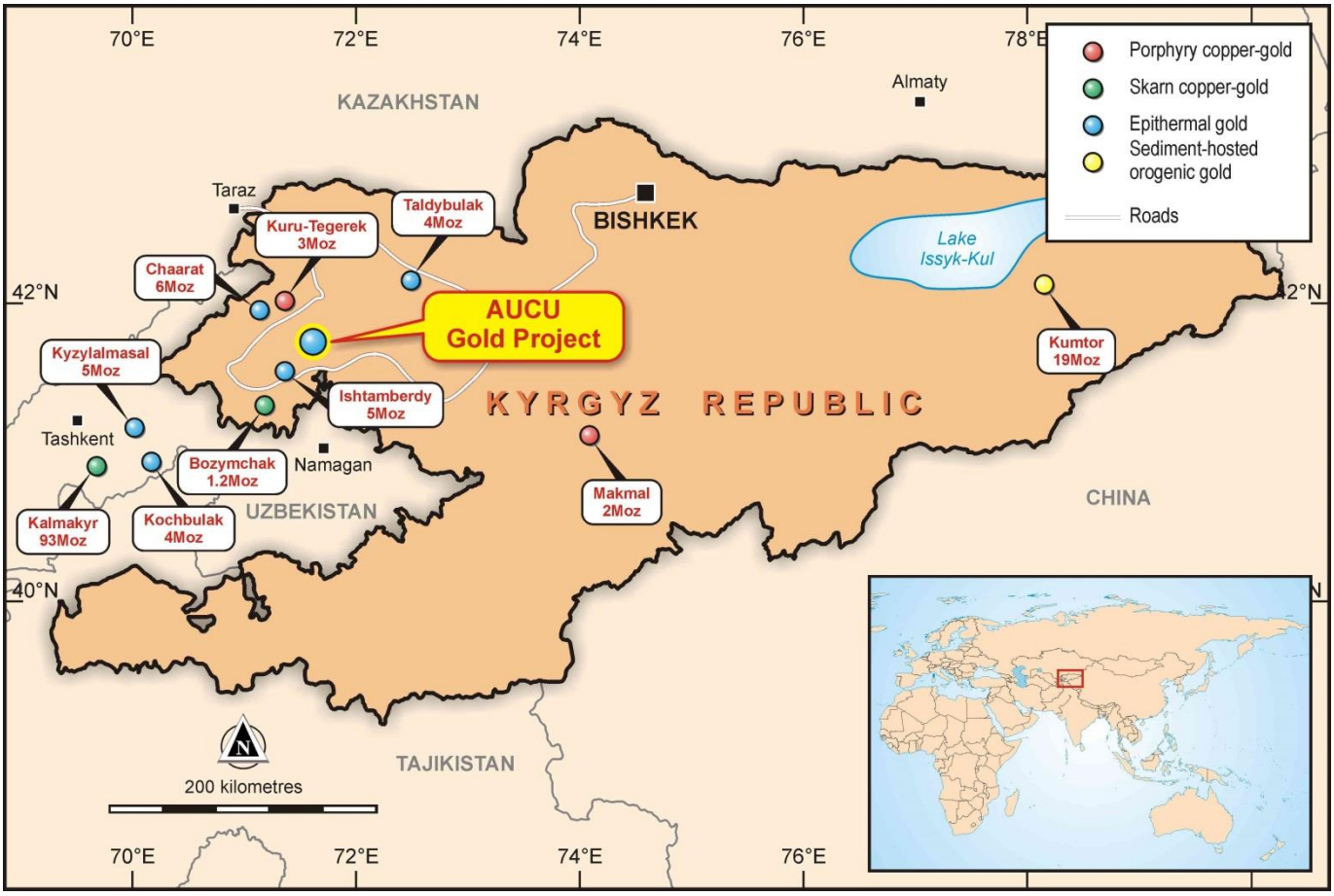
In 2015, drilling identified exceptional gold mineralisation[2] to the east of the Upper Gold Zone (**UGZ**) over a strike length of at least 500 metres (ASX releases 11 Nov 15, 1 Dec 15 and 7 Dec 15). Results included:

- 8 metres at 55.2 g/t gold from 66 metres including 1 metre at 89.9 g/t gold
- 4 metres at 59.9 g/t gold from 66 metres including 1 metre at 189 g/t gold
- 2 metres at 43.5 g/t gold from 86 metres
- 1 metre at 103.4 g/t gold from 74 metres
- 3 metres at 41.4 g/t gold including 1 metre at 71 g/t gold
- 4 metres at 23.8 g/t gold from 85 metres
- 2 metres at 22 g/t gold from 102 metres

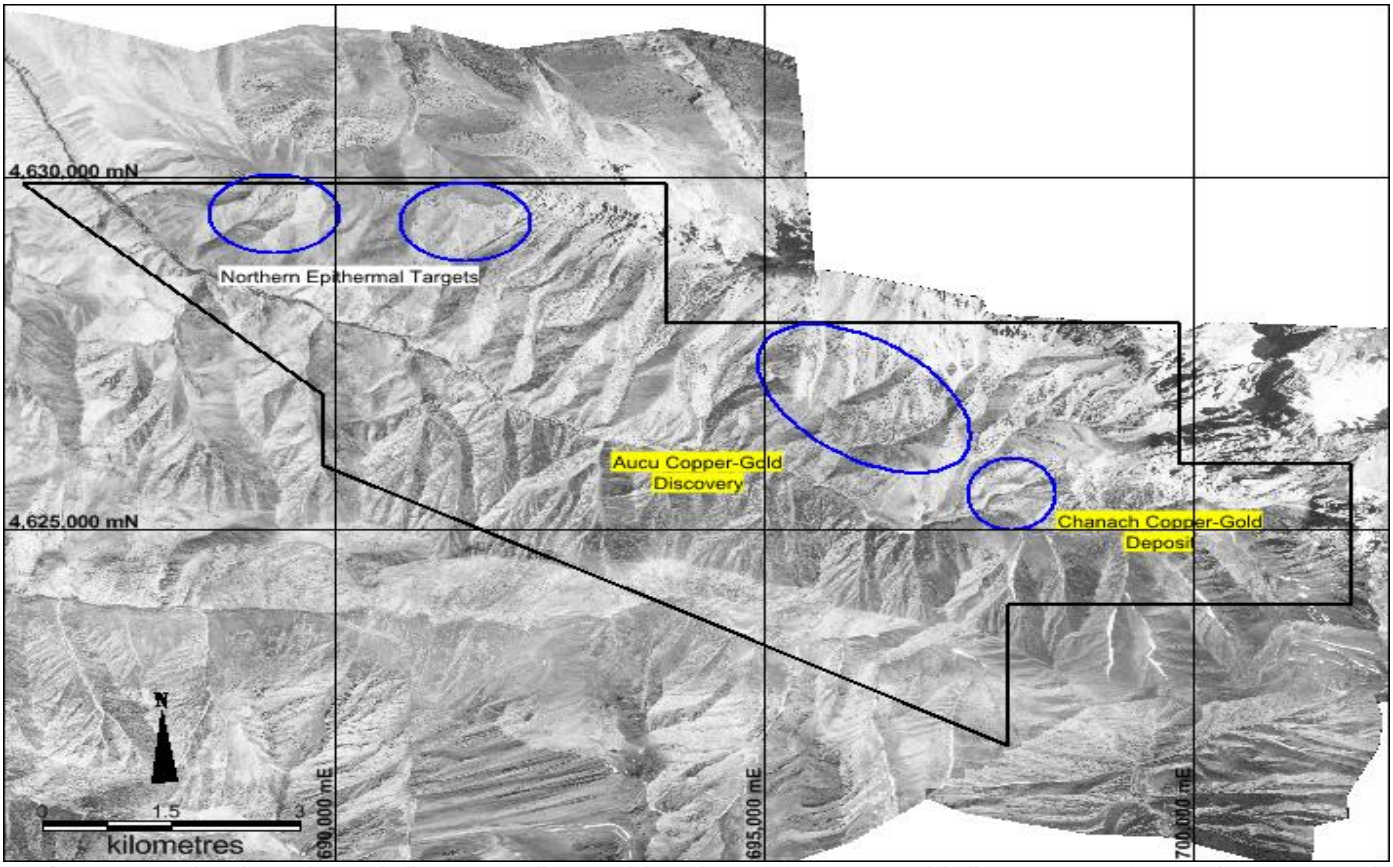
- 1 metre at 58 g/t gold

The average grade of the gold intersections from the 2015 drill program across the UGZ – East was **45 g/t gold** from several lodes. In addition:

- Mineralisation outcrops at surface
- Mineralisation remains open in both directions and at depth
- Overall metallurgical recovery of all mineralised zones is 99%
- Gravity recoverable gold averages 88.6% (gold that reports to the gravity concentrate)



***Location Map**: Northwest Kyrgyz Republic, Central Asia*



Project Map: *showing Chanach license outline and location of the Aucu gold discovery 2.5 km to the NNW of the original Chanach copper deposit.*

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About White Cliff Minerals Limited

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

Aucu Gold Project (89%): The Project contains extensive porphyry related gold and copper mineralisation starting at the surface and extending over several kilometres. Drilling during 2014 has defined a major **gold discovery** with an initial inferred resource of 1.15Mt at 4.2 g/t containing 156,000 ounces of gold[1]. Drilling has also defined a significant **copper deposit** at surface consisting of 10Mt at 0.41% copper containing 40,000 tonnes of copper. Extensive mineralisation occurs around both deposits demonstrating significant expansion potential. The project is located in the Kyrgyz Republic, 350km west-southwest of the capital city of Bishkek and covers 83 square kilometres. The Aucu gold project is located in the western part of the Tien Shan Belt, a highly mineralised zone that extending for over 2500 km, from western Uzbekistan, through Tajikistan, Kyrgyz Republic and southern Kazakhstan to western China.

Merolia Project (100%): The project consists of 771 square kilometres of the Merolia Greenstone belt and contains extensive ultramafic sequences including the Diorite Hill layered ultramafic complex, the Rotorua ultramafic complex, the Coglia ultramafic complex and a 51 kilometre long zone of extrusive ultramafic lava's. The intrusive complexes are prospective for nickel-copper sulphide accumulations possibly with platinum group elements, and the extrusive ultramafic rocks are prospective for nickel sulphide and nickel-cobalt accumulations. The project also contains extensive basalt sequences that are prospective for gold mineralisation including the Ironstone prospect where historical drilling has identified 24m at 8.6g/t gold.

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

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

JORC Compliance

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 Australasian 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 `Australasian Code for Reporting of 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.

[1] For Inferred Resources details see announcements 24 Mar 15 & 2 Apr 15
[2] For exploration results see announcements ASX releases 11 Nov 15, 1 Dec 15 and 7 Dec 15

Appendix 1

The following information is provided to comply with the JORC Code (2012) requirements for the reporting of the Exploration Results and Mineral Resources on tenement AP590.

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 (e.g. 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	RC Drill samples were collected using a face sampling hammer with each metre of drilling deposited in a plastic bag that is fed through a three tier riffle splitter to obtain a 2.5-3kg sample. Diamond drill samples were collected by cutting NQ (50mm) core in half along its axis and sampling one half of the core. This collects approximately 2.5kg of core.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Sample bags were visually inspected for volume to ensure minimal size variation. Were variability was observed, sample bags were weighed. Sampling was carried out under standard industry protocols and QAQC procedures
	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 (e.g. '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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	Reverse circulation drilling to obtain one metre samples from which 3 kg was crushed to 1mm or Diamond drilling to obtain 1 metre core samples that are cut in half with one half sampled. The 2.5kg sample is crushed in a Jaw crusher to 80% passing a 1mm screen. A 300 gram subsample was extracted using a Jones Divider and pulverized to 200 mesh (75 micron). A 30 gram sample is digested for gold analysis by Aqua Regia digest and Atomic Adsorption Spectrophotometry (AAS), and for copper analysis via pressed pellet X-ray florescence (XRF). A 0.2 gram sample is digested for multi-element analysis by Aqua-Regia digest and Inductive Coupled Plasma (ICP) using Mass Spectroscopy (MS) or Optical Emission Spectroscopy (OES)
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 or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).	Reverse Circulation Drilling, 900CFM/350PSI compressor, with 133mm (5.25 inch) diameter face sampling hammer bit. Industry standard processes. Diamond drilling, NQ (50mm) diameter orientated core via Reflex ACT3
Drill sample recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed	Calculated volume of 1m RC sample is 36kg based on rock density of 2.6 g/cm3. Sample bags were visually inspected for volume to ensure minimal size variation. Were variability was observed, sample bags were weighed. Sampling was carried out under standard industry protocols and QAQC procedures
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	Visual inspection of sample size of 1 metre samples Diamond Core recovery calculations based on recorded recovery measurements taken on core
	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 studies have been 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. Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) Photography The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	Drill samples have been geologically logged and have been submitted for petrological studies. Samples have been retained and stored. The logging is considered sufficient for JORC compliant resource estimations Logging is considered qualitative Refer to text in the main body of the announcement
Sub-sampling	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half	NQ core is cut via a diamond saw and half core

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
techniques and sample preparation	or all core taken.	sampled
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.	Samples were riffle split from 36kg down to 3kg. Where samples were too wet to riffle split, samples were tube sampled.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique	RC Samples were collected using a face sampling hammer which pulverises the rock to chips. The chips are transported up the inside of the drill rod to the surface cyclone where they are collected in one metre intervals. The one metres sample is riffle split to provide a 2.5-3kg sample for analysis. Industry standard protocols are used and deemed appropriate. Half NQ diamond core (2.5 kg) is sampled.
	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 during the collection stage
	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 whole sample collected is crushed to 1mm and a 200g sub-sample pulverised. A 2-10 gram sub sample of the pulverised sample is analysed. Field duplicates are not routinely collected. 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, Atomic adsorption Spectrophotometry for gold analysis and ICP MS or OES for multi-element analysis are considered 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 times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.	Multi-element analysis was carried out by aqua regia digest with ICP MS and OES analysis using an iCAP 6300 ICP-instrument manufactured by Thermo Scientific (USA-UK). Gold analysis was carried out using a Thermo Scientific Solar S2 AA-Spectrometer with Atom Trap STAT (Slotted Tube Atom Trap), gaseous hydride generation system (VP100 Continuous Flow Vapour System)
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established	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.	An executive director has visually verified significant intersections in rock samples from the Chanach project.
	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. Assay data is received in digital and hard copy directly from the laboratory and imported into the 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 GPS60s. 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. All holes are downhole surveyed to provide accurate 3D drill trace
	Specification of the grid system used.	The grid system is WGS84 UTM (zone 42 north)
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Topographic surface uses handheld GPS elevation

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		data, which is adequate at the current stage of the project.
Data spacing and distribution	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. 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. Whether sample compositing has been applied.	The nominal sample spacing is 1 metre intervals down the hole. 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. Samples have not been composited
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 sampling orientation for drilling is designed to be as perpendicular as possible to the known orientation of the structure 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 mineralisation is located within Exploration License AP590 which is a Joint Venture between White Cliff Minerals Limited (90%) and BW3 Pty Ltd (10%) There are no other material issues The tenement is in good standing and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	None
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The geological setting is of Cambrian to Permian aged intrusive porphyry systems, bounded by overlying basaltic, and sedimentary rocks. Mineralisation is mostly situated within granitic porphyry units as broad alteration containing copper sulphides and within narrow quartz veins and faults.
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	This data is provided in the body of the main text
Data Aggregation methods	In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. 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	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

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	equivalent values should be clearly stated	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 (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	The length of mineralised intercepts in the drill holes will be longer than the true width of the mineralised zones due to the angle between the orientation of the structure and the drill hole. In general the length relationship between true width and down hole length is 0.5
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 figures 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 within the mineralised zones 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 (e.g. 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.	Reverse circulation and diamond drilling will be used to further define the nature and extent of the geochemical anomalism, and to gain lithological information.