10 November 2017 **ASX Code: WCN**

Exploration Update - Aucu Gold Deposit

Key Highlights

- **Higher grade extension to the Lower Gold Zone identified**
- **Broad copper-gold zones identified at the Quartz Zone**
- **New Quartz Vein identified with 100 g/t rock chip assay**

PERTH, WESTERN AUSTRALIA – White Cliff Minerals Limited (ASX: WCN) ("**White Cliff**" or the "**Company**") is pleased to provide an update on drilling activities at its 90%-owned Aucu Gold Deposit in North-west Kyrgyz Republic where it is defining a high grade gold and copper JORC compliant resource.

White Cliff has completed 42 holes for 4720 metres with 15 holes drilled at the Quartz Zone, five holes at the Eastern Gold Zone, seven holes at the Lower Gold Zone, eight holes at the Chanach Porphyry Zone and two holes at the Camp Gold Zone.

A summary of the drilling results received to date is provided in the following sections. Further drilling results will be reported as they become available.

The Company has mobilised a second diamond drill rig to site to complement the two RC rigs and one diamond rig currently drilling. The second diamond rig will focus on testing quartz zone to a depth of 300 metres.

Both diamond drill rigs are currently drilling deeper holes at the quartz zone. Both RC drill rigs are currently testing new quartz veins identified for recent trenching and rock chip sampling.

White Cliff expects to complete a total around 6200 metres of drilling in 2017 prior to winter weather conditions halting exploration for the 2017 field season.

Lower Gold Zone (LGZ)

Seven holes have been completed at the Lower Gold Zone where drilling was planned to follow up an intersection of 6 metres at **38 g/t gold** at the western extension of the LGZ.

Drilling along strike in LGZ17-002 and LGZ17-003 intersected 1m at **11.53 g/t gold,** 1 metre at **2.8 g/t gold**, 1m at **2.52 g/t gold** and one metre at **1.04 g/t** gold in quartz veins (Figure 1).

The high grade mineralisation appears to form along the intersection of a thick sandstone unit dipping north and the sub-vertical shear zone striking NW.

This forms a shallow east-south-easterly plunging shoot of high grade mineralisation along the intersection plane effectively forming a pipe of high grade mineralisation that extends a further 100 metres to the west.

Background gold mineralisation in the main sub-vertical NW structure tends to be 1-2 g/t and further drilling will target extensions of the high grade shoot within the shear zone.

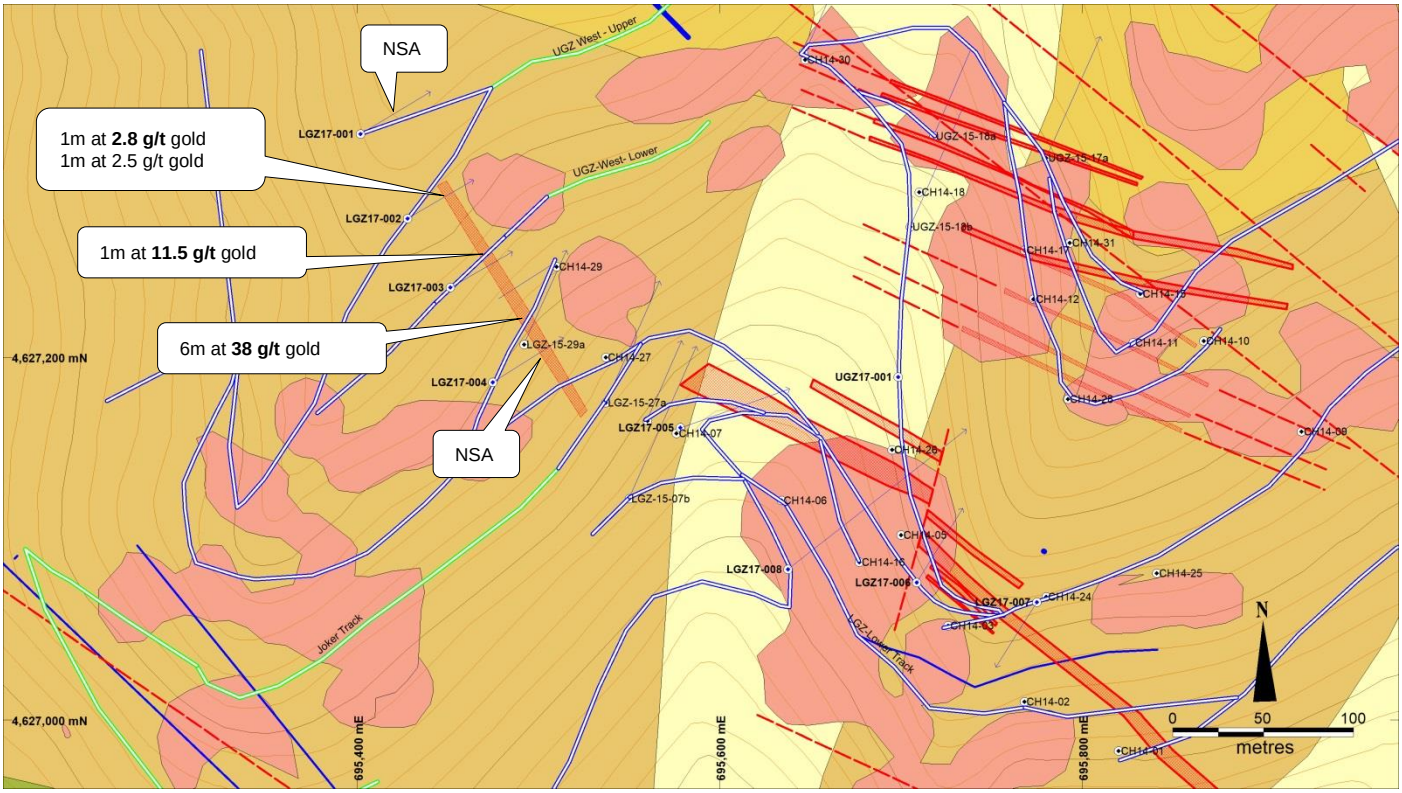


Figure 1: *Plan of drilling at the Lower Gold Zone. See figure 4 for the geology legend and location of the Lower Gold Zone relative to the other mineralised zones at Aucu.*

Quartz Zone (QZ)

Fifteen holes have been completed at the Quartz Zone. At the north-west end of the Quartz Zone, drilling has intersected wider zones of lower grade copper and gold mineralisation within shear zones with wide alteration halos containing abundant pyrite and minor chalcopyrite but the main quartz zone is absent.

Drilling has identified a quartz vein further south west which may represent the high grade quartz vein zone offset by a NE trending fault. Assays are awaited across this zone for holes ERC17-24, ERC17-33, ERC17-028, and the extension of ERD17-022.

Drilling under the centre part of the Quartz Zone has identified exceptional gold and copper mineralisation. ERD17-030 drilled to test the style and tenor of mineralisation between ERC16-035 and ERC16-036 intersected 10 metres of strong mineralisation with a 2 metre zone of brecciated quartz surrounded by a copper sulphide rich alteration zone. The samples are currently on their way to the laboratory for analysis.

Figure 2: *Mineralised zone ERC17-30 50-55 metres showing black copper rich sulphides and gold rich quartz breccia.*

Figure 3: *Mineralised zone in ERC17-030 55-60 metres showing typical epithermal vein textures such as multiple fracture planes, cavities and brecciation.*

ERC17-17 drilled 70 metres below intersections of 5 metres at 9.9 g/t gold and 7 metres at 3.1 g/t gold and intersected a 9 metre interval at 1.7 g/t gold and 0.32% copper from 118 metres with two copper intervals greater than 1% copper. ERC17-20 intersected 27 metres at 0.41% copper and 0.24 g/t gold from119 metres; ERC17-16 intersected 14 metres at 0.72 g/t gold from 129 metres; ERC17-18 did not intersect any mineralisation due to faulting; and ERC17-22 intersected 21 metres at 0.65 g/t gold from 59 metres with minor copper mineralisation (see Table 2).

At the south-eastern end of the Quartz Zone, ERC17-001 intersected 5 metres at 0.67% copper within 19 metres at 0.34% copper and 0.06 g/t gold.

Detailed mapping has identified a NE-SW trending fault that appears to offset the mineralisation to the north-east such that holes ERC17-002-ERC17-006 did not intersect mineralisation. Further drilling has been planned further to the north-east.

The Company has a further four holes to complete at the Quartz Zone targeting the deeper sections of the quartz veins.

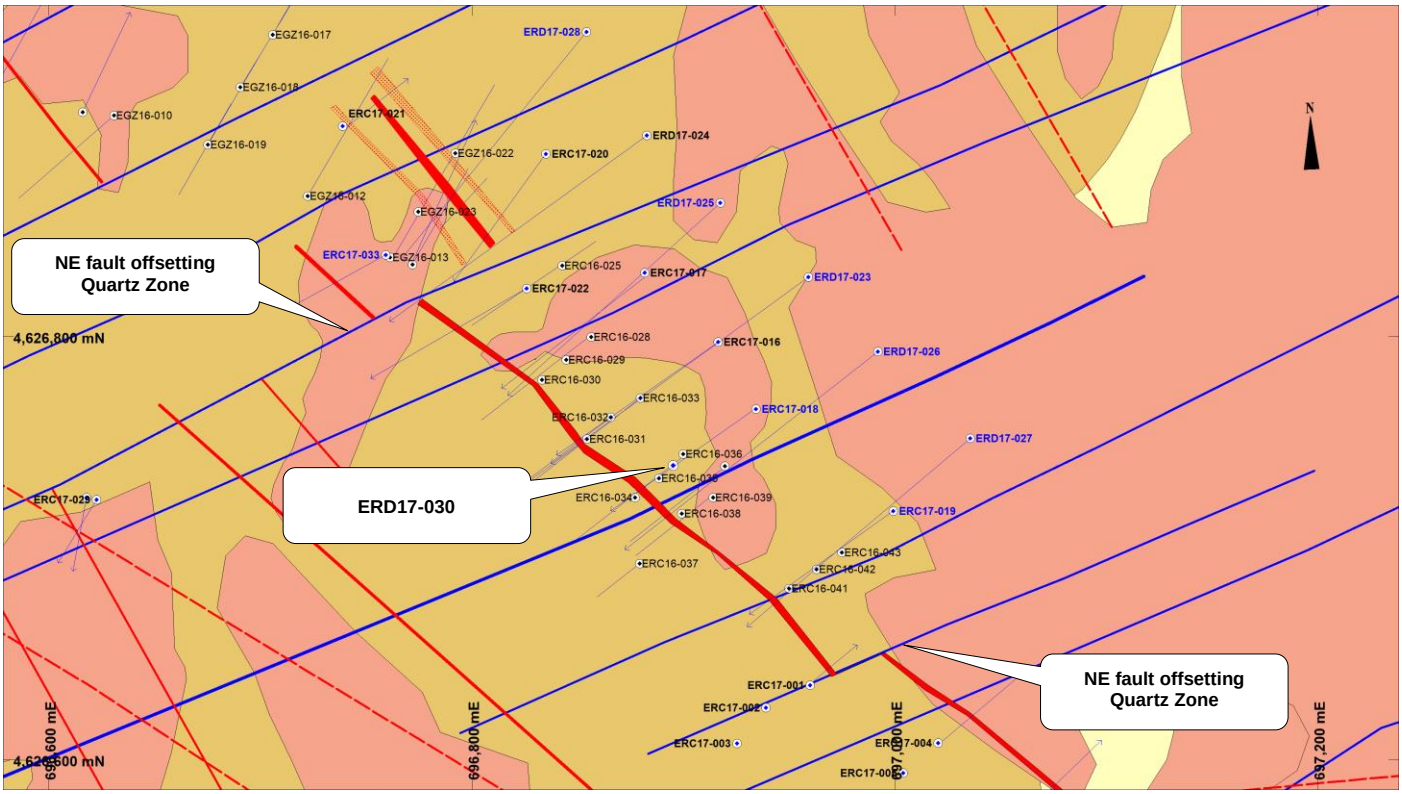


Figure 4: *Plan of drilling at the Quartz Zone. See figure 4 for the geology legend and location of the Quartz Zone relative to the other mineralised zones at Aucu.*

Eastern Gold Zone (Porphyry Zone)

Five RC holes have been completed at the Eastern Gold Zone. All holes intersected mineralisation consistent with the shear zones previously identified at surface. Better intersections include:

Table 1: *Significant assay results for the Eastern Gold Zone*

Hole_ID	From	To	Interval	Gold g/t	Gold (dup) g/t	Copper (ppm)
PGZ17-01	68.0	70.0	2	1.00		32
PGZ17-02	7.0	8.0	1	3.99		495
PGZ17-02	10.0	11.0	1	4.42		216
PGZ17-03	4.0	5.0	1	2.26	2.05	498
PGZ17-03	135.0	136.0	1	1.60		250
PGZ17-04	80.0	81.0	1	1.84		51
PGZ17-05	69.0	70.0	1	1.13	1.20	852

Based on the results received to date, further drilling will be deferred until a detailed model has been completed to establish which portions of the structure are likely to be economic.

Chanach Copper Porphyry

Eight holes have been completed for 800 metres. Drilling has intersected native copper, malachite azurite and chalcopyrite. The drilling was conducted to test two parallel copper zones that had the potential to contain substantial gold mineralisation (Figure 4). The Company is awaiting assay results.

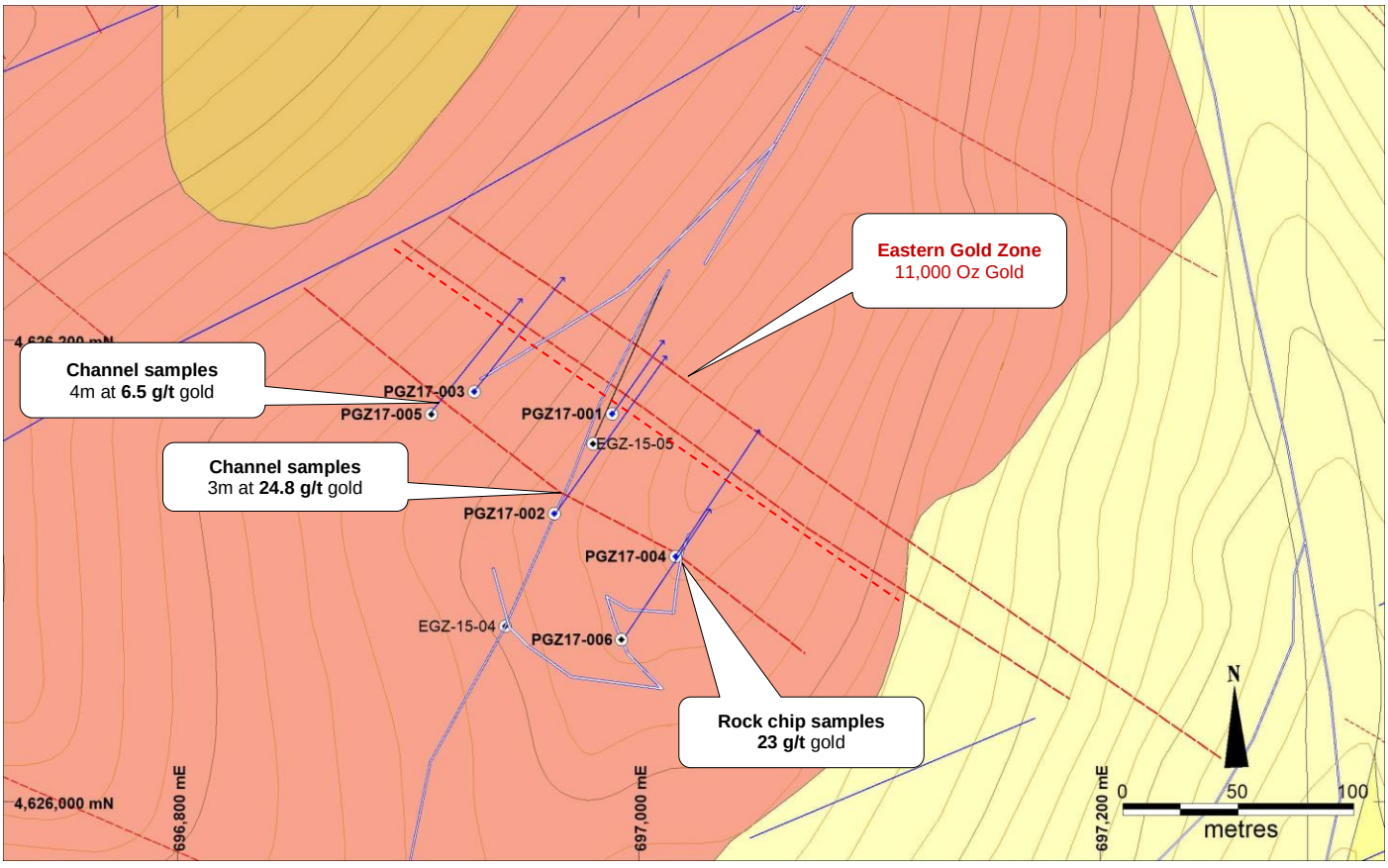


Figure 5: *Plan of drilling at the Eastern Gold Zone. See figure 6 for the geology legend and location of the Eastern Gold Zone relative to the other mineralised zones at Aucu.*

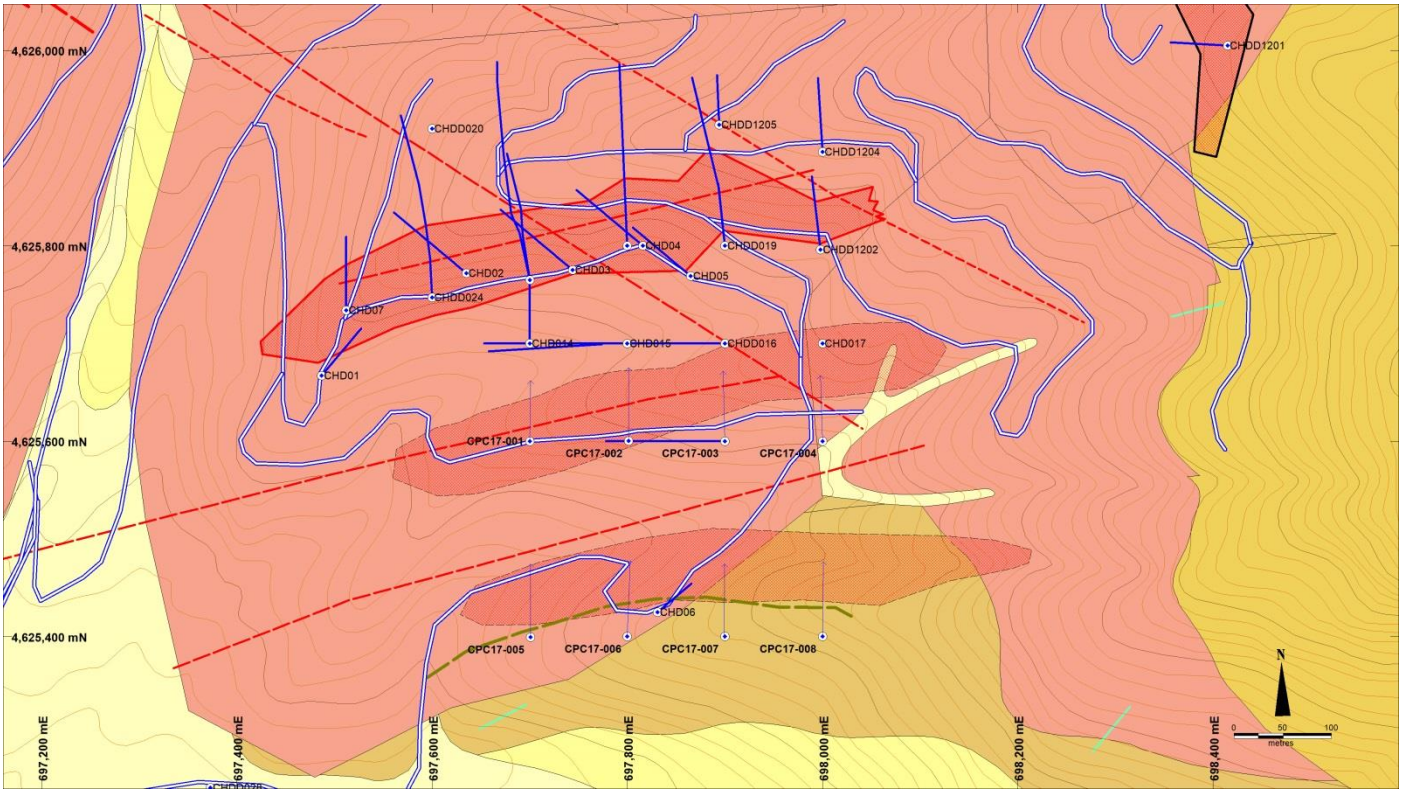


Figure 6: *Plan of drilling at the Chanach Copper Zone*

Camp Gold Zone

Two holes have been completed at the Camp Gold zone for 170 metres. No mineralisation was intersected and the geological model for this area is under review.

Regional Exploration

The Company has developed two tracks across the central hills area to access several prominent quartz reefs that have similar characteristics to the Quartz Zone. Rock chip sampling across along the outcropping quartz reefs has identified high grade gold mineralisation including:

- 1 metre at 102.3 g/t gold and >100 g/t silver
- 1 metre at 10.6 g/t gold
- 3 metres at 3.76 g/t gold

The Company is currently testing these targets with RC drilling.

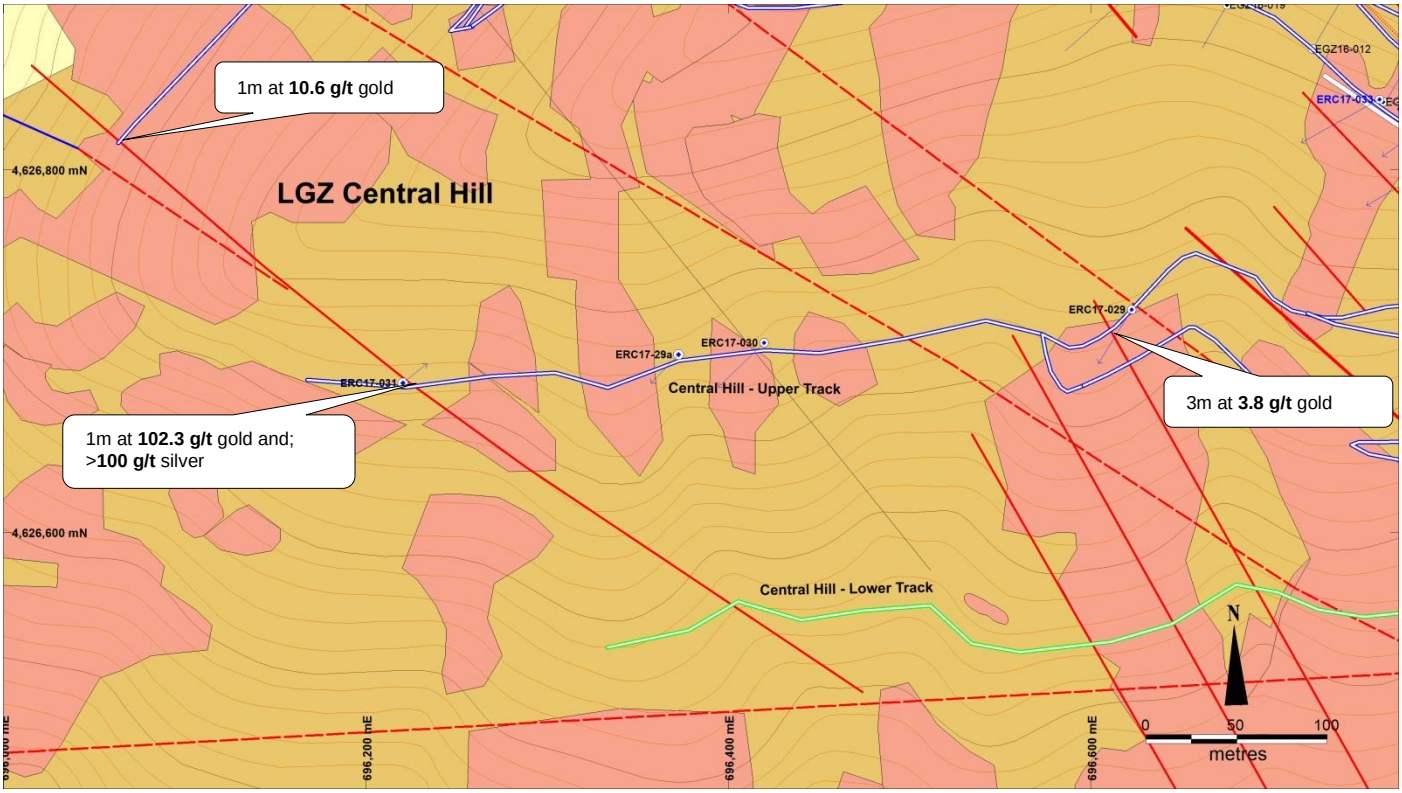


Figure 7: *Plan showing central hills area with planned drilling and rock chip assays*

Table 2: *Significant gold and copper assays received to date*

Hole_ID	From	To	Interval	Gold g/t	Gold (dup) g/t	Copper (ppm)
ERC17-01	-	4	4	0.03		1,074
ERC17-01	4	8	4	(0.01)		434
ERC17-01	8	12	4	0.07		1,011
ERC17-01	12	13	1	0.03		1,863
ERC17-01	13	14	1	0.15	0.16	**2,590**
ERC17-01	14	15	1	0.08		**2,334**
ERC17-01	15	16	1	0.20		**2,409**
ERC17-01	16	17	1	0.04		**1,368**
ERC17-01	17	18	1	0.01		**2,539**
ERC17-01	18	19	1	(0.01)	0.01	**1,913**
ERC17-01	19	20	1	0.02		**1,066**
ERC17-01	20	21	1	0.02		**3,708**
ERC17-01	21	22	1	0.01		**2,823**
ERC17-01	22	23	1	0.27		**3,961**
ERC17-01	23	24	1	0.03	0.02	**4,982**
ERC17-01	24	25	1	0.03		**5,567**
ERC17-01	25	26	1	0.01		**11,346**
ERC17-01	26	29	3	0.03		**5,516**
ERC17-01	29	30	1	0.07		**6,294**
ERC17-01	30	33	3	0.05	0.06	1,733
ERC17-01	33	34	1	0.09		1,409
ERC17-01	46	50	4	0.24	0.26	413
ERC17-01	50	54	4	0.13		299
ERC17-02	36	40	4	0.11	0.18	113
ERC17-02	47	48	1	0.23	0.21	36
ERC17-02	52	53	1	0.10		33
ERC17-02	64	65	1	0.10		4

Hole_ID	From	To	Interval	Gold g/t	Gold (dup) g/t	Copper (ppm)
ERC17-03	33	37	4	0.24		(2)
ERC17-03	39	40	1	0.23		3
ERC17-03	82	86	4	0.14		282
ERC17-04	-	4	4	0.16	0.27	29
ERC17-04	4	5	1	0.17		21
ERC17-04	16	17	1	0.12	0.14	24
ERC17-05	-	4	4	0.16	0.11	36
ERC17-05	16	18	2	(0.01)		42
ERC17-05	18	19	1	0.40	0.29	34
ERC17-05	76	77	1	0.16	0.14	17
ERC17-05	77	80	3	2.48		43
LGZ17-04	12	16	4	0.12		16
LGZ17-06	16	17	1	0.13		27
LGZ17-06	31	35	4	0.19		(2)
LGZ17-06	35	39	4	0.25	0.25	(2)
LGZ17-06	39	40	1	1.28		(2)
LGZ17-06	40	41	1	0.61		(2)
LGZ17-06	41	42	1	0.13		3
LGZ17-06	42	45	3	0.16		8
LGZ17-06	45	46	1	0.24	0.31	(2)
LGZ17-06	46	50	4	0.30		(2)
LGZ17-06	60	62	2	0.12		9
LGZ17-06	62	63	1	0.18		(2)
LGZ17-06	68	69	1	0.49		(2)
LGZ17-06	69	70	1	0.31		6
LGZ17-07	1	2	1	0.24	0.21	20
LGZ17-07	2	6	4	0.16		(2)
LGZ17-07	34	38	4	0.14		(2)
LGZ17-07	38	42	4	0.20	0.13	(2)
LGZ17-07	48	49	1	0.52		14
LGZ17-07	49	50	1	0.38		52
LGZ17-07	51	52	1	0.12		3
LGZ17-07	52	53	1	0.14		4
LGZ17-07	95	96	1	0.34		104
PGZ17-01	8	9	1	0.12		91
PGZ17-01	9	10	1	0.12		57
PGZ17-01	37	41	4	0.13	0.14	67
PGZ17-01	41	44	3	0.27		106
PGZ17-01	64	68	4	0.35	0.45	15
PGZ17-01	68	70	2	1.00		32
PGZ17-01	70	71	1	0.15		18
PGZ17-01	71	72	1	0.14		20
PGZ17-02	-	1	1	0.31		110
PGZ17-02	7	8	1	**3.99**		495
PGZ17-02	8	9	1	0.13		294
PGZ17-02	10	11	1	**4.42**		216
PGZ17-02	11	12	1	0.37		16
PGZ17-02	20	24	4	0.31		6
PGZ17-02	24	28	4	0.16		19
PGZ17-02	32	33	1	0.20	0.22	34
PGZ17-02	34	38	4	0.17		8
PGZ17-02	50	54	4	0.17		61
PGZ17-02	58	62	4	0.12		89

Hole_ID	From	To	Interval	Gold g/t	Gold (dup) g/t	Copper (ppm)
PGZ17-02	62	66	4	0.15		197
PGZ17-02	95	99	4	0.15		275
PGZ17-02	99	101	2	0.13	0.12	14
PGZ17-02	126	130	4	0.14		83
PGZ17-02	130	134	4	0.11		557
PGZ17-03	4	5	1	**2.26**	2.05	498
PGZ17-03	5	6	1	(0.01)		1,452
PGZ17-03	29	33	4	0.03	0.03	1,124
PGZ17-03	51	52	1	0.26		111
PGZ17-03	52	54	2	0.18	0.17	69
PGZ17-03	54	55	1	0.40		18
PGZ17-03	55	56	1	0.16		17
PGZ17-03	80	81	1	0.12		55
PGZ17-03	81	82	1	0.11	0.13	13
PGZ17-03	110	111	1	0.04		2,575
PGZ17-03	111	112	1	0.25		3,224
PGZ17-03	112	113	1	0.11	0.13	3,334
PGZ17-03	113	114	1	0.08		1,631
PGZ17-03	135	136	1	**1.60**		250
PGZ17-03	136	137	1	0.13		164
PGZ17-03	137	138	1	0.15	0.15	240
PGZ17-03	149	150	1	0.57	0.56	183
PGZ17-04	12	16	4	0.14		140
PGZ17-04	41	42	1	0.12		75
PGZ17-04	42	46	4	0.10		26
PGZ17-04	78	79	1	0.12	0.13	176
PGZ17-04	80	81	1	1.84		51
PGZ17-04	81	82	1	0.15		142
PGZ17-04	82	86	4	0.11		238
PGZ17-04	126	127	1	0.46	0.44	1,195
PGZ17-04	127	131	4	0.24		674
PGZ17-04	131	132	1	0.55		163
PGZ17-04	132	136	4	0.11		110
PGZ17-04	148	150	2	0.12		305
PGZ17-05	12	13	1	0.61	0.63	1,855
PGZ17-05	13	14	1	0.31		1,383
PGZ17-05	31	32	1	0.16		10
PGZ17-05	32	33	1	0.36		325
PGZ17-05	33	34	1	0.47		34
PGZ17-05	34	38	4	0.18		188
PGZ17-05	69	70	1	1.13	1.20	852
PGZ17-05	127	131	4	0.11		527
PGZ17-05	151	152	1	0.25		102
PGZ17-05	161	165	4	0.16		240
LGZ 17-02	4	6	2	0.14		(2)
LGZ 17-02	6	7	1	0.53		326
LGZ 17-02	39	40	1	**11.56**		1,279
LGZ 17-03	39	40	1	**1.04**		36
LGZ 17-03	51	52	1	**2.56**		2,172

Hole_ID	From	To	Interval	Gold g/t	Gold (dup) g/t	Copper (ppm)
LGZ 17-03	52	53	1	0.35		154
LGZ 17-03	56	57	1	**2.83**	2.44	1,069
LGZ 17-03	57	58	1	0.17		127
LGZ 17-03	58	60	2	0.10		54
LGZ 17-03	73	77	4	0.14		3
ERC 17-16	16	17	1	**1.31**		3,946
ERC 17-16	104	108	4	0.42		(2)
ERC 17-16	124	125	1	0.14		(2)
ERC 17-16	129	132	3	0.23		(2)
ERC 17-16	132	133	1	0.66		(2)
ERC 17-16	133	137	4	0.27		18
ERC 17-16	137	138	1	0.35		(2)
ERC 17-16	138	139	1	**3.29**		2,215
ERC 17-16	139	140	1	1.07		706
ERC 17-16	140	141	1	0.06		23
ERC 17-16	141	142	1	0.06		362
ERC 17-16	142	143	1	0.46		293
ERC 17-16	157	158	1	0.14		(2)
ERC 17-20	112	116	4	0.35		210
ERC 17-20	116	117	1	0.09		729
ERC 17-20	117	118	1	0.18		641
ERC 17-20	118	119	1	0.07	0.088	1,022
ERC 17-20	119	120	1	0.50		940
ERC 17-20	120	121	1	0.59		7,114
ERC 17-20	121	122	1	0.15		3,249
ERC 17-20	122	123	1	0.13		1,698
ERC 17-20	123	124	1	0.09		2,462
ERC 17-20	124	125	1	0.15		2,733
ERC 17-20	125	126	1	0.11		7,284
ERC 17-20	126	127	1	0.17	0.164	3,274
ERC 17-20	127	128	1	1.44		2,410
ERC 17-20	128	129	1	0.67		4,822
ERC 17-20	129	130	1	0.47		2,435
ERC 17-20	130	131	1	0.44		1,077
ERC 17-20	131	132	1	0.15		1,872
ERC 17-20	132	133	1	0.14		1,642
ERC 17-20	133	134	1	0.05		1,294
ERC 17-20	137	138	1	0.04		2,111
ERC 17-20	138	139	1	0.04		2,861
ERC 17-20	139	140	1	0.15		4,121
ERC 17-20	140	141	1	0.11		7,869
ERC 17-20	141	142	1	0.05		2,653
ERC 17-20	142	143	1	0.05		2,492
ERC 17-20	143	144	1	0.06		2,705
ERC 17-20	144	145	1	0.03		4,896
ERC 17-20	145	146	1	0.02	0.012	9,807
ERC 17-20	146	147	1	0.07		8,454
ERC 17-20	147	148	1	0.10		10,555
ERC 17-20	148	149	1	0.31		4,492

Hole_ID	From	To	Interval	Gold g/t	Gold (dup) g/t	Copper (ppm)
ERC 17-20	149	150	1	0.34		4,213
ERC 17-20	150	151	1	0.35		1,522
ERC 17-20	151	152	1	0.16		984
ERC 17-20	152	153	1	0.15		2,765
ERC 17-20	153	154	1	0.05	0.053	865
ERC 17-18	46	47	1	0.13		63
ERC 17-18	47	48	1	0.46	0.644	153
ERC 17-17	118	118.5	0.5	1.03	0.683	3,056
ERC 17-17	118.5	119	0.5	0.28		185
ERC 17-17	119	120	1	**4.84**	4.26	233
ERC 17-17	120	121	1	0.60		2,083
ERC 17-17	121	121.5	0.5	**1.45**	1.25	2,432
ERC 17-17	121.5	122	0.5	**2.38**	2.09	>10,000
ERC 17-17	122	123	1	0.48		523
ERC 17-17	124	124.5	0.5	**3.61**	3.60	371
ERC 17-17	124.5	125	0.5	**5.32**	4.96	>10,000
ERC 17-17	126	127	1	0.41	0.160	248
ERC 17-17	168	169.1	1.1	0.23		11
ERC 17-17	169.1	169.9	0.8	1.10	1.24	<1
ERC 17-17	169.9	171	1.1	0.32		32
ERC 17-22	59	60	1	0.17		500
ERC 17-22	60	61	1	1.30	1.08	1,098
ERC 17-22	61	62	1	0.10		1,750
ERC 17-22	62	63	1	0.96	0.953	2,380
ERC 17-22	63	64	1	0.37		3,979
ERC 17-22	64	65	1	0.58		1,397
ERC 17-22	65	66	1	0.39		712
ERC 17-22	66	67	1	0.20		186
ERC 17-22	67	68	1	0.33		385
ERC 17-22	68	69	1	0.73		156
ERC 17-22	69	70	1	0.32		138
ERC 17-22	70	71	1	0.44		133
ERC 17-22	71	72	1	0.67		129
ERC 17-22	72	73	1	0.61	0.513	270
ERC 17-22	73	74	1	0.73		157
ERC 17-22	74	75	1	**3.26**		372
ERC 17-22	75	76	1	1.44		1,503
ERC 17-22	76	77	1	0.26		4,284
ERC 17-22	77	78	1	0.06		5,992
ERC 17-22	78	79	1	0.26		4,012
ERC 17-22	79	80	1	0.43		1,525
ERC 17-22	80	81	1	0.05		1,102
ERC 17-22	81	82	1	<0.050		1,423
ERC 17-22	82	86	4	<0.050		1,296
ERC 17-22	95	96	1	0.45		933
ERC 17-22	96	100	4	<0.050		977
ERC 17-22	100	103	3	<0.050		1,117
ERC 17-22	103	104	1	0.82		480
ERC 17-22	104	105	1	0.17		723

Hole_ID	From	To	Interval	Gold g/t	Gold (dup) g/t	Copper (ppm)
ERC 17-22	105	106	1	0.06		250
ERC 17-22	106	107	1	0.20	0.184	571
ERC 17-22	107	108	1	<0.050		135
ERC 17-22	108	109	1	0.11		488
ERC 17-22	109	110	1	0.12		259
ERC 17-21	1	2	1	<0.050		398
ERC 17-21	2	3	1	0.18		4,493
ERC 17-21	3	4	1	<0.050		383

Table 3: *Drill holes completed to date*

Hole_ID	Northing	Easting	Azimuth	Dip	Length
CGZ17-001	4,626,491	695,097	225	-60	80
CGZ17-002	4,626,547	695,015	225	-60	100
CPC17-001	4,625,600	697,700	0	-60	100
CPC17-002	4,625,600	697,801	0	-60	100
CPC17-003	4,625,600	697,900	0	-60	100
CPC17-004	4,625,600	698,000	0	-60	100
CPC17-005	4,625,399	697,701	0	-60	100
CPC17-006	4,625,400	697,800	0	-60	100
CPC17-007	4,625,400	697,900	0	-60	100
CPC17-008	4,625,400	698,000	0	-60	100
ERC17-001	4,626,635	696,960	45	-60	60
ERC17-002	4,626,625	696,939	45	-60	80
ERC17-003	4,626,608	696,925	45	-60	130
ERC17-004	4,626,608	697,020	45	-60	60
ERC17-005	4,626,594	697,004	45	-60	80
ERC17-006	4,626,582	696,988	45	-60	130
ERC17-016	4,626,798	696,916	235	-60	200
ERC17-017	4,626,830	696,882	235	-60	200
ERC17-018	4,626,766	696,934	235	-60	200
ERC17-020	4,626,886	696,835	210	-60	150
ERC17-021	4,626,899	696,739	55	-60	100
ERC17-029	4,626,723	696,622	235	-60	70
ERC17-030	4,626,740	696,895	235	-60	100
ERC17-031	4,626,682	696,220	40	-60	70
ERD17-022	4,626,823	696,826	235	-60	170
ERD17-024	4,626,895	696,883	235	-60	300
ERD17-026	4,626,793	696,992	235	-60	300
LGZ17-001	4,627,323	695,402	45	-60	70
LGZ17-002	4,627,276	695,428	45	-60	70
LGZ17-003	4,627,239	695,451	45	-60	80
LGZ17-004	4,627,186	695,475	45	-60	100
LGZ17-005	4,627,140	695,607	20	-60	100
LGZ17-006	4,627,076	695,709	20	-60	150
LGZ17-007	4,627,065	695,775	200	-60	100
PGZ17-001	4,626,168	696,988	20	-60	80
PGZ17-002	4,626,125	696,963	20	-60	130
PGZ17-003	4,626,178	696,929	20	-60	130
PGZ17-004	4,626,106	697,016	20	-60	130

PGZ17-005	4,626,168	696,910	30	-60	200
Total Metres					4720

Aucu Gold Deposit – Inferred Resource Summary

In April the Company reported an updated inferred resource for the **Aucu** gold deposit reported in accordance with the JORC Code (2012) (*ASX announcement 21 April 2017*). The estimate above a cut-off grade of 1 g/t gold is:

1.8 million tonnes grading **5.2 g/t gold,** for **302,000 ounces** of contained gold.

The new resource represents a 93% increase in contained gold ounces and a 23% increase in average grade over the previous gold resource using the same cut-off grade reported in April 2015.

Importantly the new resource contains a new very high grade zone (Quartz Zone) of **244,000 tonnes** at **9.5 g/t gold** containing **75,000 ounces of gold,** which starts at surface. Surface extensions of the high grade Quartz Zone have been identified and will be drilled in the coming field season.

This latest resource estimate also identified a new inferred copper resource reported in accordance with the JORC Code (2012), above a cut-off grade of 0.25% copper, of **608,000** tonnes at **0.64% copper,** containing **3,870 tonnes of copper.**

The new gold and copper resources start at surface, have only been drilled to 100 metres vertical depth and remain open along strike and at depth.

The reported gold resource represents less than 5% of mineralised faults identified by rock chip sampling at Aucu to date. Approximately 95% of the mineralised faults identified by rock chip sampling are still to be drilled. The gold bearing mineralised structures extend beyond the current resource estimate area over a length greater than 3,000 metres and occur as multiple lodes (Figure 8).

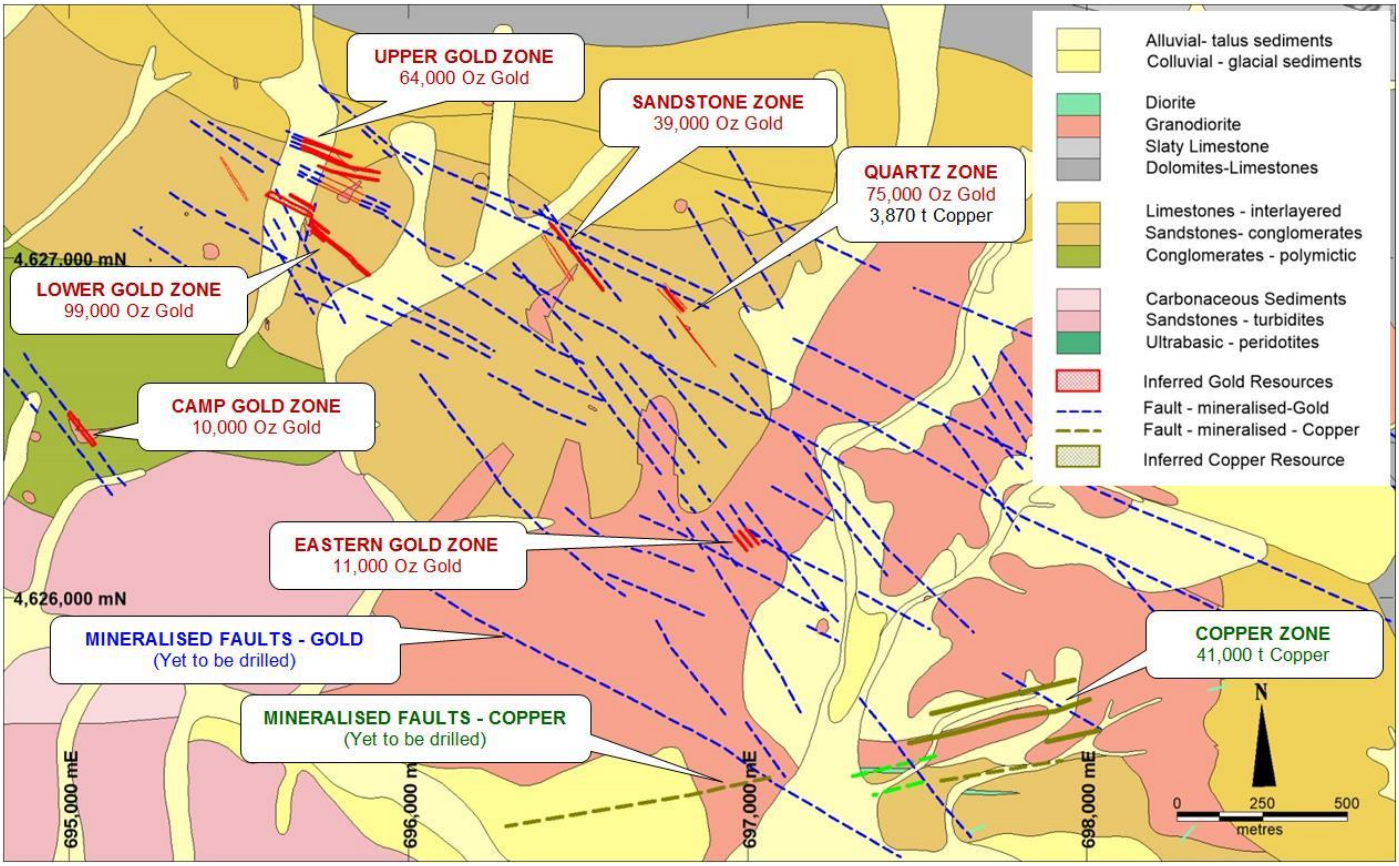
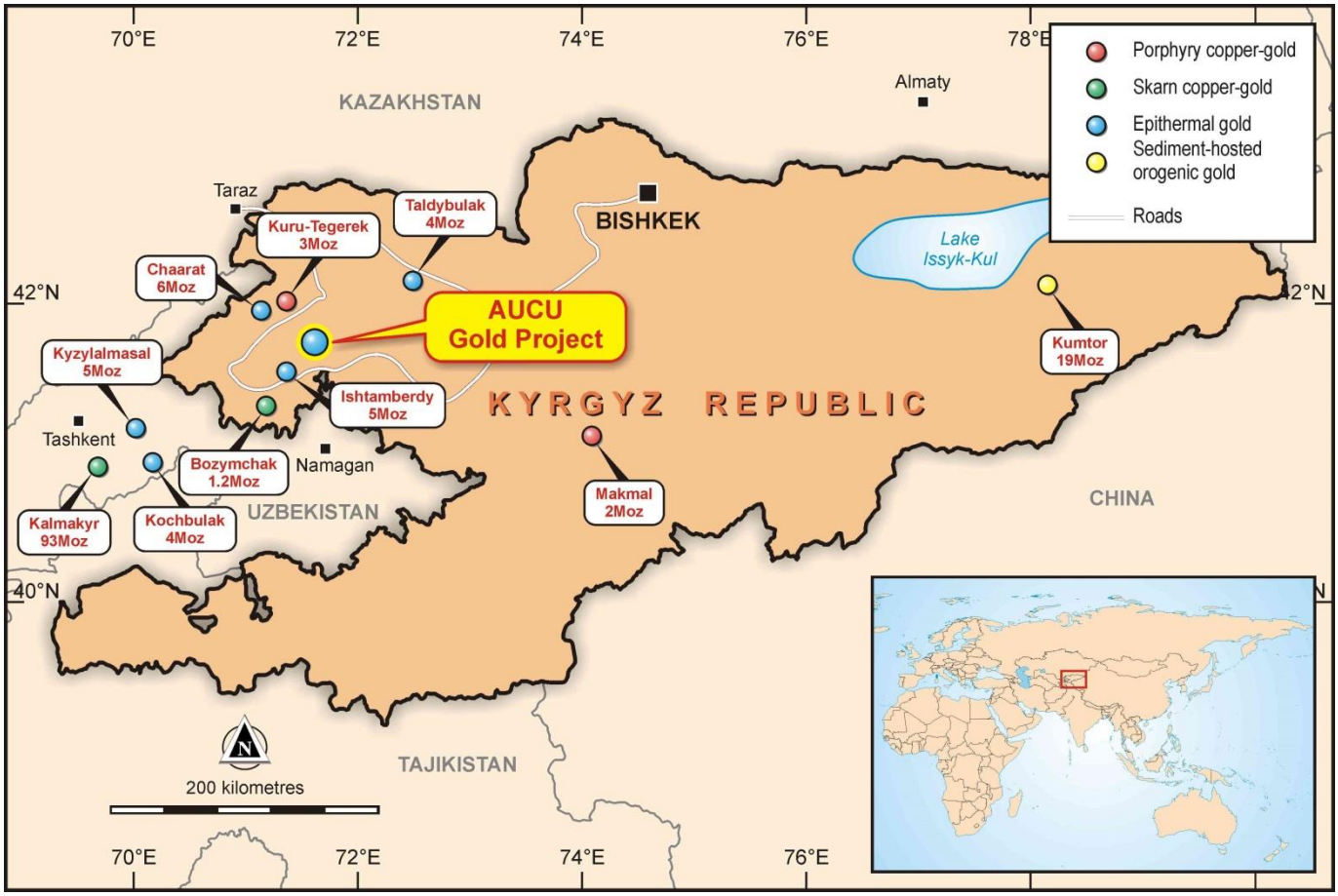


Figure 8: *Aucu geology map showing existing Inferred resource areas and undrilled structures in blue.*



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

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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:

Kyrgyz Copper-Gold Project (90%): The Project contains extensive porphyry related gold and copper mineralisation starting at the surface and extending over several kilometres. Drilling during 2014-6 has defined a **gold deposit** currently containing an inferred resource of 1.8Mt at 5.2 g/t containing 302,000 ounces of gold and 608,000 tonnes at 0.64% copper containing 3,870 tonnes of copper. 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 57 square kilometres. The Chanach project is located in the western part of the Tien Shan Belt, a highly mineralised zone that extending for over 2500 km, from western Uzbekistan, through Tajikistan, Kyrgyz Republic and southern Kazakhstan to western China.

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-cobalt mineralisation and amphibolite facies high-grade gold mineralisation.

Lake Percy Lithium Project (100%) The Lake Percy project covers 39 square kilometres and contains substantial lithium anomalism associated with outcropping pegmatites

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 update that relates to Exploration Results 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]The Information in this report that relates to Mineral Resources is based on information compiled by Mr Ian Glacken, who is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Glacken is a full time employee of Optiro Pty Ltd. Mr Glacken 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 Glacken consents to the inclusion of this information in the form and context in which it appears in this report.

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 HQ (70mm) or NQ (50mm) core in half along its axis and sampling one half of the core. This collects approximately 2.5kg of core. Trench and channel samples were collected using a rock hammer and chipping a channel 5cm high by 3cm deep over a 1 metre length to obtain a 2.5-3kg sample.
	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 Splitter 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 for RC drilling 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	The calculated volume of 1m RC sample is 30kg 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 are 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 All of the intersections have been logged.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	NQ core is cut via a diamond saw and half core sampled
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.	Samples were riffle split from 30kg down to 3kg. Where samples were too wet to riffle split, samples were tube sampled.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	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 for diamond core are not routinely collected. The sample sizes are considered to be appropriate to correctly represent the 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 acid 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.	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) 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). All mineralised intervals have been re-assayed at Bureau Veritas laboratory In Perth by Fire assay and ICP-OES using 40g samples and reported for Au, Pt, Pd All mineralised multi-element intervals have been digested and refluxed with a mixture of Acids including Hydrofluoric, Nitric, Hydrochloric and Perchloric Acids. Cu and Zn have been determined by Inductively Coupled Plasma (ICP) Optical Emission Spectrometry. Ag, As, Mo, Pb, and Sb have been determined by Inductively Coupled Plasma (ICP) Mass Spectrometry.
	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	Twinned holes have not been used 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)

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Topographic surface uses handheld GPS elevation data, which is adequate at the current stage of the project.
Data spacing and distribution	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. 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. In the opinion of the Competent Persons the mineralization has demonstrated sufficient continuity to be classified as a Mineral Resource under the guidelines of the JORC Code (2012). 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. Samples are collected by Company employees and transported by Company vehicles to the Laboratory in Kara Balta. The sample processing facility has Security Officers on duty 24 hours per day. The Company stores all mineralised intervals and all laboratory samples in a secured steel vault within the secured processing facility.
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.	No other exploration has been carried out
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 and has been provided in previous announcements.
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 equivalent values should be clearly stated	No length weighting has been applied due to the nature of the sampling technique. No top-cuts have been applied in reporting of the intersections. Not applicable for the sampling methods used. No metal equivalent values are used for reporting exploration results.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results: If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are	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

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	
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 and to previous announcements of exploration results.
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 have been 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.	None carried out.
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.	Ongoing reverse circulation and diamond drilling will be used to further define the nature and extent of the geochemical anomalism, and to gain lithological information.