11 December 2017 **ASX Code: WCN**

Exploration Update - Aucu Gold-Copper Deposit

Key Highlights

- Drilling completed for the 2017 field season at Aucu
- Quartz Zone extension at depth confirmed with intersection of **10.6** metres at 1.5 g/t gold and 0.6% copper from 215 metres including;
  - 1.6 metres at **3.9 g/t gold** and **0.8% copper and;**
  - 4 metres at 1.8 g/t gold and 1% copper
- Wide copper zones identified at Porphyry Copper Zone including:
  - 16 metres at 0.81% copper within;
  - 41 metres at 0.55% copper

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 drilling to increase the current high grade gold and copper JORC compliant resource.

Further drilling at the Quartz Zone during the December quarter has intersected significant gold and copper mineralisation including 10.6 metres at 1.5 g/t gold and 0.6% copper. Within this interval the central quartz zone contained 1.6 metres at **3.9 g/t gold** and 0.8% copper and 4 metres at **1.8 g/t** gold and **1%** copper. This intersection confirms the extension of the quartz zone at depth over 100 metres below the intersection of **8 metres at 55 g/t gold** in UGZ15-035.

In addition drill hole ERD17-026 has intersected 3 metres at **3 g/t gold** and 0.22% copper from 194 metres below the central part of the quartz zone. This hole is 100 metres below the intersection of 12 metres at **15.6 g/t gold** in ERC16-035. Mineralisation remains open at depth.

Five holes completed in the copper porphyry zone intersected **41 metres at 0.55% copper** including **16 metres at 0.86% copper,** 25 metres at 0.45% copper including **2 metres at 1.1 % copper** and 34 metres at 0.41% copper with some single metre grades up to **1.25% copper**. Mineralisation occurs as malachite, azurite (copper oxides), chalcopyrite and chalcocite (copper sulphides).

Quartz Zone

Drilling at the north-western end part of the Quartz Zone has identified more gold and copper mineralisation. ERD17-28 intersected 10.6 metres at 1.5 g/t gold and 0.61% copper from 215 metres including higher grade intervals of 4 metres at 1.8 g/t gold and 1% copper and 1.6 metres at 3.9 g/t gold and 0.8% copper. This intersection confirms the extension of the quartz zone at depth over 100 metres below the intersection of **8 metres at 55 g/t gold** in UGZ15-035. Mineralisation occurs as zones of brecciated quartz surrounded by a copper sulphide rich alteration zone within silicified sandstone.

Drill hole ERD17-026 has intersected 3 metres at **3 g/t gold** and 0.22% copper from 194 metres below the central part of the quartz zone. This hole is 100 metres below the intersection of 12 metres at **15.6 g/t gold** in ERC16-035. Mineralisation remains open at depth.

The quartz zone has several very high grade zones that appear to form shoots plunging in the plane of the shear zone in a north-westerly direction. The exact orientation and extent of the high grade shoots is not yet confirmed but plotting appears to indicate plunges between 20 and 50 degrees. Further drilling will be conducted in 2018.

The Company is awaiting the final assay results from the Quartz zone and is currently conducting 3D modelling of the mineralisation so that a new resource estimate can be prepared.

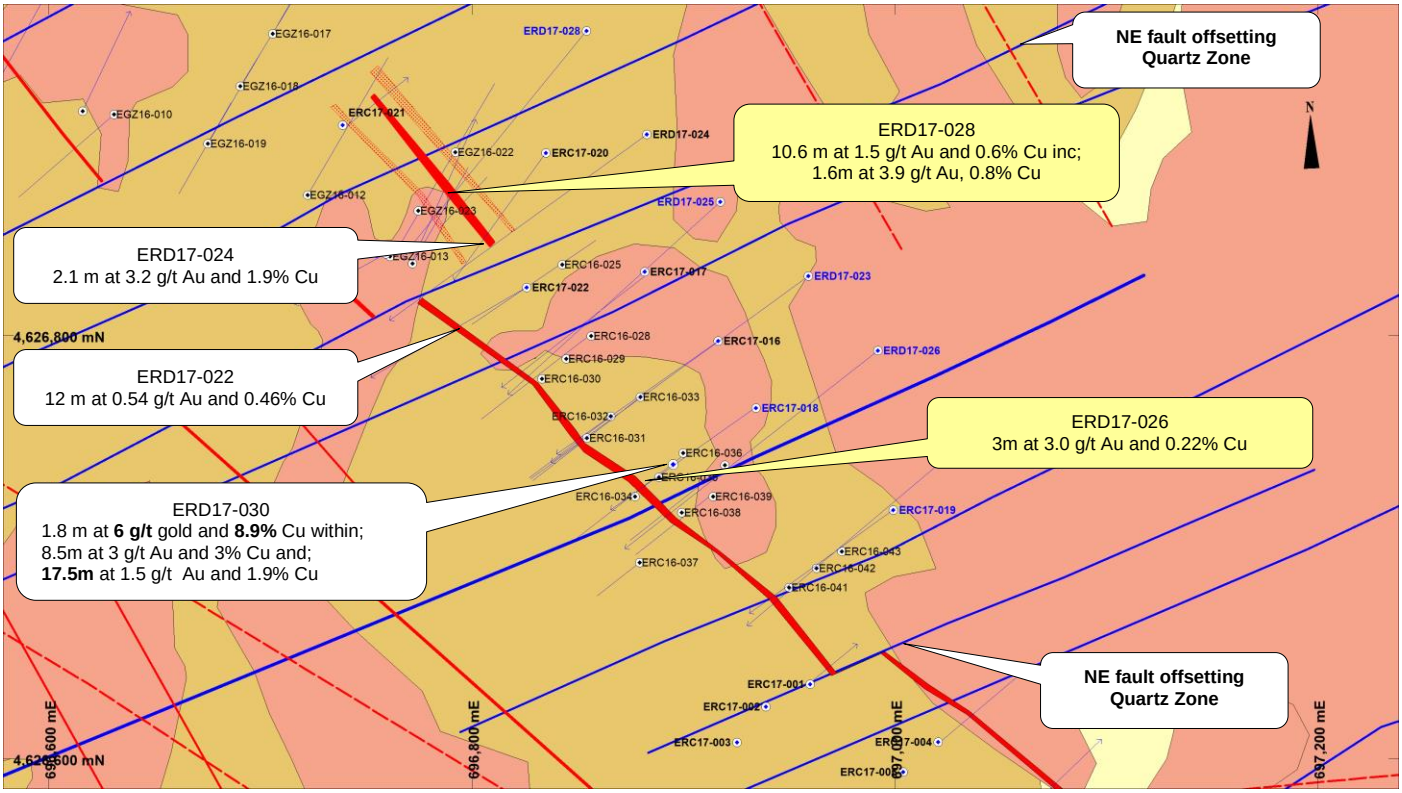


Figure 1: *Plan of drilling at the Quartz Zone. See Figure 3 for the geology legend and location of the Quartz Zone relative to the other mineralised zones at Aucu.*

Chanach Copper Porphyry

Drilling at the Copper porphyry zone intersected broad zones of low grade copper mineralisation consisting of malachite, azurite, (copper oxides) chalcopyrite and chalcocite (copper sulphides). Single metre grades were up to 1.25% copper.

CPC17-007 intersected **41 metres at 0.55% copper** from 59 metres including **16 metres at 0.86% copper** from 61 and 2 metres at 1.1% copper and 4 metres at 1.06% copper

CPC17-002 intersected **25 metres at 0.45% copper** from surface including 2 metres at 1.06% copper from 15 metres and 19 metres at 0.18% copper from 81 metres

CPC17-003 intersected 27 metres at 0.23% copper from 34 metres including 4 metres at 0.41% copper from 63 metres within 45 metres at 0.18% copper

CPC17-008 intersected 74 metres at 0.19% copper including 28 metres at 0.23% copper and 11 metres at 0.4% copper

The copper mineralisation identified to date is considered to be proximal to the centre of the porphyry system. To identify to main parts of the porphyry the Company has conducted an extensive soil and rock sampling program over the porphyry area. Partial assay results for this program have been received and are currently being evaluated to assist with identifying the centre of the mineralised porphyry system.

The Company is also currently conducting 3D modelling of the copper mineralisation so that a new resource estimate can be prepared.

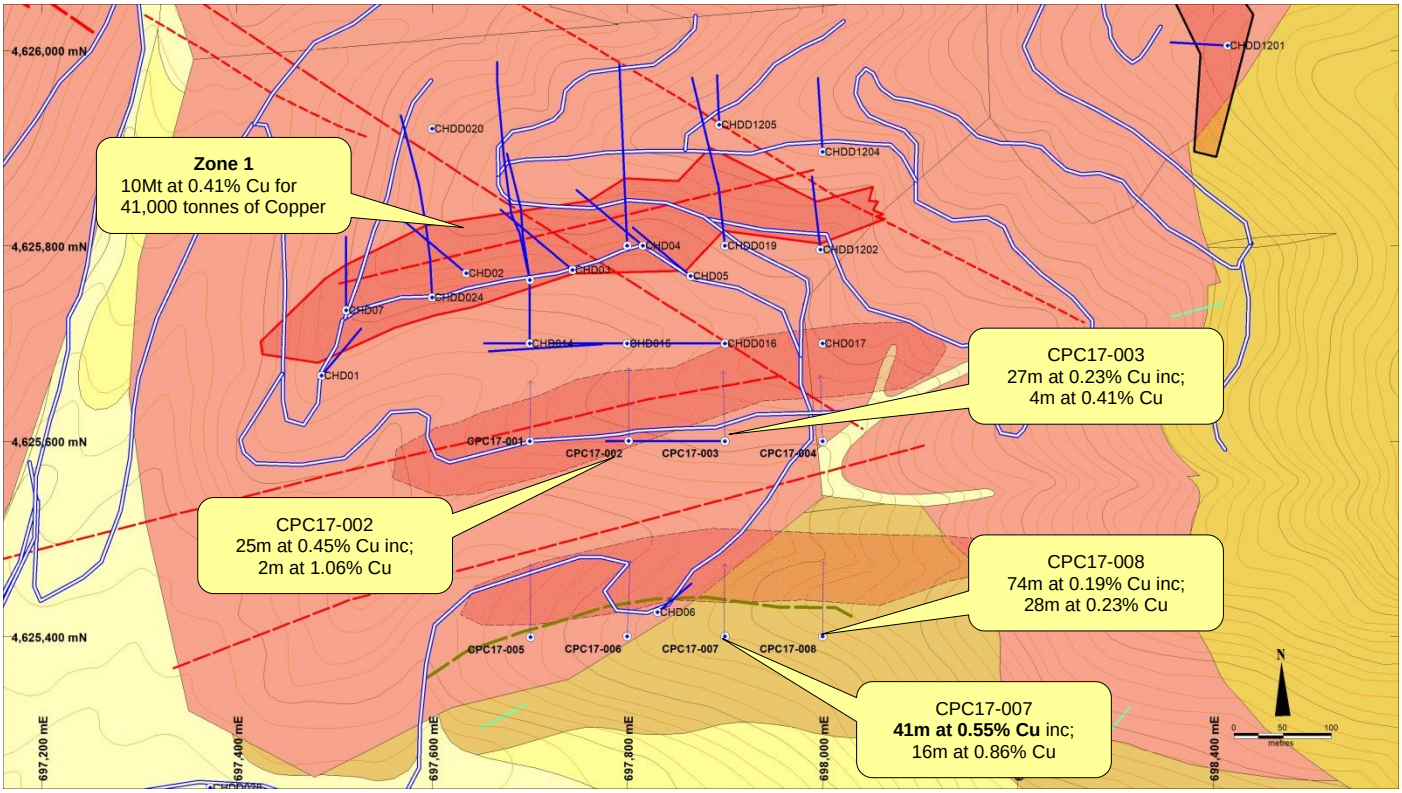


Figure 2: *Plan of drilling at the Chanach Copper Porphyry Zone*

Table 1: *Significant gold and copper assays in current announcement*

Hole ID	From	To	Interval	Au	Au	Copper %
CPC17-001	2	3	1	(0.05)		0.12
CPC17-001	58	59	1	0.13		0.03
CPC17-001	59	60	1	0.13	0.14	0.03
CPC17-001	60	61	1	(0.05)		0.11
CPC17-001	73	74	1	(0.05)		0.12
CPC17-001	84	85	1	(0.05)		0.11
CPC17-001	85	86	1	(0.05)		0.26
CPC17-002	0	1	1	(0.05)	(0.05)	0.43
CPC17-002	1	2	1	(0.05)		0.23
CPC17-002	2	3	1	(0.05)		0.32
CPC17-002	3	4	1	(0.05)		0.19
CPC17-002	4	5	1	(0.05)		0.32
CPC17-002	5	6	1	(0.05)		0.21
CPC17-002	6	7	1	(0.05)		0.35
CPC17-002	7	8	1	(0.05)		0.47
CPC17-002	8	9	1	(0.05)		**0.64**
CPC17-002	9	10	1	(0.05)		0.28
CPC17-002	10	11	1	(0.05)		0.33
CPC17-002	11	12	1	(0.05)		0.40
CPC17-002	12	13	1	(0.05)		0.36
CPC17-002	13	14	1	(0.05)		**0.76**
CPC17-002	14	15	1	(0.05)		0.44
CPC17-002	15	16	1	(0.05)		**1.06**
CPC17-002	16	17	1	(0.05)		**1.08**
CPC17-002	17	18	1	(0.05)	(0.05)	0.25
CPC17-002	18	19	1	(0.05)		0.29
CPC17-002	19	20	1	(0.05)		0.30

Hole ID	From	To	Interval	Au	Au	Copper %
CPC17-002	20	21	1	(0.05)		**0.52**
CPC17-002	21	22	1	(0.05)	(0.05)	**0.62**
CPC17-002	22	23	1	(0.05)		0.41
CPC17-002	23	24	1	(0.05)		**0.53**
CPC17-002	24	25	1	(0.05)		0.36
CPC17-002	25	26	1	(0.05)		0.11
CPC17-002	26	27	1	(0.05)		0.10
CPC17-002	27	28	1	(0.05)		0.46
CPC17-002	28	29	1	(0.05)		0.11
CPC17-002	30	31	1	(0.05)		0.18
CPC17-002	31	32	1	(0.05)		0.12
CPC17-002	38	39	1	(0.05)		0.19
CPC17-002	39	40	1	(0.05)		0.29
CPC17-002	40	41	1	(0.05)		0.20
CPC17-002	41	42	1	(0.05)		0.20
CPC17-002	42	43	1	(0.05)		0.11
CPC17-002	47	48	1	(0.05)		0.10
CPC17-002	48	49	1	(0.05)		0.12
CPC17-002	49	50	1	(0.05)	(0.05)	0.12
CPC17-002	61	62	1	(0.05)		0.17
CPC17-002	64	65	1	(0.05)		0.10
CPC17-002	65	66	1	(0.05)		0.11
CPC17-002	67	68	1	(0.05)		0.11
CPC17-002	68	69	1	(0.05)	(0.05)	0.11
CPC17-002	69	70	1	(0.05)		0.17
CPC17-002	70	71	1	(0.05)		0.12
CPC17-002	71	72	1	(0.05)		0.13
CPC17-002	72	73	1	(0.05)		0.10
CPC17-002	74	75	1	(0.05)		0.12
CPC17-002	75	76	1	(0.05)		0.11
CPC17-002	76	77	1	(0.05)		0.10
CPC17-002	77	78	1	(0.05)		0.10
CPC17-002	78	79	1	(0.05)	(0.05)	0.10
CPC17-002	81	82	1	(0.05)		0.15
CPC17-002	82	83	1	(0.05)		0.18
CPC17-002	83	84	1	(0.05)		0.17
CPC17-002	84	85	1	(0.05)		0.14
CPC17-002	85	86	1	(0.05)		0.22
CPC17-002	86	87	1	(0.05)	(0.05)	0.19
CPC17-002	87	88	1	(0.05)		0.15
CPC17-002	88	89	1	(0.05)		0.19
CPC17-002	89	90	1	(0.05)		0.17
CPC17-002	90	91	1	(0.05)		0.26
CPC17-002	91	92	1	(0.05)		0.19
CPC17-002	92	93	1	(0.05)		0.16
CPC17-002	93	94	1	(0.05)		0.21
CPC17-002	94	95	1	(0.05)	(0.05)	0.21
CPC17-002	95	96	1	(0.05)		0.20
CPC17-002	96	97	1	(0.05)		0.20
CPC17-002	97	98	1	(0.05)		0.18
CPC17-002	98	99	1	(0.05)		0.20
CPC17-002	99	100	1	(0.05)		0.21

Hole ID	From	To	Interval	Au	Au	Copper %
CPC17-003	17	18	1	(0.05)		0.13
CPC17-003	18	19	1	(0.05)	(0.05)	0.12
CPC17-003	19	20	1	(0.05)		0.10
CPC17-003	23	24	1	0.22		0.14
CPC17-003	24	25	1	(0.05)		0.12
CPC17-003	34	35	1	(0.05)		0.11
CPC17-003	35	36	1	(0.05)		0.18
CPC17-003	37	38	1	(0.05)		0.14
CPC17-003	38	39	1	(0.05)		0.15
CPC17-003	39	40	1	(0.05)		0.35
CPC17-003	40	41	1	(0.05)		0.24
CPC17-003	41	42	1	(0.05)		**0.64**
CPC17-003	42	43	1	(0.05)	(0.05)	0.50
CPC17-003	43	44	1	(0.05)		0.30
CPC17-003	44	45	1	(0.05)		0.38
CPC17-003	45	46	1	(0.05)		0.34
CPC17-003	46	47	1	(0.05)		0.42
CPC17-003	47	48	1	(0.05)		0.29
CPC17-003	48	49	1	(0.05)		0.32
CPC17-003	49	50	1	(0.05)		0.21
CPC17-003	50	51	1	(0.05)		0.30
CPC17-003	51	52	1	(0.05)	(0.05)	0.16
CPC17-003	52	53	1	(0.05)		0.12
CPC17-003	54	55	1	(0.05)		0.21
CPC17-003	55	56	1	(0.05)		0.15
CPC17-003	56	57	1	(0.05)		0.18
CPC17-003	57	58	1	(0.05)		0.16
CPC17-003	58	59	1	(0.05)		0.10
CPC17-003	59	60	1	0.05		0.11
CPC17-003	60	61	1	(0.05)		0.11
CPC17-003	63	64	1	(0.05)		0.21
CPC17-003	64	65	1	(0.05)		0.13
CPC17-003	65	66	1	(0.05)	(0.05)	0.13
CPC17-003	66	67	1	(0.05)		0.10
CPC17-003	67	68	1	(0.05)		0.18
CPC17-003	68	69	1	(0.05)		0.13
CPC17-003	80	81	1	(0.05)		0.14
CPC17-003	82	83	1	(0.05)		0.10
CPC17-003	84	85	1	(0.05)		0.10
CPC17-003	85	86	1	(0.05)		0.11
CPC17-003	90	91	1	(0.05)	(0.05)	0.14
CPC17-003	95	96	1	(0.05)		0.15
CPC17-003	98	99	1	(0.05)	(0.05)	0.22
CPC17-003	99	100	1	(0.05)		0.18
CPC17-005	86	87	1	(0.05)	(0.05)	0.37
CPC17-007	0	1	1	(0.05)		0.26
CPC17-007	1	2	1	(0.05)		0.29
CPC17-007	2	3	1	(0.05)		0.27
CPC17-007	3	4	1	(0.05)		0.27

Hole ID	From	To	Interval	Au	Au	Copper %
CPC17-007	4	5	1	(0.05)		0.26
CPC17-007	5	6	1	(0.05)	(0.05)	0.30
CPC17-007	6	7	1	(0.05)		0.11
CPC17-007	7	8	1	(0.05)		0.10
CPC17-007	8	9	1	(0.05)		0.11
CPC17-007	9	10	1	(0.05)		0.15
CPC17-007	10	11	1	(0.05)		0.48
CPC17-007	11	12	1	(0.05)		0.33
CPC17-007	12	13	1	(0.05)		0.23
CPC17-007	13	14	1	(0.05)		0.22
CPC17-007	14	15	1	(0.05)		0.34
CPC17-007	15	16	1	(0.05)		0.43
CPC17-007	16	17	1	(0.05)		**0.59**
CPC17-007	17	18	1	(0.05)		0.36
CPC17-007	18	19	1	(0.05)		**0.59**
CPC17-007	19	20	1	(0.05)		**0.51**
CPC17-007	20	21	1	(0.05)		0.20
CPC17-007	21	22	1	(0.05)		**0.74**
CPC17-007	22	23	1	(0.05)	(0.05)	0.46
CPC17-007	23	24	1	(0.05)		**0.59**
CPC17-007	24	25	1	(0.05)	(0.05)	**0.59**
CPC17-007	25	26	1	(0.05)		0.32
CPC17-007	26	27	1	(0.05)		0.11
CPC17-007	27	28	1	(0.05)		0.11
CPC17-007	35	36	1	0.09		0.05
CPC17-007	45	46	1	0.07		0.03
CPC17-007	49	50	1	(0.05)	(0.05)	0.42
CPC17-007	50	51	1	(0.05)		0.11
CPC17-007	55	56	1	(0.05)		0.14
CPC17-007	56	57	1	(0.05)		0.11
CPC17-007	58	59	1	(0.05)		0.14
CPC17-007	59	60	1	(0.05)		0.24
CPC17-007	60	61	1	(0.05)		**0.61**
CPC17-007	61	62	1	(0.05)		**1.03**
CPC17-007	62	63	1	(0.05)		**1.22**
CPC17-007	63	64	1	(0.05)		**0.74**
CPC17-007	64	65	1	(0.05)		**0.68**
CPC17-007	65	66	1	(0.05)		**0.85**
CPC17-007	66	67	1	(0.05)		**0.76**
CPC17-007	67	68	1	(0.05)	(0.05)	**0.69**
CPC17-007	68	69	1	(0.05)		**0.77**
CPC17-007	69	70	1	(0.05)		**0.69**
CPC17-007	70	71	1	(0.05)		**1.03**
CPC17-007	71	72	1	(0.05)		**0.85**
CPC17-007	72	73	1	(0.05)		**1.14**
CPC17-007	73	74	1	(0.05)		**1.25**
CPC17-007	74	75	1	(0.05)		**0.55**
CPC17-007	75	76	1	(0.05)		**0.58**
CPC17-007	76	77	1	(0.05)	(0.05)	**1.02**

Hole ID	From	To	Interval	Au	Au	Copper %
CPC17-007	77	78	1	(0.05)		**0.59**
CPC17-007	78	79	1	(0.05)		0.45
CPC17-007	79	80	1	(0.05)		0.32
CPC17-007	80	81	1	(0.05)	(0.05)	**0.52**
CPC17-007	81	82	1	(0.05)		0.19
CPC17-007	82	83	1	(0.05)		0.20
CPC17-007	83	84	1	(0.05)		0.17
CPC17-007	84	85	1	(0.05)		0.21
CPC17-007	85	86	1	(0.05)		0.19
CPC17-007	86	87	1	(0.05)		0.29
CPC17-007	87	88	1	(0.05)		0.18
CPC17-007	88	89	1	(0.05)		0.28
CPC17-007	89	90	1	(0.05)		0.17
CPC17-007	90	91	1	(0.05)		0.40
CPC17-007	91	92	1	(0.05)		0.44
CPC17-007	92	93	1	(0.05)		0.50
CPC17-007	93	94	1	(0.05)		0.42
CPC17-007	94	95	1	(0.05)		0.32
CPC17-007	95	96	1	(0.05)	(0.05)	0.40
CPC17-007	96	97	1	(0.05)		0.41
CPC17-007	97	98	1	(0.05)		0.38
CPC17-007	98	99	1	(0.05)		0.41
CPC17-007	99	100	1	(0.05)	(0.05)	0.39
CPC17-008	26	27	1	(0.05)		0.12
CPC17-008	27	28	1	(0.05)		0.13
CPC17-008	28	29	1	(0.05)		0.25
CPC17-008	29	30	1	(0.05)	(0.05)	0.23
CPC17-008	30	31	1	(0.05)		0.17
CPC17-008	31	32	1	(0.05)		0.12
CPC17-008	32	33	1	(0.05)		0.21
CPC17-008	33	34	1	(0.05)		0.19
CPC17-008	34	35	1	(0.05)		0.39
CPC17-008	35	36	1	(0.05)		0.37
CPC17-008	36	37	1	(0.05)		**0.60**
CPC17-008	37	38	1	(0.05)		**0.64**
CPC17-008	38	39	1	(0.05)	(0.05)	**0.58**
CPC17-008	39	40	1	(0.05)		0.39
CPC17-008	40	41	1	(0.05)		0.21
CPC17-008	41	42	1	(0.05)		0.27
CPC17-008	42	43	1	(0.05)		0.29
CPC17-008	43	44	1	(0.05)		0.30
CPC17-008	44	45	1	(0.05)		0.33
CPC17-008	45	46	1	(0.05)		0.13
CPC17-008	46	47	1	(0.05)		0.13
CPC17-008	47	48	1	(0.05)		0.14
CPC17-008	48	49	1	(0.05)	(0.05)	0.15
CPC17-008	49	50	1	(0.05)		0.11
CPC17-008	50	51	1	(0.05)		0.22
CPC17-008	51	52	1	(0.05)		0.20

Hole ID	From	To	Interval	Au	Au	Copper %
CPC17-008	52	53	1	(0.05)		0.24
CPC17-008	53	54	1	(0.05)		0.27
CPC17-008	54	55	1	(0.05)		0.29
CPC17-008	55	56	1	(0.05)		0.48
CPC17-008	56	57	1	(0.05)	(0.05)	0.11
CPC17-008	57	58	1	(0.05)		0.19
CPC17-008	58	59	1	(0.05)		0.22
CPC17-008	59	60	1	(0.05)		0.17
CPC17-008	61	62	1	(0.05)		0.31
CPC17-008	64	65	1	(0.05)		0.13
CPC17-008	65	66	1	(0.05)		0.17
CPC17-008	66	67	1	(0.05)		0.13
CPC17-008	68	69	1	(0.05)		0.12
CPC17-008	69	70	1	(0.05)		0.19
CPC17-008	70	71	1	(0.05)		0.15
CPC17-008	71	72	1	(0.05)		0.23
CPC17-008	72	73	1	(0.05)		0.19
CPC17-008	73	74	1	(0.05)		0.16
CPC17-008	74	75	1	(0.05)		0.14
CPC17-008	75	76	1	(0.05)		0.14
CPC17-008	76	77	1	(0.05)		0.12
CPC17-008	77	78	1	(0.05)		0.18
CPC17-008	82	83	1	(0.05)		0.10
CPC17-008	85	86	1	(0.05)		0.13
CPC17-008	92	93	1	(0.05)		0.17
CPC17-008	93	94	1	(0.05)		0.16
CPC17-008	94	95	1	(0.05)		0.18
CPC17-008	95	96	1	(0.05)	(0.05)	0.15
CPC17-008	96	97	1	(0.05)		0.24
CPC17-008	97	98	1	(0.05)		0.11
CPC17-008	98	99	1	(0.05)		0.11
CPC17-008	99	100	1	(0.05)		0.12
ERC17-017	123	124	1	0.93	0.96	0.01
ERC17-017	125	126	1	(0.05)		0.13
ERC17-030	39	40	1	0.20		(0.00)
ERD17-025	103.4	104	0.6	0.07		0.14
ERD17-025	104	104.3	0.3	0.08		0.11
ERD17-025	184.7	185.2	0.5	0.16		0.01
ERD17-025	194.5	195	0.5	0.54	0.53	0.15
ERD17-025	200.2	200.6	0.4	(0.05)		0.20
ERD17-025	200.6	201	0.4	**1.50**	1.46	**3.48**
ERD17-025	202.6	203	0.4	0.49	0.49	**1.21**
ERD17-025	203	203.3	0.3	0.31	0.27	**0.92**
ERD17-025	203.9	205	1.1	0.62	0.65	0.07
ERD17-025	205	205.7	0.7	0.10	0.17	0.07
ERD17-025	205.7	206.6	0.9	**1.48**	1.46	0.15
ERD17-025	206.6	207	0.4	0.14	0.15	0.08
ERD17-025	268.6	269	0.4	0.10		0.00
ERD17-026	61.7	62.1	0.4	**2.37**	1.72	0.00

Hole ID	From	To	Interval	Au	Au	Copper %
ERD17-026	115	116	1	0.17	0.15	0.02
ERD17-026	123.5	123.8	0.3	0.11		0.01
ERD17-026	193	194	1	(0.05)		0.16
ERD17-026	194	194.5	0.5	**3.01**	3.53	0.02
ERD17-026	194.5	195	0.5	**2.26**	2.39	0.03
ERD17-026	195	195.5	0.5	**6.42**	6.89	**0.57**
ERD17-026	195.5	196	0.5	**2.18**	2.07	0.03
ERD17-026	196	196.3	0.3	**5.44**	5.15	0.21
ERD17-026	196.3	197	0.7	**1.06**	1.11	0.47
ERD17-028	87.5	88	0.5	0.11		0.00
ERD17-028	102	103	1	0.13		0.00
ERD17-028	103	104	1	0.23		0.00
ERD17-028	129	130.5	1.5	0.48	(0.05)	0.26
ERD17-028	130.5	131.5	1	0.12		0.04
ERD17-028	200	201	1	0.33		0.06
ERD17-028	201	202	1	0.11		0.02
ERD17-028	211	212	1	0.09		0.11
ERD17-028	215	216	1	0.45		0.14
ERD17-028	216	217	1	**1.61**	1.91	0.48
ERD17-028	217	218	1	**1.01**	1.00	0.40
ERD17-028	218	219	1	**3.73**	4.16	**2.54**
ERD17-028	219	220	1	0.98		**0.75**
ERD17-028	224	225	1	0.16		0.06
ERD17-028	225	226	1	**6.06**	6.02	**0.56**
ERD17-028	226	226.6	0.6	**1.80**	1.73	**1.15**
ERD17-028	243	244	1	0.10		0.00
ERD17-028	245.5	246.5	1	0.33	0.33	(0.00)
ERD17-028	246.5	247	0.5	0.31		(0.00)
ERD17-028	255	256	1	0.17		0.16
ERD17-028	259.6	260.2	0.6	0.12		0.00
ERD17-028	261	262	1	0.11		0.00
ERD17-028	262	263	1	0.87	0.95	0.00
ERD17-029	41	42	1	0.13		0.00
ERD17-029	49	50	1	0.31		(0.00)
ERD17-029	50	51	1	0.13		(0.00)
ERD17-030	94	95	1	0.23	0.22	(0.00)
ERD17-030	95	96	1	**2.88**	2.25	(0.00)
ERD17-030	96	97	1	**1.06**	1.02	0.00
ERD17-031	37	38	1	0.29	0.27	0.00
ERD17-031	41	42	1	0.35	0.35	0.01
ERD17-031	42	43	1	0.27		0.01
ERD17-031	43	44	1	0.55	0.55	0.00
ERD17-031	44	45	1	**1.06**	1.06	0.00
ERD17-031	45	46	1	0.21		0.00
ERD17-031	46	47	1	0.73		0.00
ERD17-031	47	48	1	0.42	0.42	0.01
ERD17-031	48	49	1	0.46	0.44	0.01
ERD17-031	49	50	1	0.21		0.02
ERD17-031	54	55	1	0.13		0.00

Hole ID	From	To	Interval	Au	Au	Copper %
ERD17-035	139.2	139.5	0.3	0.47	0.53	0.00
ERD17-035	157	158	1	0.11	0.10	0.00

Table 3: *Drill holes completed to date*

Hole_ID	Northing	Easting	Azimuth	Dip	Length
CGZ17-001	4,626,530	694,987	210	-60	80
CGZ17-002	4,626,489	695,096	225	-60	100
CPC17-001	4,625,600	697,698	0	-60	100
CPC17-002	4,625,606	697,799	0	-60	100
CPC17-003	4,625,607	697,901	0	-60	100
CPC17-004			0	-60	0
CPC17-005	4,625,400	697,707	0	-60	100
CPC17-006	4,625,400	697,802	0	-60	100
CPC17-007	4,625,408	697,897	0	-60	100
CPC17-008	4,625,407	698,001	0	-60	100
ERC17-001	4,626,636	696,963	45	-60	60
ERC17-002	4,626,625	696,946	45	-60	80
ERC17-003	4,626,611	696,932	45	-60	130
ERC17-004	4,626,614	697,029	45	-60	60
ERC17-005	4,626,602	697,013	45	-60	80
ERC17-006	4,626,591	696,997	45	-60	130
ERC17-016	4,626,798	696,914	235	-60	200
ERC17-018	4,626,774	696,930	235	-60	200
ERC17-020	4,626,886	696,829	210	-60	155
ERC17-021	4,626,898	696,740	55	-60	100
ERC17-022	4,626,825	696,824	235	-60	112
ERC17-029	4,626,703	696,402	235	-60	70
ERC17-030	4,626,686	696,218	40	-60	60
ERC17-031	4,626,812	696,057	40	-60	60
ERC17-033	4,626,837	696,761	235	-60	100
ERD17-017	4,626,826	696,881	235	-60	200
ERD17-022	4,626,827	696,825	235	-60	170
ERD17-024	4,626,906	696,878	235	-60	300
ERD17-025	4,626,864	696,916	235	-60	270
ERD17-026	4,626,799	696,982	235	-60	226
ERD17-028	4,626,947	696,852	200	-60	300
ERD17-030	4,626,743	696,900	235	-60	100
ERD17-034	4,626,707	696,597	0	-60	0
ERD17-035	4,626,706	696,796	50	-70	303
LGZ17-001	4,627,326	695,411	45	-60	70
LGZ17-002	4,627,281	695,429	45	-60	70
LGZ17-003	4,627,241	695,450	45	-60	80
LGZ17-004	4,627,186	695,475	45	-60	100
LGZ17-006	4,627,076	695,708	20	-60	150
LGZ17-007	4,627,061	695,774	200	-60	100
PGZ17-001	4,626,168	696,990	30	-60	90
PGZ17-002	4,626,132	696,955	30	-60	150
PGZ17-003	4,626,173	696,929	30	-60	150
PGZ17-004	4,626,102	697,012	30	-60	150

PGZ17-005	4,626,165	696,912	30	-60	200

Total Metres	**5656**

The previous report had total metres at 5840m but one hole was counted twice

Aucu Gold-Copper Deposit – Inferred Resource Summary

In April 2017 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 resource represented 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 as was reported in April 2015.

The updated resource contained 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.

This 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.** This is in addition to the existing Inferred JORC compliant resource of 10Mt at 0.41% copper containing 41,000 tonnes of copper

These gold and copper resources start at surface to a 100 metre vertical depth and remain open along strike and at depth.

The reported gold resource resulted from drilling on less than 5% of mineralised faults identified by rock chip sampling at Aucu to date. The gold bearing mineralised structures extend beyond the current resource estimate areas over a length greater than 3,000 metres and occur as multiple lodes (Figure 4).

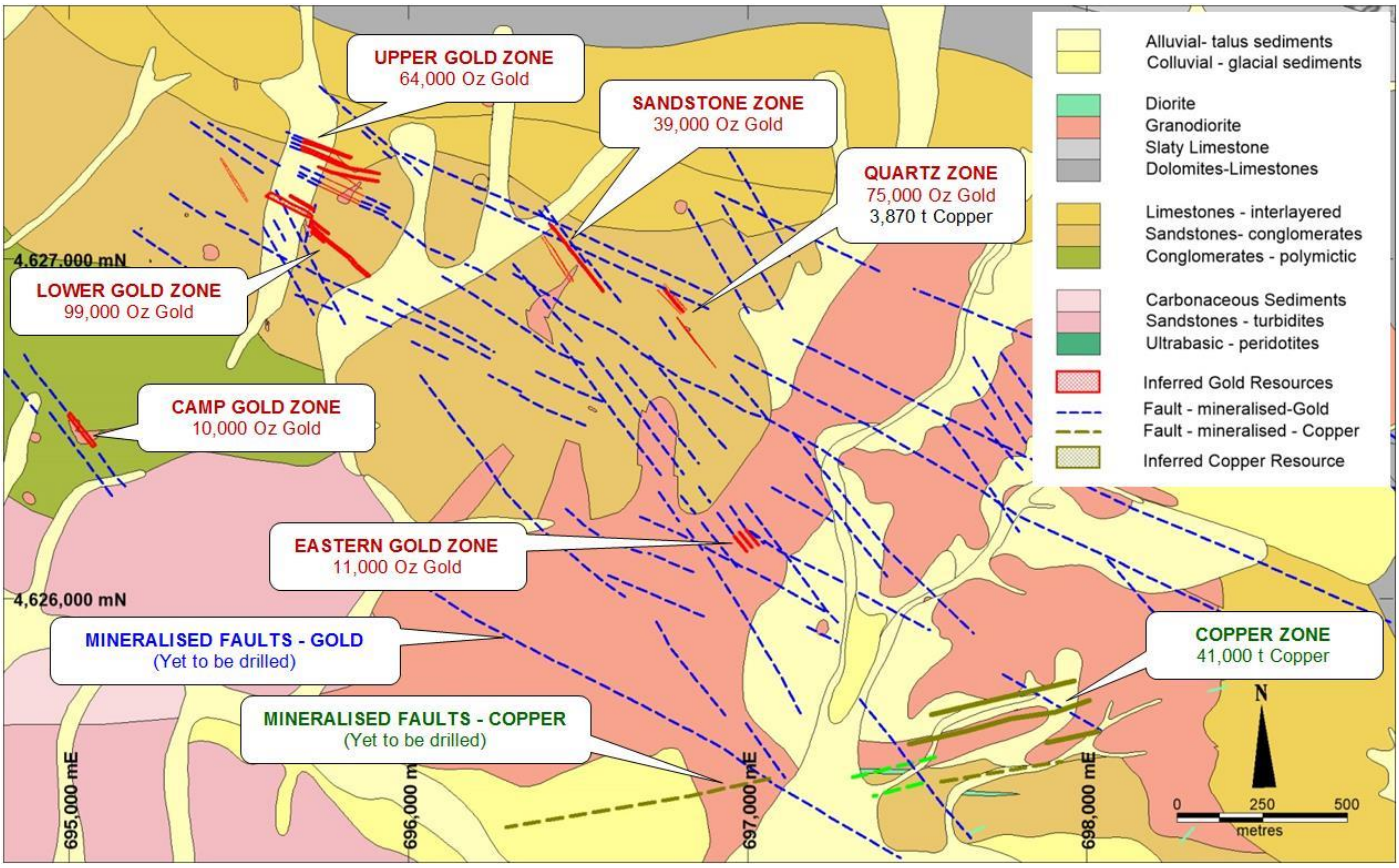
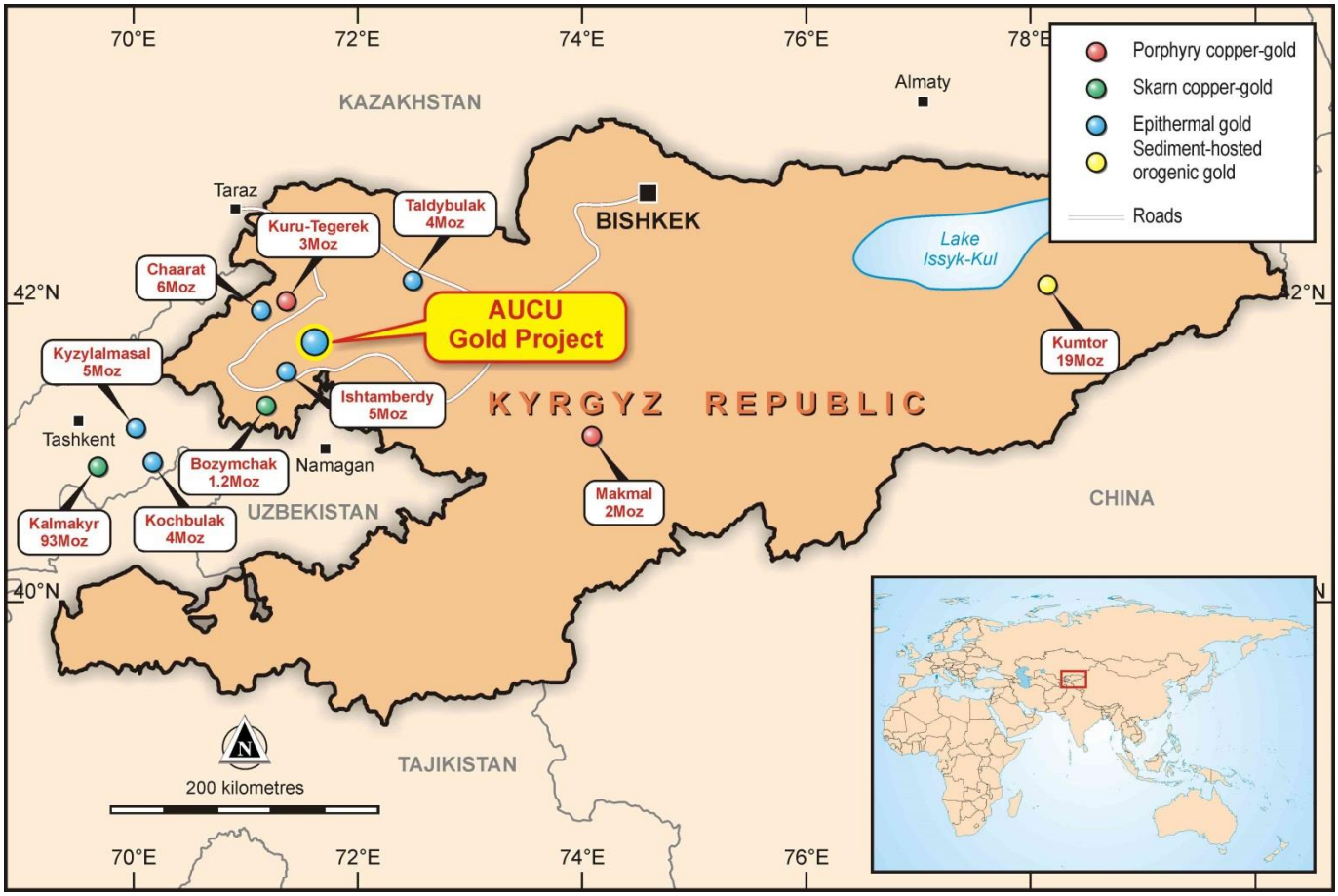


Figure 3: *Aucu geology map showing existing Inferred resource areas and undrilled structures in blue.*



***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. Where 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.