30 January 2018 **ASX Code: WCN**

Substantial Cobalt-Nickel Mineralisation identified at WA project

Highlights

- The Coronation Dam cobalt-nickel project in Western Australia recently acquired via application
- Significant cobalt mineralisation identified in existing drilling including:
  - 16 metres at 0.42% cobalt and 1% nickel from 20 metres
    - 8 metres at 0.51% cobalt and 1.16% nickel and;
    - 4 metres at 0.67% cobalt and 1.29% nickel
  - 24 metres at 0.23% cobalt and 0.80% nickel from 20 metres
  - 28 metres at 0.13% cobalt and 0.74% nickel from 8 metres
  - 32 metres at 0.12% cobalt and 0.92% nickel from 4 metres
- Adds to other prospective WA cobalt-nickel projects in White Cliff portfolio
- Statutory approvals for drilling lodged with the Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety

White Cliff Minerals Limited ("**White Cliff**" or the "**Company**") is pleased to report that a review of existing exploration data from its 100%-owned Coronation Dam project, near Kookynie in Western Australia's north-eastern goldfields, has identified significant cobalt mineralisation that will be the subject of further assessment.

White Cliff acquired Coronation Dam (Figure 1) via an exploration licence application, noting its cobalt and nickel exploration potential. The Company has collated and verified existing mapping, sampling and drilling information from the project, culminating in the discovery of substantial shallow cobalt-nickel mineralisation over a large area. Drill results include:

- 16 metres at 0.42% cobalt and 1% nickel from 20 metres including;
  - 8 metres at 0.51% cobalt and 1.16% nickel and;
  - 4 metres at 0.67% cobalt and 1.29% nickel
- 24 metres at 0.23% cobalt and 0.80% nickel from 20 metres
- 28 metres at 0.13% cobalt and 0.74% nickel from 8 metres
- 32 metres at 0.12% cobalt and 0.92% nickel from 4 metres

Drilling has been undertaken on wide spaced lines generally with 500 metres to 1000 metres spacing (Figure 2). Cobalt mineralisation occurs on several lines, starts at surface and extends up to a depth of 50 metres. The mineralisation has developed in the regolith profile above an intensely weathered ultramafic unit which was originally a peridotite. The peridotite is approximately 1 kilometre wide and 5.7 kilometres long within the mining tenement which covers 16km^2.

White Cliff Managing Director Todd Hibberd said: "*The discovery of high grade cobalt-nickel mineralisation over a large area at Coronation Dam is an exciting development. In an environment of rising cobalt prices, limited cobalt supply capacity and rapidly growing cobalt demand, there is an opportunity to substantially increase shareholder value through the development of the project and other promising cobalt-nickel assets in our portfolio.*"

While the Company's focus remains the development of the high-grade Aucu gold deposit in the Kyrgyz Republic, the 2017 drilling program at Aucu has been completed. The hiatus in activity in Kyrgyz provides an opportunity for White Cliff to work on advancing Coronation Dam as well as the Ghan Well cobalt-nickel deposit, which is also located in the WA Goldfields.

The Company is currently conducting three-dimensional modelling on the mineralisation in preparation for drilling and resource estimation. A drilling application has been lodged and government approval is pending.

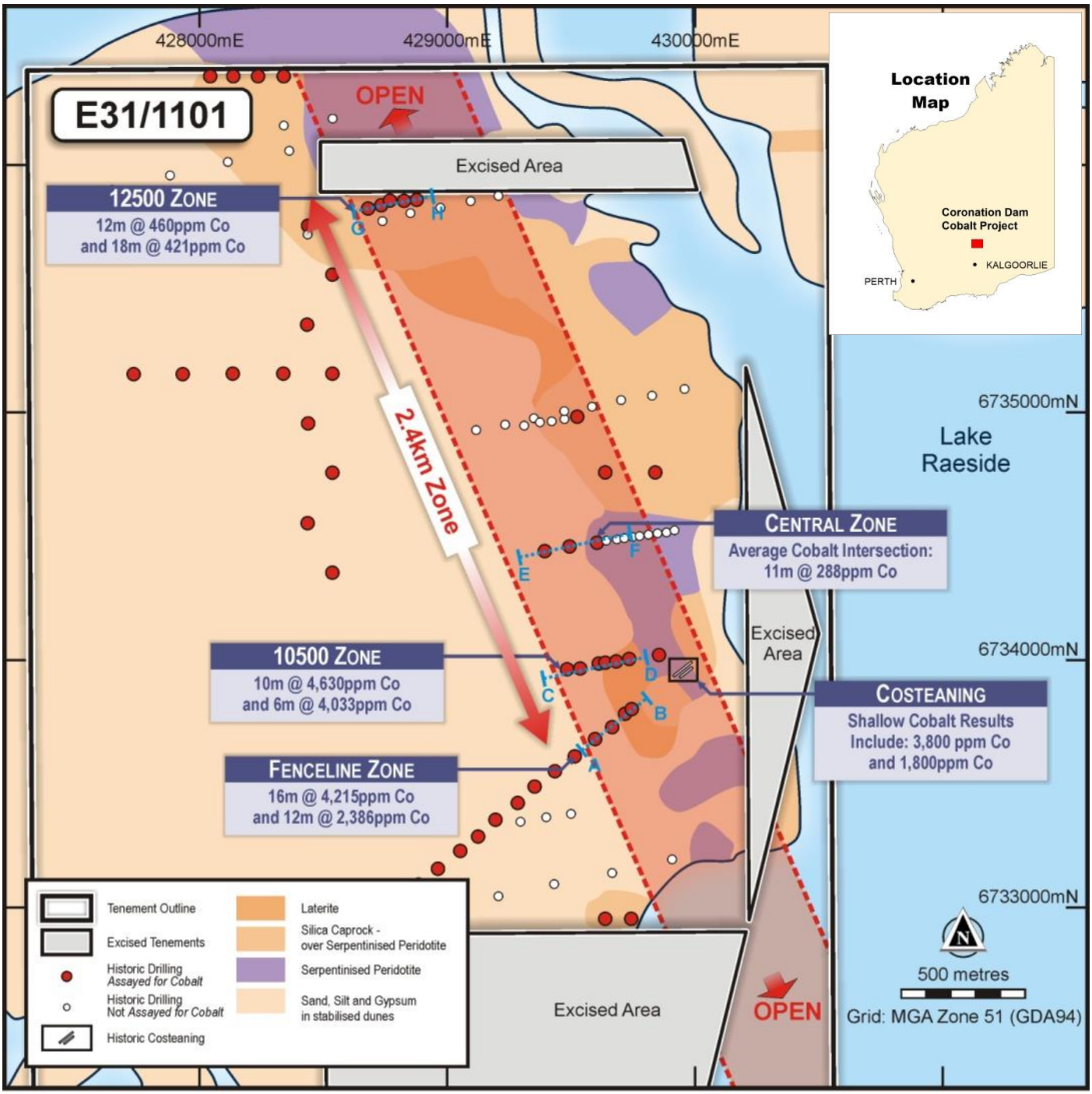

***Figure 1**: Location map of drilling and cobalt mineralisation at Coronation Dam near Kookynie in Western Australia. Yellow and green dots are historical drill hole locations.*

The Coronation Dam Cobalt Project

The Coronation Dam Cobalt Project is located 90km south of Glencore's Murrin Murrin mining operation and 45km south of GME Resources' proposed Mt Kilkenny nickel-cobalt processing facility in WA's north-eastern goldfields (Figure 2). The project is surrounded by world class mining infrastructure and multiple operating mines. Glencore is currently mining cobalt and nickel from the Murrin East open pit which contained an initial resource of 66 million tonnes at 1.1% nickel and **0.09% Cobalt**.

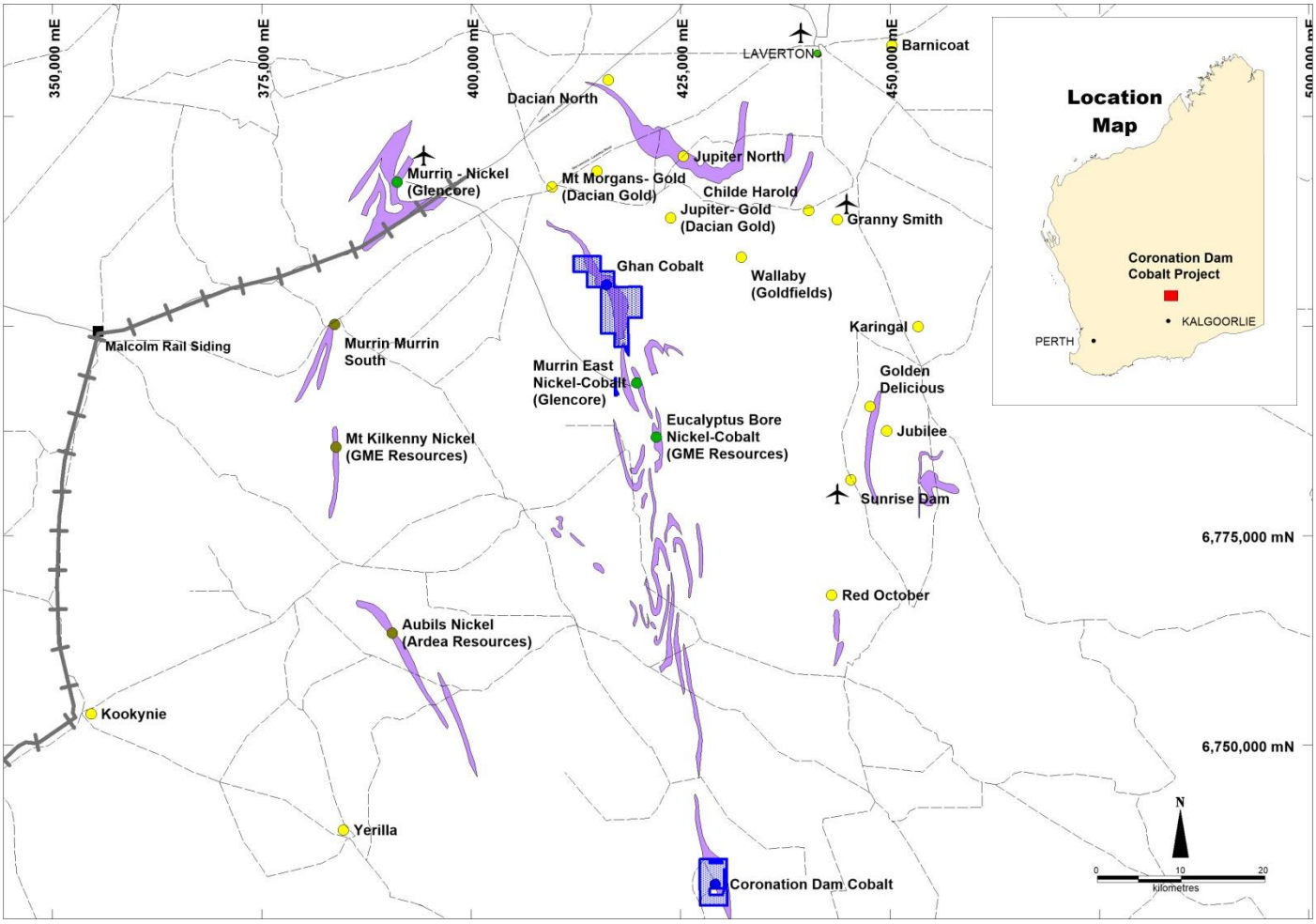

***Figure 2**: Location and infrastructure map of the Coronation Dam and Ghan Well cobalt projects. The area is serviced by rail, roads, towns, airports and Glencore's nickel processing facility at Murrin Murrin*

The Coronation Dam project area covers 16km^2 and contains an outcropping ultramafic unit that is approximately 1 kilometre wide and 5.7 kilometres long within the tenement.

Cobalt-nickel mineralisation occurs as a shallow layer of cobalt-enriched manganiferous oxides that form between the smectite clays and the overlying ferruginous clays. High grade cobalt mineralisation typically occurs between the surface and 50 metres depth and is associated with nickel mineralisation.

Collation of existing costeaning and drilling has resulted in the identification of extensive cobalt and nickel mineralisation covering a strike length of 5 kilometres. The existing drilling consists of 126 drill holes, 60 of which are reverse air blast holes (RAB), and 66 of which are reverse circulation (RC) holes. All reported cobalt results are from RC holes that are considered acceptable for calculating JORC compliant cobalt and nickel resources (Table 1).

The 60 remaining holes (RAB) were assayed for nickel and copper but not cobalt. The RAB holes contain significant nickel mineralisation including multiple intervals above 1.0% nickel (Table 2). Due to the association of cobalt with nickel, these areas are a priority for RC drilling to confirm the nickel grades and determine the extent of the cobalt mineralisation.

Existing drilling has only partly tested the mapped ultramafic unit, indicating there is potential to identify significant additional mineralisation.

The proximity of Coronation Dam to the Murrin Murrin nickel refinery is likely to have a strong, positive impact on the possibility of economic development of both the cobalt and nickel mineralisation. While the Company has not yet calculated a mineral resource, it is clear that the potential exists for the project to host one of substantial size.

Table 1: Assay results extracted from existing RC drilling at Coronation Dam.

Hole ID	Sample ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval	Cobalt (ppm)	Nickel %
2000DHRC0029	DO111	40	48	8	300	0.22
2000DHRC0030	DO128	40	44	4	**680**	0.48
2000DHRC0031	DO145	36	48	12	377	0.35
2000DHRC0032	DO152	16	20	4	300	0.24
2000DHRC0032	DO156	32	48	16	443	0.46
2000DHRC0033	DO167	20	36	**16**	**923**	**1.14**
2000DHRC0034	DO173	4	36	**32**	**1234**	**0.92**
2000DHRC0035	DO192	20	28	**8**	**5095**	**1.16**
2000DHRC0035	DO195	32	36	**4**	**6680**	**1.30**
2000DHRC0035	DO197	40	52	**12**	**613**	**0.83**
93DHRC002	R33100	22	32	**10**	**608**	0.47
93DHRC003	R33068	16	18	2	320	0.23
93DHRC003	R33070	20	44	**24**	**2255**	0.80
93DHRC004	R33135	2	8	**6**	**500**	0.67
93DHRC005	R33207	28	46	**18**	**1029**	0.74
93DHRC005	R33222	58	60	2	410	0.32
94DHRC006	R157525	8	12	4	455	**1.03**
94DHRC006	R157529	16	20	4	310	0.31
94DHRC006	R157532	22	34	12	407	0.72
94DHRC007	R157551	8	36	**28**	**1253**	0.74
94DHRC008	R157585	26	28	2	330	0.38
94DHRC008	R157590	36	38	2	350	0.66
94DHRC009	R157599	4	8	**4**	**600**	0.73
94DHRC009	R157602	10	12	2	340	0.70
94DHRC009	R157608	22	26	4	345	**1.00**
94DHRC010	R157625	6	10	4	490	0.61
94DHRC010	R157628	12	14	2	340	0.54
94DHRC010	R157638	32	44	12	477	0.81
94DHRC010	R157645	46	50	4	320	0.89
94DHRC011	R157658	22	24	2	440	0.90
94DHRC011	R157660	26	34	8	510	0.68
94DHRC014	R157749	6	8	2	320	**1.00**
94DHRC014	R157752	12	30	**18**	**726**	**0.90**
97DHRB007	250044	8	12	**4**	**735**	**0.89**
98DHRC0010	354648	3	6	3	380	0.82
98DHRC0011	354669	3	5	2	380	0.70
98DHRC0018	354849	7	8	1	300	0.49
98DHRC0018	354861	19	21	2	385	0.91
98DHRC0024	354992	6	18	**12**	**731**	0.82
98DHRC0024	492023	34	37	**3**	**590**	0.43
98DHRC0028	492104	6	7	1	470	0.32
98DHRC0028	492111	12	15	3	327	0.40
98DHRC0029	492136	5	6	1	310	0.33
98DHRC0029	492139	8	9	1	320	0.42
98DHRC0029	492154	23	33	10	403	0.34
99DHRC0022	DO18	12	16	4	420	0.46
99DHRC0022	DO20	20	24	4	370	0.61

Table 2 Assay result extracted from existing RAB drilling at Coronation Dam.

Hole ID	Sample ID	From (m)	To (m)	Width	Cobalt (ppm)	Nickel %
71Z8499	E006652	7.6	10.7	3.0	-999	0.53
71Z12102	E006782	41.1	42.7	1.5	-999	0.53
71Z12102	E006768	19.8	21.3	1.5	-999	0.82
70Z8489	E723623	21.3	22.9	1.5	-999	0.75
70Z8488	E721988	22.9	24.4	1.5	-999	0.70
70Z8488	E721986	19.8	21.3	1.5	-999	0.66
70Z8488	E721984	16.8	18.3	1.5	-999	0.78
70Z8486	E721921	22.9	30.5	7.6	-999	0.65
70Z8486	E721914	12.2	19.8	7.6	-999	0.71
70Z8486	E721907	1.5	10.7	9.1	-999	**1.04**
70Z8484	E721856	24.4	39.6	**15.2**	-999	**1.22**
70Z8481	E721743	6.1	16.8	**10.7**	-999	**1.08**
70Z8474	E721512	22.9	30.5	**7.6**	-999	**0.75**
70Z8473	E721493	64.0	70.1	**6.1**	-999	**1.01**
70Z8473	E721457	9.1	59.4	**50.3**	-999	**1.08**
70Z8473	E721452	1.5	4.6	3.0	-999	**0.98**

Costeans Results

In addition to the drilling results, several costeans were excavated and channelled sampled. Multiple instances of higher grade cobalt and nickel mineralisation were identified at surface (Figure 3 and Table 3). No drilling has yet been undertaken at the costean location and this is a priority area for the Company

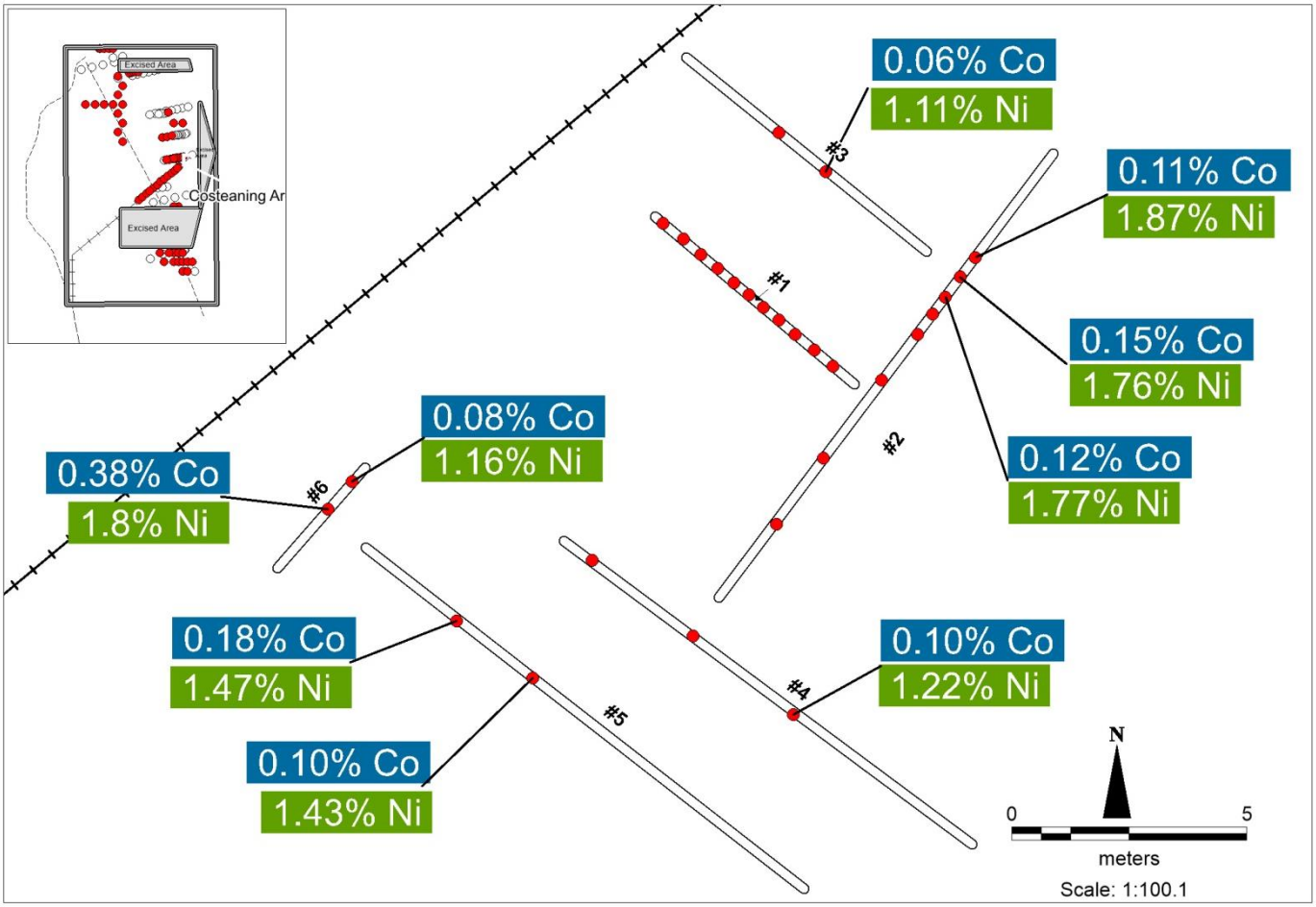

***Figure 3**: Location plan showing costeans with channel sample cobalt and nickel grades.*

Table 3: Assay results for channel sampling of costeans

Sample_ID	Costean #	Nickel %	Cobalt %		Sample_ID	Costean #	Nickel %	Cobalt %
50365	1	0.72	0.02		50379	2	0.61	0.02
50366	1	0.74	0.03		50380	2	0.76	0.03
50367	1	0.76	0.04		50381	2	**1.77**	**0.12**
50368	1	0.79	0.04		50382	2	**1.76**	**0.15**
50369	1	0.63	0.03		50383	2	**1.87**	**0.11**
50370	1	0.82	0.03		50384	3	0.36	0.01
50371	1	0.52	0.03		50385	3	**1.11**	**0.06**
50372	1	0.77	0.03		50386	4	0.35	0.01
50373	1	**1.17**	**0.04**		50387	4	0.61	0.03
50374	1	0.57	0.02		50388	4	**1.22**	**0.10**
50375	1	0.81	0.05		50389	5	**1.47**	**0.18**
50376	2	0.48	0.02		50390	5	**1.43**	**0.10**
50377	2	0.62	0.03		50391	6	**1.80**	**0.38**
50378	2	0.55	0.02		50392	6	**1.16**	**0.08**

Table 4: Drill hole collar table

Hole_ID	Hole_type	GDA_94_East	GDA_94_North	RL	Max_Depth	Dip	Azmuth
70Z8472	RAB	430034	6734064	425	66	-90	0
70Z8473	RAB	429823	6734015	425	70	-90	0
70Z8474	RAB	429694	6733994	425	62	-90	0
70Z8475	RAB	429826	6735071	425	59	-90	0
70Z8476	RAB	429955	6735096	425	72	-90	0
70Z8477	RAB	429347	6734979	425	43	-90	0
70Z8478	RAB	429207	6735877	425	59	-90	0
70Z8479	RAB	429093	6735853	425	27	-90	0
70Z8480	RAB	428973	6735826	425	46	-90	0
70Z8481	RAB	428850	6735804	425	53	-90	0
70Z8482	RAB	428740	6735774	425	53	-90	0
70Z8483	RAB	429306	6735908	425	47	-90	0
70Z8484	RAB	429556	6733972	425	40	-90	0
70Z8485	RAB	429438	6733953	425	61	-90	0
70Z8486	RAB	429700	6735050	425	44	-90	0
70Z8487	RAB	429584	6735024	425	59	-90	0
70Z8488	RAB	429469	6735006	425	55	-90	0
70Z8489	RAB	429232	6734954	425	41	-90	0
70Z8490	RAB	429116	6734931	425	40	-90	0
71Z12101	RAB	427647	6735900	425	56	-90	0
71Z12102	RAB	427882	6735957	425	61	-90	0
71Z12103	RAB	428115	6736011	425	47	-90	0
71Z12104	RAB	429401	6731932	425	61	-90	0
71Z8491	RAB	429203	6733048	425	58	-90	0
71Z8492	RAB	429905	6733200	425	27	-90	0
71Z8493	RAB	429664	6733142	425	47	-90	0
71Z8494	RAB	429431	6733098	425	17	-90	0
71Z8495	RAB	429638	6731976	425	26	-90	0
71Z8496	RAB	429887	6732023	425	3	-90	0
71Z8497	RAB	429867	6732020	425	61	-90	0
71Z8498	RAB	430092	6731556	425	47	-90	0
71Z8499	RAB	428436	6735719	425	46	-90	0

Hole_ID	Hole_type	GDA_94_East	GDA_94_North	RL	Max_Depth	Dip	Azmuth
71Z8500	RAB	428361	6736058	425	61	-90	0
92DHR001	RC	429295	6733351	425	19	-90	0
92DHR002	RC	429396.3	6733366	425	14	-90	0
92DHR003	RC	429497.3	6733384	425	13	-90	0
92DHR004	RC	429831.1	6734018	425	21	-90	0
92DHR005	RC	429780.9	6734012	425	21	-90	0
92DHR006	RC	429807	6734014	425	15	-90	0
92DHR007	RC	429757.4	6734009	425	12	-90	0
92DHR008	RC	429730.7	6734001	425	27	-90	0
92DHR009	RC	429708.2	6733997	425	25	-90	0
92DHR010	RC	429682.6	6733991	425	26	-90	0
92DHR011	RC	429654.3	6733989	425	33	-90	0
92DHR012	RC	429636.6	6733989	425	28	-90	0
92DHR013	RC	429913.7	6734526	425	9	-90	0
92DHR014	RC	429880.7	6734516	425	8	-90	0
92DHR015	RC	429847.7	6734512	425	25	-90	0
92DHR016	RC	429811.7	6734508	425	28	-90	0
92DHR017	RC	429774.7	6734503	425	28	-90	0
92DHR018	RC	429745.7	6734499	425	20	-90	0
92DHR019	RC	429711.7	6734493	425	12	-90	0
92DHR020	RC	429678.7	6734488	425	14	-90	0
92DHR021	RC	429643.7	6734484	425	16	-90	0
92DHR022	RC	429522.2	6734983	425	18	-90	0
92DHR023	RC	429471.1	6734976	425	19	-90	0
92DHR024	RC	429422.2	6734966	425	21	-90	0
92DHR025	RC	429369.2	6734963	425	19	-90	0
92DHR026	RC	429310.2	6734949	425	21	-90	0
93DHRC001	RC	429851.5	6734022	425	118	-60	270
93DHRC002	RC	429748.5	6734004	425	90	-60	90
93DHRC003	RC	429633.9	6733986	425	58	-60	270
93DHRC004	RC	429520	6734980	425	118	-60	270
93DHRC005	RC	429533	6733969	425	65	-60	90
94DHRC006	RC	429679.7	6733999	425	50	-90	0
94DHRC007	RC	429635	6733992	425	50	-90	0
94DHRC008	RC	429483.9	6733965	425	50	-90	0
94DHRC009	RC	428680	6735823	425	50	-90	0
94DHRC010	RC	428732	6735835	425	50	-90	0
94DHRC011	RC	428771	6735855	425	76	-90	0
94DHRC012	RC	428827	6735855	425	70	-90	0
94DHRC013	RC	428872	6735858	425	52	-90	0
94DHRC014	RC	429717	6733786	425	50	-90	0
97DHRB001	RC	428037.3	6736358	425	7	-90	0
97DHRB002	RC	428042.3	6736358	425	13	-90	0
97DHRB003	RC	428137.3	6736358	425	16	-90	0
97DHRB004	RC	428237.3	6736358	425	11	-90	0
97DHRB005	RC	428337.3	6736358	425	19	-90	0
97DHRB006	RC	428337.3	6736158	425	20	-90	0
97DHRB007	RC	429730	6731960	425	14	-90	0
97DHRB008	RC	429537.4	6731958	425	18	-90	0

Hole_ID	Hole_type	GDA_94_East	GDA_94_North	RL	Max_Depth	Dip	Azmuth
97DHRB009	RC	429337.4	6731958	425	9	-90	0
97DHRB010	RC	429137.4	6731828	425	4	-90	0
98DHRC0001	RC	429837.4	6731558	425	15	-90	0
98DHRC0002	RC	429937.4	6731558	425	9	-90	0
98DHRC0003	RC	429437.4	6731758	425	36	-90	0
98DHRC0004	RC	429637.4	6731758	425	27	-90	0
98DHRC0005	RC	429737.4	6731758	425	21	-90	0
98DHRC0006	RC	429837.4	6731758	425	9	-90	0
98DHRC0007	RC	429937.4	6731758	425	15	-90	0
98DHRC0008	RC	430037.4	6731758	425	24	-90	0
98DHRC0009	RC	429637.4	6731958	425	21	-90	0
98DHRC0010	RC	429737.4	6731958	425	20	-90	0
98DHRC0011	RC	429837.4	6731958	425	15	-90	0
98DHRC0017	RC	429737.4	6732958	425	13	-90	0
98DHRC0018	RC	429637.4	6732958	425	21	-90	0
98DHRC0019	RC	428537.4	6734358	425	63	-90	0
98DHRC0020	RC	428537.3	6736188	425	9	-90	0
98DHRC0022	RC	428437.4	6735758	425	15	-90	0
98DHRC0023	RC	428537.4	6735558	425	21	-90	0
98DHRC0024	RC	428437.4	6735358	425	41	-90	0
98DHRC0025	RC	427737.3	6735158	425	24	-90	0
98DHRC0026	RC	427937.3	6735158	425	21	-90	0
98DHRC0027	RC	428137.4	6735158	425	21	-90	0
98DHRC0028	RC	428337.3	6735158	425	30	-90	0
98DHRC0029	RC	428537.4	6735158	425	33	-90	0
98DHRC0030	RC	428437.4	6734958	425	15	-90	0
98DHRC0031	RC	428537.4	6734758	425	15	-90	0
98DHRC0032	RC	428437.4	6734558	425	15	-90	0
98DHRC0033	RC	429637.4	6734758	425	9	-90	0
98DHRC0034	RC	429837.4	6734758	425	9	-90	0
2000DHRC0028	RC	429194.6	6733358	425	38	-90	0
2000DHRC0029	RC	429285	6733426	425	66	-90	0
2000DHRC0030	RC	429354.6	6733493	425	70	-90	0
2000DHRC0031	RC	429434.6	6733553	425	48	-90	0
2000DHRC0032	RC	429514.6	6733613	425	53	-90	0
2000DHRC0033	RC	429594.6	6733683	425	37	-90	0
2000DHRC0034	RC	429664.6	6733733	425	60	-90	0
2000DHRC0035	RC	429744.6	6733803	425	66	-90	0
99DHRC0021	RC	429392.7	6734439	425	26	-90	0
99DHRC0022	RC	429492.7	6734459	425	36	-90	0
99DHRC0023	RC	429602.7	6734479	425	52	-90	0
99DHRC0024	RC	428888.1	6733101	425	31	-90	0
99DHRC0025	RC	428964.6	6733163	425	66	-90	0
99DHRC0026	RC	429054.6	6733233	425	66	-90	0
99DHRC0027	RC	429124.6	6733293	425	72	-90	0
Total					4,581		

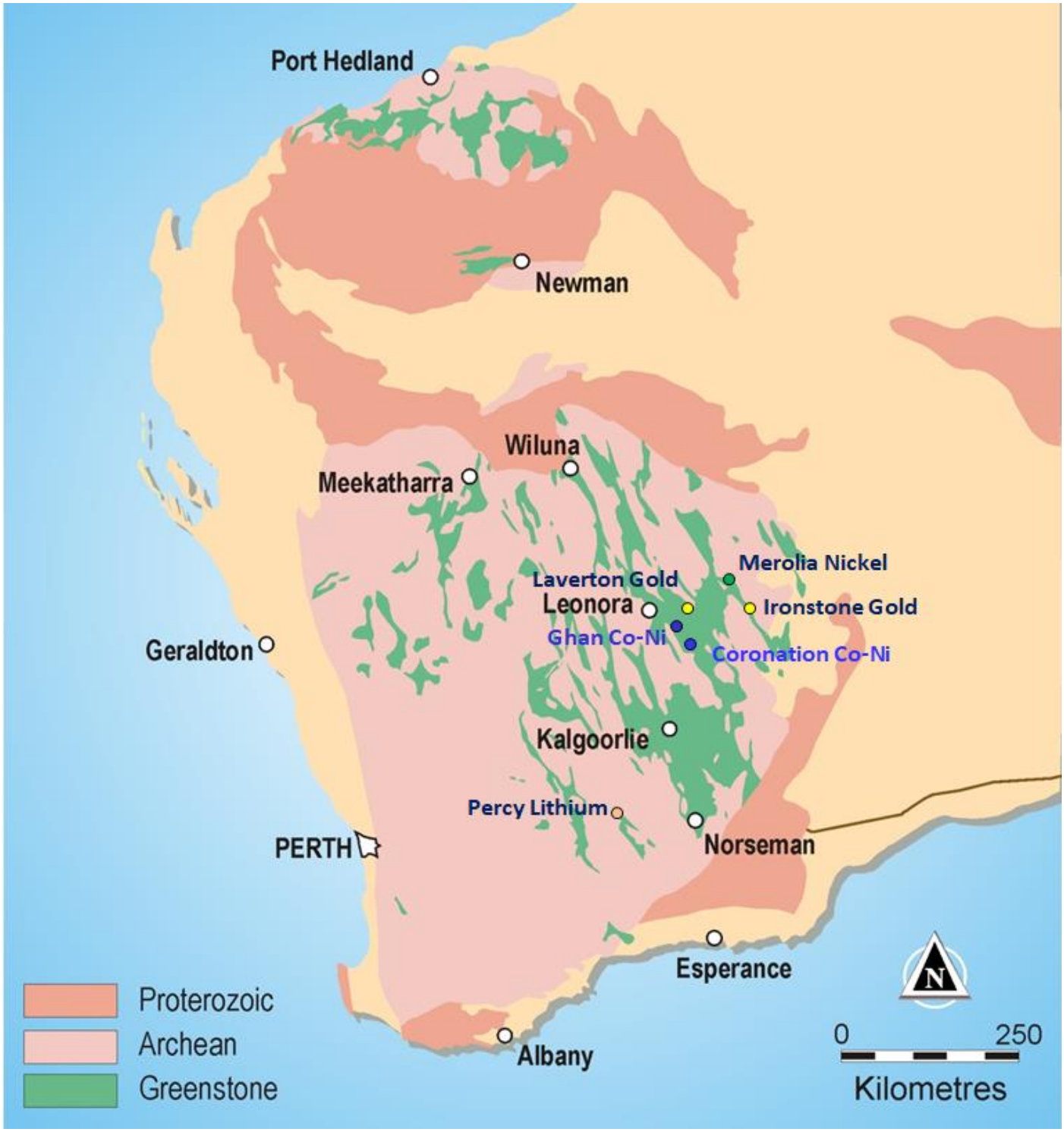

Figure 4: *Western Australia project map*

For further information please contact:
www.wcminerals.com.au
info@wcminerals.com.au

Todd Hibberd
Managing Director
+61 8 9321 2233
Suite 2, Level 1,
47 Havelock Street, West Perth WA 6872

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 3870 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 (100%) The Lake Percy tenement (E63/1222i) contains substantial nickel anomalism associated with outcropping ultramafic units. The Company also holds 100% of the adjacent 20km2 tenement (E63/1793) which also contains untested outcropping ultramafics.

Laverton Gold Project (100%): The project consists of 136 square kilometres of granted tenements 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).

Ghan Well Cobalt Project (100%): The project consists of one tenement (39km^2) in the Wiluna-Norseman greenstone belt 10km north of the Murrin East nickel-cobalt mining operation. The tenement contains an extensive ultramafic unit that contains zones of cobalt mineralisation associated with nickel mineralisation. The Cobalt grades range for 0.01% to 0.75% cobalt and occur within a zone of manganiferous oxides that form in the regolith profile.

Coronation Dam Cobalt Project (100%): The project consists of one tenement (16km^2) in the Wiluna-Norseman greenstone belt 50km south of the Murrin East nickel-cobalt mining operation. The tenement contains an extensive ultramafic unit that contains zones of cobalt mineralisation associated with nickel mineralisation. The Cobalt grades range for 0.01% to 0.75% cobalt and occur within a zone of manganiferous oxides that form in the regolith profile.

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.

Appendix 1

The following information is provided to comply with the JORC Code (2012) requirements for the reporting of the Exploration Results and Mineral Resource

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 (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling	This ASX Release reports on exploration results from of the Company's Coronation Dam project area. **Soil Sampling:** Where conducted, prospects are sampled by manual scoop sampling on nominal 200m x 100m grid spacing or at nominal 100 by 50m grid. Samples collected consist of 100-200 grams of soil. **Soil Analysis:** Where conducted, XRF analysis is conducted on the fines from RC chips using a hand-held Olympus Innov-X Spectrum Analyser. These results are only used for onsite interpretation and preliminary base metal assessment subject to final geochemical analysis by laboratory assays. **AC/RC Sampling:** *Where conducted,* All samples from the RC drilling are taken as 1m samples. Samples are sent to Bureau Veritas Laboratories for assaying. Appropriate QAQC samples (standards, blanks and duplicates) are inserted into the sequences as per industry best practice. Samples are collected using cone or riffle splitter. Geological logging of RC chips is completed at site with representative chips being stored in drill chip trays.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	The sample collar locations are picked up by handheld GPS. Soil samples were logged for landform, and sample contamination. 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 (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	All samples are analyzed for base metals by X-Ray Fluorescence Spectrometry at the Bureau Veritas laboratory in Perth, Australia
Drilling Techniques	Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg 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).	Where conducted, Air Core Drilling is conducted with a 600CFM/450PSI compressor, with 90mm (3.5 inch) diameter blade or face sampling hammer bit. RC drilling is conducted with a 1100CFM/750PSI compressor with 135mm (5.25inch) diameter face sampling hammer bit using industry standard processes.
Drill sample recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed	Calculated volume of 1m AC sample is 12.6 – 16.5 kg, RC is 22.5-30kg based on rock densities of 2.0 and 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.	No measures have been deemed necessary.
	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.	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.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) Photography The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	Logging is considered qualitative. Refer to text in the main body of the announcement.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	Not Applicable- no core drilling was carried out.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	Samples were riffle split from 30kg or 16kg 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	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.
	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.
	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	The whole sample collected is pulverised to 75um in a ring mill and a 200g sub-sample is collected. A 2-30 gram sub sample of the pulverised sample is analysed. Field duplicates are not routinely collected.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled	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 samples have been cast using a 12:22 flux with added sodium nitrate, to form a glass bead which has been analysed by XRF.
	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.	Ni, Co, Mg, Fe, Mn, Zn, Cu, Al, Cr, As, Ca, Si, Cl have been determined by X-Ray Fluorescence Spectrometry
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established	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.	Significant intersections in drill samples have been verified by an executive director of the Company.
	The use of twinned holes	Not Applicable.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols	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.
	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 GPS. 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. No down hole surveying techniques were used due to the sampling methods used.
	Specification of the grid system used.	The grid system is MGA_GDA94 (zone 51).
	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.	The nominal drill sample spacing is 1 metre down hole. Each drill hole targets a specific target so there is no nominal drill spacing.
	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.	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.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Not applicable.
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	The soil sampling method is used to provide a surface sample only. No orientation based sampling bias has been identified in the data at this point.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material	
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 sample positions occur is located within Exploration Licenses E31/1102 which is 100% owned by White Cliff Minerals Limited or a subsidiary. The tenements are in good standing and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Extensive historical exploration for platinum, gold and nickel mineralisation has been carried out by Placer Dome, WMC, Comet Resources and their predecessors. Occurrences of nickel laterite mineralisation were identified but was deemed uneconomic at the time
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The geological setting is of Archaean aged mafic and ultramafic sequences intruded by mafic to felsic porphyries and granitoids. Mineralisation is mostly situated within the regolith profile of the ultramafic units. The rocks are strongly talc-carbonate altered. Metamorphism is mid-upper Greenschist facies. The target mineralisation has yet to be identified but is analogous to Kambalda or Sally Malay style or nickel sulphide deposits.
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	Drilling detailed in Tables 1-3 in the main body of the announcement.
Data Aggregation methods	In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. 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. 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 reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	The sampling technique used defines a surficial geochemical expression. No information is attainable relating to the geometry of any mineralisation based on these results.
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 figs. 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 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	Nil.

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	
Further Work	The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	RAB/AC drilling will be used to further define the nature and extent of the geochemical anomalism, and to gain lithological information.