20 April 2018 **ASX Code: WCN**

Thick, Near-Surface Cobalt Mineralisation at Coglia Well

Highlights:

- First line of drilling identifies shallow and wide intervals of cobalt and nickel mineralisation including:
  - 20 metres at **0.1% cobalt** and 0.7% nickel from 32 metres including
    - 11 metres at **0.13% cobalt** and 0.63% nickel from 41 metres
  - 16 metres at **0.12% cobalt** and 0.52% nickel from 40 metres including
    - 12 metres at **0.13% cobalt** and 0.55% nickel
- Cobalt mineralisation is 400 metres wide and 16-20 metres thick
- Further six lines of drilling completed – assay results pending
- Drilling contract for Coronation Dam cobalt-nickel project finalised- to commence in May

White Cliff Minerals Limited ("**White Cliff**" or the "**Company**") is pleased to provide an update on exploration drilling conducted at its 100%-owned Coglia Well cobalt-nickel project near Laverton in the Western Australian goldfields.

The Company has completed 2,869 metres of air core drilling at Coglia Well, with the aim of verifying historical drill results and testing the scale and extents of cobalt and nickel mineralisation. Assay results have been received for the first two of the seven lines of drilling. Significant cobalt-nickel mineralisation has been identified in four consecutive holes extending across a width of 400 metres (section line 9,787,300 North), with assay results including:

CGAC006:	16 metres at 0.12% cobalt and 0.52% nickel from 40 metres depth including:
	12 metres at 0.13% cobalt and 0.55% nickel (ended in mineralisation)
CGAC005:	20 metres at 0.1% cobalt and 0.7% nickel from 32 metres depth including:
	11 metres at 0.13% cobalt and 0.63% nickel (ended in mineralisation)
CGAC016:	16 metres at 0.06% cobalt and 0.51% nickel from 34 metres
CGAC017:	13 metres at 0.04% cobalt and 0.78% nickel from 38 metres (ended in mineralisation)

Cobalt mineralisation occurs as a flat sub-horizontal layer in the regolith profile slightly above and overlapping with nickel mineralisation approximately 16-20 metres thick and 30-60 metres below the surface. Higher grade cobalt mineralisation identified in previous drilling also occurs on the same northing further east in MERC004 which intersected 28 metres at 0.12% cobalt and 0.65% nickel for 60 metres. Drilling adjacent to this hole failed to penetrate the base of the paleo-channel but there is potential for this mineralised zone to be up to 300 metres wide. Due to difficult ground conditions further drilling programs will be conducted with a more powerful RC rig.

White Cliff Managing Director Todd Hibberd said: "*The Company is very pleased with the initial assay results from Coglia Well, which confirm the high grade of the cobalt mineralisation on this section line. We expect further assay results in the coming weeks to confirm the grade and scale of the cobalt and nickel mineralisation identified in previous drilling. The Company will then commence metallurgical test work to evaluate processing methods and economics.*"

"RC Drilling will shortly commence at the Coronation Dam cobalt-nickel project to evaluate the zones of high-grade cobalt mineralisation identified in previous drilling."

Drilling at Coglia Well also tested the southernmost line (9,784,800 North) and intersected mafic and felsic lithologies with minor cobalt. It appears that the cobalt-bearing ultramafic unit initially thins to the south before thickening again near the tenement boundary with Glencore.

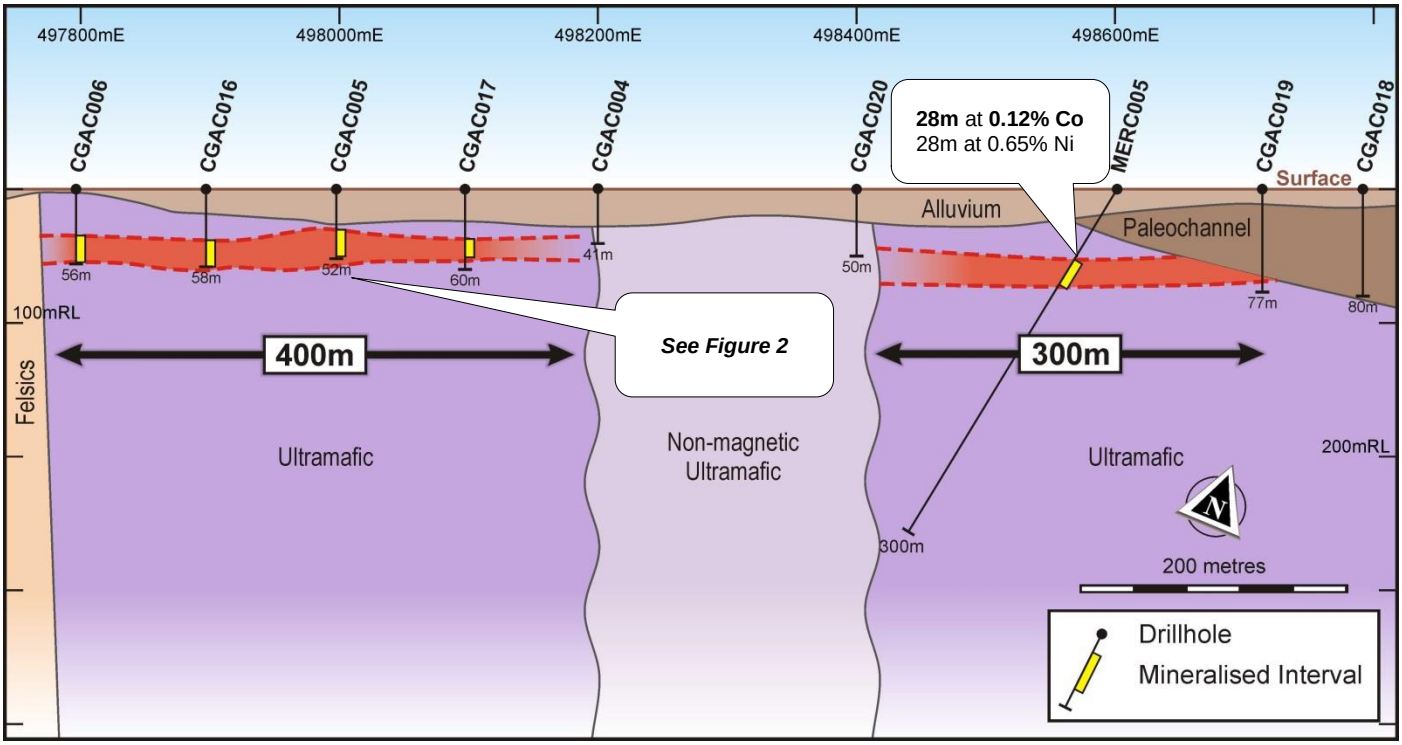

Figure 1 *Cross section 9,787,300 North showing cobalt mineralisation and interpreted geology. Note that some holes end in mineralisation (see Figure 2).*

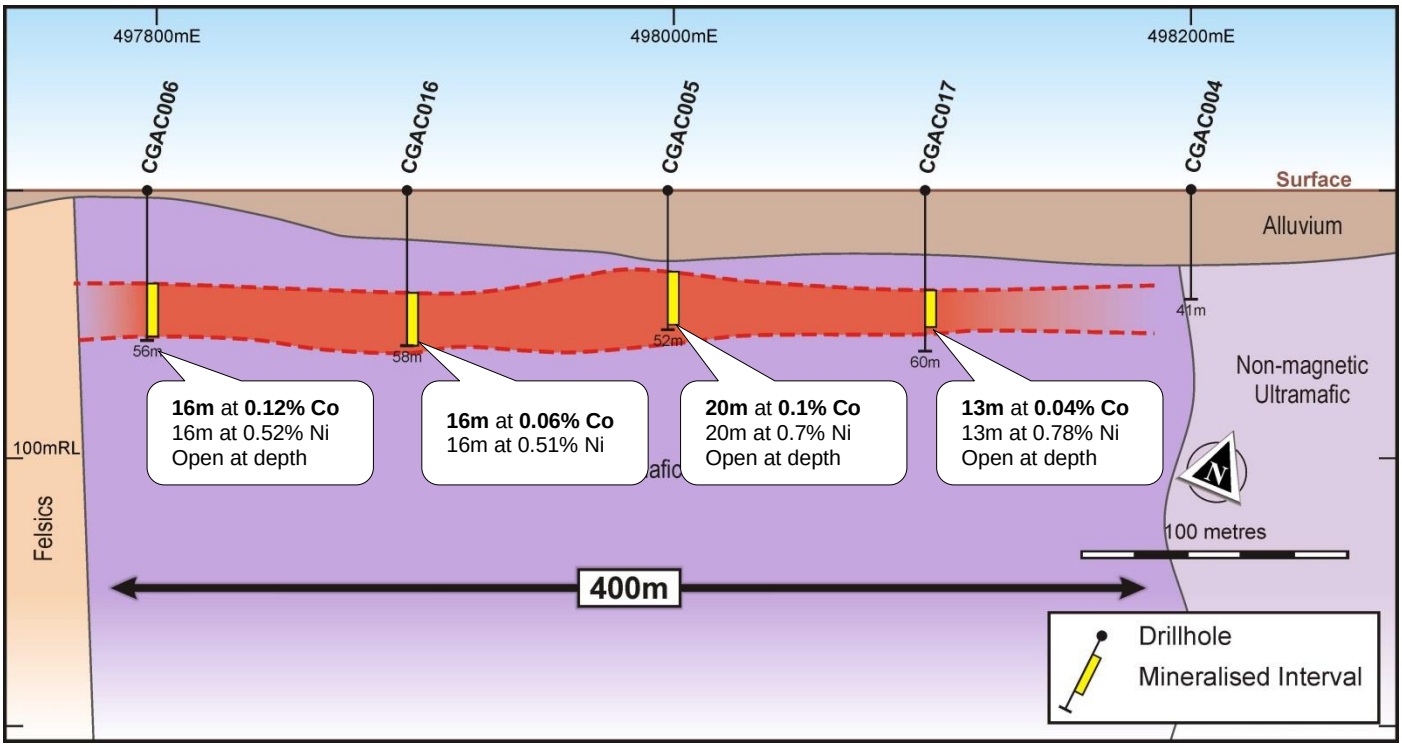

Figure 2 *Western part of cross section 9,787,300 North, showing cobalt mineralisation and interpreted geology.*

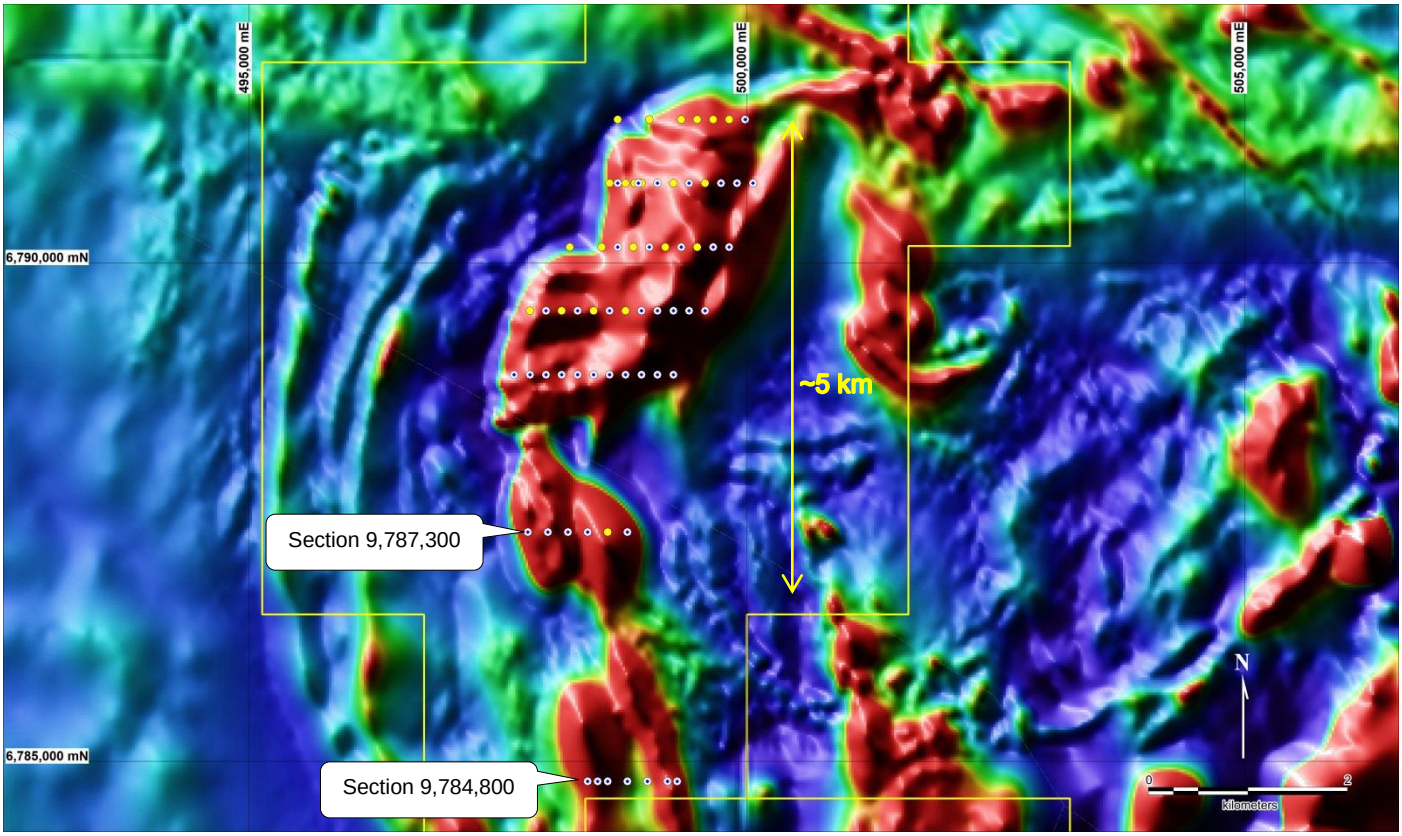

Figure 3 *Coglia Well planned drill collars (white/blue dots) and existing collars (yellow dots) draped over the magnetic image (first vertical derivative – reduced to poles). Tenement boundaries are in yellow. Bright red magnetic highs are interpreted ultramafic units.*

About the Coglia Well Nickel-Cobalt Deposit

The Coglia ultramafic complex covers an 11.5 kilometre by 1.5 kilometre area and is part of a 100 kilometre-long trend of ultramafic rock running from Diorite Hill in the north to Mulga Tank in the south. At Coglia Well, approximately 2.5 kilometres of the 11.5 kilometres of strike have been partially drill tested, resulting in the identification of extensive cobalt and nickel mineralisation.

Drilling has been undertaken on wide spaced lines generally 650 metres apart with holes spaced at 320-metre intervals. The 2018 drilling program has infilled this to 160 metre hole spacing. Cobalt and nickel mineralisation occurs on all lines between 30 and 80 metres depth. Mineralisation has developed in the regolith profile above a weathered ultramafic unit which was originally a dunite (an olivine rich ultramafic rock). A series of existing drill programs (2001-2003) outlined cobalt and nickel mineralisation over a zone approximately 2.5km long by 500 metres wide and 10-15 metres thick. Mineralisation is open along strike in both directions. Drilling in 2018 has extended the mineralisation to approximately 4 kilometres long.

The cobalt grade appears to increase substantially to the south of the main mineralisation, which is consistent with the grade of Glencore PLC's adjacent Irwin Hills cobalt and nickel deposits which contain 29Mt at 0.11% cobalt and 1% nickel. A single RC hole, MERC005, drilled 2.5 kilometres south of the main mineralisation, encountered 28 metres at 0.12% cobalt and 0.55% nickel. There is a further 7 kilometres of untested prospective ultramafic rock to the tenement boundary adjacent to Glencore's deposit.

Cobalt mineralisation occurs as a shallow layer of manganiferous oxides that form between the smectite clays and the overlying ferruginous clays. High grade cobalt mineralisation typically occurs between 30-50 metres depth and is associated with nickel mineralisation. The cobalt mineralisation generally occurs slightly higher than nickel mineralisation in the regolith profile.

At Coglia Well there is substantial nickel mineralisation and the cobalt mineralisation discussed above has formed from the same processes. The Company believes that the cobalt mineralisation has the potential to economically extractable in its own right. The proximity of the project to Glencore's Murrin-Murrin nickel-cobalt processing plant is likely to strongly impact the possibility of economic development of both the cobalt and nickel mineralisation.

While White Cliff has not yet calculated any mineral resources it is clear that potential exists for a substantial resource. Historic drilling has only tested a small fraction of the mapped ultramafic unit indicating there is potential to locate significant additional mineralisation.

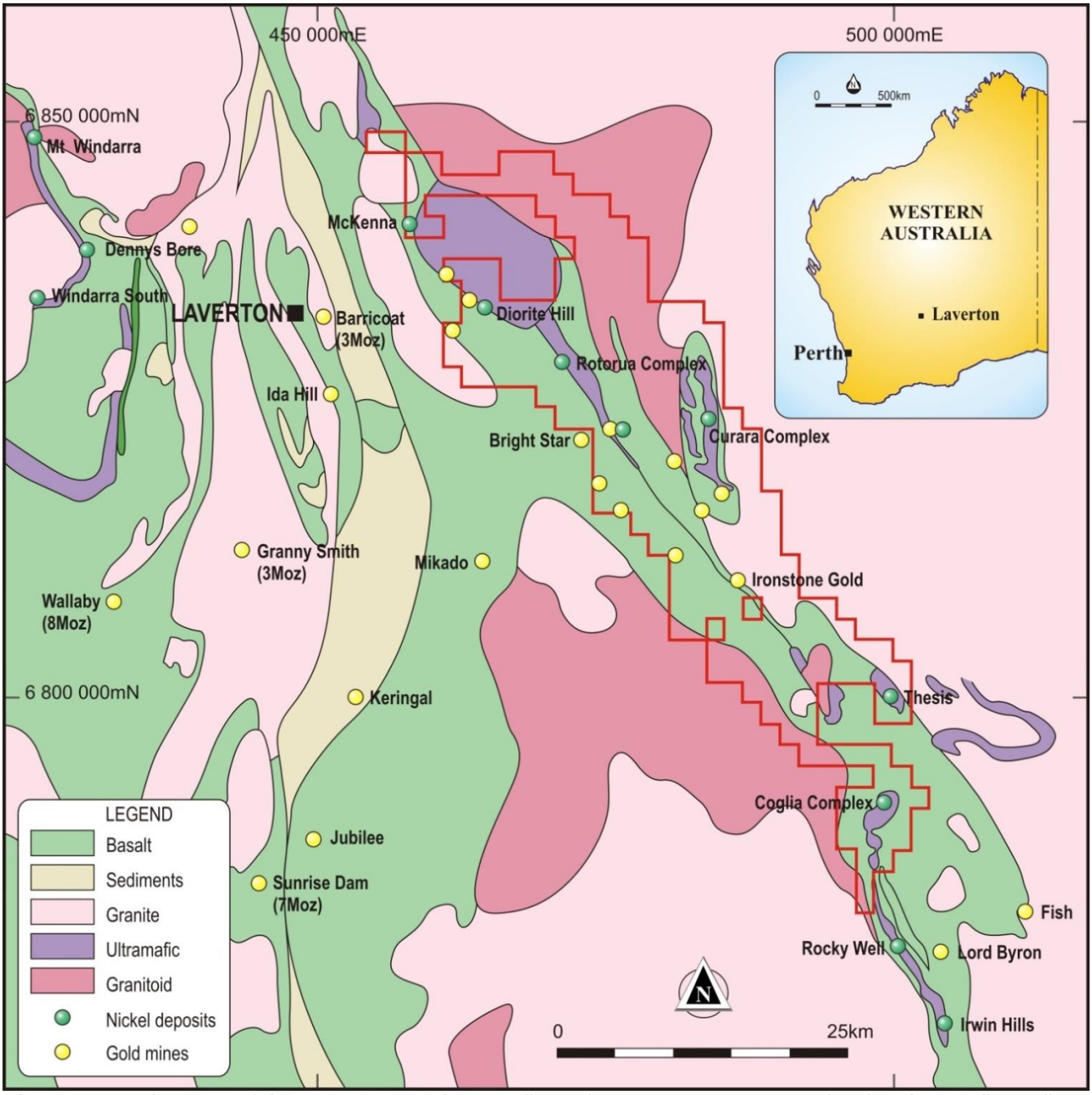

Figure 4 *Location map of the tenements at the Merolia Project near Laverton WA showing the Coglia Well complex (lower right)*

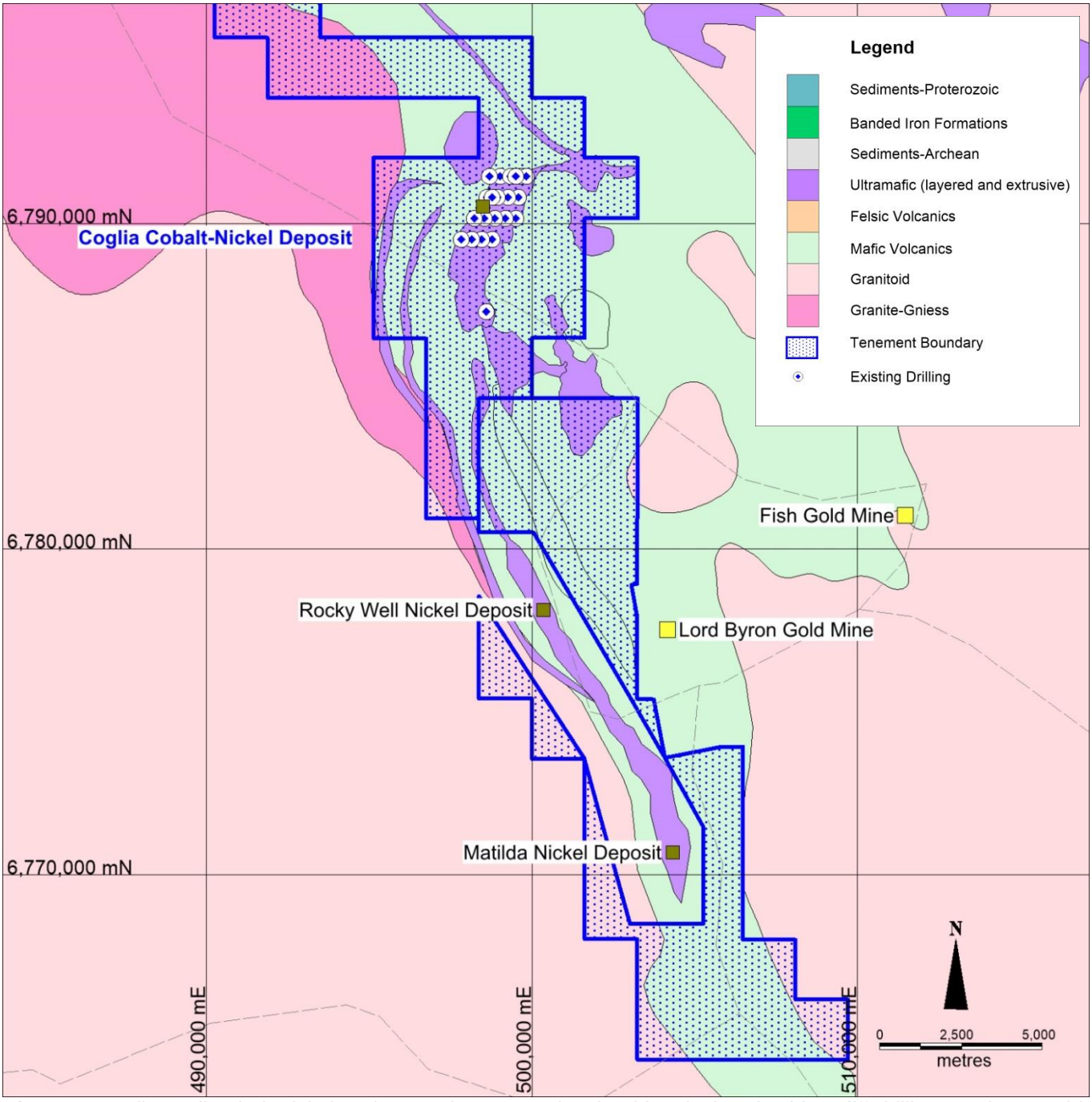

Figure 5 *Coglia Well cobalt-nickel project geology map showing historical and White Cliff drilling, geology and local deposits and mines*

Regional Infrastructure

The Coglia Well nickel and cobalt deposit occurs in a region hosting multiple mining operations that have substantial existing infrastructure such as roads, telecommunications, power and gas and with access to a skilled mining workforce. The project is located 130km via road from Glencore's Murrin Murrin nickel-cobalt processing plant and is adjacent to their Irwin Hills nickel-cobalt deposit. The region is well serviced by transport services and airports.

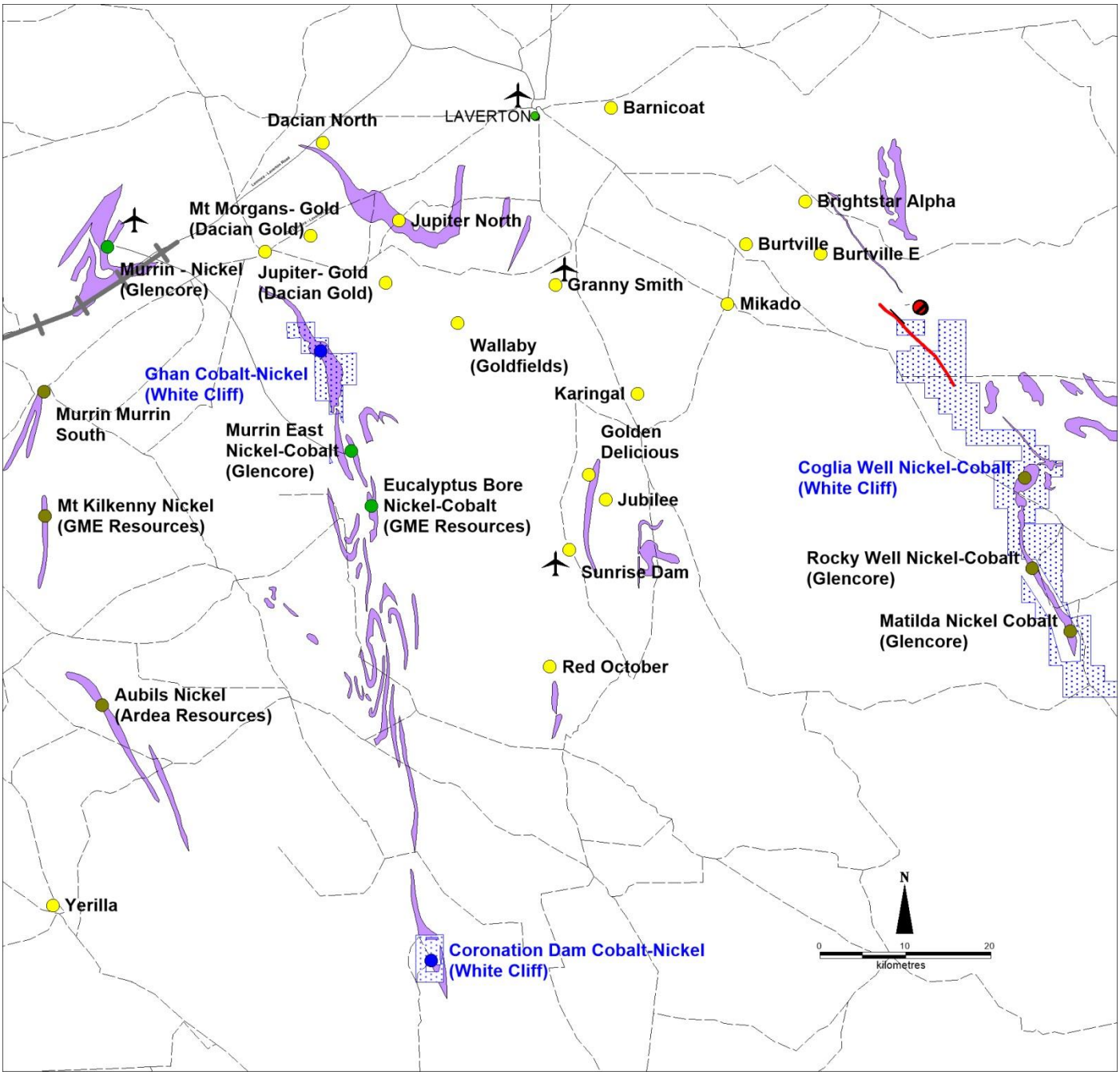

Figure 6 *Regional location plan showing main nickel and cobalt deposits and the infrastructure surrounding White Cliff's cobalt-nickel deposits*

Table 1: Significant intersections from the first batch of assays

Hole_ID	Sample	from	to	Cobalt %	Nickel %
CGAC005	CG_00209	31	32	0.02	0.44
CGAC005	CG_00210	32	33	0.03	0.69
CGAC005	CG_00211	33	34	0.02	0.81
CGAC005	CG_00212	34	35	**0.16**	0.55
CGAC005	CG_00213	35	36	**0.10**	0.92
CGAC005	CG_00214	36	37	0.04	1.05
CGAC005	CG_00215	37	38	0.07	0.59

Hole_ID	Sample	from	to	Cobalt %	Nickel %
CGAC005	CG_00216	38	39	0.04	0.78
CGAC005	CG_00217	39	40	0.04	0.85
CGAC005	CG_00218	40	41	0.03	0.95
CGAC005	CG_00219	41	42	**0.10**	0.75
CGAC005	CG_00221	42	43	**0.11**	0.56
CGAC005	CG_00222	43	44	**0.10**	0.58
CGAC005	CG_00223	44	45	**0.22**	0.80
CGAC005	CG_00224	45	46	**0.15**	0.82
CGAC005	CG_00226	46	47	**0.12**	0.38
CGAC005	CG_00227	47	48	**0.20**	0.81
CGAC005	CG_00228	48	49	**0.13**	0.66
CGAC005	CG_00229	49	50	0.08	0.50
CGAC005	CG_00231	50	51	0.06	0.45
CGAC005	CG_00232	51	52	**0.13**	0.63
CGAC006	CG_00274	40	41	0.08	0.31
CGAC006	CG_00276	41	42	**0.17**	0.49
CGAC006	CG_00277	42	43	**0.14**	0.45
CGAC006	CG_00278	43	44	**0.11**	0.48
CGAC006	CG_00279	44	45	**0.11**	0.48
CGAC006	CG_00281	45	46	**0.09**	0.53
CGAC006	CG_00282	46	47	**0.11**	0.64
CGAC006	CG_00283	47	48	**0.13**	0.64
CGAC006	CG_00284	48	49	**0.15**	0.57
CGAC006	CG_00285	49	50	**0.16**	0.71
CGAC006	CG_00286	50	51	**0.16**	0.49
CGAC006	CG_00287	51	52	**0.16**	0.57
CGAC006	CG_00288	52	53	**0.12**	0.52
CGAC006	CG_00289	53	54	0.09	0.46
CGAC006	CG_00290	54	55	0.06	0.40
CGAC006	CG_00291	55	56	**0.10**	0.52
CGAC016	CG_00896	33	34	0.05	0.35
CGAC016	CG_00897	34	35	**0.18**	0.53
CGAC016	CG_00898	35	36	0.08	0.42
CGAC016	CG_00899	36	37	0.05	0.35
CGAC016	CG_00901	38	39	0.06	0.44
CGAC016	CG_00902	39	40	0.06	0.48
CGAC016	CG_00903	40	41	0.06	0.44
CGAC016	CG_00904	41	42	0.05	0.49
CGAC016	CG_00905	42	43	0.05	0.60
CGAC016	CG_00906	43	44	0.05	0.59
CGAC016	CG_00907	44	45	0.04	0.46
CGAC016	CG_00908	45	46	0.04	0.56
CGAC016	CG_00909	46	47	0.04	0.48
CGAC016	CG_00910	47	48	0.04	0.60
CGAC016	CG_00911	48	49	0.04	0.56
CGAC016	CG_00912	49	50	0.04	0.58
CGAC016	CG_00913	50	51	0.04	0.65
CGAC016	CG_00914	51	52	0.04	0.34
CGAC016	CG_00915	52	53	0.03	0.27
CGAC016	CG_00916	53	54	0.03	0.31
CGAC016	CG_00917	54	55	0.06	0.69

Hole_ID	Sample	from	to	Cobalt %	Nickel %
CGAC017	CG_00961	38	39	**0.11**	0.84
CGAC017	CG_00962	39	40	0.05	0.72
CGAC017	CG_00963	40	41	0.05	0.99
CGAC017	CG_00964	41	42	0.05	0.67
CGAC017	CG_00965	42	43	0.03	0.57
CGAC017	CG_00966	43	44	0.04	1.12
CGAC017	CG_00967	44	45	0.03	0.81
CGAC017	CG_00968	45	46	0.03	0.85
CGAC017	CG_00969	46	47	0.03	0.82
CGAC017	CG_00971	47	48	0.03	0.75
CGAC017	CG_00972	48	49	0.03	0.73
CGAC017	CG_00973	49	50	0.03	0.66
CGAC017	CG_00974	50	51	0.03	0.58

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About White Cliff Minerals Limited

Cobalt-Nickel Projects:

Coglia Well Cobalt Project (100%): The project consists of two tenements (238km^2) in the Merolia greenstone belt 50km south east of Laverton, WA. The tenements contain extensive ultramafic units that host zones of cobalt mineralisation associated with nickel mineralisation. Historical drilling has identified Cobalt grades including 16 metres at **0.16% cobalt** and 0.65% nickel.

Coronation Dam Cobalt Project (100%): The project consists of one tenement (16km^2) in the Wiluna-Norseman greenstone belt 90km south of the Murrin Murrin nickel-cobalt HPAL plant. 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 0.69% cobalt and occur within the regolith profile above the ultramafic units.

Ghan Well Cobalt Project (100%): The project consists of one tenement (39km^2) in the Wiluna-Norseman greenstone belt 25km southeast of the Murrin Murrin nickel-cobalt HPAL plant. 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.

Bremer Range Cobalt Project (100%): The project covers 127km^2 in the Lake Johnson Greenstone Belt prospective for shallow cobalt-nickel mineralisation. Historical drilling has identified extensive cobalt and nickel mineralisation associated with ultramafic rocks extending 15 kilometres in length and up to 1500 metres wide. The tenements are only 130 kilometres from the Ravensthorpe cobalt and nickel processing facility.

Lake Percy Nickel Project (100%) The Lake Percy tenements (E63/1222i and E63/1793) contain substantial nickel and cobalt anomalism associated with outcropping ultramafic units.

Merolia Nickel Project (100%): The project consists of 325km^2 of the Merolia Greenstone belt and contains extensive ultramafic sequences including the Diorite Hill layered ultramafic complex, the Rotorua ultramafic complex, the Curara 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.

Gold Projects:

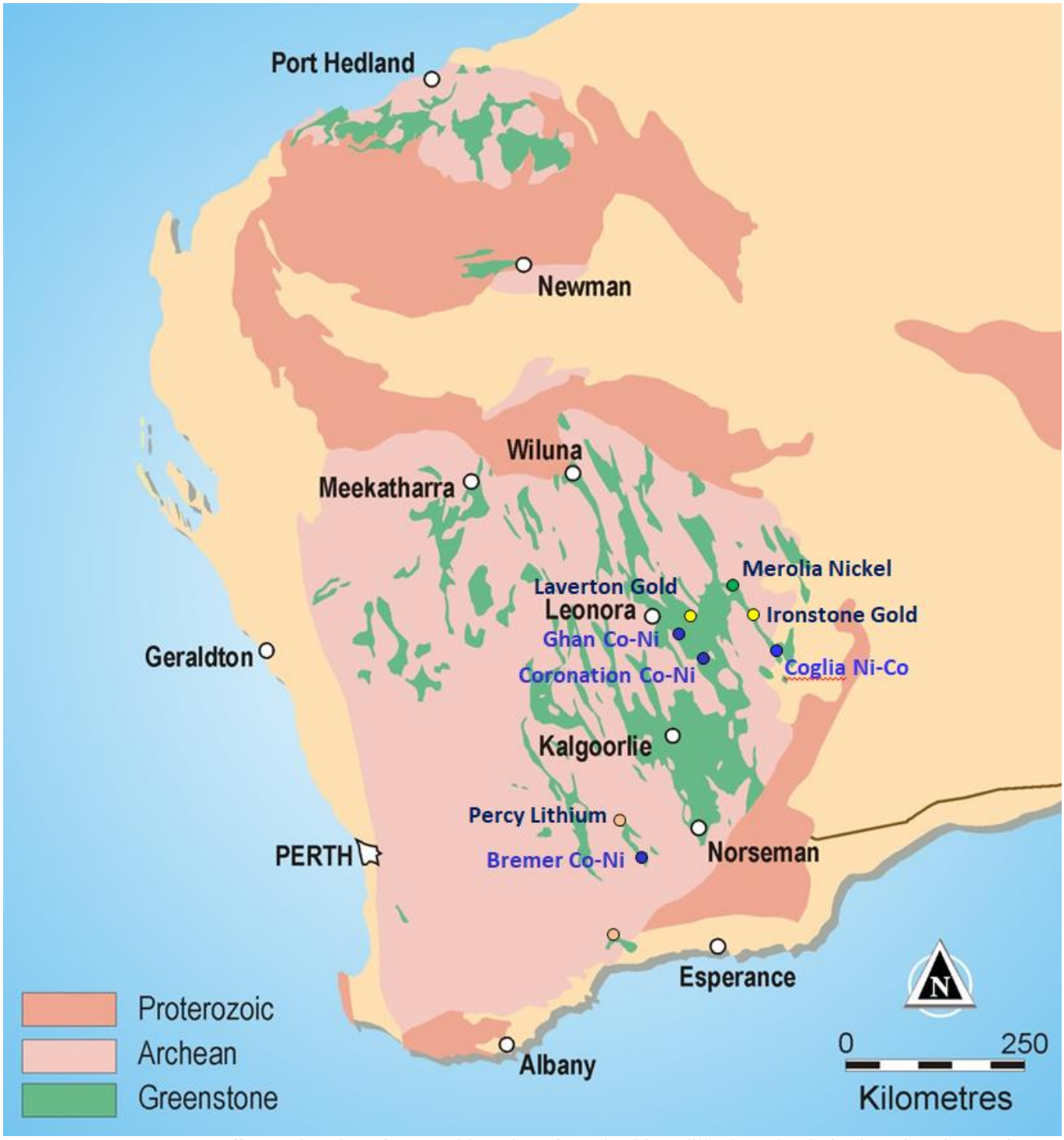
Kyrgyz Copper-Gold Project (90%): The Project contains extensive porphyry related gold and copper mineralisation starting at the surface and extending over several kilometres. Drilling during 2014-6 has defined a **gold deposit** currently containing an inferred resource of 1.8Mt at 5.2 g/t containing 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 57km^2. 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.

Ironstone Gold Project (100%): The project consists of 175km^2 of the Merolia Greenstone belt consisting of the Ironstone, Comet Well and Burtville prospects. The project 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.

Laverton Gold Project (100%): The project consists of one granted tenement (22km^2) in the Laverton Greenstone belt. The Red Flag prospect is located 20km southwest of Laverton in the core of the structurally complex Laverton Tectonic zone immediately north of the Mt Morgan's Gold Mine (3.5 MOz) and 7 kilometres northwest of the Wallaby Gold Mine (7 MOz).

The Information in this report that relates to exploration results, mineral resources or ore reserves is based on information compiled by Mr Todd Hibberd, who is a member of the Australian 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 `Australian Code for Reporting 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.



Tenement Map - Australia Regional geology and location plan of White Cliff Minerals Limited exploration projects in the Yilgarn Craton, Western Australia

Appendix 1

The following information is provided to comply with the JORC Code (2012) requirements for the reporting of the Exploration results over the Merolia nickel and copper project.

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 the Company's exploration program carried out across part of the Coglia project area. **Soil Sampling:** None collect **Soil Analysis:** None collected **RC/AC Sampling:** All samples from the RC/AC drilling are taken as 1m samples. 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. **Moving loop electromagnetic (MLEM) survey:** none conducted
	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. 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.	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.
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).	Reverse Circulation Air Core Drilling, 1100CFM/550PSI compressor, with 115mm (4.75 inch) diameter face sampling hammer bit or air core bit. Industry standard processes
Drill sample recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed	Calculated volume of 1m RC sample is 26kg 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. 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 measures have been deemed necessary 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
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	Samples were riffle split from 26kg down to 2.5kg. 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

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	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 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 analytical techniques used pressed pellet and X-ray Fluorescence (XRF) to determine nickel laterite multi element suite, 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.	Samples were analysed with a Innovex portable XRF instrument using a 60 second analysis time. Calibration checks were carried out against a nickel standard every 50 samples. Samples were tested three times and the average reading recorded. The standard deviation of the three reading has been recorded
	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	A selection the samples have had the XRF results repeated a second time to verify and elevated samples will be checked against Laboratory analysis. The Laboratory will analyse the samples via Aqua Regia with ICP-OES finish. 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 Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols	Not Applicable Primary data was collected using a set of standard Excel templates on paper and re-entered into laptop computers. The information was sent to WCN in-house database manager for validation and compilation into an Access database.
	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 have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material	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.
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.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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 E38/2693 which are 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
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 1-2 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 above 0.5% nickel are reported.
Other substantive exploration data	Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	NIL
Further Work	The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale	RAB/AC drilling will be used to further define the nature and extent of the geochemical anomalism, and to gain

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	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.	lithological information.