18 June 2018 **ASX Code: WCN**

Drilling Intersects More Cobalt Mineralisation at Coglia Well

Highlights:

- Drilling identifies further wide intervals of cobalt and nickel mineralisation including:
  - 17 metres at **0.11% cobalt** and 1.01% nickel from 78 metres including;
    - 6 metres at **0.22% cobalt** 1.6% nickel
    - Single metre cobalt grades of **0.49% and 0.29%**
    - Hole ended in mineralisation
  - Adjacent to drill hole MERC004 containing 20 metres at 0.05% cobalt and **1.3%** nickel
  - Anomalous copper values in several holes
- Multiple holes end in mineralisation
- Mineralised zone is 1,000 metres wide and 10-20 metres thick
- Further assays due shortly

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 received further assay results. However, significant cobalt-nickel mineralisation has been identified in several consecutive holes extending across a width of 800 metres (section line 6,790,800 North), with assay results including:

CGAC0026:	17 metres at 0.11% cobalt and 1.01% nickel from 78 metres depth including; 6 metres at 0.22% cobalt and 1.6% nickel (hole ended in mineralisation)
CGAC0025:	10 metres at 0.04% cobalt and 0.3% nickel from 43 metres (hole ended at silica layer above ore zone)
CGAC0027:	16 metres at 0.04% cobalt and 0.3% nickel from 45 metres (hole ended at silica layer above ore zone)
CGAC0028:	10 metres at 0.04% cobalt and 0.5% nickel from 48 metres (hole ended at silica layer above ore zone)

Several holes ended in cobalt-nickel mineralisation but drilling did not consistently penetrate the silica layer immediately above the main cobalt-nickel mineralised zone. The silica layer was too hard for air core drilling equipment to penetrate so some holes did not penetrate to the deeper parts of the mineralised zone that occurs from 75-100 metres deep. Future drilling programs will require a reverse circulation drill rig.

Further assay results are due shortly for the southern two lines that if mineralised will 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.

White Cliff Managing Director Todd Hibberd said: "*The second batch of assay results from the Coglia cobalt project has identified more cobalt and nickel mineralisation that is 10-20 metre thick and up to 1000 metres wide. The width and thickness of the mineralised layer is very encouraging considering these results are 3 kilometres north of the previously released results suggesting that the deposit has good length continuity. Interestingly, the results are associated with copper anomalies suggesting that there may be a sulphide component to the mineralisation.*"

Cobalt and Nickel Mineralisation

Laboratory assay results for sections 6790800N and 67900160N identified cobalt and nickel mineralisation over widths up to 20 metres. Mineralised intervals include:

CGAC0026: 17 metres at 0.11% cobalt and 1.01% nickel from 78 metres depth including;
6 metres at 0.22% cobalt and 1.6% nickel (hole ended in mineralisation)
CGAC0025: 10 metres at 0.04% cobalt and 0.3% nickel, from 43 metre (hole ended at silica layer above ore zone)
CGAC0027: 16 metres at 0.04% cobalt and 0.3% nickel from 45 metres (hole ended at silica layer above ore zone)
CGAC0028: 10 metres at 0.04% cobalt and 0.5% nickel from 48 metres (hole ended at silica layer above ore zone)
CGAC0024: Abandoned before reaching target depths

Other holes completed on this line include:

MERC004: 20 metres at 0.05% cobalt and 1.3% nickel from 77 metres
MPRC020: 30 metres at 0.022% cobalt and 0.53% nickel from 46 metres
MPRC002: 21 metres at 0.4% nickel (no cobalt assays) from 49 metres (ended in mineralisation)
MPRC003: 10 metres at 0.74% nickel (no cobalt assays) from 62 metres (ended in mineralisation)
MPRC004: 6 metres at 0.5% nickel (no cobalt assays) from 67 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 40-100 metres below the surface. Higher grade cobalt mineralisation identified in previous drilling also occurs on the same northing further east in MERC004 which intersected 20 metres at 0.05% cobalt and 1.3% nickel from 77 metres.

In general, several holes ended in cobalt-nickel mineralisation but drilling did not consistently penetrate the silica layer immediately above the main cobalt-nickel mineralised zone. The air core drilling equipment was unable to penetrate the silica layer and did not penetrate to the deeper parts of the mineralised zone that occurs from 75-95 metres deep. Due to hard ground conditions further drilling programs will be conducted with a larger drill rig.

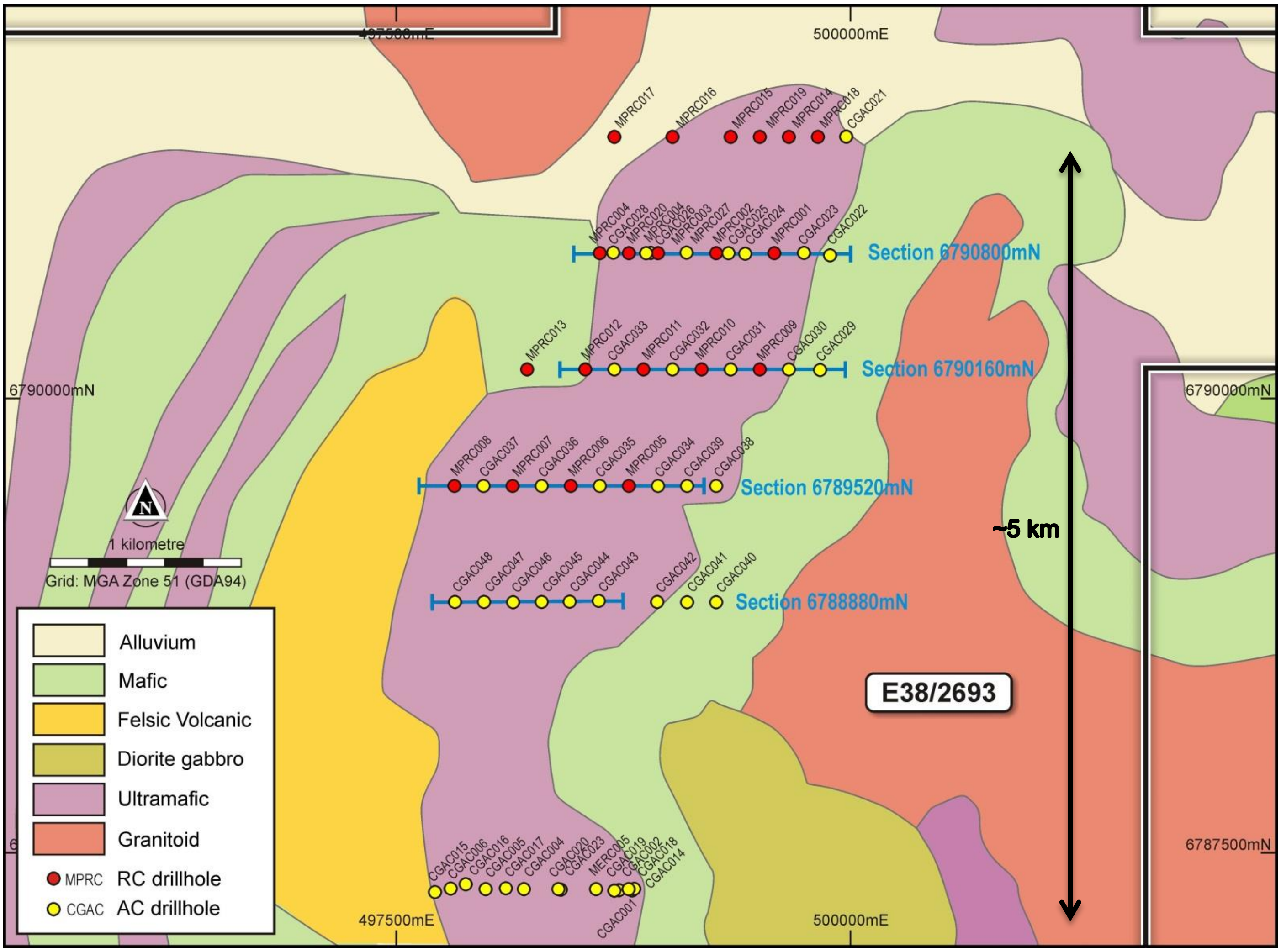

Figure 1 *Coglia Well completed drilling draped over the geology.*

Copper Anomalism

Several holes contain copper anomalies greater than 200 ppm in the regolith layer immediately above and overlapping with the cobalt and nickel mineralisation. Because copper is a mobile ion it tends to migrate to the reduction-oxidation boundary at the top of the water table. This concentration can indicate the presence of sulphide mineralisation. The Company will reassess the potential for copper sulphide mineralisation once all results have been received.

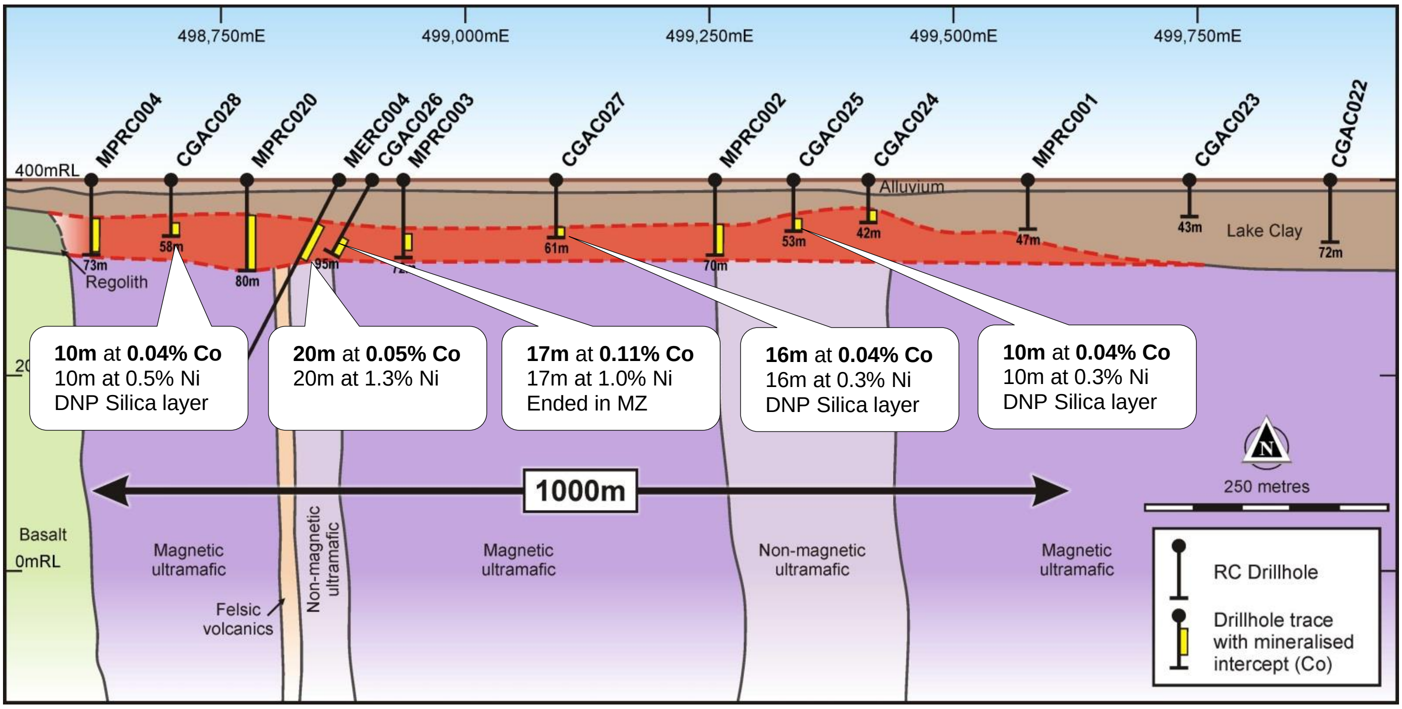

Figure 2 *Cross section 6,790,800 North showing cobalt mineralisation and interpreted geology. Note that some holes end in mineralisation. DNP= Did Not Penetrate MZ= Mineralisation*

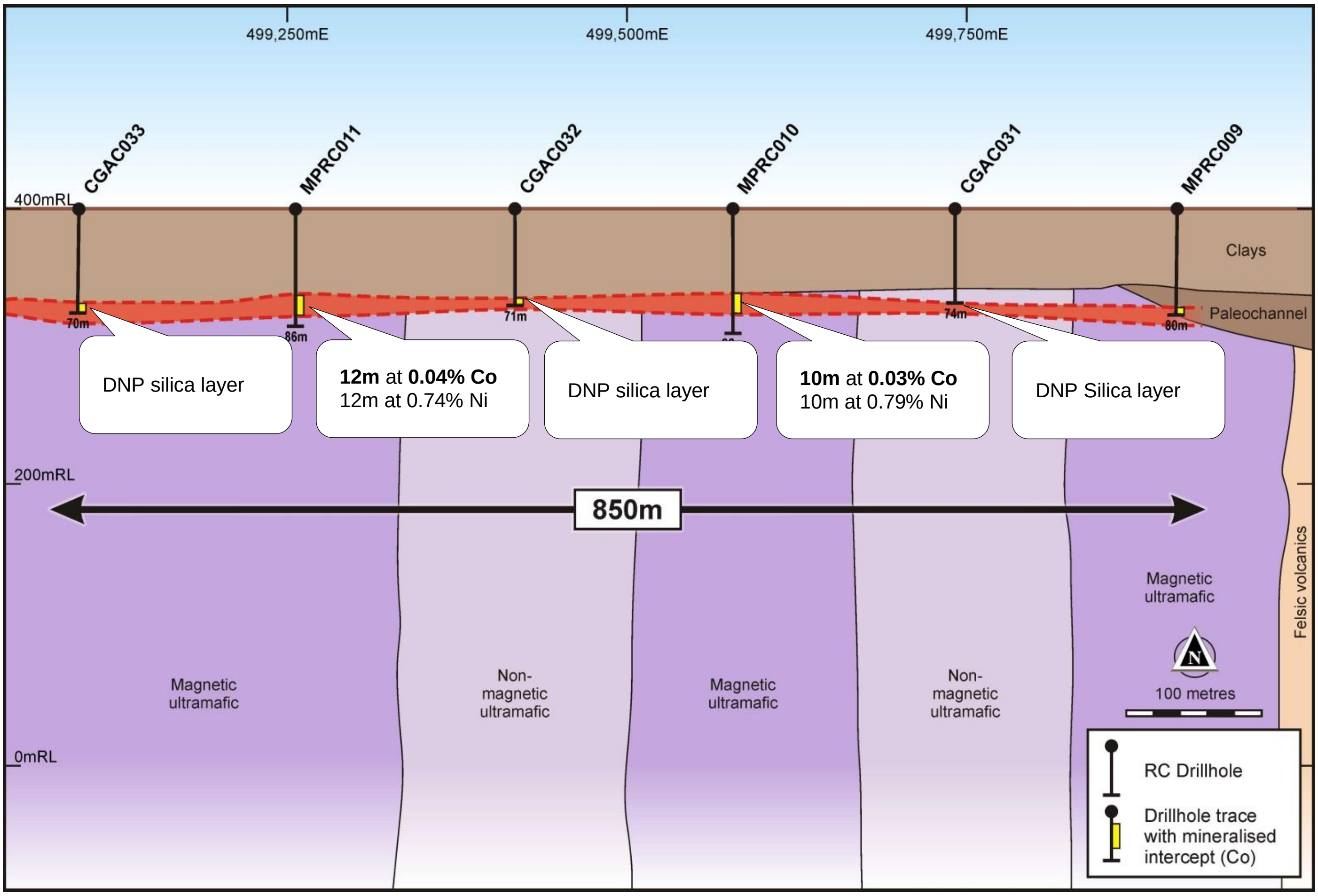

Figure 3 *Cross section 6,790,160 North, showing cobalt mineralisation and interpreted geology. DNP= Did Not Penetrate MZ= Mineralisation*

Table 1: Significant intersections from the second batch of assays

Hole_ID	from	to	Nickel %	Cobalt %	Magnesium %	Iron %	Manganese (ppm)	Zinc (ppm)	Copper (ppm)	Aluminium %	Silica %
CGAC024	35	36	0.27	0.024	0.4	9.8	400	40	95	3.5	33.1
CGAC024	36	37	0.41	0.039	0.6	9.6	420	50	165	3.5	32.2
CGAC024	37	38	0.10	0.009	0.3	6.7	250	35	50	4.0	34.9
CGAC024	38	39	0.27	0.017	0.4	4.9	270	40	75	1.2	39.9
CGAC024	40	41	0.10	0.007	0.3	3.6	220	20	25	5.3	35.4
CGAC024	41	42	0.11	0.007	0.2	4.7	380	25	40	3.1	38.7
CGAC025	41	42	0.11	0.014	0.3	37.0	340	55	**315**	6.9	9.6
CGAC025	42	43	0.18	0.024	0.3	43.2	700	135	**740**	5.8	5.9
CGAC025	43	44	0.23	0.047	0.3	46.8	1000	145	**1000**	5.1	3.7
CGAC025	44	45	0.16	0.032	0.4	29.4	680	90	**540**	8.8	12.1
CGAC025	45	46	0.26	0.05	0.4	33.0	1100	200	**910**	7.1	10.1
CGAC025	46	47	0.29	0.056	0.5	30.1	1030	210	**720**	5.5	14.4
CGAC025	47	48	0.23	0.042	0.3	27.3	950	195	**580**	3.5	20.2
CGAC025	48	49	0.44	0.075	0.7	18.6	550	165	**260**	2.7	25.9
CGAC025	49	50	0.20	0.025	0.4	10.0	530	80	**130**	1.8	35.5
CGAC025	50	51	0.16	0.011	0.3	6.6	450	40	55	0.8	39.6
CGAC025	51	52	0.32	0.02	0.5	11.9	510	115	80	1.6	34.2
CGAC025	52	53	0.43	0.025	0.6	20.3	650	260	110	1.7	27.3
CGAC026	67	68	0.30	0.003	0.5	18.6	250	55	110	11.7	14.5
CGAC026	68	69	0.42	0.003	0.5	22.5	390	65	105	10.1	13.4
CGAC026	69	70	0.22	0.001	0.3	11.3	410	35	75	15.4	16.5
CGAC026	70	71	0.11	0.001	0.3	6.1	310	20	40	17.3	18.4
CGAC026	71	72	0.18	0.001	0.4	12.7	570	50	**140**	15.2	15.9
CGAC026	72	73	0.59	0.01	0.4	43.5	770	225	**130**	5.5	5.8
CGAC026	73	74	0.30	0.005	0.4	20.1	480	105	**105**	12.3	12.7
CGAC026	74	75	0.49	0.013	0.4	33.9	750	230	**110**	7.9	8.9
CGAC026	75	76	0.66	0.025	0.4	44.9	1080	280	**165**	5.2	5.2
CGAC026	76	77	0.48	0.02	0.4	30.8	760	205	**135**	9.1	10.0
CGAC026	77	78	0.55	0.025	0.4	34.6	880	255	**140**	8.0	8.6
CGAC026	78	79	**0.72**	0.037	0.4	44.5	1190	375	**165**	5.2	5.1
CGAC026	79	80	**0.71**	0.033	0.4	43.3	1260	405	**160**	5.4	5.5
CGAC026	80	81	**0.51**	0.021	0.5	31.7	1100	290	**140**	8.7	8.8
CGAC026	81	82	**0.50**	0.02	0.5	30.8	1080	270	**160**	9.2	9.1
CGAC026	82	83	**0.70**	0.025	0.8	24.4	1050	295	**130**	10.2	10.4
CGAC026	83	84	**0.75**	0.028	1.0	24.0	1170	355	**195**	10.6	11.1
CGAC026	84	85	**0.77**	0.033	4.3	30.0	1720	310	**215**	7.3	8.7
CGAC026	85	86	**0.72**	0.029	2.3	30.1	1360	320	**180**	7.8	8.8
CGAC026	86	87	**0.70**	0.028	2.5	27.3	1440	335	**245**	8.7	9.7
CGAC026	87	88	**2.53**	**0.118**	7.7	26.5	2160	600	**170**	5.6	8.9
CGAC026	88	89	**1.26**	**0.067**	6.9	32.5	2000	410	**155**	4.5	7.3
CGAC026	89	90	**1.75**	**0.493**	6.5	29.4	23200	385	**255**	3.6	9.1
CGAC026	90	91	**1.53**	**0.29**	6.6	27.5	17400	385	**170**	3.3	10.7
CGAC026	91	92	**1.36**	**0.213**	5.7	26.3	11700	350	**140**	4.3	12.4
CGAC026	92	93	**1.00**	**0.121**	4.0	18.8	7070	245	90	4.8	18.3
CGAC026	93	94	**0.79**	**0.074**	2.6	16.3	5620	165	80	3.9	23.5
CGAC026	94	95	**0.86**	**0.173**	2.5	18.4	11700	190	120	2.4	24.9
CGAC027	47	48	0.30	0.037	0.5	34.9	500	100	60	6.9	9.2
CGAC027	48	49	0.27	0.039	0.5	29.8	480	90	65	8.0	11.6
CGAC027	49	50	0.23	0.043	0.5	26.6	400	60	45	8.4	13.6
CGAC027	50	51	0.19	0.031	0.4	20.1	270	50	40	10.7	16.5

Hole_ID	from	to	Nickel %	Cobalt %	Magnesium %	Iron %	Manganese (ppm)	Zinc (ppm)	Copper (ppm)	Aluminium %	Silica %
CGAC027	51	52	0.11	0.012	0.3	3.6	60	20	5	14.3	25.2
CGAC027	52	53	0.22	0.034	0.4	12.1	220	50	30	13.3	19.0
CGAC027	53	54	0.54	0.089	0.8	36.8	500	145	80	4.7	10.1
CGAC027	54	55	0.41	0.065	0.6	29.4	470	125	75	6.6	13.9
CGAC027	55	56	0.27	0.034	0.5	14.2	270	75	50	12.9	17.9
CGAC027	56	57	0.25	0.028	0.5	14.5	230	75	55	12.4	17.8
CGAC027	57	58	0.35	0.034	0.7	20.3	400	110	85	9.1	17.0
CGAC027	58	59	0.37	0.032	0.5	26.0	480	115	75	7.9	14.5
CGAC027	59	60	0.43	0.026	0.5	25.7	550	140	70	6.4	16.8
CGAC027	60	61	0.45	0.024	0.5	25.5	600	165	50	4.2	19.3
CGAC028	47	48	0.42	0.016	0.3	35.6	680	245	**115**	8.2	8.6
CGAC028	48	49	0.42	0.013	0.4	30.8	840	210	**85**	9.0	9.5
CGAC028	49	50	0.58	0.018	0.4	41.3	1440	255	**120**	6.0	6.2
CGAC028	50	51	0.56	0.018	0.4	39.5	1410	245	**135**	6.5	6.7
CGAC028	51	52	0.41	0.014	0.4	34.1	1140	200	**150**	7.9	9.4
CGAC028	52	53	0.53	0.02	0.4	37.7	1880	210	**175**	6.9	7.5
CGAC028	53	54	0.55	0.02	0.5	40.8	1910	275	**185**	6.1	6.6
CGAC028	54	55	0.48	0.021	0.4	37.2	4130	215	**160**	6.9	7.7
CGAC028	55	56	**0.65**	**0.106**	0.5	40.8	13100	285	**195**	5.0	5.7
CGAC028	56	57	**0.84**	**0.146**	0.6	46.8	14800	340	**180**	3.3	4.1
CGAC028	57	58	0.34	0.024	0.3	17.3	2620	150	70	2.1	29.0
CGAC032	60	61	0.12	0.009	0.3	7.9	430	40	10	11.7	24.4
CGAC032	61	62	0.09	0.003	0.3	5.2	160	30	5	12.8	24.5
CGAC032	62	63	0.11	0.006	0.2	7.6	330	40	10	12.1	24.0
CGAC032	63	64	0.12	0.002	0.2	5.3	170	45	5	12.5	25.2
CGAC032	64	65	0.05	0.001	0.2	2.9	160	30	10	13.7	25.7
CGAC032	69	70	0.07	0.002	0.5	3.8	190	45	30	1.8	39.7
CGAC032	70	71	0.09	0.003	0.6	4.7	280	70	10	0.8	40.6
CGAC033	69	70	0.13	0.007	0.6	2.7	250	95	20	0.7	42.4

Table 2: Historical assay results from the cross sections reported in this release

Hole_ID	from	to	Nickel %	Cobalt %	Magnesium %	Iron %	Manganese (ppm)	Zinc (ppm)	Copper (ppm)	Aluminium %	Silica %
MERC004	77	78	0.752	0.066	3.1	41	1320	490	**175**	4.9	7
MERC004	78	79	0.895	0.064	4.3	42	1460	480	**280**	3.6	6
MERC004	79	80	0.813	0.043	3.9	40	1250	345	**275**	4.8	6
MERC004	80	81	0.935	**0.106**	5.3	38	3850	330	**375**	4.1	7
MERC004	81	82	0.741	0.083	4.3	34	3270	280	**340**	6.3	8
MERC004	82	83	0.912	0.058	5.3	29	2570	345	**335**	4.6	12
MERC004	83	84	**1.28**	0.059	4.5	17	2870	330	**240**	3.4	24
MERC004	84	85	**3.09**	0.118	8.5	14	5750	730	**270**	5.1	19
MERC004	85	86	**2.57**	0.074	8.5	15	4370	665	**235**	5.8	18
MERC004	86	87	**3.14**	0.062	9.5	9	1350	945	**165**	6.8	20
MERC004	87	88	**1.6**	0.038	9.0	11	2620	395	**210**	4.3	23
MERC004	88	89	**1.19**	0.031	5.1	13	1910	285	**105**	3.6	26
MERC004	89	90	0.43	0.017	2.3	10	1300	130	45	1.8	34
MERC004	90	91	0.993	0.022	4.3	13	1900	180	60	6.0	24
MERC004	91	92	0.921	0.021	5.1	9	2930	120	60	3.5	29
MERC004	92	93	**2.3**	0.048	9.6	9	1220	365	**310**	5.2	22
MERC004	93	94	0.873	0.03	10.0	24	3350	195	95	4.2	13
MERC004	94	95	**1.04**	0.041	8.3	19	4140	160	95	3.9	19
MERC004	95	96	0.607	0.018	4.9	11	1670	125	100	2.8	29
MERC004	96	97	0.723	0.018	5.2	10	2040	115	80	2.7	29

Table 3: Historical assay results from the cross sections reported in this release

Hole_ID	from	to	Nickel (ppm)	Cobalt (ppm)	MgO %	FeO %	Manganese (ppm)	Zinc (ppm)	Copper (ppm)	Aluminium %	Silica %
MPRC002	42	49	2210	0	0.6	30.4	0	77	169	15.6	28
MPRC002	49	55	4000	0	0.7	25.9	0	225	128	7.8	42
MPRC002	55	59	2850	0	0.5	9.5	0	91	-50	3.4	61
MPRC002	59	60	5590	0	3.1	12.3	0	95	-50	3.7	64
MPRC002	60	61	3740	0	2.5	10.2	0	77	-50	1.1	76
MPRC002	61	62	4820	0	6.9	12.0	0	110	61	0.6	68
MPRC002	62	66	3400	0	14.6	7.8	0	66	-50	0.6	38
MPRC002	66	70	4270	0	17.6	8.6	0	87	-50	0.5	35
MPRC003	58	59	1560	0	0.4	10.2	0	-50	**112**	28.3	37
MPRC003	59	60	1660	0	0.4	12.9	0	-50	**203**	26.8	36
MPRC003	60	61	1340	0	0.5	13.6	0	-50	**515**	27.5	37
MPRC003	61	62	1460	0	0.6	13.1	0	-50	**363**	26.0	37
MPRC003	62	63	4440	0	0.6	20.8	0	148	**407**	22.1	33
MPRC003	63	64	**9090**	0	1.0	37.1	0	286	**570**	12.4	20
MPRC003	64	65	**8140**	0	3.0	37.1	0	388	**482**	10.7	19
MPRC003	65	66	**8560**	0	4.8	36.6	0	367	**458**	9.8	19
MPRC003	66	67	**8500**	0	8.5	35.2	0	328	**387**	9.0	20
MPRC003	67	68	**8370**	0	10.5	34.5	0	360	**360**	8.0	20
MPRC003	68	69	**8130**	0	9.8	32.4	0	355	**310**	8.0	25
MPRC003	69	70	**7980**	0	11.2	32.6	0	291	**209**	7.6	24
MPRC003	70	71	**7840**	0	11.6	29.1	0	229	**188**	6.7	30
MPRC003	71	72	3100	0	6.2	14.9	0	109	85	3.6	65
MPRC004	35	41	1840	0	0.7	16.6	0	75	-50	13.3	40
MPRC004	41	47	2340	0	0.6	13.8	0	68	50	13.9	37
MPRC004	47	51	2150	0	0.4	8.6	0	71	-50	6.5	61

Hole_ID	from	to	Nickel (ppm)	Cobalt (ppm)	MgO %	FeO %	Manganese (ppm)	Zinc (ppm)	Copper (ppm)	Aluminium %	Silica %
MPRC004	51	55	1740	0	0.2	8.5	0	69	-50	1.5	82
MPRC004	55	59	3210	0	0.6	9.5	0	69	-50	3.6	76
MPRC004	59	63	2680	0	3.7	8.3	0	67	-50	1.8	76
MPRC004	63	67	2190	0	0.7	8.7	0	60	-50	1.7	81
MPRC004	67	68	3400	0	1.6	10.7	0	75	-50	2.9	83
MPRC004	68	69	3970	0	2.3	12.2	0	89	-50	4.0	72
MPRC004	69	70	5380	0	2.9	11.8	0	88	-50	5.2	67
MPRC004	70	71	**8930**	0	5.6	13.1	0	111	-50	6.9	54
MPRC004	71	72	4860	0	13.0	6.1	0	82	-50	1.3	41
MPRC004	72	73	3950	0	16.4	5.2	0	88	-50	0.7	51
MPRC020	32	40	2150	-50	1.3	18.0	150	57	**261**	16.7	42
MPRC020	40	41	2880	68	1.3	22.1	310	94	**442**	13.3	39
MPRC020	41	42	3010	-50	1.3	6.4	190	101	**222**	21.4	45
MPRC020	42	43	3580	-50	2.3	5.9	280	161	**399**	20.5	46
MPRC020	43	44	4160	0	2.1	5.2	260	164	**436**	20.0	46
MPRC020	44	45	3800	0	1.6	5.7	240	118	**545**	21.0	46
MPRC020	45	46	4440	0	1.9	7.1	1,140	144	**530**	18.5	46
MPRC020	46	47	5930	333	2.4	8.2	1,440	238	**713**	17.8	45
MPRC020	47	48	5770	194	2.1	7.0	1,340	216	**607**	18.9	46
MPRC020	48	49	6040	284	2.6	6.2	1,450	227	**563**	18.1	45
MPRC020	49	50	5830	89	2.5	6.1	1,110	189	**513**	19.7	46
MPRC020	50	51	4910	76	2.1	6.9	1,080	154	**219**	20.4	45
MPRC020	51	52	**12880**	588	5.0	15.6	11,870	340	**421**	12.5	40
MPRC020	52	53	5380	255	11.3	11.2	3,450	170	**206**	10.1	45
MPRC020	53	54	5620	388	13.3	16.3	5,170	193	**257**	9.5	32
MPRC020	54	55	5890	312	13.2	15.5	4,470	167	**179**	9.6	35
MPRC020	55	56	5440	240	12.5	17.3	2,160	152	**238**	9.0	35
MPRC020	56	57	4160	155	9.8	16.3	1,350	109	**164**	10.2	36
MPRC020	57	58	4810	168	12.9	15.7	1,220	127	**127**	9.4	38
MPRC020	58	59	5000	180	14.5	16.6	1,150	137	78	9.1	36
MPRC020	59	60	5400	195	13.7	16.1	1,440	135	0	8.1	35
MPRC020	60	61	5450	187	14.1	17.3	1,320	129	66	8.5	35
MPRC020	61	62	5010	186	14.5	16.6	1,350	132	0	8.1	33
MPRC020	62	63	4710	144	14.0	14.9	1,090	133	0	7.9	36
MPRC020	63	64	5150	142	9.2	14.2	1,770	113	107	10.4	39
MPRC020	64	65	4020	106	6.0	11.8	1,400	70	84	12.2	41
MPRC020	65	66	4530	157	14.4	9.6	840	110	0	5.9	44
MPRC020	66	67	3860	160	7.3	4.5	540	68	0	10.7	50
MPRC020	67	68	4600	231	10.7	9.1	950	94	0	6.1	48
MPRC020	68	72	4090	257	13.1	13.2	1,290	61	0	5.8	47
MPRC020	72	76	3300	313	13.2	12.7	1,450	70	0	4.9	31
MPRC010	56	63	2590	80	0.5	23.7	630	127	53	24.9	34
MPRC010	63	64	5450	212	0.9	42.5	940	166	**138**	12.1	19
MPRC010	64	65	7460	255	1.2	46.4	1,080	250	**114**	9.8	17
MPRC010	65	66	6460	206	1.3	46.8	960	221	**124**	9.8	17
MPRC010	66	67	6060	280	5.2	42.2	880	274	**205**	9.4	18
MPRC010	67	68	7970	356	8.4	37.7	910	413	**636**	8.3	24
MPRC010	68	69	**9160**	334	6.9	34.7	980	338	**398**	6.5	27

Hole_ID	from	to	Nickel (ppm)	Cobalt (ppm)	MgO %	FeO %	Manganese (ppm)	Zinc (ppm)	Copper (ppm)	Aluminium %	Silica %
MPRC010	69	70	**8000**	309	6.6	32.1	1,230	294	**364**	8.1	29
MPRC010	70	71	**9080**	346	8.5	35.9	1,450	320	**371**	6.2	27
MPRC010	71	72	**6880**	368	7.6	26.1	1,170	213	**161**	4.5	37
MPRC010	72	73	**8870**	453	7.1	31.3	1,510	239	**177**	7.0	30
MPRC010	73	74	**9450**	420	9.0	29.2	1,740	281	**269**	4.3	33
MPRC010	74	80	2190	126	19.1	10.3	1,220	86	**129**	4.2	50
MPRC010	80	86	1560	78	18.6	9.0	1,130	57	75	4.2	51
MPRC010	86	92	1310	57	22.6	8.8	1,260	56	75	2.9	53
MPRC011	64	72	1710	58	2.2	4.5	310	60	-50	6.9	77
MPRC011	72	73	**18370**	676	8.8	18.7	1,860	180	-50	5.6	34
MPRC011	73	74	**8320**	407	11.9	14.9	1,240	103	-50	3.0	26
MPRC011	74	75	5170	346	17.4	12.4	740	79	64	1.4	30
MPRC011	75	76	2970	183	18.1	8.3	810	53	-50	0.7	37
MPRC011	76	80	2520	146	22.3	9.4	810	-50	-50	2.3	39
MPRC011	80	84	2630	125	24.1	9.3	730	-50	-50	2.4	42
MPRC011	84	86	2330	127	26.4	8.1	640	-50	-50	1.1	39
MPRC013	64	72	700	-50	0.5	9.8	200	50	**106**	23.8	43
MPRC013	72	73	910	-50	0.7	15.2	290	74	**198**	18.6	35
MPRC013	73	74	990	-50	0.9	20.8	440	128	**269**	17.3	29
MPRC013	74	75	890	-50	0.6	17.6	400	126	**236**	18.9	33
MPRC013	75	76	850	-50	0.6	14.9	400	123	**174**	19.7	34
MPRC013	76	80	820	-50	0.7	15.3	420	137	**189**	21.8	39
MPRC013	80	85	870	97	1.1	11.5	310	229	**175**	14.3	43
MPRC013	85	89	730	-50	2.9	8.2	1,050	96	**128**	13.7	49

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 40 and 100 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.

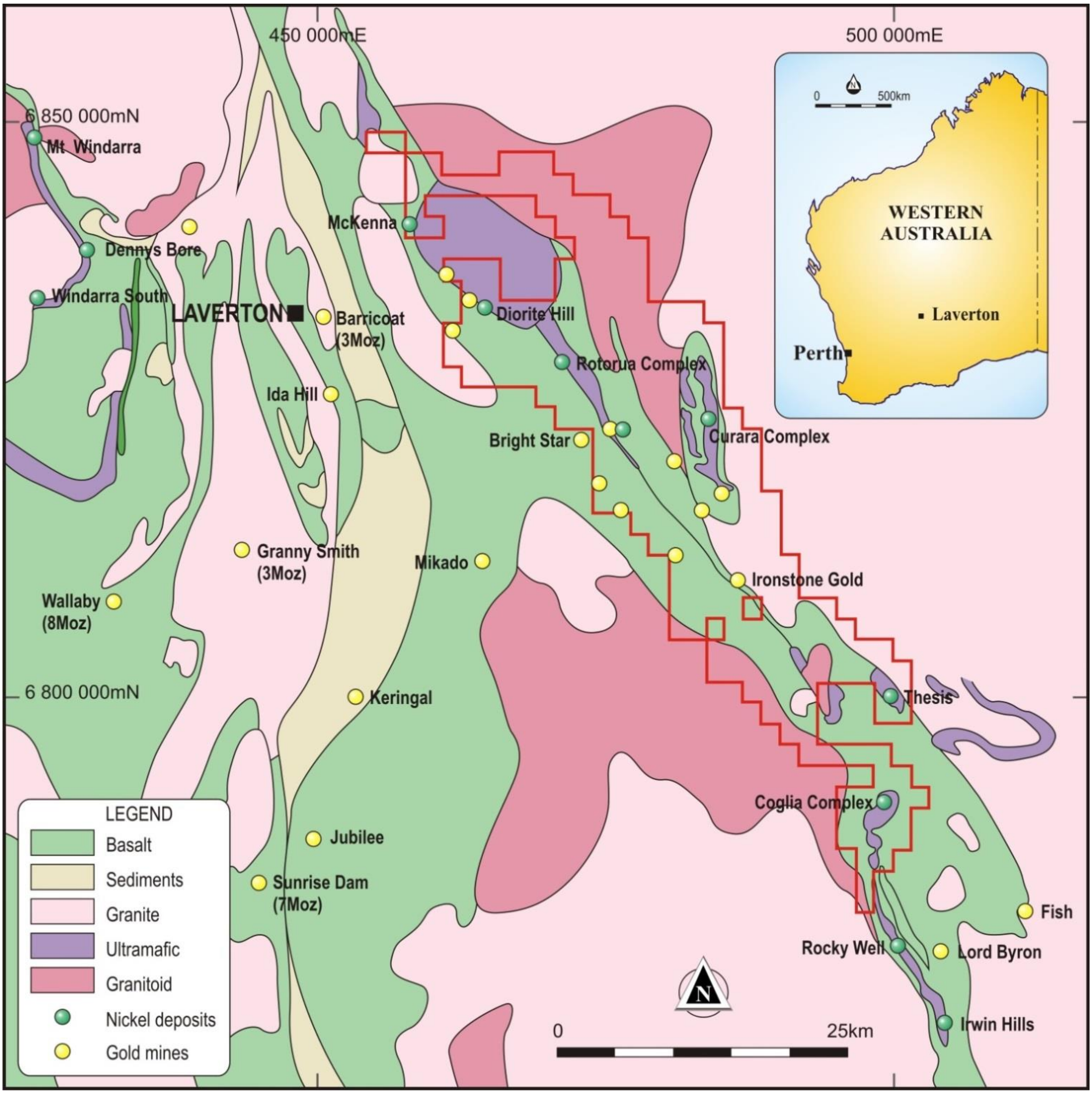

Figure 1 *Location map of the tenements at the Merolia Project near Laverton WA showing the Coglia Well complex (lower right)*

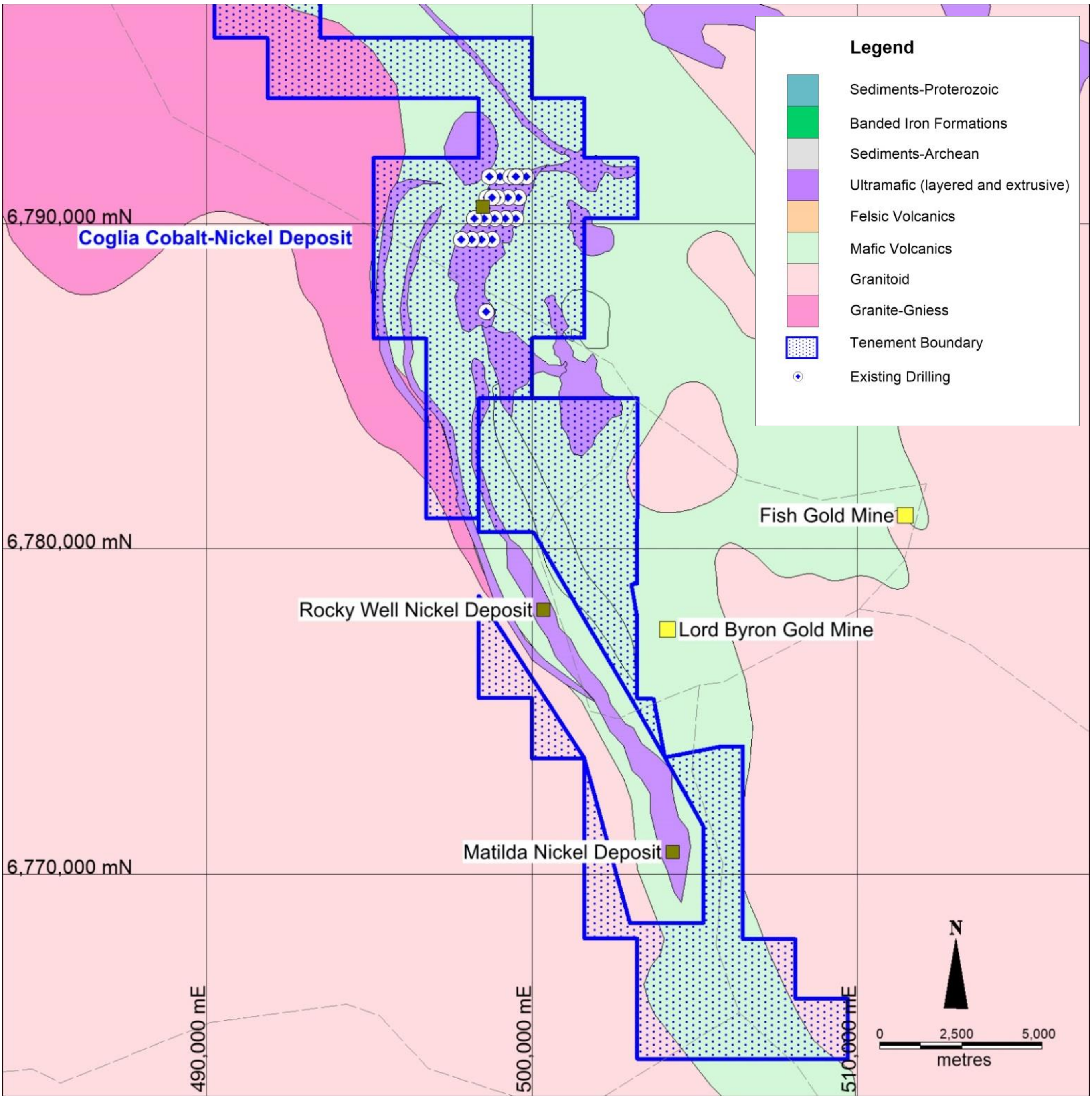

Figure 2 *Coglia Well cobalt-nickel project geology map showing historical and White Cliff drilling, geology and local deposits and mines*

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.

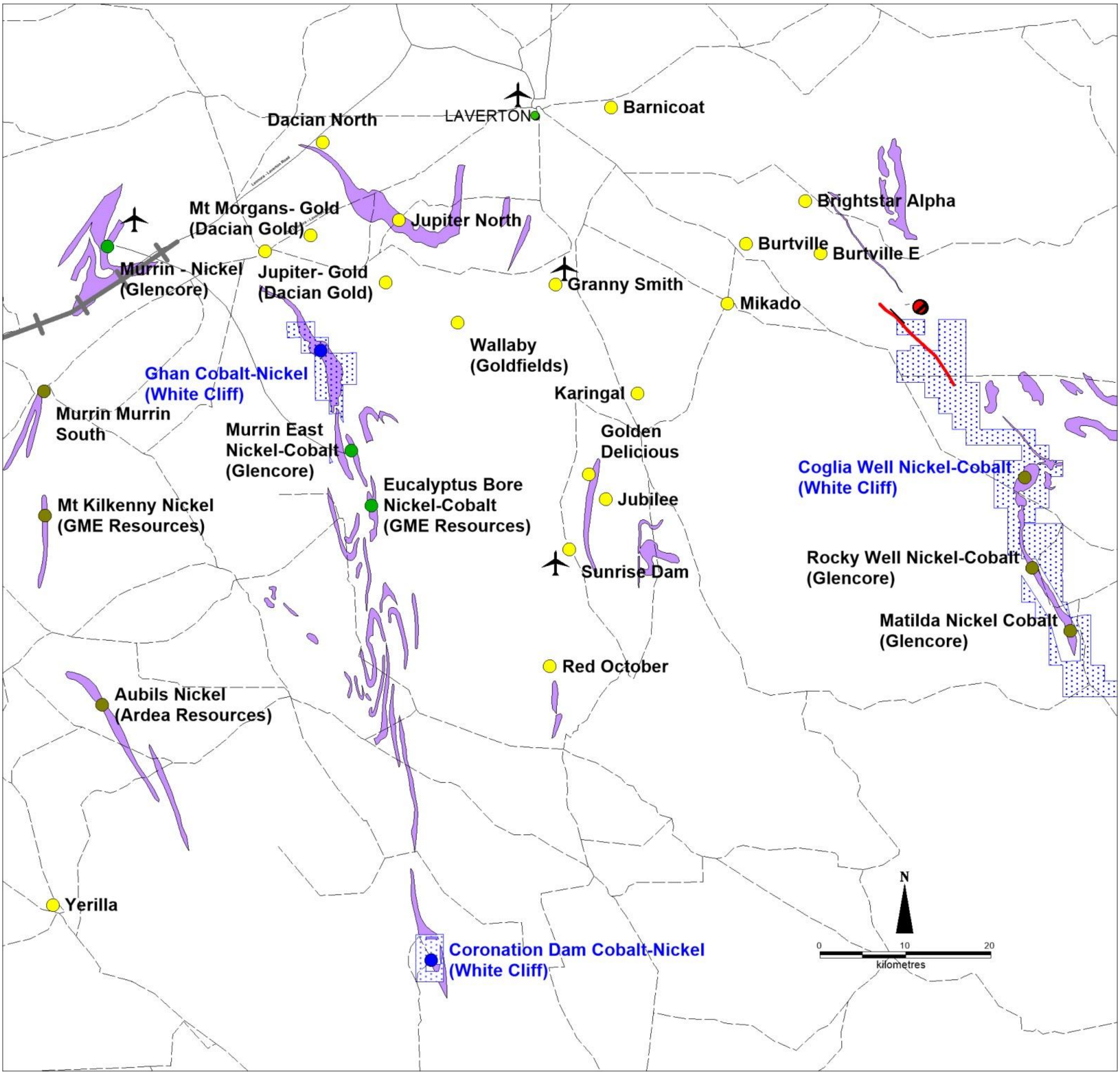

Figure 3 *Regional location plan showing main nickel and cobalt deposits and the infrastructure surrounding White Cliff's cobalt-nickel deposits*

For further information please contact:
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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:

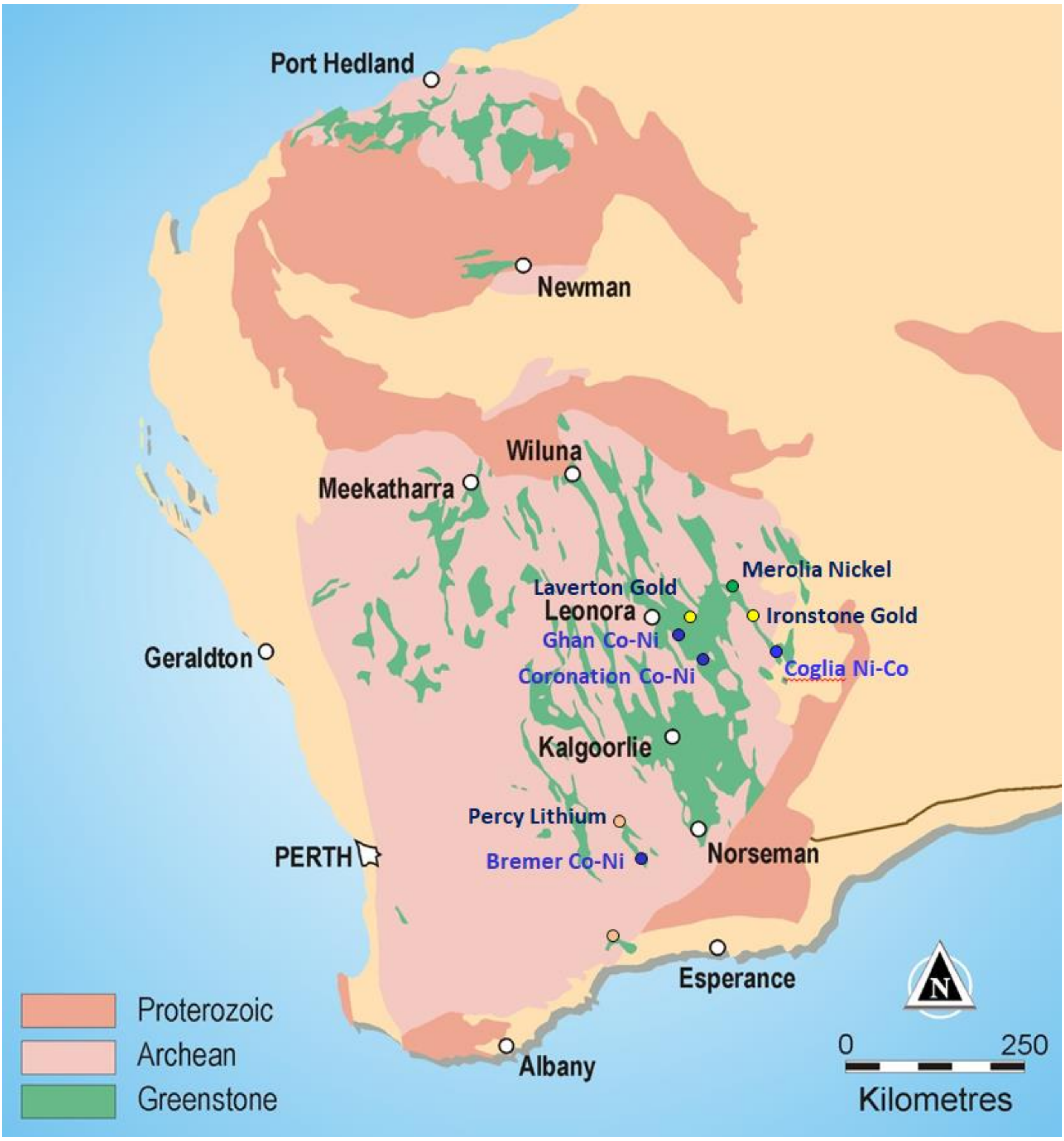
Kyrgyz Copper-Gold Project (90%): The Project contains extensive porphyry related gold and copper mineralisation starting at the surface and extending over several kilometres. Drilling during 2014-6 has defined a **gold deposit** currently containing an inferred resource of 1.8Mt at 5.2 g/t containing 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 collected **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.	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	Logging is considered qualitative
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	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 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	At this stage of the exploration no sub sampling is undertaken 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. 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. 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. 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	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. 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 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. The use of twinned holes Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols Discuss any adjustment to assay data	Significant intersections in drill samples have been verified by an executive director of the Company 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. 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. Specification of the grid system used. Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	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. The grid system is MGA_GDA94 (zone 51) 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 drill sample spacing is 1 metre down hole. Each drill hole targets a specific target so there is no nominal drill spacing 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. 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.