White Cliff Minerals LTD

31 October 2019 **ASX Code: WCN**

Planned EM Survey at Coronation Dam

Highlights

- Coronation Dam contains a nickel and cobalt Inferred Mineral Resource of:
  - 5.7 million tonnes at 1.0% nickel and 0.08% cobalt above a cut-off grade of 0.8% nickel, containing 56,700 tonnes of nickel and 4,300 tonnes of cobalt
- Mineralisation is open along strike and at depth, with higher grades including 4m@1.53% from 76m in CDRC0067 on the western margin of the resource drilling where depth of mineralisation increases
- The planned Electromagnetic (EM) survey will target the prospective ultramafic unit at Coronation Dam testing for conductors that may be associated with nickel sulphide
- Planned exploration at Coronation Dam will focus on the high-grade Nickel intersections identified in the fresh rock by RC drilling (ASX:25 March 2019)

White Cliff Minerals Limited ("**White Cliff**" or the "**Company**") is pleased to advise shareholders of a planned ground moving-loop electro-magnetic ("**EM"**) survey to be undertaken at the Company's 100% owned Coronation Dam nickel-cobalt project, Western Australia.

As announced on 25 March 2019, the nickel and cobalt Inferred Mineral Resource at Coronation Dam, reported above a cut-off grade of 0.8% nickel, consists of **5.7 million** tonnes grading **1.0% nickel and 0.08% cobalt**, containing 56,700 tonnes of nickel and 4,300 tonnes of cobalt (As announced to the ASX on the 25th March 2019).

The main zone of mineralisation extends over 1.4 km north-south and 750 metres east-west. The vertical thickness of mineralisation ranges from several metres to a maximum of 70 metres. Mineralisation starts at surface and dips shallowly to the west. The bulk of the higher-grade mineralisation is concentrated within the centre of the deposit. The deposit has only been shallowly drilled in most areas and remains open along strike and at depth.

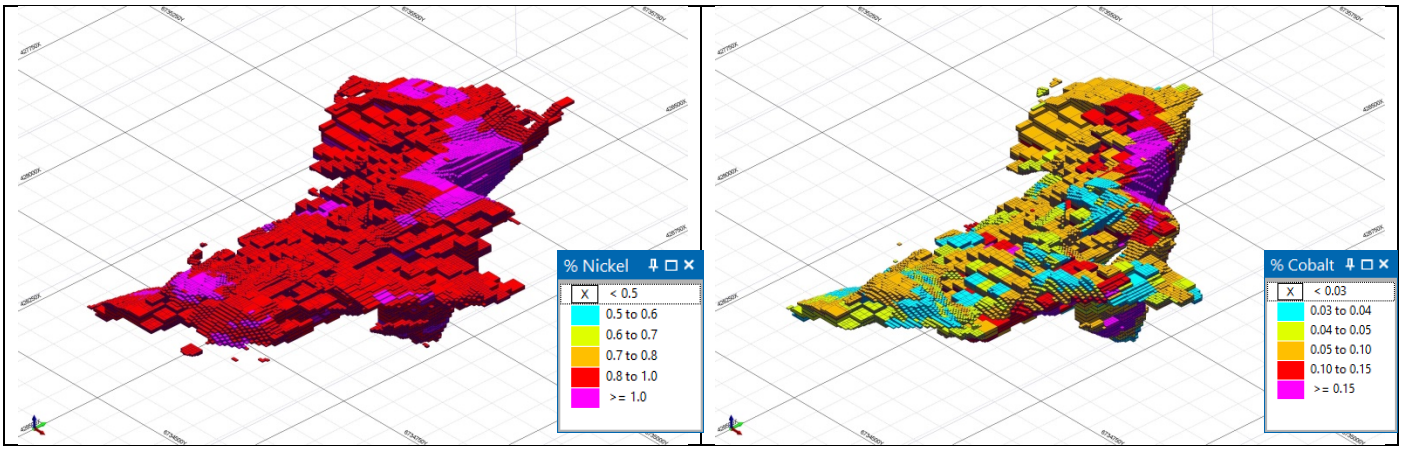


Figure 1: *Oblique view looking north-west of the Inferred Mineral Resource blocks (nickel-left, cobalt-right) above a nickel cut-off grade of 0.8% nickel. Vertical exaggeration is set to 4.*

Immediately north of the Inferred Mineral Resource there are several historical drill holes with nickel and cobalt mineralisation greater than 0.8% nickel or 0.05% cobalt (**Figure 2**). This area covers a 1.7 kilometre long section of the prospective sequence and is a priority exploration target.

Similarly, immediately south of the Inferred Mineral Resource, the prospective ultramafic unit extends for a kilometre with some historical drillholes containing some anomalous nickel and cobalt mineralisation greater than 1% nickel and 0.08% cobalt.

There is also potential for additional mineralisation to the west of the existing Inferred Mineral Resource, particularly down-dip, along section from the existing intersections.

Interestingly, a small portion of the Mineral Resource occurs in fresh rock and consists of 200,000 tonnes at 1.0% nickel and 0.02% cobalt. The implication is that this mineralisation may consist of either nickel sulphide mineralisation or garnierite veining and the Company is investigating the potential for the tenement to host nickel sulphide mineralisation.

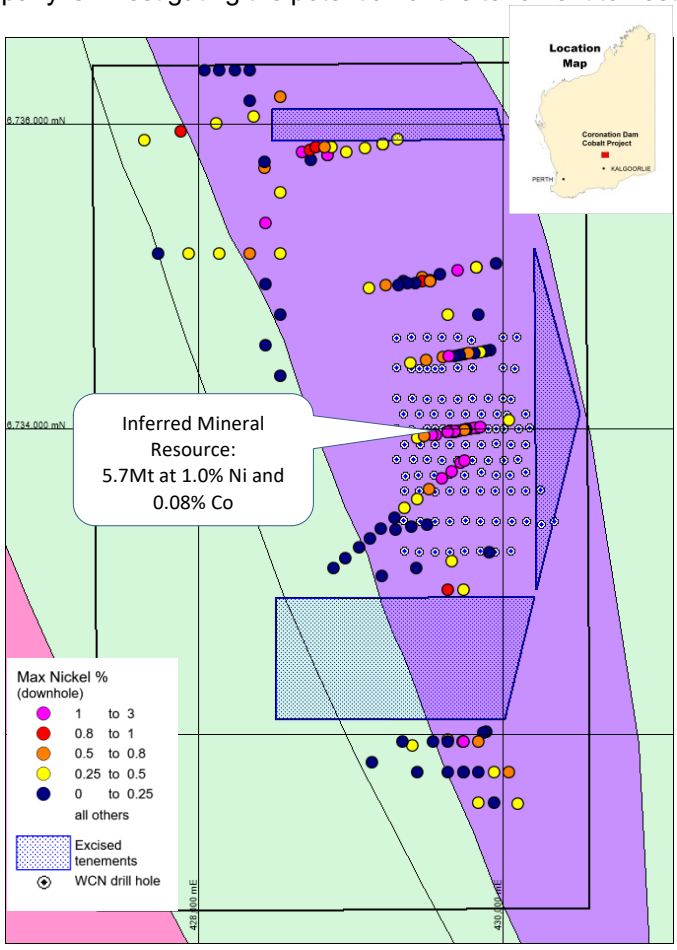


Figure 2: *Location map of drilling and cobalt mineralisation at Coronation Dam located 90 km southeast of Glencore's Murrin-Murrin processing facility in Western Australia. Coloured dots represent maximum down hole nickel (left) and cobalt (right) grades from historical drilling. WCN drillholes are not coloured by grade.*

Electromagnetic (EM) Survey

It is interpreted that the fresh rock intersections in the ultramafic may represent primary nickel sulphide mineralisation associated with massive sulphides. The Company plans to investigate the presence of massive sulphides with an electromagnetic survey designed and implemented by Southern Geoscience – the geophysical consultants to the Company. The EM survey will aim to cover the entire ultramafic unit within E31/1101 and test for conductors within the ultramafic (**Figure 3**) to a depth of 400 metres. Drilling of any identified conductors will be planned accordingly.

The EM survey will consist of 17.9 line kilometres on 400m spaced lines (EW local grid) with 200m loops to provide the most cost effective coverage. The targeted start date of the survey is early December.

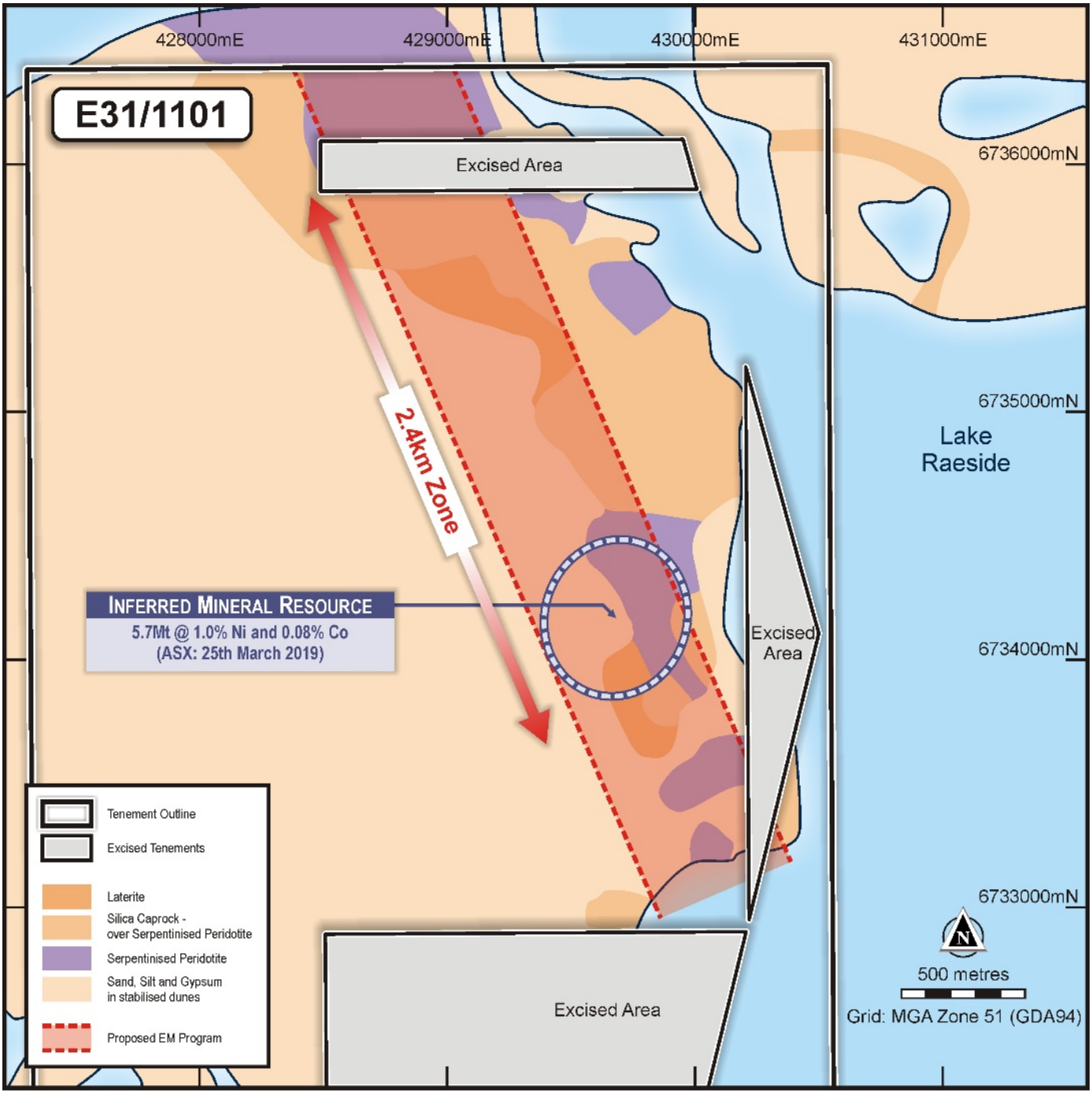
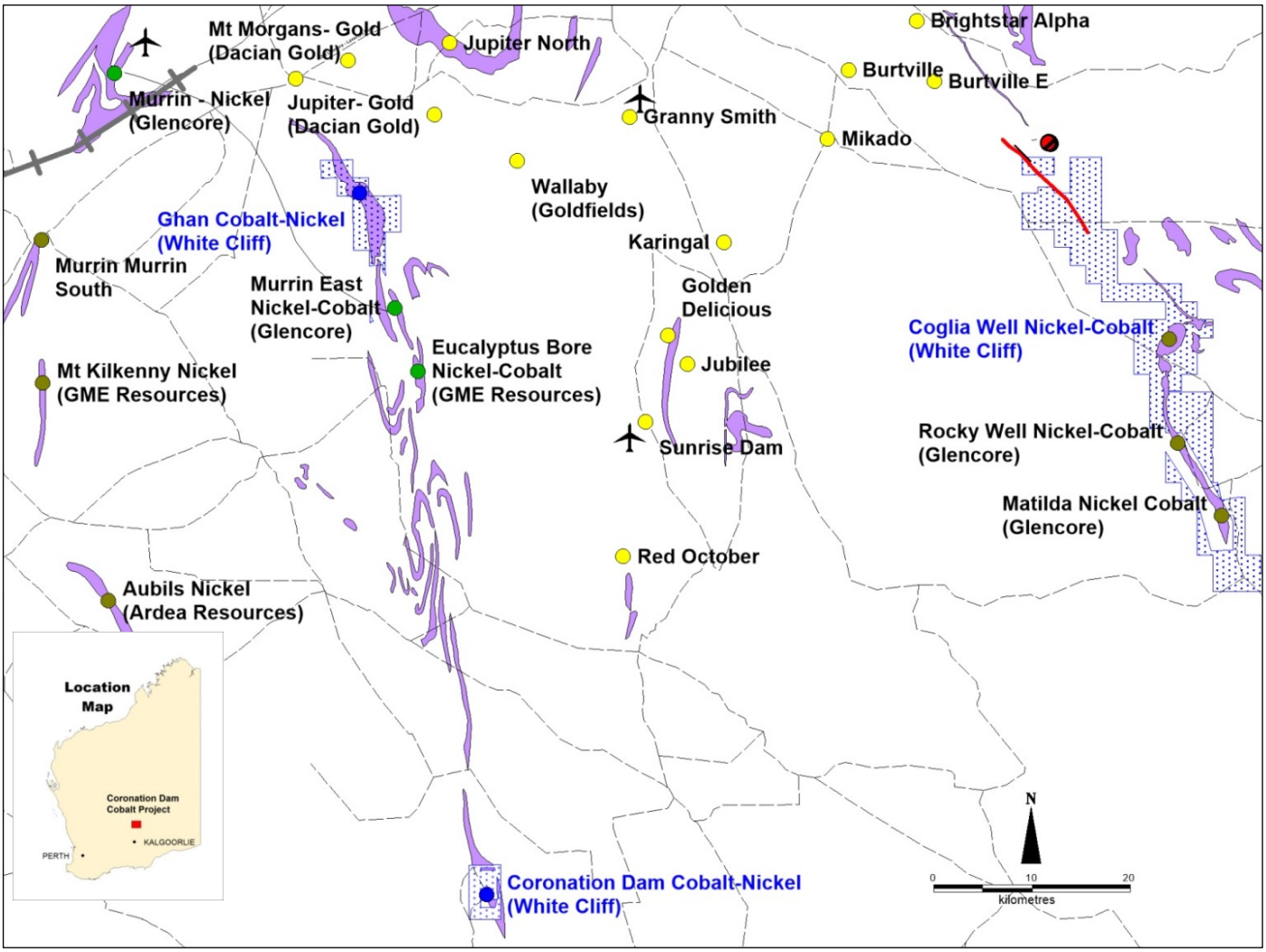


Figure 3: *Proposed EM survey area overlaid on geological map, with existing inferred mineral resource area. The EM survey will aim to identify conductors that may be associated possible sulphide bearing conductors below previous drilling and along strike of the resource.*

Further exploration and development

Following the EM survey and on the basis EM conductors are identified, the Company will then look to test any identified conductors with a limited drilling program.

The Company's focus on nickel sulphide mineralisation at Coronation Dam relies on the fact that nickel sulphide deposits are higher grade and can be treated in a number of conventional nickel treatment plants all within road rail transport distance from Coronation Dam. Whereas currently nickel laterite ore can only be treated at Glencore's Murrin Murrin HPAL treatment plant, 90km north of Coronation Dam.



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

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The Information in this report that relates to exploration results, mineral resources or ore reserves is based on information compiled by Mr Edward Mead, who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Mead is a director of the company. Mr Mead 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 Mead consents to the inclusion of this information in the form and context in which it appears in this report.