02 April 2015 **ASX Code: WCN**

Maiden Gold and Copper Mineral Resource Update

Highlights

- **Maiden JORC 2012 compliant Mineral Resource estimate completed for Aucu gold deposit located 2.5km north-west of the Chanach copper deposit in Central Asia:**
  - ***Inferred resource of 1.15Mt at 4.2 g/t gold for 156,000 ounces of contained Gold***
  - **Substantial growth potential confirmed with the resource remaining open along strike and at depth. Current resource based on 24 RC drill holes over a 300m strike length and extending to a depth of 100m below surface in two zones.**
  - **Further drilling scheduled in July 2015 targeting resource extensions, particularly below the higher grade drilling intersections**
- **Maiden JORC 2012 compliant Mineral Resource estimate completed for the Chanach copper deposit in Central Asia:**
  - ***Inferred resource of 10Mt at 0.41% Copper for 40,000 tonnes of contained Copper***
  - **Mineralised zone starts from the surface and is open at depth and along strike**
  - **Further drilling scheduled targeting multiple copper zones outside existing resource**

In accordance with ASX Listing Rule 5.8.1, the Directors of White Cliff Minerals (ASX: WCN) wish to emphasise the following information regarding the maiden Resource statement at its Chanach Gold and Copper project in Central Asia released to the ASX on 24 March 2015, and contained within Appendix 1 (JORC Table 1) of that announcement, with no material change.

The maiden Inferred Mineral Resource for the Aucu gold deposit consists of **1.15Mt at 4.2 g/t for 156,000 ounces** using a lower cut-off grade of 1 g/t.

The maiden Inferred Mineral Resource for the Chanach copper deposit consists of **10 Mt at 0.41% copper containing 40,000** tonnes of copper using a lower cut-off grade of 0.25% copper.

The following information should be read in conjunction with the ASX announcement of 24 March 2015.

AUCU GOLD RESOURCE AND CHANCH COPPER RESOURCE ESTIMATION SUMMARY

Geology and Geological Interpretation

Aucu is a structurally controlled Permian aged lode-gold deposit that occurs within the northern part of the Tian Shan Gold belt, a mineralised corridor that extends 2500 kilometres from Western China to western Uzbekistan. Gold mineralisation occurs along shear zones bearing 290 degrees and dipping steeply (80 degrees) to the south. Mineralisation is controlled by a brittle fracture-system, is commonly fracture-centred, and is predominantly hosted in sandstone and granodiorite. Mineralisation can be disseminated or hosted within the shear zones. Coarse gold is often encountered.

The Chanach copper deposit is a Permian aged multiphase intrusive porphyry system dominantly within granodioritic porphyry and dioritic dykes. Mineralisation occurs with narrow 1-5 metres wide shear zones surrounded by alteration bearing 290 degrees (east-west) and dipping steeply south (80 degrees)

Drilling techniques
Reverse circulation (RC) drilling was carried out using a face sampling hammer and a 130mm diameter bit. Diamond drilling consisted of NQ2 Core (55mm diameter). Core was is routinely orientated using a GYRO device.

Sampling and Sub-Sampling Techniques
Diamond drilling was completed to industry standards using varying sample lengths (0.3 to 1.2m) based on geological intervals, which are then crushed to 2mm and split to produce a 200g sub sample that is then pulverised to use in the assay process.

RC sampling is to industry standards at the time of drilling. Core is half cut and sampled to intervals defined by a qualified geologist, to honour geological boundaries. The left half is archived. Sample intervals are defined by a qualified geologist to honour geological boundaries.

All mineralised zones are sampled, plus associated visibly barren material in contact with mineralised zones. Core is sampled on the width of the geological/mineralised structure in recognised ore zones. The minimum sample length is 0.3m while the maximum is 1.2m. Total weight of each sample generally does not exceed 5kg.

Sample Analysis Method
For all RC and drill core samples, gold concentration is determined by aqua-regia dissolution technique. An AAS finish is used to be considered as total gold. Copper and Various multi-element suites are analysed using XRF or a four acid digest with an AT/OES finish.

Estimation Methodology
Domains are set by grouping lodes as dictated by their structural setting, geological mineralisation and statistical characteristics. The raw data is subdivided into domains based on geological controls and further analysed for correlation and similarity using statistics. The purpose of this analysis is to determine further domaining of the data for variographic purposes (by combining groups of lodes).

No compositing was carried out as all sampling was conducted at one metre intervals. Declustering was not conducted as the ordinary kriging (OK) process largely addresses any data clustering when weighting the samples. The Resource is estimated using ordinary kriging (OK). Datamine software was used for data compilation, domain wire framing, calculating and coding composite values, estimating and reporting.

Maximum distance of extrapolation from data points was statistically determined and varies by domain. Block model volumes were compared to wireframe volumes to validate sub-blocking. Treatment of extreme high grade assays was dealt with by using a cap grade strategy.

Cut-Off Grade(s)

Top Cuts were determined using a population disintegration technique and by a number of statistical techniques and vary by domain. Methods include, Analysis of Histograms, Log Probability and Mean-Coefficient of Variance (CV) plots and graphing outlier sensitivity analysis whereby assays are ordered by grade and CV. A top cut was chosen based on the point at which the CV becomes erratic.

A range of top cuts are then selected for each domain utilising the above strategies and an appropriate top cut chosen subsequent to further examination in order to assess sensitivity of selected cap grades and associated risk.

No top cutting or capping of high grades is done at the raw sample or compositing stage. For OK, treatment of the high grade assays occurs at the estimation stage. Top cuts vary by domain and range from 20g/t for the LGZ and 25 g/t for the UGZ. No top cuts were applied at the Chanach copper deposit due to low population variability.

Mining and Metallurgical Methods and Parameters
No mining parameters have been applied to the Resource model.
No metallurgical assumptions have been built or applied to the Resource model.

Criteria Used for Classification
Reserves are generally based on 20m x 20m drilling up to a maximum of 40m x 40m. Resources are generally based on 40m x 40m drilling up to a maximum of 80m x 80m. The data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish geological and/or grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and classifications to be applied. Strict economic parameters are used to define

Measured and Indicated Resources which are wholly converted to Reserves. Inferred Resources are economically viable but not as well drilled.

Please refer to the Competent Person's statements and the detailed information given in JORC Table 1 on Appendix 1 of the announcement of 24 March 2015 for more information.

Mineral Resource Estimate Summary

The Aucu Gold Deposit

The maiden inferred resource is 1.15Mt at **4.2 g/t** gold containing **156,000 ounces** reported above a cut-off grade of 1 g/t gold. The Aucu resource occurs as two mineralised zones, named the Lower Gold Zone (LGZ) and the Upper Gold Zone (UGZ), which occur in silicified sandstone. These two zones and their total have been reported at a cut-off of 1 g/t gold. The resource summary is detailed in Table 1.

Table 1 Aucu Mineral Resource at March 2015 - reported above a gold cut-off grade of 1 ppm

Area	Category	Tonnes	Grade (g/t)	Gold (Ounces)
LGZ	**Inferred**	**685,000**	**3.62**	**80,000**
UGZ	**Inferred**	**467,000**	**5.06**	**76,000**
Total	Inferred	1,152,000	4.20	156,000

A three-dimensional visualisation of the block model, coloured on gold grades and looking northeast, is provided below (Figure 1). The length of the orebody is approximately 250 m along strike

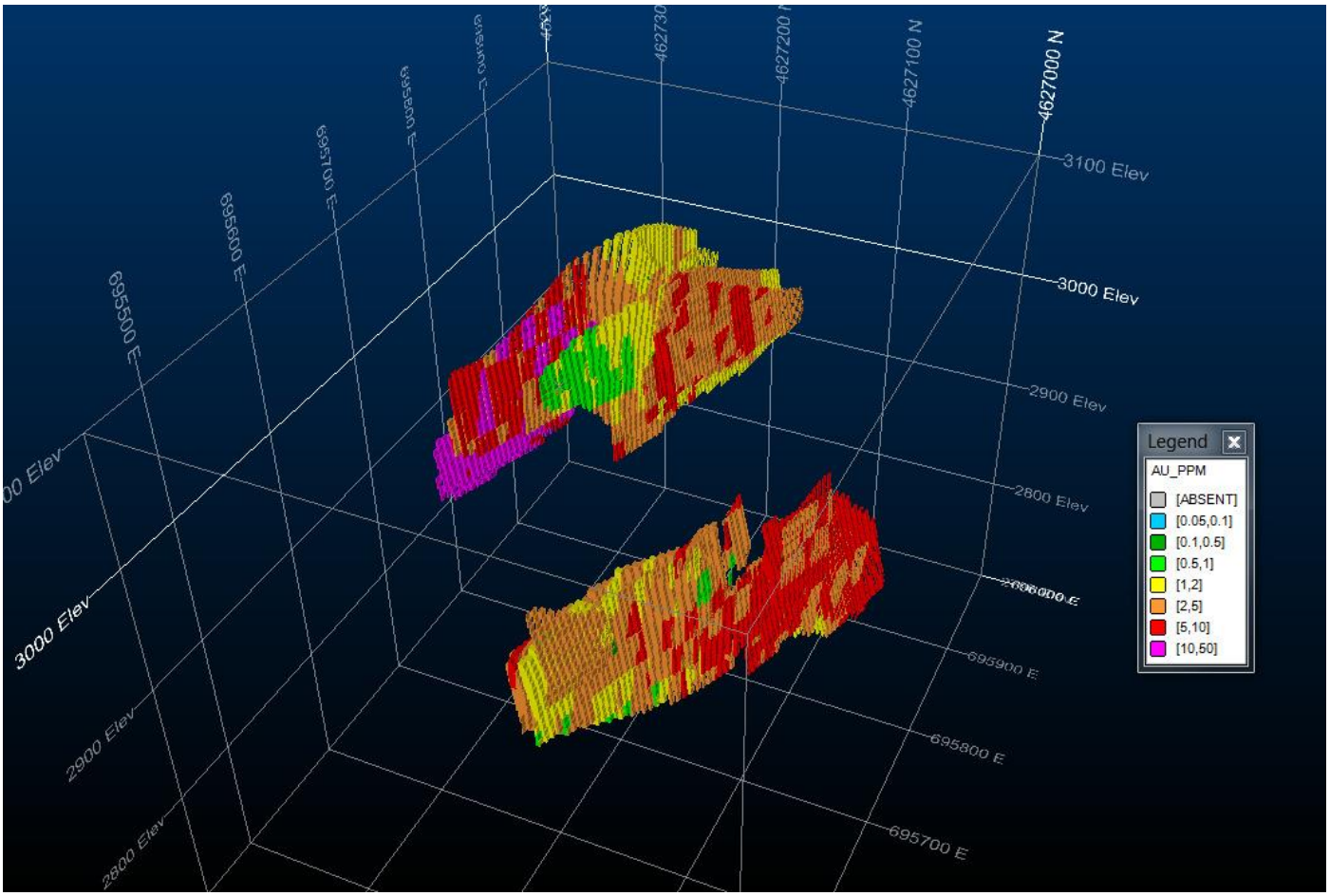


Figure 1 The Aucu gold resource block model coloured by gold grade showing LGZ (bottom area) and UGZ (top area).

The resource was generated using ordinary block kriging of sample grades into 25 mE x 5 mN x 25 mRL blocks which were generated within wireframes based upon interpretations of mineralised units. The interpretations are based upon gold mineralisation and geological continuity. Top cuts have been applied to gold to reduce the influence of outliers. The resource estimate has been reported at a range of cut-off grades in Table 2.

Table 2 Global resource tabulation for Inferred material by gold cut-off grade Aucu Project March 2015 Inferred Mineral Resource

Gold cut-off grade (g/t)	Tonnes	Grade g/t	Gold (Ounces)
0.5	1,241,000	3.96	158,000
1	1,152,000	4.2	156,000
1.5	1,037,000	4.53	151,000
2	867,000	5.07	141,000
2.5	770,000	5.42	134,000
3	682,000	5.76	126,000
3.5	592,000	6.15	117,000
4	483,000	6.68	104,000
4.5	373,000	7.4	89,000
5	298,000	8.08	77,000

The Aucu gold mineral resource estimate is based on 24 RC drill holes for 3037 metres. The mineral resource estimate has been completed in accordance with the guidelines of the JORC Code (2012 edition). A summary of the information used in the Aucu March 2015 Mineral Resource estimate is provided in Appendix 1.

The Chanach Copper Deposit

The Chanach copper deposit has been reported at a cut-off of 0.25% copper and occurs within granodiorite porphyry; the resource is detailed in Table 3.

Table 3 Chanach Mineral Resource at March 2015 - reported above an Cu cut-off grade of 0.25%

Area	Category	Tonnes	Copper (%)	Copper (Tonnes)
Chanach	**Inferred**	**10,000,000**	**0.41**	**40,000**

A three-dimensional visualisation of the Chanach copper resource block model, coloured on copper grades, and looking northwest is provided below (Figure 2). The length of the longest orebody is 600m along strike.

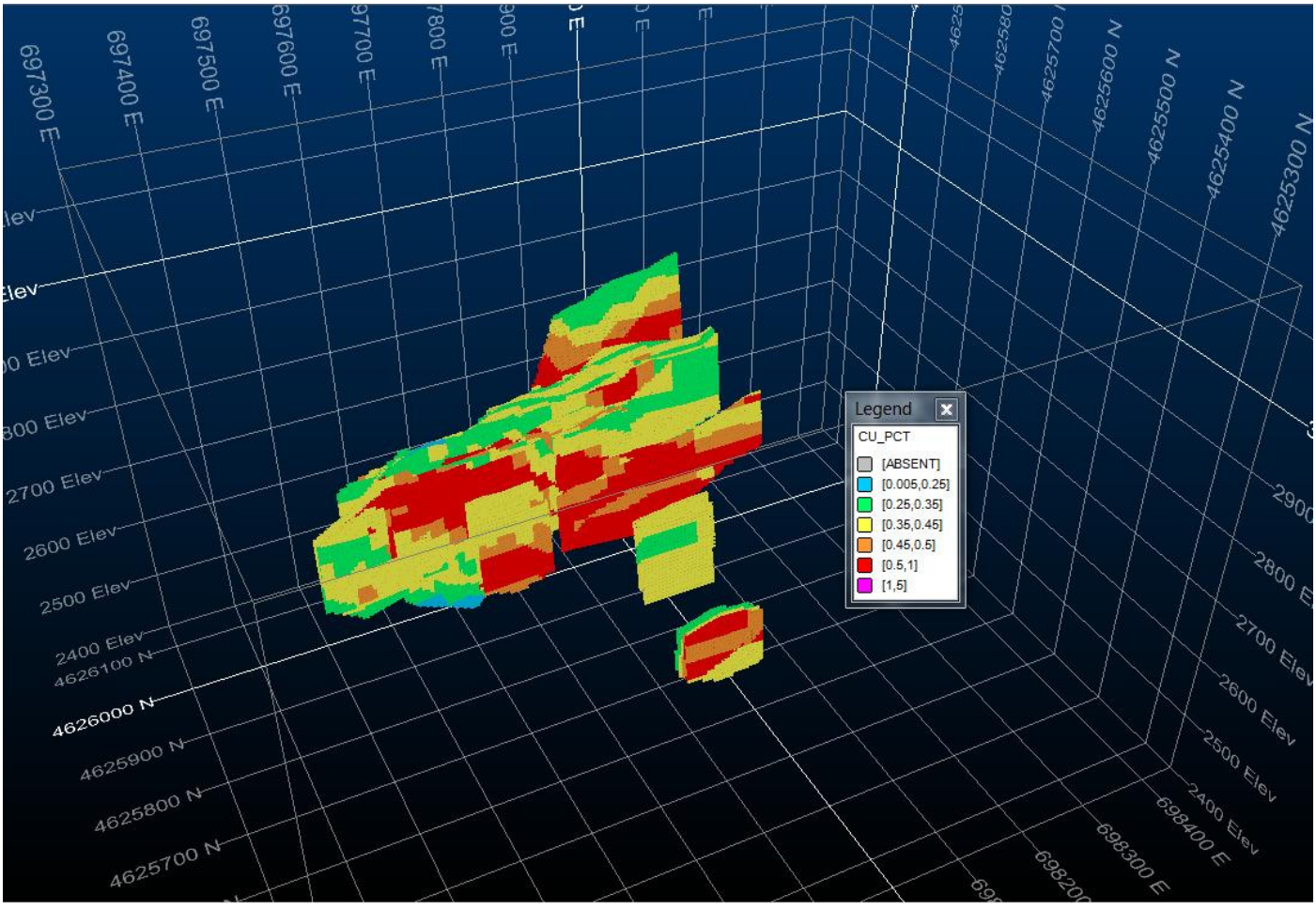


Figure 2 Chanach Copper resource block model coloured by copper (%)

The resource was generated using ordinary kriging of 1 m composited sample grades into (25 mE x 5 mN x 25 mRL) blocks which were generated within wireframes based upon interpretations of mineralised units. The interpretations are based upon copper grades and geological continuity. The resource estimate has been reported at a range of cut-off grades in Table 4. The resource has been subdivided into oxide and fresh zones on the presence or absence of chalcopyrite and other oxidation indicators.

Table 4 Chanach - global resource tabulation for Inferred Material by copper cut-off grade

Chanach Copper Deposit March 2015 inferred mineral resource			
Cut-off grade	**Tonnes**	**Copper %**	**Copper (Tonnes)**
0.25	**9,916,000**	**0.41**	**40,000**
0.3	**8,646,000**	**0.42**	**37,000**
0.35	**6,522,000**	**0.46**	**30,000**
0.4	**4,056,000**	**0.51**	**21,000**
0.45	**2,822,000**	**0.54**	**15,000**
0.5	**1,675,000**	**0.59**	**10,000**

The Chanach copper Mineral Resource estimate is based on 25 RC and diamond drill holes for 4777 metres. The estimate has been completed in accordance with the guidelines of the JORC Code (2012 edition). A summary of the information used in the Chanach copper March 2015 Mineral Resource estimate is provided in Appendix 1.

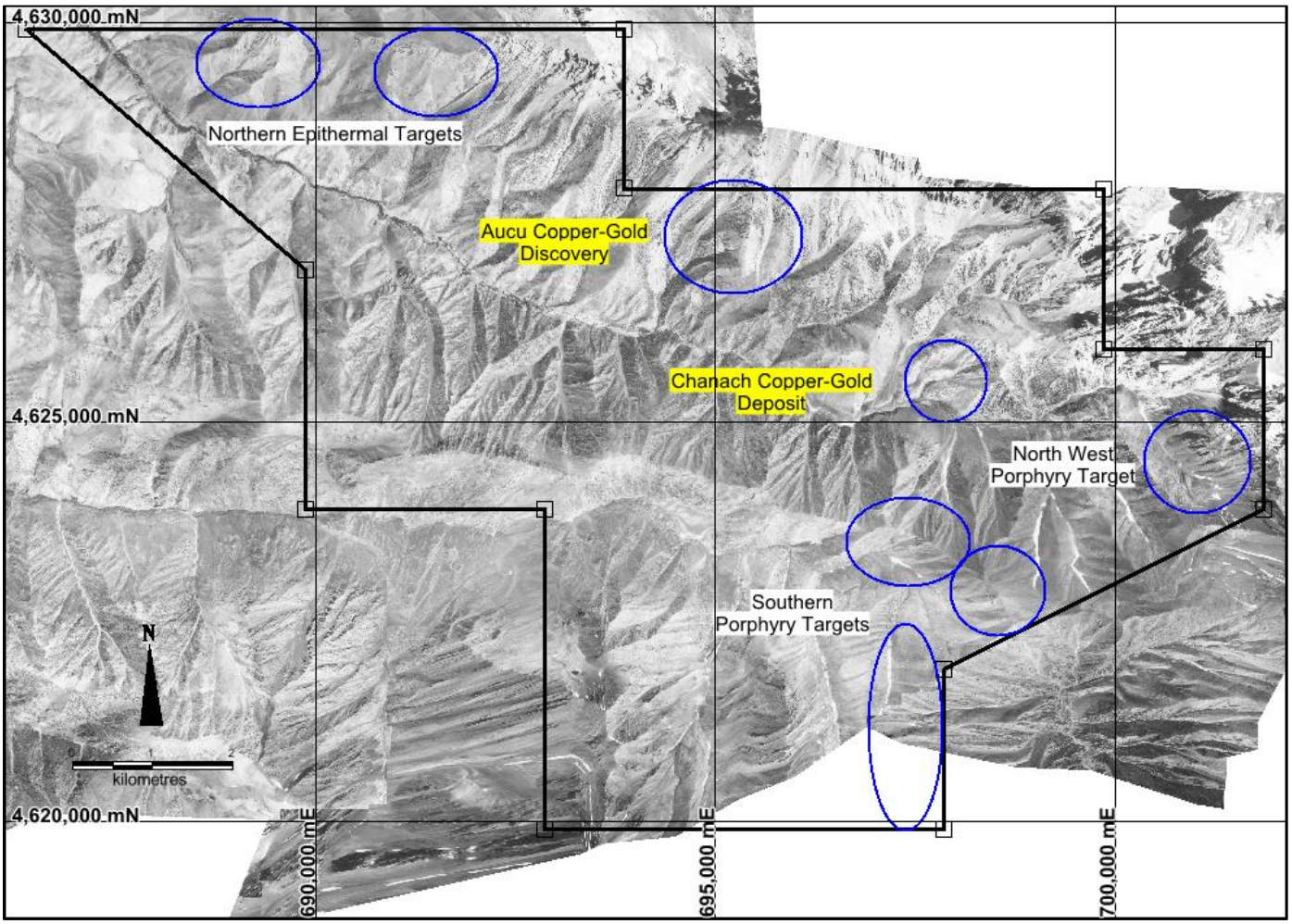


Figure 3 Map showing Chanach license outline and location of the Aucu copper-gold discovery 2.5 km to the NNW of the existing Chanach copper-gold deposit.

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

Todd Hibberd
Managing Director
+61 89321 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:

Chanach Copper-Gold Project (88.7%): The Project contains extensive porphyry related gold and copper mineralisation starting at the surface and extending over several kilometres. Drilling during 2014 has defined a major **gold discovery** with an initial inferred resource of 1.15Mt at 4.2 g/t containing 156,000 ounces of gold 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 83 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.

Lake Johnston Project (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 have a total resource of approximately 140,000 tonnes of contained nickel. The project area has excellent prospectivity for both komatiite associated nickel sulphides and amphibolite facies high-grade gold mineralisation.

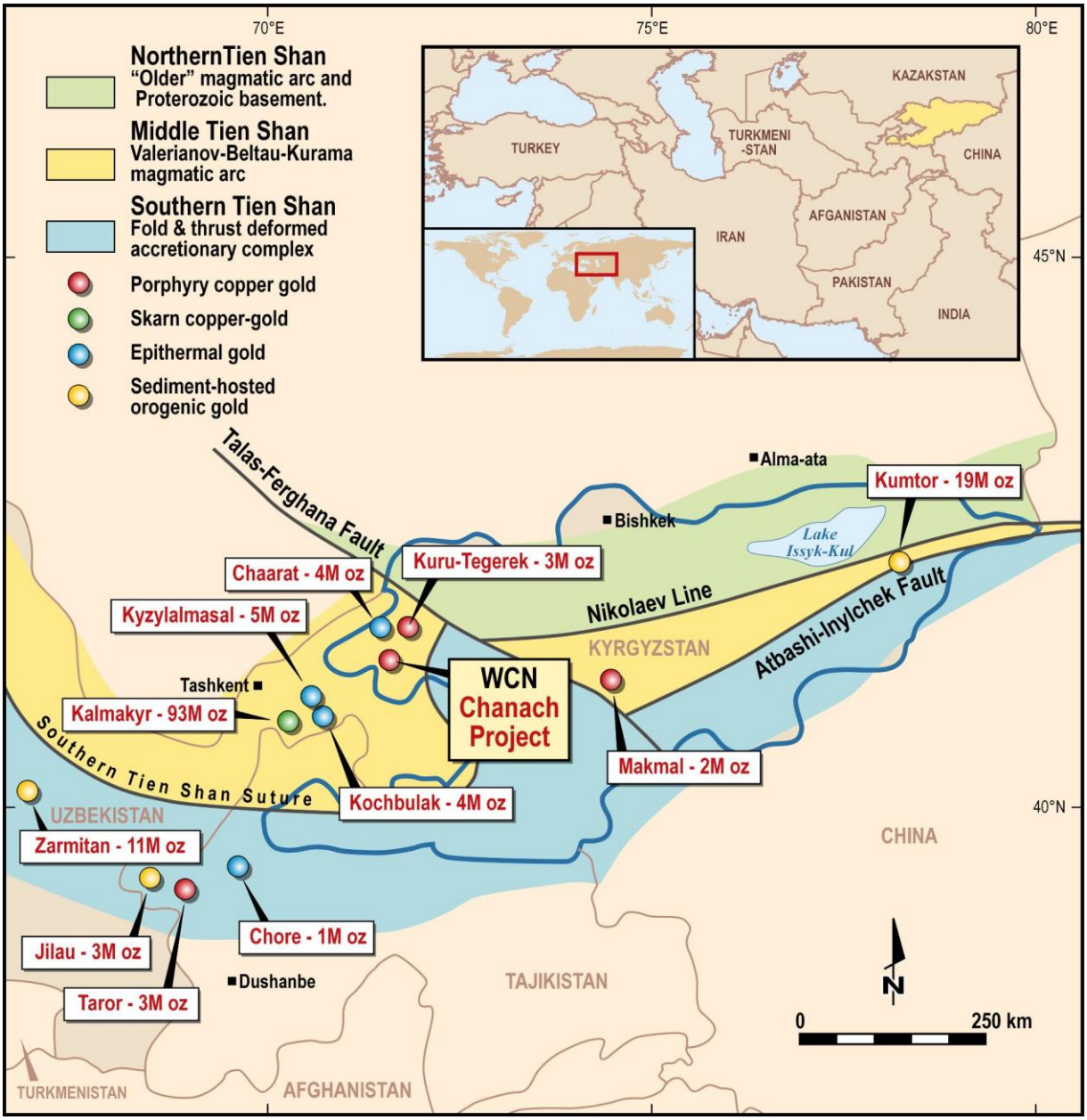
Laverton Gold Project (100%): The project consists of 136 square kilometres of tenement applications in the Laverton Greenstone belt. The core prospects are Kelly Well and Eight Mile Well located 20km southwest of Laverton in the core of the structurally complex Laverton Tectonic zone immediately north of the Granny Smith Gold Mine (3 MOz) and 7 kilometres north of the Wallaby Gold Mine (7MOz).

Mount Remarkable Project (100%): The project covers 185 square kilometres and is located approximately 170 km N-NE of Kalgoorlie and about 25 km SE of Kookynie in the Northern Goldfields. Included in the project area are the historic gold mining centres of Mt Remarkable and Yerilla which consists of several old workings. Major gold mines in the surrounding area include Sons of Gwalia, Tarmoola, Carosue Dam, Granny Smith, Wallaby and Sunrise Dam. The project includes several areas adjacent to and along strike from existing nickel deposits at Aublis, Yerilla and Boyce Creek. These deposits form Heron Resources' Yerilla Nickel Project which contains 135 Mt @ 0.77% Nickel and 0.05% Cobalt.

JORC Compliance

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 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.

The Information in this report that relates to mineral resources is based on information compiled by Mr Ian Glacken, who is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Glacken is a full time employee of Optiro Pty Ltd. Mr Glacken has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration and to the activity that he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the `Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (the JORC Code)`. Mr Glacken consents to the inclusion of this information in the form and context in which it appears in this report.



Project Map. Kyrgyz Republic. Location of the Chanach Copper-Gold Project

Appendix 1

The following information is provided to comply with the JORC Code (2012) requirements for the reporting of the Exploration Results and Mineral Resources on tenement AP590.

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data
(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling Techniques	Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling	Drill samples were collected using a face sampling hammer with each metre of drilling deposited in a plastic bag that is fed through a three tier riffle splitter to obtain a 2.5-3kg sample.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Sample bags were visually inspected for volume to ensure minimal size variation. Were variability was observed, sample bags were weighed. Sampling was carried out under standard industry protocols and QAQC procedures
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	Reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain one metre samples from which 3 kg was crushed to 1mm A 200 gram subsample was extracted using a Jones Divider and pulverized to 200 mesh (80 micron). A 2-10 gram sample is digested for gold analysis by Aqua Regia digest and Atomic Adsorption Spectrophotometry (AAS), and for copper analysis via pressed pellet X-ray florescence (XRF).
Drilling Techniques	Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).	Reverse Circulation Drilling, 900CFM/350PSI compressor, with 133mm (5.25 inch) diameter face sampling hammer bit. Industry standard processes.
Drill sample recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed	Calculated volume of 1m RC sample is 36kg 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.	NQ2 (55mm diameter) core samples were collected from some holes. The core is logged, orientated where possible and cut in half. half core is used for laboratory analysis
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.	Samples were riffle split from 35kg 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 Similarly for core samples the core is orientated, cut and

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		half the core is collected 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 during the collection stage
	Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling	The whole sample collected is crushed to 2mm and a 200g sub-sample pulverised. A 2-10 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 analytical techniques used Aqua Regia digest, Atomic adsorption Spectrophotometry for gold analysis and XRF for copper analysis are considered suitable for the reconnaissance style sampling undertaken.
	For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.	Copper analysis was carried out by X-Ray Fluorescent Spectrometer Quant'X (Thermo Scientific (Austria-USA)). Analysis is performed at a rhodium tube with 30…50 kV voltage and 0, 13 mm palladium filter. Gold analysis was carried out using a Thermo Scientific Solar S2 AA-Spectrometer with Atom Trap STAT (Slotted Tube Atom Trap), gaseous hydride generation system (VP100 Continuous Flow Vapour System)
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established	Laboratory QAQC involves the use of internal lab standards using certified reference material, blanks, splits and replicates as part of the in house procedures.
Verification of sampling and assaying	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	An executive director has visually verified significant intersections in rock samples from the Chanach project.
	The use of twinned holes	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. Assay data is received in digital and hard copy directly from the laboratory and imported into the database
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data	No adjustments or calibrations were made to any assay data used in this report.
Location of data points	Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.	Sample locations were recorded using handheld Garmin GPS60s. Elevation values were in AHD RL and values recorded within the database. Expected accuracy is + or – 5 m for easting, northing and 10m for elevation coordinates. No down hole surveying techniques were used due to the sampling methods used.
	Specification of the grid system used.	The grid system is WGS84 UTM (zone 42 north)
	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 sample spacing is 1 metre intervals down the hole.
	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 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.	Samples have not been composited
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.	The sampling orientation for drilling is designed to be as perpendicular as possible to the known orientation of the structure
	If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the	No orientation based sampling bias has been identified in

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material	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.
Audits of reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	The Company carries out its own internal data audits. No problems have been detected.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results
(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	The mineralisation is located within Exploration License AP590 which is a Joint Venture between White Cliff Minerals Limited (90%) and BW3 Pty Ltd (10%) There are no other material issues The tenement is in good standing and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	None
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The geological setting is of Cambrian to Permian aged intrusive porphyry systems, bounded by overlying basaltic, and sedimentary rocks. Mineralisation is mostly situated within granitic porphyry units as broad alteration containing copper sulphides and within narrow quartz veins and faults.
Drill Hole Information	A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: easting and northing of the drill hole collar elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar dip and azimuth of the hole down hole length and interception depth hole length. If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not	No drilling results are presented in this release.
Data Aggregation methods	In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated	No length weighting has been applied due to the nature of the sampling technique. No top-cuts have been applied as the data variability is low. 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 (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	The length of mineralised intercepts in the drill holes will be longer than the true width of the mineralised zones due to the angle between the orientation of the structure and the drill hole. In general the length relationship between true width and down hole length is 0.5
Diagrams	Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views`	Refer to figures in the body of text.
Balanced Reporting	Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results	All results within the mineralised zones are reported.

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results	
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 (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	Reverse circulation and diamond drilling will be used to further define the nature and extent of the geochemical anomalism, and to gain lithological information.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources
(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes. Data validation procedures used.	Assay data digitally received directly from the laboratory and electronically transferred into an access database. Geological and survey data is received in excel spreadsheets and imported electronically into the database. Once in the database, the data is exported to a Map-info drill hole file where it Is validated for consistency. The drill-holes are displayed in sections and the geology visually validated for consistency
Site visits	Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits. If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.	The Competent Person has been with White Cliff for 6.5 years and has managed the Chanach project since acquisition in 2009. He is intimately involved in the Chanach and Aucu deposits, with 15 site visits being undertaken including managing drilling programs on site, field mapping, drill hole logging and geological interpretation.
Geological Interpretation	Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit. Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made. The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation. The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation. The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.	There is a moderate level of confidence in the geological interpretation due to the presence of outcropping mineralisation at surface. Wireframes used to constrain the estimation are based on drill hole intercepts and geological boundaries. All wireframes at the Chanach deposit have been constructed to 0.25% Cu cut-off grade and at the Aucu deposit have been constructed to a 0.5 ppm Au cut-off grade for shape consistency. The mineralisation is generally quite consistent and drill intercepts clearly define the shape of the mineralised zones with limited options for large scale alternate interpretations. The controls on and interpretation of mineralisation is relatively straightforward and no alternative interpretations have been considered. Wireframes are used to constrain the estimation and are based on drill hole intercepts and geological boundaries. Wireframes are constructed to a 0.5 ppm Au cut-off grade at Aucu and a 0.25% Cu cut-off grade at Chanach for shape consistency.
Dimensions	The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource	The mineral resource at AuCu comprises two main zones, LGZ and UGZ, which have a strike length of 300 m and extend vertically for approximately 150 m below surface. Chanach has one zone with a total strike length of 600 m and which extends vertically for approximately 350 m below surface.
Estimation and modelling techniques	The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.	Grade estimation using Ordinary Kriging (OK) was completed using Datamine software for Au at Aucu deposit and Cu at the Chanach deposit. Drill grid spacing at Aucu is 50 m and 100 m at Chanach. Variogram orientations were largely controlled by the strike of mineralization and downhole variography. Variograms for estimation purposes were determined for each deposit.

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
		Other estimation parameters, such as search distance, minimum and maximum sample numbers were derived from KNA. Search distances varied depending on the element being estimated.
	The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.	There has been no previous resource estimation on the Chanach and Aucu deposits, hence no comparisons are available. The resource model has not been compared to any reconciliation data.
	The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.	No assumptions have been made regarding recovery of any by-products.
	Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (e.g. sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).	No deleterious elements were estimated.
	In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.	The block model dimensions and parameters were based on the geological boundaries and average drill grid spacing. Sub-blocks were used to ensure that the block model honoured the domain geometries and volume. Block estimates were controlled by the original parent block dimensions. The individual parent block dimensions were 25 mE by 5 mN by 25 mRL, with sub-blocking allowed. Estimation into parent blocks used a discretisation of 10 (X points) by 5 (Y points) by 10 (Z points) to better represent estimated block volumes.
	Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.	No selective mining units were modelled in this estimate. It is assumed that the SMU is equal to the block model parent cell or smaller.
	Any assumptions about correlation between variables.	There was only one element estimated per deposit.
	Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.	Drillhole sample data was flagged using domain codes generated from three dimensional mineralisation domains. All drilling was sampled at 1 m intervals so no compositing was required. Mineralisation domains were treated as hard boundaries in the estimation process.
	Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.	Top cuts were established by investigating univariate statistics and histograms of sample values. A top cut level was selected if it affected outliers, reduced the sample variance and did not materially change the mean value.
	The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drillhole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.	Model validation was carried out using visual comparisons between composites and estimated blocks, checks for negative or absent grades, and statistical comparison against the input drillhole data and graphical profile (swath) plots.
Moisture	Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.	Tonnages are estimated on a dry basis.
Mining factors or assumptions	Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.	No minimum mining assumptions were made for Chanach deposit during the resource wire framing or estimation process. The wireframing at AuCu required a minimum of 2 samples to be included in the wireframe. Mining parameters, including minimum width assumptions, will be applied during the conversion to Ore Reserves.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.	No metallurgical factors or assumptions are made during the resource estimation process as this will be addressed during conversion to Ore Reserve.
Environmental factors	Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process	No environmental factors or assumptions are made during

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
or assumptions	residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made	the resource estimation process.
Bulk density	Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples. The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit, Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.	No bulk density measurements were taken A bulk density of 2.64 was used for the Aucu deposit and a density of 2.74 was used for the fresh material in the Chanach deposit and 2.50 for the oxide material. These measurements were based on the host rock types and experience from similar deposits.
Classification	The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e. relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data). Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.	Classification of the resource models is based primarily on drill density and geological understanding, in conjunction with limited QAQC data and the lack of bulk density measurements. The classification takes into account the relative contributions of geological and data quality and confidence, as well as grade confidence and continuity. The classification reflects the view of the Competent Person.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.	This is the maiden Mineral Resource estimate, therefore no audits or reviews have been carried out.
Discussion of relative accuracy/confidence	Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate	The relative accuracy of the Mineral Resource estimate is reflected in the reporting of the Mineral Resource as per the guidelines of the 2012 JORC Code. The statement relates to global estimates of tonnes and grade.
	The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used	The estimate is considered to be relevant to a global report of tonnage and grade.
	These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available	