21 April 2015 **ASX Code: WCN**

Massive Nickel Sulphide Targets Identified; Basal Contact of Layered Mafic-Ultramafic Intrusion

Key Points:

- **EM survey identifies three compelling nickel sulphide targets on basal contact of layered mafic-ultramafic intrusion**
- **Conductors are associated with the margins of highly magnetic units and are coincident with strong nickel-copper anomalies identified at surface from soil geochemistry**
- **Position of bedrock conductors and geological setting is similar to the Nova-Bollinger nickel discovery**

White Cliff Minerals Limited ("**White Cliff**" or "the **Company**") is pleased to announce that three compelling massive nickel sulphide targets have been identified by consultants Newexco based on a moving-loop electromagnetic (MLEM) survey completed at the McKenna nickel prospect 15km East of Laverton, Western Australia (Figure 1).

The position of the bedrock conductors and geological setting is strikingly similar to the setting at the Nova-Bollinger nickel-copper deposit. The conductors occur on the boundary (basal contact) of the Diorite Hill layered mafic intrusion adjacent to an ultramafic (komatiite) unit and within the interpreted feeder conduit.

The margins of a layered mafic Intrusion and the feeder conduit are considered highly favourable positions for the concentration of massive nickel sulphides. The conductors are also associated with the margins of highly magnetic units and are coincident with very strong nickel-copper soil anomalies where the conductor is projected to surface (Figure 2).

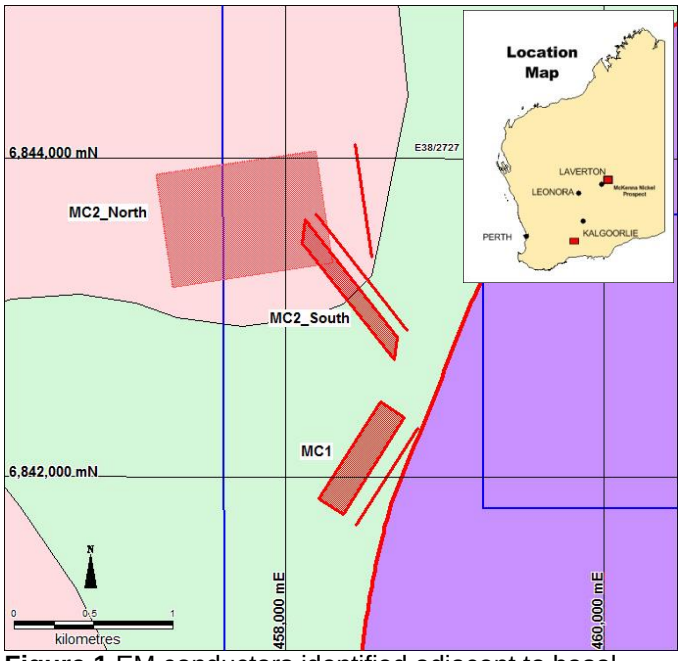

Figure 1 EM conductors identified adjacent to basal contact of layered mafic intrusion

The Company is currently planning follow up work including additional fixed loop EM which will be followed by drilling to test these conductors. The Company has applied for funding for the drilling from the Western Australian governments exploration incentive scheme (EIS).

Managing Director, Todd Hibberd noted that, "The EM conductors are outstanding targets for massive nickel sulphide mineralisation. "MC01, in particular, is a very attractive target that occurs on the basal contact of the mafic-ultramafic intrusion and has coincident nickel soils anomalies along this contact at surface. The identification of these nickel anomalies substantially improves the prospectivity of the Merolia project given that the McKenna prospect is only 35 kilometres from the Windarra nickel mine and associated infrastructure in the event of successful drilling"

The McKenna Nickel Prospect

Geophysical contractor Khumsup pty ltd completed a detailed ground electromagnetic survey over the McKenna prospect in January 2015 consisting of 16 line kilometres of MLTEM at 200 metre station spacing and 400 metre line spacing. The survey was designed to test two main targets, a large and intense nickel in soil anomaly (2km by 0.5km) and a series of historical airborne Hoist EM targets that occur under cover.

The survey identified three conductors which geophysical consultants Newexco identified as having anomalous time decay constants of 40-100 milliseconds and mid-range conductivities of 500 -1110 Siemens. The three conductive plates occur either on the contact of the main mafic-ultramafic intrusion or within the feeder conduit immediately adjacent to the intrusion. The top of the conductors occur at depths of 170 to 300 metres below surface and the northern conductor (MC02N) occurs under quaternary cover masking any significant surface geochemical expression. Surface geochemical soil sampling at the other two conductors (MC01 and MC02S) identified an extensive nickel anomaly concentrated on the contact of the main intrusion and the feeder conduit with nickel values up to 0.14% nickel (see ASX release: 19 Aug 2014).

Based on existing mapping, magnetic data and geophysics the Company has developed a detailed geological interpretation of the targets.

Conductor MC01 occurs on the basal contact of the Diorite Hill layered mafic-ultramafic intrusion in a position favourable to nickel sulphide accumulation. MC01 has a conductivity of 500 Siemens band an anomalous decay constant of 40-100 milliseconds. The conductivity level is considered moderate and is typical of conductors identified at depths of 300 metres. MC01 extends over 700 metres by 600 metres, starts 300 metres below surface and dips 70 degrees to the west. The interpreted geology and proposed drilling is shown below (Figure 2).

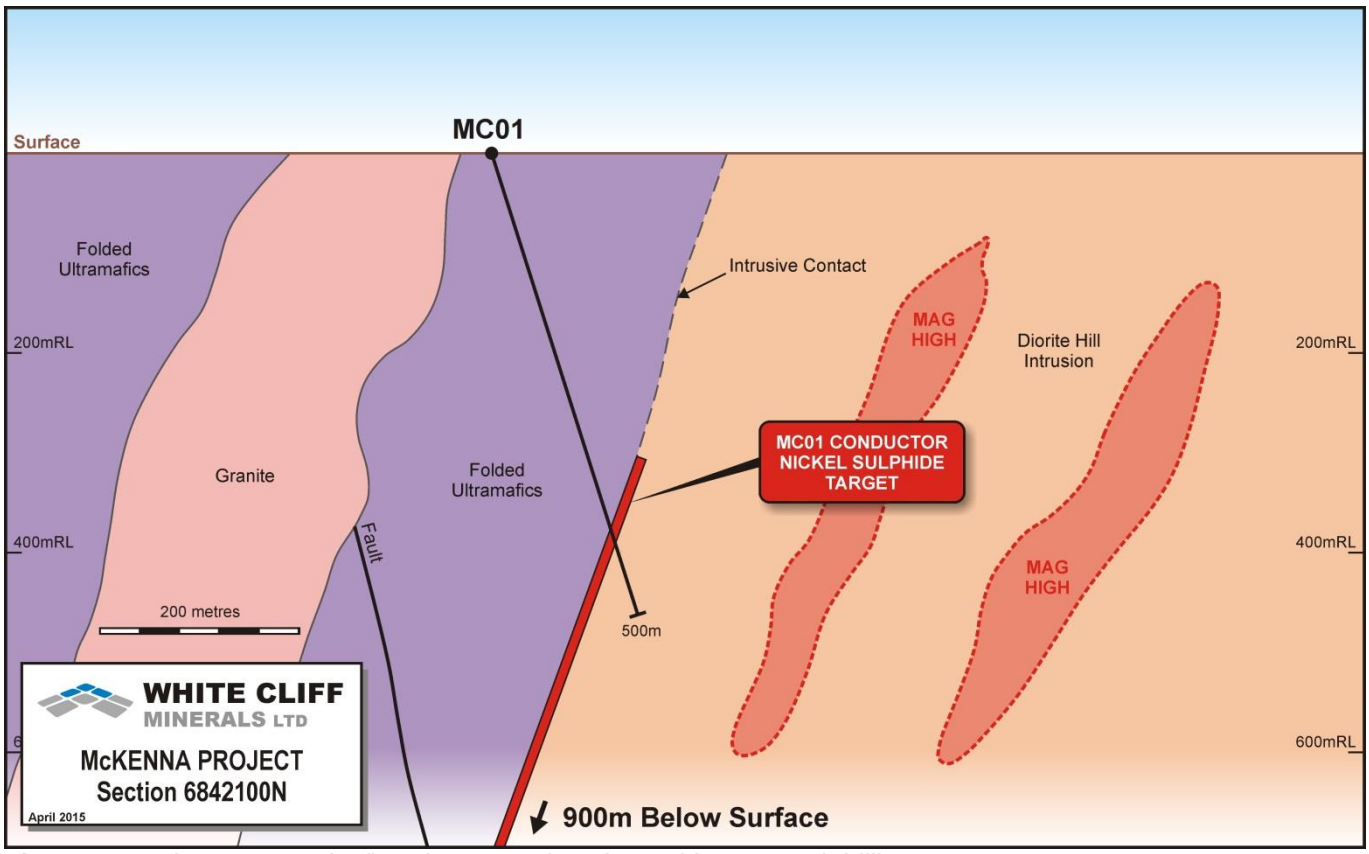

Figure 2 Conductor MC01 (red) on interpreted geology with proposed drilling

Conductors MC02S and MS02N aligns with a moderately magnetic unit between strongly magnetic units within the feeder conduit to the Diorite Hill layered mafic-ultramafic intrusion. MC02S dips steeply (70 degrees) to the south west and as the ultramafic unit curves to the north the dip of the conductor flattens to 41 degrees. In essence MC02 appears to be a single conductor that rotates with the change in orientation along the ultramafic to the north (Figure 3). Typically this can represent the slightly magnetic sulphide, pyrrhotite which is associated with pentlandite in most nickel occurrences. Drilling is currently being planned for these targets.

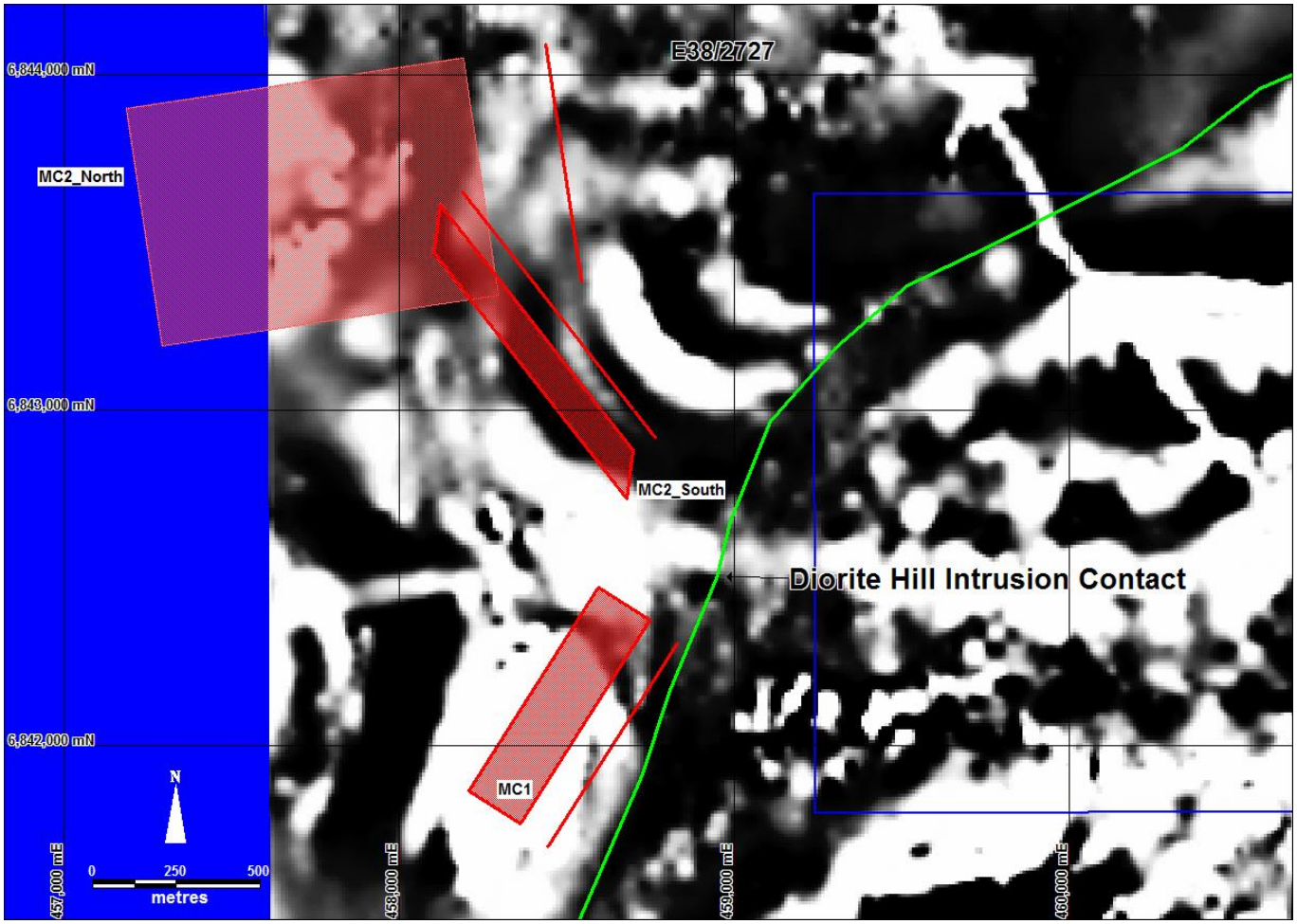

Figure 3 Plan views of conductive plates (red) where the red lines represent the position of the conductor when projected to surface. Note that surface projection occurs on contact of layered mafic-ultramafic intrusion.

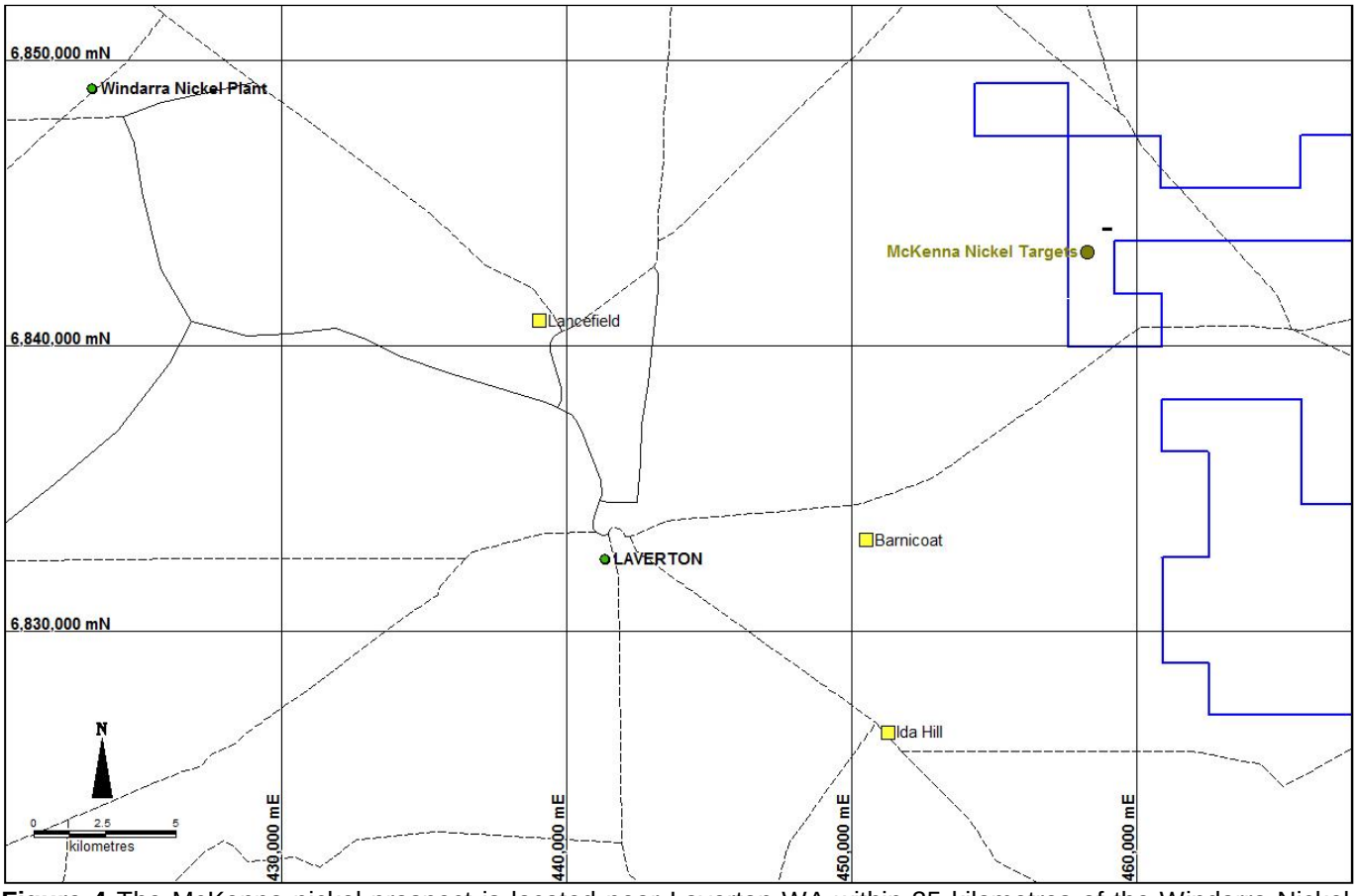

Figure 4 The McKenna nickel prospect is located near Laverton WA within 35 kilometres of the Windarra Nickel processing plant

Project Background

The Merolia 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 50 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. Key prospects with defined nickel sulphide targets include McKenna and Coglia. Further geophysical surveys are planned to test the Rotorus complex.

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About White Cliff Minerals Limited

White Cliff Minerals Limited is a Western Australian based exploration company with the following 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.

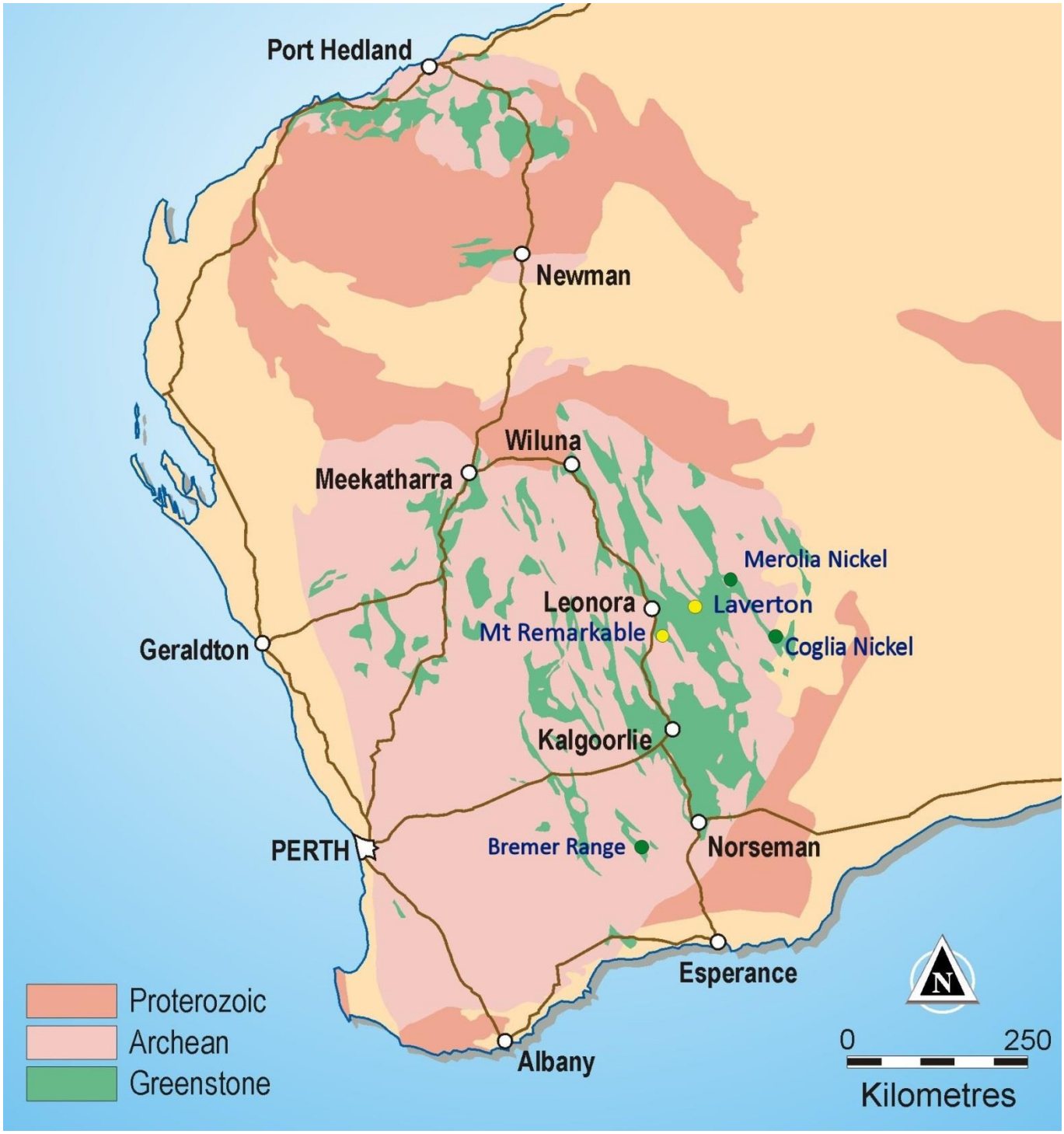
Merolia Project (100%): The project consists of 771 square kilometres of the Merolia Greenstone belt and contains extensive ultramafic sequences including the Diorite Hill layered ultramafic complex, the Rotorua ultramafic complex, the Coglia ultramafic complex and a 51 kilometre long zone of extrusive 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.

Bremer Range (100%): The project covers over 127 square kilometres in the Lake Johnson Greenstone Belt, which contains the Emily Ann and Maggie Hayes nickel sulphide deposits. These mines 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.

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 dated 17 April 2015 reports on exploration results from of the Company's 2014-15 electromagnetic (EM) surveys carried out across part of the Merolia project area. **Soil Sampling:** The prospect was sampled by manual scoop sampling on nominal 200m x 100m grid spacing at the McKenna prospect and at nominal 200m by 400m grid for the balance of the survey. A total of 1350 samples were collected consisting of 100-200 grams of soil. The samples were analysed by hand held x-ray diffraction spectroscopy (XRF) for multiple elements. **Soil Analysis:** Onsite XRF analysis is conducted on the fines from RC chips using a hand-held Olympus Innov-X Spectrum Analyser. These results are only used for onsite interpretation and preliminary base metal assessment subject to final geochemical analysis by laboratory assays. **RC Sampling:** All samples from the RC drilling are taken as 1m samples. Samples are sent to Bureau Veritas Laboratories for assaying. Appropriate QAQC samples (standards, blanks and duplicates) are inserted into the sequences as per industry best practice. Samples are collected using cone or riffle splitter. Geological logging of RC chips is completed at site with representative chips being stored in drill chip trays. **Moving loop electromagnetic (MLEM) survey:** The MLEM survey is designed and managed by Newexco, with field work contracted to Khumsup Pty Ltd. The MLEM survey was conducted at the McKenna and Coglia prospects within the project area. Key specifications of the MLEM survey are: Stations Spacing: 100m Loop: 400m, 200m Line Spacing: 400m Components: x y z Orientation: X along line (local east - positive). Line direction: 180, 90 degrees Frequency: 0.5, 0.25 Hz Channels: SMARTem Standard. Receiver: Fluxgate Number turns: 1 Current: Typically 50 A. Repeats: Minimum 3 consistent readings per station.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	The sample collar locations are picked up by handheld GPS. Soil samples were logged for landform, and sample contamination. Sampling was carried out under standard industry protocols and QAQC procedures
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	All samples were analyzed by XRF for multiple elements
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).	No drilling was carried out
Drill sample recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed	Not Applicable- No drilling was carried out

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	Not Applicable- No drilling was carried out Not Applicable- No drilling was 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. Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) Photography The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	The soil sampling technique does not produce chips suitable for lithological or geotechnical logging. Not Applicable- no logging was carried out Not Applicable- no logging was carried out
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique 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	Not Applicable- no drilling was carried out Samples were collected directly from the soil. Samples taken were dry. Samples were collected directly from the land surface. The first 1cm of soil is removed and a 100-200 gram soil sample is scooped from 2-5cm depth and sieved to remove organic matter (roots, leaves etc). At this stage of the exploration no sub sampling is undertaken The whole sample collected is analysed. Field duplicates are not routinely collected at the soil sampling stage of exploration 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 Aqua Regia digest multi element suite with ICP/OES finish, 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 soil 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.	The nominal sample spacing is 200 m (northing) by 100 m (easting) at the McKenna prospect and 200m by 400m

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	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.	for The Diorite and Rotorua prospects. 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.
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 E38/2727, E38/2690 and E38/2758 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	No drilling was carried out
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	The sampling technique used defines a surficial geochemical expression. No information is attainable relating to the geometry of any mineralisation based on these results.

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	
Diagrams	Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views`	Refer to figs. in the body of text.
Balanced Reporting	Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results	All results are reported.
Other substantive exploration data	Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical 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 step-out drilling). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	RAB/AC drilling will be used to further define the nature and extent of the geochemical anomalism, and to gain lithological information.