White Cliff Minerals LTD

12 May 2015 **ASX Code: WCN**

Nickel Sulphide Targets Identified; Basal Contact of Ultramafic Intrusion

Key Points:

- **EM survey identifies compelling nickel sulphide targets on basal contact of ultramafic intrusion at Coglia prospect**
- **Conductors are along strike from rock samples with highly anomalous levels of copper, palladium and platinum considered to be diagnostic of nickel sulphide mineralisation**

White Cliff Minerals Limited ("**White Cliff**" or "the **Company**") is pleased to announce that three nickel sulphide targets have been identified by geophysical consultants Newexco based on a moving-loop electromagnetic (MLEM) survey completed at the **Coglia** nickel prospect 75km Southeast of Laverton, Western Australia (Figure 1).

Two conductors have been identified as category one conductors that require drill testing. The third conductor requires infill geophysics to upgrade it to a drillable target. The conductors have high conductivities consistent with the electromagnetic signature of massive sulphides.

The margins of the ultramafic Intrusion 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 along strike from highly anomalous copper, palladium and platinum rock chip anomalies.

The Company is currently planning follow up work including additional fixed loop EM which will be followed by drilling to test these conductors.

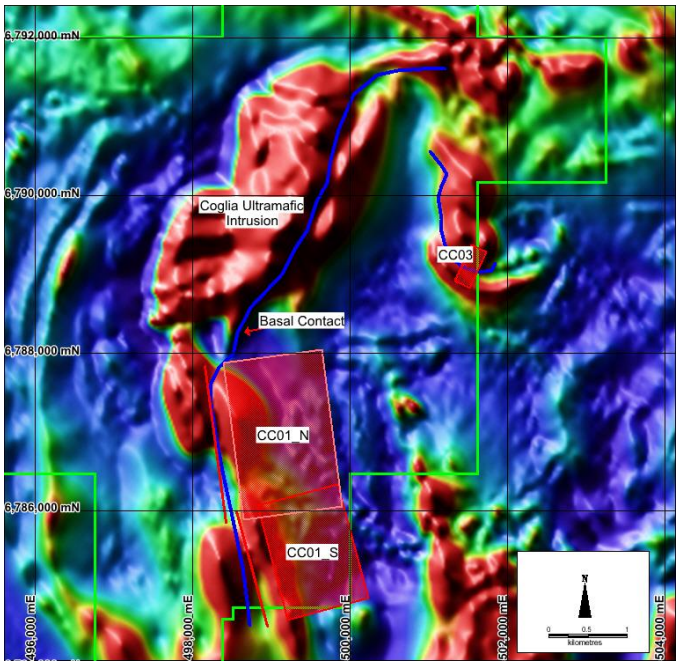


Figure 1 EM conductors identified adjacent to basal contact of ultramafic intrusion

Drilling will be conducted in association with the drilling scheduled for the nickel sulphide targets recently identified at the McKenna prospect 50km to the West.

Managing Director, Todd Hibberd commented that, "The ongoing EM surveys continue to deliver exceptional nickel sulphide targets that occur on the margins of intrusive ultramafic units in the correct position for the accumulation of nickel and copper sulphides. Further infill and extension survey will be conducted in conjunction with drilling to ensure that the maximum number top quality targets are generated and can be drill tested quickly.

The identification of these nickel anomalies substantially improves the prospectivity of the Merolia project given that the McKenna (35km) and Coglia (75km) prospects are close to the Windarra nickel mine and associated infrastructure in the event of successful drilling"

The Coglia Nickel Prospect

The Coglia nickel prospect is 75 km southeast of Laverton, Western Australia, and contains an intrusive complex consisting of mafic and ultramafic rocks which have intruded into a sequence of felsic, sedimentary and mafic rocks. The prospect is part of the Merolia project which consists of 771 square kilometres of the Merolia Greenstone belt (Figure 2).

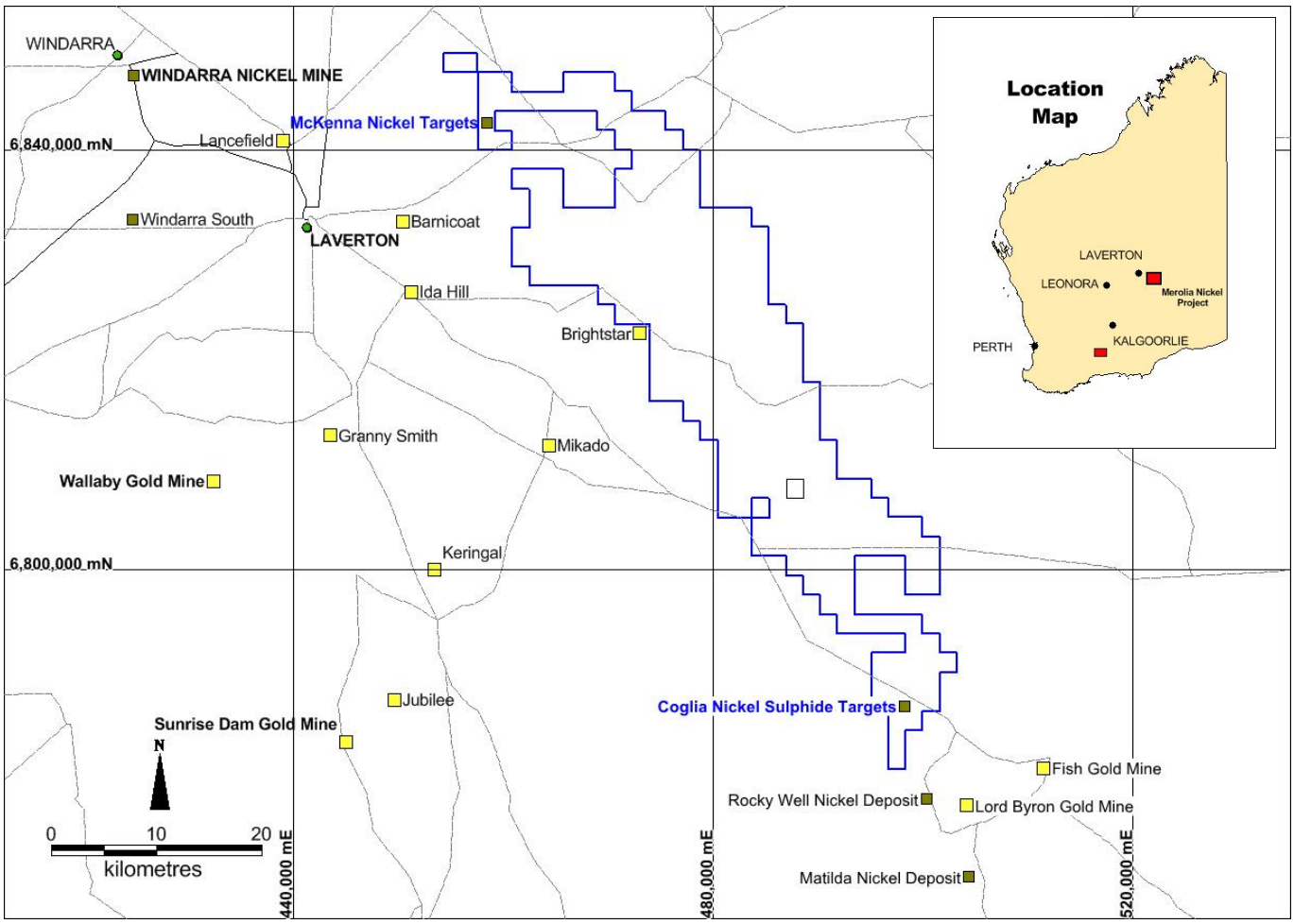


Figure 2 Location map showing the outline of the Merolia nickel project (blue) and location of the McKenna and Coglia nickel sulphide targets. The McKenna prospect is located near Laverton WA within 35 kilometres of the Windarra nickel processing plant

The Coglia Conductive Nickel Sulphide Targets

The detailed ground electromagnetic survey over the Coglia prospect consisted of 51 line kilometres of MLTEM at 200 metre station spacing and 400 metre line spacing. The survey was designed to test the contact of an extensive intrusive complex consisting of mafic intrusive rocks overlying ultramafic intrusive rocks. These types of intrusions can host nickel sulphide mineralisation on the basal contact and within the feeder conduits.

The survey highlighted **three conductors** which geophysical consultants Newexco identified as having anomalous time decay constants of up to 162 milliseconds and mid-range conductivities of 500 -1000 Siemens. The three conductive plates occur on the contact of the main mafic-ultramafic intrusion. Conductors CC01N and CCO1S occur at depths of 160 and 125 metres below surface and conductor CC03 occurs at a depth of 60 metres. The targets range from 500 metres long to 2000 metres long and extend to depths of 1500 metres. All conductors occur under transported river sand and gravels that masks any significant surface geochemical expression.

Nickel Sulphide Pathfinder Elements

The Coglia mafic-ultramafic intrusion is associated with highly anomalous copper, platinum and palladium rock chip samples and is overlain by a nickel laterite deposit. Historical drilling south of the Company's nickel sulphide targets at Rocky Well and Matilda prospect (Figure 3) conducted by Western Mining Corporation (now BHP) identified nickel sulphide pathfinder elements platinum, palladium and copper. Assay results from this drilling identified platinum (Pt) + palladium (Pd) values of over **1.0 g/t Pt+Pd** in several holes, with maximum assays of **3.58 g/t Pt+Pd** from Coglia Well, **1.95 g/t Pt+Pd** from Rocky Well and **1.2 g/t Pt+Pd** from Rocky Well North.

Detailed petrographic studies carried out on drill chips have identified multiple thin layers (<5 metres) of very fine grained disseminated magmatic copper-nickel sulphides within the Irwin-Coglia Ultramafic Complex, confirming the prospectivity of the unit for nickel sulphide mineralisation.

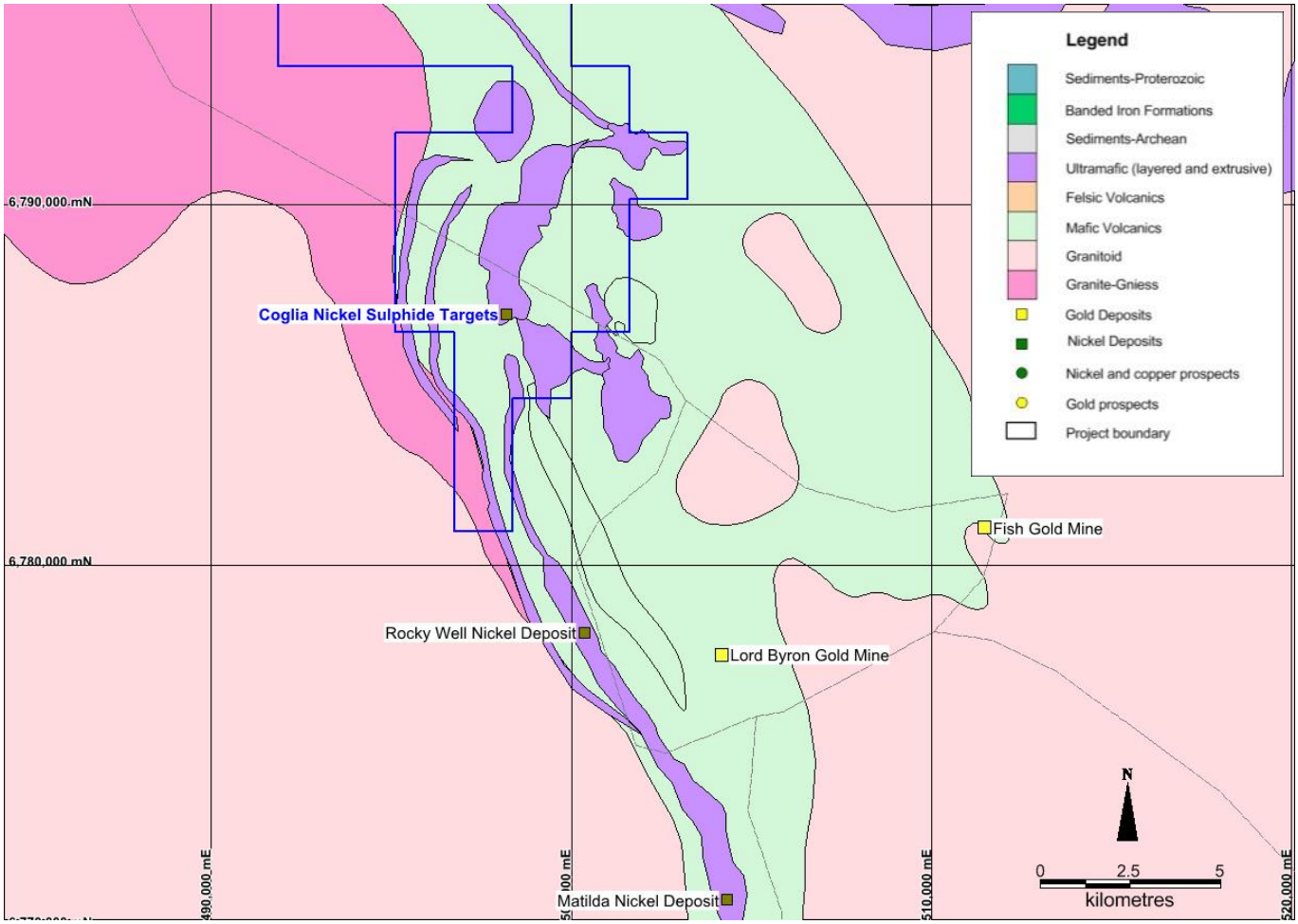


Figure 3 Coglia Nickel prospect local geology showing nickel sulphide targets and local gold and nickel deposits

Planned Exploration

The Company is currently planning infill and extension electromagnetic surveys to refine drilling targets while negotiating with drilling contractors to finalise a contract terms to enable drilling to commence this quarter. The ongoing EM surveys are expected to identify additional top quality targets that can be drill tested quickly.

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

Todd Hibberd
Managing Director
+61 8 9321 2233

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.

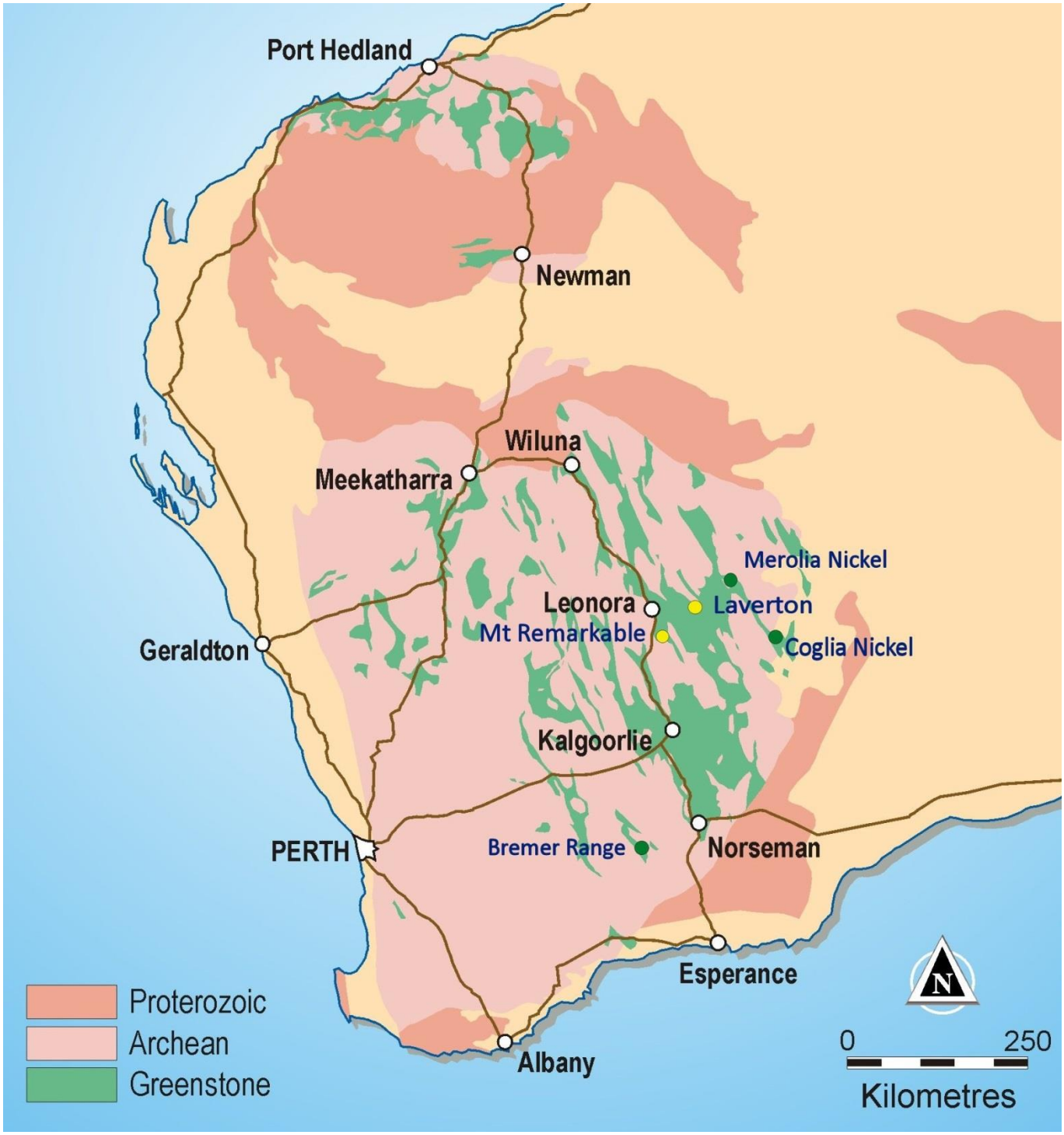
Merolia Project (100%): The project consists of 771 square kilometres of the Merolia Greenstone belt and contains extensive ultramafic sequences including the Diorite Hill layered ultramafic complex, the Rotorua ultramafic complex, the Coglia ultramafic complex and a 51 kilometre long zone of extrusive 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 11 May 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:** Prospects are sampled by manual scoop sampling on nominal 200m x 100m grid spacing or at nominal 200m by 400m grid spacing's. Approximately 100-200 grams of soil is collected and 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
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure	Not Applicable- No drilling was carried out

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	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
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 for The Diorite and Rotorua prospects.

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.	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 reported, there should be a clear statement to this	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
	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.