8 July 2015 **ASX Code: WCN**

Drilling Commences - Laverton Gold Targets

Key Points:

- **Drilling commences over two key gold targets near Laverton, Western Australia**
- **Anomalous gold zones within 25 kilometres of ore processing Infrastructure**

White Cliff Minerals Limited ("**White Cliff**" or "the **Company**") is pleased to announce that first pass Rotary Air Blast (RAB) drilling has commenced at the Laverton gold project (Figure 1) 35km Southwest of Laverton, Western Australia.

The 5000 metre drilling program is targeting two gold anomalies that cover distances of 500 metres and 1500 metres respectively. The drilling program is expected to take about two weeks with assay results available by early August.

The Red Flag East anomaly extends over 2 km and along the contact of a basalt and intrusive felsic unit. The anomaly has been defined by previous RAB drilling on 400 metre spaced lines and 100 metre spaced drill holes. Despite several mineralised intersections no follow up work was conducted. The Company has planned a RAB drilling program to test the mineralised trend over a 1000 metre length with 50-100 metre spaced lines and 25-50 spaced drill holes (Figure 2).

The Red Flag West gold anomaly extends over 500 metres and occurs within a sedimentary sequence. The anomaly has been defined by previous RAB and RC drilling on 200 metre spaced lines and 50 metres spaced drill holes. Despite several promising intersections, the mineralised zone was not followed up along strike. (Figure 2)

Managing Director, Todd Hibberd noted that, "The gold anomalies are outstanding targets for quartz vein and fault hosted gold mineralisation. The Red Flag East anomaly, in particular, is a very attractive target that occurs on the contact between a mafic unit and intrusive porphyry. The identification of these gold anomalies substantially improves the likelihood of an economic outcome of the Laverton Gold project given that the Red Flag prospect is only 25 kilometres from existing mining operations (Wallaby and Granny Smith gold mines) and associated infrastructure in the event of successful drilling"

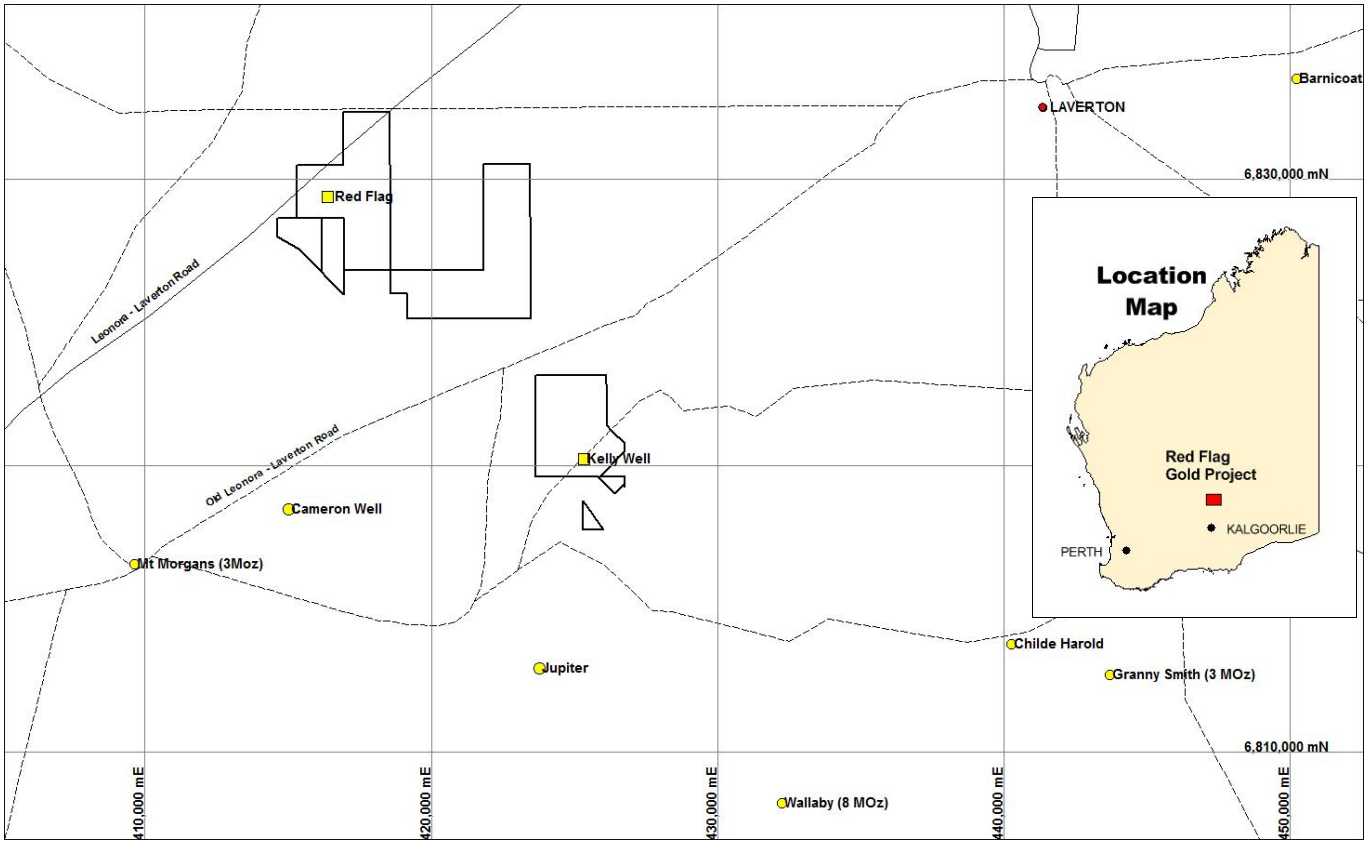

Figure 1 Red Flag prospects and regional gold mines and associated infrastructure near Laverton, WA.

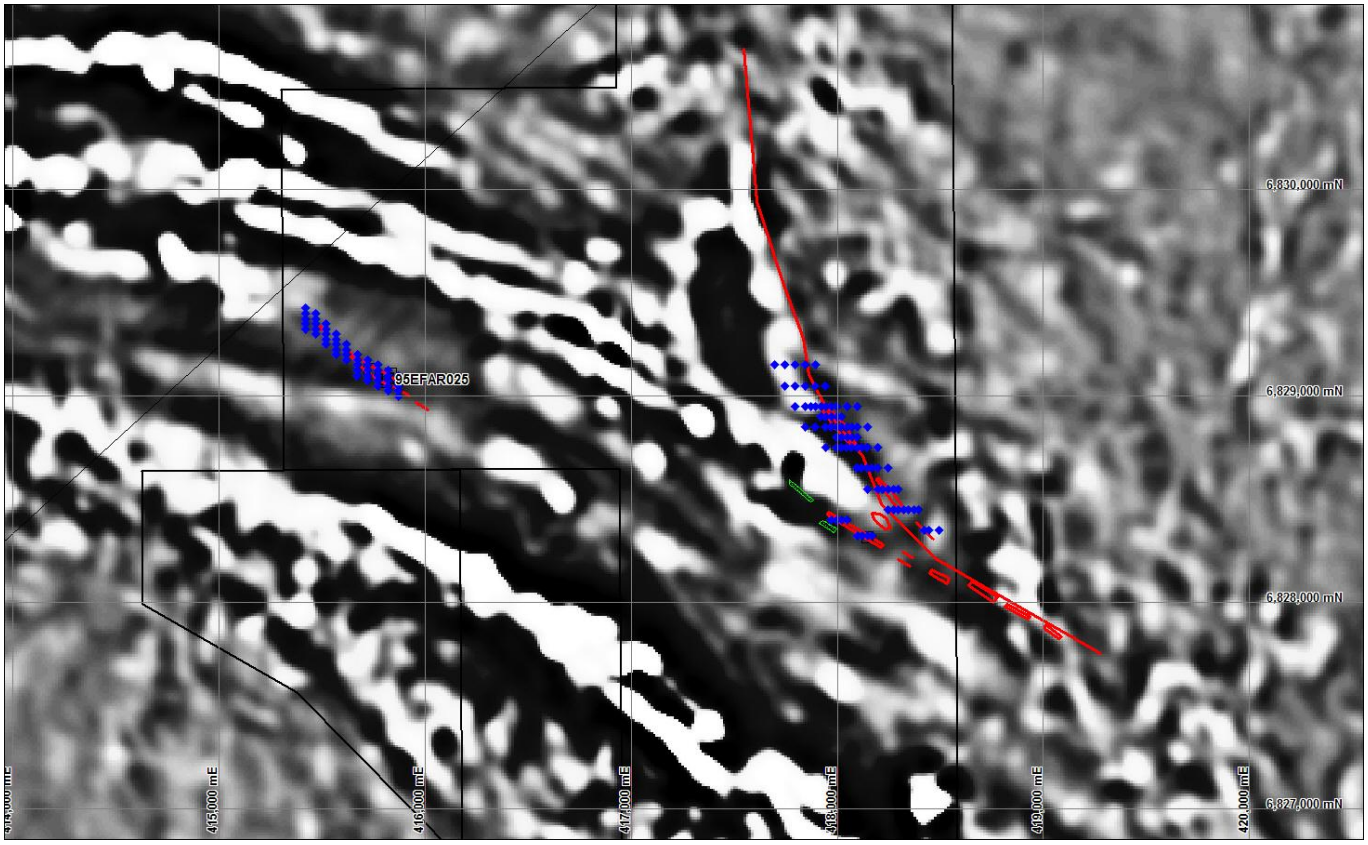

Figure 2 Magnetic image (second vertical derivative) showing proposed drilling (blue diamonds) and mineralised trends (red). Tenement outlines in black

Project Background

The Laverton gold project consists of 136 square kilometres of tenement applications in the Laverton Greenstone belt. The core prospects are Kelly Well and Red Flag prospects located 35km southwest of Laverton in the core of the structurally complex Laverton Tectonic zone 25km northwest of the Granny Smith Gold Mine (3 MOz) and Wallaby Gold Mines (7MOz).

The Red Flag prospect consists of a series of strongly deformed mafic and felsic volcanics with banded iron and sediment units. Mineralisation is associated with shear zones running along contacts between units and along cross cutting faults which are responsible for the deposition of the 3 million ounce (3MOz) Mt Morgan's deposit. In general the fault structures at Red Flag are related to the regional fault system responsible for the deposition of the 8 million ounce (8 MOz) Wallaby and 7 million ounce (7MOz) Sunrise Dam gold deposits.

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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.

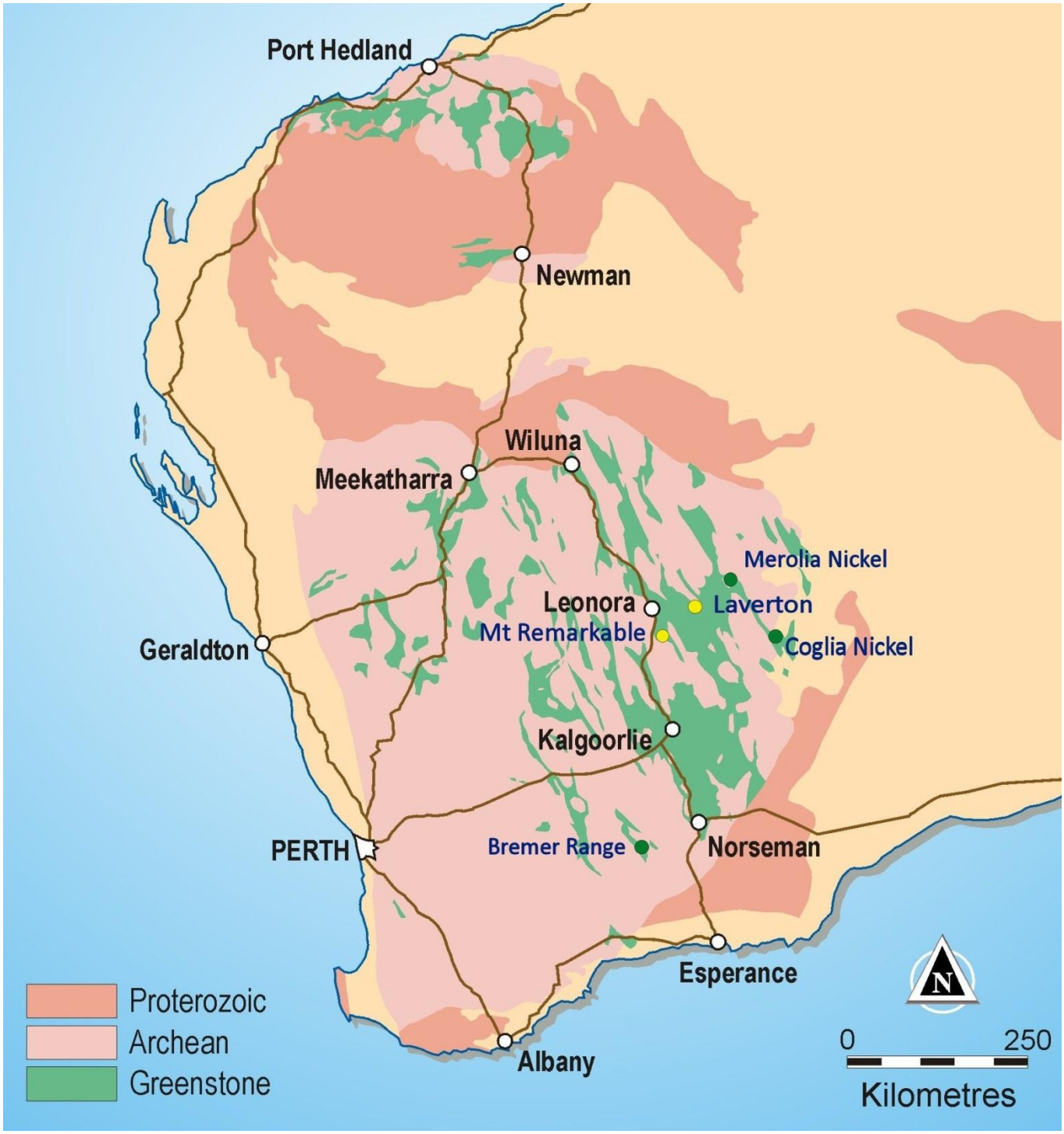
Merolia Project (100%): The project consists of 771 square kilometres of the Merolia Greenstone belt and contains extensive ultramafic sequences including the Diorite Hill layered ultramafic complex, the Rotorua ultramafic complex, the Coglia ultramafic complex and a 51 kilometre long zone of extrusive 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 Red Flag located 35km 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 Laverton gold 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 8 July 2015 reports on exploration results from of the Company's 2014-15 RAB drilling program carried out across part of the Laverton project area. **RAB Sampling:** All samples from the RAB drilling are taken as 4m composite 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 spear sampling. Geological logging of RAB chips is completed at site with representative chips being stored in drill chip trays.
	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 will be analyzed by Aqua Regia digest followed by ICP-MS for gold.
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).	Rotary Air Blast to depths of up to 50 metres or maximum penetration of blade bit.
Drill sample recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed 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.	Visual assessment of variability of sample spoil No measures undertaken. RAB is a first pass assessment tool that is not used for quantitative results Not assessed
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.	Rock chips samples are logged for lithology, colour, quartz percentage, minerals and sulphide. Logging is quantitative in nature with each metre of recovered drill sample assessed The entire recovered sample is assessed
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 core drilling was carried out Samples were collected via tube sampling. Samples taken were dry. i Samples were collected directly from the each metre of drill sample using a sampling tube. The sample provides a qualitative indication of mineralisation only. At this stage of the exploration no sub sampling is undertaken The whole sample collected is pulverised and analysed. Field duplicates are not routinely collected at the RAB sampling stage of exploration The sample sizes are considered to be appropriate to correctly represent the sought after mineralisation style

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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 with ICP/MS 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. Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. Whether sample compositing has been applied.	The nominal drill hole spacing is 50-100 m (northing) by 25-50 m (easting) at the red Flag East prospect and 50m by 25m for the Red Flag West prospect. 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 RAB sampling method is used to provide an indicative location of mineralised structure down the hole. 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 sample positions occur is located within Exploration Licenses E39/1585 which are 100% owned by White Cliff Minerals Limited or a subsidiary

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	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 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 gold and nickel mineralisation has been carried out by Placer Dome, Homestake and their predecessors. Occurrences of gold mineralisation were identified but was not followed up
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 mafic and sedimentary 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 Archean lode gold deposits common in the north eastern gold fields of WA.
Drill Hole Information	A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: easting and northing of the drill hole collar elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar dip and azimuth of the hole down hole length and interception depth hole length. If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not	Drilling is currently underway so a summary is not yet available
Data Aggregation methods	In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated	No length weighting has been applied due to the nature of the sampling technique. No top-cuts have been applied. Not applicable for the sampling methods used. No metal equivalent values are used for reporting exploration results.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results: If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	The sampling technique used defines a down hole geochemical expression. No information is attainable relating to the geometry of any mineralisation based on these results.
Diagrams	Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views`	Refer to figs. in the body of text.
Balanced Reporting	Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results	All results 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.	AC or RC drilling will be used to further define the nature and extent of the geochemical anomalism, and to gain lithological information.