23 December 2015 **ASX Code: WCN**

Drilling identifies gold in new zones at Aucu Deposit

Highlights

- **New Camp Gold Zone (CGZ) delivers high grade gold drill intersection:**
  - **9** metres at **6.83 g/t gold** from 29 metres

- **New Eastern Gold Zone (EGZ) drill intersections deliver:**
  - 3 metres at 4.33 g/t gold from 3 metres
  - 3 metres at 6.97 g/t gold from 45 metres
  - 3 metres at 3.86 g/t gold from 84 metres

- **Upper Gold Zone (UGZ) drill intersections deliver:**
  - 3 metres at 5.34 g/t gold from 26 metres
  - 1 metre at 9.82 g/t gold from 108 metres
  - 2 metres at 3 g/t gold from 7 metres
  - 1 metre at 3.86 g/t gold from 147 metres

- **All mineralised shear zones remain open in both directions and at depth**

White Cliff Minerals Limited ("**White Cliff**" or the "**Company**") is pleased to report that the final assay results from the 2015 RC drilling program continued to deliver high grade gold mineralisation.

Drill-hole CGZ 15-01, targeting the newly discovered Camp Gold Zone (CGZ) intersected **9 metres at 6.83g/t gold,** confirming a completely new mineralised system that was initially identified from trenching results of 3 metres at 23.8 g/t gold.

Drill-hole EGZ 15-05 targeting the newly discovered Eastern Gold Zone (EGZ) intersected **3 metres at 6.97 g/t gold**, **3 metres at 4.33 g/t gold** and an additional **3 metres at 3.56 g/t gold.**

Drill-hole UGZ 15-18b targeting the Upper Gold Zone UGZ) intersected **3 metres at 5.34 g/t gold**, **1 metre at 9.82 g/t gold** and an additional **3 metres at 1.66 g/t gold,** while drill-hole UGZ 15-18a intersected 2 metres at **3 g/t gold.**

The remaining drill holes delivered additional gold intersections that are detailed in Table 1.

Managing Director Todd Hibberd commented that, "We are very pleased with the final batch of assay results for the Aucu gold project. Drilling has confirmed that high grade gold mineralisation is widespread and occurs in all the four major structural zones identified to date. In some zones the gold grades are exceptional with wide intersections at +1 Oz/tonne gold".

"The 2015 drill program was designed to demonstrate that high grade gold mineralisation occurs over extensive distances in the major structures and to confirm economic mineralisation in newly discovered structures. We believe the drilling has been exceptionally successful. A major resource definition drilling program will be planned for 2016 with the objective to define a major gold resource at surface and within open pit design parameters".

Metallurgical test work is currently being undertaken in Perth to confirm the level of gravity recoverable gold, cyanide extractible gold and to guide development of preliminary process parameters that will assist in the economic assessment of the deposit".

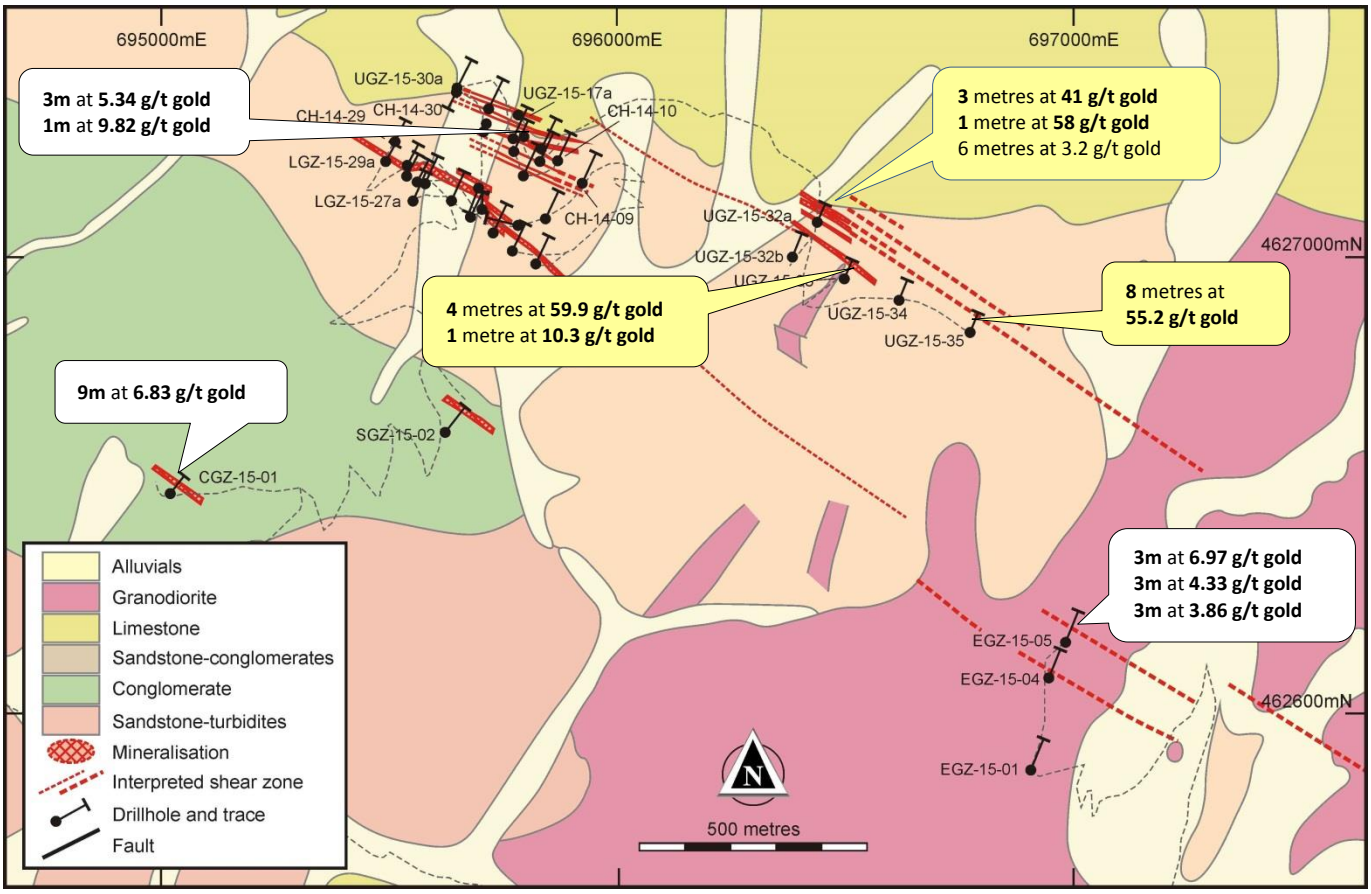


Figure 1 Aucu Gold deposit showing drilling locations. Holes highlighted by white outlines are reported in this announcement. Mineralised zones are depicted by red hatched areas (known) or red lines (Inferred).

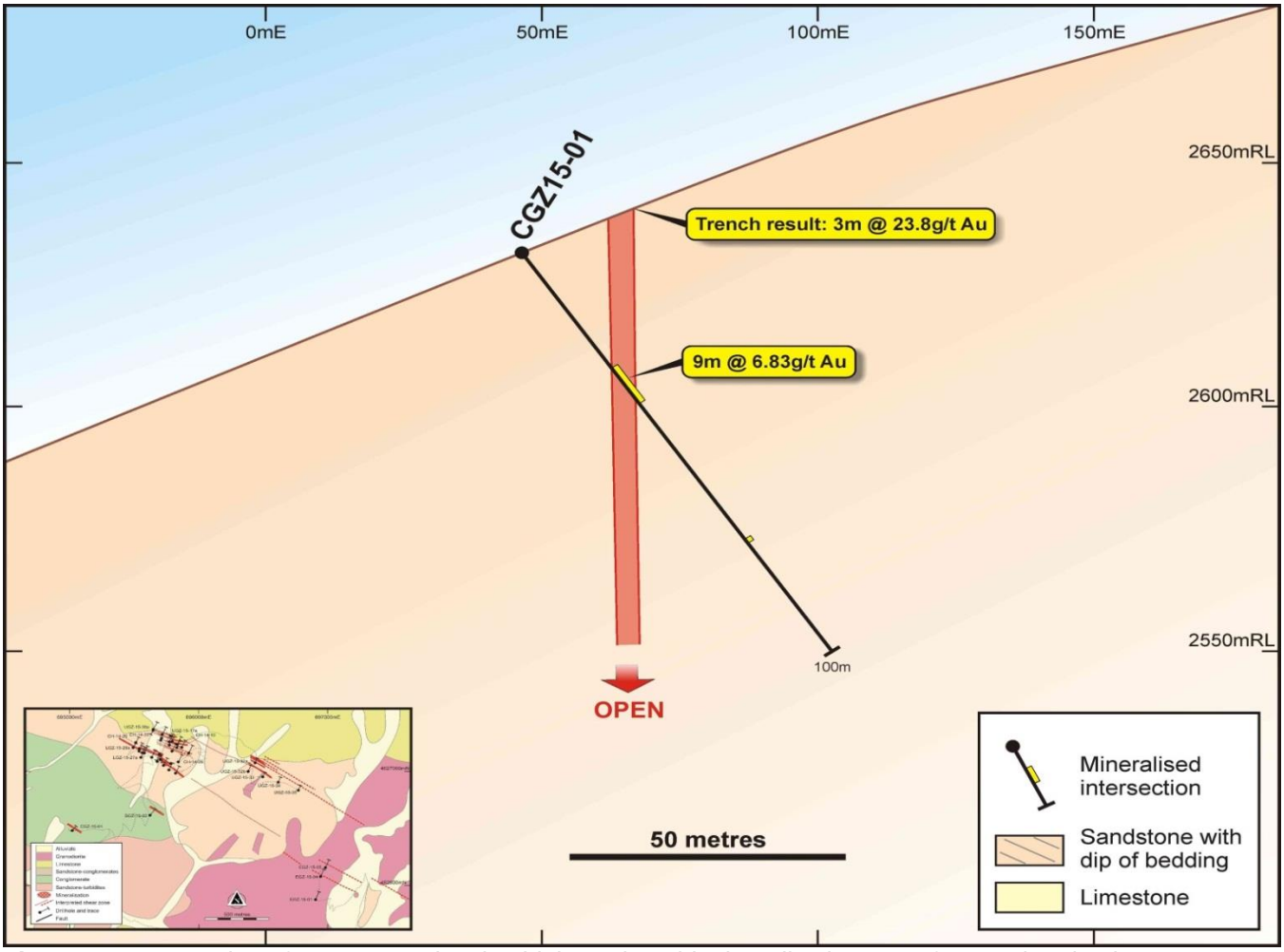


Figure 2 Cross section of CGZ15-01 showing high grade gold mineralisation at surface and at depth

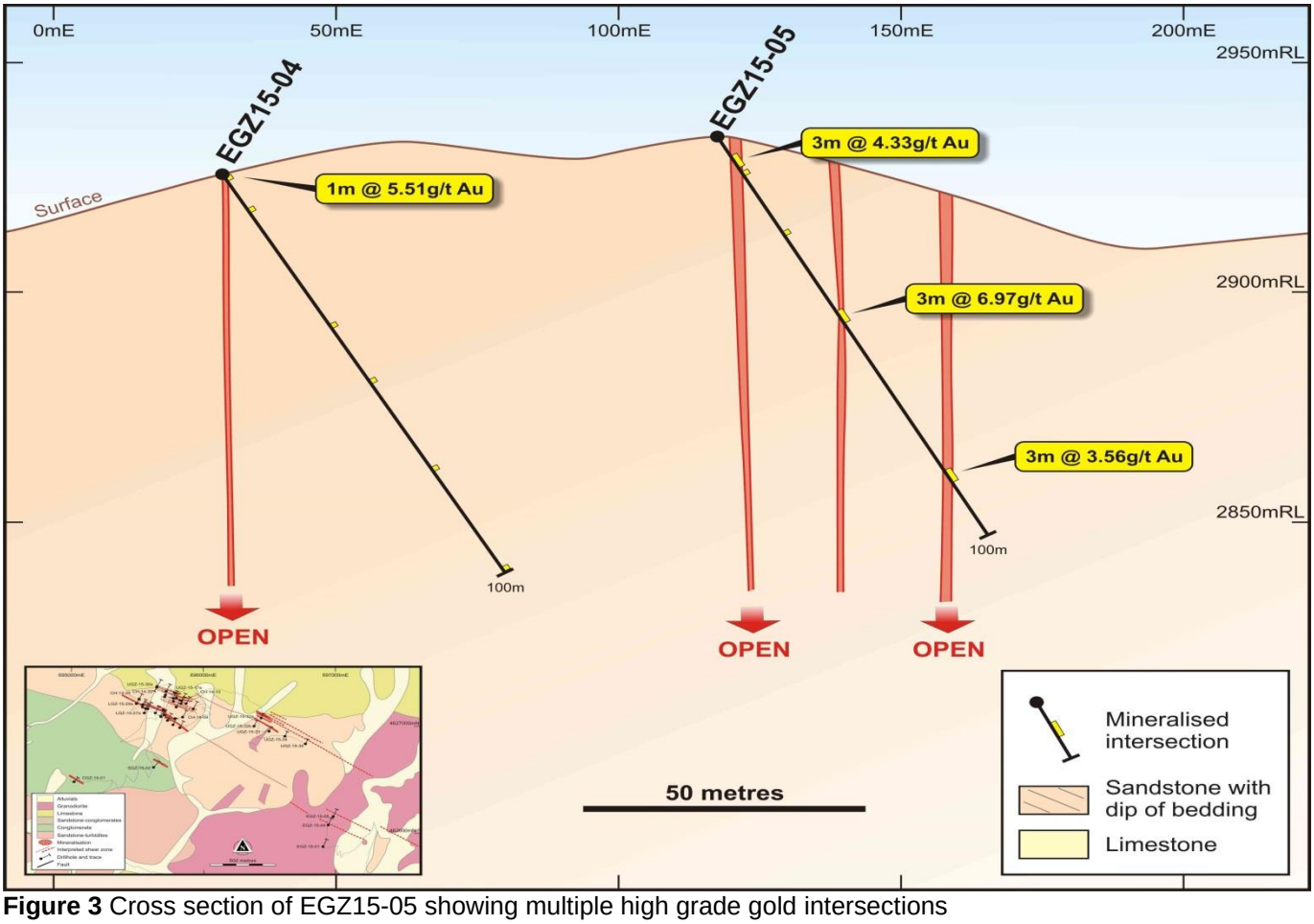


Figure 3 Cross section of EGZ15-05 showing multiple high grade gold intersections

Table 1 Summary of final 2015 Gold assay results

Hole Number	Depth (m)	Gold (g/t)	Gold (g/t repeat	Gold Average (g/t)
EGZ-15-05	5	2.71	2.17	2.44
EGZ-15-05	6	2.17	1.56	1.87
EGZ-15-05	7	8.12	7.83	7.98
EGZ-15-05	8	0.24	<0.05	0.10
EGZ-15-05	9	0.39	0.17	0.28
EGZ-15-05	44	0.43	0.52	0.48
EGZ-15-05	45	8.27	7.48	7.88
EGZ-15-05	46	12.20	10.34	11.27
EGZ-15-05	84	3.31	2.96	3.14
EGZ-15-05	85	2.84	3.42	3.13
EGZ-15-05	86	4.53	4.49	4.51
UGZ-15-17a	15	0.21		0.21
UGZ-15-17a	16	0.68		0.68
UGZ-15-17a	17	0.40		0.40
UGZ-15-30a	42	0.77	0.82	0.80
UGZ-15-30a	43	0.16	<0.05	0.06
UGZ-15-30a	44	0.10		0.10
UGZ-15-30a	114	0.56		0.56
UGZ-15-30a	116	0.33		0.33
UGZ-15-30a	147	3.86	3.91	3.89
UGZ-15-18a	7	3.03	3.10	3.07
UGZ-15-18a	8	3.01	3.36	3.19
UGZ-15-18a	114	1.57	1.69	1.63
UGZ-15-18a	115	0.21		0.21
UGZ-15-18a	116	0.33	0.56	0.45
UGZ-15-18a	117	1.01	0.62	0.82
LGZ-15-07b	81	1.96	1.66	1.81
LGZ-15-07b	82	1.06	1.16	1.11
UGZ-15-18b	26	3.67	3.23	3.45
UGZ-15-18b	27	6.34	6.25	6.30
UGZ-15-18b	28	6.00	5.59	5.80
UGZ-15-18b	108	9.82	10.10	9.96
UGZ-15-18b	120	2.13	2.73	2.43
UGZ-15-18b	121	0.27		0.27
UGZ-15-18b	122	2.57	2.05	2.31
CGZ-15-01	29	6.83	7.12	6.98
CGZ-15-01	30	7.18	7.53	7.36
CGZ-15-01	31	7.36	8.64	8.00
CGZ-15-01	32	7.62	8.94	8.28
CGZ-15-01	33	4.53	5.62	5.08
CGZ-15-01	34	12.64	14.01	13.33
CGZ-15-01	35	9.34	9.56	9.45
CGZ-15-01	36	2.65	2.81	2.73
CGZ-15-01	37	3.28	3.99	3.64
EGZ-15-05	5	2.71	2.17	2.44
EGZ-15-05	6	2.17	1.56	1.87
EGZ-15-05	7	8.12	7.83	7.98
EGZ-15-05	8	0.24	<0.05	0.10
EGZ-15-05	9	0.39	0.17	0.28
EGZ-15-05	44	0.43	0.52	0.48

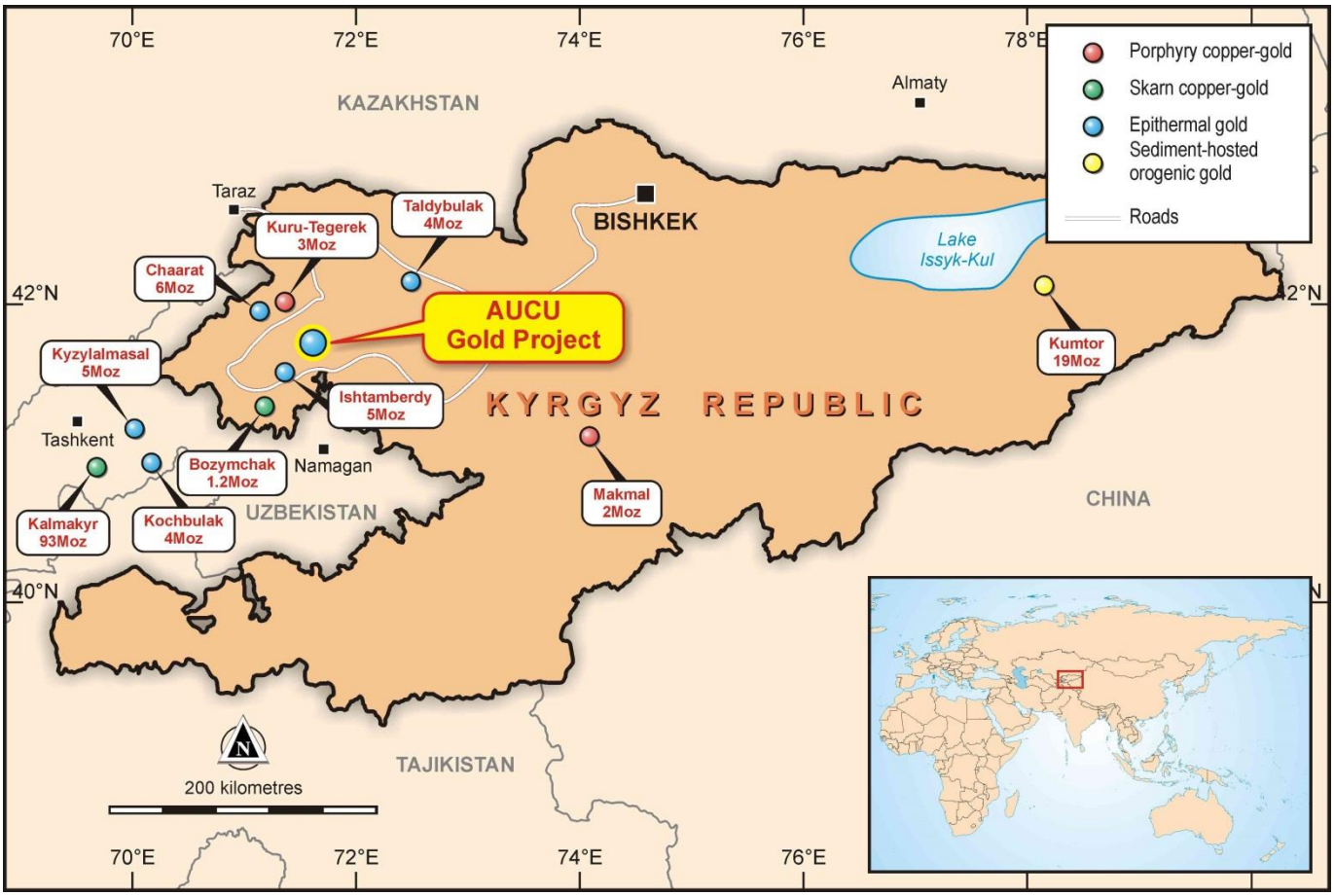
Hole Number	Depth (m)	Gold (g/t)	Gold (g/t repeat	Gold Average (g/t)
EGZ-15-05	45	8.27	7.48	7.88
EGZ-15-05	46	12.20	10.34	11.27
EGZ-15-05	84	3.31	2.96	3.14
EGZ-15-05	85	2.84	3.42	3.13
EGZ-15-05	86	4.53	4.49	4.51
UGZ-15-17a	15	0.21		0.21
UGZ-15-17a	16	0.68		0.68
UGZ-15-17a	17	0.40		0.40
UGZ-15-30a	42	0.77	0.82	0.80
UGZ-15-30a	43	0.16	<0.05	0.06
UGZ-15-30a	44	0.10		0.10
UGZ-15-30a	114	0.56		0.56
UGZ-15-30a	116	0.33		0.33
UGZ-15-30a	147	3.86	3.91	3.89
UGZ-15-18a	7	3.03	3.10	3.07
UGZ-15-18a	8	3.01	3.36	3.19
UGZ-15-18a	114	1.57	1.69	1.63
UGZ-15-18a	115	0.21		0.21
UGZ-15-18a	116	0.33	0.56	0.45
UGZ-15-18a	117	1.01	0.62	0.82
LGZ-15-07b	81	1.96	1.66	1.81
LGZ-15-07b	82	1.06	1.16	1.11
UGZ-15-18b	26	3.67	3.23	3.45
UGZ-15-18b	27	6.34	6.25	6.30
UGZ-15-18b	28	6.00	5.59	5.80
UGZ-15-18b	108	9.82	10.10	9.96
UGZ-15-18b	120	2.13	2.73	2.43
UGZ-15-18b	121	0.27		0.27
UGZ-15-18b	122	2.57	2.05	2.31
CGZ-15-01	29	6.83	7.12	6.98
CGZ-15-01	30	7.18	7.53	7.36
CGZ-15-01	31	7.36	8.64	8.00
CGZ-15-01	32	7.62	8.94	8.28
CGZ-15-01	33	4.53	5.62	5.08
CGZ-15-01	34	12.64	14.01	13.33
CGZ-15-01	35	9.34	9.56	9.45
CGZ-15-01	36	2.65	2.81	2.73
CGZ-15-01	37	3.28	3.99	3.64

Table 3 Drill hole Locations (2015)

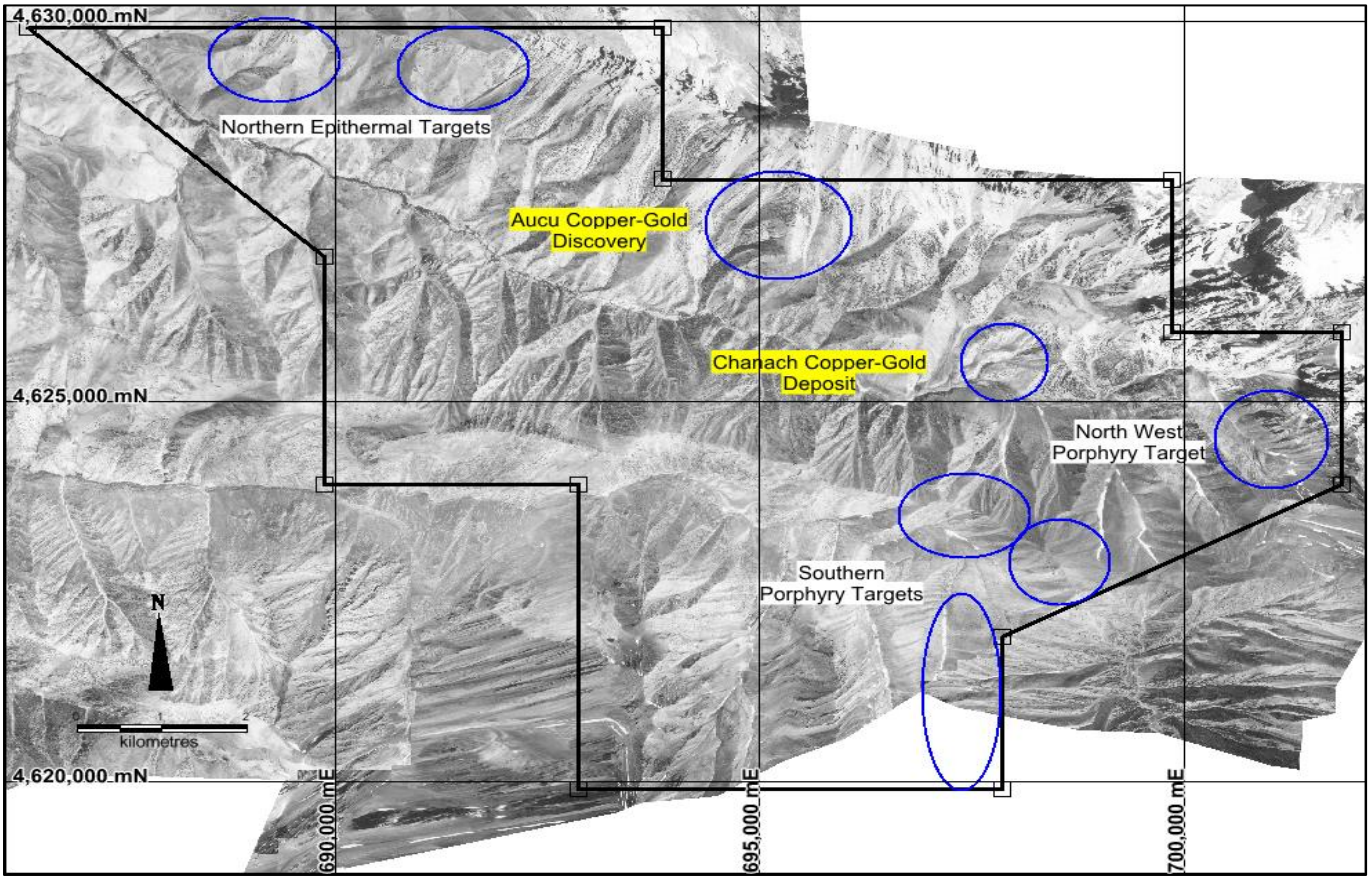
Hole Name	East	North	Elevation	Azimuth	Dip	Depth
SGZ 15-02	695620	4626613	2752	20	60	100
UGZ 15-17a	695780	4627310	3059	20	60	150
UGZ 15-18a	695718	4627322	3041	30	60	150
UGZ 15-18b	695705	4627272	2991	20	60	150
UGZ 15-30a	695646	4627368	3034	20	60	150
UGZ 15-32a	696436	4627075	3067	20	60	100
UGZ 15-32b	696389	4627011	3051	20	60	120
UGZ 15-33	696495	4626950	3115	20	60	100
UGZ 15-34	696616	4626906	3073	20	60	100

Hole Name	East	North	Elevation	Azimuth	Dip	Depth
UGZ 15-35	696772	4626834	3073	20	60	100
LGZ 15-07a	695560	4627165	2956	20	60	70
LGZ 15-07b	695550	4627122	2917	20	60	162
LGZ 15-27a	695537	4627175	2958	20	60	70
LGZ 15-29a	695492	4627207	2994	20	60	70
EGZ 15-01	696905	4625878	2887	20	60	102
EGZ 15-04	696942	4626076	2926	20	60	100
EGZ 15-05	696980	4626155	2934	40	60	100
CGZ 15-01	695019	4626480	2632	25	55	100

Coordinate system is WGS84, UTM zone 42 North



Location Map: Northwest Kyrgyz Republic, Central Asia



Project Map: showing Chanach license outline and location of the Aucu gold discovery 2.5 km to the NNW of the original Chanach copper 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:

Aucu Gold Project (89%): 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 Aucu gold 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 (7 MOz).

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.

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. 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 measures have been deemed necessary 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. Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) Photography The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	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 Logging is considered qualitative 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.	No core drilling has been carried out
	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. Industry standard protocols are used and deemed appropriate.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-	At this stage of the exploration no sub sampling is

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples	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 dataase
	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 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.
	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 orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this	No orientation based sampling bias has been identified in the data at this point.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	should be assessed and reported if material	
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	This data is provided in the body of the main text
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. 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 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 within the mineralised zones are reported.

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
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.