29 March 2016 **ASX Code: WCN**

Drilling Intersects Nickel Mineralisation

Key Points:

- **Drilling intersects nickel mineralisation at the Coglia prospect in Western Australia**
    - **4 metres at 3% nickel from 84 metres within;**
    - **12 metres at 2.2% nickel from 80 metres**
- **High platinum and palladium levels in fresh ultramafic provide strong evidence that the Coglia ultramafic is particularly prospective for nickel sulphide mineralisation**

White Cliff Minerals Limited ("**White Cliff**" or the "**Company**") is pleased to report on drilling progress at its 100% owned Merolia Nickel project in Western Australia.

Drill hole MERC004 drilled at the Coglia prospect intersected significant nickel mineralisation within the regolith profile with an intersection of **4 metres at 3% nickel within 12 metres at 2.2% nickel** from 80 metres depth. The nickel and copper mineralisation has been concentrated as a result of weathering and supergene enrichment processes but is interpreted to be derived from magmatic nickel sulphides concentrated in the underlying ultramafic sequence due to crystal fractionation.

The mineralised interval consists of chocolate coloured gossanous oxides containing magnetic minerals and pale green nontronitic clays. The assays reported are 4 metre composite sample results. The Company will collect the one metre samples shortly for further analysis to determine if the mineralisation is related to sulphide mineralisation. The mineralised intervals are reported in **Table one** and are summarised below:

- 12 metres at 2.18% nickel, 181ppm copper, 27ppb Pt+Pd, 0.57% chrome, 604ppm cobalt, 536ppm zinc including;
- 4 metres at **2.95% nickel**, 164ppm copper, 6ppb Pt+Pd, 0.50% chrome, 617ppm cobalt and 865ppm zinc.

Platinum and Palladium Results

The drilling also revealed highly anomalous zones of platinum (Pt) and palladium (Pd) in the fresh ultramafic providing diagnostic evidence that the Coglia ultramafic unit is particularly prospective for nickel sulphide mineralisation. Platinum group elements partition strongly into the sulphide phase during the crystal fractionation process and the levels present in the Coglia ultramafic demonstrate that a sulphide phase is present. The results include:

- 30 metres at 240ppb Pt+Pd from 224 metres
- 16 metres at 87 ppb Pt+Pd from 184 metres
- 12 metres at 150 ppb Pt+Pd from 144 metres

Managing Director Todd Hibberd commented that "The 2% and 3% nickel intervals were very surprising given that the holes either side only contained 1% nickel. While it is impossible to determine the original source of the nickel (i.e. sulphide or silicate) in the regolith, the underlying platinum and palladium values are diagnostic of a sulphide phase in the ultramafic unit. This means there is the possibility of a nickel sulphide accumulation somewhere in the Coglia ultramafic unit and that makes these results very exciting"

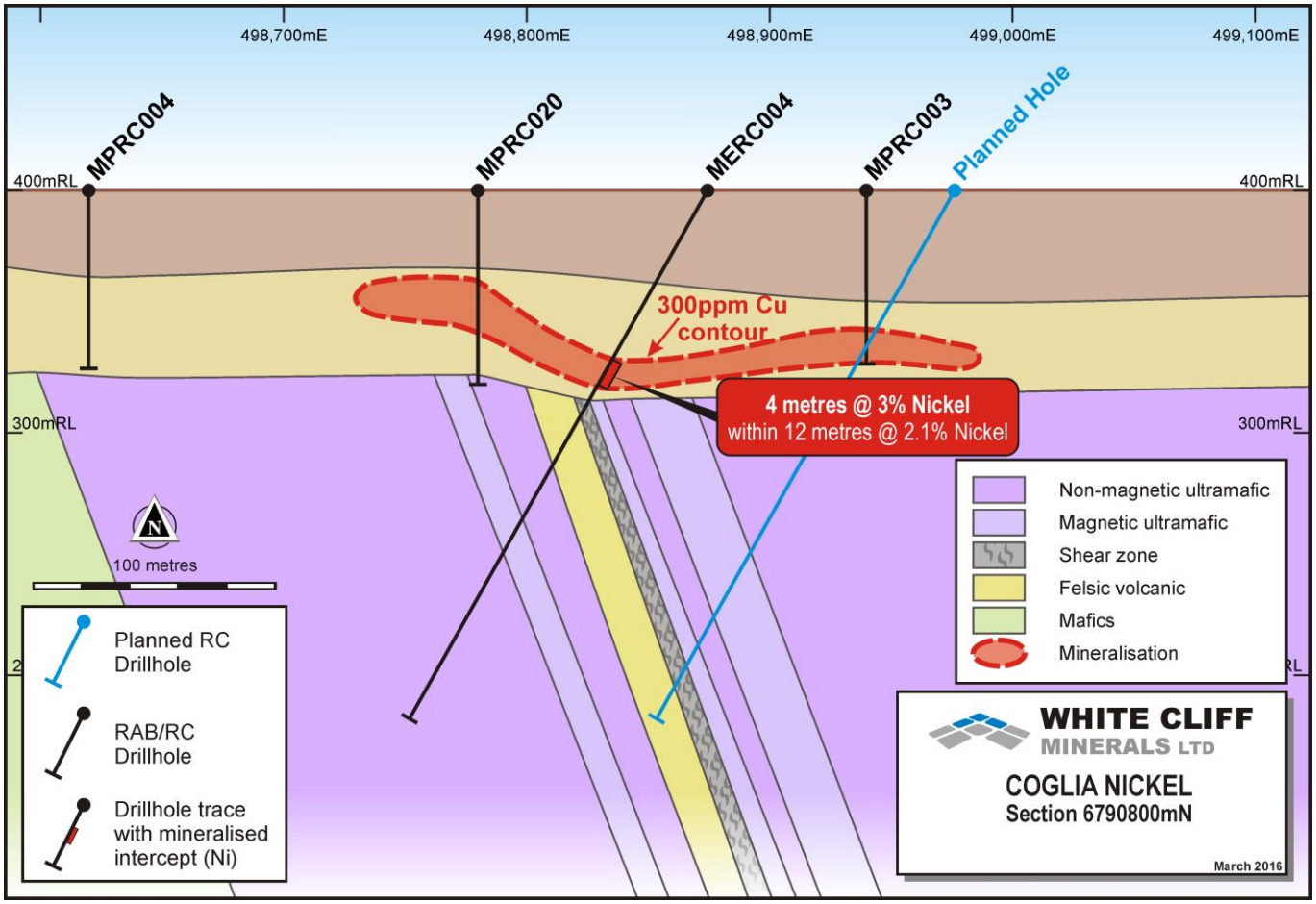

Figure 1 Cross section showing the mineralised zone encountered in drill hole MERC004

Coglia Drilling Results

As discussed above, MERC004 was drilled to 250 metres depth and tested a strong nickel-copper-platinum-palladium geochemical anomaly within the Coglia ultramafic intrusion. Drilling encountered a strongly enriched ultramafic regolith profile containing 12 metres at 2.18% nickel including 4 metres at 3% nickel. The underlying ultramafic unit also contained substantial zones of anomalous platinum and palladium considered diagnostic of the presence of a sulphide phase.

A second drill hole MERC005, was drilled at the southern end of the Coglia ultramafic unit and targeted the hanging wall contact where an electromagnetic fixed loop geophysical survey identified a strong conductor. The drilling intersected extensive matrix sulphides (pyrrhotite) at the target depth consistent with the modelled conductive targets explaining the conductors.

The drilling also intersected extensive sequences of fertile ultramafic rocks including zones with high background platinum and palladium. The Company considers these sequences to be exceptionally prospective for nickel sulphide accumulations.

The Coglia ultramafic is 7 kilometres long and 1500 metres wide and consists of fractionated series of ultramafic intrusive units. There are potentially several prospective horizons and further petrological and compositional studies are required to determine the best exploration approach. The Company will engage specialist consultants to assist with this work.

McKenna Drilling Results

MERC 001 to MERC 003 intersected ultramafic sequences with background nickel contents of 0.15% nickel which are not considered prospective for nickel sulphide accumulations. The drilling encountered barren disseminated sulphides and minor sulphide veining in sedimentary units at the modelled conductors target depths. No further drilling is warranted.

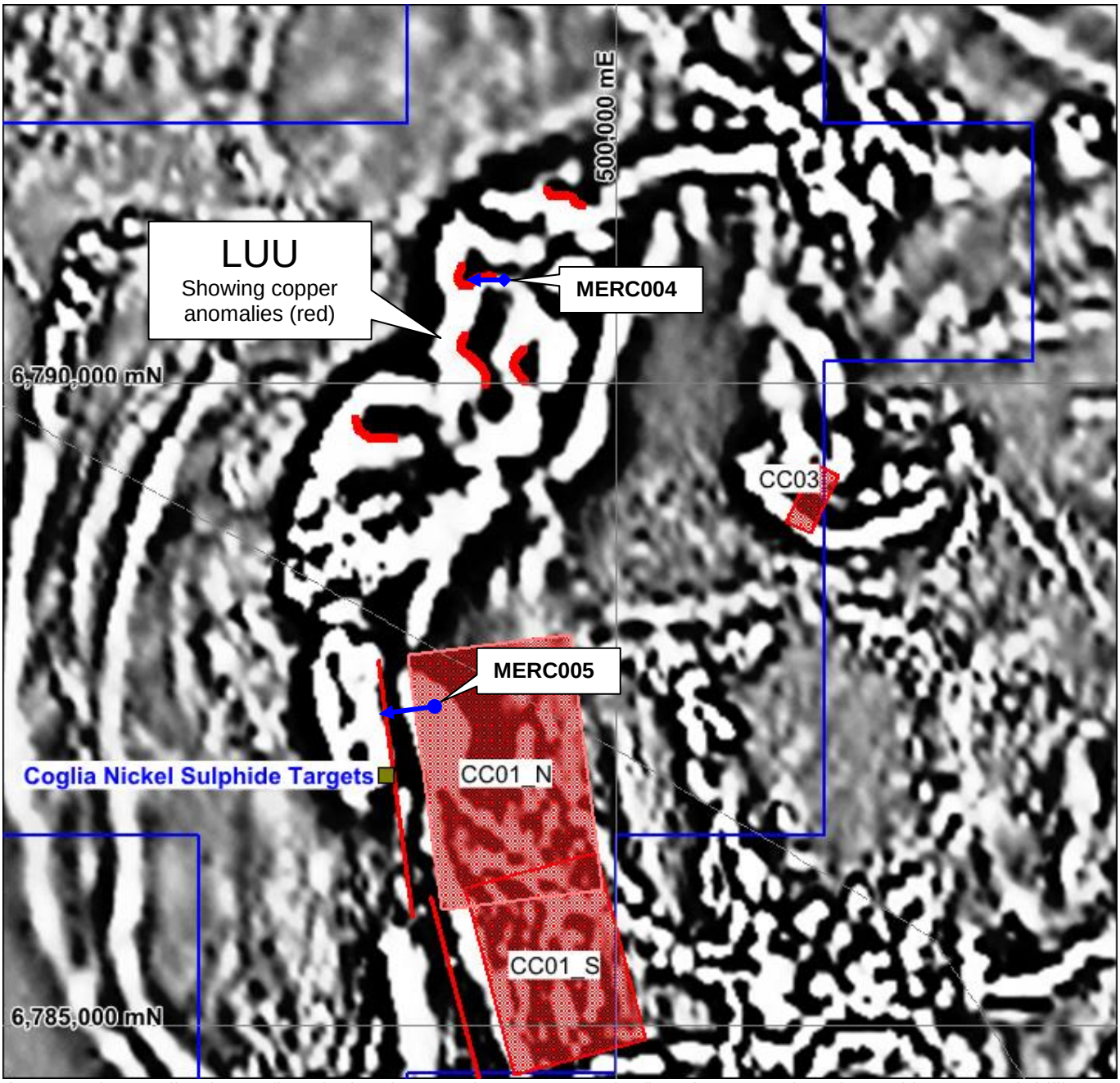

Figure 2 The Coglia ultramafic unit showing Conductor CC01N (red) on interpreted geology with proposed drilling

Table 1: Assay results for MERC004 and MERC005

Sample	Depth	Gold	Pt	Pd	Pt+Pd	Cobalt	Chrome	Copper	Nickel	Lead	Zinc
UNITS	m	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
MERC004_4	4	3	1	1	2	8	110	20	36	14	10
MERC004_8	8	2	-1	-1	-2	8	133	18	34	15	15
MERC004_12	12	1	2	1	3	17	177	28	48	22	25
MERC004_16	16	2	3	2	5	18	216	46	80	19	25
MERC004_20	20	2	1	2	3	5	165	12	26	6	-5
MERC004_24	24	2	-1	1	0	3	133	2	20	6	-5
MERC004_28	28	2	1	2	3	6	297	10	46	4	-5
MERC004_32	32	2	7	3	10	11	2580	38	316	42	-5
MERC004_36	36	2	10	3	13	17	4630	64	528	28	5
MERC004_40	40	2	14	17	31	14	3610	50	630	30	15
MERC004_44	44	1	12	5	17	13	2980	54	520	30	15
MERC004_48	48	2	20	13	33	28	3160	64	848	26	45
MERC004_52	52	1	16	10	26	20	3130	82	402	36	15

Sample	Depth	Gold	Pt	Pd	Pt+Pd	Cobalt	Chrome	Copper	Nickel	Lead	Zinc
MERC004_56	56	2	30	17	47	33	2700	134	868	45	25
MERC004_60	60	-1	24	22	46	19	1970	114	1120	32	20
MERC004_64	64	-1	23	37	60	55	2350	164	942	45	30
MERC004_68	68	1	31	26	57	140	1270	340	1780	85	70
MERC004_72	72	-1	24	23	47	116	1370	148	2750	16	105
MERC004_76	76	1	22	15	37	353	6170	176	6270	14	350
MERC004_80	80	-1	22	12	34	621	9580	244	9060	30	395
MERC004_84	84	-1	30	21	**51**	**817**	**7700**	**254**	**20400**	42	**515**
MERC004_88	88	-1	3	3	**6**	**617**	**4970**	**164**	**29500**	13	**865**
MERC004_92	92	11	11	14	**25**	**378**	**4510**	**126**	**15700**	9	**230**
MERC004_96	96	20	12	23	35	282	8920	80	9320	7	145
MERC004_100	100	4	5	7	12	273	1910	50	7830	3	70
MERC004_104	104	2	12	15	27	151	2250	18	2270	6	25
MERC004_108	108	2	6	8	14	109	1560	18	1660	10	25
MERC004_112	112	1	5	5	10	113	2060	6	1510	5	15
MERC004_116	116	2	5	6	11	110	2520	14	1930	-1	30
MERC004_120	120	2	4	6	10	160	3100	-2	2400	-1	15
MERC004_124	124	2	11	9	20	123	2780	-2	2200	-1	20
MERC004_128	128	2	3	3	6	77	773	58	720	3	25
MERC004_132	132	2	9	7	16	97	2510	18	1280	-1	40
MERC004_136	136	2	7	8	15	175	3100	12	1890	5	45
MERC004_140	140	2	14	17	31	145	3450	4	2130	4	35
MERC004_144	144	2	17	29	46	115	3350	10	2000	-1	25
MERC004_148	148	2	**55**	**94**	**149**	123	3170	10	2340	-1	25
MERC004_152	152	3	**70**	**91**	**161**	120	3190	36	2540	4	25
MERC004_156	156	3	**44**	**97**	**141**	126	3290	10	2430	3	15
MERC004_160	160	2	33	66	99	118	3020	42	2100	1	35
MERC004_164	164	2	5	12	17	67	715	18	520	3	20
MERC004_168	168	2	9	15	24	113	4380	6	2190	-1	35
MERC004_172	172	-1	17	7	24	79	1710	36	702	2	70
MERC004_176	176	-1	7	3	10	130	4400	-2	2250	-1	25
MERC004_180	180	-1	6	5	11	124	3400	4	1970	-1	40
MERC004_184	184	-1	12	7	19	120	3040	20	1830	-1	80
MERC004_188	188	1	**40**	**65**	**105**	123	3920	4	2340	-1	35
MERC004_192	192	-1	**38**	**25**	**63**	117	4640	2	2210	-1	40
MERC004_196	196	3	**53**	**28**	**81**	142	5640	8	2390	-1	45
MERC004_200	200	-1	**54**	**48**	**102**	119	5840	-2	2260	-1	55
MERC004_204	204	-1	30	13	43	185	5390	-2	2470	-1	45
MERC004_208	208	-1	25	17	42	132	6340	4	2370	-1	55
MERC004_212	212	-1	24	5	29	104	6490	-2	2390	-1	50
MERC004_216	216	-1	40	6	46	129	5730	-2	2540	-1	50
MERC004_220	220	-1	50	9	59	125	5560	-2	2490	-1	50
MERC004_224	224	-1	31	11	42	118	5160	-2	2540	-1	50
MERC004_228	228	2	**54**	**76**	**130**	144	5290	-2	2540	-1	50
MERC004_232	232	3	**63**	**155**	**218**	171	6570	6	2520	-1	60
MERC004_236	236	2	**78**	**49**	**127**	134	5640	4	2880	-1	65
MERC004_240	240	3	**220**	**266**	**486**	121	5800	-2	2580	-1	55
MERC004_244	244	3	**45**	**270**	**315**	116	5870	-2	2560	-1	55
MERC004_248	248	3	**29**	**135**	**164**	139	5710	2	2520	-1	50
MERC004_250	250	-1	19	19	38	129	5370	4	2290	-1	40

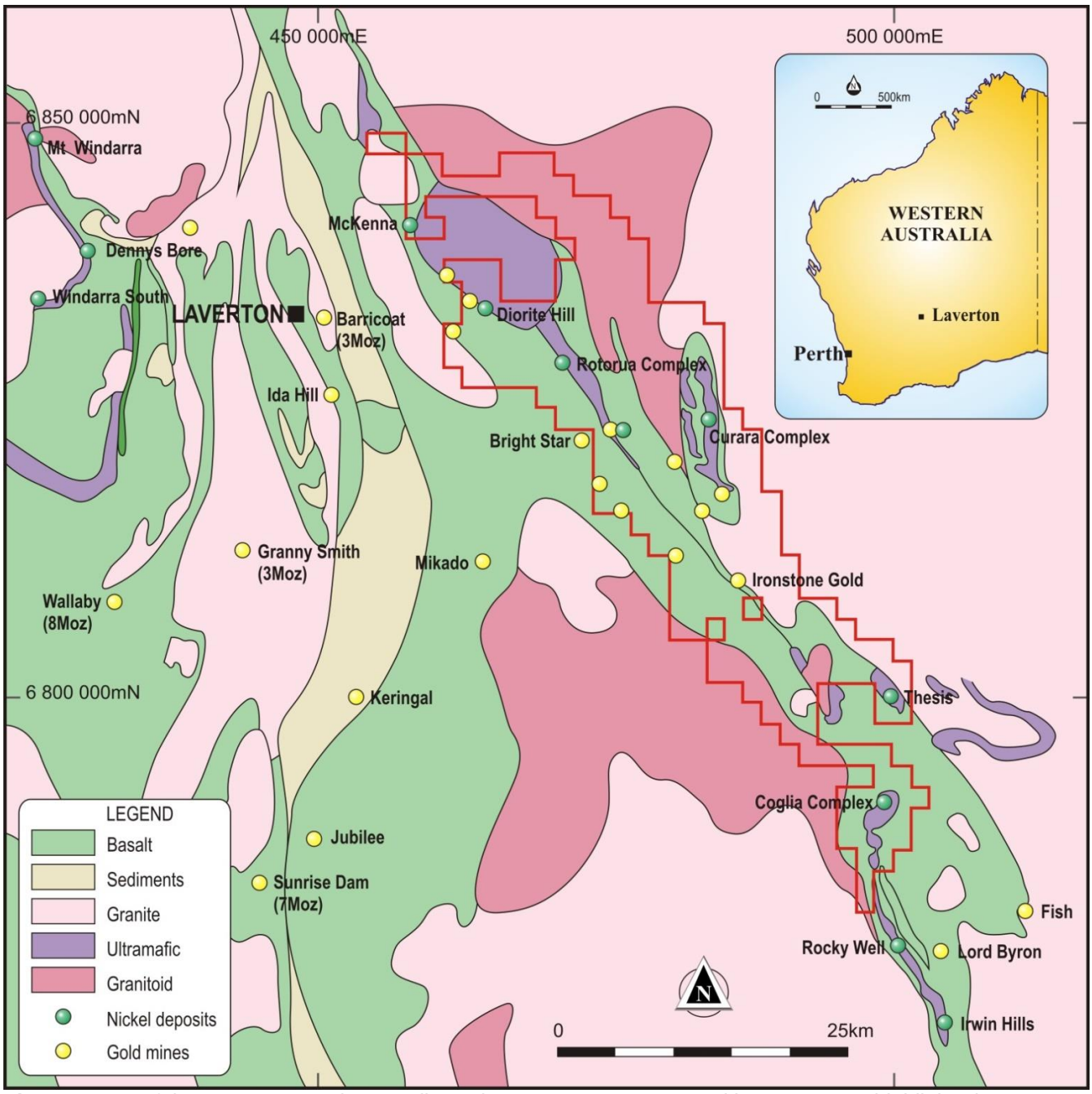

Figure 3 Map of the tenements at the Merolia Project near Laverton WA, with target areas highlighted.

Merolia Project Background (100%)

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 Rotorua 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. Drilling in 2015 identified extensions of the known mineralisation with intersections including 8 metres at 55 g/t gold. 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.

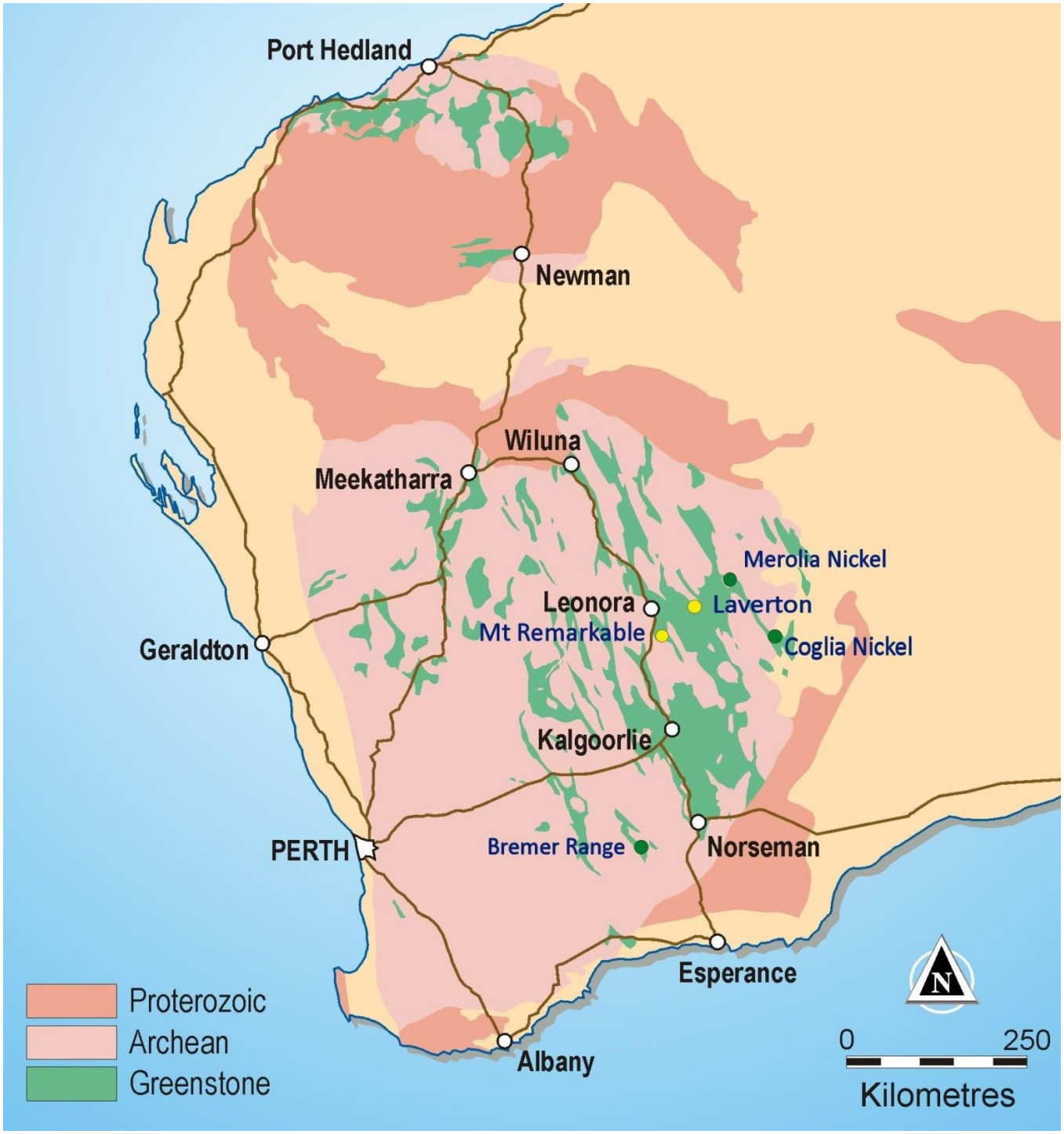
Merolia Project (100%): The project consists of 771 square kilometres of the Merolia Greenstone belt and contains extensive ultramafic sequences including the Diorite Hill layered ultramafic complex, the Rotorua ultramafic complex, the Coglia ultramafic complex and a 51 kilometre long zone of extrusive 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 29 March 2016 reports on exploration results from of the Company's RC Drilling program 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).	Reverse Circulation Drilling, 1800CFM/550PSI 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	Calculated volume of 1m RC sample is 36kg based on

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	recoveries and results assessed	rock density of 2.6 g/cm3. Sample bags were visually inspected for volume to ensure minimal size variation. Were variability was observed, sample bags were weighed. Sampling was carried out under standard industry protocols and QAQC procedures
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	No measures have been deemed necessary
	Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	No studies have been carried out
Logging	Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.	Drill samples have been geologically logged and have been submitted for petrological studies. Samples have been retained and stored. The logging is considered sufficient for JORC compliant resource estimations
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) Photography	Logging is considered qualitative
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	Refer to text in the main body of the announcement
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	Not Applicable- no core drilling was 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-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples	At this stage of the exploration no sub sampling is undertaken
	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 pulverised to 75um in a ring mill and a 200g sub-sample is collected. A 2-30 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 multi element suite with ICP/OES finish, 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.	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
	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	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.	Significant intersections in drill samples have been verified by an executive director of the Company
	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.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data	No adjustments or calibrations were made to any assay data used in this report.
Location of data	Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes	Sample locations were recorded using handheld Garmin

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
points	(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.	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 sample spacing is 1 metre down hole. Each drill hole targets a specific target so there is no nominal drill spacing 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	Drilling detailed in Tables 1-3 in the main body of the announcemnet
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.	No length weighting has been applied due to the nature of the sampling technique. No top-cuts have been applied.

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	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	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 surficial 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.	RAB/AC drilling will be used to further define the nature and extent of the geochemical anomalism, and to gain lithological information.