

26 March 2013

ASX Code: WCN

Strong Nickel-Copper-Platinum Soil Anomalies at Lake Johnston

Highlights

- Strong coincident Nickel-Copper-Platinum soil anomalies identified at White Cliff's Mt Glasse prospect, Western Australia
- Anomalies occur along basal contact of ultramafic and underlying felsic sediments
- Magnitude and location of the geochemical anomalies elevate the quality of the Mt Glasse prospect
- Detailed EM survey has commenced

White Cliff Minerals Limited ("White Cliff" or the "Company") advises that results of the recently completed geochemical soil sampling survey at Lake Johnston have identified and confirmed very strong coincident nickel-copper-platinum soil anomalies at the Mt Glasse prospect in the southern Area of White Cliff's Lake Johnston Project (Figure 1).

The Company recently completed a 235 sample soil geochemistry survey at Mt Glasse to establish the extent and intensity of the surface nickel, copper and platinum-palladium anomalies identified in historical surveys.

The new sampling campaign identified strong coincident nickel-copper-platinum anomalies (figures 2-4) along the basal contact of the central ultramafic unit, the most common position for the formation of nickel sulphide accumulations. The elevated nickel, copper and platinum soil results greatly improve the potential for sulphide accumulations at depth at Mt Glasse.

The nickel-copper-platinum anomalies at surface appear to be related to an electromagnetic (EM) conductor located approximately 100 to 200 metres down dip from the soil anomalies. The exact depth of the conductor is uncertain due to limitations of the technology available when the EM survey was completed. A new detailed moving loop ground geophysical survey (MLTEM) has commenced to better define the EM conductor so that drilling can be planned.

Managing Director Todd Hibberd commented, "The combination of multiple strong soil anomalies on the basal contact of the ultramafic unit and underlying felsic sediment, with a conductive source at depth, is the most compelling drill target you can get in nickel sulphide exploration. We view Mt Glasse as a first order category one drill target and have accelerated the EM survey so that this nickel sulphide target can be drilled as soon as possible."

"We currently have seven first order category one drill targets at Mt Gordon and Lake Percy that will be tested in our Phase Two drilling program commencing shortly. The strong geochemical results from Mt Glasse provide us with confidence that a number of additional category one drill targets will be refined for the Company's Phase Three drilling program, to be undertaken in mid-2013. White Cliff remains fully funded for both rounds of upcoming drilling at Lake Johnston."



Figure 1 Regional geology map showing tenement holdings, mine locations and the location of the Mt Gordon and Lake Percy prospects. Inset yellow outline is Mt Glasse area.



Figure 2 Mount Glasse geological interpretation showing elevated nickel soil assays along the contact between the ultramafic and felsic units. The geology dips to the north and the conductive plate shown is between 100 and 200 metres below surface and down dip of the anomalous soil assays.



Figure 3 Mount Glasse geological interpretation showing elevated copper soil assays along the contact between the ultramafic and felsic units. The geology dips to the north and the conductive plate shown is between 100 and 200 metres below surface and down dip of the anomalous soil assays.



Figure 4 Mount Glasse geological interpretation showing elevated platinum soil assays along the contact between the ultramafic and felsic units. The geology dips to the north and the conductive plate shown is between 100 and 200 metres below surface and down dip of the anomalous soil assays.

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

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About White Cliff Minerals Limited

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

Lake Johnston Project: This project covers approximately 1,400 square kilometres in the Lake Johnson Greenstone Belt. This Greenstone Belt contains Norilsk's Emily Ann and Maggie Hayes nickel sulphide mines which combined have a total resource of approximately 140,000 tonnes of contained nickel. Much of the project area was previously held by LionOre and is highly prospective for both komatiite associated nickel sulphides and amphibolite facies high-grade gold mineralisation. The area contains little outcrop, with the bedrock geology concealed by transported cover. Recent geophysical surveys have identified multiple new nickel sulphide targets that require drill testing.

Chanach Copper-Gold Project: The project consists of 83 square kilometres and is located in the Kyrgyz Republic 350km west-southwest of the capital city of Bishkek. 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. Mineralisation occurs as porphyry and epithermal systems developed within magmatic arcs, and orogenic type gold deposits that are structurally controlled. Major deposits located within 100km of Chanach contain up to 93 million ounces of gold and 25 million tonnes of copper. Initial work indicates that the project hosts porphyry and skarn style copper and gold mineralisation. Drilling has identified several areas containing up to 2.1% copper and 1-2 g/t gold while rock sampling has identified up to 5% copper and 40 g/t gold within a large mineralised area.

White Cliff Nickel Project: The project which covers over 1,200 square kilometres in the Merolia section of the Laverton Greenstone Belt situated 60 kilometres south-east of Laverton WA. The region contains the Irwin-Coglia and Mineral Patch Hill nickel deposits and Fish and Lord Byron Gold deposits.

Mount Remarkable Project: The project 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 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.

Laverton Gold Project: The project consists of 1200 square kilometres in the Laverton and Merolia Greenstone belts. The core prospects are located 20km south of Laverton in the core of the structurally complex Laverton Tectonic zone immediately south of the Granny Smith Gold Mine (3 MOz) and 7 kilometres east of the Wallaby Gold Mine (7MOz). In addition, applications are pending over a large part of the Merolia Greenstone belt immediately Southwest of Laverton.

Ghan Well Project: The project covers an area of 83km² located approximately 40km South-West of Laverton. The project is centred on a 6km long nickeliferous ultramafic unit. Minara Resources is currently mining from the Murrin Murrin East Pit along strike from the Company's recent drilling. The cumulate textures observed in the ultramafic unit suggest the unit is prospective for nickel sulphide mineralisation at depth.

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 2004 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. A regional geology and location plan of White Cliff Nickel Limited exploration projects in the Yilgarn Craton, Western Australia