Large system confirmed at Reedy's Gold Deposit - Lateral and vertical extensions to Reedy South Gold shear zone identified

- Drilling demonstrates extensive **strike** and **depth-extensions** around the **existing inferred 2012 JORC Mineral Resource** Estimate of 42,400 ounces of gold.[1]
- Drilling highlights include:
  - 7m @ 1.12 g/t Au from 92m along strike, due north from the existing resource from drill hole RSKC009
  - **79m @ 1g/t Au from 10m from drill hole RSKC006 (down-dip)**
  - 11m @ 0.53 g/t Au from 209m, ~20mts below the existing resource outline from drill hole RSKC011
  - 5m @ 0.45 g/t Au from 14m along strike, due south from the existing resource from drill hole RSKC001

White Cliff Minerals Limited ("the Company") is pleased to announce results from drilling at the Reedy South Gold Project. Reedy's sits within trucking distance of multiple existing operating gold plants, within this proven Goldfield in Western Australia. **Reedy South has an existing shallow JORC Code inferred mineral resource estimate of 42,400 ounces of gold.**

Encouragingly this drilling has confirmed continuity of mineralisation not only proximal to the existing JORC Mineral Resource but laterally along strike and at depth. These results are very encouraging, confirming continuity of the mineralised system in all directions and importantly underneath the existing higher-grade resource..

*"The drill program which was designed to test depth and strike extensions to the known mineralisation at Reedy's has surprised us in terms of the scale of the newly identified structures which appear to be increasing in size in and around the existing resource and extend laterally for several hundred metres to the north and south. Whilst the campaign was designed predominantly as an exploration program to expand our understanding of the Reedy's shear zone and associated mineralisation, Hole 6 for example **(79m @ 1g/t)** is extraordinary as it demonstrates the system is growing and continuing at depth. We will now review this new information in detail and determine what next steps can be taken including deeper drilling formulate to optimize value for our shareholders."*

Troy Whittaker - Managing Director

This announcement has been approved by the Board of White Cliff Minerals Limited.

[1] ASX Release 29 October 2020, "Maiden 42,400 Ounce JORC Mineral Resource at Reedy South"

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FURTHER INFORMATION

Reedy South Gold Project - Infill and Extension Drilling

The Company completed an RC drilling program at Reedy South's Pegasus prospect **(Figures 1 to 4),** that has successfully infilled, tested strike, and depth-extensions to the existing inferred 2012 JORC Mineral Resource.

The style and controls on mineralisation within the Company's Reedy South mining lease are similar to the Triton-South Emu goldmine immediately north of the project area. White Cliff believes there is scope to substantially grow the resource at Reedy South.

The Reedy South mineralisation occurs within a shear zone along a mafic-ultramafic contact with discontinuous quartz veining. Holes RSKC001 & 002 (**Figures 1 and 2**) clearly define the extension of the shear **>100m south of its previously identified position**.

Drill holes RSKC003 & 004 (**Figures 1 and 2**) approximately 250m further south intersected barren quartz veining within mafics suggesting the shear zone may have changed strike orientation.

Drill hole RSKC006, an offset vertical hole (**Figures 1-3**), contains numerous intersections showing the continuity of the mineralised shear consistent with the block modelling applied to the resource as well as **a potential 30m depth extensions** to the existing resource.

Drill hole RSKC011, clearly defines **a potential 30m depth extensions** to the existing resource.

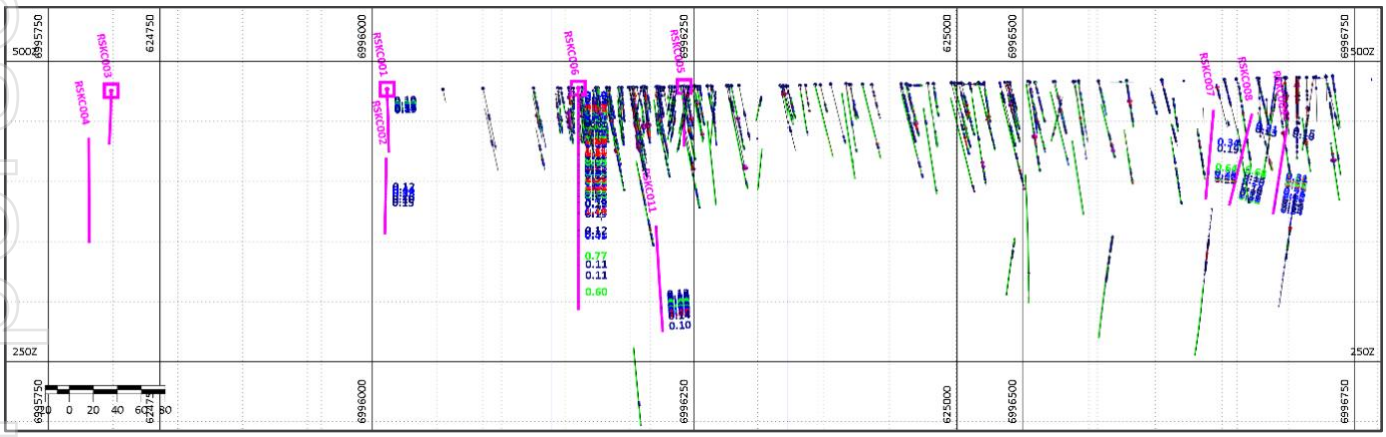


Figure 1: Reedy South Schematic Long Section showing historic drilling which forms the basis of the JORC resource. The Magenta drill hole traces of recent drill holes with grades evidencing lateral extensions and depth extensions to the existing JORC resource.

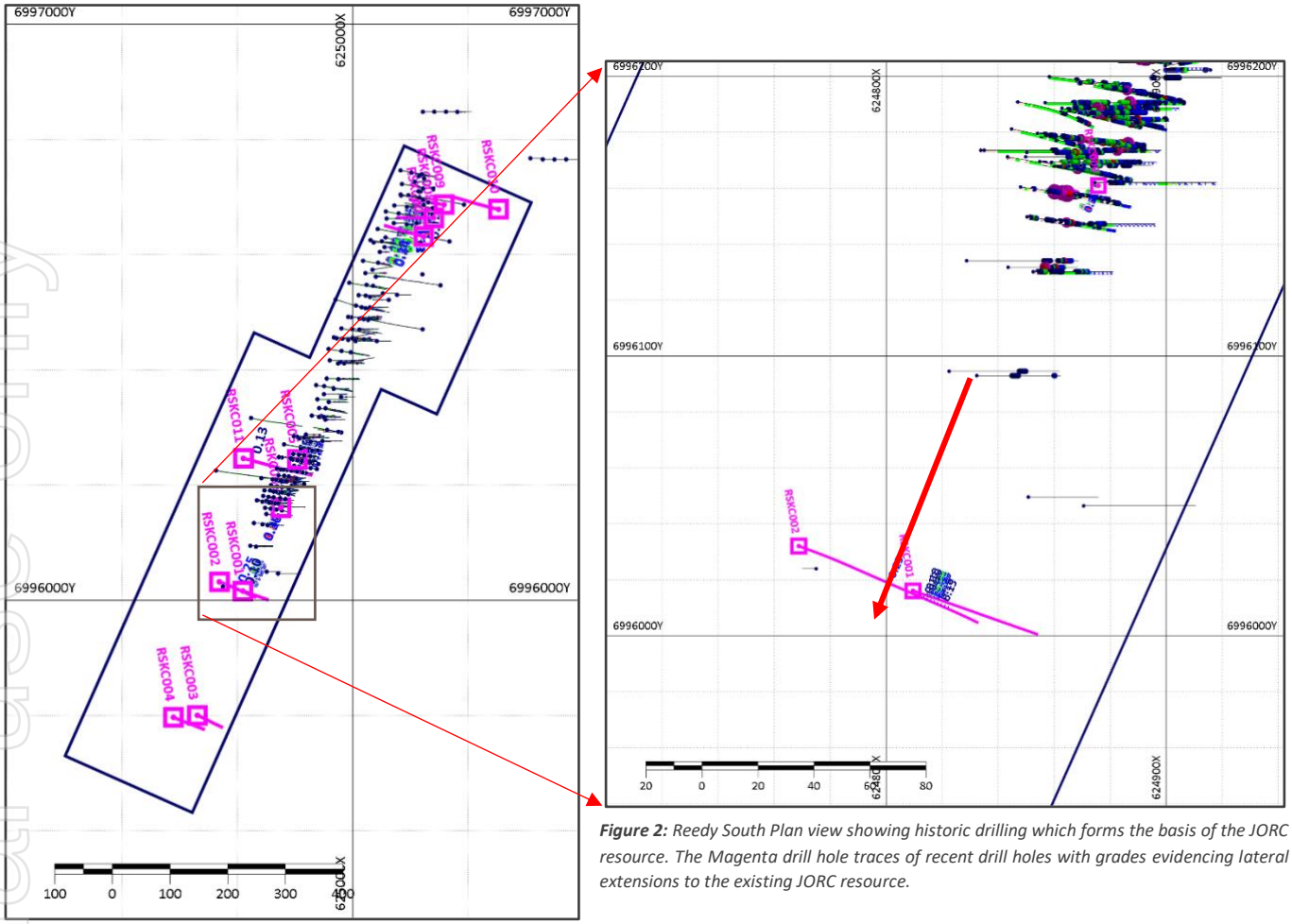


Figure 2: *Reedy South Plan view showing historic drilling which forms the basis of the JORC resource. The Magenta drill hole traces of recent drill holes with grades evidencing lateral extensions to the existing JORC resource.*

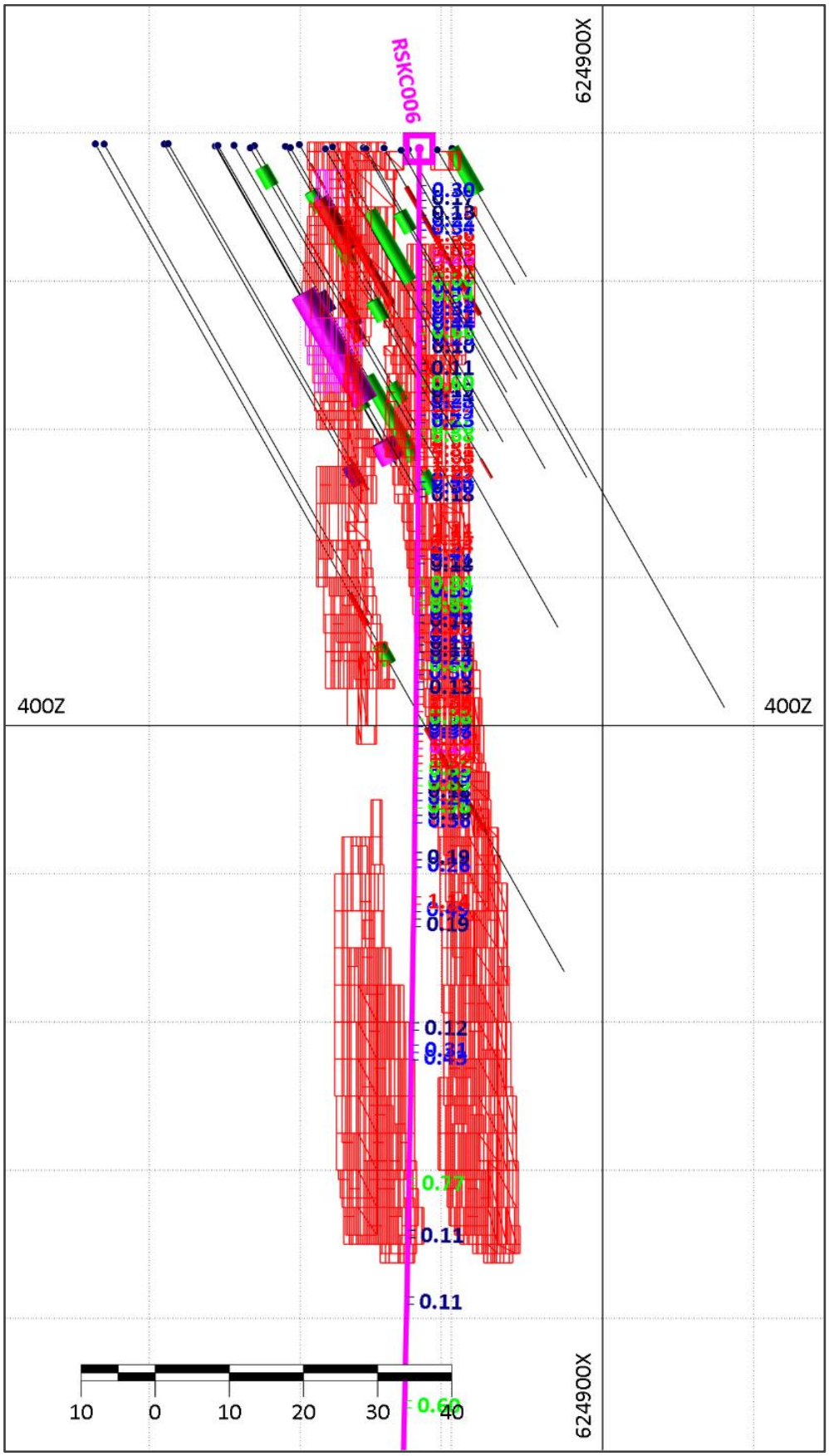


Figure 3: *Vertical hole RSKC006 contains numerous intersections showing the continuity of the mineralised shear consistent with the block modelling applied to the resource. RSKC006 can be shown returning grades below the existing resource.*

Figure 4: *RSKC011 shows the shear is open at depth and demonstrates a potential depth extension to the existing resource.*

Table 1: Significant Drill Intercepts (0.3 g/t cutoff, max dilution 6m)

Hole ID	Depth From	Depth To	Width	Au g/t
RSKC001	14	19	5	0.45
RSKC006	10	91	81	0.98
RSKC007	81	93	12	0.42
RSKC008	108	111	3	0.58
RSKC009	92	99	7	1.12
RSKC011	205	220	15	0.44

Table 2: Drilling Collars

Project	Hole ID	Type	Depth	East	North	RL	Grid	Dip	Azimuth	Comments
REEDY	RSKC001	RC	90	624809.6	6996016	476.85	MGA Z50	-60	109	
REEDY	RSKC002	RC	140	624768.8	6996032	477.04	MGA Z50	-60	110	
REEDY	RSKC003	RC	100	624730.7	6995800	475.55	MGA Z50	-60	113	
REEDY	RSKC004	RC	140	624689.3	6995797	475.75	MGA Z50	-60	112	
REEDY	RSKC005	RC	50	624904.1	6996245	479.11	MGA Z50	-90	0	Abandoned
REEDY	RSKC006	RC	185	624875.8	6996161	477.9	MGA Z50	-90	0	
REEDY	RSKC007	RC	150	625123.1	6996631	485.49	MGA Z50	-60	285	
REEDY	RSKC008	RC	130	625140.4	6996664	486.19	MGA Z50	-60	270	
REEDY	RSKC009	RC	130	625158.6	6996687	487.08	MGA Z50	-60	280	
REEDY	RSKC010	RC	166	625252.9	6996679	486.99	MGA Z50	-60	280	Abandoned
REEDY	RSKC011	RC	210	624810.5	6996246	479.79	MGA Z50	-60	102	

Table 3: Assay data >0.1 g/t

Hole ID	Sample ID	Depth From	Depth To	Au g/t
RSKC001	RS24-11	10	11	0.1
RSKC001	RS24-13	12	13	0.1
RSKC001	RS24-15	14	15	0.5
RSKC001	RS24-16	15	16	0.31
RSKC001	RS24-17	16	17	0.76
RSKC001	RS24-18	17	18	0.32
RSKC001	RS24-19	18	19	0.37
RSKC001	RS24-20	19	20	0.19
RSKC002	RS24-170	65	66	0.25
RSKC002	RSJ68	93	96	0.12
RSKC002	RSJ69	96	99	0.44
RSKC002	RSJ70	99	102	0.23
RSKC002	RSJ71	102	105	0.26
RSKC002	RSJ72	105	108	0.1
RSKC002	RSJ73	108	111	0.15
RSKC006	RS24-593	5	6	0.3
RSKC006	RS24-594	6	7	0.17
RSKC006	RS24-596	8	9	0.13
RSKC006	RS24-597	9	10	0.22
RSKC006	RS24-598	10	11	0.34
RSKC006	RS24-599	11	12	1.36
RSKC006	RS24-600	12	13	1.24
RSKC006	RS24-605	13	14	1.83
RSKC006	RS24-606	14	15	9.28
RSKC006	RS24-607	15	16	3.34
RSKC006	RS24-608	16	17	1.32
RSKC006	RS24-609	17	18	0.6
RSKC006	RS24-610	18	19	0.47
RSKC006	RS24-611	19	20	0.54
RSKC006	RS24-612	20	21	0.33
RSKC006	RS24-613	21	22	0.34
RSKC006	RS24-614	22	23	0.31
RSKC006	RS24-615	23	24	0.44
RSKC006	RS24-616	24	25	0.66
RSKC006	RS24-617	25	26	0.25

Hole ID	Sample ID	Depth From	Depth To	Au g/t
RSKC006	RS24-618	26	27	0.1
RSKC006	RS24-621	29	30	0.11
RSKC006	RS24-623	31	32	0.6
RSKC006	RS24-624	32	33	0.19
RSKC006	RS24-625	33	34	0.28
RSKC006	RS24-629	34	35	1.37
RSKC006	RS24-630	35	36	0.49
RSKC006	RS24-631	36	37	0.23
RSKC006	RS24-632	37	38	0.96
RSKC006	RS24-633	38	39	0.68
RSKC006	RS24-634	39	40	4.51
RSKC006	RS24-635	40	41	4.81
RSKC006	RS24-636	41	42	1.68
RSKC006	RS24-637	42	43	1.21
RSKC006	RS24-638	43	44	1.29
RSKC006	RS24-639	44	45	0.44
RSKC006	RS24-640	45	46	0.3
RSKC006	RS24-641	46	47	0.18
RSKC006	RS24-646	51	52	1.11
RSKC006	RS24-647	52	53	4.55
RSKC006	RS24-648	53	54	2.24
RSKC006	RS24-649	54	55	0.47
RSKC006	RS24-650	55	56	0.11
RSKC006	RS24-656	58	59	0.84
RSKC006	RS24-657	59	60	0.39
RSKC006	RS24-658	60	61	0.64
RSKC006	RS24-659	61	62	0.65
RSKC006	RS24-660	62	63	0.46
RSKC006	RS24-661	63	64	0.14
RSKC006	RS24-662	64	65	1.09
RSKC006	RS24-663	65	66	0.26
RSKC006	RS24-664	66	67	0.15
RSKC006	RS24-665	67	68	0.11
RSKC006	RS24-666	68	69	0.24
RSKC006	RS24-667	69	70	0.6
RSKC006	RS24-668	70	71	0.3
RSKC006	RS24-670	72	73	0.13
RSKC006	RS24-671	73	74	3.41
RSKC006	RS24-672	74	75	2.36
RSKC006	RS24-673	75	76	1.59
RSKC006	RS24-674	76	77	0.68
RSKC006	RS24-675	77	78	0.37
RSKC006	RS24-679	78	79	0.36
RSKC006	RS24-680	79	80	1.18
RSKC006	RS24-681	80	81	6.14
RSKC006	RS24-682	81	82	1.02
RSKC006	RS24-683	82	83	1.32
RSKC006	RS24-684	83	84	0.85
RSKC006	RS24-685	84	85	0.49
RSKC006	RS24-686	85	86	0.89
RSKC006	RS24-687	86	87	0.18
RSKC006	RS24-688	87	88	0.24
RSKC006	RS24-689	88	89	0.98
RSKC006	RS24-690	89	90	0.16
RSKC006	RS24-691	90	91	0.36
RSKC006	RS24-696	95	96	0.19
RSKC006	RS24-697	96	97	0.26
RSKC006	RS24-705	101	102	1.14
RSKC006	RS24-706	102	103	0.49

Hole ID	Sample ID	Depth From	Depth To	Au g/t
RSKC006	RS24-708	104	105	0.19
RSKC006	RS24-722	118	119	0.12
RSKC006	RS24-725	121	122	0.31
RSKC006	RS24-729	122	123	0.43
RSKC006	RS24-746	139	140	0.77
RSKC006	RS24-756	146	147	0.11
RSKC006	RS24-765	155	156	0.11
RSKC006	RS24-782	169	170	0.6
RSKC007	RSJ198	57	60	0.34
RSKC007	RSJ200	63	66	0.19
RSKC007	RSJ209	81	84	0.64
RSKC007	RS24-899	87	88	0.24
RSKC007	RS24-900	88	89	0.35
RSKC007	RS24-905	90	91	0.1
RSKC007	RS24-906	91	92	0.5
RSKC007	RS24-907	92	93	1.48
RSKC007	RS24-908	93	94	0.15
RSKC008	RSJ235	42	45	0.31
RSKC008	RSJ236	45	48	0.13
RSKC008	RSJ249	84	87	0.68
RSKC008	RSJ250	87	90	0.19
RSKC008	RSJ254	90	93	0.18
RSKC008	RSJ255	93	96	0.2
RSKC008	RS24-1085	99	100	0.18
RSKC008	RS24-1087	101	102	0.15
RSKC008	RS24-1093	107	108	0.26
RSKC008	RS24-1094	108	109	0.4
RSKC008	RS24-1095	109	110	0.82
RSKC008	RS24-1096	110	111	0.51
RSKC009	RS24-1143	21	22	0.14
RSKC009	RSJ309	42	45	0.21
RSKC009	RSJ310	45	48	1.12
RSKC009	RSJ311	48	51	0.15
RSKC009	RSJ312	51	54	0.1
RSKC009	RS24-1223	92	93	0.31
RSKC009	RS24-1224	93	94	0.62
RSKC009	RS24-1225	94	95	1.95
RSKC009	RS24-1229	95	96	0.44
RSKC009	RS24-1230	96	97	0.82
RSKC009	RS24-1231	97	98	0.92
RSKC009	RS24-1232	98	99	2.81
RSKC009	RS24-1233	99	100	0.23
RSKC009	RS24-1234	100	101	0.11
RSKC009	RS24-1240	106	107	0.26
RSKC009	RS24-1241	107	108	0.24
RSKC009	RS24-1243	109	110	0.49
RSKC009	RS24-1244	110	111	0.44
RSKC009	RS24-1245	111	112	0.1
RSKC009	RS24-1248	114	115	0.11
RSKC009	RS24-1249	115	116	0.18
RSKC009	RS24-1254	117	118	0.14
RSKC009	RS24-1255	118	119	0.13
RSKC009	RS24-1256	119	120	0.13
RSKC009	RS24-1258	121	122	0.15
RSKC009	RS24-1260	123	124	0.34
RSKC011	RS24-1490	31	32	0.13
RSKC011	RSJ384	200	223	0.14
RSKC011	RS24-1684	201	202	0.12
RSKC011	RS24-1686	203	204	0.18

Hole ID	Sample ID	Depth From	Depth To	Au g/t
RSKC011	RS24-1687	204	205	0.1
RSKC011	RS24-1688	205	206	0.33
RSKC011	RS24-1689	206	207	0.18
RSKC011	RS24-1690	207	208	0.12
RSKC011	RS24-1691	208	209	0.21
RSKC011	RS24-1692	209	210	0.69
RSKC011	RS24-1693	210	211	0.67
RSKC011	RS24-1694	211	212	0.6
RSKC011	RS24-1695	212	213	0.48
RSKC011	RS24-1696	213	214	0.23
RSKC011	RS24-1697	214	215	0.18
RSKC011	RS24-1698	215	216	0.73
RSKC011	RS24-1699	216	217	0.22
RSKC011	RS24-1700	217	218	0.3
RSKC011	RS24-1701	218	219	0.25
RSKC011	RS24-1702	219	220	1.45
RSKC011	RSJ387	229	232	0.1
RSKC011	RSJ393	247	250	0.21
RSKC011	RSJ394	250	253	0.18
RSKC011	RSJ395	253	256	0.12

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section applies 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.*	Every metre drilled was sampled at the drill rig using a rig mounted static cone splitter to collect 2 – 3kg sub samples. 3m composites through the geologically determined non-mineralised zones were collected using the pipe/spear method of sampling the coarse reject sample collected in standard green bags, which remain at the drill site.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Standard reference material, sample duplicates were automatically placed at 25m sample intervals from the cone splitter Where a duplicate, produced from the cone splitter, wasn't sampled due to it being in a non-mineralised zone, a 3m composite field duplicate was obtained using the pipe/spear method from the sample reject bag. This method maintained a ~25m duplicate and standard insertion rate throughout the entire program.
	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.	A combination of 1m split for geologically identified mineralised zones and 3m composite samples for geologically identified waste zones were sent to the laboratory for crushing, splitting and analysis. Analysis was undertaken by ALS laboratories (Perth) for gold assay by 50g fire assay.
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 orientated and if so, by what method, etc).*	RSKC001 to RSKC011 were completed by reverse circulation drilling techniques using a standard 5.5 inch (143mm) diameter bit. A face sampling down hole hammer was used at all times using a bit retention system.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	Drill recovery was routinely recorded via estimation of the comparative percentage of the volume of the sample bag by the company geologist. The sample recovery was deemed adequate for representative assays.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	A qualitative estimate of sample weight was undertaken to ensure consistency of sample size and to monitor sample recoveries at the time of drilling.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	Drill sample recovery and quality is considered to be adequate for the drilling technique employed.
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.*	All holes have been geologically logged for lithology, mineralisation and weathering. A brief description of each drilling sample was recorded and a permanent record has been collected and stored in chip trays for reference.
	Whether logging isqualitativeor quantitative innature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Lithology codes have been interpreted by a geologist for consistency across the project.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	Veining and mineralisation noted in lithological logs
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	A sub sample from the RC drill rig of approximately 2-4kg was taken from the sample splitter off the cyclone. These assaying techniques are considered appropriate for this style of mineralisation.
	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.	No QAQC data is available for prior drilling campaigns by Wakefield.
	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 use of fire assay with 50g charge for all RC drilling provides a level of confidence in the assay database. The sampling and assaying in considered representative of the in-situ material.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	The sample size of 2-4 kilograms is appropriate and representative of the grain size and mineralisation style of the deposit.
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.*	ALS (Perth) were used for all analysis of drill samples submitted by WCN. The laboratory techniques below are for all samples submitted to ALS and are considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation defined within the Reedy South Project area: Samples above 3Kg were riffle split. Pulverise to 95% passing 75 microns 50-gram Fire Assay (Au-AA26) with ICP finish - Au.
	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.*	.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	Several drilling campaigns have been conducted at South Reedy since 1984. These campaigns with subsequent infill drilling provide verification of the significant intersections as they have been repeated along strike at distances as close as 10m.
	The use of twinned holes.	No twinned holes were drilled but several holes are in broad proximity to each other illustrating continuity of mineralisation.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Electronic data capture, storage and transfer as .csv. Routine QC checks performed by contractor and independent geophysical consultant. Data were found to be of high quality and in accordance with contract specifications. Laboratory standards and blank samples were inserted at regular intervals and some duplicate samples were taken for QC checks.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustments were made to assay data.
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.*	A Garmin GPSMap62 hand-held GPS was used to set out the planned drill holes. Hole collars were surveyed at the end of the program by Murchison Surveys using a Trimble R6 RTK GPS with a horizontal accuracy of +/- 0.03m and Vertical accuracy of +/- 0.05m. Utilising survey control points from the previous survey of RC collars completed by Murchison Surveys. MGA94 Zone 50 co-ordinates.
	Specification of the grid system used.	
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	Collar information or the reported holes is provided.
	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.	Intercepts given are downhole widths with the true widths not determined.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Single metre sampling used within visual mineralised zones. 3m composite samples were collected within the inferred barren zones.
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.*	Drill holes have generally been drilled perpendicular to the general strike and dip of the orebody.
	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.	Hole 6 was vertical due to spacial problems associated with old workings along these mineralised structures.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Sample security measures for historical drilling are unknown. The chain of custody is managed by the supervising geologist who places calico sample bags in cable–tied green mining bags. Up to 5 calico sample bags were placed in each green bag. The number of calicos in each bag was dictated by the combined weight for OHS reasons. Each sack is clearly labelled with: ○ White Cliff Minerals Ltd ○ Address of laboratory ○ Sample range Samples were delivered by White Cliff personnel to the transport company in Cue The transport company then delivered the samples directly to the ALS laboratory.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	QA/QC data from the metallurgical testwork provides a high confidence in the recent RC drilling's assay data. Historical data has been extensively reviewed. Data is validated upon up-loading into the master database. Any validation issues identified are investigated prior to reporting of results.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section)

Criteria	JORC Code 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.*	South Reedy is located on M20/446, registered in the name of Northern Drilling Pty Ltd, a subsidiary company of White Cliff Minerals Ltd.

Criteria	JORC Code 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.	Minimum expenditure requirement of $10,000 per annum has been met for the current reporting period
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Historical exploration has been conducted by Homestake Australia Ltd, St Barbara Ltd, Wakeford Holdings and Murchison Mining Pty Ltd. A total of 117 RC holes for 7,182m has been drilled. Data was compiled from WAMEX reports.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	Mineralisation in the Mining Lease is hosted by the Reedy Shear Zone (RSZ) localised by a dis-conformable contact between two greenstone groups. Anastomosing structures develop within the RSZ focusing fluid migration and Au mineralisation. Strong potassic-silicic-pyritic alteration is associated with gold mineralisation localised within the footwall and hanging contacts of the 20m wide sub-vertical RSZ. Linear zones of more intense deformation appear to be important in the localisation of gold mineralisation within ultramafic zones often adjacent to mineralisation. Minor bucky quartz veining intrudes the shear and appears to run parallel to the shear zone.
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.*	A summary of all exploration drilling and sampling is contained in tabulated data within this announcement. Downhole surveys were completed using a north seeking Gyro.
	If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	
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.*	Intersections have been calculated generally using a 0.5g/t cut off and internal waste of up to 3m thickness with total intercepts greater than 1g/t. No upper cut off has been applied to intersections or samples.
	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.	Only relevant elements (gold) are reported here.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalent values are being used.
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').*	Reported intersection widths are generally greater than true widths by about 20% however this does vary within the deposit. Apart from hole 6 drilling has been generally perpendicular to strike. The orebody is sub-vertical with most holes drilled at -60° from horizontal.
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.*	Location maps and drill cross sections are included in the body of this announcement.
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.*	The reporting of exploration results is considered balanced by the competent person. The locations of the drill holes are included in this release.

Criteria	JORC Code 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.*	All relevant exploration data is shown on figures, and listed in the JORC table above
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.*	Further work is to be confirmed, but will include assessment of the need for a new MRE, and infill drilling.

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to exploration results, mineral resources or ore reserves is based on information compiled by Roderick McIllree, who is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr McIllree is an employee of White Cliff Minerals. Mr McIllree 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 McIllree consents to the inclusion of this information in the form and context in which it appears in this report.

Caution Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

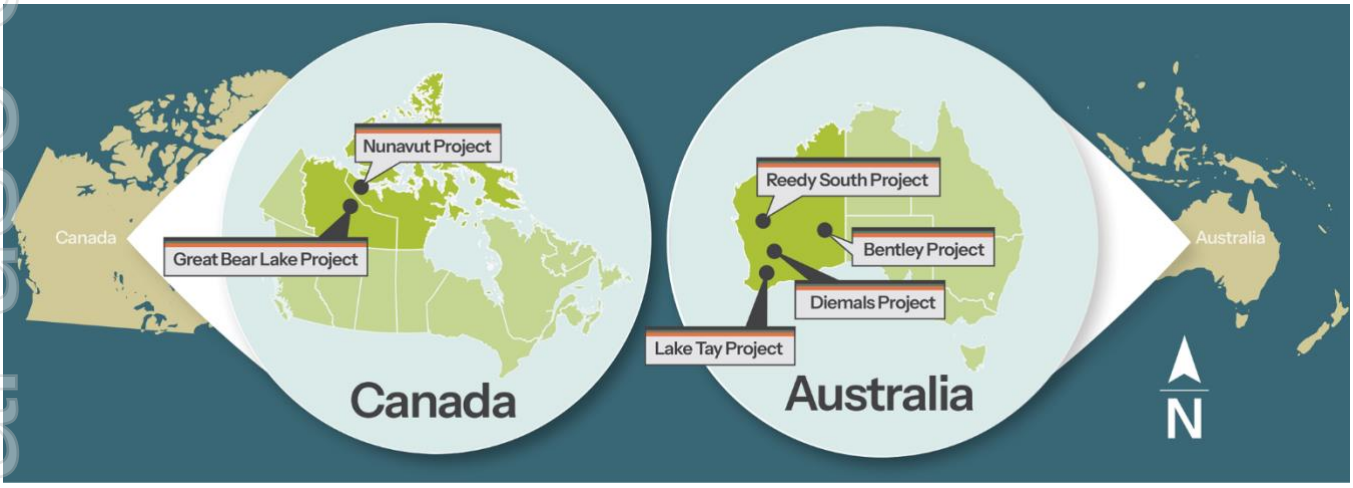
This document may contain forward-looking statements concerning White Cliff Minerals. Forward-looking statements are not statements of historical fact and actual events and results may differ materially from those described in the forward-looking statements as a result of a variety of risks, uncertainties and other factors. Forward-looking statements are inherently subject to business, economic, competitive, political and social uncertainties and contingencies. Many factors could cause the Company's actual results to differ materially from those expressed or implied in any forward-looking information by White Cliff Minerals, or, on behalf of the Company.

Forward-looking statements in this document are based on White Cliff Minerals' beliefs, opinions and estimates of the Company as of the dates the forward-looking statements are made, and no obligation is assured to update forward-looking statements if these beliefs, opinions and estimates should change or to reflect future developments.

About White Cliff Minerals

The **Great Bear Lake** area is recognised as a significant source of uranium and is recorded as being one of Canada's largest uranium mining districts, with historical rock chip assays producing results that include: **14.15% U_3O_8, 6.22g/t Auand 122g/t Ag** and **7.5% Cu, 1.63% U_3O_8, 1.56g/t Au and 729g/t Ag** at Thompson Showing; **11.69% Cu, 1330g/t (~40oz) Ag, 8.30%** zinc at Spud Bay; and **8.28g/t Au, 1.86% Cu and 43.4g/t Ag** at Sparkplug Lake.

Exploration at the **Nunavut Coppermine project**, also known as **Coppermine River project**, contains numerous highly prospective Cu and Ag mineralisation occurrences that include: **>40% Cu, 115g/t and 107g/t Ag** at Don prospect; **35.54% Cu and 17g/t Ag** at Cu-Tar prospect; and a historic, non JORC compliant resource of 125,000t @ 2% Copper



The **Reedy South Gold Project** sits immediately south of the Westgold Resources (ASX: WGX) Triton/South Emu Mine in the proven **Cue Goldfields** area of **Western Australia and hosts a JORC resource** of **42,400 ounces of gold** .

Lake Tay Gold and Lithium Project sits in the highly prospective multi-metals Lake Johnson region of WA and is adjacent to the TG Metals (ASK: TG6) Lake Johnson Lithium Project and Charger Metals (ASX: CHR) and Rio Tinto (ASX: RIO) lithium exploration joint venture.

Diemals Gold, Copper, Lithium and Nickel Project, within the Southern Cross area of the Yilgarn in WA, contains two greenstone belts on the east and west of the tenement being prospective for gold, nickel, copper, lithium and rare earths.

Bentley Gold Copper Project currently in an exploration application stage has had numerous prospective Gold and Copper targets identified.

Enquiries

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