



21 May 2015

ASX Code: WCN

Substantial Gold Nuggets Discovered at Mt Remarkable

Highlights

- Substantial Gold Nuggets recovered from the Mt Remarkable Project in Western Australia
- Nugget formation related to the adjacent mineralised quartz reef

White Cliff Minerals Limited (“**White Cliff**” or “the **Company**”) is pleased to announce that two substantial and several minor gold nuggets have been recovered for the Mt Remarkable gold project in the Northern goldfields of Western Australia.

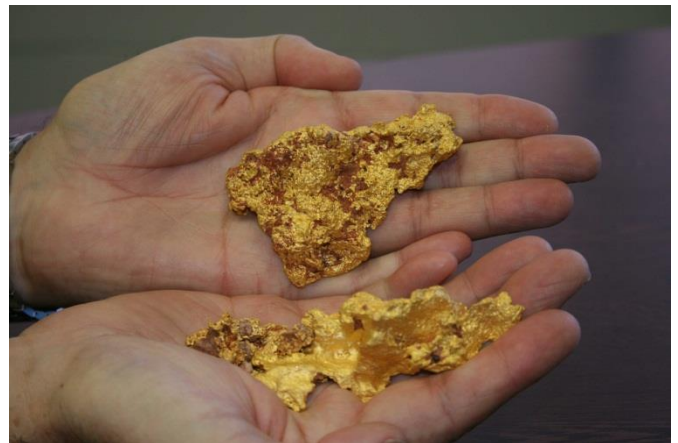
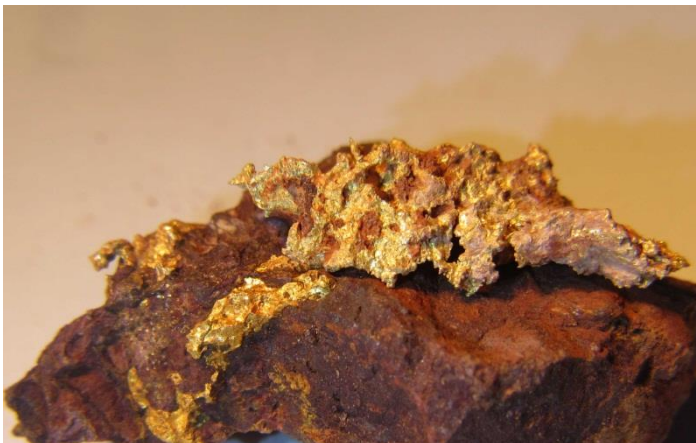


Figure 1 Nuggets recovered from the vicinity of the Mt Remarkable South prospect

The two nuggets are 248 grams and 310 grams (8 and 10 Ounces) respectively and at the current Australian gold price (\$1512/Oz) are worth approximately \$27,000 dollars. The nuggets were recovered by a local prospector operating under a tribute agreement with the Company.

The nuggets area associated with quartz reefs that trend NNW (320 degrees) within felsic and mafic schists. Gold mineralisation is generated by ore fluids reacting with the iron rich mafic rocks either side of the quartz vein. Mineralisation is generally restricted to the margins of the quartz reef and within fractures in the bounding mafic rocks. Large nuggets can form in the adjacent soils via capillary action where the water or water vapour can carry tiny amounts of gold through the soil to the water evaporation interface. As the water evaporates, gold is left behind and can accumulate into nuggets.

The area where the gold nuggets were located has had minor previous exploration including two trenches and surface sampling. The quartz reef has not been tested and the Company will conduct further exploration to assess the potential for substantial gold deposition.

Managing Director, Todd Hibberd commented that, “The discovery of two gold nuggets of that size is a significant find that upgrades the prospectivity of the Mt Remarkable project. The size and strength of the gold anomaly is highly encouraging and warrants follow up drilling.”

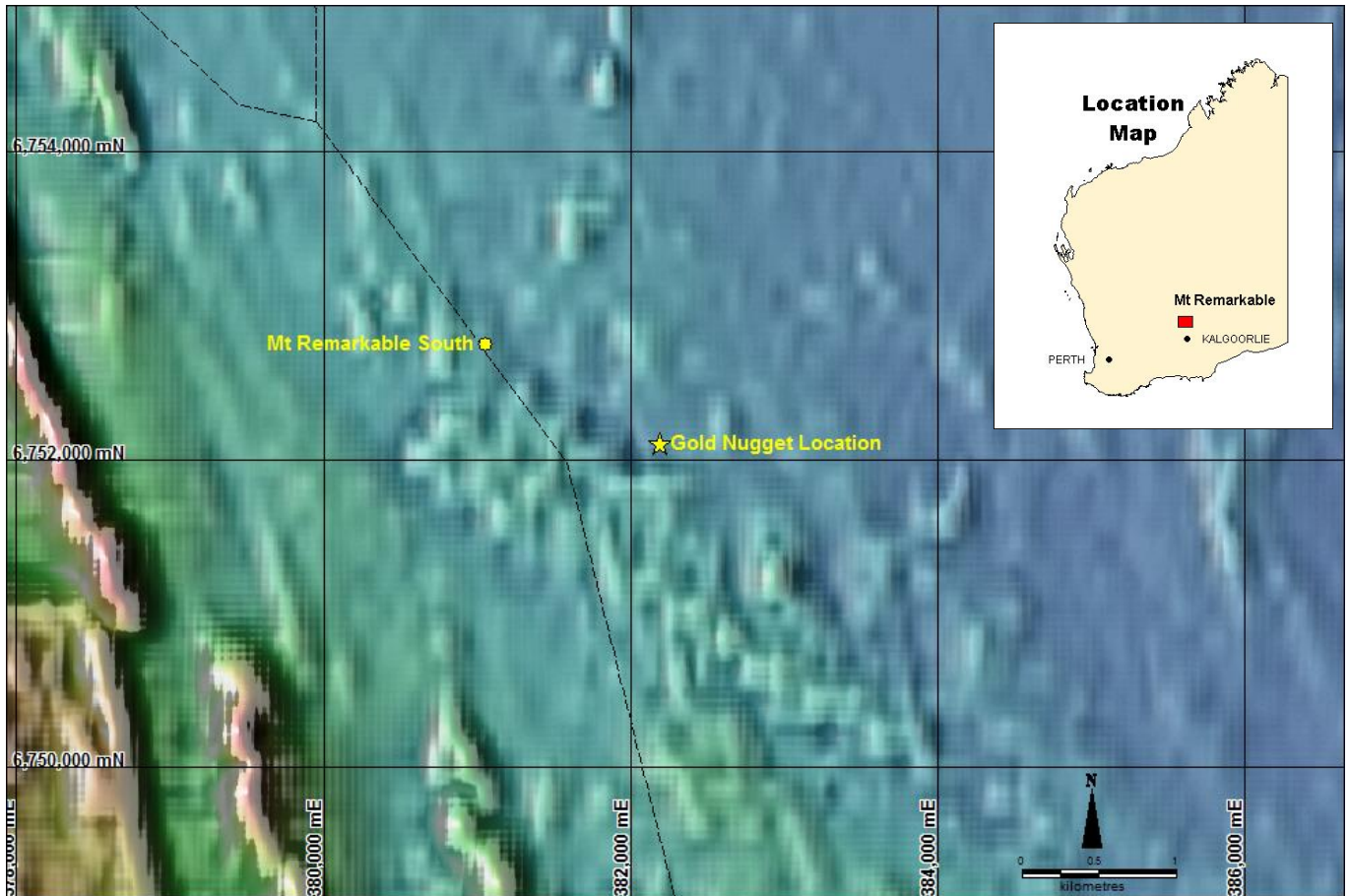


Figure 2 Geophysical magnetic image showing location of historical workings with associated quartz reefs and the location of the gold nuggets recovered east of the Mt Remarkable South prospect.

Project Background

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 mines in the surrounding area include the Jaguar VMS deposit and the Sons of Gwalia, Tarmoola, Carosue Dam, Granny Smith, Wallaby and Sunrise Dam gold deposits.

The project covers approximately 70 square kilometres of Archean greenstone and granitoid sequences prospective for shear and vein hosted gold deposits, ultramafic hosted nickel sulphide deposits and volcanic hosted base metal deposits.

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About White Cliff Minerals Limited

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

Chanach Copper-Gold Project (88.7%): The Project contains extensive porphyry related gold and copper mineralisation starting at the surface and extending over several kilometres. Drilling during 2014 has defined a major **gold discovery** with grades averaging **5 g/t** over true widths of 8 metres, and **20 g/t** over 2 metres. Drilling has also defined a significant **copper deposit** at surface containing 6.25 million m³ with copper grades ranging from 0.3% - 2.1% copper. Extensive mineralisation occurs around both deposits demonstrating significant expansion potential. The project is located in the Kyrgyz Republic, 350km west-southwest of the capital city of Bishkek and covers 83 square kilometres. The Chanach project is located in the western part of the Tien Shan Belt, a highly mineralised zone that extending for over 2500 km, from western Uzbekistan, through Tajikistan, Kyrgyz Republic and southern Kazakhstan to western China.

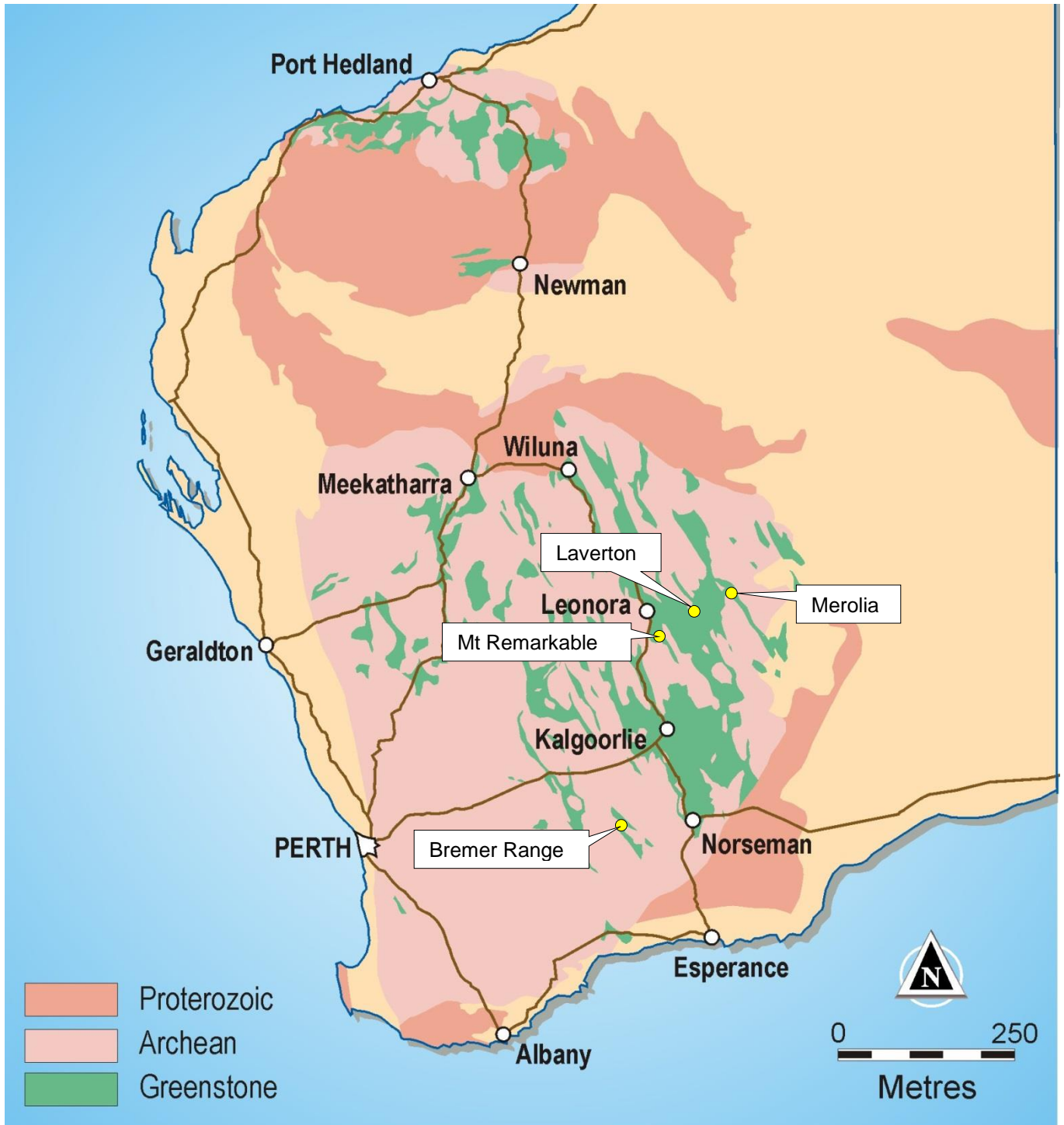
Merolia Project (100%): The project consists of 771 square kilometres of the Merolia Greenstone belt and contains extensive ultramafic sequences including the Diorite Hill layered ultramafic complex, the Rotorua ultramafic complex, the Coglia ultramafic complex and a 51 kilometre long zone of extrusive ultramafic lava's. The Intrusive complexes are prospective for nickel-copper sulphide accumulations possibly with platinum group elements, and the extrusive ultramafic rocks are prospective for nickel sulphide and nickel-cobalt accumulations. The project also contains extensive basalt sequences that are prospective for gold mineralisation including the Ironstone prospect where historical drilling has identified 24m at 8.6g/t gold.

Bremer Range (100%): The project covers over 127 square kilometres in the Lake Johnson Greenstone Belt, which contains the Emily Ann and Maggie Hayes nickel sulphide deposits. These mines have a total resource of approximately 140,000 tonnes of contained nickel. The project area has excellent prospectivity for both komatiite associated nickel sulphides and amphibolite facies high-grade gold mineralisation.

Laverton Gold Project (100%): The project consists of 136 square kilometres of tenement applications in the Laverton Greenstone belt. The core prospects are Kelly Well and 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. A regional geology and location plan of White Cliff Minerals Limited exploration projects in the Yilgarn Craton, Western Australia

[Appendix information needs changing](#)

Appendix 1

The following information is provided to comply with the JORC Code (2012) requirements for the reporting of the exploration results over the Mt Remarkable gold project.

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling Techniques	<p>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</p> <p>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>This ASX Release dated 21 May 2015 reports on exploration results from the Company's recent field work carried out across part of the Mt Remarkable project area.</p> <p>No samples were taken. Physical gold specimens were recovered and weighed with a standard digital scale accurate to 0.1 g.</p> <p>No samples were taken</p>
Drilling Techniques	<p>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).</p>	<p>No drilling was carried out</p>
Drill sample recovery	<p>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed</p> <p>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Not Applicable- No drilling was carried out</p> <p>Not Applicable- No drilling was carried out</p> <p>Not Applicable- No drilling was carried out</p>
Logging	<p>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.</p> <p>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) Photography</p> <p>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</p>	<p>The soil sampling technique does not produce chips suitable for lithological or geotechnical logging.</p> <p>Not Applicable- no logging was carried out</p> <p>Not Applicable- no logging was carried out</p>
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<p>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</p> <p>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</p> <p>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique</p> <p>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples</p> <p>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</p> <p>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled</p>	<p>Not Applicable- no drilling was carried out</p> <p>No samples were taken</p> <p>No samples were taken</p> <p>At this stage of the exploration no sub sampling is undertaken</p> <p>No samples were taken</p> <p>No samples were taken</p>
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<p>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of</p>	<p>No Laboratory analysis was carried out.</p> <p>No Laboratory analysis was carried out.</p> <p>No Laboratory analysis was carried out.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Verification of sampling and assaying	<p>bias) and precision have been established</p> <p>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</p> <p>The use of twinned holes Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols</p> <p>Discuss any adjustment to assay data</p>	<p>The gold nuggets were inspected and weighed under the supervision of an executive director of the Company</p> <p>Not Applicable Primary data was collected using a set of standard Excel templates on paper and re-entered into laptop computers. The information was sent to WCN in-house database manager for validation and compilation into an Access database.</p> <p>No adjustments or calibrations were made to any assay data used in this report.</p>
Location of data points	<p>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.</p> <p>Specification of the grid system used.</p> <p>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</p>	<p>Sample locations were recorded using handheld Garmin GPS. Elevation values were in AHD RL and values recorded within the database. Expected accuracy is + or - 5 m for easting, northing and 10m for elevation coordinates. No down hole surveying techniques were used due to the sampling methods used. The grid system is MGA_GDA94 (zone 51)</p> <p>Topographic surface uses handheld GPS elevation data, which is adequate at the current stage of the project.</p>
Data spacing and distribution	<p>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>No sampling was undertaken</p> <p>Not applicable</p> <p>Not applicable</p>
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<p>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</p>	<p>No sampling was undertaken</p> <p>No sampling was undertaken</p>
Sample security	<p>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</p>	<p>Sample security is managed by the Company. Since at this stage these are field analyses, no sample transit security has been necessary.</p>
Audits of reviews	<p>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</p>	<p>The Company carries out its own internal data audits. No problems have been detected.</p>

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	<p>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.</p>	<p>The sample positions occur is located within Exploration Licenses E31/1015 which is 100% owned by White Cliff Minerals Limited or a subsidiary</p> <p>The tenements are in good standing and no known impediments exist.</p>
Exploration done by other parties	<p>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</p>	<p>Extensive historical exploration for gold and nickel mineralisation has been carried out by the Company and their predecessors. Occurrences of nickel laterite mineralisation were identified but was deemed uneconomic</p>
Geology	<p>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</p>	<p>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 Archean lode gold deposits such as granny smith</p>
Drill Hole Information	<p>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</p>	<p>No drilling was carried out</p>

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	<p>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.</p> <p>If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not</p>	
Data Aggregation methods	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated</p>	<p>No length weighting has been applied due to the nature of the sampling technique. No top-cuts have been applied.</p> <p>Not applicable for the sampling methods used.</p> <p>No metal equivalent values are used for reporting exploration results.</p>
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<p>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results:</p> <p>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</p> <p>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').</p>	<p>The sampling technique used defines a surficial geochemical expression. No information is attainable relating to the geometry of any mineralisation based on these results.</p>
Diagrams	<p>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`</p>	<p>Refer to figs. in the body of text.</p>
Balanced Reporting	<p>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</p>	<p>All results are reported.</p>
Other substantive exploration data	<p>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.</p>	<p>NIL</p>
Further Work	<p>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.</p>	<p>RAB/AC drilling will be used to further define the nature and extent of the geochemical anomalism, and to gain lithological information.</p>