

Massive Sulphide Mineralisation Intersected in Drilling at Red Mountain

ASX Code: WRM

Issued Securities

Shares: 1,256 million

Options: 382 million

Cash on hand (31 Mar 2018)

\$1.8M

Market Cap (4 June 2018)

\$11.3M at \$0.009 per share

Directors & Management

Brian Phillips

Non-Executive Chairman

Matthew Gill

Managing Director &
Chief Executive Officer

Peter Lester

Non-Executive Director

Ian Smith

Non-Executive Director

Jeremy Gray

Non-Executive Director

Shane Turner

Company Secretary

Rohan Worland

Exploration Manager

For further information, contact:

Matthew Gill or Shane Turner

Phone: 03 5331 4644

info@whiterockminerals.com.au

www.whiterockminerals.com.au

White Rock Minerals Ltd (“White Rock” or the “Company”) is pleased to announce that two of the first three diamond drill holes have intersected massive sulphide mineralisation at its 100% owned high-grade zinc VMS project at Red Mountain in Alaska.

At the Dry Creek deposit the first drill hole (DC18-76) intersected a zone of massive to semi-massive sulphide with coarse sphalerite and galena from 63.9 to 72.7 metres (8.8m) downhole (estimated true width of 7.9m) (Figure 2). This hole is some 20 metres from the nearest holes (DC97-33 and DC98-39).

At West Tundra the second drill hole (WT18-28) intersected a zone of massive to semi-massive sulphide with visible sphalerite and galena from 60.6 to 63.1 metres (2.5m) downhole (estimated true width of 2.5m) (Figure 1). This hole is some 75 metres from the nearest drill hole (WTF82-05). The first drill hole (WT18-27) drilled down a steep angled fault and did not intersect any significant base metal sulphide mineralisation.

Table 1: Summary of Intercepts

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Mineralisation
DC18-76	63.9	72.7	8.8	Massive to semi-massive sulphides with moderate sphalerite, galena, and minor chalcopyrite
	74.1	87.4	13.3	Abundant fine grain pyrite
WT18-28	60.6	63.1	2.5	Semi-massive sulphides with abundant sphalerite and galena
	63.9	64.1	0.2	Massive sulphide bands with moderate sphalerite and galena

Mineralised intervals have been split, sampled and submitted to ALS laboratories for analysis of gold and base metals. Results are anticipated in late June.

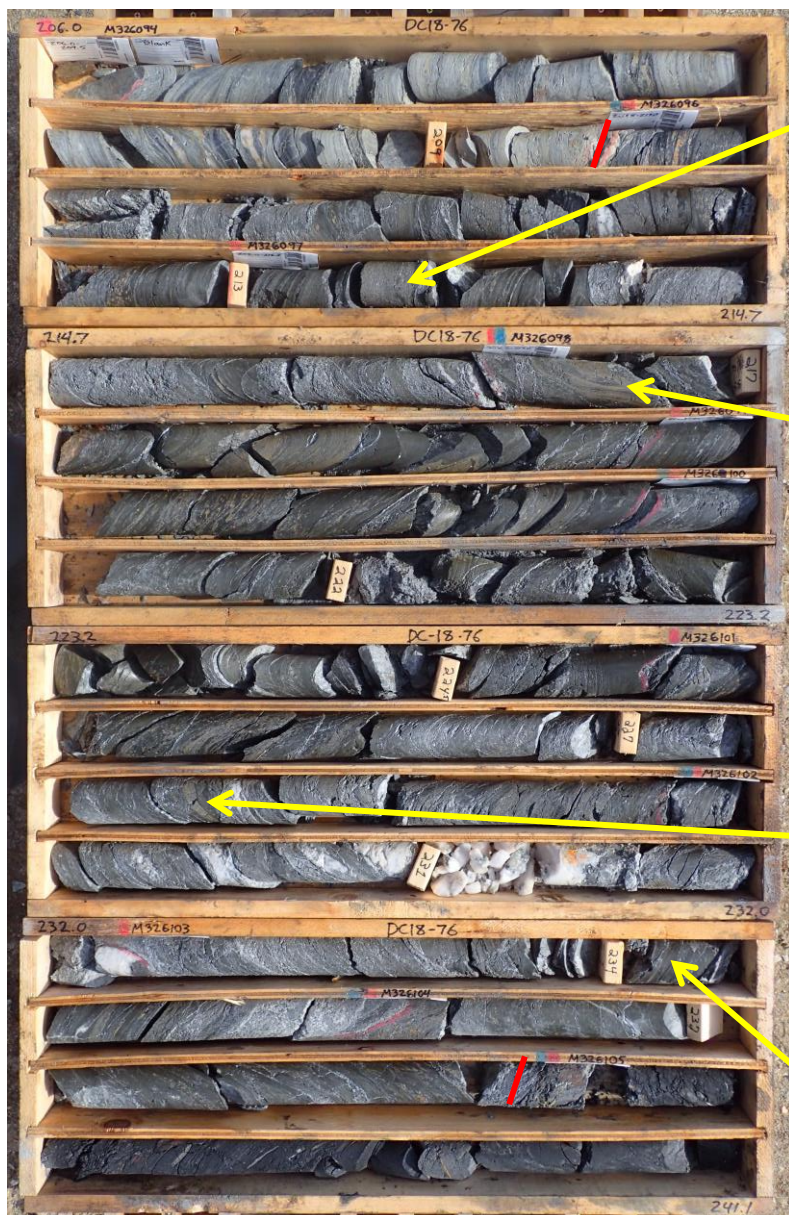
MD & CEO Matt Gill said “The commencement of the Company’s first exploration programme at our globally significant¹ high-grade Zinc VMS Project at Red Mountain in Alaska is a significant milestone for us. This programme is the culmination of two years work, analysing the existing data, identifying 30 high priority exploration targets, expanding our strategic footprint ten-fold, producing a maiden high-grade zinc – silver JORC Resource, and then tendering and awarding a number of contracts for the camp, diamond drilling, on-ground reconnaissance crews and supporting services. We look forward to advancing our knowledge of this VMS field, and the news flow that should come from a successful exploration program here.”

¹ Refer ASX Announcement dated 26 September 2017 “White Rock Minerals Independent Research Report”.

Figure 1: WT18-28 drill core showing massive to semi-massive sulphide mineralisation from 60.6 to 63.1 metres (198.9 to 207.1 feet) and 63.9 to 64.1 metres (209.5 to 210.2 feet).



Figure 2: DC18-76 drill core showing massive to semi-massive sulphide mineralisation from 63.9 to 72.7 metres (209.5 to 238.6 feet).



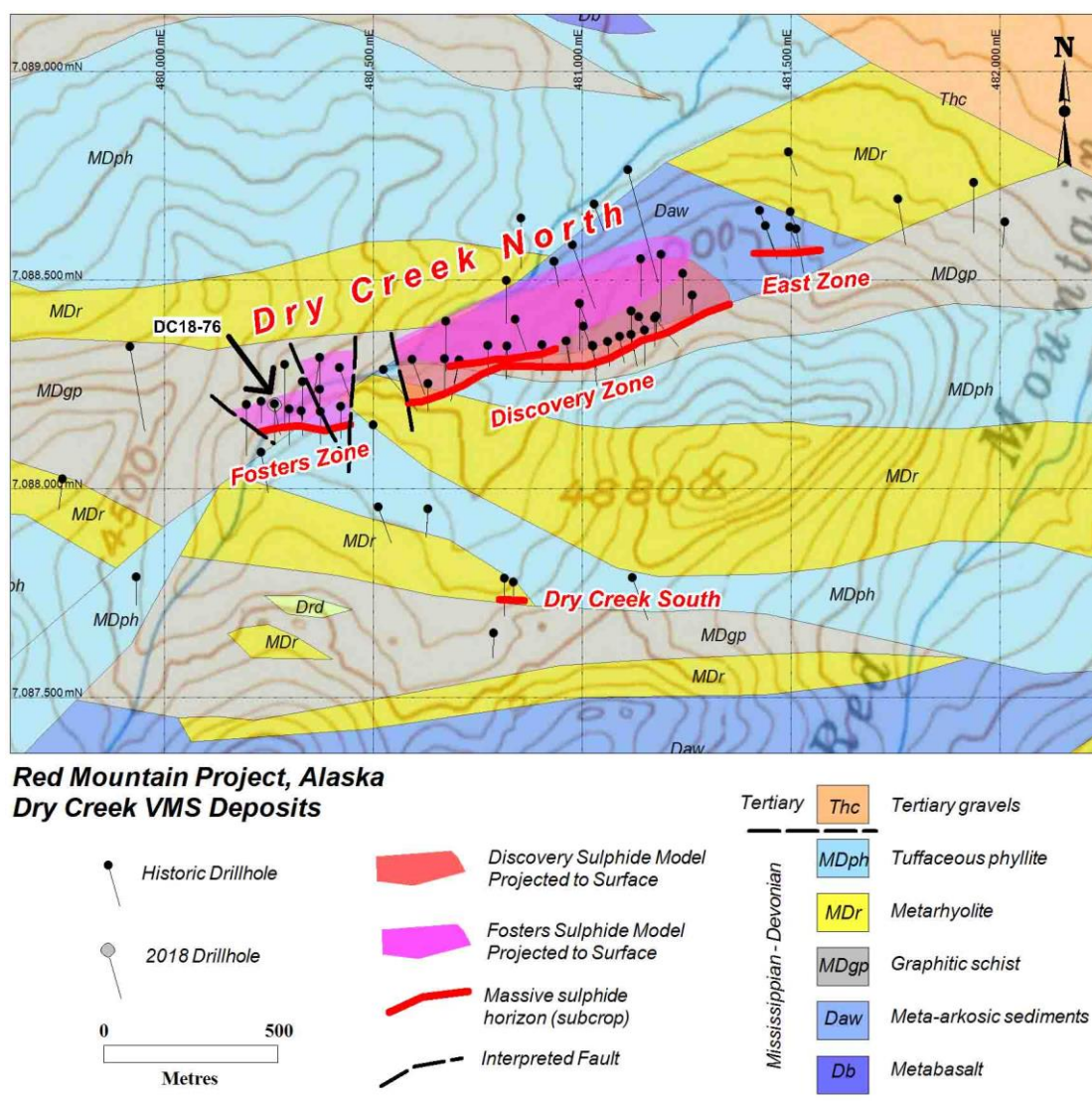
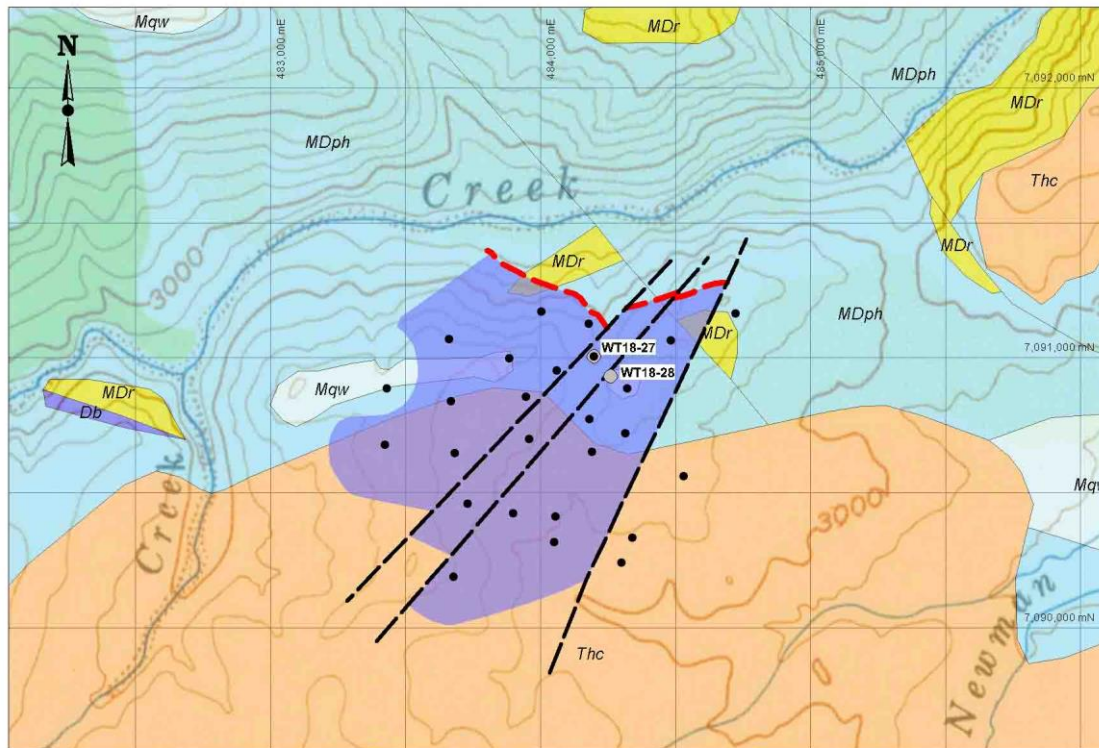


Figure 3: Dry Creek prospect showing surface projection of massive sulphide mineralisation lenses and the location WT18-76 with respect to all historic drill hole traces on the DGGs geology map (after Freeman et al., 2016).



Red Mountain Project, Alaska
West Tundra Flats VMS Deposit

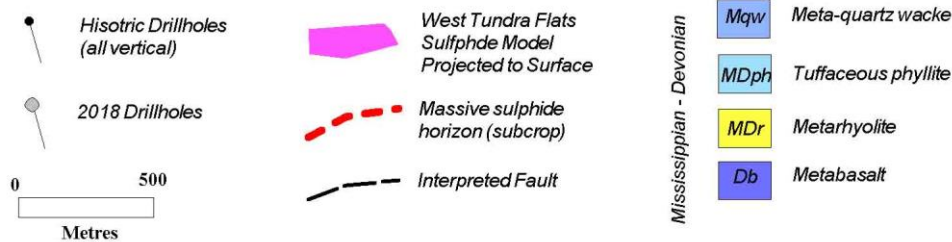


Figure 4: West Tundra prospect showing the surface projection of massive sulphide mineralisation and the location of WT18-27, WT18-28 and all historic drill hole collars on the DGGS geology map (after Freeman et al., 2016)..

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to exploration results is based on information compiled by Mr Rohan Worland who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and is a consultant to White Rock Minerals Ltd. Mr Worland has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Worland consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

About Red Mountain (as more fully set out in the ASX Announcement dated 15 February 2016)

- The Red Mountain Project is located in central Alaska, 100km south of Fairbanks, in the Bonfield Mining District. The tenement package comprises 230 mining claims over a total area of 143km².
- The Red Mountain Project contains polymetallic VMS mineralisation rich in zinc, silver and lead, with potential for significant gold and copper.
- Mineralisation occurs from surface and is open along strike and down-dip.
- White Rock used historical drilling to determine a maiden JORC 2012 Mineral Resource estimate for the Dry Creek and West Tundra Flats deposit (ASX Announcement 26th April 2017). The Inferred Mineral Resource contains an impressive base metal and precious metal content with 678,000t zinc, 286,000t lead, 53.5 million ounces silver and 352,000 ounces gold.



Table 1 - Red Mountain April 2017 Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate²

Prospect	Cut-off	Tonnage Mt	ZnEq ³ %	Zn %	Pb %	Ag g/t	Cu %	Au g/t	ZnEq kt	Zn kt	Pb kt	Ag Moz	Cu kt	Au koz
Dry Creek Main	1% Zn	9.7	5.3	2.7	1.0	41	0.2	0.4	514	262	98	12.7	15	123
West Tundra Flats	3% Zn	6.7	14.4	6.2	2.8	189	0.1	1.1	964	416	188	40.8	7	229
Dry Creek Cu Zone	0.5% Cu	0.3	3.5	0.2	0.04	4.4	1.4	0.1	10	0.5	0.1	0.04	4	1
Total		16.7	8.9	4.1	1.7	99	0.2	0.7	1,488	678	286	53.5	26	352

**Table 2 - Red Mountain April 2017 Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate² at a 3% Zn Cut-off
(contained within Table 1, not additional)**

Prospect	Cut-off	Tonnage Mt	ZnEq ³ %	Zn %	Pb %	Ag g/t	Cu %	Au g/t	ZnEq kt	Zn kt	Pb kt	Ag Moz	Cu kt	Au koz
Dry Creek Main	3% Zn	2.4	8.7	4.7	1.9	69	0.2	0.4	211	115	46	5.3	5	32
West Tundra Flats	3% Zn	6.7	14.4	6.2	2.8	189	0.1	1.1	964	416	188	40.8	7	229
Total		9.1	12.9	5.8	2.6	157	0.1	0.9	1,176	531	234	46.1	12	260

² The Red Mountain Mineral Resource information was prepared and first disclosed under the JORC Code 2012 as per the ASX Announcement by White Rock Minerals Ltd on 26th April 2017.

³ Zinc equivalent grades are estimated using long-term broker consensus estimates compiled by RFC Ambrian as at 20 March 2017 adjusted for recoveries derived from historical metallurgical testing work and calculated with the formula:

$$\text{ZnEq} = 100 \times \left[\frac{(\text{Zn}\% \times 2,206.7 \times 0.9) + (\text{Pb}\% \times 1,922 \times 0.75) + (\text{Cu}\% \times 6274 \times 0.70) + (\text{Ag g/t} \times (19.68/31.1035) \times 0.70) + (\text{Au g/t} \times (1,227/31.1035) \times 0.80)}{(2,206.7 \times 0.9)} \right]$$

White Rock is of the opinion that all elements included in the metal equivalent calculation have reasonable potential to be recovered and sold.

- Good preliminary metallurgical recoveries of >90% zinc, >75% lead, >80% gold, >70% silver and >70% copper.
- Previous drilling highlights (ASX Announcement 15th February 2016) include:

Dry Creek

- 4.6m @ 23.5% Zn, 531g/t Ag, 8.5% Pb, 1.5g/t Au & 1.0% Cu from 6.1m
- 5.5m @ 25.9% Zn, 346g/t Ag, 11.7% Pb, 2.5g/t Au & 0.9% Cu from 69.5m
- 7.1m @ 15.1% Zn, 334g/t Ag, 6.8% Pb, 0.9g/t Au & 0.3% Cu from 39.1m

West Tundra Flats

- 1.3m @ 21.0% Zn, 796g/t Ag, 9.2% Pb, 10.2g/t Au & 0.6% Cu from 58.6m
- 3.0m @ 7.3% Zn, 796g/t Ag, 4.3% Pb, 1.1g/t Au & 0.2% Cu from 160.9m
- 1.7m @ 11.4% Zn, 372g/t Ag, 6.0% Pb, 1.7g/t Au & 0.2% Cu from 104.3m

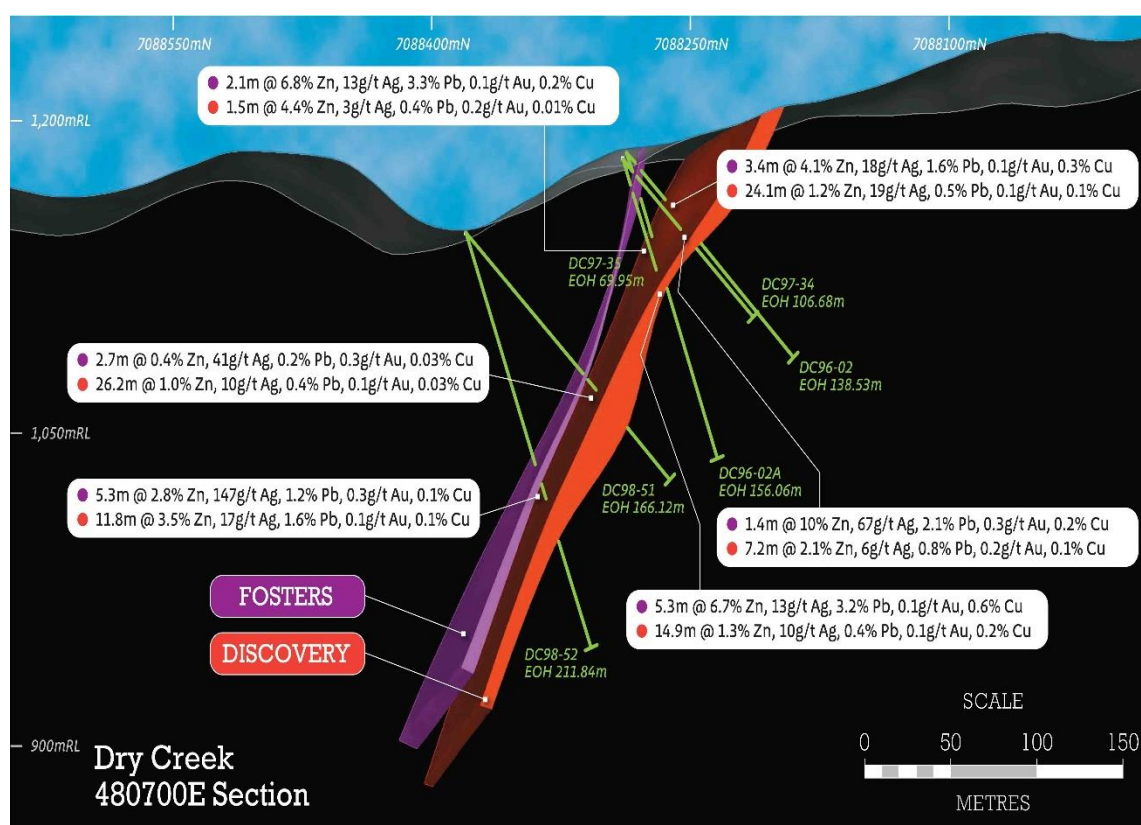


Figure 5: Cross-section 480,700E looking towards the east through the Dry Creek deposit showing the geometry of the Fosters and Discovery mineralised massive sulphide lenses and drill intercepts.

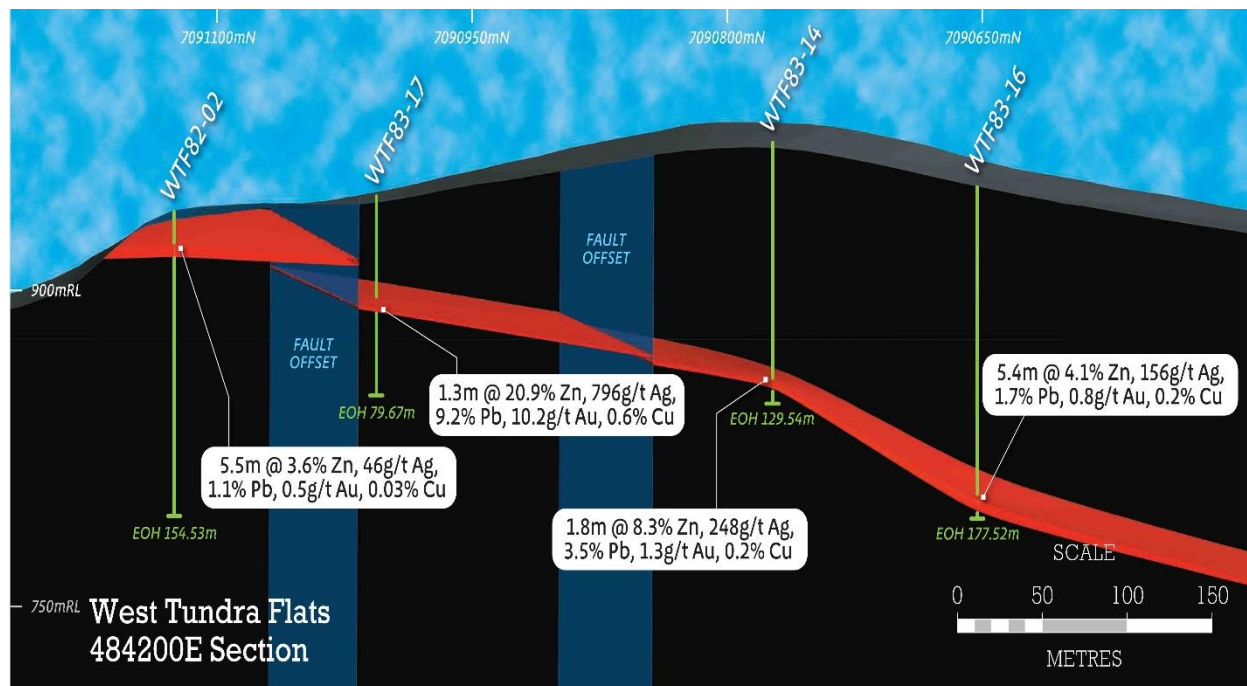


Figure 6: Cross-section 484,200E looking towards the east through the West Tundra Flats deposit showing the mineralised massive sulphide lens and drill intercepts.

- VMS deposits typically occur in clusters (“VMS camps”). Deposit sizes within camps typically follow a log normal distribution, and deposits within camps typically occur at regular spacing. The known deposits at Dry Creek and West Tundra Flats provide valuable information with which to vector and target additional new deposits within the Red Mountain camp.
- Interpretation of the geologic setting indicates conditions that enhance the prospectivity for gold-rich mineralisation within the VMS system at Red Mountain. Gold mineralisation is usually found at the top of VMS base metal deposits or adjacent in the overlying sediments. Gold bearing host rocks are commonly not enriched in base metals and consequently often missed during early exploration sampling. This provides an exciting opportunity for potential further discoveries at Red Mountain.
- White Rock sees significant discovery potential, given the lack of modern day exploration at Red Mountain. This is further enhanced by the very nature of VMS clustering in camps, and the potentially large areas over which these can occur.

For more information about White Rock and its Projects, please visit our website

www.whiterockminerals.com.au

or contact:

Matt Gill (MD & CEO) or Shane Turner (Company Secretary)

Phone: +61 (0)3 5331 4644 Phone: +61 (0)3 5331 4644

Email: info@whiterockminerals.com.au

APPENDIX 1: JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION - TABLE 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All drilling was diamond core from surface. Sampling is at 0.3 to 1.5m intervals for mineralisation. Sample intervals are determined by geological characteristics. Core is split in half by core saw for external laboratory preparation and analysis. Based on the distribution of mineralisation the sample size is considered adequate for representative sampling. Drill core samples from WT18-28 and DC18-76 have been sent to ALS laboratory for analysis of gold and base metals.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All drilling was diamond core from surface. The upper portion of the drill hole is drilled with HQ diameter then cased off from solid rock and drilled with NQ2 diameter. NQ2 core is standard tube wireline with no core orientation.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drilling methods are selected to ensure maximum recovery possible. The maximum core length possible in competent ground is 5 feet (1.53m). Core recovery is recorded on paper drill logs then transferred to the digital database. Sample assays not yet received.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All diamond core undergoes geotechnical and geological logging to a level of detail (quantitative and qualitative) sufficient to support use of the data in all categories of Mineral Resource estimation. All core is photographed wet and dry. All drill holes are logged in full.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. 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. 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. Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Core is split in half by core saw and sampled. Core samples were submitted to ALS (Fairbanks) and underwent standard industry procedure sample preparation (crush, pulverise and split) appropriate to the sample type and mineralisation style. Full QAQC system is in place to determine accuracy and precision of assays. Core is cut to achieve non-biased samples. Sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Core samples are submitted to ALS (Fairbanks) for analysis. Au is assayed by technique Au-AA25 (30g by fire assay and AAS finish). Multi-element suite of 48 elements including Ag is assayed by technique ME-MS61 (1g charge by four acid digest and ICP-MS finish). Over limit samples for Ag, Cu, Pb and Zn are assayed by technique OG46 (0.5g charge by aqua regia digest and ICP-AES or AAS finish) to provide accurate and precise results for the target element. Fire assay for Au by technique Au-AA25 is considered total. Multi-element assay by technique ME-MS61 is considered near-total for all but the most resistive minerals (not of relevance). Over limit assays by technique OG46 is a powerful solvent for sulphides, which dissolves Ag and base metals but may not completely dissolve more resistive elements. The nature and quality of the analytical technique is deemed appropriate for the mineralisation style. Full QAQC system is in place including blanks and standards (relevant certified reference material). No assay data reported. No handheld XRF values are reported.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. The use of twinned holes. Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. Discuss any adjustment to assay data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No assay data reported. WT18-27 was drilled proximal to WTF83-17 although the original collar position could not be located. It is estimated that the collars could be up to 25m apart based on other historic collar locations. WT18-27 drilled into a fault and failed to intersect the massive sulphide horizon intersected in WT83-17. The fault intersection did not allow the original intersection to be validated. All data is logged onto paper logs and subsequently entered into the digital database. All drilling logs are validated by the supervising geologist. All hard copy data is filed and stored. Digital data is filed and stored with routine local and remote backups. No adjustment to assay data is undertaken.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Specification of the grid system used. Quality and adequacy of topographic control. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All diamond drill holes are surveyed by handheld GPS in the first instance. Drill holes are subsequently surveyed using an RTK-DGPS for surface position (XYZ) of collars (accuracy $\pm 0.1\text{m}$). Topographic control is provided by a high resolution IFSAR DEM (high resolution radar digital elevation model) acquired in 2015. Accuracy of the DEM is $\pm 2\text{m}$. Subsequent surveying by RTK-DGPS supersedes the IFSAR DEM. All diamond holes are surveyed downhole via a singleshot camera at approximately 30m intervals to determine accurate drill trace locations. There is no magnetic interference with respect to downhole surveys. All coordinates are quoted in UTM (NAD27 for Alaska Zone 6 datum).
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data spacing (drill holes) is variable and appropriate to the geology. Sample compositing is not applicable in reporting exploration results.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No significant orientation based sampling bias is known at this time. Mineralisation is dominantly orientated parallel to bedding. The drill holes may not necessarily be perpendicular to the orientation of the intersected mineralisation. Reported intersections are down-hole intervals and not true widths.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Core is cut and sampled on site then secured in bags with a security seal that is verified on receipt by ALS using a chain of custody form.
Audits or	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No audits or reviews have been completed to date.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
reviews	sampling techniques and data.	

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Red Mountain Project comprises 206 mining locations and 24 leasehold locations in the State of Alaska ('the Tenements'). The Tenements are owned by White Rock (RM) Inc., a 100% owned subsidiary of Atlas Resources Pty Ltd, which in turn is a 100% owned subsidiary of White Rock Minerals Ltd. The Tenements are subject to an agreement with Metallogeny Inc, that requires further cash payments of US\$850,000 over 3 years and further exploration expenditure totalling US\$900,000 over 3 years. The agreement also includes a net smelter return royalty payment to Metallogeny Inc. of 2% NSR with the option to reduce this to 1% NSR for US\$1,000,000. All of the Tenements are current and in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Red Mountain project has seen significant exploration conducted by Resource Associates of Alaska Inc. ("RAA"), Getty Mining Company ("Getty"), Phelps Dodge Corporation ("Phelps Dodge"), Houston Oil and Minerals Exploration Company ("HOMEX"), Grayd Resource Corporation ("Grayd") and Atna Resources Ltd ("Atna"). All historical work has been reviewed, appraised and integrated into a database. A selection of historic core has been resampled for QAQC purposes. Data is of sufficient quality, relevance and applicability.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Volcanogenic massive sulphide ("VMS") mineralisation located in the Bonfield District, located in the western extension of the Yukon Tanana terrane. The regional geology consists of an east-west trending schist belt of Precambrian and Palaeozoic meta-sedimentary and volcanic rocks. The schist is intruded by Cretaceous granitic rocks along with Tertiary dikes and plugs of intermediate to mafic composition. Tertiary and Quaternary sedimentary rocks with coal bearing horizons cover portions of the older rocks. The VMS mineralisation is most commonly located in the upper portions of the Totatlanika Schist which is of Carboniferous to Devonian age.
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A table of all drill hole collar information for exploration results presented here is provided below.
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No assay data reported. Zinc equivalent values are based on long-term consensus estimates compiled by RFC Ambrian as at 20 March 2017 of Zn US\$2,206.70/t, Pb US\$1,922/t, Cu US\$6,274/t, Au US\$1,227/oz, Ag US\$19.68/oz, taking into account relative recoveries of 90% Zn, 75% Pb, 70% Cu, 80% Au & 70% Ag from preliminary metallurgical test work.

Prospect	Hole ID	East NAD27	North NAD27	RL	Azi True	Dip	Depth
Dry Creek -Fosters	DC18-76	484250	7090917	1235	160°	-59°	300ft
							91.4m
West Tundra	WT18-27	484196	7091006	945	360°	-90°	225ft
							68.6m
West Tundra	WT18-28	484250	7090917	957	40°	-80°	285ft
							86.9m