ASX Release 4th March 2015

Announcements Office, Australian Securities Exchange Limited, Sydney NSW

Drilling programme intersects high tenor gold mineralisation at Kelly Prospect

Redcliffe Resources Ltd (ASX: RCF) is pleased to announce that assay results from the recently completed Reverse Circulations and Diamond Core drilling programme (Exploration Incentive Scheme drilling co-funded by WA Department of Mines and Petroleum) have been received.

- The Kelly Supergene Deposit consists of 2.41 Mt @ 1.04 g/t for 80,400 oz of near surface for potential open pit gold mineralisation.

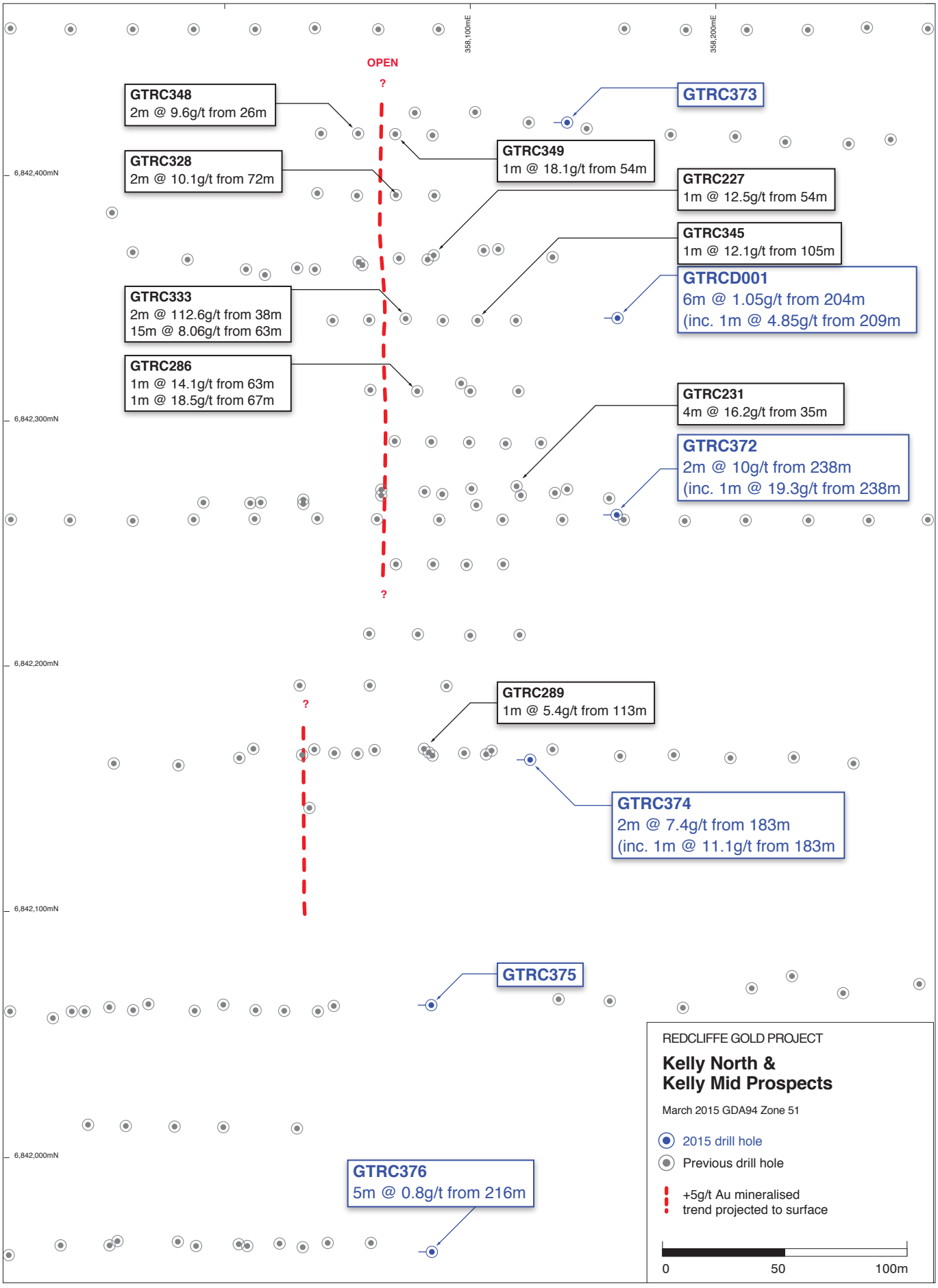
- High grade gold structures have been intersected at depth beneath The Kelly supergene zone including results of:
  - 2m @ 10.0 g/t (inc 1m @ 19.3 g/t)
  - 2m @ 7.4 g/t (inc. 1m @ 11.1 g/t)
  - 1m @ 4.85g/t from Diamond core.

- The interpreted, northerly striking, steeply dipping to sub-vertical high grade zone occurs over approximately 150m of strike at Kelly North.

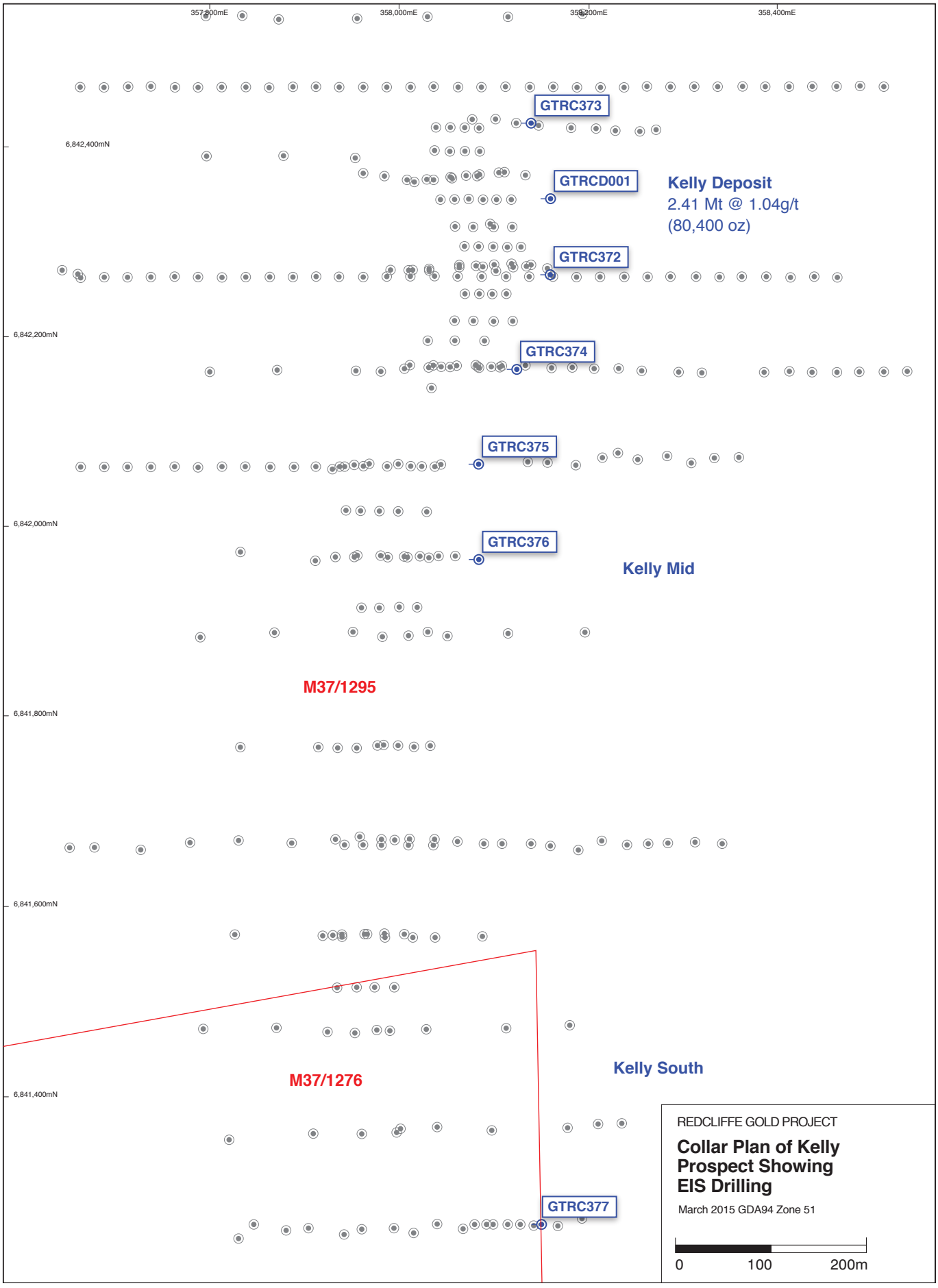
- The structure is open to the north and at depth.

- Follow up planning will include integration of these results into the geological model with the aim of identifying further targets, particularly those with high grade gold potential.

Collar Plan Showing Summary of High Grade Intercepts from Drilling (including previous RC)



Collar Plan of Kelly Prospect Showing EIS Drilling



EIS DRILLING PROGRAMME SUMMARY

The Company's recently completed Reverse Circulation (RC) and Diamond Core (DC) drilling programme consisted of a total of seven holes for 1,706m of RC drilling and 164 m of DC drilling for a total of 1,870 metres. Drilling contractors, DDH1 from Perth completed the drilling using a multi-purpose DE880 rig.

Results including 2m @ 10.0 g/t (inc. 1m @ 19.3 g/t) from 238m in GTRC372 and 2m @ 7.4 g/t (inc. 1m @ 11.1 g/t) from 184m in GTRC374 were returned from the broad spaced (80m – 100m spacing) drilling. These results compliment earlier high grade intercepts and represent the deepest intersections obtained to date at Kelly. The interpreted, northerly striking, steeply dipping to sub-vertical high grade zone is open to the north and at depth.

The co-funded drilling programme has been very successful in providing geological information about the primary zone below the large Kelly supergene gold blanket (2.41 Mt @ 1.04 g/t for 80,400 oz). See resource information table appended. The Kelly Prospect is located 50km NE of Leonora in the NE Goldfields of Western Australia, and forms part of the Company's Redcliffe Gold Project.

The drilling was completed over 1,200m of strike at the Kelly Prospect, from Kelly South (6841260mN) in the south to Kelly North (6842420mN).

Drill holes GTRCD001, GTRC372-376, comprising the Kelly North and Kelly Mid Prospects, intersected a multiply deformed, mineralised and altered porphyritic felsic intrusive. Base of oxidation generally occurred at 90-100m down hole beneath shallow transported hardpan with the fresh rock described as grey-green to pink-grey altered porphyry. Medium to coarse grained 'quartz-eyes' (occurring as primary phenocrysts) are readily observable. Other minerals including muscovite, biotite, feldspar, leucoxene (after ilmenite) and other opaques appear to comprise the primary mineralogy (subject to petrology). Leucoxene occurs as elongated 'whisps', which can be seen to wrap around phenocrysts. Samples have been submitted for petrological description and whole rock analysis to aid in primary lithological identification.

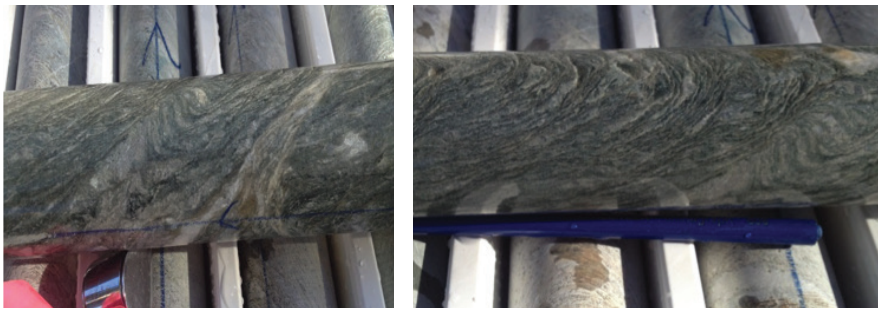
GTRCD01 – 248.7m to 253.15m with veining and sulphides

Alteration comprises varying intensities of ankerite, silica, muscovite, paragonite, carbonate and pyrite;giving the rock a grey green to salmon pink appearance, depending upon the degree of alteration. Sulphide is dominated by pyrite and occurs mainly as vein selvedges, blebs and disseminations. Percentages ranged from trace to 5-8%, and it appears that sulphide content is directly related to vein intensity.

A steep westerly to sub-vertical dip was observed in the core, striking approximately north-south. The primary shear fabric may also exhibit a steep northerly plunge. Veins generally follow S1 although later carbonate-qtz-pyrite veins can be oblique to the fabric. Apparent brecciation of early veins with diffuse quartz-carbonate replacement was also readily observable.

A number of multiply deformed zones were observed within the core. Kinking and chevron style features were noted.

At Kelly South (6841260mN), RC drillhole GTRC377 intersected a highly sheared package of shales, felsic and mafic intrusives. The significance of this is mineralisation and geology is yet to be fully understood, but may suggest that the multiple mineralised structures influence gold mineralisation within the main trend.



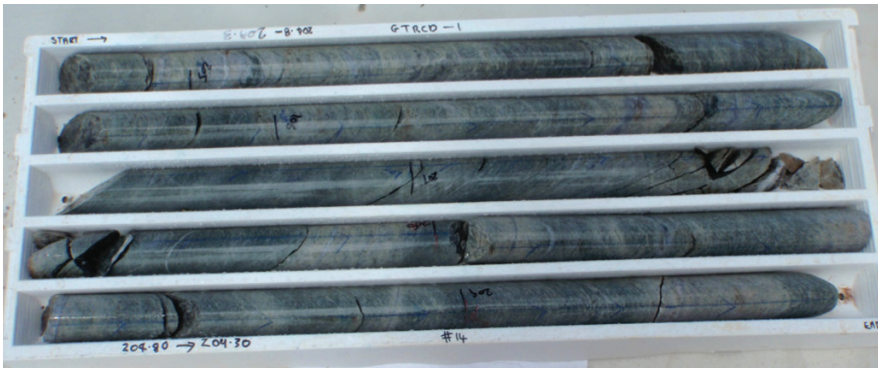
Kinking and chevron style features were noted.

Hole	GDA_E	GDA_N	Depth RC	Depth DC	Azi/Dip
GTRCD001	358160	6842340	0-148.7m	148.7-321.9m	270/-60
GTRC372	358160	6842260	283m		265/-60
GTRC373	358140	6842420	259m		265/-60
GTRC374	358125	6842160	289m		265/-60
GTRC375	358085	6842060	283m		265/-60
GTRC376	358085	6841960	289m		265/-60
GTRC377	358150	6841260	145m		265/-60

Locations by Hand held GPS GDA94 Zone 51

Diamond Drilling (GTRCD001)

A total of 164m of Diamond core (NQ2) was completed as a 'DC tail' to drill hole GTRCD001. The core was placed in trays on site and then transported to the Company's exploration base in Leonora for processing. Core was orientated (where possible), driller breaks noted, annotated on metre basis, geologically and geotechnically (RQD, alpha/beta, joint infill and surface) logged, photographed (wet & dry), cut in ½ using a diamond blade saw and then sampled on a metre basis. The remaining ½ core has been stored at the exploration base awaiting transport to the WA DMP depot in Kalgoorlie as part of the EIS agreement.



GTRCD001- 204.8m to 209.3m

Standard Company QA-QC protocols including insertion of anonymous blanks and standards were employed during the sampling. A total of 192 samples (GDC001-GDC192) were collected and submitted to Bureau Veritas Minerals Pty Ltd in Kalgoorlie for analyses. (Au (ppm) – Fire Assay by method FA 40AAS)

Results

An interval of 6m @ 1.05 g/t Au from 204m (inc. 1m @ 4.85g/t Au from 209m) was returned in GTRCD001. Gold mineralisation is hosted within pale green/grey very highly sheared to mylonitic(?) quartz-eye porphyry (QEP). Pervasive, disseminated carbonate-silica? alteration was noted throughout together with an estimated 1-3% very fine grained to fine grained pyrite. Thin milky quartz-pyrite-carbonate veins with pyrite concentrated on vein selvedges occurred throughout the interval. Pyrite (%) may increase locally to 5% proximal to veins.

Several other anomalous gold zones including 15m @ 0.56 g/t Au from 180m were intersected in the core.

Summary Table of DC Results (Intervals calculated using +0.1 ppm Au, 1 sample internal dilution.)

Hole	From	To	Interval	Au_g/t
GTDRC001	150	151	1	0.43
GTDRC001	163	166	3	0.63
GTDRC001	169	170	1	0.87
GTDRC001	180	195	15	0.56
GTDRC001	199	200	1	0.37
GTDRC001	**204**	**210**	**6**	**1.05**
inc	**209**	**210**	**1**	**4.85**
GTDRC001	244	251	7	0.18
	258	264	6	0.18
	270	276	6	0.2
	284	291	7	0.2

RC Drilling (GTRC372-377)

Six RC holes (GTRC372-377) for 1557m of drilling were completed. Unfortunately, three holes, GTRC372, 373 and 377 had to be abandoned due to drilling difficulties and as such were not completed to the proposed total depth.

Samples were collected from a cyclone mounted on the rig and then passed through a three tiered 87.5:12.5 splitter. The majority of material, field residue, was placed in green, numbered plastic bags (meter interval) and placed in rows of 40 on site. The remainder was caught in a calico bag (single meter sample) which was placed in the green plastic bag for later analysis (if required). Composite samples were also collected using a 75mm PVC 'spear' which was used to collect equal amounts of sample material from the five individual green plastic bags to comprise the composite sample.

Composite Sampling Results

A total of 324, 5m composite samples were collected as first pass sampling. Sample numbers used were GTD11805-12161.Standard Company QA-QC protocols including insertion of anonymous blanks, duplicates and standards were employed during the sampling.

Composite samples were sent to Bureau Veritas Minerals Pty Ltd in Kalgoorlie for gold determination by fire assay.

Summary Table of Composite Results (using a + 5 gram x meter (gxm)

Hole	From	To	Interval	Au_g/t	gxm
GTRC372	45	60	15	0.55	8.25
GTRC372	**235**	**240**	**5**	**2.51**	12.55
GTCR373	75	90	15	0.74	11.1
GTCR373	**110**	**115**	**5**	**1.02**	5.1
GTCR373	125	180	55	0.25	13.75
GTRC374	**5**	**10**	**5**	**2.79**	13.9
GTRC374	150	165	15	0.64	9.6
GTRC374	180	215	35	0.27	9.45
GTRC374	265	285	20	0.27	5.4
GTRC375	105	170	65	0.28	18.2
GTRC375	205	235	30	0.37	11.1
GTRC376	135	145	10	0.58	5.8
GTRC376	190	245	55	0.34	18.7
GRCC377	120	140	20	0.37	7.4

Intervals calculated using +0.1 ppm Au, 1 sample internal dilution.

Single Meter Sampling Results

A total of 459, single meter samples were collected following interpretation of the 5m composite sampling results and identification of intervals considered to have potential for significant mineralisation.

Sample numbers used were GTD73167-73624. Standard Company QA-QC protocols including insertion of anonymous blanks, duplicates and standards were employed during the sampling.

Single metre samples were sent to Bureau Veritas Minerals Pty Ltd in Kalgoorlie for gold determination by fire assay.

Summary of Results (using a + 0.5 g/t cut-off)

Hole	From	To	Interval	Au_g/t
GTRC372	47	50	3	1.64
GTRC372	54	58	4	1.38
GTRC372	**238**	**240**	**2**	**10**
inc	**238**	**238**	**1**	**19.3**
GTCR373	75	76	1	3.86
GTCR373	112	114	2	2.15
GTCR373	127	128	1	2.62
GTRC374	**157**	**163**	**6**	**1.38**
GTRC374	**183**	**185**	**2**	**7.4**
inc	**184**	**184**	**1**	**11.1**
GTRC375	81	83	2	1.48
GTRC375	**114**	**120**	**6**	**1.06**
GTRC376	**143**	**148**	**5**	**1.81**
GTRC376	216	221	5	0.8
GTCR377	126	129	3	1.24
GTCR377	133	135	2	1.07

Intervals calculated using +0.5 ppm Au, up to 1m internal dilution.

At Kelly North, two high tenor gold intersections were identified in two RC holes drilled 80m apart, GTRC372 & GTRC374.

In GTRC372, an interval of **2m @ 10 g/t** from 238m hosted within grey-green f-mg highly sheared QEP with quartz-pyrite-carbonate veins was received.

Drill hole GTRC374 returned **2m @ 7.4 g/t** Au from 183m in a grey pink highly sheared QEP, with. Tr-2% very fine grained pyrite as disseminations/ blebs associated with 10% white-grey qtz-pyrite-carbonate-mica veins. Moderate intensity pink ankerite-silica-pyrite-carbonate alteration was noted throughout.

GTRC374 Chip Tray RC Samples 180 - 200m. A result of 2m @ 7.4 g/t Au from 183m was returned.

The EIS drilling programme (co-funded by the Western Australian DMP) findings to date have been successful in identifying that high tenor primary gold mineralisation exists beneath the Kelly Gold deposit at depths to -200m vertical in highly sheared felsic rocks.

The broad spaced drilling has defined mineralisation over approximately 150m of strike at Kelly North, open to at depth and to the north.

Follow up is to include integration of these results into the geological model with the aim of identifying further targets, particularly those with high grade gold potential.

Relevant parties have been notified of Redcliffe's intention to withdraw from Manus Island project in PNG and termination of agreement on the Mbesa copper project in Tanzania.

Rodney Foster

Executive Chairman

Competent Person Statement

The Information in this report that relates to exploration results, mineral resources or ore reserves is based on information compiled and/or reviewed by Mr Rodney Foster, who is a geologist and member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Foster is Executive Chairman of the company. Mr Foster 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 Foster consents to the inclusion of this information in the form and context in which it appears in this report. This information was prepared and first disclosed under the JORC Code 2004. It has not been updated since to comply with the JORC Code 2012 on the basis that the information has not materially changed since it was last reported.

Redcliffe Gold Project Resource Table (at 0.5g/t Au lower cut off)

	Indicated			Inferred			Total		
Deposit	**Tonnes**	**g/t**	**ounces**	**Tonnes**	**g/t**	**ounces**	**Tonnes**	**g/t**	**ounces**
GTS	707,000	2.46	56,100	684,000	1.56	34,400	1,391,000	2.02	90,500
Nambi	262,000	3.30	28,000	298,000	2.50	24,000	560,000	2.88	52,000
Redcliffe				560,000	1.70	31,000	560,000	1.70	31,000
West Lode				373,000	1.20	15,000	373,000	1.20	15,000
Mesa				95,000	1.50	5,000	95,000	1.50	5,000
GT North				64,000	1.53	3,200	64,000	1.50	3,200
Golden Spear				26,000	1.60	1,000	26,000	1.60	1,000
Kelly				2,412,000	1.04	80,400	2,412,000	1.04	80,400
TOTAL	**969,000**	**2.70**	**84,100**	**4,512,000**	**1.33**	**194,000**	**5,480,000**	**1.57**	**278,100**

Note: 1. Resource tonnes and ounces have been subjected to rounding of component elements.
2. Resource Estimations for Kelly, BMGS (2012); GTS and GTN, BMGS (2011). All other deposits – Coffey Mining (2008)

Note: The breakdown of categories of the resources is shown in the above table that accompanied ASX release of 20 November 2012 titled "Gold Resource Increased by 40%" at the time of announcing inclusion of the maiden gold resource at Kelly.

Appendix 1

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report – Kelly Prospect RC & DC drilling

Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. 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.*	The sampling has been carried out using Reversed Circulation drilling (RC) and Diamond core drilling (DC). A total of seven holes were drilled in the reported program for a total of 1,705.5m of RC, and 164.3m of DC, at depths ranging from of 145 to 289m. The holes were drilled at - 60 degrees at various azimuths. Sample quality was high with only minimal sample loss around the annulus in the top 5m of each hole. Several samples were damp to wet but overall dry sample was generally produced to the depths drilled.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representation and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	The drill holes were initially located by handheld GPS, and then verified with tape measure from base line pegs. Sampling was carried out under Redcliffe Resources Ltd protocols and QAQC procedures as per current industry practice. See further details below.
	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 (e.g. '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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	RC holes were drilled with a 5.25inch face-sampling bit, 1m samples collected through a cyclone and riffle splitter, to form a 2 to 3kg sub sample. DC samples were collected from NQ2 diamond core. Core was measured, orientated (where possible), photpgraphed and then cut in half on meter intervals. Samples on a 1m basis were then collected from the core as ½ core, keeping the side collected constant. These samples were sorted and dried by the assay laboratory. pulverised to form a 40gm charge for Fire Assay/AAS.
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 oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	A Multi-purpose, DE880 Reverse Circulation/Diamond Coring drilling rig, operated by DDH1 Pty Ltd was used to collect the samples.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	The majority of samples were dry. Ground water was only encountered in all hole, the inflow was controlled by increasing the air volume. RC recoveries were visually estimated and any low recoveries recorded in the drill logs. Recovery of the samples was good, generally estimated to be full, except for some sample loss at the top of the hole and in GTRC376.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	RC face-sample bits, PVC casing in the top 12 metres and dust suppression were used to minimise sample los and contaminations. RC samples are collected through a cyclone and riffle splitter, with the bulk of the sample (87.5%) being the coarse reject, deposited in a plastic bag on site and a sub sample (12.5%) of up to 3kg collected for dispatch to the assay laboratory. Cyclone and sample buckets are cleaned between rods and at EOH to minimize contamination.
	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.	Ground water egress into the holes resulted in occassional wet samples. No significant loss of sample volume was noted when water was encountered. Except for the top of the hole, there is no evidence for excessive loss of material and the assay results do not indicate bias due to sample loss or cross contamination.
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.*	Chips from each metre were geologically logged by Redcliffe geologists, using the Companies logging scheme. DC was both geologically and geotechnically logged.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Logging of RC chips and DC records lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, weathering, colour and other features of the samples. All samples are wet-sieved and stored in chip trays. These trays were photographed and then stored off site for future reference.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	All holes were logged in full.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	Core was sawn using a diamond blades and ½ core collected for assay on a 1m basis.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	One-metre drill samples are split through a 3-tiered riffle splitter installed directly below sample collection cyclone. A 2-3 kg sub-sample is collected in a calico bag and the balance in a plastic bag. The calico bag is positioned on top of the corresponding plastic bag for later collection if required. Most samples were dry except as noted above.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Samples were prepared at the Bureau Veritas Laboratory in Kalgoorlie. Samples were dried, and the whole sample pulverised to 90% passing 75um, and a reference sub-sample of approximately. 200g retained. A nominal 40g was used for the analysis (FA/AAS). The procedure is industry standard for this type of sample.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representation of samples.	RC samples are collected at 1 m intervals and composited into 5 m samples using a PVC spear to sample individual metre samples. Certified Reference Materials (CRM's) and/or in house controls, blanks, splits and replicates are analysed with each batch of samples. These quality control results are reported along with the sample values in the final report. Selected samples are also re-analysed to confirm anomalous results.
	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.	One-metre samples are split on the rig using a 3 tier splitter, mounted directly under the cyclone. This standard Industry practice. The samples weigh 3-5kg prior to pulverisation.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Sample sizes are considered appropriate to give an indication of mineralisation given the particle sizes and the practical requirement to maintain manageable sample weights.
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.*	Samples were analysed for Au to ppm levels via 40gm fire assay / AAS finish which gives total digestion and is appropriate for high-level samples.
	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.	No geophysical tools were used in this program.
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	Company QA/QC protocol for RC & DC drilling is for Field Standards (Certified Reference Materials) and Blanks inserted at a rate of 4 Standards and 3 Blanks per 100 single metre samples. Duplicate samples were collected at a rate of 3 in 100 single meter samples in RC drilling. At the Assay Laboratory additional Repeats, Lab Standards, Checks and Blanks are analysed concurrently with the field samples. Results of the field and Lab QAQC samples were checked on assay receipt. Most assays met QAQC protocols, showing no levels of contamination or sample bias. Analysis of field duplicate assay data suggests expected levels of sampling precision, with less than 10% pair difference. Follow up on QAQC results outside these parameters is being pursued through the laboratory.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	Significant results were checked by the Executive Chairman and a consultant Geologist.
	The use of twinned holes.	Twin holes were not employed during this part of the program.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	All field logging was carried out on hardcopy geological log sheet. Data is entered electronically to the Database Geologist in the Redcliffe Victorian office. Assay files are received electronically from the Laboratory. All data is stored in a Company database system, and maintained by the Database Manager.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No assay data was adjusted. The laboratory's primary Au field is the one used for analysis purposes. No averaging is employed.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	RC locations were determined by hand-held GPS, and then verified with tape measure off known base line points The drill rig mast is set up using a clinometer. Down hole directional surveying was completed regularly using a down hole multi-shot tool within stainless steel rod.
	Specification of the grid system used.	Grid projection is GDA94, Zone 51.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Relative Levels are allocated to the drill hole collars using current Digital Terrain Model's for the area . The accuracy of the DTM is estimated to be better than 5m.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	RC drilling was designed to intersect interpreted primary mineralisation at depth beneath oxide mineralisation targets. No grid based drilling was undertaken. One sample was collected for every metre drilled and selected samples submitted for assay.
	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.	The drilling is wide spaced, and as such will not be incorporated into Resource estimations at this stage. However, the drilling results will be incorporated into the Company database to aid in target definition and for future reference and resource reviews.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	No compositing has been employed in the reported results.
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.*	The orientation of the drill hole (azimuth) is approximately perpendicular to the strike of the targeted mineralisation.
	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 drill orientation is estimated to be approximately perpendicular to the main mineralised trend. It is unclear at present whether cross structures are mineralised, however it is considered unlikely that any sampling bias has been introduced.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Calico sample bags were collected in pre -numbered plastic bags (five calico bags per single plastic bag), sealed and transported to the Bureau Veritas Laboratory in Kalgoorlie for assaying.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	Sampling and assaying techniques are industry-standard. No specific audits or reviews have been undertaken at this stage in the program.

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.*	The RC drilling occurred within tenements M37/1276 and M37/1295 which are held 100% by Redcliffe Resources Pty Ltd. The Project is located 45km NE of Leonora in the Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia.
	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 tenements subject to this report are in good standing with the Western Australian Department of Mines & Petroleum.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Previous exploration at Kelly has been completed on this prospect by Sons of Gwalia and CRAE in the 1990's. This work broadly outlined the Kelly mineralised trend to shallow depths. Where relevant, assay data from this earlier exploration has been incorporated into RCF databases.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The Kelly mineralisation is hosted largely within Archaean-aged highly sheared porphyritic felsic rocks, with minor sediment and mafic rocks. Gold mineralisation occurs in a number of sub-vertical to steep west dipping zones associated with quartz-carbonate-sulphide-mica veins and alteration. Alteration intensity and sulphide (pyrite) abundance are controls to mineralisation in the primary zone. Depth of oxidation is generally 90m-100m down hole.
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 Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	Refer to tables in the body of text.
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*	Grades are reported as down-hole length-weighted averages of grades. No top cuts have been applied to the reporting of the assay results.
	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.	All higher grade intervals are included in the reported grade intervals.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalent values are 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 (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	The geometry of the mineralisation at depth is interpreted to vary from steeply west dipping to sub-vertical. (80 to 90 degrees). All assay results are based on down-hole lengths, and true width of mineralisation is not known.
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 Figures 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.*	Refer to results reported in Appendix.

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.*	Refer to body of text and this appendix.
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. 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 drill testing of the anomalous results with angled RC holes is planned based on additional geological analysis. The location of the collars of these holes is still to be determined. Currently there is insufficient geological information to determine the extent of mineralisation in the primary zone beneath the Kelly oxide deposit.