RIFT VALLEY RESOURCES LIMITED

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MIYABI GOLD PROJECT
ROBUST GOLD MINERALISATION
GRADE & WIDTH

Rift Valley Resources Limited ("**Rift Valley**" or "**Company**") (ASX: RVY) is pleased to announce first assay results from CURRENT drilling at its 100% owned Miyabi Gold Project in Tanzania.

Drilling is continuing to complete the 26 hole program and results have been received from initial holes at the Dalafuma and Dalafuma NW prospect area. Results include:

- **MBRC398 - 23m at 4.22g/t from 45m**
- **MBRC401 - 27m at 3.64g/t from 78m**
  - **Including 3m at 21.7g/t from 93m**
- **MBRC396 - 6m at 2.51g/t from 18m**

These results confirm and extend the high grade mineralisation at Dalafuma. They also confirm a new zone of mineralisation at Dalafuma North West and results from both areas will be incorporated into a maiden Mineral Resource for the prospect to be prepared in the September Quarter.

Drilling has progressed well and is continuing at the project with further holes underway at Dalafuma as well as at other high priority targets.

Managing Director of Rift Valley, Geoff Gilmour said "These results demonstrate that the potential of the Dalafuma area is yet to be fully defined and that the main zone has not been closed off. We expect that continued success will allow us to add substantially to the 520,000oz resource base at Miyabi."

The drilling program at Miyabi will be completed in early July with further results expected to be reported several weeks after completion.

BACKGROUND

The Miyabi gold project is located 200km south of Mwanza within the Lake Victoria Goldfields of Tanzania (Figure 1). It lies 50km east of Acacia Mining's 4.5Moz Buzwagi gold mine, and 30km south of Resolute Mining's 0.9Moz Nyakafuru project.

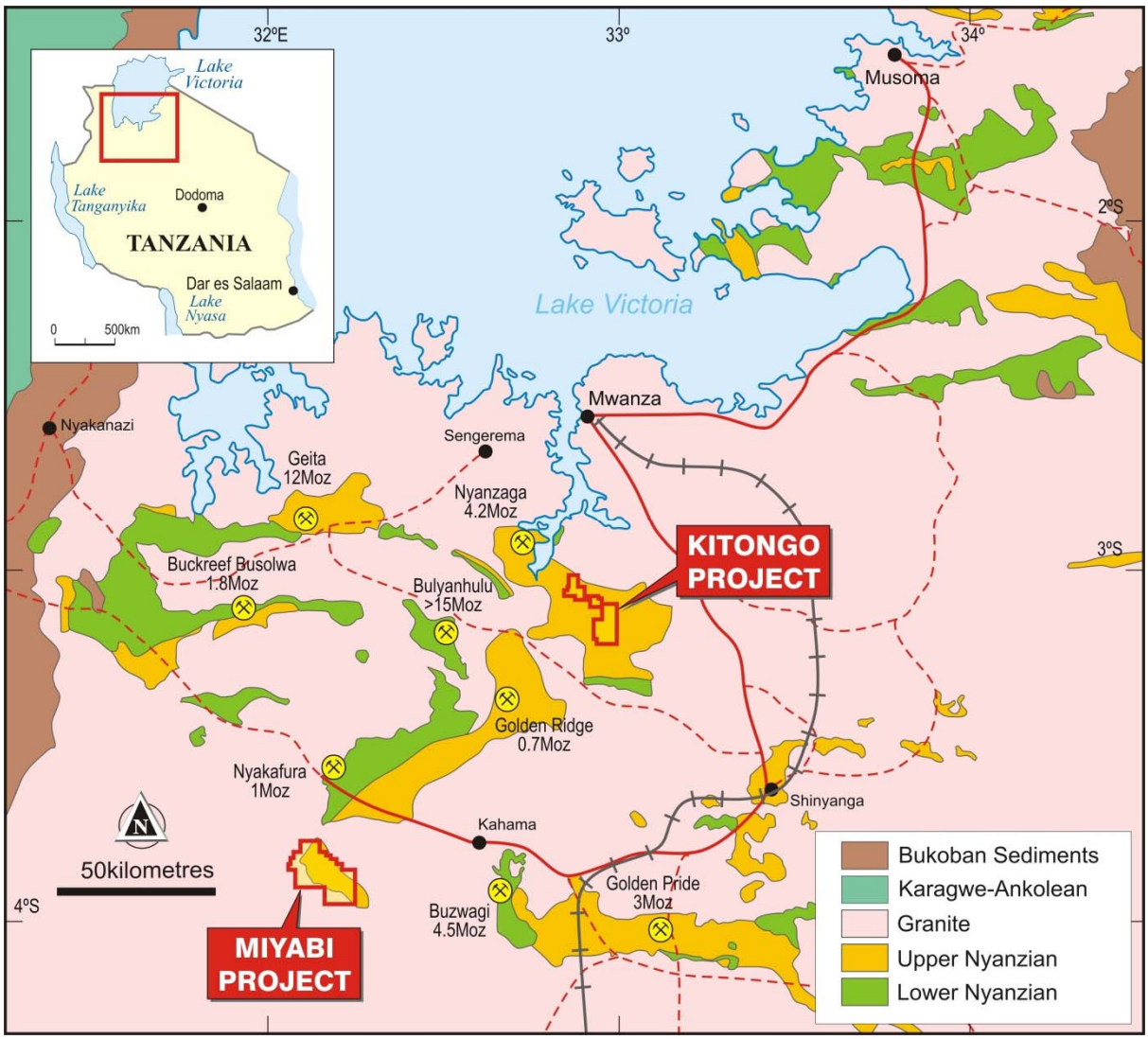

Figure 1: Rift Valley project location plan

Extensive exploration at the Miyabi Project was carried out by African Eagle Resources ("AFE") in 2007 and 2008 leading to the discovery of a series of shallow gold deposits with a 520,000oz Mineral Resource inventory. The project area is shown in Figure 2.

Rift Valley commenced work at the project in 2010 in joint venture with AFE. Excellent results from initial programs encouraged Rift Valley to move to 100% ownership in 2015.

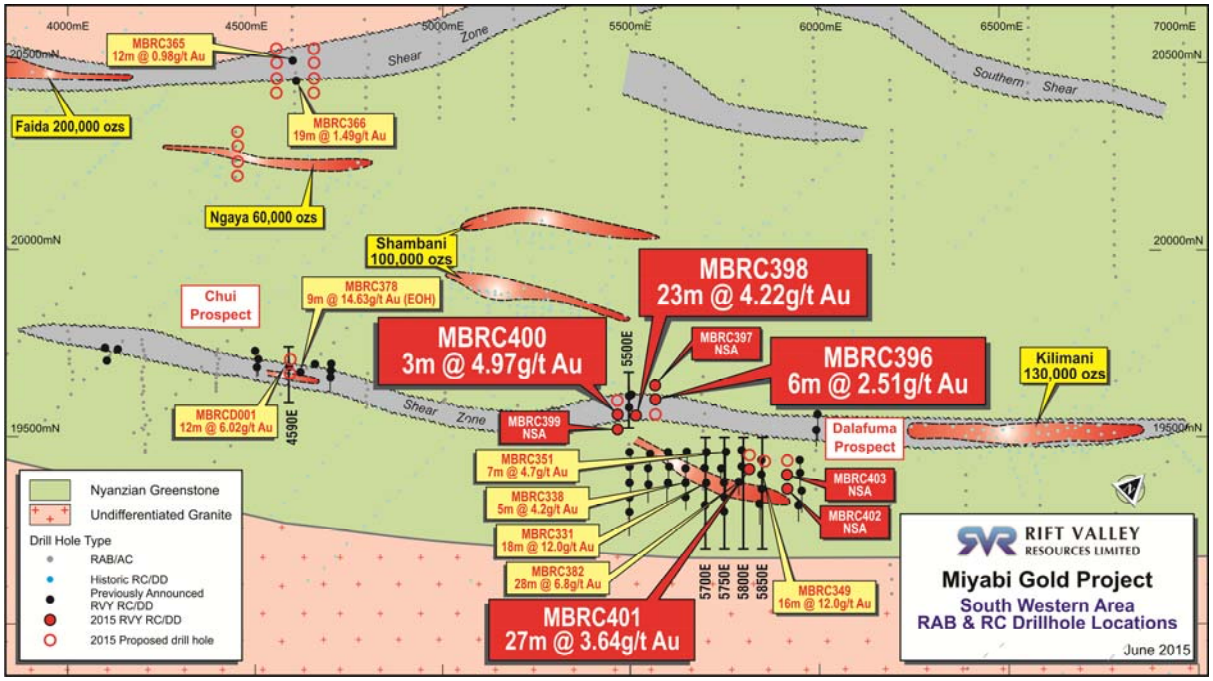

Figure 2: Miyabi Project Area

Current Exploration Program

Rift Valley's initial work program comprises 26 RC holes in four prospect areas. Results have been received from 8 holes in the Dalafuma area as shown in Figure 2. Representative cross sections are shown in Figure 3 and Figure 4. A full listing of results is included in Table 1.

The Dalafuma prospect was discovered by reconnaissance RAB drilling in 2012. It is now defined by a series of 50m to 100m spaced RC holes. The high grade mineralisation extends to within a few metres of surface and occurs within an anastomosing shear zone. A separate zone of mineralisation has been discovered at Dalafuma NW.

The current program was designed to extend the Dalafuma mineralisation and confirm the geometry of the Dalafuma NW zone. Better intersections include:

- **MBRC398 - 23m at 4.22g/t from 45m**
- **MBRC401 - 27m at 3.62g/t from 78m (including 3m at 21.7g.t from 93m)**
- **MBRC396 - 6m at 2.51g/t from 18m**

The substantial results from the current program will allow a Mineral Resource estimate to be prepared for the Dalafuma prospect. This is expected to provide a material increase to the 520,000oz Mineral Resource already defined at the project (Table 2).

Further results from the current program will be released as necessary once assay results are received.

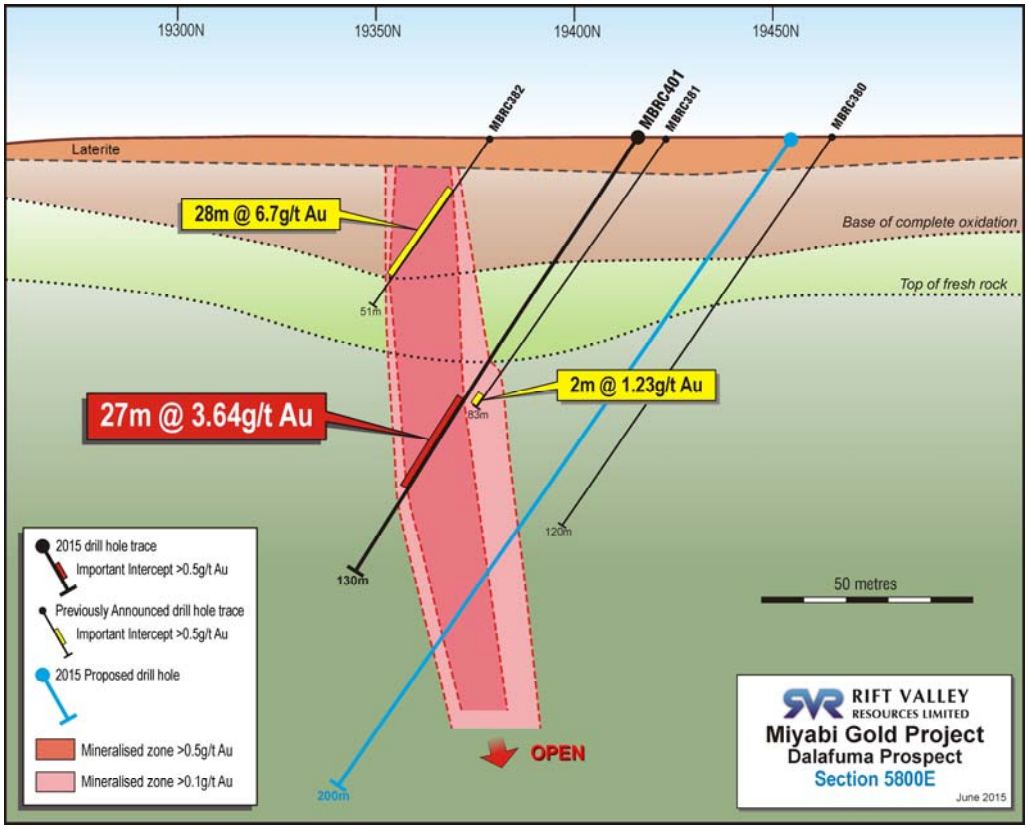

Figure 3: Dalafuma Cross Section 5800E

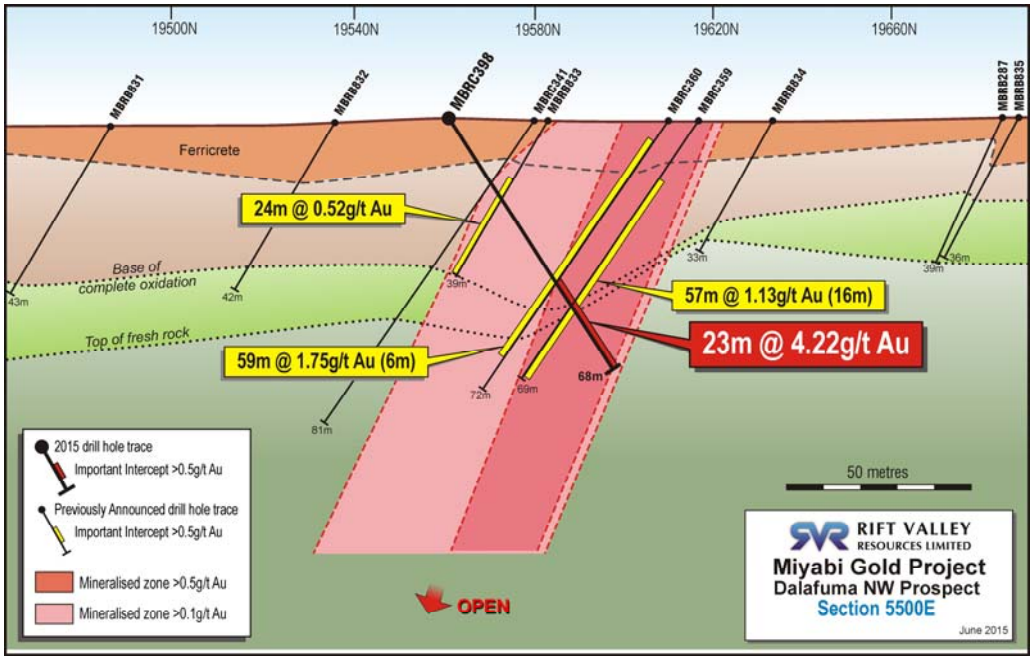

Figure 4: Dalafuma Northwest Cross Section 5500E

Table 1: Results Received from Current Miyabi Drilling Program

Collar Location and Orientation (local grid)								Intersection > 0.5ppm Au			
Hole ID	Type	East	North	RL	Depth	Dip	Az	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au ppm
MBRC396	RC	5550	19560	1215	106	-54	353	18	24	6	2.51
MBRC397	RC	5550	19600	1215	58	-54	356	NSA			
MBRC398	RC	5500	19560	1215	68	-58	358	45	68*	23	4.22
MBRC399	RC	5450	19520	1215	100	-55	0	NSA			
MBRC400	RC	5455	19556	1215	100	-55	0	72	75	3	4.97
MBRC401	RC	5800	19415	1215	130	-57	187	78	105	27	3.64
					including			93	96	3	21.7
MBRC402	RC	5898	19364	1215	116	-55	180	NSA			
MBRC403	RC	5901	19399	1215	136	-57	182	NSA			

Down hole length is approximately equivalent to true width. * denotes ended in mineralisation

Table 2: Miyabi Mineral Resource Estimate 0.5g/t Au Cut-off (SRK Estimate 2006)

Deposit	Indicated			Inferred			Total Resource		
	Mt	g/t	Moz	Mt	g/t	Moz	Mt	g/t	Moz
Faida	3.5	1.5	0.17	1.0	0.9	0.03	4.4	1.4	0.20
Ngaya	0.2	1.0	0.01	1.5	1.1	0.05	1.7	1.1	0.06
Shambani	1.6	1.5	0.07	0.8	1.1	0.03	2.4	1.3	0.10
Kilimani	2.6	1.4	0.12	0.3	1.6	0.01	2.9	1.4	0.13
Northern Zone				1.0	0.8	0.02	1.0	0.8	0.02
Total	**7.9**	**1.5**	**0.37**	**4.5**	**1.0**	**0.15**	**12.4**	**1.3**	**0.52**

*Rounding errors may occur

Competent Person Statement

The information in this report that relates the Exploration Results and Mineral Resources for the Miyabi gold project is based on information compiled by Mr Paul Payne, a full time employee of Payne Geological Services and a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Payne is a consultant to and a shareholder of Rift Valley Resources and 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 Payne consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

All information relating to Mineral Resources was prepared and 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 updated.

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APPENDIX 2 – JORC TABLE 1

The following Table and Sections are provided to ensure compliance with the JORC Code (2012) edition requirements for the reporting of exploration results and Mineral Resources. Note that all of the information relates to historic drilling carried out between 2007 and 2012.

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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.* • *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.*	• Results have been received from 8 reverse circulation (RC) drill holes • Holes were generally angled to optimally intersect the mineralised zones; • Dry RC samples were collected from a free standing cyclone in one metre intervals and split using a multi stage riffle splitter. • Below the water table, holes were blown dry after each rod change to minimize down hole contamination and dry samples were obtained; • Samples were composited into 3m intervals for assay and anomalous intervals will be resubmitted at 1m intervals.
Drilling techniques	• *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).*	• RC drilling used a face sampling bit;
Drill sample recovery	• *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.*	• Sample recovery was good and sample size was visually monitored to ensure satisfactory recovery; • There is no known relationship between sample recovery and sample grades.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been*	• All drill holes were logged in full. • Logging is carried out in detail in anticipation

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	of being used in subsequent Mineral Resource estimates.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *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.*	• Dry RC samples were collected from a free standing cyclone in one metre intervals and split using a multi stage riffle splitter. • Below the water table, holes were blown dry after each rod change to minimize down hole contamination and no wet samples were collected; • 3m composite samples were fire assayed at the SGS laboratory in Mwanza. Samples from anomalous intervals will be fire assayed; • A comprehensive QAQC program of standards, blanks and duplicates has been used to confirm assay integrity; • Sample sizes are considered appropriate to correctly represent the gold mineralisation based on: the style of mineralisation, the thickness and consistency of the intersections, the sampling methodology and assay value ranges for Au.
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.* • *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.*	• Samples were assayed by fire assay by SGS in Mwanza, Tanzania; • The analytical techniques used approach total dissolution of gold in most circumstances. • Comprehensive QAQC programs of standards, blanks and duplicates were incorporated to confirm assay integrity;
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *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.*	• No independent verification of significant intersections has been carried out. • Primary data was collected on manual logging sheets. This has allowed RVY personnel to verify database records by comparing to original logs. • There has been no adjustment to assay data.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys),*	• Drill hole collar coordinates used UTM Arc-1960 datum with transforms to various local grids.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Hand-held GPS has been used for collar survey. • Topographic control is from drill hole collar surveys and DGPS traverses.
Data spacing and distribution	• *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.*	• RC hole spacing is largely 50m by 50m in the current drilling program; • The drilling has not yet been included in a Mineral Resource estimate; • Preliminary samples were based on 3m composites. The majority will be re-assayed at 1m intervals.
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.* • *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.*	• Holes were generally angled to grid south or grid north to optimize the intersection angle with the interpreted structures; • No orientation based sampling bias has been identified in the data.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples are placed into bulk bags on site then transported to the laboratory by company personnel;
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• A review of sampling procedures was completed on site by the Competent Person; • Assaying was carried out by reputable companies using industry standard methods.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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 security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area.*	• The Miyabi project comprises a series of Prospecting Licences and applications. All main prospects are located within PL4536/07 which is 100% owned by RVY; • All other areas of the project are owned 100% by RVY or RVY has ongoing entitlement to the ground through access agreements.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The majority of work completed at the project was carried out by Twigg Gold (subsidiary of African Eagle Resources plc) between 2000 and 2008; • A small amount of work was completed by RandGold under JV.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Miyabi gold project comprises a series of shear hosted, mesothermal ore bodies located in the Lake Victoria Goldfields of Tanzania; • Gold is typically disseminated through altered host rocks with some high grade mineralisation in quartz veins. • Weathering to a depth of 40-80m occurs throughout much of the project area; • A thin but laterally extensive veneer of laterite and transported ferricrete occurs across the deposit area.

Drill hole information	• *A summary of all information material to the under-standing 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 (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.*
		• Current drill hole locations are shown in Figure 2 of this report.
		• Results from all holes in the current program are shown in Table 2 of this report.
		• A comprehensive listing of significant intersections from previous drilling was included in the RVY release to the ASX dated 29 May 2015.

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.* • *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.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• Length weighting of assay results has been used where samples of uneven length were present; • No grade truncations have been used when reporting significant intersections. • Metal equivalent values are not being reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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').*	• Drill holes are angled to grid south or grid north, which is approximately perpendicular to the orientation of the mineralised trend. • Down hole length is approximately equivalent to true width.
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.*	• Relevant diagrams have been included within the main body of text.
Balanced Reporting	• *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.* • *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.*	• Drill hole collar coordinates used UTM Arc-1960 datum with transforms to various local grids. • RVY used hand-held GPS for collar survey. • All holes in the current program have been down hole surveyed using a Reflex single shot electronic camera. • All results received to date from the current program are included in Table 2.
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.*	• Extensive previous exploration has been reported in in the RVY release to the ASX dated 29 May 2015.
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.*	• The RC drilling program is continuing at the project; • The planned drilling is shown in the main body of this ASX release.