



Mbesa Copper Project Expansion

Rock chip assay results up to 14% copper

- Large project footprint of 247 sq. km with application over a further 107 sq. km.
- Rock chip samples provide results of up to 14% copper.
- High grade copper mineralisation targeted in initial exploration programme.
- Agreement reached with land holders to secure areas of known copper mineralisation. Offers to further extend footprint pending.

Redcliffe Resources Limited (Redcliffe) is pleased to advise that it has recently expanded the Company's ground position within the emerging Tunduru copper region in Tanzania. Importantly, the new interests include an agreement over areas of current mining activity and adjoining or within close proximity to that activity. The Company is well positioned as it prepares to embark upon an initial exploration programme.



L-R: Malachite and azurite stains. Shallow diamond drilling on pit 2, Mbesa. Brittle to semi ductile shear with copper mineralization.

Redcliffe with its joint venture partner, has lodged an application over an additional 107 sq. kilometre area immediately to the north of the current licence. The application encompasses an area containing a large number of underlying Private Mining Licences (PMLs) that Tanzanian nationals have secured for copper. The Company has reached agreement with a number of PML holders within the licence application boundary. This includes an area within which mining activities have been undertaken and are ongoing.

The owner of those mines have advised the Company that approximately 622 tonnes of ore at an average copper grade of 22% was produced over the preceding 12 month period (with higher grade zones said to have graded up to 45% copper). Analyses of rock chip sampling by Redcliffe from within the general area of the mines returned grades of up to 14% copper.

As part of ongoing project evaluation the Company intends to acquire a parcel of ore from the Mbesa mine. This will enable the Company to undertake metallurgical test works at a much earlier stage than would normally be possible in such a project to provide a better understanding of mineralogy and grade to assist in process planning.

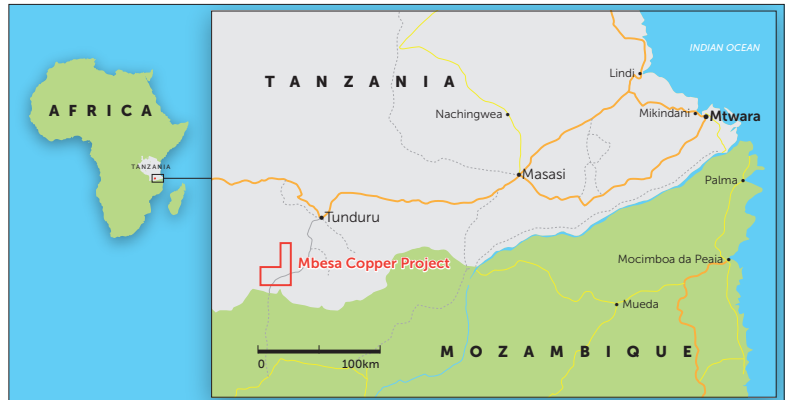
Securing Option Agreements over PMLs within the Prospecting Licence Application area enables the Company to undertake exploration on those licences for a small annual fee and provides for the future acquisition of the licences at the election of Redcliffe.

Redcliffe is continuing to sign up PML holders within an area of interest while completing detailed planning for an initial programme of work. Discussions with respect to funding arrangements to support expanded work programmes over the project area are advanced.

The Mbesa Project is located within the Tunduru District of southern Tanzania near the border with Mozambique and approximately 350km from the port of Mtwara. Redcliffe entered into a conditional agreement in January 2013 over a licence area of approximately 247 sq. kilometres.

The Mbesa Copper Project provides Redcliffe with a strategic mineral asset in Tanzania. The project has recently demonstrated

occurrences of high-grade copper in an area that has undergone little modern exploration. Importantly it is situated near to the Mtwara Corridor, an area where the Tanzanian Government has committed to significant infrastructure development and which has seen recent multi-million dollar investments.



Geological Setting and Model

Regional geological data and field observations show that the tenement overlies Proterozoic Usagaran system which is part of Mozambiquan Belt. The system represents an orogenic belt which can be traced from south of Zambezi to the north of Kenya and Uganda. Lithologies consist of hornblende biotite gneiss, migmatite, marble, granulite and quartzites. These rocks have been correlated to highly metamorphosed rocks of Greenville Province of the Canadian shield and those of Central Africa's Katangan Belt by age.

The Katangan Belt (in DRC and running through Zambia) is world renowned for its deposits of Cu, Ni, Co and Uranium with which mineralisation within these belts can be correlated.

The geology within the Mbesa tenement areas is characterised by plagioclase amphibolites, hornblende biotite gneiss and an acid rock with porphyritic affinity (noted in both artisanal mines).

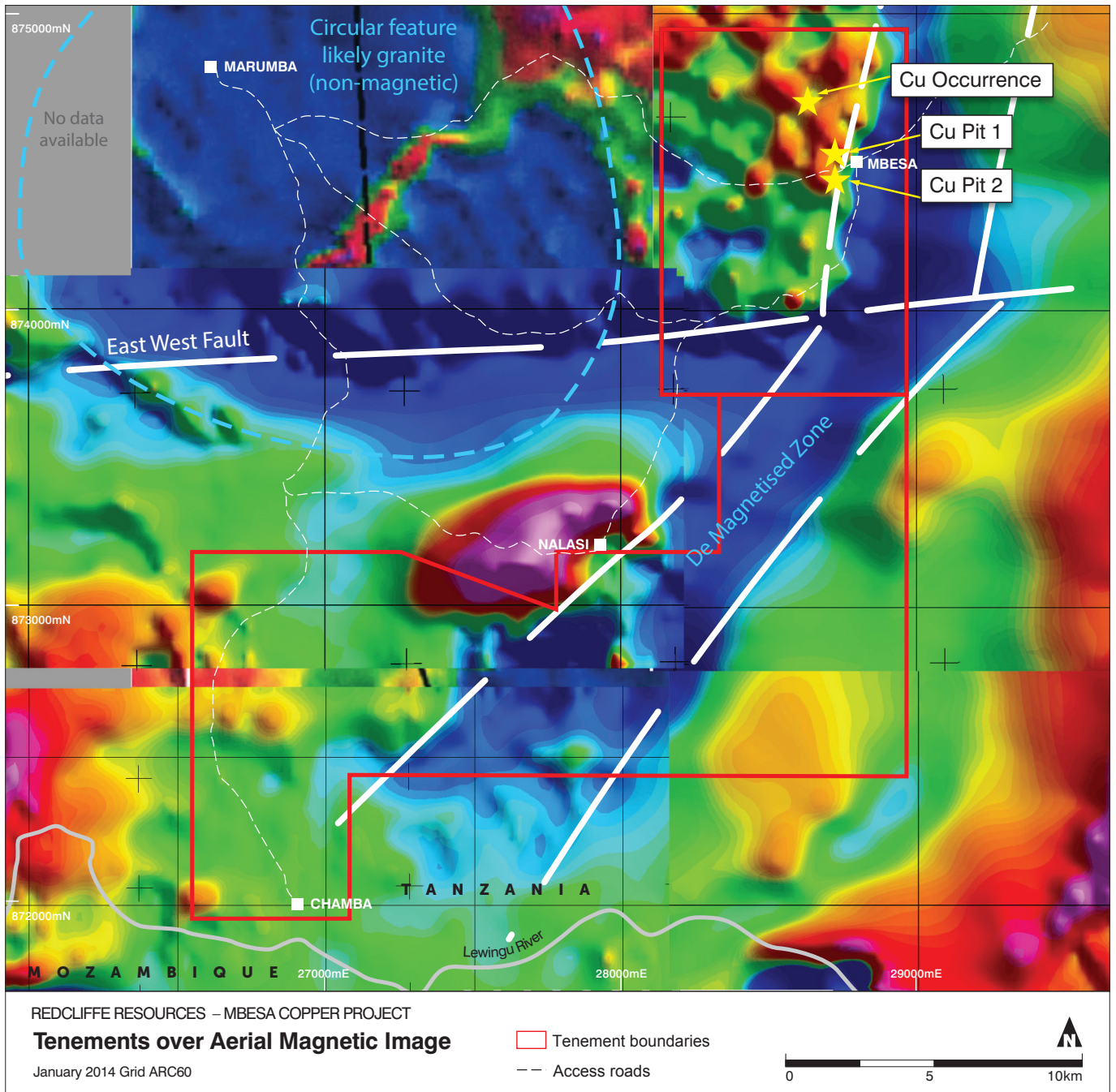
The tectonic fabric sometimes resembles a mylonite in outcrop but also has brittle deformation features with margins sharply defined and having zones of concentrated fracturing and brecciation. Wide spread undifferentiated brown sandy soils cover large areas of the tenements.

Mineralisation

As it is only a recent discovery, the Mbesa copper mineralisation and its geological environment has not been formally documented in published literature. Redcliffe consultants interpret the style of Copper mineralisation as occurring as disseminations in metamorphic rocks and minor igneous intrusions with concentrations of higher grade in shears. This type of mineralization is also found in the Zambian Copper Belt in similar Proterozoic rocks.

The Mbesa copper mineralisation is shear hosted with adjacent disseminations in plagioclase amphibolite suspected to be of sedimentary origin. The ore mineral is mainly chalcopyrite with oxides of copper, (malachite and azurite) occurring in the weathered zone.

The mineralised zone is highly silicified and chloritised with minor carbonatisation.



Rock Chips

Twelve rock-chip samples and three orientation soil samples were collected and assayed at SGS Laboratories in Mwanza. See attached table.

Mark Maine

Executive Director

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 2012 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.

Appendix 1

The following information is provided to comply with the JORC Code (2012) requirements for the reporting of the exploration results. As the results are for preliminary rock chip sampling information is summarized using the JORC Table 1 as a guide.

Sampling

Twelve rock-chip samples (TGR001-012) and 3 soil samples (TS001-003) were collected as orientation samples and to determine levels and spread of copper mineralisation and anomalism under the supervision of an experienced "in-country" consulting/contracting geologist.

The rock-chip sampling has been carried out using Geological hammer/pick to collect random rock chips from various positions. Samples are not continuous channels. Samples of 2 to 3kg were collected. Duplicate samples were made for each, geological details and positions were recorded and samples photographed. The three soil samples were continuous vertical channels from a soil profile exposure on the wall of an excavation on copper mineralisation. (Surface-30cm, 30cm-60cm, and 60cm-90cm)

Procedure and Security

Samples were sealed in stapled plastic bags, combined in larger poly-weave bags for transport, and submitted to SGS Laboratory in Mwanza, (north-west Tanzania).

Sample Analysis

There the samples were sorted and dried by the assay laboratory. The sample was pulverised and a sub-sample was assayed for gold by Method FAA505 (50g fire assay). A further sub-sample was taken to analysis for As, Cu, Pb, Zn, by Method ICP12B, using an Aqua Regia digest. Eight of the 12 rock-chips returned readings in excess of 10,000ppm (1%) and were re-analysed using Method AAS13B. Two of these samples exceeded the upper detection limit of 10% and were re-analysed using Method CON13V (for concentrates).

All analytical results for the samples along with geological descriptions accompany this report. Sample Locations were recorded using handheld GPS. Co-ordinates are based on ARC 60 grid system, as commonly used in Tanzania.

Mineralisation style

Shear hosted copper mineralisation exposed in Artisanal open pits where no historic work is evident or known of.

Tenure

PL 8451/2012 of 247sqkm and HQ-P27664 an application over 107sq. km (Redcliffe can earn 50% by spending US\$1million increasing to 75% by spending further US\$1million at which point partner can elect to contribute or dilute to 10% until feasibility is completed).

Samples are from a granted PML over which the Company has acquisition rights.

PMLs: PML001927, PML001928, PML001928, PML001930, PML001931, PML001932, PML001933, PML001934, PML001935, PML001936, PML001937, PML001938, PML001939, PML001940, PML001941, PML001942, PML001943, PML001944, PML001945, PML001946, PML001947, PML001948, PML001949, PML001950, PML001951, PML001952, PML001953, PML001954, PML001955, PML001956, PML001957, PML001958, PML001959, PML001960, PML001961, PML001619, PML001929, PML002102, PML000466, PML001626, PML001623, PML002387, PML002386, PML001444, PML003463, PML001218, PML001219, PML002221, PML001220, PML000466, PML001626, PML001623.

Further Exploration

Soil sampling to delineate targets, geophysics including ground Magnetics and IP, remote geological mapping using land-sat and on ground geological mapping. Follow up drilling as required.

Mbesa Copper Project, Tunduru District, Tanzania Sample Log Sheet

Location		Sample ID	Sample Description		Au ppm	Ag ppm	As ppm	Cu %	Pb ppm	Zn ppm
287617	8743569	TGR 001	Dark grey, fine to medium grained, highly silicified and chloritised plagioclase amphibolite ?sedimentary origin with disseminated chalcopyrite of up to 10%, stained with azurite of up to < 5% (visual observation)	TGR001	0.1	29	<3	7.11	37.4	126
		TGR 002	4m East of TGR 001 Dark grey, fine to medium grained highly silicified& chloritized plagioclase amphibolites poor in copper minerals.	TGR002	0.01	<2	4.1	0.02	2	64.8
		TGR 003	7.6m East of TGR001 light grey plagioclase amphibolite poor in cooper minerals (chalcopyrite, malachite& azurite)	TGR003	0.01	<2	<3	0.01	<2	40.9
		TGR 004	4m West of TGR001 dark grey highly silicified & chloritised fine to medium grained plagioclase amphibolitie disseminated with chalcopyrite up to 10% and stained with 5% ? bornite	TGR004	0.04	8.8	5.8	3.64	17.1	87.9
		TGR 005	7.5m West of TGR001 Dark grey fine to medium grained highly silicified & chloritized plagioclase amphibolitie stained with malachite up to 5%, azurite & ?bornite 2%	TGR005	0.02	3.2	<3	0.69	6	61.6
287552	8743652	TGR 006	Stock piled ore, dark grey, fine to medium grained highly silicified & chloritized plagioclase amphibolites, disseminated with chalcopyrite up to 20%, stained with . bornite & azurite up to 10%	TGR006	0.02	10.5	<3	4.13	23.6	59.9
287524	8743855	TGR 007	Mine dumps, greenish, moderately silicified and weathered after plagioclase amphibolite from the upper part of the surface. The greenish is mainly the malachite stains with 20% ,azurite <5%	TGR007	0.09	41.5	6.6	12.00	56.6	220
287506	8743985	TGR 008	Grey,highly weathered, chloritized, sheared,after plagioclase amphibolites with stains of malachite up to 15%.	TGR008	<0.01	4.8	<3	3.42	23.8	160
		TGR 009	3.5 from TGR 008 light grey,highly weatherd, moderately chloritized ,medium grained saprock after plagioclase amphibolite with stains of malachite 10%.	TGR009	<0.01	5.6	<3	2.25	8.5	37.4
		TGR 010	7m from TGR 008 light grey,highly weathered,chloritized saprock after plagioclase amphibolites stained with malachite 20%	TGR010	<0.01	7.2	<3	8.43	27.9	39.9
		TGR 011	10.5m from TGR 008 light grey ,highly weathered and chloritized,saprock after plagioclase amphibolite, poor in copper minerals	TGR011	0.03	4.8	<3	0.40	4.8	77.4
287496	8743977	TGR 012	Grab sample dark grey, chloritized saprock after plagioclase amphibolites stains with 15% malachite stains and 2% azurite..	TGR012	0.1	70	6.4	14.00	61.3	80
287468	8743882	TS0001	0-30 cm from the surface, brown upper saprolite after plagioclase amphibolite	TS0001	0.02	<2	3.5	0.04	7.5	46.5
		TS0002	30-60 from the surface, cm brown lower saprolite after plagioclase amphibolite	TS0002	<0.01	<2	<3	0.02	5.9	40
		TS0003	60-90 cm from the surface, brown lower saprolite after plagioclase amphibolite	TS0003	<0.01	<2	4.5	0.02	5.5	41.2

Grid Co-ordinates ARC60