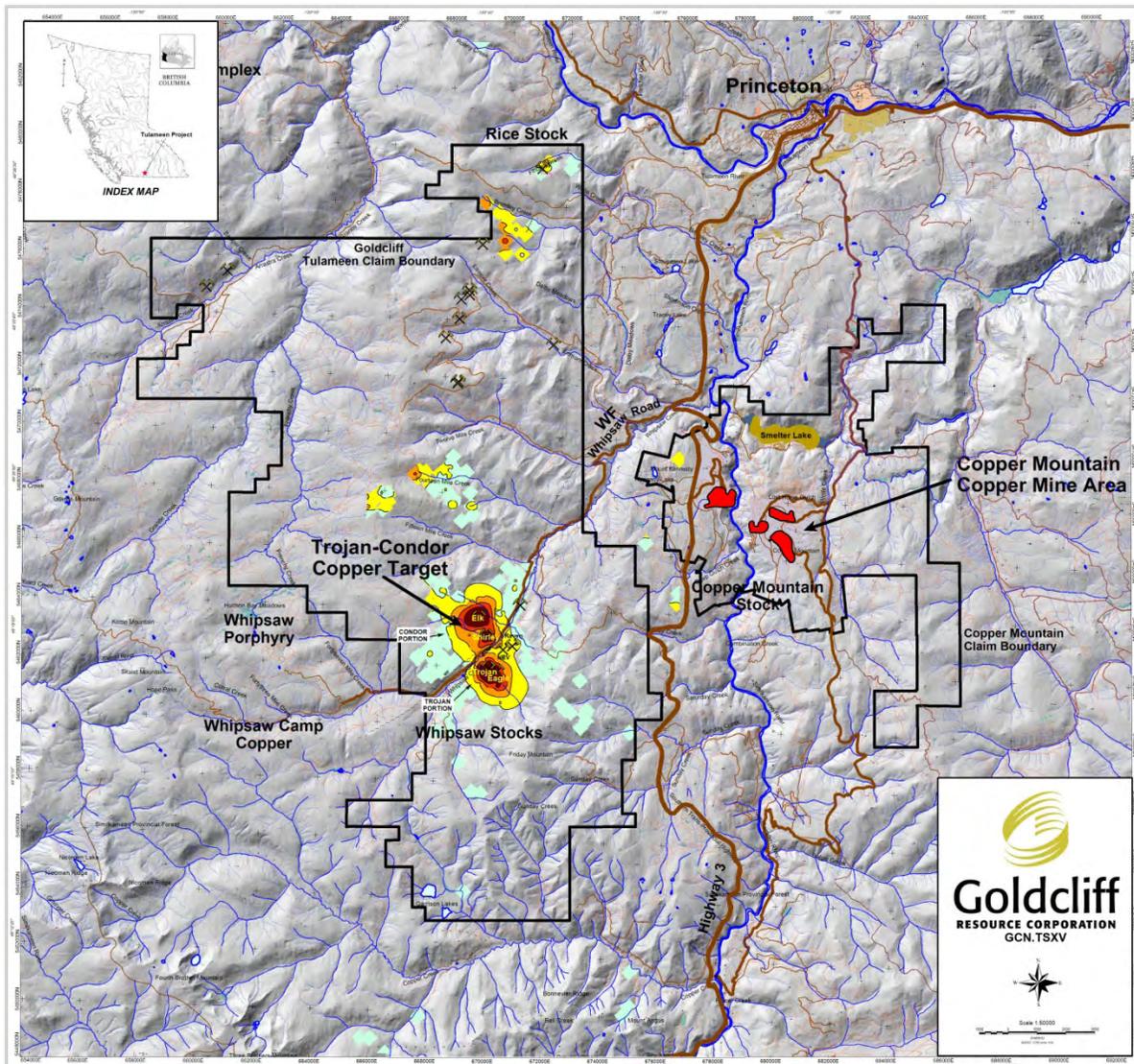


**GOLDCLIFF TULAMEEN PORPHYRY COPPER PROJECT
COPPER MOUNTAIN CAMP, BRITISH COLUMBIA
THE TROJAN-CONDOR COPPER TARGET**

HIGHLIGHTS

The Trojan-Condor Copper Target has six copper showings with rock samples that contain values ranging from 0.175% to 0.655% copper. These six showings are within an area of approximately 8 square kilometres. A 3D Induced Polarization chargeability anomaly, contained within a volume of rock that has a depth of 500 metres and a surface area of about four square kilometres, is associated with the Trojan-Condor Copper Target. Goldcliff discovered the Trojan-Condor Copper Target on its Tulameen Porphyry Copper Project, which is located in the Copper Mountain Camp, south of Princeton, British Columbia, Canada.

**TULAMEEN PROJECT
TROJAN-CONDOR COPPER TARGET**



GEOLOGY

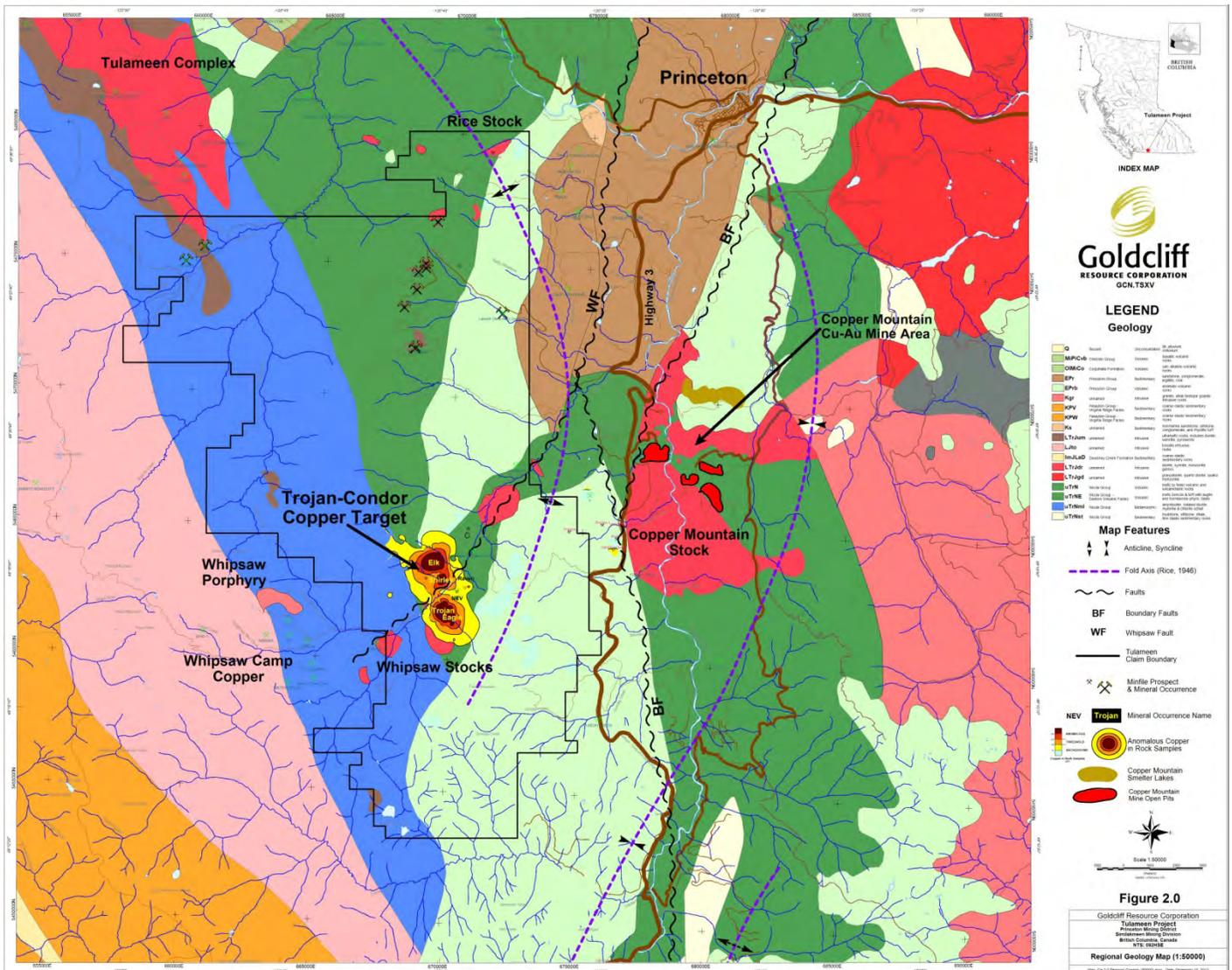
The Trojan-Condor Copper Target's surface-copper values of ore-grade potential are associated with six copper showings: The Trojan, Elk, Shirley, Eagle, Nev and Raven.

The Trojan, Elk and Shirley copper showings were discovered in 2011. The Trojan is highlighted by 0.655% copper, 4.8 grams per tonne silver and 0.08 grams per tonne gold. The Elk contains 1795.0 ppm copper and 0.4 ppm silver. The Shirley contains 1705.0 ppm copper and 0.27 ppm silver.

The Eagle, Nev and Raven showings were discovered in 1974. The Eagle is highlighted by 0.175% copper and 1.0 grams per tonne silver. The Nev is highlighted by 0.231% copper and 0.2 grams per tonne silver. The Raven is highlighted by 0.353% copper, 0.8 grams per tonne silver and 0.165 grams per tonne gold.

The copper mineralization that is associated with the showings is chalcopyrite and malachite. The copper minerals are accompanied by pyrite and pyrrhotite along with magnetite.

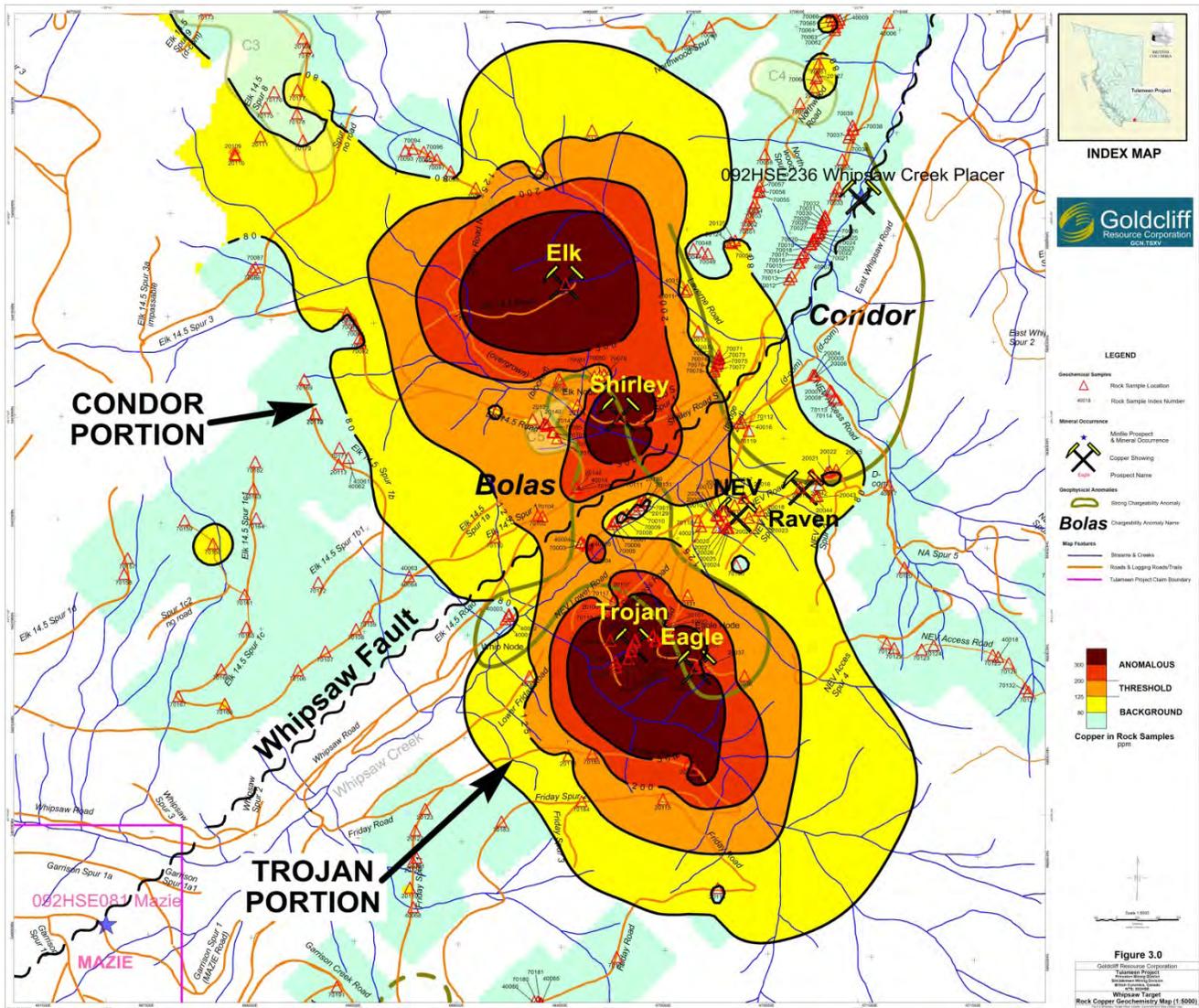
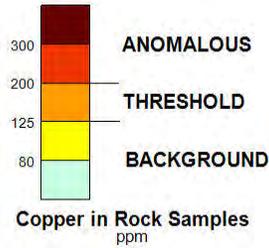
The geological setting is related to an alkalic porphyry ore deposit system. The country rocks are the Nicola Group (uTrN) volcanic and sedimentary units. The intrusive bodies (LTrJdr) are diorite stocks.



GEOCHEMISTRY

The Trojan-Condor Copper Target covers an area of approximately 8 square kilometres. Situated south-east of the Whipsaw fault, The Trojan Portion contains the Trojan, Eagle, Nev and Raven copper showings. The Condor Portion is situated north-west of the Whipsaw fault and contains the Shirley and Elk copper showings. The rock copper values range from threshold values of 100 to 200 ppm copper, with anomalous values of 200 to greater than 6000 ppm copper.

Rock Copper Values



GEOPHYSICS

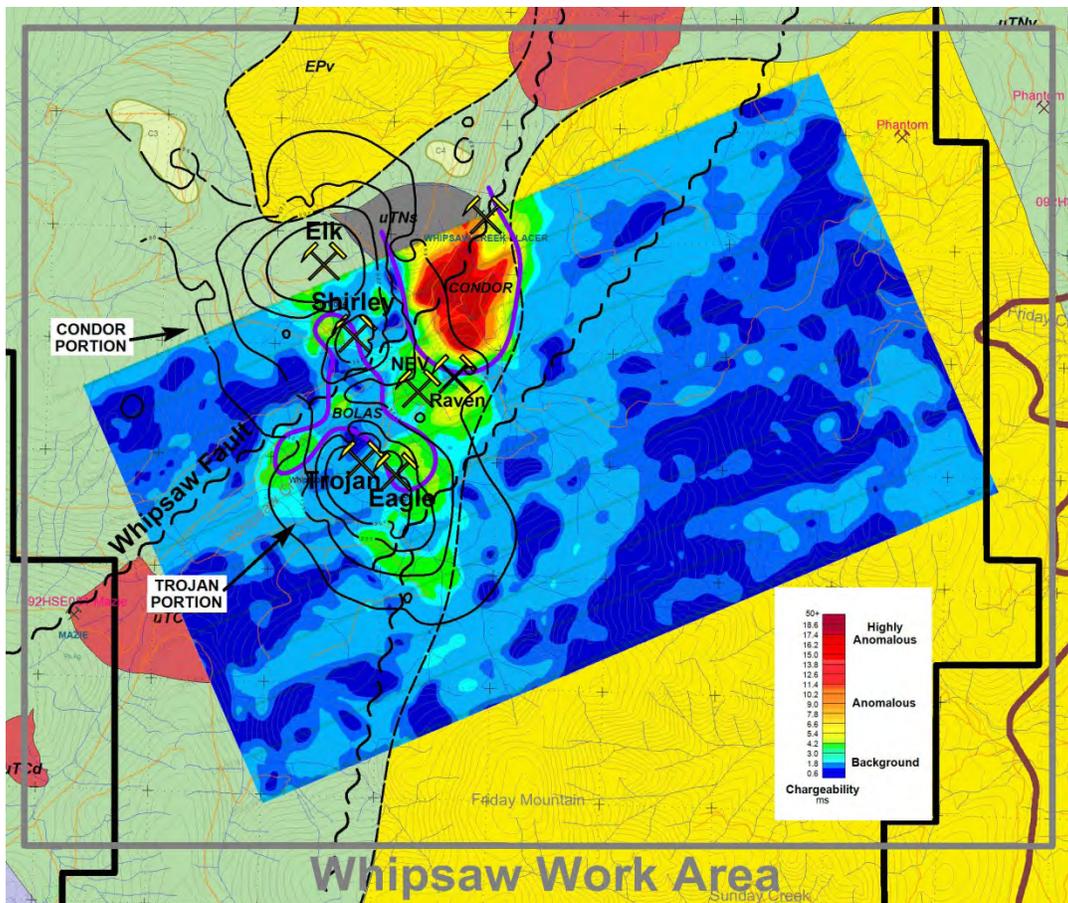
A 3D IP survey has discovered approximately two cubic kilometres of rock that contains chargeable mineralization associated with the Trojan-Condor Copper Target. This large volume of rock is believed to be mineralized with copper and various other metallic sulphides.

The Trojan-Condor Target 3D IP anomaly is related to the copper showings of the Elk, Shirley, Nev, Raven, Trojan and Eagle. The IP anomaly is open to the north and likely continues below the Elk showing. The copper showings contain significant copper mineralization at surface. These anomalous copper values coincide with the Bolas and Condor 3D IP chargeability anomalies. An important aspect of this surface copper mineralization, and the related 3D IP anomalies, is that the 3D IP anomalies increase in strength below the surface, thereby suggesting higher sulphide concentrations at depth. Important copper mineralization is believed to be hidden below surface, which explains why no major deep exploration efforts have taken place here in the past.

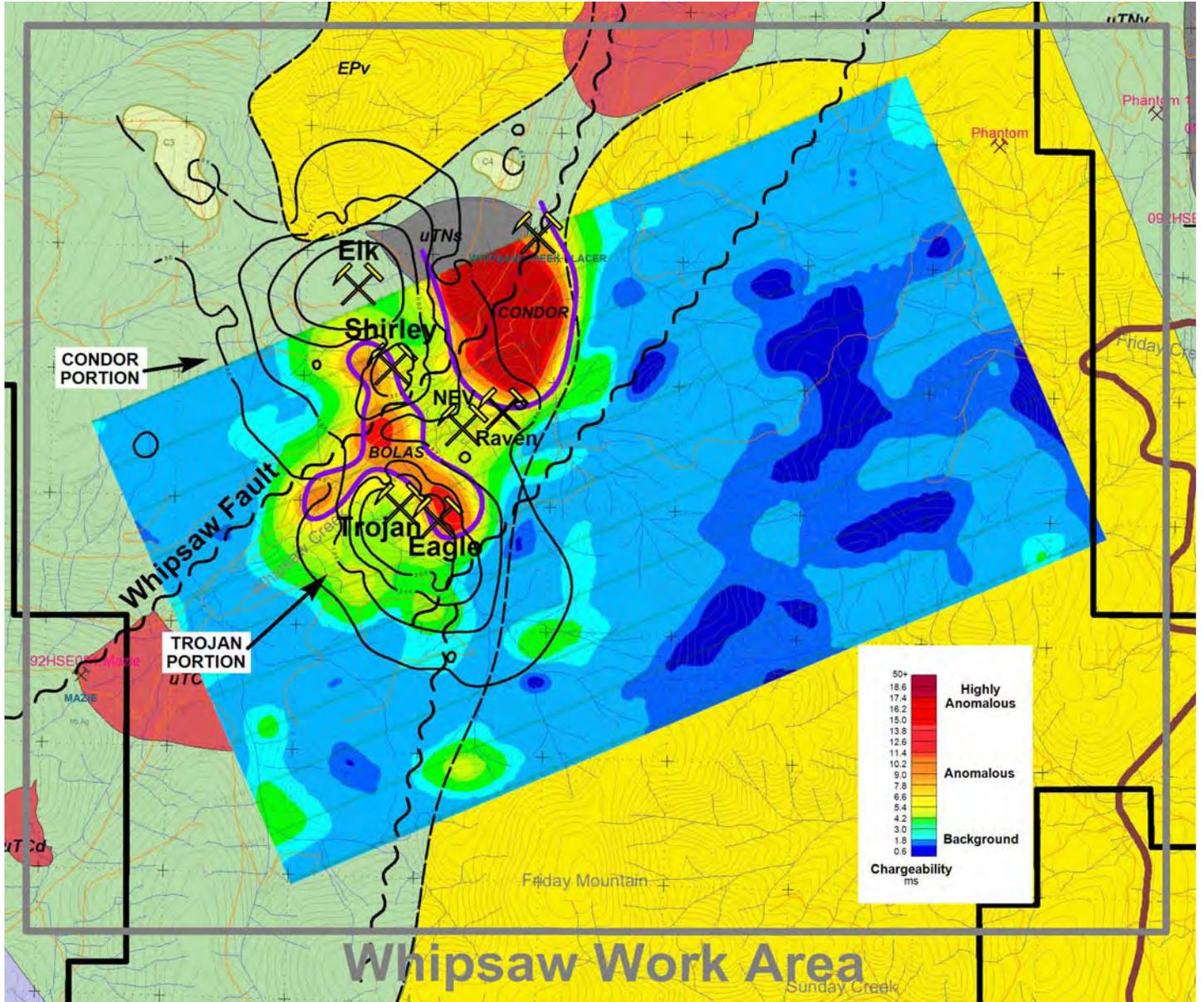
Because geophysical signatures observed in induced polarization and magnetic data from the Whipsaw work area are similar to those found in the Copper Mountain copper mine area, it is believed that the Trojan-Condor Target copper anomalies may represent the surface expression of a large buried alkalic porphyry copper deposit.

The correlation of the surface geology and geochemistry with the sub-surface 3D Induced Polarization chargeable response indicates a large copper mineralized sulphide system with considerable depth extent.

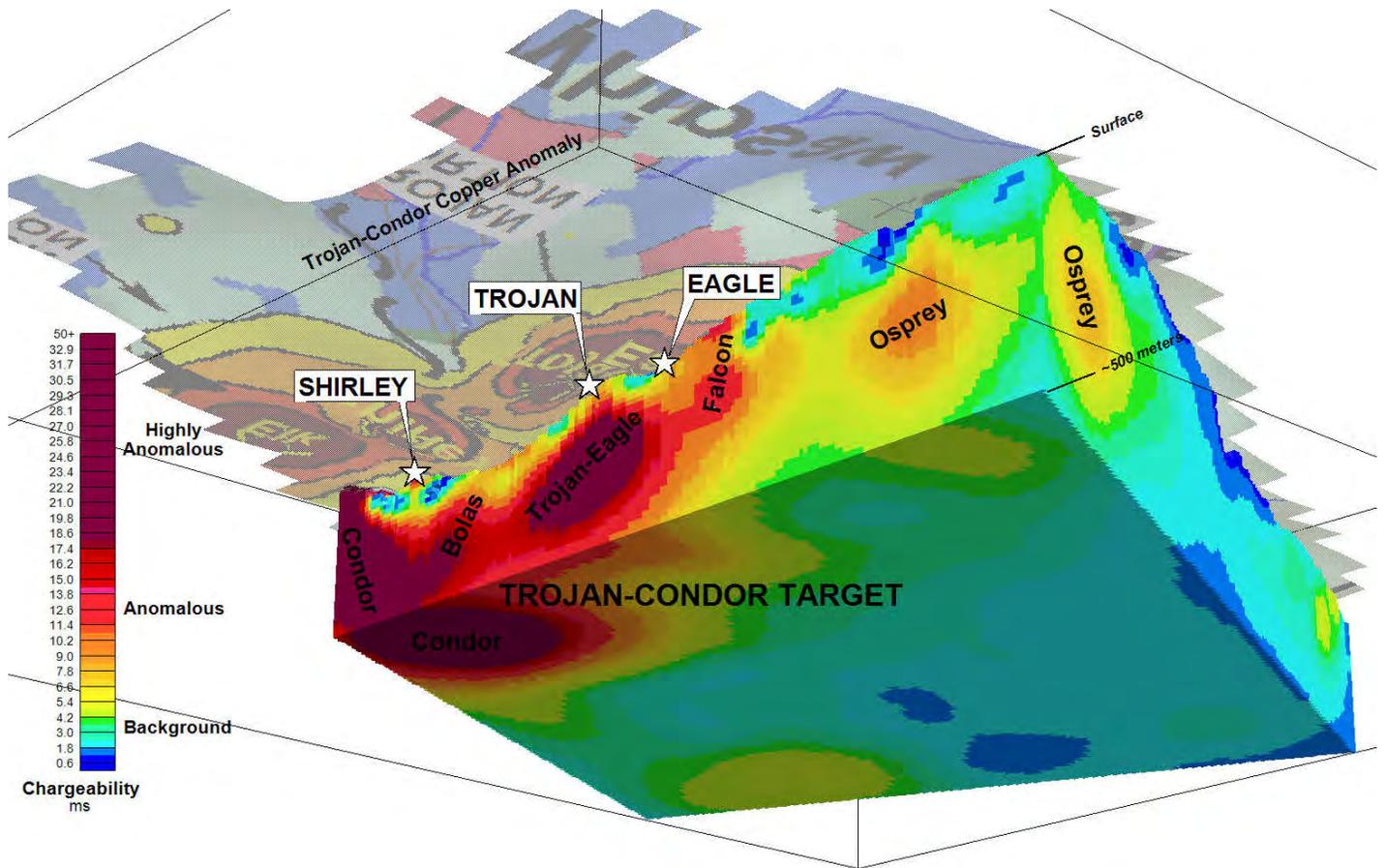
3D IP CHARGEABILITY NEAR SURFACE (TROJAN-CONDOR COPPER ANOMALY)



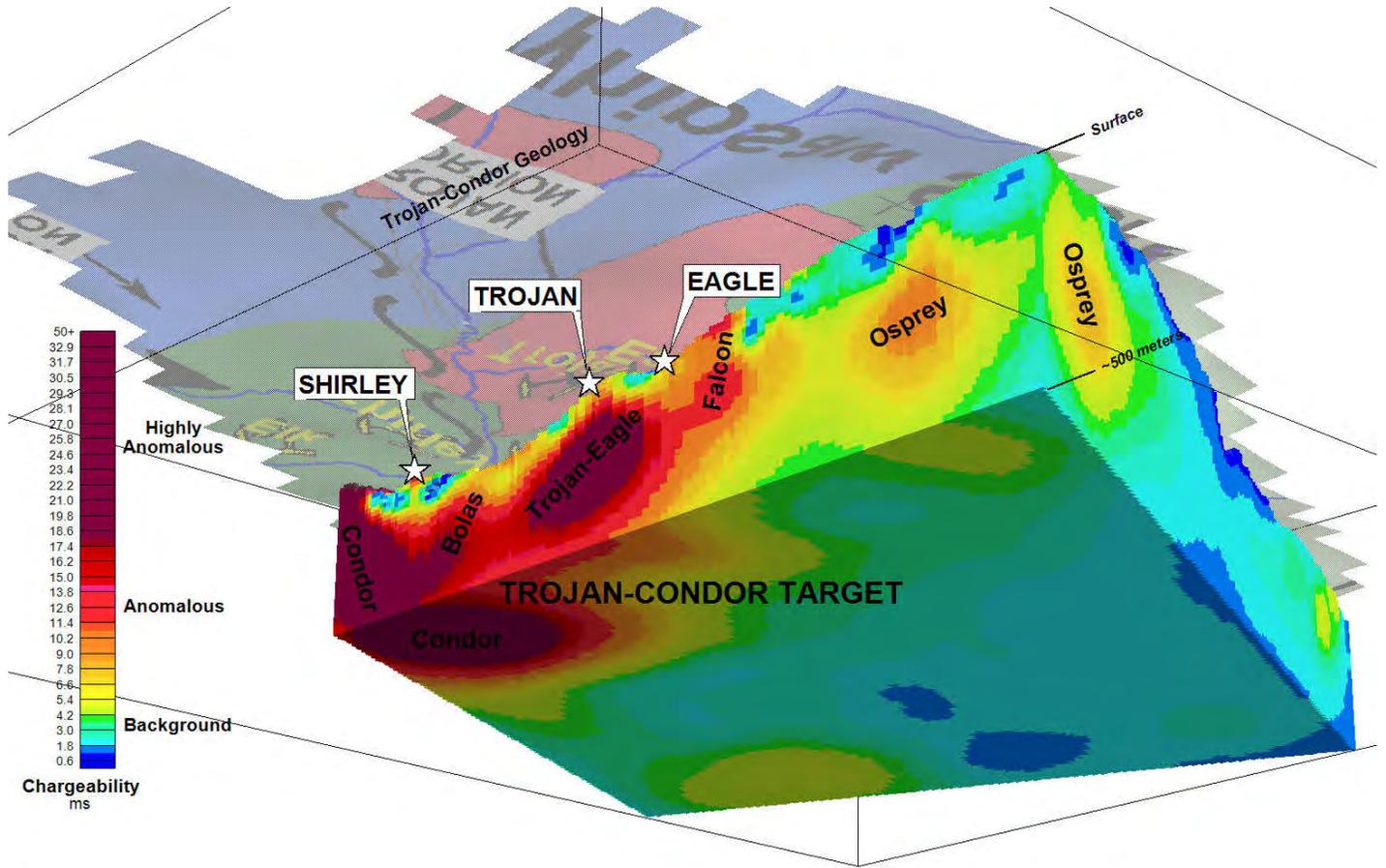
3D IP CHARGEABILITY AT DEPTH (TROJAN-CONDOR COPPER ANOMALY)



3D IP CHARGEABILITY ANOMALY (COPPER)



3D IP CHARGEABILITY ANOMALY (GEOLOGY)



PROJECT HISTORY

In 2008, Goldcliff Resource Corporation conducted a multi-sensor Resolve airborne geophysical survey on the Tulameen Project property. As reported in the Fugro report, the 1,533-kilometre survey - which accumulated electromagnetic (frequency domain), magnetic and radiometric data over the claims - detected numerous anomalous features. During this same year, Goldcliff also conducted a reconnaissance geochemical stream sediment survey, in which 184 stream samples were collected, and a geological rock sample survey, in which 91 grab samples were collected.

In 2009, Goldcliff Resource Corporation interpreted the airborne geophysical survey data, analyzed and interpreted the stream sediment and rock samples, and consolidated the ARIS and MinFile data on the Tulameen Project property claim area. The compilation of the exploration data results, the reconnaissance geochemical stream sediment and geological rock samples results, and the airborne geophysical survey data interpretations, were reported. The geological, geophysical and geochemical compilation data has identified three target areas on the Tulameen Project property for ground follow-up exploration. These high-priority targets are the Whipsaw, Lamont and Fifteen Mile targets.

In 2010, Goldcliff Resource Corporation conducted exploration on the Tulameen Project property. The follow-up work consisted of geological, geochemical and geophysical surveying and focused on the Whipsaw, Lamont and Fifteen Mile targets.

In 2011, Goldcliff Resource Corporation conducted additional exploration on the Tulameen Project property. The follow-up work consisted of geological, geochemical and 3DIP geophysical surveying and focused on the Whipsaw Target.

The extensive mineral exploration that has been carried out in the Princeton and Tulameen areas over the past 100 years has resulted in the discovery of numerous prospects and the development of several mines. The mines have produced copper, silver, gold and platinum. The early production was from the placer mines along the Tulameen and Similkameen rivers and their tributaries of Whipsaw and Granite creeks. From 1889 to 1936, the placer mines produced a recorded 620 kilograms of raw platinum.

The Princeton Copper-Gold mining district hosts the historic Copper Mountain mine, which contains copper-silver-gold alkalic porphyry-type ore. Copper Mountain Mining Corporation is restarting the mine and is currently in the construction phase. The historical production from the ore was 1.7 billion pounds of copper, 8.4 million ounces of silver and 0.62 million ounces of gold. Current measured and indicated resources, based on a 0.15% Cu cut-off, are 518.6 million tons of 0.31% Cu containing 3.2 billion pounds of copper with gold-silver credits. The project is 75-per cent owned by Copper Mountain Mining Corporation and 25-per cent owned by Mitsubishi Materials Corporation.

The Tulameen Project property is located within the southern portion of the Intermontane Tectonic Belt of British Columbia that is Quesnel Terrane (Quesnellia). Quesnellia is a northwesterly trending belt of Upper Triassic to Lower Jurassic submarine and sub-aerial alkali and calc-alkali volcanic rocks, related sedimentary rocks and comagmatic intrusive rocks.

In the southern part of the Province, this assemblage of volcanoclastic arc rocks is known as the Nicola Group. Throughout the Intermontane Tectonic Belt, these rocks are noted for their mineral deposits; principally, their alkalic copper-gold-silver porphyry deposits, and copper and gold skarns. On the basis of the physical and chemical differences of the rock assemblages, the central

part of the Nicola Group between Merritt and Princeton has been subdivided into three subparallel structural belts, referred to as the Western, Central and Eastern Belt.

The Eastern Belt rocks consist of an assemblage of westerly facing volcanic rock siltstone, sandstone and conglomerate, tuff, laharic deposits, and distinctly alkaline trachybasalt flows. These Eastern Belt rocks have been intruded by numerous stocks of micromonzonite porphyry that have associated alkalic copper-gold porphyry style mineralization. The Central Belt rocks are dominated by massive pyroxene and plagioclase-rich andesite and basaltic flows of alkalic and calc-alkalic composition, breccia and lahar deposits, and subordinate amounts of conglomerate and finer grained pyroclastics and sedimentary rocks. Comagmatic intrusive rocks are mostly diorite with subordinate syenite. They occur mostly along the major faults in the eastern half of the Belt, and may contain alkalic copper-gold-silver porphyry deposits

The Western belt rocks include andesite and rhyolite flows of distinctly calc-alkalic composition and tuff, which are interbedded with Lower to Middle-Norian age limestone, volcanic conglomerate, and sandstone. On the Tulameen Project property, the Upper Triassic Nicola Group rocks are overlain by the Tertiary Princeton Group sedimentary and volcanic rocks. The formations are off-set by northerly trending regional faults.

The large northerly trending fault systems - such as the Allison, Summers Creek, Whipsaw and Boundary systems - are believed to represent deep-seated crustal features. These crustal features dominated the geology of the region in the Late Triassic time and caused volcanic centres to be aligned in a northerly direction. This resulted in the production of a central zone of dominantly volcanic and intrusive rocks (the Central Belt and part of the Eastern Belt), which are flanked to the west and east by sedimentary basins. Some of these eruptive centres can be identified with stocks or clusters of stocks of micromonzonite or microdiorite that have associated copper-gold mineralization such as at Copper Mountain.

CONCLUSIONS

The Tulameen Property project area has favourable geology to host alkalic copper-gold porphyry deposits. The geochemical and geophysical surveys that Goldcliff has conducted have returned positive responses in support of alkalic porphyry-type mineralization. The anomalous geochemical values in base and precious metals, and the associated pathfinder elements confirm on-surface mineralizing systems. The geophysical interpretive results from the 3D IP and the magnetic surveys have returned anomalous subsurface deposit signatures common to alkalic copper-gold porphyry systems.

The combination of the geological, geochemical and geophysical exploration parameters that are common to alkalic copper-gold porphyry systems have established seven target areas on the Tulameen Property project. The highest priority target is the Trojan-Condor Target.

The Tulameen Property project targets warrant ground follow-up exploration estimated at \$2,725,000.

GOLDCLIFF RESOURCE CORPORATION