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GOLDCLIFF'S MULTI-SENSOR AIRBORNE GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS UNDERWAY

(Vancouver, Canada) Leonard W. Saleken, Chairman of Goldcliff Resource Corporation (GCN.TXSV), is pleased to report that the 2007 exploration programs at Goldcliff's 100-per-cent-owned Ainsworth and Big Sheep Creek properties in the Kootenay-Boundary regions of south-eastern British Columbia, Canada, are in progress. The first phase of exploring the properties involves a multi-sensor, geophysical helicopter-airborne survey. Conducted by Fugro Airborne Surveys Corporation (Toronto, Canada), the airborne survey will collect geophysical data by flying a total of 2,339 line kilometres.

The purpose of the geophysical airborne surveys is to obtain modern, high quality, multi-sensor data over specific parts of Goldcliff's property areas in order to verify known anomalous mineral occurrences and to discover additional regions with economic mineral potential. This is the most effective exploration approach because the properties cover large areas and located in the rugged terrain in BC's Columbia Mountains.

The Ainsworth property (silver, molybdenum) covers 56,997 hectares in the Selkirk and Purcell Mountains of the Kootenay region. The property is located on both sides of Kootenay Lake and includes the historic Ainsworth silver district. Goldcliff's silver-deposit exploration model focuses on the younger intrusions as the source of the silver mineralization and the older intrusions/sediments as the receiver of the silver mineralization. The traditional silver mined in the district was high grade and came from shears and veins in intrusive and sedimentary rocks. The silver deposits that were mined had grades of 1,000 to 2,000 grams per tonne silver. As such, Goldcliff's silver model targets the lower-grade silver mineralization of 100 to 500 grams per tonne and has bulk-tonnage potential within these rocks.

Goldcliff's silver-deposit exploration model (silver-dissemination model) consists of targeting the host rocks that are associated with breccias, structural breaks, stock-works and intrusive-sedimentary contacts. This silver-dissemination model is evidenced on the west side of Kootenay Lake, in the Ainsworth district, where high grade silver deposits occur along and within the geological rocks that exhibit these features.

On the east side of Kootenay Lake, Goldcliff is targeting molybdenum mineralization and is particularly interested in the Loki molybdenum occurrence that is located on the Company's claims. In 1980, Duval International Corp. discovered the Loki molybdenum showing after identifying a kilometre-long molybdenum soil geochemical anomaly in a porphyry geological setting. The Loki showing contains values as high as 1,180 parts per million, or 0.12 per cent molybdenum from outcrop.

The Big Sheep Creek uranium project covers 32,388 hectares and is located in the Boundary region in southern British Columbia's Monashee Mountains. The claim block is underlain by an Eocene Coryell plutonic suite of syenitic to monzonitic intrusive rocks. The regional stream sediment sampling program (RGS 1976-1977) by the British Columbia Geological Survey returned a number of anomalous uranium values, including two samples exceeding 300 parts per million or 0.03 per cent uranium. Goldcliff has identified the streams where the RGS uranium anomalies occur. The majority of the anomalous uranium values occur along or near a major north-south geological structure and within a geophysical regional magnetic low. The regional magnetic low is within the intrusive rocks and has been interpreted to be an alteration feature that could be associated with the uranium mineralization.

Goldcliff has interpreted the Big Sheep Creek property as having a geological setting that is similar to the "granitic-intrusive-uranium model." This uranium mineralization model is a well-defined model for uranium deposition, the best known of which is the bulk tonnage Rossing deposit in Namibia, Africa, where uranium ore grades are in the 300 ppm uranium range (0.03 per cent uranium).

The electromagnetic equipment chosen for the surveys is Fugro's new digital "Resolve" frequency domain helicopter system, which provides six frequencies within a sensor package (bird) towed beneath the helicopter. An optically pumped Cesium magnetometer will be used with the magnetic sensor housed in the EM bird. The advantage of this system is the high resolution of both the EM and magnetic data, which is due to the close proximity of the sensors to the targets and the slow traverse speed along survey lines. The radiometric system is a 256 channel gamma-ray spectrometer that uses a 16.8 litre (1024 cubic inches) downward-looking NaI crystal detector and a 4.2 litre (256 cubic inches) upward-looking cosmic radiation detector.

Electromagnetic data will be used for the detection of linear conductive features that reflect metallic conductive minerals and for the delineation of broad resistivity changes in bedrock, which indicate alteration zones often related to large scale mineral deposits.

Magnetic data indicate changes in magnetic mineral content in near surface as well as deeply buried rocks. Magnetic data is used as an aid in detailed geological mapping in order to trace significant faults, discern alteration zones and to augment other geophysical data.

Radiometric data will be used as an additional tool to map geology in detail and, by examining ratios of various radio-elements, detect specific alteration areas that have been proven to be highly prospective for economic mineral occurrences.

Edwin R. Rockel, PGeo, geophysicist, and Leonard W. Saleken, PGeo, geologist, are the qualified persons as defined by National Instrument 43-101 who supervised the preparation and verification of the technical information in this release.

For further information, please contact George Sanders, President at 250-764-8879 or toll free at 1-866-769-4802.

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