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GOLDCLIFF DEFINES TARGETS IN THE COPPER MOUNTAIN COPPER-GOLD TREND

George Sanders, President of Goldcliff Resource Corporation, is pleased to report that the results on the Tulameen Project field program have defined high priority gold and copper exploration targets near the Copper Mountain deposit at Princeton, British Columbia. The exploration program on Goldcliff's claims consisted of prospecting, geological mapping, stream sediment sampling and 1,533 kilometre Resolve airborne geophysical surveying. Exploration located a number of potential copper-gold targets on the Tulameen Project property that have anomalous gold values ranging up to 9.08 grams per tonne and copper values up to 133 parts per million.

Acquired by staking in early 2008, the large Tulameen land position is owned 100 per cent by Goldcliff. The property covers the highly prospective region between the Tulameen platinum-gold district (to the northwest) and the Copper Mountain copper-gold camp (to the southeast).

Geological Setting

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

In the southern part of the Province this assemblage of volcanoplutonic arc rocks is known as the Nicola Group. Throughout the Intermontane Tectonic Belt these rocks are noted for their mineral deposits, principally copper-gold porphyry deposits, and copper and gold skarns. The large northerly trending fault systems -- such as the Allison, Summers Creek, Whipsaw and Boundary-- are believed to represent deep-seated crustal features that dominated the geology of the region in the Late Triassic time.

The Tulameen Project property has the geological setting for alkalic copper-gold porphyry, Alaskan gold-platinum, Kuroko gold-silver-zinc, and other vein-type deposits associated with the Tertiary Princeton Group and Triassic Nicola Group rocks.

Airborne Geophysical Survey

The Tulameen Project property airborne geophysical survey located a large number of electromagnetic (EM) conductors, magnetite anomalies and interpreted potassic alteration zones that are both associated with the copper-gold porphyry deposits in the Copper Mountain mine camp and related to the Nicola Group rocks.

On the Tulameen Project property, a large number of electromagnetic conductors occur immediately to the west of the Copper Mountain copper-gold mine area. The magnetic and resistivity data correlates with geological features and suggests faults trending toward the Copper Mountain mine camp area. Many conductors form a northerly trending group from the southern boundary of Goldcliff's claimed area, extending approximately 25 km to the north, suggesting the existence of significant EM conductivity within Goldcliff's claims.

On Goldcliff's claims, the Princeton Group rocks contain many EM conductors that overlie the Nicola Group rocks. A number of these conductors, some quite strong, form linear trends that correlate with magnetic trends and contacts between the younger Tertiary Princeton Group rocks that overlie the older Triassic Nicola Group rocks, the latter of which hosts copper and gold mineralization in the Copper Mountain mine area.

On the Tulameen Project property, the magnetite response anomalies can be seen throughout the survey area and are in regions of EM conductivity. The radiometric data has identified a large area, mostly in Nicola Group rocks, that shows high potassium/thorium ratios that are interpreted to reflect potassic alteration. The strong magnetite anomalies form a northwest trend, commonly associated with EM conductivity, within the interpreted zone of potassic-altered Nicola Group rocks. This strong magnetic trend, as well as the long trend of EM conductors west of the Copper Mountain mine area, is believed to represent highly prospective exploration target zones for precious metals and base metal mineralization similar to that found in the Copper Mountain area. Broad, deep seated magnetic highs within Goldcliff's claimed area show similar signatures to the magnetic highs associated with the intrusive source rock related to the Copper Mountain copper-gold camp mineralization. The same intrusive rock type is interpreted to occur

beneath the Princeton and Nicola rocks and is postulated to be the source for much of the conductivity on Goldcliff's claims.

Tulameen Project Property Targets

On the Tulameen Project Property area, Goldcliff's exploration has identified a number of potential copper-gold targets that require follow-up exploration to assess their potential mineral deposit value. The exploration targets have the geophysical features, geological setting and the geochemical values that warrant ongoing exploration.

The geochemical values on the property, along with the geophysical features and geological setting, support the discovery of new copper-gold mineralization on the property.

The exploration target areas have gold values in stream sediments ranging up to 9,080 parts per billion (ppb) or 9.08 grams/tonne and 133 parts per million (ppm) copper. The anomalous gold values range from 151 ppb to 9,080 ppb. The anomalous copper values range from 25 ppm to 133 ppm. These values are both highly significant and encouraging, as they offer the potential for new discoveries in the Copper Mountain copper-gold deposit porphyry camp.

Conclusions

The Copper Mountain Mine project, located 15 kilometres southwest of Princeton, B.C., is 75 per cent-owned by Copper Mountain Mining Corp. and 25 per cent-owned by Mitsubishi Materials Corp. The project is an open-pit porphyry copper mine that operated from 1972 to 1996 and produced 1.74 billion pounds of copper, 9.1 million ounces of silver and 730,000 ounces of gold. The current resource is estimated at five billion pounds of copper at a 0.15 per cent copper cut off grade. The resource estimate incorporates data from over 4,400 historic drill holes (totalling approximately 400,000 metres) and 370 new drill holes (totalling 107,000 metres) drilled by Copper Mountain in 2007 and 2008.

Goldcliff's large 100 per cent owned claimed area that is immediately west of the Copper Mountain copper-gold camp contains significant potential for additional similar mineral deposits.

The Copper Mountain district is 40 kilometres west of Hedley, B.C., where Goldcliff's Panorama Ridge gold project is located. At Panorama Ridge, Goldcliff is exploring a large disseminated gold deposit in the Hedley gold district. The Panorama Ridge project continues to be the Company's main focus. The assay results from approximately 4,000 metres of drill core sampling are expected over the next several weeks.

Leonard W. Saleken, PGeo (geologist), and Edwin R. Rockel, PGeo (geophysicist), 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 W. Sanders, President, at 250-764-8879, toll free at 1-866-769-4802 or email at sanders@goldcliff.com.

GOLDCLIFF RESOURCE CORPORATION

Per: **"George W. Sanders"**

George W. Sanders
President, Director

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