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→ Ainsworth (new?)

GOLDCLIFF RESOURCE CORPORATION, Suite 920- 470 Granville Street, Vancouver, BC, Canada V6C 1V5
TF: 1-866-769-4802 TL: 604-685-5685 FX: 604-261-8994 EM: info@goldcliff.com WWW: www.goldcliff.com
Stock Symbol: GCN.TSXV

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GOLDCLIFF ACQUIRES MAJOR POSITION IN NORTH AMERICAN SILVER CAMP

(Vancouver, Canada), Leonard W. Saleken, President of Goldcliff Resource Corporation (GCN.TSXV) is pleased to announce that the Company has acquired a major land position in one of North America's oldest silver regions. The mineral titles are owned 100 per cent by Goldcliff. The claim holdings are contiguous and cover an area of approximately 48,800 hectares (120,536 acres). The claim holdings contain old silver producers and a number of strongly anomalous silver, copper, molybdenum, lead, zinc and gold values. Goldcliff's interpretation of the region's geological, geochemical and geophysical data established an exploration model for mega-silver-deposit discoveries in the region. The region has historical silver production of 85 million ounces silver.

The region covers 2,500 square kilometres (1,000 square miles) and is located in south-eastern British Columbia. From 1887 to 1997, the total historical silver production was approximately 84.5 million ounces silver (2.63 billion grams silver) as recorded in BCMEMPR Open File 1998-10. The region has three historical silver-producing camps – Slocan City, Slocan (Sandon) and Ainsworth camps. The region's camps are staked by crown-granted mineral titles, small claims and new large MTO claims. Based on Goldcliff's exploration model and the availability of open prospective ground, the Company acquired its holdings in the Ainsworth camp.

Prior to Goldcliff's claim acquisition, the Company undertook an extensive review of existing government data files. These data files included regional silt and rock geochemical surveys (RGS), regional magnetic surveys, and summaries of all historic mines and workings, assessment reports, and geological surveys. The numerous historic silver mines and showings are spatially-related to regional intrusion emplacement. The intrusive emplacement occurred over a wide range of geological time, ranging in age from the Jurassic to the Cretaceous. The intrusive emplacement impregnated silver into all older sedimentary and volcanic rocks of the Proterozoic to the Triassic age. The older intrusions were impregnated with silver. This led to the exploration conclusion that all the silver deposits in the region are related to younger intrusive activity.

The exploration mind-set for silver deposits of the 1880s through the 1960s focused on high-grade silver deposits for underground mines. Today's significantly higher silver prices mean that much lower grades are required in order to make a bulk-tonnage mine economically viable. Historically, prospecting in the region chased surface outcrops related to older sediments and volcanic rocks, without much thought given to regional silver mineralizing systems in intrusive rocks of granite and granodiorite composition. The relationship of the intrusive activity to silver mineralization was not even considered. Goldcliff's new model involves the exploration of these as-of-yet-unexplored intrusions, thereby broadly increasing the overall scope of the exploration and the potential for discovering new silver deposits.

As one of British Columbia's oldest silver camps, the Ainsworth camp (discovered in 1887) has a total historic production of 11.31 million ounces silver (351.83 million grams silver). In the late 1890s, high-grade silver was discovered in the Slocan camp (New Denver, Silverton and Sandon) and the Ainsworth silver mines were all but abandoned. Aside from some exploration in the Ainsworth camp by Cominco in the mid 1960s, the Ainsworth camp has been neglected and under-explored.

There were 53 ~~mines~~ in the Ainsworth camp; however, the main silver production came from three mines -- the No. One, the Highlander and the Bluebell with the majority of the tonnage coming from the Bluebell mine. Of the total mines in the Ainsworth camp, 52 mines were located on the west side of Kootenay Lake at the town site of Ainsworth Hot Springs. One mine, the Bluebell mine, was located on the east side of Kootenay Lake at the town site of Riondel.

The production period was intermittent from the first shipment in 1889 to the last in 1982. The peak production period was from the 1940s to the 1960s. The Highlander mine operated intermittently from 1889 to 1961, producing 864,201 ounces silver, and the No. One operated intermittently from 1889 to 1929, producing 1,993,818 ounces silver. The Bluebell mine operated intermittently from 1895 to 1982, producing 7,105,681 ounces silver.

The overall silver production in the Ainsworth camp was 11,312,984 ounces silver (351,833,791 grams silver). The average silver grades from the Ainsworth camp were 1.84 ounce silver per ton (63.05 grams silver per tonne). From the Highlander mine, the grades were 1.98 ounce silver per ton (67.73 grams silver per tonne), from the No. One mine they were 49.64 ounce silver per ton (1,701.78 grams silver per tonne), and from the Bluebell mine they were 1.34 ounce silver per ton (45.85 grams silver per tonne). The silver grades in the camp from smaller high-grade silver deposits ranged as high as 400.17 ounces per ton silver (13,720.00 grams silver per tonne).

The geological setting for silver deposits at the Ainsworth camp is very diverse and widespread. The silver deposits occur in a variety of rock types (sediments, volcanics and intrusions) and in geological ages ranging from the Proterozoic to the

Cretaceous. The Ainsworth camp silver deposits occur as quartz-carbonate veins in normal faults and manto-fracture-controlled replacements containing silver, copper, galena, sphalerite, pyrite and pyrrhotite (gold). All of the silver deposits are associated with structural systems (faulting and shearing). Of regional importance, the silver mineralization occurs in all rock types.

Goldcliff acquired its Ainsworth camp position by staking, thereby providing the highest leverage to its shareholders. The Company's cost of acquisition was $18,245. Goldcliff's 2007 exploration program will focus on the regions mega-silver-deposits potential rather than on individual silver deposits. Goldcliff's interpretation of the region's geological, geochemical and geophysical data has established an exploration model for mega-silver-deposit discoveries in the region. In order to focus the 2007 field exploration, the detailed interpretation of the data is in progress to locate geological, geochemical and geophysical anomalies for silver-target investigation.

Goldcliff's primary asset, the Panorama Ridge Property, was also acquired by staking based on sound prospecting and field examination.

Goldcliff is awaiting receipt of the complete assay data on the Panorama property from last fall's diamond drilling program. The assay results will be disclosed once the full set of data has been received and compiled.

Leonard W. Saleken, PGeo, is the qualified person as defined by National Instrument 43-101 who supervised the preparation and verification of the technical information in this release.

GOLDCLIFF RESOURCE CORPORATION

Per: "Leonard W. Saleken"

Leonard W. Saleken, PGeo
CEO, President

The TSX Venture Exchange has not reviewed and does not accept responsibility for the adequacy or the accuracy of this news release, gcnnews2703

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

GOLDCLIFF RESOURCE CORPORATION Toll Free: 1-866-769-4802
Leonard W. Saleken George W. Sanders Edwin R. Rockel
Info@goldcliff.com www.goldcliff.com
Fax: 604-261-8994