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**RIFT VALLEY AGREES TO ACQUIRE SABLE MINERALS PTY LTD
HOLDER OF THE HIGHLY PROSPECTIVE OZANGO PROJECT IN ANGOLA****HIGHLIGHTS**

- Rift Valley Resources Ltd agrees to acquire 100% of private company Sable Minerals Pty Ltd, 70% holder of the significant Ozango Project in Angola. An all script purchase with a deemed value of \$1.5M.
- The granted Exploration Licence has a total area of 3,670 square kilometres. It contains potentially significant copper-gold, rare earth and gold prospects as well as untested iron, barite and tungsten occurrences.
- More advanced projects include:
 - **Catabola IOCG target**
Copper - gold mineralised structure over 1.6km in length and up to 30m wide. Diamond drilling planned for March
 - **Longonjo REE target**
Well defined by soils and trenching with TREO's up to 18.9% and niobium to 0.80%. First pass drill assessment scheduled for February – end of wet.
 - **Bongo gold target**
Plus 10 km long shear structure, with visible gold panned from stream sediments all along strike. Systematic sampling programme to begin next month.
- Well developed infrastructure in Project area with sealed highway, rail to port facilities and hydro power available.
- Experienced exploration team in place for immediate start to field program.
- Established in-country with strong National and Local government relationships.
- Angola is the fastest growing economy in Africa (World Bank).

SABLE MINERALS ACQUISITION TRANSACTION

The Board of Rift Valley Resources Limited (“Rift Valley”) is pleased to announce that it has executed a sale and purchase agreement to acquire 100% of Sable Minerals Pty Ltd. The key terms of the agreement are as follows:

- An all script purchase with a deemed value of \$1.5M.
- Payment by way of Rift Valley shares in two tranches.
- The first tranche of \$800,000 at \$0.02, equal to 40 million shares escrowed for 12 months.
- The second tranche of \$700,000 to be issued in 12 months from date of signing at the 15day value weighted average price.

The acquisition of Sable Minerals and its Angolan company subsidiaries will give Rift Valley the ownership of 70% of the Ozango Project, with the other 30% being held by the Angolan State and Nationals.

OZANGO PROJECT – LOCATION (Figure 1)

The Project is located 520 kilometres southeast of Luanda, the capital city of Angola and centred only 70 kilometres to the west of the country’s second largest city of Huambo.

A national highway and revamped railway, that link Huambo with the Atlantic deep water port of Benguela 350 kilometers to the west, both run through the Longonjo tenement.

Huambo hosts an international standard airport. Hydro power, fuel, water, general supplies and accommodation are readily available.

The Ozango Project consists of a single Exploration Licence 009/01/07T.P/ANG-MGMI/2011 that covers a huge area of 3,670 square kilometres. The property extends for 100 kilometres in an east-west direction and varies between 28 to 46 kilometres in width. The northeast corner of the property comes to within 17 kilometres of Huambo.



Figure 1: Location of Ozango Project in Angola

OZANGO PROJECT - GEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

The Ozango Project is situated within the late Archaean to Proterozoic Lucapa Graben, a regional north-east trending 1,300 kilometre structure overlying the Archaean crystalline basement of the Congo Craton and extending across Angola into the Democratic Republic of Congo. The Licence is underlain by Archaean granitic basement and lower Proterozoic metasediments and minor metavolcanics which are cut by upper Proterozoic granites and porphyries. Late stage Mesozoic age intrusives include a number of kimberlites (not known to be diamondiferous) and the Longonjo carbonatite.

Modern exploration commenced on the Licence area in the mid-2000s following cessation of the Angolan civil war in 2002. Exploration programs completed to date have essentially been initial evaluations of the known prospects and essentially limited to surface mapping and rock sampling, soil sampling and some trenching and pitting. Only two shallow drill holes for a combined 89 metres of drilling have been attempted.

Previous exploration within the License has delineated the following three distinct target areas for priority follow up:

- Catabola Copper-Gold target
- Longonjo Rare Earth Elements target; and
- Bongo Gold target.

Sufficient first pass exploration has been completed on the Catabola and Longonjo targets to enable initial drilling programme to be planned but the Bongo target still requires follow up surface prospecting before drilling can be planned.

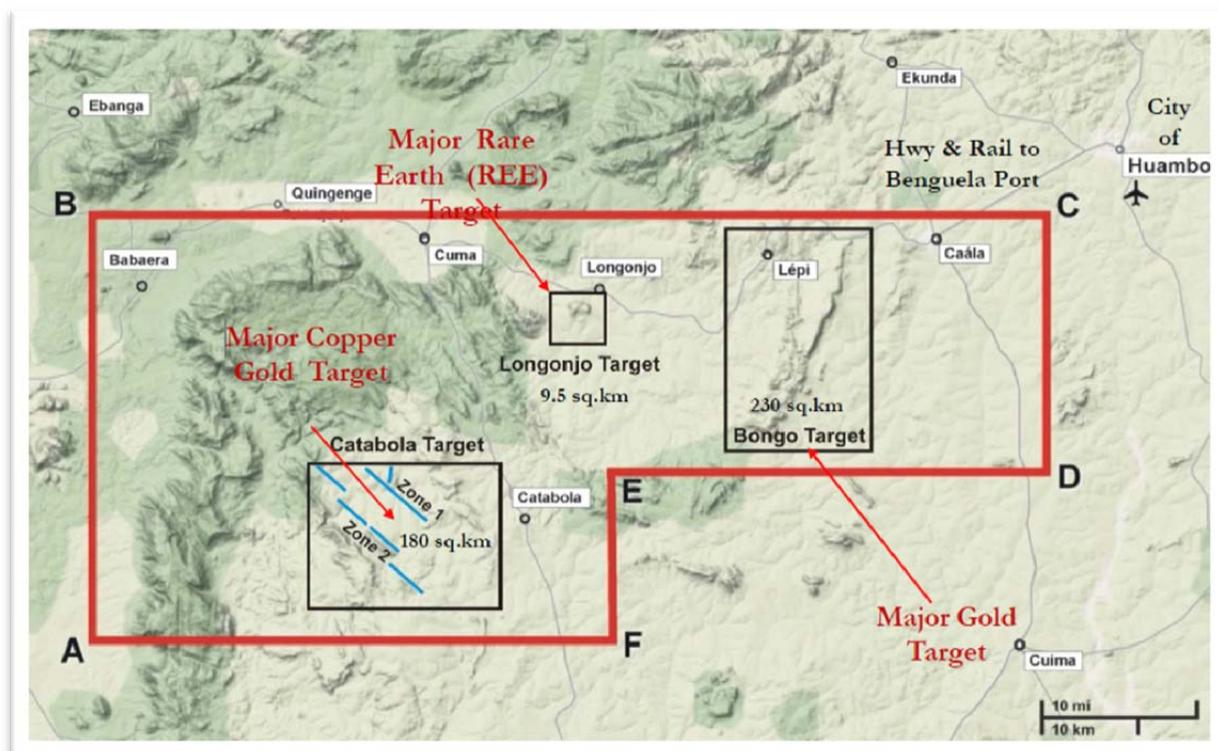


Figure 2: Ozango Project Showing Priority Target Areas

CATABOLA COPPER/GOLD TARGET

The Catabola copper-gold target area comprises an area of approximately 180km² with two separately identified mineralized zones both trending northwest to south east and approximately 5 kilometres apart.

- **Zone 1 – Cassenha Hill Copper-Gold Prospect:** Centred on historic small scale copper mining at Cassenha Hill. An immediate drilling target.
- **Zone 2 – Cambumbula Iron Prospect:** A recently discovered major zone of iron rich altered metasediment with associated weakly anomalous copper-gold values. First pass mapping and sampling required.

Importantly, both mineralized zones appear to have Iron Oxide Copper Gold (IOCG) style affinities, a style of mineralization responsible for major deposits elsewhere in the World.

Cassenha Hill Copper-Gold Prospect

Copper was mined at Cassenha Hill in the 1940s and 1950s with 7 shafts and some 29 adits extending over a length of 1.6 kilometers. The copper mineralization is hosted siliceous metasediments and occurs in brecciated and gossanous quartz-magnetite-barite veins in a major steeply dipping and strongly altered/weathered shear zone. The zone has been traced by surface mapping and prospecting over a strike length of some 5 kilometers but well may be considerably longer. The separate Caluvi Hill and Cativa prospects located northwest and south east of the Cassenha Hill zone respectively may well be one and the same giving an approximately 14 kilometer long potential strike length of prospective ground.

The Cassenha Hill shear structure has been described by SRK Consulting (2010) as a broad zone up to 150 metres wide within which individual copper bearing veins, typically 10-30 metres wide and several hundred metres long, occur in an en echelon pattern.

Previous exploration work conducted at the Cassenha Hill prospect includes regional rock chip sampling, soil and stream sediment sampling, surface trenching and underground adit channel sampling. The area around Cassenha Hill has the main focus with numerous adits geologically mapped and channel sampled. Better results from sampling undertaken by Aurum Exploration Services include:

Adit Channel sampling

- Adit 2: 84m @ 0.81% Cu (see Figure 3)
 - including 6.4m @ 3.46% Cu and 5m @ 1.83% Cu
- Adit 3: 16m @ 0.75% Cu
 - including 4m @ 1.79% Cu
- Adit 2: cross cut: 7.5m @ 3.46% Cu and 5m at 1.0 % Cu

Surface Trench Channel Sampling

Better trench sampling results in the area around and above the adits include:

- Trench 4: 10m at 1.1% Cu and 0.25 g/t Au
 - including 3m at 2.2% Cu and 0.09 g/t Au
- Trench 2: 6m @ 0.7% Cu and 0.21 g/t Au

The Cassenha Hill copper mineralisation is associated with minor gold credits but gold content appears to be highly variable – mostly less than 0.2g/t with individual values up to 2.9g/t.

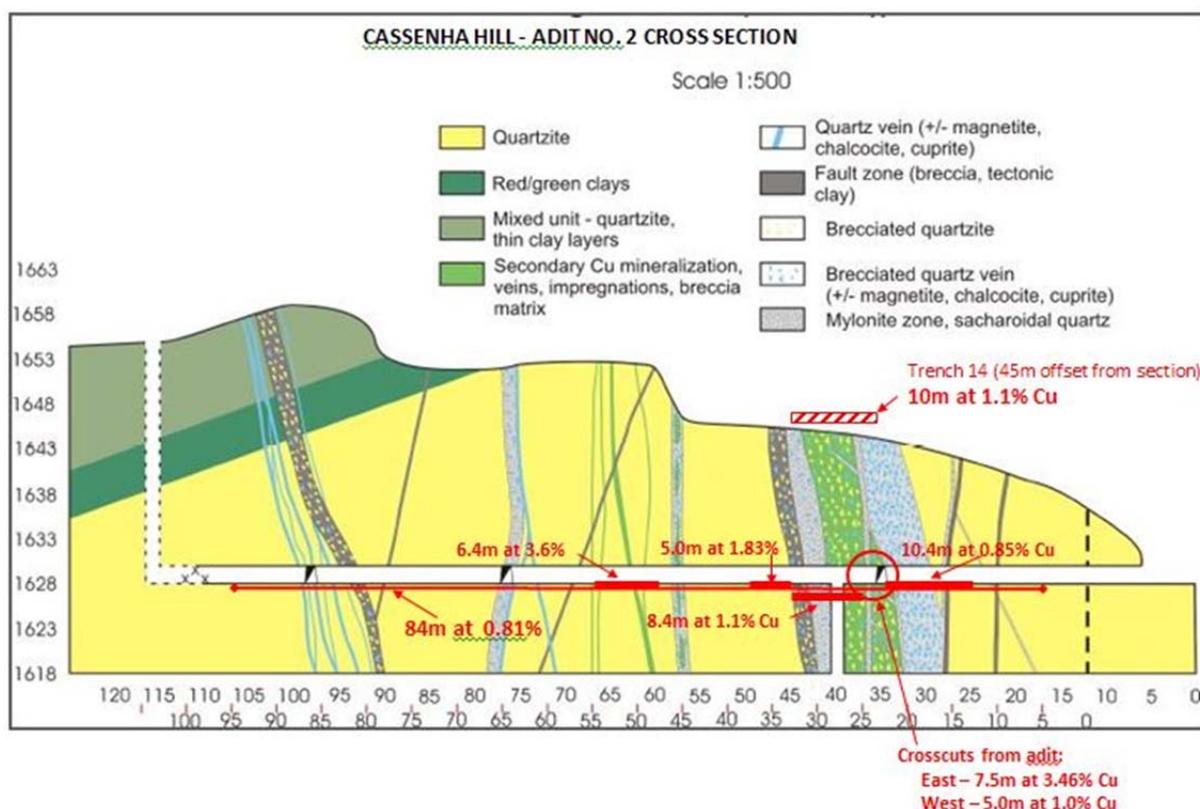


Figure 3: Cassenah Hill Adit No.2 Channel Sampling

Cassenah Hill Planned Exploration Programme

In 2007 Aurum Exploration Services, technical consultants to the Ozango Project, planned a 20-hole (2,290 meter) diamond drilling programme to test beneath the old Cassenah Hill copper workings. The program was abandoned after only 89 meters of drilling due to corporate reasons. All drill pads had been established and this drilling program could be resurrected at short notice once targeting parameters have been rechecked.

A diamond drilling programme has been tentatively scheduled to commence in March 2014.

Cambumbula Iron Prospect

Reconnaissance mapping and prospecting in 2007 discovered a major body of iron rich mineralization approximately 5 kilometres to the southwest of the Cassenah Hill prospect and hosted by quartzite metasediments. The mineralized zone is 500- 800 metres wide and has been traced for 8 kilometres but satellite imagery suggests that it may extend for 20 kilometres. The zone consists of hematite-magnetite and quartzite typically strongly brecciated and altered with an iron content between 10% and 64%; possibly caused by hydrothermal activity associated with iron rich fluids. Some portions of the mineralized zone are gossanous (limonite) after sulphides. Very limited surface sampling (17 surface chip samples taken to date) have not yielded any anomalous copper or gold values.

Systematic exploration of the iron-rich unit and surrounds is proposed to determine whether it is associated with any IOCG mineralization.

LONGONJO RARE EARTH ELEMENTS TARGET

The Longonjo rare earth elements (REE) target is located near the town of Longonjo in the north-central portion of the Project and is approximately 70 kilometres to the west of the city of Huambo. The Huambo to Benguela (deepwater port) railway that has recently been upgraded runs within 2 kilometres of the prospect; rail distance of the deposit to port is approximately 290 kilometres.

REE mineralisation on the prospect is hosted by a carbonatite intrusive which is surrounded by a series of polymitic, carbonate rich breccias. A strong zone of fenitisation alteration occurs around the intrusive which is a classic alteration style for REE deposits. The Longonjo REE deposit has similar geology and characteristics as other noted world class REE projects including Mt Weld in Western Australia (Lynas Corp) and Ngualla in Tanzania (Peak Resources).

Outcrop over the Longonjo carbonatite is sparse but the residual soils are relatively thin enabling effective first pass exploration. Field work completed to date over the carbonatite by Aurum Exploration Services, has included geochemical soil sampling, pitting and trenching programs. This has resulted in:

- the identification of a large +0.5% total rare earth oxide (TREO) soil anomaly covering most of the carbonatite – an area 3.5km by 1.7 kilometres;
- 67 surface outcrop chip samples and 30 pits on the carbonatite returned values up to 18.9% TREO with an average grade of 2.43% TREO and median grade of 1.71% TREO; and
- Limited trenching returned a best interval of 17 metres @ 3.73% TREO and 19 metres @ 3.54% TREO.

Exploration results are summarized in Figure 4.

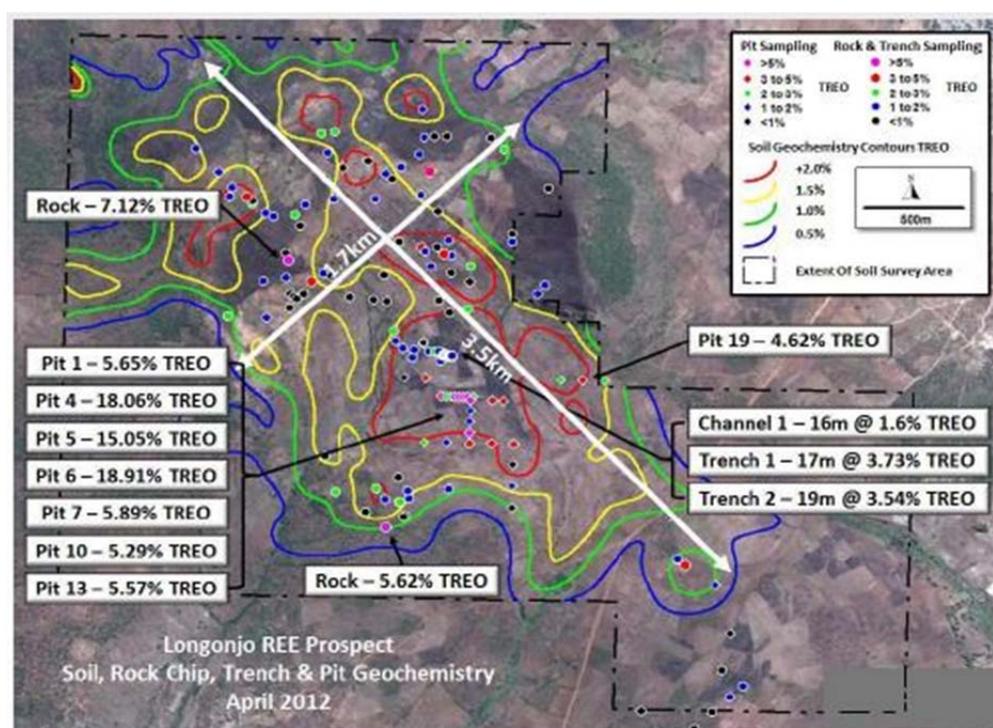


Figure 4: Longonjo Rare Earth Prospect Showing TREO Results

Longonjo REE Planned Exploration Programme

The surface extent of the Longonjo REE deposit has been relatively well delineated and can be converted to a JORC compliant resource quite readily with a shallow to medium depth drilling program. Given the relatively large 1.7 x 3.5 kilometre footprint of the REE mineralisation, the Longonjo deposit has the potential to be World-class.

The as yet undrilled Longonjo REE deposit clearly represents an immediate drilling target and first pass drilling has been tentatively scheduled to commence immediately following the wet season, expected to be in February 2014.

BONGO GOLD TARGET

First pass reconnaissance geological mapping and concentrate panning has been undertaken by Aurum Exploration Services in the largely unexplored eastern third of the Ozango Project, known as the Bongo target area. This has defined a 10 kilometre long fault structure on a contact between metasediments and granite that is shedding visible gold into drainages. Historically identified tungsten occurrences also appear to be associated with the fault structure.

Bongo Planned Exploration Programme

An infill drainage sampling program will be planned to help focus the source of gold shedding out of the postulated fault structure. This will be followed by reconnaissance mapping and prospecting to identify sources of the gold mineralization. Whilst not an immediate priority, this program should be able to be completed relatively quickly, in concert with the aforementioned drilling campaigns.

ABOUT ANGOLA

- Angola suffered a 27 year long civil war following independence in 1975. Since peace was restored in 2002 the country has rapidly transitioned into a stable, co-operative and progressive democracy.
- Angola is currently the fastest growing economy in Africa enjoying double digit GDP growth for over the past decade.
- Angola is considered to be mineral rich and very under explored.
- Well developed infrastructure particularly in the Longonjo Project area – hydro power, sealed roads, rail line, communications, ports etc.
- Well developed legal and commerce facilities.
- New Mining Act effective December 2011 which provides for seamless transition from exploration to mining.
- Angola alternates with Nigeria as Africa's largest oil producer and is the largest oil supplier to China and the fourth largest to the USA.
- The World's major oil companies including Total, ENI, Chevron, BP and Texaco among others, are all long term operators in Angola.
- Angola continues to attract growing foreign investment with the Japanese nearing completion of a US\$1.5B fertilizer plant.

We advise in accordance with Australian Stock Exchange Limited Listing Rules 5(6) that the exploration results contained within this ASX Release is based on information compiled by Mr Greg Cunnold who is a member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Cunnold is not an employee of Rift Valley Resources Ltd and has consented in writing to the inclusion in this ASX Release of matter based on the information so compiled by him in the form and context in which it appears. Mr Cunnold has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration to be qualified as a Competent Person as defined by the 2004 Edition of the “Australian Code for reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves”.

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