



28 February 2007

FURTHER DRILLING RESULTS CONFIRM RETORTILLO URANIUM MINERALISATION

The Directors of Berkeley Resources Limited (AIM: BKY.L) are pleased to advise the results of the next four holes of its confirmatory drilling programme at the Retortillo project in Salamanca Province, Spain.

Vertical diamond core hole RTO-002 is located some 100m south easterly along the strike of the mineralisation from the initial hole RTO-001 (see the attached plan which shows historical and current drill locations). Vertical diamond core hole RTO-004 is located a further 700m south easterly along strike.

These holes were designed to test the continuity and tenor of the uranium mineralisation and confirm the results of previous drilling which tested the area with 50m x 50m and 100m x 100m grids at least 20 years ago. As the Retortillo mineralisation had been tested by different organisations at different times, the current drilling programme is also checking for variations in the historical results.

Chemical assay results for these holes include the following intersections, **at a 0.02% U_3O_8 cut-off**:

Hole RTO-002

13.5 metres @ 0.0307% U_3O_8 from 26.0m

1.8 metres @ 0.0635% U_3O_8 from 45.2m

Hole RTO-004

4.0 metres @ 0.207% U_3O_8 from 23.0m

8.3 metres @ 0.0706% U_3O_8 from 33.7m

These results continue to be encouraging for the validation of the previous diamond and RC drilling and confirm the continuity and predictability of the Retortillo mineralisation.

Vertical diamond core holes RTO-003 and RTO-005 were drilled within the north western block of mineralisation defined by past work. This block is separated from the main Retortillo mineralisation by a topographically lower zone from which the mineralisation may have been eroded (there is currently no known mineralisation in this area). There appear to be some differences in the tenor of

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the mineralisation between the two blocks, with the NW block containing less higher grade mineralisation in both the historical and new data.

Chemical assays are pending on holes RTO-003 and RTO-005 however, radiometric equivalent assay results include the following intersections **at a 0.02% U_3O_8 cut-off**:

RTO-003

10.0 metres @ 0.0513% U_3O_8 from 11.5m
8.0 metres @ 0.0507% U_3O_8 from 28.0m

RTO-005

14.0 metres @ 0.0369% U_3O_8 from 23.0m

These results are an encouraging start to the validation of the previous diamond and RC drilling of the NW block of the Retortillo deposit.

The correlations between the radiometric equivalent and assay uranium contents for holes RTO-001-RTO-002 and RTO-004 are excellent, giving a high level of confidence in the assay equivalent estimates for RTO-003 and RTO-005.

EFFECT OF APPLYING A 0.01% U_3O_8 CUTOFF

Given current prices for U_3O_8 , and the prospect of substantial thicknesses of continuous, shallow, oxidised, flat lying uranium mineralisation, the forthcoming calculation of JORC compliant resources for Retortillo will consider lower cut-offs, in addition to the standard 200ppm applied previously. **Using a 0.01% U_3O_8 cut-off** the intersections become:

RTO-002

30.0 metres @ 0.0253% U_3O_8 from 26.0m

RTO-003

30.5 metres @ 0.0357% U_3O_8 from 11.5m

RTO-004

18.0 metres @ 0.0832% U_3O_8 from 23.0m

RTO-005

8.0 metres @ 0.0185% U_3O_8 from 8.7m; and
19.0 metres @ 0.0312% U_3O_8 from 23.0m

For comparison, application of a **0.01% U_3O_8 cut-off** to the previously announced results of **RTO-001** gives intersections of:

32.0m @ 0.106% U_3O_8 from 9.8m
28.2m @ 0.167% U_3O_8 from 45.8m

Hole details include:

HOLE ID	DRILLED_BY	UTM_E (m)	UTM_N (m)	RL	Inclination	EOH
RTO-001	INSERSA	719315	4520537	743	-90	97.00
RTO-002	INSERSA	719402	4520455	745	-90	91.70
RTO-003	INSITU	718603	4521085	738	-90	98.20
RTO-004	INSERSA	719969	4520074	738	-90	98.10
RTO-005	INSITU	718565	4521180	738	-90	97.15

The Grid has a datum of UTM 29N ED50

The holes were geologically and radiometrically logged before being sampled (1/4 core) at approximately 1m intervals (intervals varying from 0.5 to 1.5m based on geology) for most of the hole length. Tertiary gravels were not sampled. Duplicate 1/4 core samples and blank samples were included. The samples were assayed for total uranium by the Delayed Neutron Count (DNC) method at Activation Laboratories Limited in Ontario, Canada.

The radiometric equivalent assays for holes RTO-003 and RTO-005 were calculated based on a comparison of the results of RTO-001 chemical assay and radiometric data by Roger Murphy (the former Chief Geologist of the Rossing uranium mine).

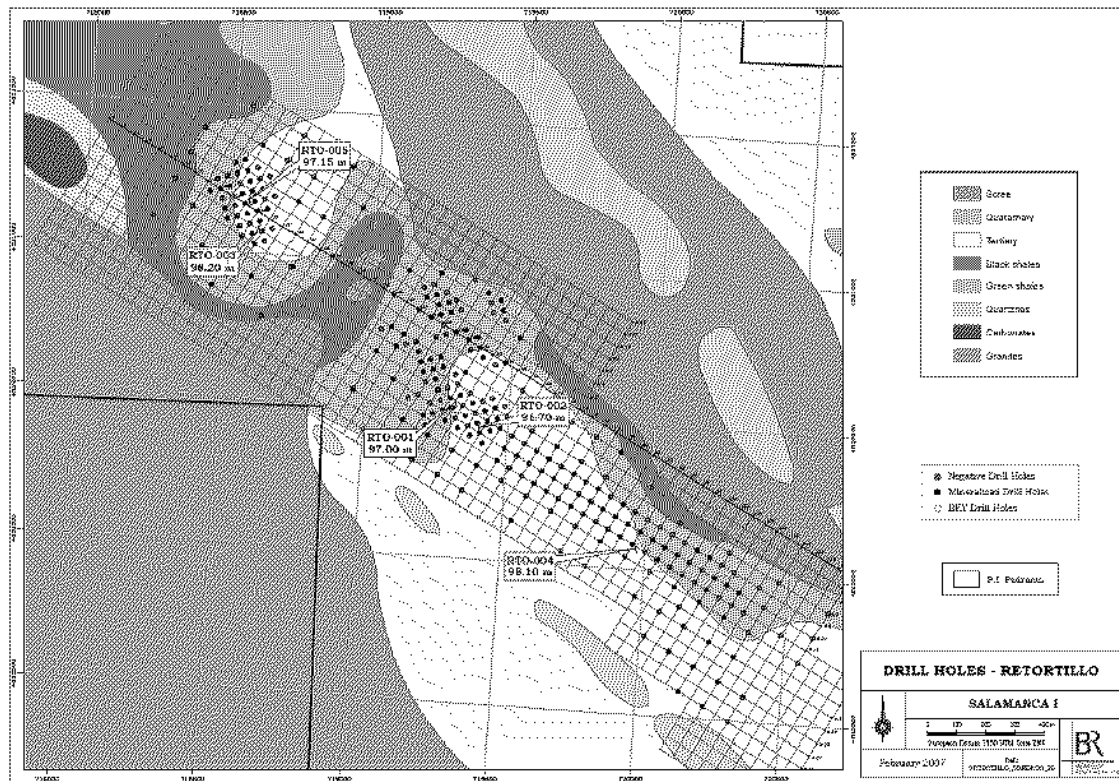
Measured recoveries were good and averaged 93%. Most of the small amount of core loss was in the Tertiary cover sequence.

The geology of the holes currently being assayed is basically similar to that previously reported for hole RTO-001. The drilling confirms the Tertiary cover dips gently to the SE, forming a “planar-based” wedge of sands and gravels on-lapping the eroded shale – greywacke meta-sedimentary terrain. The mineralisation is hosted in chistolite spotted shales which have been sheared and partially weathered.

Most of the visible mineralisation appears to be secondary torbernite, autunite and pitchblende. The top of the mineralisation is sharp and strong and appears to be related to the base of total oxidation – uppermost appearance of sulphides. The upper section of mineralisation is a sub-horizontal zone of secondary enrichment. Several lower intersections appear to be of a more primary nature.

An evolving model for the Retortillo deposit suggests the main higher grade zone of mineralisation at relatively shallow depth is a result of supergene enrichment during the long period of peneplanation and enhanced by recent weathering and the current water table. The primary mineralisation may have a lithological control with the entire deposit being intimately associated with a strong structural overprint.

There are currently 2 diamond drill rigs operating at Retortillo. The current drilling programme, together with the interpretation of assay and radiometric data for the 272 holes drilled previously, is aimed at enabling calculation of a JORC compliant resource.



The technical content of this report has been reviewed and approved by Mr Peter Ellis, a Member of The Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and an employee of Berkeley Resources Limited. Mr Ellis has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2004 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Ellis consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

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