



SheffieldResources
LIMITED

ASX and Media Release

12 September, 2013

THREE NEW NICKEL TARGETS FROM AIRCORE DRILLING AT RED BULL

KEY POINTS

- Three significant new nickel targets outlined by initial broadly-spaced aircore drilling
- Intervals of up to 8m @ 0.41% Ni with anomalous Cu, Co and PGEs
- Targets occur within an 8km strike length of a layered mafic-ultramafic complex
- Geochemical signature and geological setting considered favourable for magmatic nickel sulphide deposits

Sheffield Resources (“Sheffield”, “the Company”) (ASX:SFX) today announced the identification of three substantial nickel-copper-cobalt anomalies from regional aircore drilling completed at its Red Bull Nickel-Copper Project in July. Red Bull is 20km south of Sirius Resources NL’s (ASX:SIR) Nova/Bollinger Nickel-Copper deposit, in the Fraser Range Nickel Province in Western Australia (Figure 5).

The three anomalies, named the Earlobe, Stud and Sleeper prospects (collectively the “Northern Targets”), occur within an 8km strike length of a layered mafic-ultramafic complex in the northern part of the Red Bull project. The anomalies remain open, with 3km of prospective strike yet to be tested by aircore drilling (Figure 1).

Significant results from each prospect include:

Stud

- 22m @ 0.26% Ni, 121ppm Cu, 223ppm Co, 7.5ppb Pt from 32m (REAC240) including 8m @ 0.41% Ni, 170ppm Cu, 350ppm Co, 6.8ppb Pt from 32m
- 12m @ 0.32% Ni, 204ppm Cu, 337ppm Co, 8 ppb Pd from 37m (REAC272)
- 8m @ 0.15% Ni, 400ppm Cu, 261ppm Co, 14.5ppb Pd, 14.5ppb Pt from 22m (REAC250)

Earlobe

- 6m @ 0.24% Ni, 53ppm Cu, 170ppm Co, from 52m (REAC230)

Sleeper

- 4m @ 0.16% Ni, 203ppm Cu, 301ppm Co from 44m (REAC320)

(Refer to Table 1 for further details.)

The anomalous intervals occur at or near the base of weathering and may represent the chemical dispersion halo around a sulphide source (Figures 2 & 3). Disseminated sulphides were observed in end-of-hole samples in several drill holes, e.g. hole REAC240 (Figure 4).

Managing Director, Bruce McQuitty said the results are highly encouraging and demonstrate the potential for significant Ni-Cu mineralisation at Red Bull.

“We have identified a discrete, 8km long unit within a mafic-ultramafic complex which displays strong nickel, copper and cobalt anomalism. Elevated palladium and platinum values are a further indication that we are in the right setting for a magmatic nickel sulphide system.”

“The tenor of anomalism is similar to that found in the halos to nickel deposits.”

"The next phase of work will include an examination of disseminated sulphides observed in end-of-hole samples to determine if they are of magmatic origin."

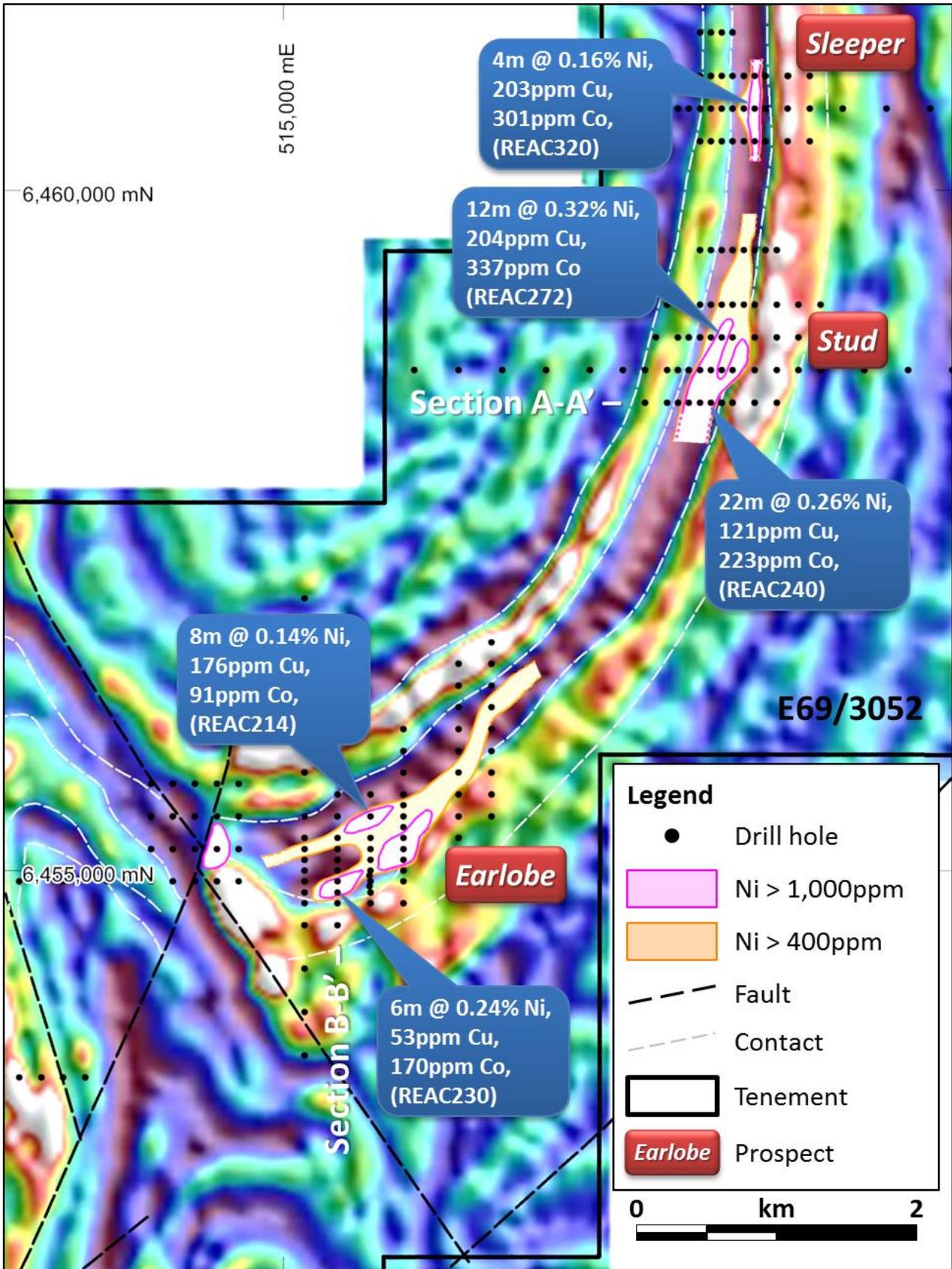


Figure 1: Northern Targets aircore drill plan on aeromagnetic image showing contours of maximum Ni in hole and selected intervals at the Earlobe, Stud and Sleeper prospects

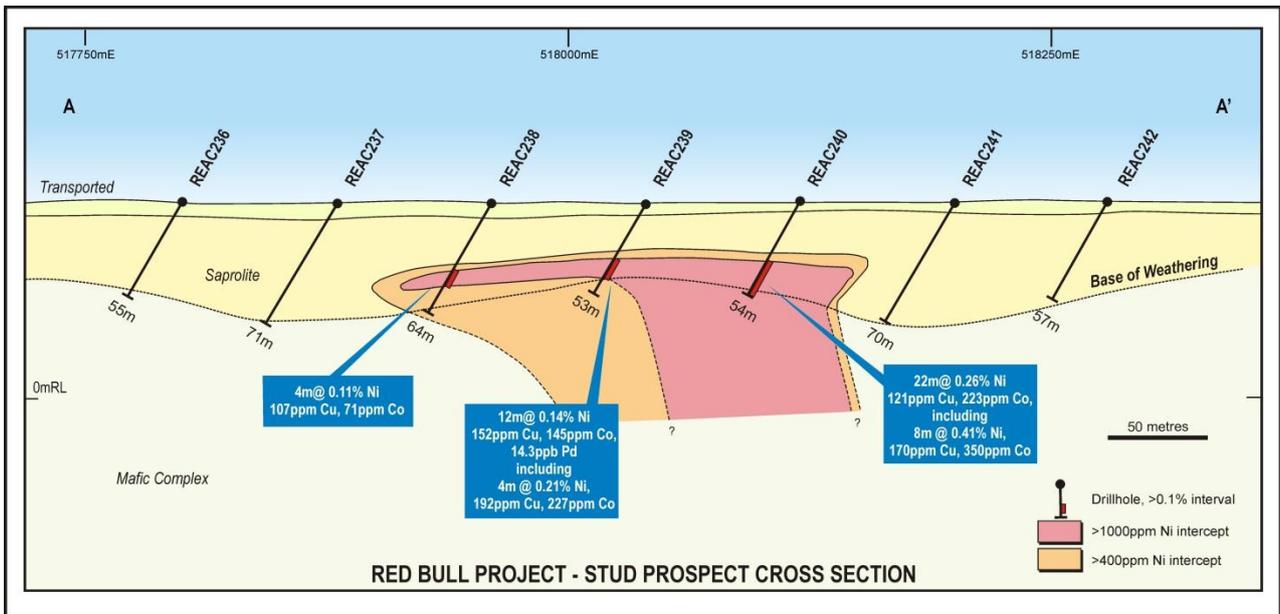


Figure 2: Section A-A', looking north

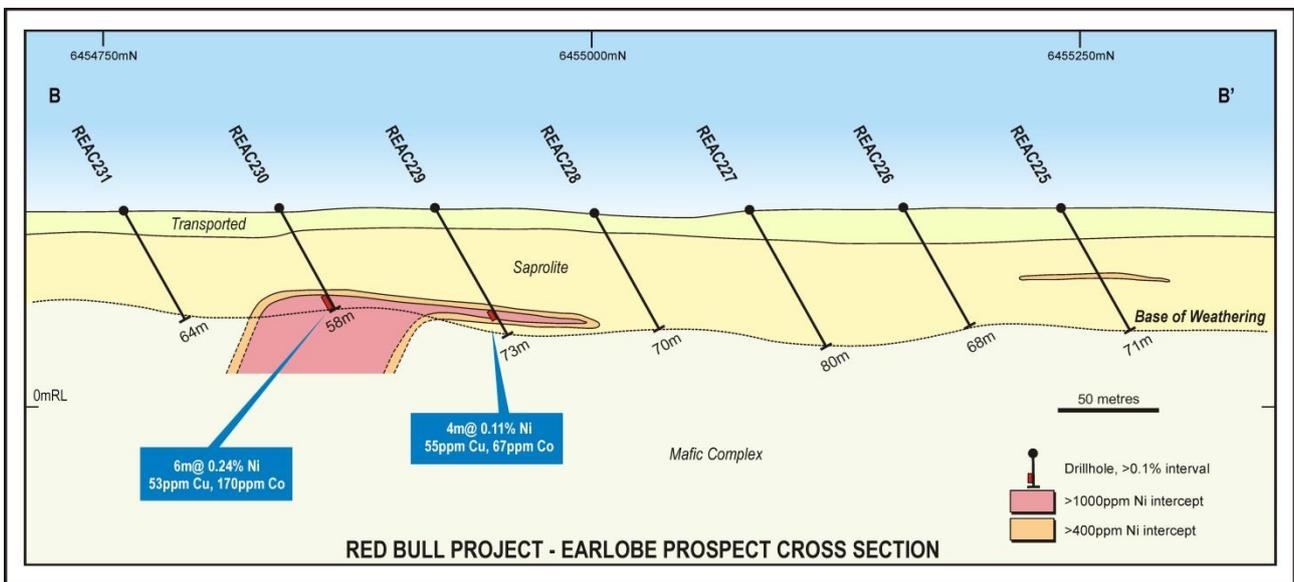


Figure 3: Section B-B', looking west

Aircore Drilling Programme

The Company's initial aircore drilling programme at Red Bull was completed in July 2013 and comprised 367 holes for 13,099m. The drilling was directed at two target areas within exploration licence E69/3052:

1. the area surrounding bedrock conductors (RB VA1 to 3) (see ASX release 17 July, 2013); and
2. the Northern Targets area which has several nickel and copper soil/historic aircore anomalies associated with a layered mafic-ultramafic sequence (see ASX release 1 May, 2013).

The Northern Targets area was drilled on broadly-spaced traverses, 250m or more apart, with holes spaced 80m apart along the sections. Aircore drilling was preferred as the initial means of target generation in this area because the presence of conductive overburden limits the effectiveness of EM geophysical prospecting techniques.

Holes were drilled to blade refusal, generally reaching the base of weathering. Samples were collected as (maximum) 4m composites with individual end-of-hole samples collected for additional litho-geochemical analysis.

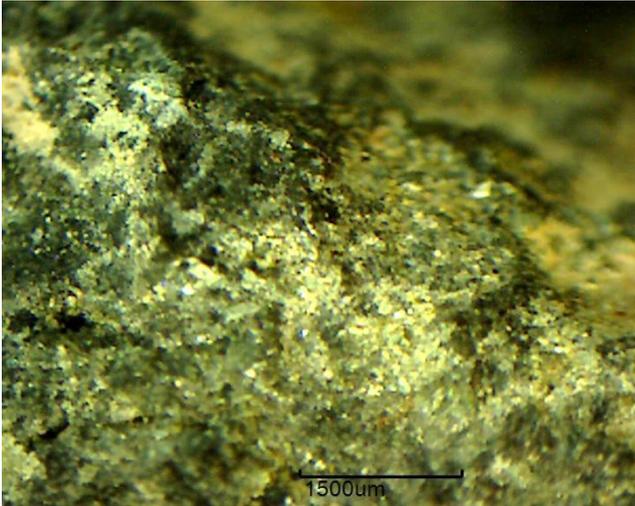


Figure 4: Disseminated and matrix sulphide (pyrrhotite - pyrite +/- chalcopyrite) hole REAC240 53-54m (eoh)

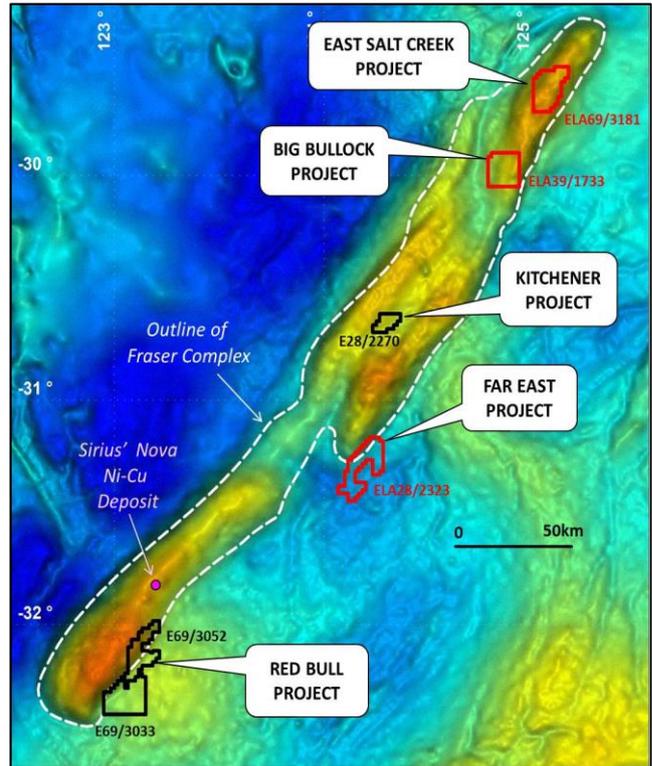


Figure 5: Location of Red Bull Project on a gravity image outlining the Fraser Complex

Northern Targets

Sheffield initially recognised the nickel potential of the Northern Targets from a review of historical exploration records. Four reconnaissance aircore drilling traverses by Gold Partners NL between 1995 and 1997 outlined an 8km long Ni-Cu-Co-(Pt-Pd) anomalous trend associated with pyroxene granulites and metagabbros. Maximum values obtained from weathered bedrock were 0.34% Ni, 670ppm Cu, 320ppm Co, 15ppb Pt, and 21ppb Pd (see ASX release 24 September 2012).

Sheffield undertook soil sampling of the Northern Targets in H1 2013. This work identified four broad zones of Ni-Cu soil anomalism coincident with a unit of low magnetic intensity within a folded and faulted layered intrusive complex (see ASX release 1 May, 2013). Three of these soil anomalies coincide with the Earlobe, Stud and Sleeper prospects.

Sheffield's recent aircore drilling has outlined three distinct areas of anomalism using a 400ppm maximum Ni in hole cut-off, within which are zones of >1,000ppm Ni (Figure 1). The anomalies are between 50 and 200m wide and from 500m to 2km in length. The highest grade nickel interval of 8m @ 0.41% Ni is from the Stud anomaly which remains open to the south.

Bedrock Conductor Targets

Drilling targeted the surface projection of bedrock conductor anomalies RBVA1-3, identified from fixed loop EM surveys. Subsequent diamond drilling of these conductors has shown they are sourced by pyrrhotite (iron sulphide) and graphite mineralisation and are not indicative of nickel sulphide mineralisation (see ASX release 17 July 2013). No anomalous Ni intervals were returned from aircore holes drilled over these conductors.

Further Work

Sheffield is currently undertaking detailed petrological and lithogeochemical studies to better understand the bedrock geology of the Northern Targets area. These studies will include an

appraisal of disseminated sulphides observed in several end-of-hole samples to determine if they are of magmatic origin.

Aeromagnetic interpretation indicates that the ultramafic complex may continue across fault offsets to the west and south. These targets will be subject to further investigations.

Further aircore drilling and ground geophysics is planned following the current phase of data interpretation.

Dampier HMS Project Update

Drilling is progressing well at Sheffield's Dampier Mineral Sands Project, with over 60% of the programme completed to date. The programme includes infill and extensional drilling at the world-class Thunderbird deposit and an initial test of the Argo prospect, located 12km west of Thunderbird. Results will be reported progressively from late Q3 2013.

ENDS

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COMPETENT PERSONS' STATEMENT

The information in this announcement that relates to exploration results is based on information compiled by David Boyd. Mr Boyd is a full time employee of the Company. Mr Boyd is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Geoscientists and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and the activity to which they are undertaking to qualify as Competent Person as defined in the 2004 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves ("JORC Code")'. Mr Boyd consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on their information in the form and context in which it appears.

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

Some statements in this announcement regarding estimates or future events are forward-looking statements. They involve risk and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ from estimated results. Forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements concerning the Company's exploration programme, outlook, target sizes and mineralised material estimates. They include statements preceded by words such as "expected", "planned", "target", "scheduled", "intends", "potential", "prospective", "strategy" and similar expressions.

Table 1 Red Bull aircore drilling significant intervals >1,000ppm (0.1%) Ni*.

Hole	Easting	Northing	Depth (m)	Dip	Azimuth	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Ni ppm	Cu ppm	Co ppm	Pd# ppb	Pt# ppb
REAC188	514,520	6,455,160	61	-60	90	43	47	4	1,018	103	69	< 10	6.0
REAC207	515,880	6,455,240	77	-60	360	68	72	4	1,337	96	170	< 10	7.0
REAC208	515,880	6,455,160	80	-60	360	48	52	4	1,213	106	53	11.0	< 5
REAC209	515,880	6,455,080	65	-60	360	55	64	9	1,286	43	77	< 10	< 5
REAC214	515,640	6,455,400	54	-60	360	21	29	8	1,401	177	91	< 10	< 5
REAC229	515,400	6,454,920	73	-60	360	62	66	4	1,126	55	67	< 10	< 5
REAC230	515,400	6,454,840	58	-60	360	52	58^	6	2,416	53	170	< 10	< 5
REAC238	517,960	6,458,440	64	-60	270	41	45	4	1,107	107	71	< 10	< 5
REAC239	518,040	6,458,440	53	-60	270	30	42	12	1,471	152	145	14.3	< 5
<i>including</i>						38	42	4	2,198	192	227	< 10	< 5
REAC240	518,120	6,458,440	54	-60	270	32	54^	22	2,631	121	223	< 10	7.5
<i>including</i>						32	40	8	4,140	170	350	< 10	6.8
REAC249	518,040	6,458,680	64	-60	270	47	51	4	1,003	79	73	< 10	< 5
REAC250	518,120	6,458,680	66	-60	270	22	30	8	1,458	400	261	14.5	14.5
REAC252	518,280	6,458,680	70	-60	270	37	41	4	1,339	83	168	< 10	< 5
REAC272	518,200	6,458,920	60	-60	270	37	49	12	3,221	204	337	< 10	8.0
REAC305	518,440	6,460,840	62	-60	270	46	50	4	1,194	70	31	< 10	6.0
<i>and</i>						61	62^	1	1,013	16	68	10.0	6.0
REAC320	518,440	6,460,600	57	-60	270	44	48	4	1,585	203	301	< 10	< 5
REAC337	518,440	6,460,360	40	-60	270	39	40^	1	1,020	197	148	16.0	< 5

* Down-hole widths are quoted. Intervals calculated from 1m to 4m composite samples, 1m minimum width >1,000ppm (>0.1%) Ni, with 4m maximum internal waste. ^ denotes end of hole interval. Elements assayed by 25g aqua-regia digest with ICP-OES and ICP-MS finish. Detection limits for Pd and Pt are 10ppb and 5ppb respectively. Coordinates GDA94 MGA Zone 51 projection, grid azimuth, hole locations approximate using handheld GPS, +/- 15m accuracy.

Hole	Easting	Northing	Depth (m)	Dip	Azimuth	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Ni ppm	Cu ppm	Co ppm	Pd [#] ppb	Pt [#] ppb
REAC356	516,280	6,455,560	50	-60	0								
REAC357	516,280	6,455,400	67	-60	0								
REAC358	516,280	6,455,240	57	-60	0								
REAC359	516,520	6,456,680	19	-60	0								
REAC360	516,520	6,456,520	21	-60	0								
REAC361	516,520	6,456,360	34	-60	0								
REAC362	516,520	6,456,200	51	-60	0								
REAC363	516,520	6,456,040	37	-60	0								
REAC364	516,520	6,455,880	55	-60	0								
REAC365	516,520	6,455,720	62	-60	0								
REAC366	516,520	6,455,560	62	-60	0								
REAC367	516,520	6,455,400	63	-60	0								

* Down-hole widths are quoted. Intervals calculated from 1m to 4m composite samples, 1m minimum width >1,000ppm (>0.1%) Ni, with 4m maximum internal waste. ^ denotes end of hole interval. Elements assayed by 25g aqua-regia digest with ICP-OES and ICP-MS finish. Detection limits for Pd and Pt are 10ppb and 5ppb respectively. Coordinates GDA94 MGA Zone 51 projection, grid azimuth, hole locations approximate using handheld GPS, +/- 15m accuracy.

ABOUT SHEFFIELD RESOURCES

Sheffield Resources Limited (**Sheffield**) is a rapidly emerging heavy mineral sands (HMS) company.

ASX Code – SFX

Market Cap @ 41cps - \$48.5m

Issued shares – 118.3m

Cash - \$8.5m (at 30 June 2013)

Sheffield's projects are all situated within the state of Western Australia and are 100% owned by the Company.

HEAVY MINERAL SANDS

The Dampier project, located near Derby in WA's Canning Basin region, contains the large, high grade zircon-rich Thunderbird HMS deposit.

The Eneabba project comprises multiple HMS deposits and is located near Eneabba approximately 140km south of the port of Geraldton in WA's Mid-West region.

Sheffield is also evaluating the large McCalls chloride ilmenite project, located 110km to the north of Perth.

NICKEL-COPPER

Sheffield's Red Bull project is located in the highly prospective Fraser Complex within 20km of Sirius Resources NL's (ASX:SIR) Nova Ni-Cu discovery.

IRON

Sheffield holds four exploration licences prospective for iron in the North Pilbara region, all near existing iron ore mine sites or major development projects and within potential trucking distance of Port Hedland. Following its recent sale of the South Pilbara Iron tenements, Sheffield continues to seek to unlock value on its remaining Pilbara iron tenements through consolidation and/or further exploration.

POTASH

The Oxley potash project is located in the northern part of the Proterozoic Moora Basin, approximately 38km northeast of Three Springs. Sheffield is exploring the Oxley Potash project for unconventional hard rock potash mineralisation suitable for open pit mining.