

PRESS RELEASE
RENFORTH RESOURCES INC.
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RENFORTH COMPLETES WINTER DIAMOND DRILL PROGRAM AT NEW ALGER GOLD PROJECT

Toronto, Ontario. February 15, 2011 – Renforth Resources Inc. (“Renforth” or the “Company”) (CNSX: RFR) is pleased to announce the completion of its’ winter 2010/2011 drill program and the results as demonstrated by field logging.

As noted in the Company’s previous press release dated January 20, 2011, recent developments at the Canadian Malartic Project of Osisko inspired Renforth to re-examine the New Alger property for shallower gold occurrences over greater lengths. This included a re-examination of the deeper results previously obtained by Cadillac Ventures Inc. (“Cadillac”) in their drill programs at New Alger. Renforth’s geologist was given access to the drill logs and core from the Cadillac drilling and a drill program was designed to over-cut the holes previously drilled by Cadillac that successfully intersected gold at depth.

A total of 2,231 metres were drilled at the New Alger Project, consisting of nine holes.

David Danziger, President and Chief Executive Officer of Renforth states, “We are very encouraged with our initial success at New Alger. We were able to obtain large intersections of arsenopyrite mineralization that contain several flecks of visible native gold in the drill core. These have been sampled and sent for assay. There is a very strong association between arsenopyrite mineralization and gold. Generally the higher the arseno content, the higher the gold content. Historically, narrow quartz vein systems were sampled and/or mined, as they often carried visible coarse gold and were of higher grade. We are now very optimistic that the relatively shallow occurrence of arsenopyrite supports the re-examination of the New Alger property as much more than a known vein system.”

The results from the holes that were drilled are as follows;

Ren-10-01 – this hole was drilled to overcut NA-07-07 and NA-08-06. In NA-07-07 Cadillac obtained results of 1.64 g/t Au over a true width of 4.1 metres, including 12.35 g/t Au over 0.6 metres true width. In NA-08-06, drilled above NA-07-07, the best intersection obtained was 3.98 g/t Au from 211.0 m to 212.0 m (not true width). In the current drilling program Renforth drilled above both of these holes and determined that the main mineralization encountered was hosted in mafic-to-intermediate tuffs and porphyries, from 143.5 to 185.3m, with arsenopyrite up to 10% around blue quartz veins, and 172-185m hosting fine arsenopyrite at a constant 10%. 104 samples were selected from this hole and sent for assaying.

REN-10-02 – this hole was drilled to overcut NA-07-08 where Cadillac obtained 3.07 g/t Au over a true width of 1.7 metres, including 7.9 g/t Au over a true width of 0.57 metres. Renforth drilled a 252.0 m hole which intercepted a minor mineralized seam at about 60m depth – a ~150cm stretch of heavily chloritised tuff carrying ~5% coarse arsenopyrite with narrow quartz veins containing fine visible gold flakes. A total of 77 samples were taken from this hole and sent for assaying.

REN-10-03 – this hole was drilled to overcut NA-07-09 and NA-08-05 where Cadillac Ventures received assay values for NA-07-09 which included an intersection of 30 cm (true width) which assayed 18.45 g/t Au. In drill hole NA-08-05 Cadillac encountered at least four

zones of mineralization returning gold values to 0.96 g/t Au over 1.5 metres (not true width). Renforth drilled REN-10-03 over both of these holes. The mineralized envelope is within an intermediate porphyritic with variable levels of fine arsenopyrite which was intersected at a depth of 202m. There is abundant evidence of faulting including brecciation, sigmoidal veining and mylonitic shear textures. 57 samples were taken from this hole overall and sent for assaying.

REN-10-04 – this hole was planned to over-cut hole NA-07-10 drilled by Cadillac where 3.3 metres true width assayed 1.41 g/t Au, including 0.48 metres true width of 4.19 g/t Au. In REN-10-04 a ~2m silicified porphyritic band was found starting at 14m which carried up to 10% fine arsenopyrite. Following this is a tuffaceous unit, hosting a secondary mineralized zone from 144-147m centered on a ~1m feldspathic porphyry. The primary mineralized porphyry begins at 161.7 to 182.5m with patchy finely disseminated arsenopyrite throughout. It is immediately followed by an intermediate tuff unit that carries arsenopyrite consistently around 10% of volume between 186 and 192m. A 3m drift from the O'Brien mine was hit at 195.2m; drilling was continued past this cavity largely without incident. The mineralized zone in this area has been efficiently mined out, 71 samples were taken in this hole and sent for assaying.

REN-10-05 – this hole was planned as an over-cut of NA-07-11 where Cadillac intersected several areas of mineralization, including 3.08 g/t Au over 1.2 metres true width. In REN-10-05 an intermediate porphyry was intersected from 113 to 164 meters with occasional strongly altered silicified and sericitised bands throughout. Disseminated arsenopyrite blades were found throughout the entire altered zone, varying widely in prominence but occasionally up to 10% of core volume. In two instances fine visible gold flakes were found in narrow blue quartz veinlets within this altered zone. 78 samples were taken in total and sent for assaying.

REN-10-06 – This hole overcut the older hole NA-07-12 and has been drilled to clarify the physical extent of mineralization at this locality. This hole primarily encountered mafic-to-intermediate banded tuffaceous units, finely disseminated arsenopyrite was noted from ~37m to ~50m. Significant disseminated arsenopyrite (density varying from 1% to 5% estimated core volume) is associated with silicified, brecciated zones from ~111m downwards. Large (up to 5cm) aggregations and layers of massive pyrrhotite and pyrite are found, associated with dark fine lamination, from ~149m to ~156m. At this depth lies a probable fault zone, exhibiting intense brecciation and veining with blue quartz which area classic mineralization indicator. 82 samples were collected for analysis and sent for assaying.

REN-10-07 – represented a new location. This exploration hole was the shortest hole drilled, at a depth of 18.6m, a 40cm feldspathic vein or highly feldspathised hydrothermal breccia containing occasional flakes of chalcopyrite and possible native gold was intersected. From 19.9 to 37.3 m a series of 1-2cm thick blueish quartz veins or nodules occur every metre or so, with the primary arsenopyrite mineralization (coarse blades, up to 10% volume) being found intermittently from 46 to 68m. A secondary mineralized body is found from roughly 92 to 95m, with strings of pyrite and blades of arsenopyrite each forming up to 5% of core volume in places. 63 samples were taken in this hole overall and sent for assaying.

REN-10-08 – also represents a new location. A largely sterile unit of greywacke extends to 71.8m depth, beyond which lies a ~20m transition zone in which greywacke is extensively interbedded with mafic tuffs. An intermediate volcanic unit begins at 98m and extends to the limit of current logging. Occasional phenocrystal layers, with apparently crystalline groundmass, may represent flows of porphyry. Localized zones carry up to 5% pyrite and/or arsenopyrite in a variety of habits, sometimes but not always associated with quartz veining.

Much of this unit has been sampled to catch scattered pyrite flakes and disseminated arsenopyrite. A total of 130 samples have been collected and sent for assaying.

REN-10-09 – This was the final hole to be drilled in this program and it was also a new location exploration hole. Intermediate tuffs and porphyries were intersected from 208m to 246m carrying notable mineralization (~5% arsenopyrite with variable pyrite, 238-245m). A total of 51 samples were taken from this hole and sent for assaying.

All of the samples selected in this program were under the supervision of Brian H. Newton P.Geo. They were bagged and tagged onsite, and securely transported to assay facilities. The results of the assaying will be released after completion and internal study.

Mr. Brian H. Newton P.Geo and a qualified person under NI 43-101 has reviewed and approved the technical disclosure in this press release on behalf of the Company.

About Renforth

Renforth Resources Inc. is a Toronto-based diamond, base metals and precious metals exploration company with significant concessions in the McFaulds Lake “Ring of Fire” discovery area of north-eastern Ontario as well as Spain and Northern Quebec. Renforth has five diamondiferous kimberlites referred to as the Kyle kimberlites: two are at the commercial bulk-sampling stage; the remaining three are targeted for specific follow-up drilling and economic evaluation. Additional mineral claims lie between ten and twenty kilometres from Noront Resources Ltd.’s recent base metal discoveries at its Double Eagle Project. The Company also has now acquired the Mina Maria Luisa project located in Southwestern Spain, approximately 30 kilometres from the Aguas Tenidas Mine. Renforth intends to drill targets at Mina Maria Luisa in 2011. Renforth is the operator in a Joint Venture with Cadillac Ventures Inc. on the New Alger gold project in Quebec and has commenced a drill program in January 2011.

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No securities regulatory authority has approved or disapproved of the contents of this news release.