

Cisneros Gold-Copper Project, Antioquia, Colombia **Antioquia Gold Inc.**

LOCATION: The Cisneros Gold-Copper Project is located within the Central Cordillera, 70 km NE of the city of Medellin, Antioquia Department, Colombia. Mean Elevation is 1500 m (4,900 ft)

STORY: The area has a long history of gold mining and exploration. Approximately 100 years ago, a portion of the northwest slope of the property was hydraulically mined for placer gold. Since that time, several shafts and adits have been driven into the hillsides, chasing veins that carry gold. To date, more than twenty artisanal underground exploration workings have been located in the area. There is no official record of the amount of gold production from the property or the area in general. Preliminary geological resources limited to the structures within the original concessions (178 Ha), identified 5.3 Mt, grading an average of 2.3 g/t Au at a cutoff of 0.7 g/t Au for a total of 425,000 ounces Au. An initial 3000 m drill program is planned for the second quarter 2009, to target three of the mineralized structures at depth. Further field work in the form of geochemistry and geophysics is planned immediately on a recently acquired, 5,000 Ha adjacent block of property.

GEOLOGY: The Cisneros Project is underlain by an intrusive body of granodiorite to quartz diorite composition, known as the Cretaceous Antioquia Batholith. The Antioquia Batholith covers an area of 7,221 km² and is characterized as having lithologic homogeneity with little variation from one place to another. The normal facies have a tonalitic to granodioritic composition and present two subordinate facies, one felsic and the other gabbroic.

Mineralization in the project area is strongly controlled by structures. The first order regional control is the Palestine fault, located 55 km east of the project area. Locally, there are 4 EW-trending, second order faults controlling the structure. Relative movement between these faults created third order shear zones in 2 dominant directions of approximately NS and EW. These shear zones range from 0.5 m to 15 m in thickness and host both disseminated and concentrated mineralization within veins contained within the shear zones.

The mineralization consists of quartz veins with pyrite, chalcopyrite, copper oxides, molybdenum, silver and gold. The alteration is dominated by plagioclase to sericite and mafic minerals to chlorite. Silicification and secondary biotite was also observed, as well as local minor potassic alteration.

DEPOSITS: The Cisneros occurrences can be classified as mesothermal lode-gold deposits, characterized by a high gold / silver ratio, great vertical continuity with little vertical zonation and a broad syn-tectonic time of emplacement. The initial exploration targets in the Cisneros Project area, particularly in the vicinity of Guayabito, are orogenic lode gold deposits, also known as mesothermal vein deposits. Numerous examples of this type of deposit are known throughout the

world, including the Campbell Red Lake deposits in Ontario and the Bralorne deposit in British Columbia. To date, exploration studies have demonstrated that the Cisneros vein systems have all of the attributes of an orogenic vein gold deposit including, but not limited to: 1) association with a major structural break; 2) quartz-carbonate vein association; 3) low-sulphide assemblage with pyrite; and 3) chloritic and sericitic altered wall rock.

DISPLAY: Display stand showing typical surface and tunnel samples from the Cisneros project. Cross- sections and maps to illustrate the project will also be displayed.