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## **GOLDCLIFF DISCOVERS NEW-AINSWORTH SILVER TARGETS**

(Vancouver, Canada), Leonard W. Saleken, Chairman of Goldcliff Resource Corporation (GCN.TSXV) is pleased to report the discovery of five new silver exploration targets on the Ainsworth Silver claims. Located on the west side of Kootenay Lake within the historical Ainsworth silver camp in British Columbia, the Ainsworth Silver claims are 100%-owned by the Company and consist of one contiguous block that totals 18,176 hectares (44,896 acres). Goldcliff's discovery of new exploration targets in the old silver district has revived interest in Ainsworth's silver potential for new deposits.

Historically, silver production in the Ainsworth camp came from four mines -- No.One, Highland, Highlander and Kootenay-Florence -- that produced 4.40 million ounces of silver (Minfile). Located on Goldcliff's claims, the No.One mine produced 1.99 million ounces of silver and was the premium historic producer in the camp. From 1889 to 1924, the No.One produced 40,169 tons of silver ore with an average grade of 49.64 ounces silver per ton. Modern multi parameter airborne exploration methods were used by Goldcliff to identify important new exploration targets in this promising silver region.

### **New Exploration Targets (TG)**

The TG-1 target zone contains two separate geophysical anomalies, each of which covers an area of 0.5 square kilometres. The target zone contains strong airborne electro-magnetic (EM), northern-trending conductors, a prominent east-west trending magnetic feature and two historic silver mines. Until now these anomalies have been hidden by overburden. The TG-1 target has road access and is rated as high-priority.

The TG-2 target zone contains two separate geophysical anomalies, each of which covers an area of one square kilometre. The target zone contains two moderate to weak airborne EM conductors that are related to a north-south fault. The TG-2 target zone contains the historic No.One mine and other past silver producers. The two anomalies are located approximately 1,000 metres west of the No.One mine. The TG-2 target has road access and is rated as high-priority.

The TG-3 target zone contains three separate geophysical anomalies, each of which covers an area of 0.4 square kilometres. The anomalies are aligned along an east-west trend that extends over two kilometres. The target zone contains weak to moderate airborne EM, northern-trending conductors, and several prominent north-south trending magnetic features. The anomalies are related to north-south faults. There are no recorded mineral showings in the target zone. The TG-3 target has road access and is rated as medium-priority.

The TG-4 target zone contains two separate geophysical anomalies that are 1,000 metres apart. The anomalies each cover an area of one square kilometre. The target zone contains weak airborne EM, northern-trending conductors, and prominent north-south trending magnetic features. There are no recorded mineral showings in the target zone. The TG-4 target has road access and is rated as medium-priority.

The TG-5 target zone contains three separate geophysical anomalies that are aligned along a north-west trend of four kilometres. The anomalies each cover an area of one square kilometre. The target zone contains weak to strong airborne EM, north-west trending conductors, and prominent north-west trending magnetic features. There are no recorded mineral showings in the target zone. The TG-5 target has no road access and is rated as low-priority due to the inaccessibility of the target area.

### **Conclusions**

The TG-1 and TG-2 target zones are the high-priority targets for 2008 ground follow-up. They contain historical silver mines that have produced over 1.99 million ounces of silver. The TG-1 and TG-2 target zones are new discoveries in close proximity to these mines. The targets represent excellent exploration potential for silver deposits.

The TG-3, TG-4 and TG-5 target zones are in uncharted exploration territory. The targets are in the northern portion of Goldcliff's claims. The targets are in an area of heavy overburden and contain favourable geology for the discovery of silver deposits. There are no reported old mines or silver showings in the area. Logging road access to the area is fairly recent and estimated to be within the last 40 years. The peak of mining activity in the Ainsworth silver camp was

from 1889 to the 1940s. Goldcliff considers all targets to be very significant and represent excellent exploration potential for silver deposits in both past producing and new exploration territory.

The geophysical interpretation of airborne, multi-parameter geophysical survey that was conducted on Goldcliff's claims between the Ainsworth silver camp and Kaslo was very successful in defining 19 geophysical anomalies. Twelve of these geophysical anomalies are contained in the five priority exploration target zones and will be further evaluated in the field in 2008.

The silver exploration target map is posted on Goldcliff's website, [www.goldcliff.com](http://www.goldcliff.com).

Leonard W. Saleken, PGeo (geologist), and Edwin R. Rockel, PGeo (geophysicist), are the qualified person as defined by National Instrument 43-101 who supervised the preparation and verification of the technical information in this release.

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