



CEDAR MOUNTAIN EXPLORATION INC.



Cedar Mountain Exploration Inc. (CED: TSX-V) is a mineral exploration company with a clear and distinct business strategy to identify, acquire, and explore high potential projects ready for rapid advancement. The flagship Kelly Creek Property on the Seward Peninsula of Alaska fits with the Cedar Mountain business strategy and demonstrates substantial potential for major gold discoveries.

Alaska is a state whose current gold production is second only to Nevada's. The Kelly Creek Property offers potential for the discovery of a disseminated Carlin-style gold deposit having characteristics similar to deposits in Nevada. Alaska is a jurisdiction that boasts relatively low geopolitical risk and Seward Peninsula offers a skilled workforce and mining-friendly communities. Cedar Mountain Exploration Inc. sees substantial opportunity to discover and develop a new gold district in the Kelly Creek area.

KEY INVESTMENT HIGHLIGHTS

- ↖ District Scale Disseminated Carlin-Style Gold Project
- ↖ Initial Drill Program to commence June 2011
- ↖ Multiple large scale gold-in-soil drill targets
- ↖ Management team with extensive experience in identifying, financing and developing projects
- ↖ Highly motivated management team with over 22% share ownership

KELLY CREEK AREA



“Cedar Mountain Exploration has increased its land holdings to the north based on the positive results of the 2010 exploration program. The Company anticipates its initial diamond drill program to commence June 2011”

~ Charles Chebry, President & CEO



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As of March 2011

Ticker Symbol:	CED:TSX-V
Shares Issued:	52.5 Million
Fully Diluted:	86 Million
Options:	3.8 Million
Warrants:	29.8 Million
Working Capital:	\$4.5 Million
Fully Diluted Working Capital:	\$12.1 Million
Management & Director Ownership:	+22%

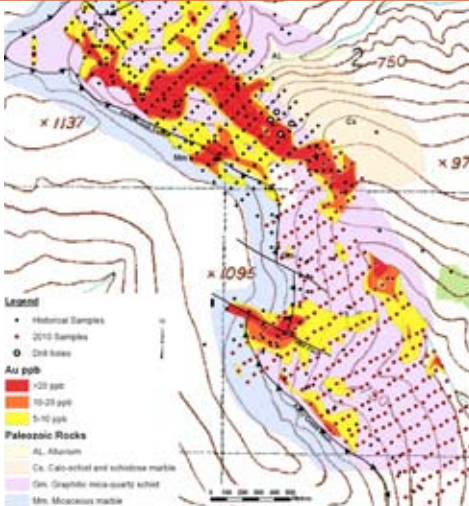
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KELLY CREEK GOLD-IN-SOIL MAP



MANAGEMENT

Charles Chebry, President & CEO

Anthony Huston, VP Business Development

Dr. Travis Hudson, Ph.D., Chief Geologist

Sean Mager, B.Comm., CFO, Director

John Robins, P.Geo., Director

John Williamson, P.Geo., Director

Peter Kleespies, P.Geo., Director

DISTRICT SCALE POTENTIAL IN A LAND POSITION OF 105,280 ACRES

DISSEMINATED GOLD MINERALIZATION

LARGE DRILL-READY PROSPECTS

WORK COMPLETED 2010

Soil sampling of 4 prospect areas: Kelly Creek, Fox, Wolf and Wolverine.

Sampling grids or lines were established over each of these areas and B horizon soils were collected by hand shovel. This region of the Seward Peninsula was not glaciated during the last ice age and it has been demonstrated that soil horizons containing elevated Au, As, Sb, and Hg concentrations are developed over or near to mineralized host rocks. Soil surveys are a highly effective technique for identifying and delineating priority drill targets along the mineralized trends. Significant soil anomalies (> 20ppb) have now been established over favorable stratigraphy and structure within a 20 km long by 8 km wide corridor (see press release January 25, 2011).

INITIAL DRILLING 2011

Extensive drill testing of the identified anomalies.

Extension of existing and new soil grids over the prospective stratigraphy and structure, reconnaissance sampling over the extended land position (see news release February 8, 2011).

- Diamond core drilling: targeting 4,000-5,000 metres
- Approximately 2,500 soil samples
- Program mobilization May 2011

KELLY CREEK GOLD PROJECT, ALASKA

The Kelly Creek Property is located on Seward Peninsula, Alaska 145 km north of Nome. Kelly Creek is a drill-permitted early-stage gold exploration property comprising 105,280 acres (42,605 hectares) that cover an entirely new gold district. Subdued and easily traversed topography, a winter trail adjacent to the property, and a newly constructed airstrip will enable the project to be significantly advanced in 2011.

GEOLOGIC SETTING

Like many deposits in Nevada, the gold deposits in the Kelly Creek district are disseminated in favorable calcareous and carbonaceous host rocks. The host rocks were originally deposited as part of a Lower Paleozoic carbonate-shale platform sequence composed of limestone, impure limestone, calcareous shale, siltstone, and sandstone and more basal carbonaceous shale and siltstone. These rocks are now a metamorphic assemblage of marble and schist with the more carbonaceous (graphitic) schist being the primary host for gold. The host meta-sedimentary assemblage is bounded or cut by high-angle regional fault systems. Open gold-in-soil anomalies occur along the intersections of specific structures and prospective stratigraphy.

HISTORIC RESULTS

In 1984, Anaconda drilled four short small-diameter core holes, two of which tested a gold-mineralized zone. One of these intersected 1.19 g/t over 19.8 meters and 0.78 g/t over its total length of 38 meters. The other intercepted 1.28 g/t over 11.9 meters and 0.73 g/t over its total length of 39.6 meters. The core data show that gold is disseminated in graphitic schist and more irregularly distributed in quartz vein stockworks, quartz-cemented breccias, and silicified zones. Although arsenic concentrations are commonly greater than 1000 ppm in the gold-bearing intervals, arsenopyrite is not present. Pyrite is the identified sulfide mineral. Alteration minerals include quartz, carbonate (dolomite and calcite), and clay (kaolinite and montmorillonite). The drill results are much more encouraging today than they were in 1984 when the price of gold was about \$300 per ounce.