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UNDERGROUND SAMPLING RESULTS FROM NORTH STAR GOLD PROJECT Some Preliminary Conclusions

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FOM (TSX-V)

Foran Mining Corporation is pleased to provide the following additional results from the North Star Gold Project, located in the Snow Lake Area of Manitoba. The sampling occurred at 3.5 metre (12 feet) intervals along a north-south drift (tunnel) along the strike of the vein.

Some highlights not previously released from the underground face sampling at the 100 foot (30 meter) vertical level are as follows; (please see the news release of April 29, 2004 on our website for previous results, and details of the sampling procedure)

279.2 gms (8.10 oz) gold across 1.8 m (5.9 ft) at location 49+17.2 N
8.3gms (0.24oz) gold across 4.5m (14.8 ft) at location 49+65 N
9.4gms (0.27oz) gold across 1.8m (5.9 ft) at location 50+13.3 N
8.9gms (0.26oz) gold across 1.7m (5.6 ft) at location 50+16.5 N
7.49gms (0.22oz) gold across 3.5m (11.5 ft) at location 50+62.7N
17.0gms (0.50oz) gold across 3.2m (10.5 ft) at location 50+66.4 N
10.7gms (0.31oz) gold across 1.5m (4.9 ft) at location 50+74.4 N
21.1gms (0.62oz) gold across 2.1m (6.9 ft) at location 50+77.8 N
8.9gms (0.26oz) gold across 1.8m (5.9 ft) at location 50+81.2N

The weighted average from samples from the north faces is 10.0 gms/t, (0.29 oz/ton) gold, over an average width of 1.8 m (6.0 feet) with a minimum width of 1.2 meters (4 feet) with a cutoff of 2.8 gms/t (0.08 oz/ton) gold. The vein varies in width between 0.3 to 5 m (1 to 16 feet), but generally averages in true width from 1.5-2.5 meter (5 to 8 feet) with approximately 1.5 meters (4 feet) of the width carrying most of the grade. The south faces gave an average grade of 9.2 gms (0.27 oz/ton) across 2.3 m (7.5 feet) with bonanza type grades such as at location 49+17.2 N excluded from this average.

At location 49+17.2, where a section of the vein assayed 279.2 gms across 1.8 m, a drill hole in the immediate area did not exceed 1 gm gold/t across 4 meters, suggesting very rich but erratic distribution of gold within the vein. Here the character of the mineralization is quite different with few sulphides and with coarse visible gold in a composite vein made up of numerous, closely spaced 5 to 20 cm wide stringer veins in a chloritic shear zone 3 to 4 meters (10 to 13 ft) wide. For 3 rounds (3.5 m long blasts) along a 10.5 meters (36 feet) section of the vein, where it averaged 3 m (10 feet) wide, visible gold was readily observed on the muck pile (blasted rock) but only very occasionally in the face. The amount of face material that was available for sampling representing only 1/125 of the volume of rock of each blast, and only 1/100 of the volume of quartz vein.

The underground results are slightly lower in grade compared to the sampling of blast holes from a 7,000 ton bulk sample at surface, which assayed between 9.5 and 14 gms gold/t (0.28 to 0.41 oz/ ton). This blast hole average grade was further verified by the Lakefield Research's metallurgical results, carried out on a composite of all blast holes samples that intersected the vein. Difference in grade, from preliminary statistics on: Surface Diamond Drilling, Blast Hole Sampling and Underground Face Sampling data sets, appears to be attributed to sampling density. Surface sampling from blast holes, which gave the highest composite grade, were taken 1.2 m (5 feet) apart, whereas underground face sampling occurred at a 3.5 meter (12 foot) intervals. Diamond drill holes, with the lowest confidence levels with intervals of 20 m (65 feet), gave the lowest composite grade of 5 gm/t gold. Some individual diamond drill holes gave grades exceeding 35 gms /t over two meters, whereas others gave grades of 2-3 gms/t even though these same lower grade holes were seen underground to pass through the vein where it averaged over 10 to 15 gms/t gold from face sampling.

Therefore, to counter the erratic distribution of the coarse gold, diamond drilling at 4 m (12.5 foot) would be needed to approach the average grade of 9 to 10 gms obtained from the closer spaced underground face sampling, and even this may not be adequate due to the lesser volume of core to face samples (2 kgs as opposed to 36 kgs). To diamond drill at this close an interval is roughly the same cost as going underground and silling (horizontal tunneling) along the vein. Further results of underground face sampling and back (ceiling) sampling will be released in June.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD

“SIGNED”

Stephen L. Masson, M.Sc. P.Geo.
President , CEO and QP

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