

Press Release

OREX CONTINUES INTERSECTING SIGNIFICANT GOLD FROM PHASE 1 DRILL PROGRAM AT GOLDBORO, UP TO 10.90 G/T GOLD OVER 26.4 METERS

OREX EXPLORATION INC. (TSX-V: OX) has received several more batches of **fire-assay results** from the Company's recently completed 23 hole / 2,436 meters Phase 1 diamond drill campaign at its 100% owned Goldboro Property in Nova Scotia. Results are from conventional fire-assays of holes BR05-01, 02 and 03 from section 8650E and from holes BR05-07 and 08 on section 8625E received from ALS-Chemex Laboratories in Val-d'Or, Quebec in the historical Boston-Richardson mine area (*refer to the appended Figures*). The **most significant drill hole fire-assay intervals** from these sections are:

DDH NO.	FROM (meters)	TO (meters)	CORE LENGTH (meters)	ASSAY RESULTS * (g/t Au) – Belt Number
Section 8650E				
BR05-01	23.0	26.5	3.5	5.16 – BR (VG*)
	40.8	42.0	1.2	2.22 – NBA?
	74.0	81.5	7.5	0.77 – NB1,2,3**
	95.0	117.5	22.5	0.91 – NB5,6
incl.	95.0	102.5	7.5	1.94 – NB5 (VG)
incl.	96.2	97.1	0.9	4.64 (VG)
incl.	99.5	101.0	1.5	5.82
incl.	110.0	117.5	7.5	0.62 – NB6
	125.0	131.0	6.0	0.81 – NB7
BR05-02	36.5	41.0	6.9	1.34 – NB1,2,3
	65.0	77.0	12.0	0.63 – NB4
	83.0	95.0	12.0	0.31 – NB5
BR05-03	22.1	48.5	26.4	10.90 – NB1,2,3 (VG)
incl.	22.1	22.4	0.3	100.00+ (VG)
incl.	24.3	25.1	0.8	235.02
	44.0	45.0	1.5	57.81 (VG)
	40.9	59.0	12.5	0.67 – NB1,2,3NorthLimb
Section 8625E				
BR05-07	24.5	27.5	3.0	1.24 – BR
	75.5	77.0	1.5	2.04 – NB1,2,3
	84.5	89.0	4.5	0.57 – NB4
	93.5	95.5	1.5	0.11 (VG)
	118.9	124.5	5.6	1.19 (VG)
incl.	118.9	119.8	0.9	4.85 (VG)
BR05-08	14.0	15.5	1.5	1.08
	26.0	27.5	1.5	30.17 – NBA? (VG)
	51.5	57.5	6.0	0.48 – NB1,2,3
incl.	54.1	55.3	1.2	0.17 (VG)
	57.5	59.0	6.0	0.64 – NB5,6

* VG denotes visible gold observed in core interval

** Denotes gold belts: BR- Boston Richardson Belt; NB1 – Gold belt 1 (up to Belt 7 historically identified, including A); GWKE2 – denotes Greywacke belt 2 (up to 3 identified to now)

Initial fire-assay results have been received for 18 of the 23 drill holes from 6 sections spaced at 25 meter intervals (8625E, 8650E, 8675E, 8700E, 8725E and 87505E) covering a strike length of 150 meters (*Figure 1 – Drill Program Location Map*). A number of key conclusions can be drawn from the fire-assays received to date:

1. **Fire-assay results from the first 18 drill holes continue to show extreme grade variability even in the presence of visible gold** (*Figure 2*), and even with larger core samples, as historically observed at Goldboro (ie., the gold nugget effect),
2. Reconciliation of core logging has identified the westerly extension of the south limb of the historically mined Boston-Richardson belt. **The south limb of the BR belt has averaged 2.32 g/t Au over an average width of 4.23 metres for a 150 metre strike length from the six sections with assays available. Visible gold was identified in three of the seven drill holes intersecting the zone,**
3. Reconciliation of assay results with the logged slate belt units for the first 4 sections is defining larger mineralized and continuous zones that combine several of the gold belts below the Boston-Richardson belt (*Figure 3*). Logging has identified that when gold belts are separated by narrow intervals of greywacke from under 2 metres to more than 5 metres wide, the **greywacke is often significantly veined with quartz and mineralized with gold**. The fire-assay results (*Figure 2*), also demonstrate that these inter-bedded greywackes and veins often contain important concentrations of gold,
4. Gold belts 1, 2, 3 and 4 form a single mineralized zone, now termed South Limb Zone or “SLZ” located approximately 50 metres beneath the Boston-Richardson belt. Within the hinge and along the south limb of the Boston-Richardson anticline, **the SLZ has averaged 4.15 g/t over an average width of 15.2 metres from 16 of the 18 drill holes intersecting the zone over a 150 metre strike length,**
5. Reconciliation of core logging from three additional drill holes completed on Section 8600E drilled through the EW fault, confirm that the south limb and hinge zones of the next two mineral zones beneath the SLZ are present. These two mineral zones are comprised of slate belts 5-6 and 7-8, respectively. Assays are pending for section 8600E results however, results to-date demonstrate that the zones are **continuous over the 175 metre length of the structure drilled in the 2005 program from the 2.5 kilometre full length of the structure.**

Section 8650E and 8625E results consist of 308 assayed sample intervals, in addition to results from a number of standards, duplicates samples and blanks that are being monitored and processed for **Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QA/QC) analysis**. According to **Alex Horvath, P. Eng.**, quality control sample assay results for blank and certified reference standards introduced internally by the laboratory, and externally during initial sampling, demonstrate **acceptable levels of accuracy for the fire-assay results**. Field blank standard samples submitted blind to the laboratory are used to monitor potential contamination during sample preparation and assaying. The field blank standards processed and assayed to-date have no significantly elevated values.

Fire-assay results from the 2005 campaign have been reconciled with the detailed core logging and historical fire-assays, and have been used in defining the full extent of the mineralized intervals, including all historic surface and underground drilling (*Figure 3*). Drill core composites will be assembled from the complete mineralized intervals in individual drill holes and from combined drill holes in the same section and across two or more sections. The 2.0 to 6.5 kilogram coarse crushed rejects from each of the initial samples will be assembled into these larger composite or mini-bulk samples weighing up to 100 kilograms for **total gold extraction metallurgical testing**.

Under the supervision of **Alex Horvath, P. Eng.** and **Martin Bourgoin, P.Geo.**, all of the Goldboro HQ size drill core from the Phase 1 campaign is being processed by conventional sample preparation and sent for fire-assay at ALS-Chemex in Val-d'Or, Quebec. The core lengths analyzed vary in length from 0.6 to 1.8 meters averaging 1.5 meters, with the individual core sample weights ranging from 2.5 to 7 kilograms. Core samples are sawed in half, bagged, sealed and sent to the assay laboratory. The samples are crushed to -10 mesh size (2 millimetres), followed by pulverizing of a 250 gram split to -150

mesh size (0.125 millimetres), from which a 50 gram sample of the pulp is used for conventional fire-assay.

The Press Release has been prepared and revised under the supervision of **Jean Lafleur, Geol. (OGQ)**, the Company's principal consultant and a Qualified Person under the NI 43-101 guidelines. The Company expects to release additional fire-assay results as they become available in the coming weeks, along with historical fire-assay comparisons.

For further information, please contact Jacques Levesque, President, at (819) 797-4354, Fax: (819)797-2454 and David Hachette, Director, at (902) 469-1936, and visit the Company's web site at www.orexexploration.ca.

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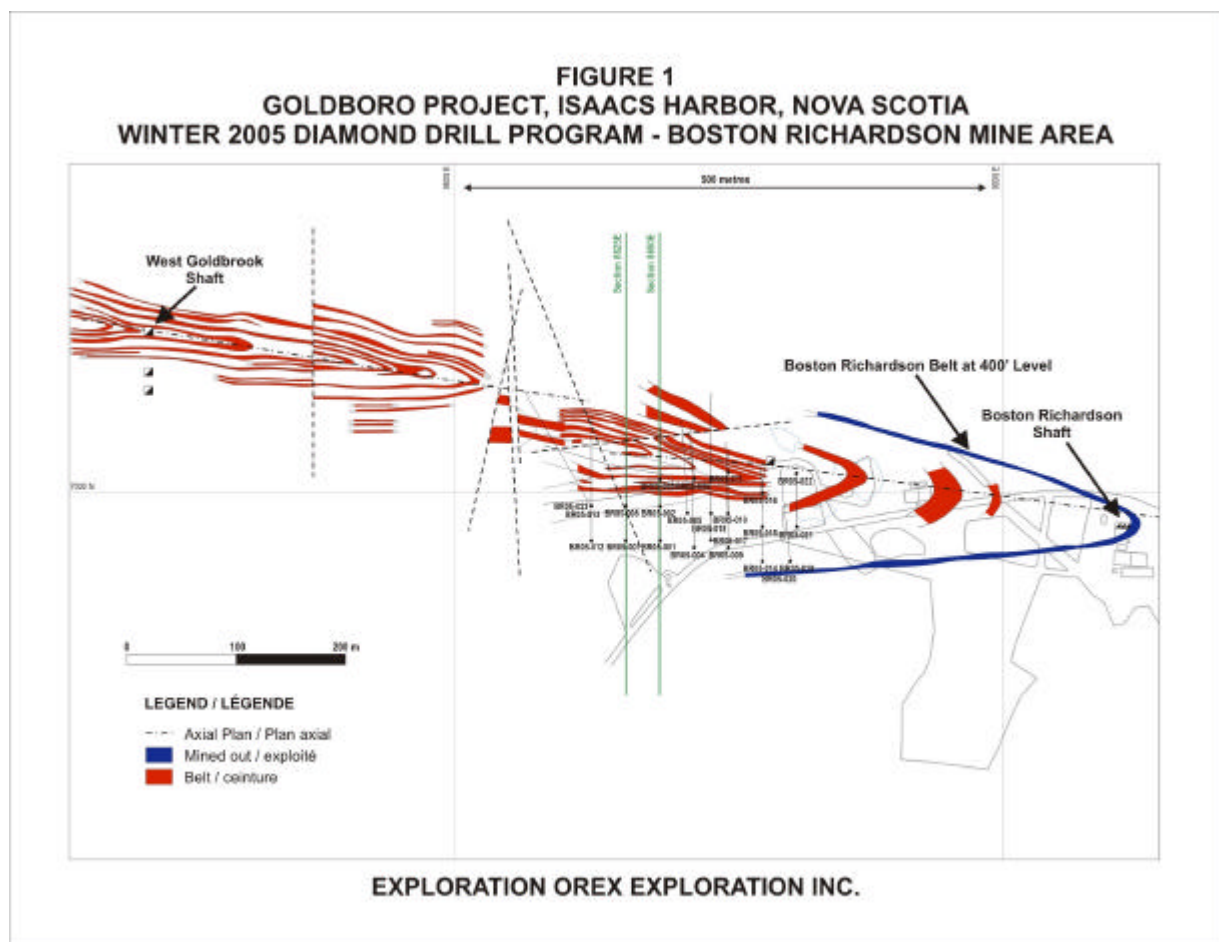
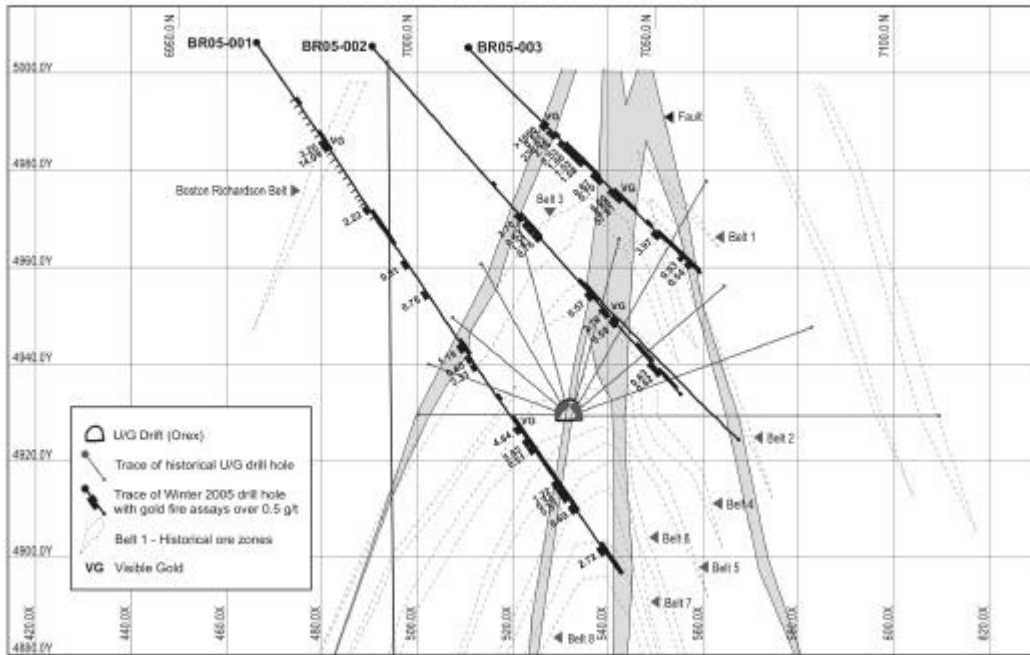
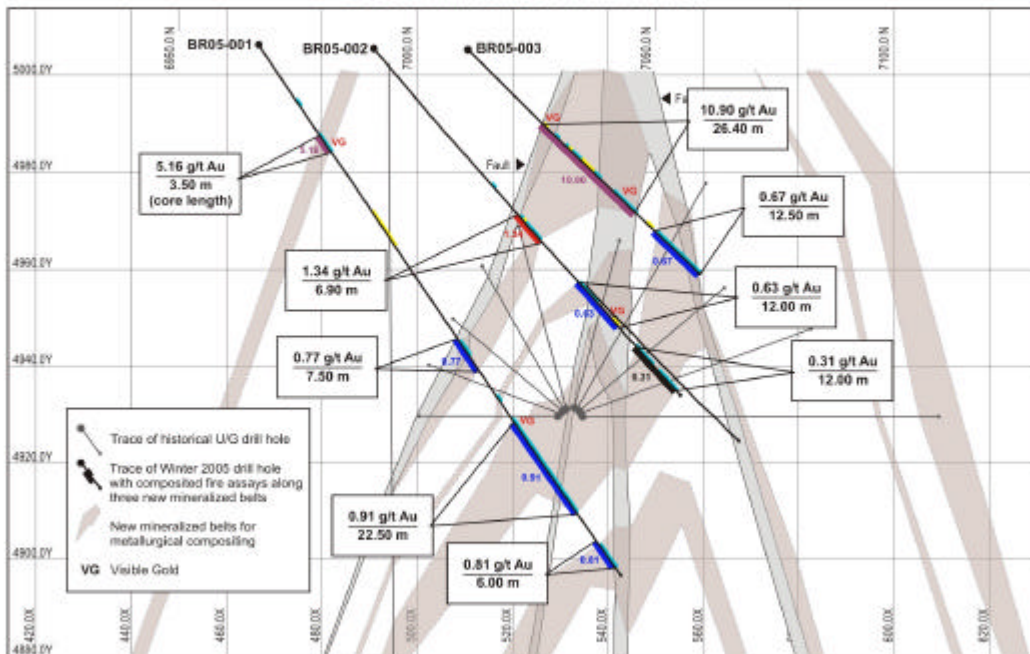


FIGURE 2
Cross Section 8650E with Individual Fire-Assay Results Over 0.5 g/t Au
Boston Richardson Mine Area



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FIGURE 3
Cross Section 8650E with Composited Fire Assay Results in New Mineralized Belts
Boston Richardson Mine Area



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