

LE MARE GOLD CORP.

PRESS RELEASE

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Le Mare Gold Corp. Announces Mineral Property Option Agreement

VANCOUVER, Canada — **Le Mare Gold Corp. (TSX-V: LMG) (FSE: SL5) (OTC: SLLTF)** ("**Le Mare**" or "**the Company**"), is pleased to announce it has entered into an option agreement to acquire an undivided One Hundred Percent (100%) interest in a mining property comprised of 12 map-staked claims covering 2,677.24 hectares (6,615.60 acres) in the Nanaimo Mining Division and in the Rupert Land District of western British Columbia (Figures 1 and 3) which will be named, "the Le Mare Property". It is located on N.T.S. map sheet 92 L/5, as well as on B.C. map sheets: 092L 031 and 041.

The Le Mare Property is located on crown land in the southwestern part of the property area. The Mah-te-nicht No. 8 Indian Reserve is located adjacent with the northeastern property boundary, about 4.5 km (2.75 mi) north-northeast of, and in a different drainage from the Le Mare hydrothermal system. There is no plant or equipment, inventory, mine or mill structure on these claims. Currently, an environmental bond of \$4,000 is posted under Permit No. MX-8-253 for road renovation, the development of potential drill sites and diamond drilling.

The Le Mare Property is located near the northwestern end of Vancouver Island. It is bounded in part to the west by the Pacific Ocean and to the north by Quatsino Sound. A massif in the northwestern part of the property culminates in the peak of Mount Bury at an elevation of about 610 m (2,000 ft.). Another massif that hosts the Le Mare Property hydrothermal system occupies the property's southwestern part. Le Mare Peak is a 762-m (2,500-ft) high promontory located near the massif's centre. These steep-sided massifs are separated by the relatively flat Mahatta and Culleet creek valleys. The surface of Le Mare Lake, located in the Culleet Creek valley near the property centre, is at an elevation of about 25 m (82 ft.).

About 85% of the original west-coast rain forest in the property-area has been clear-cut during the past 40 years. Most of the slopes underlain by the Le Mare Property are either bare, or covered with dense juvenile secondary forest growth. Little timber suitable for mining is left on the property.

The northern end of Vancouver Island is accessible by boat, barge, and by road via the Island Highway (B.C. Highway 19) which transects the town of Port McNeill on the island's northeastern coast. B.C. Highway 25, a secondary paved road, connects Port McNeill with Port Alice located near the head of Neroutsos Inlet. Access from Port Alice to the Le Mare Property area is via a series of well-maintained logging roads passable by 2-wheel drive vehicles during most times of the year. Most of the property-area is covered by a system of logging roads in

various states of repair. Barge and ship loading facilities to support a large scale mine could be developed on the sheltered southern shore of Quatsino Sound near the property's northern boundary.

Port McNeill and Port Alice are the nearest towns with sufficient supply and service capacity to support an exploration or drilling program. The industrialized areas of southwestern British Columbia are readily accessible via water, road, and air from Port McNeill and Port Hardy. Accommodations and basic supplies for an exploration field crew are available at Port Alice and Mahatta Camp, located 8km east of the claims.

The Quatsino Sound area experiences cool wet winters and cool, moderately wet summers. Snow falls in the property-area by December and stays on the ground very briefly at higher elevations. The current exploration target, the Le Mare Property, is on crown land with no special restrictions on development thereon.

The Le Mare Property is west of the major electrical power source at Port Alice power transmission line. Ocean-going barge transport to the property area would reduce the cost of fuel and supplies. Creeks south and east of the property area could be dammed in order to generate power for a mine-mill complex. Water for milling could be drawn from Culleet or Gooding creeks or from the outflow from a nearby generating station. An acceptable mill site and tailings storage areas could be constructed in the floors of the Gooding Creek and upper Culleet Creek valleys.

The Port McNeill-Port Hardy area has already demonstrated that it was able to attract personnel to work at the Island Copper mine located between the two towns between 1970 and 1996. That area has sufficient amenities to attract the people needed to operate a new mine near to it.

The Le Mare Property hosts mostly mafic volcanic rocks of the Early to Middle Jurassic-age Bonanza Supergroup, including auto-breccias, lahars, and minor amounts of tuff and other pyroclastic beds. Rhyolitic rocks comprise a major amount of the stratigraphy in the property-area. These volcanic rocks are intruded by felsic dykes that may be equivalent to the rhyodacitic porphyries that are associated with mineralization at the Island Copper Cluster deposits located about 32 km (19.3mi) east-northeast of the Le Mare hydrothermal system. The volcanic rocks at the Le Mare hydrothermal system have deformed into a series of open to close outcrop-scale drape-folds related to local intrusion. Regional and contact metamorphism do not exceed lower the greenschist facies.

The Le Mare Property appears to have been only relatively shallow unroofing by erosion. The top of the potassic alteration zone is exposed along the crests of Le Mare and Gooding ridges, located between Le Mare Lake and Gooding Cove in the southwestern part of the property. Local magnetic field gradient indicates that this system occupies a 5 X 3 km (3.05 X 1.83 mi) or 15 sq.km (5.6 sq. mi) oval-shaped area that may be hosted by a dilational jog in a regional right-lateral fault system. The proposed fault system is similar to the one that hosts the Island Copper Cluster deposits near Port McNeill and Port Hardy, British Columbia.

At surface, copper mineralization occurs in discrete showings-areas, located preferentially in the central parts of sub-vertical hydrothermal plumes. These plumes have core-zones of orthoclase-quartz-biotite (potassic) alteration, enveloped in siliceous exteriors. Orthoclase-

quartz-biotite alteration is succeeded by quartz-jasper alteration; both phases are mineralized with chalcopyrite, and minor amounts of bornite. This potassic alteration is accompanied by coincident soil-copper and magnetic anomalies. Discovering economically viable concentrations of copper mineralization within the Le Mare Property hydrothermal system depends on the successful identification of zones where these hydrothermal plumes and copper occurrences coincide.

Molybdenum enrichment occurs in areas flanking phyllic alteration in a 600-m (1,968.5-ft) diameter alteration plume, covering a 0.28 km² (0.1 mi²) area in the eastern part of system in the South Gossan zone. Another, much less extensive plume of argillic-phyllic alteration is exposed between the Culleet Creek zone and Culleet Lake in the system's northwestern part. These two plumes cover less than 2% of the total exposure area of the Le Mare Property hydrothermal system. Argillic-phyllic alteration post-dates and overprints potassic alteration.

Both sample results and the distribution of soil-copper and molybdenum anomalies; demonstrate that copper and molybdenum mineralization are associated with early potassic and subsequent argillic-phyllic-alteration events respectively. They occur together in significant amounts only where molybdenum enrichment has overprinted that of copper.

Highly anomalous gold values were discovered in the central part of the Le Mare Property mostly west and southwest of the New Destiny Showing in soil samples. Values range up to 947ppb gold on Claim 657343.

Most aspects of the Le Mare Property are similar with those of the Island Copper Cluster deposits. Geology, alteration, and mineralization at surface at the Le Mare hydrothermal system correspond with those attributes at the Island Copper mine above the main deposit. These similarities indicate that the Le Mare hydrothermal system may host a calc-alkalic porphyry copper-molybdenum deposit of the Island Copper Cluster type.

The Early Jurassic-age land surface above the Le Mare hydrothermal system and whatever near surface hot-spring environment that it may have hosted, has been lost to erosion. Only a few narrow fault controlled, advanced argillic alteration occur in the argillic-phyllic alteration plume in the South Gossan zone. They attest to the former existence of acid leaching with the alteration system.

Most exploration has been conducted in the northeastern part of the Le Mare Property; its southeastern part remains sparsely explored to unexplored. Six BQ diamond drill holes penetrated the northeastern margin of the Le Mare system in 1992. One hole that penetrated the Culleet Creek potassic alteration plume intersected five 2-m (6.56-ft) and one 4.7-m (15.42-ft) long intersections containing from 500 to 959 ppm copper, which is similar to the tenor of copper mineralization in nearby trenches. Copper mineralization at surface is locally quite variable. Such variability should be expected in mineralization located near the top of the potassic alteration zone of a porphyry copper-molybdenum deposit. Less than 1% of the surface area of the Le Mare hydrothermal system has been drilled.

Trenching in 2011, followed by continuous 3m wide chip sampling on the New Destiny Copper Showing returned a 180m continuous copper values averaging 0.28% Copper.

Under the terms of the agreement, Le Mare Gold will issue 5 million common shares and pay \$50,000 to the Vendor. In addition, the Company agrees to a minimum expenditure on the property of \$100,000 by September 21, 2022. One of the parties from whom the Vendor acquired the project will retain a 3% net smelter royalty on the property. The prescribed initial 2 Phase work program and budget is set out below.

Estimated Cost of Recommended First and Second Phase Exploration Program	
Phase One	Estimated Cost include GST + Contingency
Geological mapping	\$20,000
Diamond Drilling	\$70,000
Contingency	\$20,000
Total	\$110,000
Phase Two (Contingent on Continued Success of Phase One)	Estimated Cost include GST + Contingency
Induced Polarization	\$60,000
Diamond Drilling	\$250,000
Contingency	\$30,000
Total	\$340,000
Total Phase One and Phase Two	\$450,000

The company will be conducting a private placement comprised of up to 1,000,000 flow-through units at a price of \$0.15 per FT Unit, consisting of one Common Share and one Share Purchase Warrant to fund the initial phase of exploration. Each Warrant will entitle the holder to purchase one Share at \$0.17 per Share at any time until the close of business on the day which is 24 months from the date of issue of the Warrant. The transaction and associated financing is subject to the approval of the TSX Venture Exchange.

About Le Mare Gold Corp. (TSX-V: LMGC) (FSE: SL5) (OTC: SLLTF)

Le Mare Gold Corp. is a resource exploration company engaged in the business of acquiring and exploring minerals properties.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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