



NEWS RELEASE

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**FORT A LA CORNE JOINT VENTURE: INITIAL ORION NORTH LDD DIAMOND RESULTS
3.00, 2.86, 2.59 AND 1.88 CARAT DIAMONDS IN 100 CARAT PARCEL**

George H. Read, P. Geo., Senior Vice President Exploration and Development, is pleased to announce the first set of diamond results for the Orion North Kimberlite sampled in the first 9 holes of a 20 hole large diameter drill (LDD) program. This LDD program forms part of the evaluation of the Orion Kimberlite Cluster within the Fort a la Corne Joint Venture (FALC-JV), where Shore Gold Inc. (Shore) is the Operator with a 60 percent interest and Newmont Mining Corporation of Canada Limited (Newmont) has a 40 percent interest. The purpose of the LDD program is to provide a preliminary indication of the presence of macrodiamonds in Orion North. Fifteen of the 20 LDD holes target deep intersections of kimberlite within the 147-148-220 kimberlite complex that forms the eastern part of Orion North. Five Early Joli Fou (EJF2, EJF3a, EJF3b, EJF3c and EJF4) time equivalent kimberlites have been identified in the detailed logging of the surface core drilling that preceded these LDD holes. These five EJF kimberlite lithologies dominate the intersections in these LDD holes. Diamond recoveries and grade calculations are individually listed for each of these five EJF lithologies. The remaining five holes are centred on the 120 kimberlite in the northwestern part of Orion North. This 20 hole LDD program on Orion North has been completed on the 2nd of April 2007.

Diamonds totaling 100.03 carats were recovered from the processing of 3,403.65 dry tonnes of kimberlite from the 9 LDD holes reported. The total diamond recoveries from the kimberlite intersected in each LDD hole are listed in Table 1 and the information per lithology in Table 2. The grade range listed in Table 1 shows the range of diamond grades (in cpht) for individual samples collected at various levels, throughout the kimberlite intersection, down each LDD hole. Samples are taken every 10 metres down each LDD hole. These LDD results show that in holes LDD-148-06-001, LDD-148-06-003, LDD-147-06-004 and LDD-147-06-003 there are 10 metre kimberlite sample intersections with grades of between 17 and 22 carats per hundred tonnes at depths of 188 to 209 metres. Ninety-nine percent of these diamonds are commercial stones greater than 1.18 millimetre (1,091 diamonds weighing 99.25 carats) with the balance of the goods (49 diamonds weighing 0.77 carats) falling in the +0.85-1.16 millimetre size fraction. The four largest stones are: 3.00 carat grey from 148-06-001, 2.86 carat off white from 147-06-004, 2.59 carat white from 148-06-003 and a 1.88 carat off white from 147-06-003. Nine diamonds exceed one carat of which 2 are white, 4 are off white and 3 are grey. The colour of 34 percent of the diamonds has been classified as white, with a further 27 percent classified as off-white.

Table 1: Diamond Recoveries, Grade (carats per hundred tonnes), Grade Range and Stones per Tonne for each LDD Hole

LDD Hole #	Kimberlite Lithology	Sampled Tonnes	Total Carats	Total Stones	Grade (cpht)	Grade Range (cpht)	Stones Per Tonne
LDD-148-06-001	EJF-3a	111.56	6.47	41	5.80	1.28-18.79	0.37
LDD-148-06-003	EJF-3a	156.87	9.18	60	5.85	0.43-17.57	0.38
LDD-147-06-004	EJF-3b	101.36	8.30	81	8.19	3.47-17.35	0.80
LDD-147-06-003	EJF-3b	102.59	8.04	100	7.84	2.76-22.15	0.97
LDD-147-06-002	EJF-3b	56.76	3.73	25	6.58	6.42-6.73	0.44
LDD-147-06-005	EJF-3b	104.71	5.90	82	5.64	4.81-8.63	0.78
LDD-148-06-002	EJF-3c	66.40	0.54	10	0.81	0.63-1.01	0.15
LDD-147-06-005	EJF-3c	189.89	3.76	52	1.98	0.42-3.6	0.27
LDD-148-06-002	EJF-3c	424.66	6.66	89	1.57	0.00-8.18	0.21
LDD-148-06-001	EJF-3c	270.87	2.59	38	0.96	0.10-2.77	0.14
LDD-148-06-003	EJF-3c	360.65	7.19	73	1.99	0.00-4.63	0.20

LDD Hole #	Kimberlite Lithology	Sampled Tonnes	Total Carats	Total Stones	Grade (cpht)	Grade Range (cpht)	Stones Per Tonne
LDD-147-06-003	EJF-4	254.46	10.41	84	4.09	0.70-7.33	0.33
LDD-147-06-002	EJF-4	207.35	4.52	55	2.18	0.11-4.83	0.27
LDD-147-06-001	EJF-4	351.03	6.02	90	1.71	0.58-5.18	0.26
LDD-147-06-006	EJF-4	327.73	7.34	113	2.24	1.08-3.83	0.34
LDD-147-06-004	EJF-4	251.28	6.73	117	2.68	1.58-3.41	0.47
LDD-147-06-002	EJF-2	65.51	2.65	30	4.04	3.04-5.22	0.46
TOTAL		3,403.65	100.03	1,140	2.94	0 - 22.15	0.33

Table 2: Diamond Recoveries, Grade (carats per hundred tonnes), Grade Range and Stones per Tonne for each lithology

LDD Hole #	Sampled Tonnes	Total Carats	Total Stones	Grade (cpht)	Grade Range (cpht)	Stones Per Tonne
EJF-3a Total	268.42	15.64	101	5.83	0.43-18.79	0.38
EJF-3b Total	365.41	25.98	288	7.11	2.76-22.15	0.79
EJF-3c Total	1312.47	20.74	262	1.58	0.00-8.18	0.20
EJF-4 Total	1391.84	35.01	459	2.52	0.11-7.33	0.33
EJF-2 Total	65.51	2.65	30	4.04	3.04-5.22	0.46

Senior Vice President Exploration and Development, George Read, states: “These initial LDD results confirm the presence of macrodiamonds (greater than 1.0 millimetre) within the eastern part of Orion North. These preliminary results for Orion North also suggests the presence of significant macrodiamond grades at depth in Orion North, which are similar to the initial results from the first 24 inch LDD hole drilled approximately 30 metres from the shaft in the Star Kimberlite during 2001. This limited, widely spaced and small samples from the LDD in the five different EJF age kimberlite lithologies provides an early indication of the presence of macrodiamonds in Orion North. Diamond results from the remaining six LDD holes on the 147-148-220 kimberlite complex of Orion North and the five LDD holes on Kimberlite 120 will be published as soon as they are available.”

LDD holes (1.2 metre diameter) are drilled using two Bauer BG36 drill rigs, which use Kelly-bar drilling for the till and mudstone overburden and switch to reverse circulation drilling when kimberlite is intersected. The LDD holes are drilled on the same grid as the PQ (75 millimetres) core drilling and the LDD holes are sited within three metres of an existing core hole that has been logged in detail. The subsurface geology of the LDD holes is known from the core drilling and detailed logging and this information is used to define the downhole sample breaks for the LDD. Hole volumes are accurately determined using a caliper and the volume to mass conversion is completed using on-site bulk kimberlite density measurements determined using the water immersion method (average bulk density: 2.25 grams per cubic centimetre). These bulk density measurements are correlated with specific gravity measurements determined by SGS Lakefield Research on the adjacent kimberlite core.

The diamond recovery procedure includes on-site processing of kimberlite through the modular Dense Media Separator (DMS), after which DMS concentrates are batch fed through an X-ray Flow-sort. In order to ensure the recovery of low luminosity diamonds, the Flow-sort tailings are processed over a grease table. Flow-sort and grease table concentrates are transported by a secure carrier to SGS Lakefield Research in Ontario for final diamond recovery. The SGS Lakefield Research process includes drying, screening, magnetic separation, manual sorting and diamond weighing and description. SGS Lakefield Research is accredited to the ISO/IEC 17025 standard by the Standards Council of Canada as a testing laboratory for specific tests.

The evaluation of the Orion Kimberlite Cluster within the FALC-JV, with a budget of approximately \$66.5 million, is now the largest work program outlined for any of the Fort a la Corne kimberlites. Senior Vice President Exploration and Development, George Read, Professional Geoscientist in the Provinces of Saskatchewan and British Columbia, is the Qualified Person responsible for the verification and quality assurance of analytical results. Shore is a Canadian based corporation engaged in the acquisition, exploration and development of mineral properties. Shares of the Company trade on the TSX Exchange under the trading symbol “SGF”.

Caution Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

From time to time, Shore makes written or oral forward-looking statements within the meaning of certain securities laws, including the "safe harbour" provisions of the Ontario Securities Act and the United States Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Shore may make such statements in this press release, in other filings with Canadian regulators or the United States Securities and Exchange Commission, in reports to shareholders or in other communications. These forward-looking statements include, among others, statements with respect to Shore's objectives for the ensuing year, our medium and long-term goals, and strategies to achieve those objectives and goals, as well as statements with respect to our beliefs, plans, objectives, expectations, anticipations, estimates and intentions. The words "may," "could," "should," "would," "suspect," "outlook," "believe," "plan," "anticipate," "estimate," "expect," "intend," and words and expressions of similar import are intended to identify forward-looking statements. In particular, statements regarding Shore's future operations, future exploration and development activities or the anticipated results of Shore's pre-feasibility study or other development plans contain forward-looking statements.

All forward-looking statements and information are based on Shore's current beliefs as well as assumptions made by and information currently available to Shore concerning anticipated financial performance, business prospects, strategies, regulatory developments, development plans, exploration, development and mining activities and commitments. Although management considers these assumptions to be reasonable based on information currently available to it, they may prove to be incorrect.

By their very nature, forward-looking statements involve inherent risks and uncertainties, both general and specific, and risks exist that predictions, forecasts, projections and other forward-looking statements will not be achieved. We caution readers not to place undue reliance on these statements as a number of important factors could cause the actual results to differ materially from the beliefs, plans, objectives, expectations, anticipations, estimates and intentions expressed in such forward-looking statements. These factors include, but are not limited to, developments in world diamond markets, changes in diamond valuations, risks relating to fluctuations in the Canadian dollar and other currencies relative to the US dollar, changes in exploration, development or mining plans due to exploration results and changing budget priorities of Shore or its joint venture partners; the effects of competition in the markets in which Shore operates; the impact of changes in the laws and regulations regulating mining exploration and development; judicial or regulatory judgments and legal proceedings; operational and infrastructure risks and the additional risks described in Shore's most recently filed Annual Information Form, annual and interim MD&A and short form prospectus, and Shore's anticipation of and success in managing the foregoing risks.

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