



STOCK EXCHANGE ANNOUNCEMENT

OVERVIEW & STATUS OF CURRENT DRILL PROGRAM

12 February 2007

OVERVIEW

The black sands of the southern Oregon coast have been known since the discovery of gold in the late 1800's. During WWII, an area between Cape Arago and Bandon, Oregon was exploited because of relatively high grades of heavy mineral and ease of mining. At various times in the past 50 years, this area has been drilled, explored, and studied by various agencies and corporations for its mineral content.

The geology of the area is shaped by a combination of sea, wind, and tectonics. Of interest are three north-south trending marine terraces that contain suitable concentrations of chromite, garnet, zircon, kyanite, and other species typical of a heavy mineral assemblage. The marine terraces can be readily traced throughout the southern Oregon coast via topography.

The budgeted 2006 ORC exploration plan can be divided into three goals. First, the potential exists to expand the known deposits via in-fill and step out drilling. Second, the unexplored marine terraces, using pre-existing ORC exploration data as a starting point, will be drilled on a 500 foot x 500 foot grid. Third, a selected batch of existing drill hole samples from the 1990-1992 ORC drilling programs will be assayed for complete mineral analysis. This analysis will allow for the creation of complete geologic models in Surpac mining software that can be evaluated to the full economic potential of the deposits.

GEOLOGIC MODEL

Every placer deposit needs three things; a source, transportation, and a deposition mechanism. In the case of southwestern Oregon, the source is located in the Klamath Mountains, once mined for seams of chromite in metamorphic terrain. This material is transported to present day locations by a combination of river and sea. Major rivers in the area supply sediment to the Pacific Ocean, where it is swept northward along the coast via long shore drift. Several prominent features can be seen today on the coast, known as Cape Arago and Cape Blanco. These geomorphological extensions from the mainland serve as a trap for northward traveling sediments, especially high density sediments such as chromite, zircon, garnet, kyanite, ilmenite, rutile, etc. The foreshore or "swash zone" of the beach where pounding surf constantly segregates minerals allows for the concentration of higher density minerals, thus giving rise to strand-line deposition.

Thanks to plate tectonics and sea level fluctuation, this model can be applied to several terraces, each representing a small niche in geologic time. The oldest is the Seven Devil's Terrace, followed by the Pioneer Terrace, and finally the Whiskey Run Terrace. Each terrace is adjacent to a sea cliff (scarpment) to the east. This feature can easily be picked up by topography as it is 200' + above the foreshore deposition. It is this sea cliff that will guide exploration north-south.

CURRENT EXPLORATION

Step-out Drilling

The current drilling is typically on 50' x 250' spacing. This is more than adequate for a mineral sands deposit of this nature. Inspection of the edges, however, reveals that further drilling should be completed to ensure that the deposit edges are located.

Because the north and south Seven Devil's deposits are targeted to be the initial mining areas, step-out drilling will be focused on the edges of these deposits. An estimated 25% of exploration budget will be consumed by this drilling.

As of the week ending February 11, 2007, step-out drilling has indicated an expansion of the North Seven Devils deposit to the north. The exact extent of this expansion is not known at present, as drilling continues to advance north with success. The total footage drilled was limited to 350 feet due to drill rig repair and maintenance as well as poor surface conditions due to heavy rainfall.

Greenfield Exploration

An estimated 50% of the exploration budget is being applied to greenfield drilling. Using the geologic model as a guide, greenfield drilling will be undertaken on the high grade/low stripping ratio Seven Devil's Terrace. Because the initial mining will be centered on the north and south Seven Devil's deposits, this gives a great starting point for exploration activities. The initial drilling has just been completed (Feb 10) in the Phase I area, with subsequent phases to be drilled in the future.

As of the week ending February 4, 2007, greenfield exploration has indicated an extension of mineralization to the east of the known Westbrook deposit. Geology suggests a planar depositional platform with thicknesses similar to that of the Westbrook deposit. Subsequent uplift and erosion has incised this planar layer of heavy mineral deposition.

Drill Hole Analysis

Approximately 25% of exploration budget funding will be used to assay existing drill hole samples for additional saleable mineral and metallurgical information. On top of existing chromite and zircon assay, further testing will supply data for garnet, ilmenite, rutile, etc as well as metallurgical information that will be crucial for blending, metallurgical processes, and 'model – actual' reconciliation (a gauge of how exact the model is – used to determine future drill spacing).

By compiling this data, ORC will be able to develop complete geologic models that can utilize the full potential of an economic evaluation (Lerchs Grossman). Simplistically this means, the more material you can sell from a cubic foot of ore, the more likely it is that more cubic feet can be mined (mining costs aside), which amounts to increased reserves.

FUTURE EXPLORATION

During the third quarter 2007 exploration will focus on the continuation drilling of the terrace areas, primarily along the Seven Devil's terrace, given its high grade and low stripping ratio potential. The younger Pioneer Terrace (Shepard deposit) will also be explored.

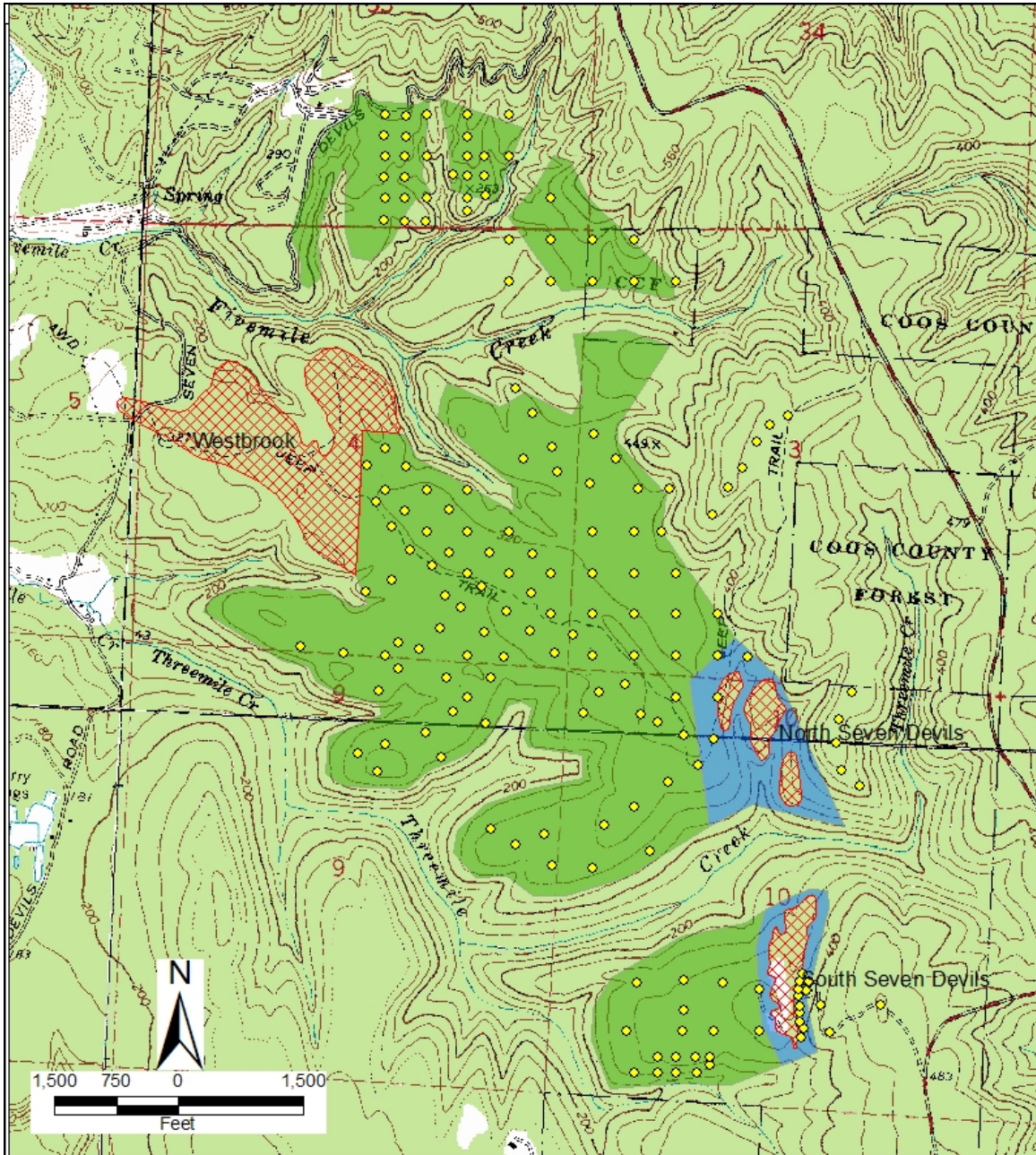
SUMMARY

The current exploration budget has been allocated as follows:

PROJECT	PHASE/DEPOSIT	PERCENTAGE
Greenfield Exploration	Phase I	50%
Step-out Drilling	North/South Seven Devils	25%
Drill Hole Analysis	North/South Seven Devils	25%
Total		100%

The initial drill core material will be sent to SGS laboratories in Canada during the week of February 12th and resulting assay data will be provided when available.

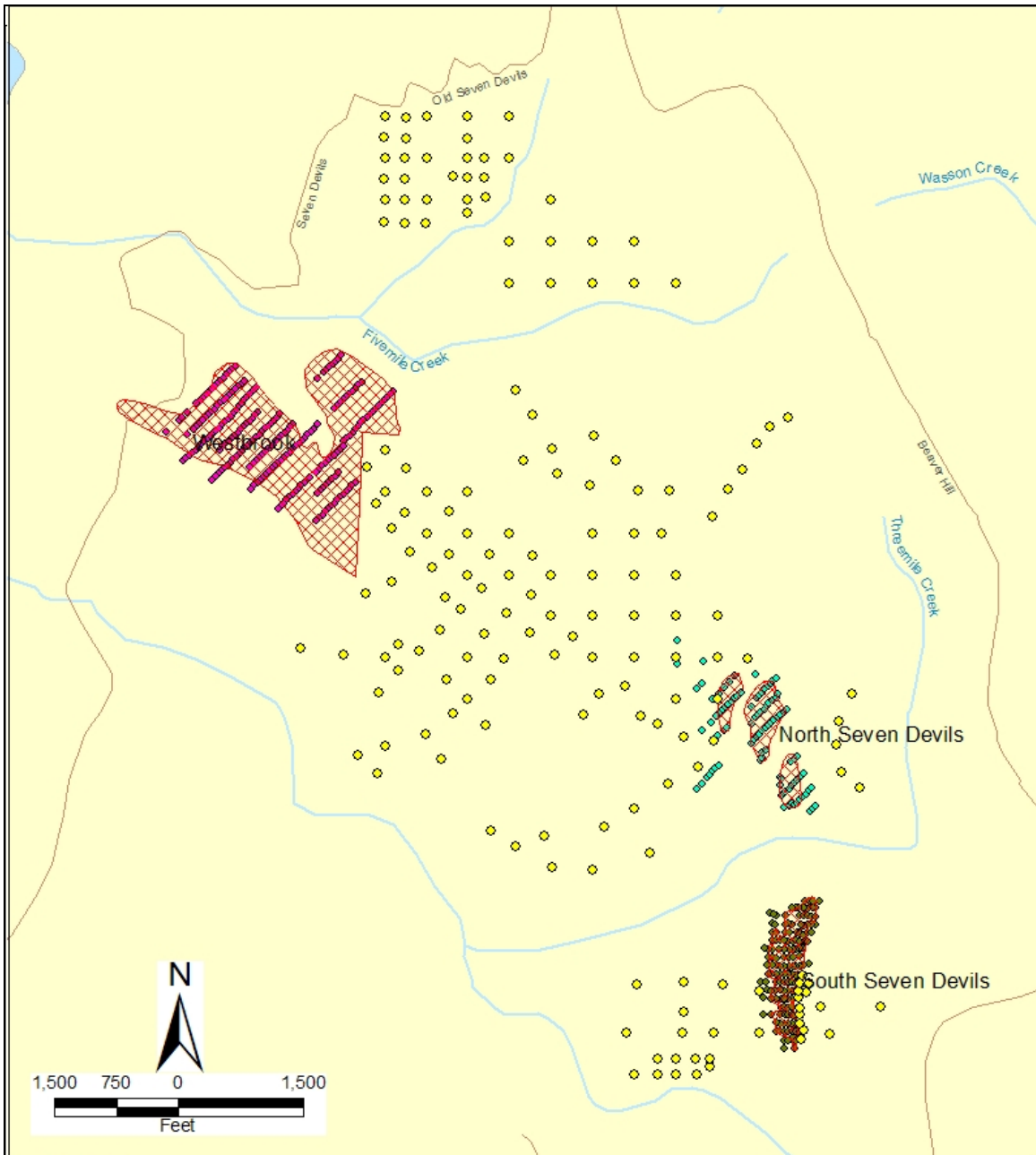
JOSEPH DREW
Chief Geologist



Legend

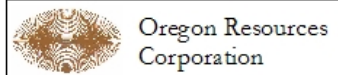
- Greenfield Drilling
- Known Deposits
- In-Fill Drilling
- Exploration Drillholes

 Oregon Resources Corporation	
Drawn By: Joseph O. Drew	2006 Exploration
Date: February 8, 2007	Requested: February 8, 2007
Drawing#: NA	
P.O. Box 1350, Coos Bay, OR, 97420	



Legend

-  Known Deposits
-  Exploration Drillholes
-  North Seven Devils
-  South Seven Devils
-  Westbrook



Drawn By: Joseph D. Drew
 Date: February 6, 2007
 Requested: February 6, 2007
 Drawing#: NA

2006
 Exploration

P.O. Box 1350, Coos Bay, OR 97420

Status of drill program as at 12 February 2007

Week Ending	4-Feb-07	11-Feb-07
Holes Drilled	81	10
Total Footage	1884	350
Average Depth	23	35
Average Topsoil/Overburden	1.5	5