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NEWS RELEASE

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DOT Reports Positive Diamond Drilling Results

CALGARY, Alberta – DOT Resources Ltd. (TSX-V: DOT) ("DOT" or the "Corporation") announces the results of the 14 hole (3,082 metres) diamond drilling program on its Dot porphyry copper property (the "Property") located 17 kilometres south of the Highland Valley Mining District, in central British Columbia (see Figure 1).

A description of the geology of the property, historical exploration and the zones of copper mineralization that occurs within the Dot property is set out in an independent National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") report. The report titled "TECHNICAL REPORT ON 2006 GROUND GEOPHYSICAL PROGRAM AND PREVIOUS EXPLORATION, INCLUDING DIAMOND DRILLING, DOT PROPERTY, BRITISH COLUMBIA, NICOLA MINING DIVISION, dated April 6th, 2007 was prepared by Aurora Geosciences Limited ("Aurora"). Gary Vivian P.Geol and David White GIT of Aurora are Independent Qualified Persons as defined in NI 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects.

The main focus of the 2007 and 2008 exploration and diamond drilling program was the area covering the four previously identified zones of copper mineralization within a northwest-southeast trending structural zone that crosses the Property (see News Release dated October 11, 2007).

DRILLING HIGHLIGHTS

- The diamond drilling has intersected broad intervals of significant copper mineralization in the Northwest and Southeast zones.
- The mineralized intervals intersected in the recent drilling program are, in general, similar to those encountered in the 1996 and 1997 diamond drilling program completed by Alhambra Resources Ltd.
- The diamond drilling has extended the strike length of the mineralization in the Southeast zone to 550 metres ("m").
- The diamond drilling indicates that the copper mineralization in the Northwest zone is open along strike to the southeast.

2007 AND 2008 DIAMOND DRILLING PROGRAM

The diamond drilling program was completed to test three geophysical (Induced Polarization/ Resistivity) targets that were interpreted to represent zones of sulphide mineralization. The drilling program was also designed to test the strike and depth extensions of the mineralized intervals intersected by diamond drilling and reverse circulation drilling programs completed prior to 2007. Depending on the style of mineralization, the length of the mineralized intervals reported vary. The weighted average grade of the mineralized intervals for the four zones was estimated using a 0.1% copper cut-off grade. The apparent length and weighted average grades for the four zones drilled are set out in Table 1.

Table 1 – Summary Drilling Results

Zone	Easting	Northing	Dip	Azimuth	Drill Hole	From	To	Interval	Copper	Silver
ID					ID	(m)	(m)	(m)	(%)	(g/t)
Northwest	653168	5576456	-60	245	DOT-07-NW-01	132.00	146.00	14.00	0.11	1.2
	653325	5576216	-50	235	DOT-07-NW-02	101.00	111.00	10.00	0.22	1.6
	653186	5576427	-60	245	DOT-07-NW-03	72.00	80.00	8.00	0.15	0.6
						105.00	136.00	31.00	0.50	4.3
	652986	5576574	-50	235	DOT-08-NW-04		No Significant Mineralization			
Copper	653286	5576088	-60	235	DOT-08-CU-01	170.00	179.00	9.00	0.18	0.6
	653328	5575893	-50	235	DOT-08-CU-02	41.55	49.00	7.45	0.11	0.2
						147.00	155.00	8.00	0.11	0.4
Southeast	653553	5575635	-76	55	DOT-07-SE-01	72.20	84.40	12.20	0.14	1.6
						102.70	150.50	47.80	0.38	3.3
						252.00	262.00	10.00	0.12	2.2
	653574	5575553	-60	55	DOT-07-SE-02	87.00	135.00	48.00	0.23	1.5
	653330	5575774	-60	55	DOT-08-SE-03		No Significant Mineralization			
	653507	5575992	-45	55	DOT-08-SE-04	226.00	230.00	4.00	0.60	0.5
	653411	5575706	-50	55	DOT-08-SE-05	160.00	182.00	22.00	0.25	2.1
						206.00	240.00	34.00	0.25	2.3
						262.00	270.00	8.00	0.29	2.0
						278.00	300.23	22.23	0.22	1.4
	653481	5575840	-55	55	DOT-08-SE-06	39.00	75.00	36.00	0.24	2.5
Vimy	653466	5576550	-45	235	DOT-07-VM-01	129.00	130.00	1.00	0.59	1.2
						142.00	144.00	2.00	0.25	3.4
	653477	5576439	-90	0	DOT-08-VM-02		No Significant Mineralization			

The intervals set out in the above table are not true widths.

The diamond drill holes ("DDH") in all four zones contain a significant number of narrow mineralized intervals that occur around the broader zone of mineralization. These mineralized intervals are less than 8.00 m in apparent thickness and are not reported in the above table. The copper grades in these narrow intervals range from 0.10% to 0.60% copper and from 0.2 to 10.3 grams per tone ("g/t") silver. Sporadic trace to low-grade concentrations of molybdenum occur in several drill holes on the Southeast and Vimy zones.

Four holes were completed in the **Northwest** zone. Three holes were completed to verify the analytical results from the historical diamond drilling and reverse circulation drilling programs and one hole was completed to test the northwest extension of the mineralized zone. DDH DOT-08-NW-04 completed on the northwest extension of this zone did not intersect significant copper mineralization. The other three holes intersected significant concentrations of copper mineralization represented by veinlets and disseminated chalcopyrite and bornite in moderate argillic and potassic altered granodiorite. In this zone, copper mineralization has been intersected over a strike length of 300 m and to a depth of 120 m below surface. The zone is open to the southeast and at depth.

A total of six holes were drilled in the **Southeast** zone. The diamond drilling extended the strike length of the mineralized zone to a distance of 550 m and to a vertical depth of 205 m below surface. Based on the current and historical diamond drilling results, the mineralized intervals range from 40 to 80 m in width. Copper mineralization occurs as veinlets and disseminated chalcopyrite and bornite and in thin quartz veinlets throughout the mineralized intervals in moderate argillic and potassic altered granodiorite. Within the altered and mineralized zone, sporadic tourmaline veins, which are typical of porphyry deposits, also occur. The zone of copper mineralization is open along strike to the southeast and at depth. DDH DOT-08-SE-04 was drilled to the east of the Southeast zone which explains the narrow interval of significant copper mineralization. DDH DOT-08-SE-03 undercut a previous mineralized interval but did not intersect significant mineralization. It appears that the mineralization

on this section has been truncated by a fault. The northwest portion of this zone is interpreted to be truncated by a northeast trending fault. Although significant copper mineralization was intersected on the northwest side of this fault, the mineralized intervals are relatively narrow, typically less than 10.0 m.

Two holes were completed in the **Vimy** zone to test a weak Induced Polarization anomaly and the down dip extension of mineralization in the historical underground workings. One hole returned an interval of 0.60% copper over an interval of 1.0 m which is interpreted to represent the down dip extension of the mineralization extracted from the underground workings. The copper mineralization occurs in thin hematitic fault and breccias zones and in thin quartz veinlets in moderate argillic and potassic altered granodiorite. The other hole contained broad intervals of low-grade (<1,000 ppm copper) copper mineralization.

The two holes completed in the **Copper** zone are characterized by relatively narrow intervals of copper mineralization that occur as fracture controlled chalcopyrite, bornite and native copper in moderate argillic and potassic altered granodiorite. These drill holes are located to the northwest and southeast of the drill holes completed in 1997. The 2008 diamond drilling appears to have defined the limits of the mineralization on this zone.

FUTURE EXPLORATION PLANS

The diamond drilling has extended the limits of the copper mineralization in the Southeast zone and indicates that many of the mineralized intervals are open at depth. The Northwest zone is open to the southeast towards the Southeast zone suggesting that these may be one continuous zone of copper mineralization. Additional diamond drilling is required to test these open mineralized intervals. Geophysical surveys consisting of magnetometer, VLF-EM and Induced Polarization-Resistivity on the property in the area north of the Aberdeen Showing also remains to be completed. The Corporation is assessing the current drilling results with a view to planning its next exploration program scheduled to commence during the second half of 2008.

DIAMOND DRILLING AND SAMPLING PROCEDURES

Diamond drilling is completed using a 76 mm diameter core barrel. The average core recovery is estimated to be greater than 96% although recoveries of 50% were recorded over narrow (<5.0 m) intervals. The cores were split using a manual splitter and one half of the core was collected for sample preparation and analysis and the other half is retained for future reference. Sample intervals were selected based on lithologies and intensity of alteration. The sample intervals were one and two m and sample weights ranged from 2.0 to 4.0 kilograms respectively.

Sample preparation was completed by EcoTech Laboratories (“EcoTech”) located in Kamloops British Columbia using the following procedure: Core samples are prepared using a 2 stage crushing on a jaw crusher to 70% passing 10 mesh screen. A 250 gram sub-sample of the crushed material is pulverized on a ring mill to 95% passing minus 150 mesh screen. The sub sample is rolled and homogenized.

After initially analyzing the samples on the ICP/MS all samples with greater than 1,000 ppm copper are re–analyzed using the Aqua Regia Assay method. On the same set of samples, the 10 highest copper values are re-split and re-analyzed in triplicates using the Total Copper Assay method. In sample intervals where native copper was observed, metallic copper sample preparation and analysis were performed.

For metallic copper analysis, rock samples are pulverized to 95% passing -140 mesh. The sample is weighed, rolled, homogenized and screened at 140 mesh. The –140 mesh fraction is homogenized and 2 samples are digested for a copper assay. The +140 mesh material is assayed entirely. The sample is digested with an Aqua Regia digestion and then analyzed by atomic absorption to 0.01 g/t

detection limit. The values are calculated back to the original sample weight providing a net copper value as well as 2-140 values and a single +140 mesh value.

Gold analyses are completed on a 30 gram sample and a repeat sample is completed for every 10 samples. The samples are fused along with proper fluxing materials and the resulting bead is digested in Aqua Regia and analyzed by atomic absorption. Over-range values are re-analyzed using gold assay methods. (Detection limit 1-5 ppb AA)

EcoTech has a 9001 International Standard Organization ("ISO") rating and is independent of DOT.

ABOUT DOT

DOT is a Canadian corporation currently focused on the exploration of its copper property located in central British Columbia. The Corporation is planning to assess future copper and copper-gold properties for exploration and development opportunities throughout North and South America.

DOT shares trades on the TSX Venture exchange under the symbol DOT. The Corporation's website can be accessed at www.dotresourcesltd.com.

Elmer B. Stewart, MSc. P. Geol., a Director of DOT, is the Corporation's nominated Qualified Person responsible for monitoring the supervision and quality control of the programs completed within the Dot Project. Mr. Stewart has reviewed and verified the technical information contained in this news release.

The TSX Venture Exchange Inc. has neither approved nor disapproved the information contained herein.

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Forward-Looking Statements
This press release includes certain "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of the United States Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. All statements, other than statements of historical fact, included herein, including without limitation, statements regarding potential mineralization, exploration results and timing and future plans, actions, objectives and achievements of DOT, are forward-looking statements. Resource estimates also are forward-looking statements as they constitute certain estimates and assumptions as to the mineralization that would be encountered if a deposit is developed and mined. Forward-looking statements involve various risks and uncertainties. There can be no assurance that such statements will prove to be accurate, and actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such statements.

Important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from DOT's expectations include fluctuations in commodity prices and currency exchange rates; uncertainties relating to interpretation of drill results and the geology, continuity and grade of mineral deposits, the possibility of adverse developments in the financial markets generally, and other risks and uncertainties disclosed under the heading "Caution Regarding Forward-Looking Statements" and in other information released by DOT and filed with the appropriate regulatory agencies.

Figure 1 – DOT Diamond Drill Hole ("DDH") Location Map