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Press Release

For immediate release

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RADISSON MINING ANNOUNCES COMPLETION OF THE DRILL PROGRAM ON THE RM NICKEL PROJECT

Rouyn-Noranda, Quebec, November 29, 2007, Radisson Mining Resources is pleased to announce completion of the drilling program on the RM Nickel project. As reported in our news release of October 31, 2007, the RM Nickel property comprises 48 claims covering an area of 1304.5 hectares in Beauchastel Township, Quebec, about 20 km west of Rouyn-Noranda. The property lies in the Archean Abitibi Greenstone Belt, within the Blake River Group. It covers the northwestern part of a mafic-intermediate intrusion, the "Horseshoe" Gabbro, which hosts the RM Nickel deposit with its associated copper ("Cu"), nickel ("Ni"), platinum ("Pt"), palladium ("Pd"), and gold ("Au") mineralization.

The RM Nickel deposit occurs at the base of the gabbro, near the contact with the underlying andesites. The mineralization consists of lenses of massive to semi-massive sulphides, up to 6 m thick and lying generally at a depth of less than 30 m. Zones of disseminated sulphides occur above these mineralized lenses. In 1980, Falconbridge Copper estimated the resources at 131,352 metric tons grading 0.79% Cu and 0.46% Ni. This calculation was based on the results of more than 100 holes drilled by the RM Nickel company in the late fifties.

In August 2000, a feasibility study carried out by M. C. A. Veilleux, P.Eng. for Dasserat Resources, indicated an open-pit mineable resource of 6,366 metric tons at 3.571 g/t Pd, 1.310 g/t Pt, 2.180% Ni, and 2.353% Cu. This is considered an historical resource and no qualified person has done sufficient work to classify this historical estimate as current mineral resources. Accordingly, Radisson is not treating the historical estimate as current mineral resources and the historical estimate should not be relied upon.

The diamond drilling program on the RM Nickel Property is part of the due diligence work currently underway on the project. It had, as one objective, to test both high-grade and low-grade mineralization zones. Another objective was to acquire enough rock core material of both types of mineralization to permit metallurgical tests at the SGS Lakefield Research Limited laboratory in Lakefield, Ontario.

The drilling program started on October 27, 2007 and ended on November 11, 2007. Sixteen holes of HQ size were completed on the RM Nickel project for a total of 519.5 m (1,704 ft) of drilling. Nine holes totalling 261.5 m (858 ft) were drilled in the high-grade ore zone and intersected massive sulphide mineralization. Seven holes totaling 258 m (846 ft) were drilled outside the high-grade zone to collect lower grade ore material for additional metallurgical testing.

All the holes were drilled vertically, and commenced in a gabbro unit and ended in andesite. The massive sulphide mineralization lies at or near the contact between these 2 units. Disseminated and semi-massive sulphides were also observed in the gabbro before the massive sulphide mineralization.

Principal sulphides are pyrrhotite and pyrite with variable amounts of chalcopyrite. Two types of massive sulphides mineralization were observed, pyrrhotite rich mineralization and chalcopyrite rich mineralization ranging in width from 0.15 to 0.7 m (0.5 to 2 ft). The first type lies generally above the second one and comprises 85-95% of the massive sulphide mineralization. Magnetite is also observed within the sulphide mineralization.

The massive sulphide layer is flat lying with variable thickness from 3.4 to 5.9 m (11.3 to 19.2 ft). The top of the lense is located at an average vertical depth of 19 m (62 ft) below surface.

A total of 136.3 m (447.2 ft) of massive sulphide mineralization was recovered as drill core from the 16 drill holes. One half of the core was retained for metallurgical testing at the SGS Lakefield Ontario Laboratory. The other half was split in two, with one quarter sent to Techni-Lab Laboratory, Ste-Germaine de Boulay, Quebec to be assayed for Nickel, Copper, Platinum, Palladium and Gold. The remaining quarter is retained for future reference.

The information herein was compiled and presented by Raynald Vincent, P.Eng. (Quebec), a Qualified Person as defined in National Instrument 43-101.

ABOUT RADISSON MINING: Radisson is a Quebec-based exploration company, with an office in Toronto, Ontario, specializing in the discovery of gold, molybdenum and base metal deposits with an interest in thirteen properties in northwestern Quebec and four properties in northwestern Ontario. The main asset of Radisson, the O'Brien / Kewagama property, contains the former O'Brien Mine, the highest grade and the most important gold producer in the Cadillac Mining Camp when it was producing from the early 1930s to the mid 1950s. Radisson now has established a new zone, the 36 East Zone, 2500' east of the old producing zone of the O'Brien Mine, with comparable high grades of gold. The Company has just commenced an advanced exploration program on this property.

The TSX Venture Exchange does not accept responsibility for the adequacy or accuracy of this release.

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