Sona Cuts 28.1g Au/t Over 1.46 Metres at the Elizabeth Gold Deposit Property Program Has Completed 20 Surface Drill Holes and 35 Underground Holes

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VANCOUVER, 11/18/11 - Sona Resources Corp. (the 'Company' or 'Sona') (TSX VENTURE: SYS) (FRANKFURT: QS7) is pleased to report that it has concluded the latest diamond drilling program at its 100 percent owned Elizabeth Gold Deposit Property ('Elizabeth'), in the Lillooet Mining District of southern British Columbia. The program drilled 20 surface holes totalling 3,182 metres, and 35 underground holes totalling 4,173 metres.

The surface drilling focused on testing the Southwest Vein, to the southwest of the current resource, and areas of gold mineralization on the No. 9 Vein. The underground program included definition drilling of the Main and West Veins, as well as exploration for new areas of mineralization along the D and Southwest Veins.

'We look forward to incorporating the positive results from the 11,134 metres of diamond drilling we have completed over the past two years into a new mineral resource report, due for completion early in the new year,' says John P. Thompson, Sona's President and CEO. 'The updated resource will be incorporated into a new Preliminary Economic Assessment, which constitutes another step toward putting the former Blackdome Gold Mine mill back into production.'

To view accompanying maps, visit the following link:
http://media3.marketwire.com/docs/NRno17_maps.pdf

Surface drilling

The recently completed surface diamond drill program comprised 20 holes. Fifteen of the holes tested the southwest and northeast on-strike extensions of the Southwest Vein, to add resources to inventory, while the five holes on the No. 9 Vein tested the structure for additional gold mineralization.

Southwest Vein

Six surface diamond drill holes targeted the Southwest Vein near Hole E10-69, which in 2010 assayed 77.9g Au/t over 5.30 metres core length (news release dated March 30, 2011). Composite assays from the 2011 program include 28.1g Au/t over 1.46 metres core length (E11-05), and 8.4g Au/t over 0.50 metres core length (E11-01). The nine holes targeted the projected southwest extension (six holes, E11-07 to E11-12) and northeast extension (three holes, E11-15 to E11-17) of the Southwest Vein. Hole E11-07, approximately 30 metres to the southwest of Hole E10-69, returned a composite assay of 6.2g Au/t over 1.15 metres core length. The remaining five holes, farther to the southwest, contained lesser values. Of the three surface drill holes targeting the northeast extension, one hole (E11-05) ran 1.3g Au/t over 0.97 metres core length; the other two were lost before they reached the target zone.

No. 9 Vein

Four drill holes targeted the No. 9 Vein, and one (E11-14) was lost in overburden. Three holes (E11-18, E11-19 and E11-20) were drilled from the same location, and all intersected low-grade mineralization, returning values between 0.7g Au/t and 1.9g Au/t over 0.50 to 1.37 metres core length. Hole E11-13 was drilled on a listwanite exploration target approximately 300 metres to the west of the No. 9 Vein and returned 0.6g Au/t over 1.30 metres.

Underground drilling

In all, 35 underground diamond drill holes were collared from the Upper Adit into the West Vein (24 holes, E11-U76 to E11-U97, E11-U105 and E11-U106), the Main Vein (seven holes, E11-U98 to E11-U104) and the D and Southwest Veins (four holes, E11-U107 to E11-U110).

D and Southwest Veins

In 1945, Bralorne Mines drilled a flat hole northward from the end of the lower portal and intersected a mineralized quartz structure, which became known as the D Vein. In 2005, Sona drilled a hole (E05-36) southward from surface and interested quartz veining, which returned assays of 1.0g Au/t over 1.10 metres core length, 1.1g Au/t over 0.20 metres core length, and 1.3g Au/t over 0.50 metres core length. It was unclear whether the hole had encountered the D Vein or a projected extension of the Southwest Vein.

To better understand the structural geology and mineralogy, Sona drilled four holes (E11-U107 to E11-U110) targeting the D and Southwest Veins. They were collared at the end of the Upper Adit, approximately 130 metres into the mountain and 95 metres below surface, at 2,200 metres above sea level. All holes were drilled northward to test for the presence of the D Vein, and to test for the northeast extension of the Southwest Vein in an area of heavy overburden. All four holes intersected gold mineralization, with two returning four intersections each, varying from 0.8g Au/t to 6.1g Au/t over core lengths of 0.45 to 1.50 metres. Visible gold was observed in hole E11-U107. Further drilling is required to confirm which assay intersections represent which vein.

Main and West Veins

The seven holes targeting the Main Vein were collared approximately 85 metres into the mountain from the Upper Adit and 50 metres below surface. All were drilled to the south and southeast to test for the southwest extension of the known mineralization in the Main Vein. Five of the holes intersected gold mineralization varying from 0.7g Au/t to 7.2g Au/t, with E11-U98 intersecting a 5.3-metre mineralized zone containing intersections of 5.4g Au/t over 1.65 metres core width, and 7.2g Au/t over 0.50 metres core width.

The drill program on the West Vein was designed to expand the known mineralization, and to test the outer limits of the mineralized envelope, horizontally and down dip. The 24 holes were collared approximately 90 metres into the mountain from the Upper Adit and 50 metres below surface. The holes were fanned out from the west to the north, and primarily tested the structure below the level of the adit, at around 2,220 metres above sea level.

Gold mineralization was encountered in 16 of the 24 drill holes, with individual assays ranging up to 9.7g Au/t over 0.60 metres core width (E11-U80) and 8.0g Au/t over 0.60 metres core width (E11-U93). Composite assay values for 14 of the mineralized holes varied from 0.5g Au/t to 4.4g Au/t over core lengths of 0.33 to 4.02 metres. Visible gold was observed in hole E11-U96.

Importantly, one mineralized hole (E11-U97), the westernmost hole drilled on the West Vein, assayed 1.0g Au/t over 4.0 metres, with the pierce point at 2,150 metres above sea level, 100 metres west of the West Vein drift. This intersection appears highly promising, due to the width of the mineralized zone, and because it confirms that the West Vein mineralized structure continues to the west.

The Elizabeth property occurs within alpine terrain and is mostly covered by steep talus slopes. It has six known, roughly parallel structures containing gold mineralization, which occur above the treeline at over 2,000 metres above sea level. As well, the structures dip into the mountain at 80 to 85 degrees, making surface drilling difficult.

The NI 43-101-compliant inferred gold mineralization on the Elizabeth property has been drill tested at the ends of the Southwest and West Veins. Both warrant further drilling along strike from the known gold mineralization. No drilling has been undertaken beyond 200 metres below surface. Four other structures are known to contain gold mineralization, and further drilling is warranted on all four to trace and outline the areas of gold mineralization.

Based on surface diamond drilling results up to 2009, the known inferred resource for the Southwest Vein totalled 328,280 tonnes, grading 13.6g Au/t and containing 143,900 ounces of gold; while the West Vein totalled 194,563 tonnes, grading 10.0g Au/t and containing 62,239 ounces of gold (SRK Consulting Ltd. report, June 8, 2009). The combined inferred resource, when rounded, totals 206,000 ounces of gold at an average grade of 12.2g Au/t. An updated NI 43-101 resource report on the Elizabeth Gold Deposit is planned for the first quarter of 2012, and it will incorporate the 11,134 metres of diamond drilling completed in 2010 and 2011.

SURFACE DIAMOND DRILLING COMPOSITE ASSAY TABLE

Hole no.	From (m)	To (m)	Core length (m)	Gold (g Au/t)	Target
E11-01	120.17	120.68	0.51	8.4	Southwest Vein
E11-02	180.98	182.18	1.20	1.1	Southwest Vein
E11-03	117.37	117.87	0.50	7.5	Southwest Vein
E11-04	144.13	144.63	0.50	3.2	Southwest Vein
E11-05	122.54	124.00	1.46	28.1	Southwest Vein
E11-06	NSV				Southwest Vein
E11-07	165.49	166.64	1.15	6.2	Southwest Vein
E11-08	143.52	144.54	1.02	1.0	Southwest Vein
E11-09	NSV				Southwest Vein
E11-10	87.97	88.94	0.97	0.6	Southwest Vein
E11-11	NSV				Southwest Vein
E11-12	NSV				Southwest Vein
E11-13	136.20	137.50	1.30	0.6	No. 9 Vein
E11-14	Lost hole in overburden				No. 9 Vein
E11-15	121.93	122.90	0.97	1.3	Southwest Vein
	129.41	130.46	1.05	1.0	Southwest Vein
E11-16	Lost hole at target				Southwest Vein
E11-17	Lost hole at target				Southwest Vein
E11-18	31.05	32.06	1.01	1.5	No. 9 Vein
	34.21	34.74	0.53	1.0	No. 9 Vein
	47.06	47.63	0.57	0.7	No. 9 Vein
E11-19	125.69	126.65	0.96	1.3	No. 9 Vein
	144.49	145.09	0.60	0.6	No. 9 Vein
	161.03	161.90	0.87	1.9	No. 9 Vein
E11-20	21.63	23.00	1.37	1.5	No. 9 Vein
	213.71	215.23	1.52	1.2	No. 9 Vein

Note: NSV means no significant values above 0.5g Au/t. Core lengths are greater than true widths.

UNDERGROUND DIAMOND DRILLING COMPOSITE ASSAY TABLE

From	To	Core length	Gold

Hole no.	(m)	(m)	(m)	(g Au/t)	Target
E11-U76	41.50	42.25	1.05	0.6	West Vein
E11-U77		NSV			West Vein
E11-U78		NSV			West Vein
E11-U79	64.93	65.65	0.72	2.7	West Vein
E11-U80	40.53	40.94	0.41	0.5	West Vein
	89.50	91.16	1.66	4.1	West Vein
including	90.56	91.16	0.60	9.7	West Vein
E11-U81		NSV			West Vein
E11-U82	52.63	53.18	0.55	0.6	West Vein
	122.50	124.50	2.00	0.9	West Vein
E11-U83	54.91	56.70	1.79	0.6	West Vein
E11-U84	87.60	88.13	0.53	1.3	West Vein
	90.37	91.05	0.68	4.4	West Vein
	115.20	115.77	0.57	1.1	West Vein
	117.68	118.25	0.57	1.3	West Vein
	120.03	121.03	1.00	1.3	West Vein
E11-U85	69.15	70.10	0.95	0.5	West Vein
E11-U86	69.50	70.00	0.50	2.2	West Vein
E11-U87	67.00	67.56	0.56	1.0	West Vein
E11-U88		NSV			West Vein
E11-U89	38.01	38.50	0.49	0.8	West Vein
	84.62	85.10	0.48	1.0	West Vein
E11-U90		NSV			West Vein
E11-U91	68.58	69.33	0.75	1.9	West Vein
E11-U92		NSV			West Vein
E11-U93	35.00	35.60	0.60	8.0	West Vein
	58.60	60.10	1.50	0.8	West Vein
E11-U94		NSV			West Vein
E11-U95	52.65	54.33	1.68	1.3	West Vein
E11-U96	50.83	51.16	0.33	2.1	West Vein
E11-U97	115.53	119.55	4.02	1.0	West Vein
including	116.01	116.57	0.56	2.1	West Vein
including	117.04	117.56	0.52	1.6	West Vein

including	119.05	119.55	0.50	1.9	West Vein
E11-U98	48.95	54.20	5.25	2.8	Main Vein
including	48.95	50.60	1.65	5.4	Main Vein
including	53.70	54.20	0.50	7.2	Main Vein
	56.55	57.55	1.00	0.7	Main Vein
E11-U99	69.40	69.98	0.58	0.70	Main Vein
E11-U100		NSV			Main Vein
E11-U101	91.78	94.35	2.57	1.2	Main Vein
including	91.78	92.28	0.50	2.4	Main Vein
including	92.81	94.35	1.54	1.1	Main Vein
E11-U102	80.85	82.42	1.57	2.2	Main Vein
E11-U103	81.91	82.52	0.61	1.0	Main Vein
E11-U104		NSV			Main Vein
E11-U105	101.30	102.59	1.29	1.3	West Vein
E11-U106		NSV			West Vein
E11-U107	110.35	110.80	0.45	1.7	Southwest Vein
	179.74	180.41	0.67	6.1	Southwest Vein
	194.70	196.20	1.50	1.3	Southwest Vein
	240.74	241.72	0.98	3.8	Southwest Vein
E11-U108	142.88	143.60	0.72	1.3	Southwest Vein
E11-U109	120.26	120.80	0.54	0.5	Southwest Vein
E11-U110	5.60	6.30	0.70	1.1	Southwest Vein
	62.45	63.00	0.55	0.8	Southwest Vein
	226.67	227.18	0.51	5.5	Southwest Vein
	242.40	242.94	0.54	1.5	Southwest Vein

Note: NSV means no significant values above 0.5g Au/t. Core lengths are greater than true widths.

Material samples for analysis and assay were cut in half using a diamond saw. Half of the core was sent to the lab for analysis, and the remainder preserved for future reference. The samples were analyzed for gold by standard fire assay atomic absorption finish techniques, as well as multi-element ICP on most samples. A strict QA/QC program was followed, including the use of certified pulp standards and blanks at Acme Labs in Vancouver, and verification analyses at a second laboratory.

The content of this news release has been reviewed by John P. Thompson, a Qualified Person for the purposes of NI 43-101, with the ability and authority to verify the authenticity and validity of the data herein.

About Sona Resources Corp.

Since its inception in 1990, Sona has engaged in exploration activities at its mineral properties in Canada and the United States, as well as small-scale gold production at its flagship property, the 100 percent owned Blackdome Gold Mine, in south-central British Columbia, 250 kilometres north of Vancouver. At Blackdome, the indicated mineral resources is estimated at 144,500 tonnes, grading 11.3g Au/t and containing 52,600 ounces of gold; and the inferred resource is estimated at 90,600 tonnes, grading 8.8g Au/t (news release dated May 4, 2010).

At its 100 percent owned Elizabeth Gold Deposit Property, 30 kilometres south of the Blackdome Gold Mine, Sona has outlined an inferred gold resource of 522,900 tonnes, grading 12.3g Au/t and containing 206,100 ounces of gold (news release dated June 8, 2009).

Sona aims to bring its permitted Blackdome mill back into production over the next year and a half at a rate of 200 tonnes per day, with feed from the formerly producing Blackdome Gold Mine and the Elizabeth Gold Deposit Property. A positive Preliminary Economic Assessment by Micon International Ltd. (news release

dated May 28, 2010), based on a gold price of $950 per ounce over eight years, has estimated a cash cost of $208 per tonne milled, or $686 per gold ounce recovered.

Sona also holds a 100 percent interest in the Montgolfier Project, located in Quebec, 40 kilometres east of the multimillion-ounce Casa Berardi Mine gold deposit.

This news release contains certain forward-looking statements, and such statements involve risks and uncertainties. The results or events predicted may differ materially from actual results or events. Any forward-looking statement speaks only as of the date of this news release. Except as may be required by applicable securities laws, the Company disclaims any intent or obligation to update any forward-looking statement, whether as a result of new information, future events or results or any other occurrence.

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