

MacMillan Announces Results from Aguila Drill Holes 1 and 2

Toronto, Canada, September 10, 2007 – George A. Brown, President and CEO of MacMillan Gold Corp. (TSX-V: MMG), is pleased to report the results from the first two holes of the 2007 phase 1 diamond drilling program at the Aguila Cu-Mo Project, Ancash, Peru. David A. Bending, P.Geo., Vice President of MacMillan is a Qualified Person as defined in National Policy 43-101. Duran Ventures Inc. (TSX-V: DRV) is currently earning a 50% interest in the 1,100 hectare Aguila Project from MacMillan (Duran News Release December 18, 2006).

Three holes in the Aguila Cu-Mo Target and two holes in the Aguila East Cu - Mo Target have been completed and additional results will be forthcoming. Additional work, including systematic drilling in these targets and deeper holes in these sections is planned as part of the ongoing program. The program has been expanded with the introduction of a larger drilling rig and expansion of the environmental permits to allow for completion of nine additional holes in the Aguila/ Aguila East Target areas and six holes in the Pasacancha Target.

Holes 1 through 5 were drilled within the mineralized Aguila porphyry body as part of a systematic north-east south-west section across both the Aguila and Aguila East Cu – Mo Targets. Hole 1 was drilled in a southwesterly direction at an Azimuth of 225° and a dip of - 60° and terminated in mineralized porphyry at a planned depth of 250 metres. The core was logged, photographed and systematically sampled by halving with a diamond saw. All 250 metres of the core were sampled, (82 samples of three metre length and one sample of 2 metre length) and sent for analysis to the Lima Laboratory of Inspectorate Services SAC, a certified laboratory. The results confirm the grades of previously reported intercepts in the Aguila Porphyry body. Copper values ranged from 0.42% to 1.06% with a weighted mean value of 0.65% Copper across 250 metres. Molybdenum values ranged from 35 parts per million to 608 parts per million, with a weighted mean value of 229 parts per million (0.029%) molybdenum. Hole 1 averaged 0.65% Cu and 0.029% Mo over the full 250 metres sampled and ended in mineralized porphyry.

Hole 2 was collared 50 metres west of Hole 1 and drilled parallel to it [in a southwesterly direction with a dip of -60° within the Aguila porphyry near the southwestern contact of the intrusive.](#) at an inclination of 60° near the southwestern flank but within the Aguila porphyry body. Hole 2 cut 108 metres of mineralized diorite porphyry with a weighted averaged grade of 0.683% Cu and 0.031% Mo. The succeeding 180 metre transition zone interval (149 vertical metres, or 101 metres of horizontal true width) consisted of mineralized quartzite which contained molybdenite veinlets along with narrow mineralized intrusive and argillized intervals. This 180 metre interval averaged 0.411% Cu and 0.038% Mo. The combined intercepts of the porphyry and the mineralized transition zone returned 0.513% Cu and 0.035% Mo from the surface to the depth of 288 meters. Including the remaining lower grade material, Hole 2 averaged 0.338% Cu and 0.023% Mo over the entire length of 533.6 metre hole and ended in mineralized material.

Hole 3 was drilled 50 metres east of and parallel to Hole 1 along the same section line. Hole 3 was drilled to test the Aguila Porphyry and the mineralized transition zone, penetrating the contact at a depth of 398.6 metres and terminating in the mineralized transition zone at a depth of 510.5 metres. The core has been logged, sampled and submitted for chemical analysis. The results are pending and will be released after they have been received from the laboratory and studied by MacMillan's and Duran's technical team.

Holes 4 and 5 were drilled to the east-northeast of Hole 3 and along the same section at an Azimuth of 45° at dips of -45° and -50° respectively along sections parallel to Holes 1, 2 and 3. These holes were drilled to test the sedimentary rocks and porphyry stock of the Aguila East Cu – Mo Target. The holes were spaced about 50 metres apart and located approximately 150 and 200 metres northeast of Hole 3. Both holes intersected quartzite and porphyry containing copper and molybdenum bearing zones. Holes 4 and 5 were terminated in mineralized porphyry at depths of 371.8 metres and 401 metres respectively due to limitations of the drill rig. The core has been logged and sampled, with results pending at this time. Deepening of these holes is planned pending an evaluation of the assays.

This 5 hole program dedicated to the Aguila Cu–Mo Targets represents the first step in an aggressive exploration and development program planned by MacMillan and Duran. The exploration team and the management of both companies are pleased with these results and feel that they reflect the importance of the Aguila Cu-Mo Project.

Field work on the Pasacancha Silver Target consists of surface and underground mapping, systematic surface sampling, tunnel clearing and rehabilitation work in preparation for systematic channel sampling using a diamond saw. This work is ongoing and results will be released as they become available.

The exploration work as reported has been planned and is being supervised by Mr. Bending. All samples will be delivered to the Lima laboratory of Inspectorate Services Peru SAC (a certified lab) for preparation and AQR/AA assaying for Cu, Mo, Ag, Au, Pb and Zn. The company has a strong QA/QC protocol in place including the use of certified standards and blanks and secure care and custody of samples.

The TSX-V Exchange has not reviewed and accepts no responsibility for the adequacy or accuracy of this release

MacMillan Gold Corp. is a Canadian resource company
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