DENTONIA RESOURCES LTD

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First 4 holes of the Phase 2 drilling program completed at Lennac Lake Porphyry Cu-Mo Property Quartz-Molybdenite veins intersected in a Feldspar Porphyry Intrusion

The Lennac Lake project is located in the Babine Porphyry copper district, where two past producing mines, Bell and Granisle, with respective mineral resources of 400Mt+, grading 0.44% Cu, and 125Mt+ grading 0.44% Cu, were located.

Previous historical work on the Lennac Lake property has defined 3 areas of Cu+/-Mo mineralization referred to as the West, East and Southeast zones within an area of roughly 3 square kilometers (see Property Map below). The West and to a lesser extent the East zone were drill tested by Amax Exploration in 1973 and 1974. The Southeast zone, which was discovered in the early 1990's had not been drill tested prior to the current drill program. Between August 15 and October 15, 639 metres of AQ diamond drilling in 9 short drill holes (none of which exceeded 100m in vertical depth), using a small portable drill, were completed in the Southeast Zone. Results of the first 5 drill holes were disclosed in a previous news release dated November 16, 2007 and indicated anomalous concentrations of Ag, Cu, Mo, and to a lesser extent Au occurring in clay altered volcanic rocks and feldspar porphyry dykes over a distance of 800 metres. Dentonia is still awaiting assay results for holes LL07-6 to LL07-9 from this initial program.

Grades from the first 5 AQ holes, in separate holes, were as high as 0.39% Cu, 115 g/t Ag, 0.85% Mo, and 715 ppb Au, over narrow widths varying between 2m to 37.7m.

Dentonia, encouraged by the extensive alteration and fine-grained sulphide mineralization intersected in the 9 short AQ drill holes, contracted Driftwood Diamond Drilling of Smithers B.C. to drill an additional 5,000 metres of NQ size core. A skid mounted diamond drill capable of drilling to depths of 600 metres was mobilized onto the property in late November. After some delay in obtaining a water truck to support the drilling, 4 NQ diamond drill holes totaling 1,230 metres were completed off a single drill pad (Table 1, Figure 1). This drilling was designed to test an area of quartz-molybdenite veining intersected in drill holes LL07-3 and LL07-4 (Figure 1). Drilling was suspended on December 18, 2007 for the Christmas break and was resumed on January 4, 2008.

Table 1. Phase 2 drilling, Lennac Lake Property.

Hole No.	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Depth	Azimuth	Inclination	Casing
LL07-10	673329	6068763	995	324.00	0	-90	6.09
LL07-11	673329	6068763	995	298.09	45	-55	6.00
LL07-12	673329	6068763	995	267.61	135	-55	6.00
LL07-13	673329	6068763	995	340.77	225	-45	6.00

Note: coordinates NAD83, UTM zone 9; all measurements in metres

Lennac Lake Porphyry Cu-Mo Property Map

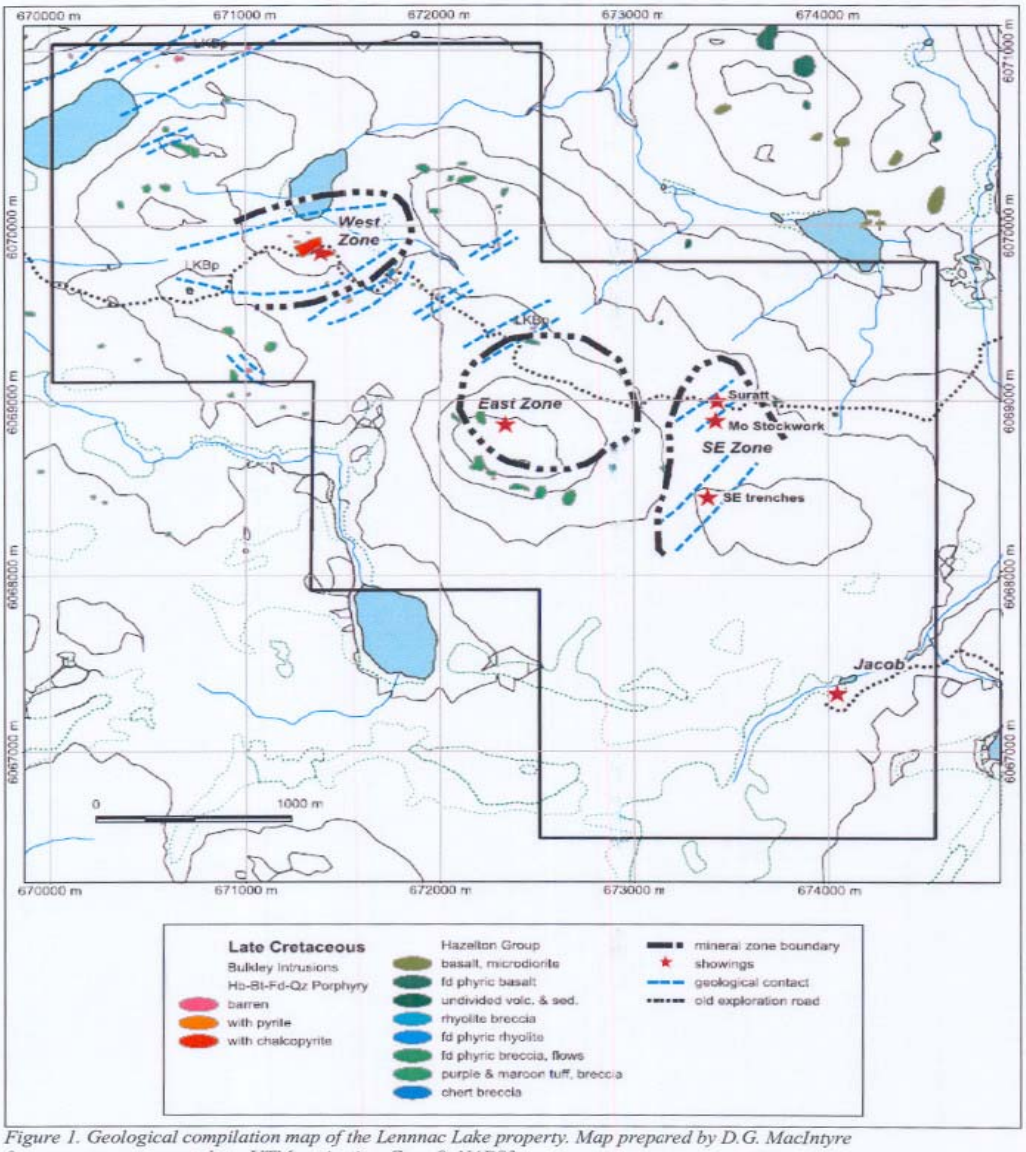

Figure 1. Geological compilation map of the Lennnac Lake property. Map prepared by D.G. MacIntyre from assessment report data. UTM projection, Zone 9, NAD83.

All 4 drill holes listed in Table 1 have been logged, split and sampled in a warehouse in Smithers B.C. Based on turnaround times for samples submitted from the earlier drilling program, Dentonia does not expect to receive assay results for these holes for at least 6 to 8 weeks. However, detailed logging of the core has been completed by D. MacIntyre, who reports that the upper 150 to 250 metres of these drill holes have intersected a fine-grained feldspar porphyry intrusion containing some banded quartz-molybdenite veins (Plate 1). This style of mineralization and the associated high-silica porphyritic intrusive rock are characteristic of classical porphyry molybdenum deposits. The fine-grained porphyry intrusion is cut by younger, coarse-grained quartz-biotite-feldspar porphyry dykes that do not carry molybdenite bearing veins. Both these intrusions and surrounding volcanic wallrock have a strong advanced argillic alteration overprint that post dates molybdenum mineralization. A west dipping fault was intersected in holes 10, 11, and 12 and appears to truncate the fine-grained feldspar porphyry at around 280 metres below surface in hole 10. Below the fault are hornfelsed volcanic rocks with strong prophylitic alteration. These rocks are interpreted to be proximal to an intrusive body which has not yet been intersected in the drilling completed to date. The next drill pad is located 334 metres south of the first site and will test an area of Cu-Mo-Ag-Au mineralization intersected in drill hole LL07-5 (Figure 1).

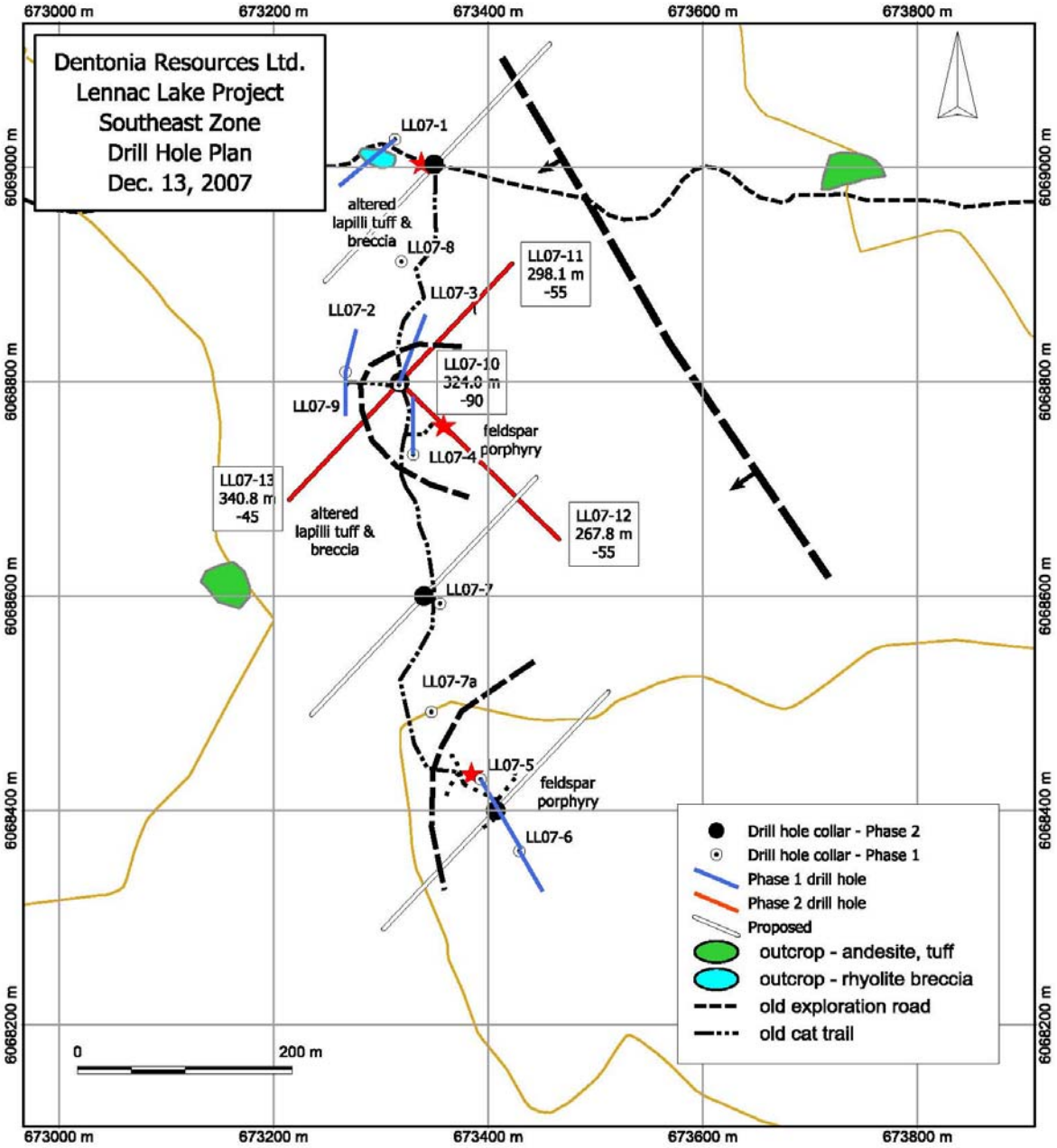

Figure 1. Drill hole plan, Southeast zone, Lennac Lake property.

Plate 1. Banded quartz-molybdenite vein in fine-grained feldspar porphyry at 148.1 metres depth, drill hole LL07-10 (vertical drill hole).

Qualified Person

Don MacIntyre, Ph.D., P.Eng., Dentonia's qualified person under National Instrument 43-101 and a vendor of the property, has designed and conducted the Lennac Lake exploration program and has perused and approved the technical data disclosed above.

WO DIAMOND PROJECT

Purpose of the Preliminary Technical Assessment of the DO-27 ("PTA")

To expand on Dentonia's press release of December 18, 2007 and to explain the purpose of the PTA briefly; such a PTA will include preliminary capital and operating cost estimates, resource estimates, and methods of mining and processing of the kimberlite from the DO-27, and if positive, will be a precursor to a feasibility study.

The kimberlite from a DO-27 is very soft as the sample drift in 1994 indicated. The drift was abandoned due to this characteristic and the potential collapse of timber, which supported the drift, before the drift, in any substantial way, penetrated into the Main Lobe of the DO27. This characteristic was subsequently confirmed by the large diameter reverse circulation drilling in 2005, 2006, and 2007.

Enough data, including grade of the Main Lobe of the DO27, 0.89 ct/tonne, and average model value of the 2,075 carat diamond parcel recovered by the large diameter reverse drilling in 2005, 2006, and 2007, $43 (US) to $70 (US) per carat, with a base case of $51 (US) per carat, appears to be sufficient to complete such a PTA during the second quarter of 2008.

This PTA will also investigate alternative front-end processing techniques such as washing part of the soft kimberlite away, thereby removing between 50% to 90% of the barren kimberlite and increasing the remainder of the kimberlite to better grades, before any further processing takes place. Preliminary tests have confirmed such a possibility. Such an approach may substantially reduce the operating cost of mining and processing the kimberlite from DO27 and turn it into economic deposit of substantial size; the DO27 has a surface area of 9 hectares.

DHK Diamonds Inc. with a 10.77% contributing interest, in which Dentonia has a 42.5% equity interest, is up to date with its contributions and does not expect any further budget proposals or cash calls until the PTA is completed.

DENTONIA RESOURCES LTD.

"Adolf A. Petancic"

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Adolf A. Petancic
President

Mt = million tones,
ppm = parts per million
ppb = parts per billion

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