



MIDNIGHT SUN RESUMES EXPLORATION ON SOLWEZI PROPERTY

Vancouver, British Columbia, November 24, 2014 - Midnight Sun Mining Corp. (the "Company" or "Midnight Sun") (TSX-V: MMA) announces that it has commenced a combined geochemical, geophysical, and drill program on its optioned properties in the Solwezi mining district in northwest Zambia. This program will focus on geochemical targets located outside the areas previously tested on the 502 square kilometre permit area. The Company believes there is significant potential on the Solwezi property for new discoveries and to expand known mineralization identified by successful 2013 and 2014 drill programs, which reported several high grade copper intercepts.

Highlights of significant, near surface copper mineralization drilled on the section of Permit #43089 designated as the "22 Zone" include the following:

- 5.71% copper over 14.2 metres, incl. 9.58% copper over 7.2 metres in drill hole SLZ-DD-14-010;
- 5.08% copper over 8.0 metres in drill hole SLZ-DD-14-005; and
- 6.27% copper over 4.5 metres in drill hole SLZ-DD-14-001.

Note: The above reported lengths are intercept lengths and not estimated true widths

The 22 Zone drill program was based on work done by a previous operator and targeted an area of the Solwezi property located approximately 10km southwest of the Kansanshi mine, the largest copper mine in Africa, which is operated by First Quantum Minerals (FQM-T). Geophysical surveying on the 22 Zone will be undertaken to guide additional drilling planned for early 2015.

Data, recently acquired from previous operators, indicates the presence of significant anomalies on the contiguous Permit #12124. Regional soil sample surveys and shallow drilling profiles conducted in 2010 and 2012 on Permit #12124 discovered the following four areas which are similar to the 22 Zone and warrant follow up exploration

Dumbwa Central Target: Widely spaced (800m) soil profiles in this area outline a linear copper-cobalt soil anomaly some three kilometers in strike length. Within this anomaly 26 samples are greater than 1000 ppm copper and in-fill soil lines will optimally locate drill holes on this obvious target.

Dumbwa North Target: A number of shallow holes were drilled on an east-west profile near the northern extent of the 15km long Dumbwa Hills copper in soil anomaly. Ten of these holes reported numerous sample values between 1000 and 18040 ppm copper, indicating the possible presence within the overburden of four copper-bearing lenses between 50m to 200m in length and 10m to 25m in thickness spread over 900m in an east-west direction. Copper grades over these intervals are in the 0.1%-0.4% range, which is highly anomalous for overburden material. These anomalies may represent updip extensions of shallow easterly dipping stratiform copper-bearing zones within the bedrock.

Kifubwe Nickel-Copper Zone: A survey conducted in 2010, which was regional in nature and designed as a “first pass” over a relatively unexplored area, identified a significant soil anomaly at Kifubwe. The Kifubwe soil anomalies flank the northern boundary of the Solwezi Dome and overlie the contact of the granitic basement rocks and the favourable Upper and Lower Roan Formations. The nickel anomalous zone may be in excess of 6km in strike length. The copper anomaly is located in the eastern part of the grid roughly coincident with anomalous nickel values. The western nickel anomaly requires in-fill soil sampling on 100m profiles to define potential drill targets.

Mitu West Copper-Nickel-Cobalt Target: As part of a larger program, a 12 hole profile drilled in the Mitu West grid on the western flank of the Solwezi Dome returned high copper and nickel values from drill hole QZ325-21, which bottomed in bedrock at 23.5 meters.

Hole ID	Lab No.	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Results in ppm		
					Co	Ni	Cu
QZ325-21	T0153299	0	7	7	227	209	287
	T0153300	7	11.7	4.7	128	118	624
	T0153301	11.7	16.4	4.7	257	234	977
	T0153302	16.4	21.1	4.7	463	300	2273
	T0153303	21.1	23.5	2.4	561	1030	2440

Drill hole QZ325-1 is considered of significance as it appears to have been drilled at or near the contact of two Mine Series Units, namely the schist metapelite unit and the calcareous biotite schist unit, both considered to be favorable host rocks for Copperbelt style mineralization. A definite trend can be seen when cobalt and copper values are plotted over geology, with cobalt, nickel and copper soil values tracking the subcrop of the Mine Units. The 2010 soil survey was regional in nature with large distances between profiles, therefore the geochemical coverage associated with this discovery is inadequate and the shallow drilling profile may not have been located optimally.

Qualified Person: Warren Robb, P.Ge, a Qualified Person under NI 43-101, has reviewed and approved the technical data and contents of this release

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD

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