

TRUECLAIM EXPLORATION INC.

NEWS RELEASE

September 23, 2010

TSX-V Symbol: TRM

Significant Results from Successful Summer Field Work

St. Thomas, Ontario - Trueclaim Exploration Inc. (TSX-VENTURE: TRM) (the "Company") an explorer and developer of precious and base metals, is pleased to provide an update of field exploration activities conducted this summer on its two active properties, namely: the Richmond Basin (Black Diamond) Arizona Silver Property and our most active project, the East Wanapitei Area. Senior project geologist Robert Komarechka P.Geo.,P.Geol., FCGmA, has stated, "I am extremely pleased with the Trueclaim field crew's success in the East Wanapitei Area and the preliminary results obtained in the limited timeframe available". Mr. Komarechka looks forward to further evaluation of these multiple intriguing locations.

As a result of property examinations and consolidation, while retaining the most prospective areas, the Company now holds approximately 14,500 hectares (35,800 acres) in The East Wanapitei Area (inclusive of the original Scadding mine site and outlying properties) either directly or under option. The Scadding Township and Davis Township area has more gold occurrences than any other similar sized area in the Sudbury District and Trueclaim now holds the largest land position in this area. Work performed this summer consisted of prospecting, sampling, demarking areas for stripping, stripping and washing, detailed mapping, cutting of channels for channel sampling, an airborne geophysical survey, 3D modeling and linecutting in preparation for ground geophysics. This work included the second 3D drill hole model accepted for assessment purposes by the Ontario Ministry of Northern Development and Mines. In addition, the results of the recent airborne survey have provided numerous magnetic, VLF and radiometric targets for investigation. The magnetic data has helped define various lithological units, especially of the magnetic argillites of the Gowganda Formation which has been helpful in defining the structures in the area. A previously unknown 19km long linear orthoVLF anomaly was also discovered which upon prospecting revealed areas of silicification, pyritization and occasional anomalous gold values. This anomaly extends along a 182° trend extending the length of the property and includes the past producing Alwyn Porcupine Mine. Of particular interest, in the radiometric data are potassic anomalies in the clean quartzites of the Serpent Formation as indicated from the Government geology maps. These areas have yet to be examined. Listed below is a summary of work done on the original Scadding site and twelve other showings, occurrences and properties examined to date in the East Wanapitei Area. Information gathered this summer is being used to plan a 10,000 meter diamond drilling program on the East Wanapitei Area, with approximately 8,000 metres to be allocated to the Scadding Minesite and approximately 2,000 metres allocated to some of the outlying areas described below.

SCADDING MINESITE: A geological mapping program around the former minesite was followed up with stripping, washing, channel sampling and assaying at nine selected sites of known and new showings. Significant assays from both grab and 0.5m long channel sample samples are:

Sample Number	Assay g/t Au
E5105565	2.68
E5105566	29.40

E5105567	42.00
E5105568	3.61
E5105570	33.8
E5105575	2.95
E5105577	4.3
E5105584	7.35

Localized follow up with a Beep Mat over areas that gave good gold values revealed an apparent correlation of higher gold values with anomalous magnetic areas. This apparent correlation is being further analyzed via the use of the handheld XRF unit. Drill data from the mine workings in the Central Zone have been obtained recently from archival files held at another location. This information along with the surface data collected will enhance the success of the upcoming minesite drill program. The objective of this drill program on the Scadding Minesite Area will be to better define the mineralization in the East-West Pit and extend it to depth, follow up on some peripheral gold assays outside the main zones, delineate the high grade gold areas within the North Zone and follow up on a possible extension of the south pit as confirmed in trenching and seek out extension of the Central Zone.

EAST WANAPITEI AREA OUTLYING OCCURENCES

A significant area of investigation has been aggressively undertaken by the field crew, including the follow up of anomalous gold samples such as samples E5096607 and E5096608 reported in the Press Release of June 4, 2010 and further described in the Glade Occurrence below. A cursory analysis of the core geochemistry and magnetic susceptibility shows that a correlation exists with higher gold values and an increase in the magnetic susceptibility within the chlorite. Certain geochemical variations of elemental ratios have also been found to correlate with higher gold values within the chlorite. A geochemist will be consulted to review this data.

1. The Alwyn Porcupine Mine Site: This property was mined in 1901 having reported past production of 7,000 tons @ 0.2 ounces per ton (opt) Au @ (6,363 tonnes @ 6.857 g/t Au) and 3% Cu from a shaft with lateral workings, In 1983 the Alwyn Porcupine Mine was dewatered and on the east face of the first level (30 feet or 9.14m below surface) assays returned 0.44 opt Au (15.086 g/t Au) and 5.97% Cu over 6 feet (MNDM Assessment file report AFRI #41110NE0154). Mineralization at this site occurs along a silicified structure containing quartz, pyrite and chalcopyrite. Activity undertaken last month has included localized mapping and sampling, stripping washing, channel cutting and mapping. Several trends of copper mineralization indicated by the presence of malachite and chalcopyrite were noted. Newly exposed quartz veins vary in width of 1cm to 30cm, some are altered moderately by carbonate. Several E-W trending veins contain between 1-15% chalcopyrite. Another vein set trending between 300-330 degrees commonly lacks sulphide mineralization or contains sulphides where contact with an E-W trending vein occurs. The exposed stripped areas containing quartz veins and stringers define a width of about 22m from shear to olivine diabase dyke.

Significant grab samples of bedrock ripped up by the excavator prior to channel sampling yielded:

Sample Number	% Cu	g/t Au
E5338768	1.27	3.70
E5338770	3.40	8.20
E5338771	3.30	9.06
E5338773	1.65	2.78
E5338774	0.37	1.72
E5338775	1.06	3.09

A geophysicist has been contacted to recommend an optimal survey for further evaluation of this site. Future work will involve cutting a localized grid and undertaking a magnetometer and electromagnetic (possibly an IP) survey once the ground freezes over an adjacent swamp. Existing previous boreholes may allow for borehole surveying of adjacent conductors.

2. The East Jerome Showing: In 1997 Flag Resources reported a grab sample of 1.28% combined nickel and copper and 4.35 g/t Platinum (Pt) and Palladium (Pd) on this property. This is the same formation as the Rathbun Lake Occurrence located about 3 km north and outside of the East Wanapitei Area, where a single grab sample of massive sulphide was reported to assay 10.2% Cu, 0.14% Ni, 0.056 opt Pt, 0.02 opt Au, 2.02 opt Ag and 34.6 opt Pd. The East Jerome Showing appears to be a magmatic segregation of pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite and Platinum Group Metals (PGMs) located in Nipissing Diabase Rathbun Sill on the east rim of the Wanapitei Crater. Previous work (OPAP Project OP99-273) undertaken on the Rathbun Sill by Scott Jobin-Bevin revealed Sulphur/Selenium ratios typical of magmatic derived sulphides with a background of elevated PGM-Cu-Ni concentrations for a mafic rock, making this intrusion a good target for PGM-Cu-Ni mineralization. Work conducted in the last month on this showing included some localized mapping, stripping and assaying. A beep mat was also used over the mineralized site and gave a response. In addition, the main outcrop showing was tightly gridded and readings of both magnetic susceptibility and a portable XRF were conducted over the mineralized zone. Results of these surveys are currently being evaluated with the hope of determining the attitude of the mineralization and its position relative to the igneous layering and the bottom of the sill contact. Only one grab sample was collected from this site with the following assays:

Sample Number	% Cu	% Ni	g/t Au	g/t Pd	g/t Pt
E5105565	1.50	0.28	0.34	3.92	0.50

Currently 12 saw cut samples have been collected from this site and a grid is being cut to undertake an IP survey. It is felt that the disseminated texture of the conductive sulphides of pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite would respond well to the IP survey. The channel samples were collected across the mineralized areas to define the trend of magmatic segregation of the sulphide minerals across the main showing. One sample was taken to confirm the assumption of an olivine diabase cutting the Nipissing diabase.

3. The East Red Rock Occurrence: This is an extensive brecciated zone possibly +100 meters in diameter partially covered with overburden. This brecciated area is hosted in silicified chaotically fractured argillaceous Gowganda formation with the fractures being filled with quartz and some iron carbonate. A blasted area also contained erratic blebs of chalcopyrite. Preliminary work on this area by Anglesea Development Ltd. (1980) has generated drill assays of 0.17 opt (5.829 g/t) Au over 3.05 metres. Historic records indicate that a bulk sample of 2,500 tonnes was also taken from this area and was reported to yield 0.27 opt (9.257g/t) Au and up to 7% Cu.

Trenches dug by the Company are now being mapped. A grid is currently being cut over this area and a magnetometer & EM survey (possibly IP) will be undertaken followed by stripping and possible drilling. A nearby contact with the iron carbonate altered Espanola formation will be sought and examined due to the ductile to brittle interface of these formations.

From observing the geology in the main showing it is apparent that the quartz grew freely in open spaces due to the euhedral large crystals. These spaces were then in-filled with iron carbonate, with chalcopyrite precipitating between the two phases. The carbonate is believed to be derived from the nearby underlying limestone of the Espanola. Recent stripping on the property has revealed an Espanola

contact with the Gowganda Formation associated with massive sulphides. This area still needs to be washed and sampled.

4. The Johnson Road Showing: This is another old trench that was discovered by Trueclaim prospectors and consists of quartz veining and iron carbonate with minor pyrite. Part of this area has been stripped and washed and appears to have some significant strike extension. Samples have not yet returned from this work however a nearby sample from an old trench 800 m to the northwest yielded 0.75 g/t Au.

5. The Shouinard Alteration Zone: This is a newly discovered zone found by Guy Shouinard. The area consists of a significant area of albite alteration and associated areas of euhedral porphyroblastic iron carbonate rhombs. Significant massive bull quartz veining was also noted. Similar euhedral porphyroblastic iron carbonate rhombs were also noted around the Scadding Mine area. Part of this zone was stripped and two stripped areas were washed. Future work will involve cutting a local grid and undertaking a magnetometer and possible EM survey.

6. The Glade Occurrence: This area, located near the Scadding tailings site was examined briefly and found to contain disseminated sulphides in Nipissing Diabase as well as quartz veins. As mentioned in the June 4, 2010 Press Release, a grab sample of loose sulphide bearing quartz found on site showed visible gold and assayed:

Sample Number	g/t Au
E5096607	46.890
E5096608	152.790

This showing has now been stripped and washed, further exposing several subhorizontal quartz veins located at the contact of Nipissing diabase and an unknown earlier felsic intrusion. Specks of visible gold were noted in this freshly exposed quartz vein, which will be channel cut and mapped in detail. Linecutting, geophysical surveying and drilling may follow at a later date.

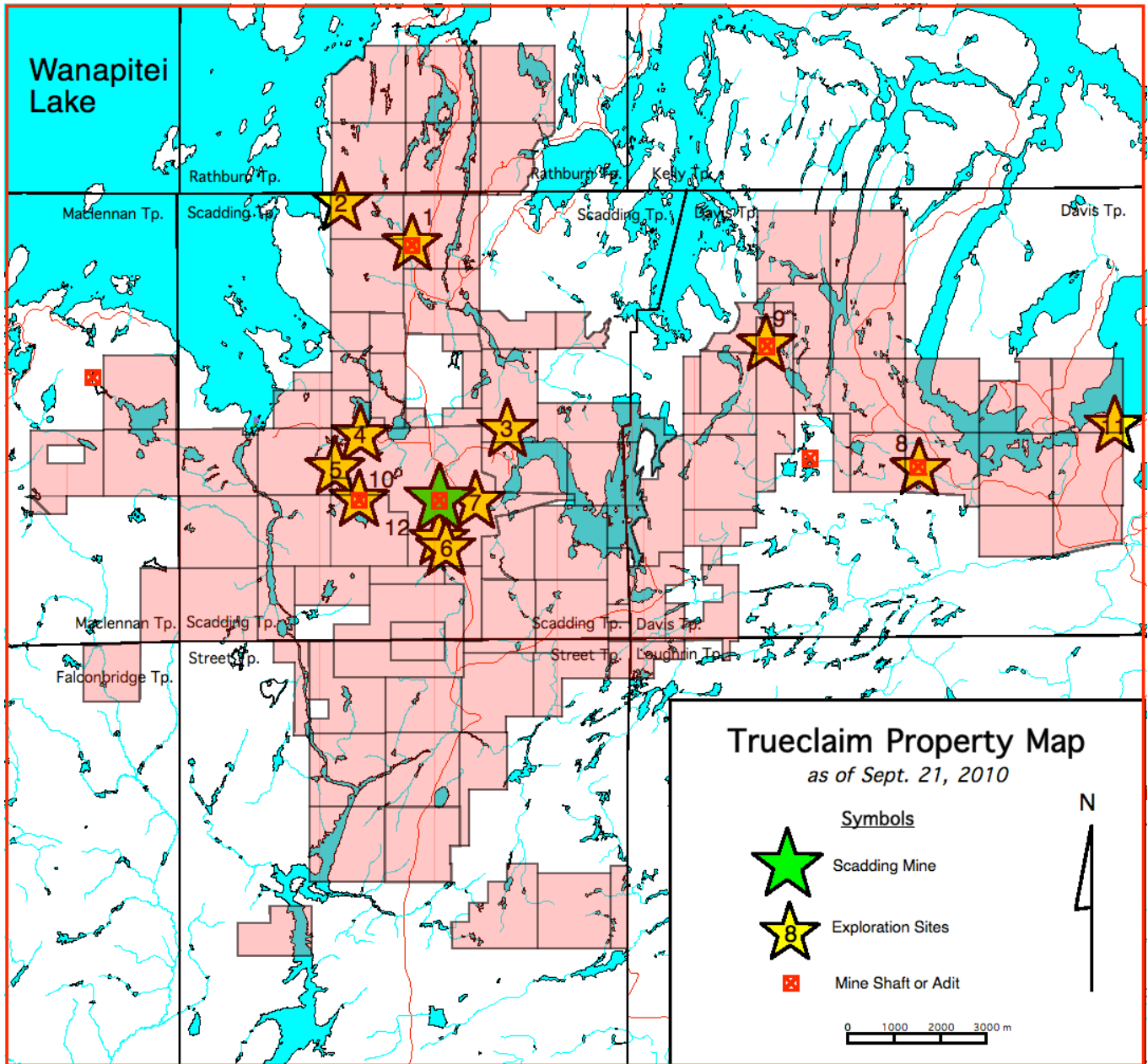
7. The Secret Showing: This is another newly discovered zone about 650 meters to the east of the Scadding Mine, located by project geologist Lindsay Moss. This zone contains localized areas of massive pyrite with minor chlorite and has some similarities to the East Pit. This area has been stripped, washed and channel sampled. Assays are pending.

8. The Copper Shaft Occurrence: This site was briefly visited and contains a 1.3 meter wide white bull quartz vein containing chalcopyrite in a Nipissing Diabase sill. An old inclined shaft exists in the area. Other quartz veins also exist in the area. Grab samples collected from this site and a nearby quartz vein yielded:

Sample Number	%Cu	g/t Au
E5096607 (shaft)	0.1500	0.0830
E5096595 (another qtz vein to S)	0.0122	0.0427

A stripping program has been undertaken in this area and a significantly large quartz vein with chalcopyrite has been uncovered. Channel sawing and mapping will follow.

Other areas of high potential shown on the map such as (9) the Tecumseh Occurrence, (10) the Atkins Gold Mine, (11) the Murray Lake Occurrence, (12) the Southern Bus Showing, the Midas Showing and the Maclaren Lake Showing, as well as other old pits and trenches located by the prospectors, will be further examined.



Numbers correspond to occurrences described in the text. 1. The Alwyn Porcupine Mine Site, 2. The East Jerome Showing, 3. The East Red Rock Occurrence, 4. The Johnson Road Showing, 5. The Shouinard Alteration Zone, 6. The Glade Occurrence, 7. The Secret Showing, 8. The Copper Shaft Occurrence, 9. The Tecumseh Occurrence, 10. The Atkins Gold Mine, 11. The Murray Lake Occurrence, 12. The Southern Bus Showing.

On The Richmond Basin Arizona Silver Property, a digital geo-referenced base map of tenure, topography and limited geological data has been prepared. The company has engaged Arizona geological consultant Nick Barr to assist in the permitting process and to undertake a preliminary geological examination of the property to confirm geologic contact, structure, alteration and mineralization. The last detailed mapping of part of this area was undertaken in a thesis of C. E. Bishop in 1935. To further facilitate operations in Arizona, Trueclaim Exploration Inc. has incorporated a US subsidiary company, Trueclaim Resources (US) Inc. Currently a preliminary geological study followed

by a Magnetometer/EM survey is being considered to more effectively evaluate the property. A drill program would then follow based on positive results of this work.

It should be emphasized that grab samples are selective by nature and may not represent average grades across the showing or the property.

We seek safe harbour.



John Carter

President

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Technical information in this news release has been reviewed by Mr. Bob Komarechka, P. Geo., acting as a consulting Project Geologist for the Company, and prepared in accordance with Canadian regulatory requirements as set out in National Instrument 43-101. Company Management, which takes full responsibility for content, prepared this news release. Some of the statements contained in this release are forward-looking statements, such as estimates and statements that describe the Company's future exploration and financing plans, objectives or goals, including words to the effect that the Company or management expects a stated condition or result to occur. Since forward-looking statements address future events and conditions, by their very nature, they involve inherent risks and uncertainties. Actual results in each case could differ materially from those currently anticipated in these statements. Such risks include expectations that may be raised by discussing potential mine types and by comparing the Company's projects to other projects. Also, in order to proceed with the Company's exploration and acquisition plans, additional funding is necessary and, depending on market conditions, this funding may not be forthcoming on a schedule or on terms that facilitate the Company's plans.