



NEWS RELEASE

Toronto: May 6, 2011

HY LAKE GOLD – GOLDCORP ENTER JOINT VENTURE TO EXPLORE WEST RED LAKE GOLD PROPERTY

Hy Lake Gold to Operate and Manage Rowan Lake Mine Property With 60% Ownership

HY LAKE GOLD INC. (CNSX: HYL; FRANKFURT: HYK) is pleased to announce that the Company has completed the earn-in conditions of the Rowan Property Option and Joint Venture Agreement dated December 5, 2007 between Hy Lake Gold and Red Lake Gold Mines (RLGM), a partnership of Goldcorp Inc. (TSX: G: NYSE: GG) and Goldcorp Canada Ltd. (see news release dated December 13, 2007).

As a result of Hy Lake Gold having incurred the requisite exploration expenditures of CAD \$2,500,000 on the Rowan Lake Mine property, the Company has elected to exercise its option to acquire a 60% ownership interest in the property. RLGM has advised Hy Lake Gold that it does not intend to exercise the Option Back-In Right to purchase a 20% interest in the property for CAD \$5,000,000. The Company will issue and deliver to RLGM 1,000,000 common shares of Hy Lake Gold. The Initial Participating Interests of the Joint Venture are 60% in favour of Hy Lake Gold and 40% in favour of RLGM, with Hy Lake Gold being the Manager of the Joint Venture. The Joint Venture Effective Date is October 4, 2010.

Further to the formation of the Joint Venture, RLGM has a Joint Venture Back-In Right to acquire an 11% interest in the Rowan Lake Mine property from Hy Lake Gold, within 90 days of the Joint Venture expending CAD \$5,000,000 on Operations, for CAD \$7,000,000. If RLGM exercises the Joint Venture Back-In Right, the resulting Participating Interests of the Joint Venture shall be 51% in favour of RLGM and 49% in favour of Hy Lake Gold.

The Company also announces that on April 28, 2011 it granted incentive stock options for the purchase of 670,000 common shares of Hy Lake Gold to directors, officers and consultants of the Company. The options have an exercise price of \$0.40 and expire five years from the date of grant.

About the Rowan Lake Mine Property

The 117- claim Rowan Lake Mine property has been explored for gold since the Red Lake Gold Rush of the late 1920's. As a consequence, several surface gold showings have been discovered, the Rowan mine veins are considered the most prospective and therefore the most developed. On the eastern portion of the property near Martin Bay other commodities including base metals, silver and tungsten were also found.

The property lies within a regionally defined northwest trending structural feature known as the Pipestone Bay - St Paul Bay Deformation Zone. This zone has within it three advanced gold occurrences including the Red Summit, Rowan and the Mt. Jamie mines. The prized Balmer-Confederation aged unconformity occurs both on the northern and southern portions of the Rowan property as are folded iron formations and ultramafic units that have been shown to be prime hosts for the deposition of gold in the Red Lake Camp. Recently, the interpretation of sets of intersecting structures has created several new, high priority targets. The interference patterns produced by the intersection of multiple structures are potential dilation traps. The Golden Arm ultramafic structure and the Pipestone Bay – St. Paul Bay Deformation Zone is one such set. Another set includes two anticlines that converge at the fold closure to the east of the Rowan shaft zones. Mineralized intersection of structures, proximity to regional unconformity and favourable associated lithologies, such as iron formations and ultramafics, draw strong comparisons between Rowan Lake and the discoveries in the east part of the Red Lake Camp.

The property hosts the past producing Rowan Mine site, which was in development from the late 1930s to the 1950s. It consisted of a vertical shaft and three levels including an adit on the 1st level. During this time underground exploration consisted of drifting/raising along five (5) separate veins. In 1984, a bulk test was conducted on the central portion of the main shaft zone from the adit level to surface using a 91 cm wide shrinkage mining method. This bulk test was processed at Dickenson Mines Limited mill in Balmertown and returned 610 ounces for a recovered grade of 0.25 ounces per ton. From this test, the main shaft zone vein (MSZ) returned an average vein graded of 40 gpt (1.27 opt) from 602 samples. Dickenson Mines continued to evaluate the economics of extracting these resources and concluded a mineable reserve of 34,850 tons at 0.37 ounces per ton cut over 3.3 feet. A mine plan was developed by Strathcona Minerals accessing the deposit using a ramp/decline. Five longitudinal sections were created of the known zones and these zones and their extensions were targeted during subsequent exploration efforts.

In 1989-1990 Chevron Minerals had the property under an option agreement and drilled several holes testing the depth and strike continuity of this system. An inferred resource of 798,000 tonnes at 4.7 gpt grade over a 1.5 metre diluted width contained within 10 zones was calculated. Since then, Goldcorp Inc., Kings Bay and Hy Lake Gold Inc. have drilled to either find new mineralized zones or extend known zones along strike and dip.

About Hy Lake Gold Inc.

Hy Lake Gold is a well financed Toronto-based mineral exploration company focused on the gold exploration and development business in the prolific Red Lake Mining District of Northwestern Ontario, Canada. Hy Lake Gold has assembled several significant property packages totalling approximately 3,300 hectares in west Red Lake. The properties cover a 12 kilometre distance along the west Red Lake Trend, containing 3 former producing gold mines, and the Company continues to explore these properties both along strike and at depth. To find out more about Hy Lake Gold Inc. (CNSX: HYL; FRANKFURT: HYK) visit our website at www.hylake.com.

Shares Issued: 40,124,148

On behalf of the board:

Mr. Robert B. Seitz, President & C.E.O.

office@hylake.com

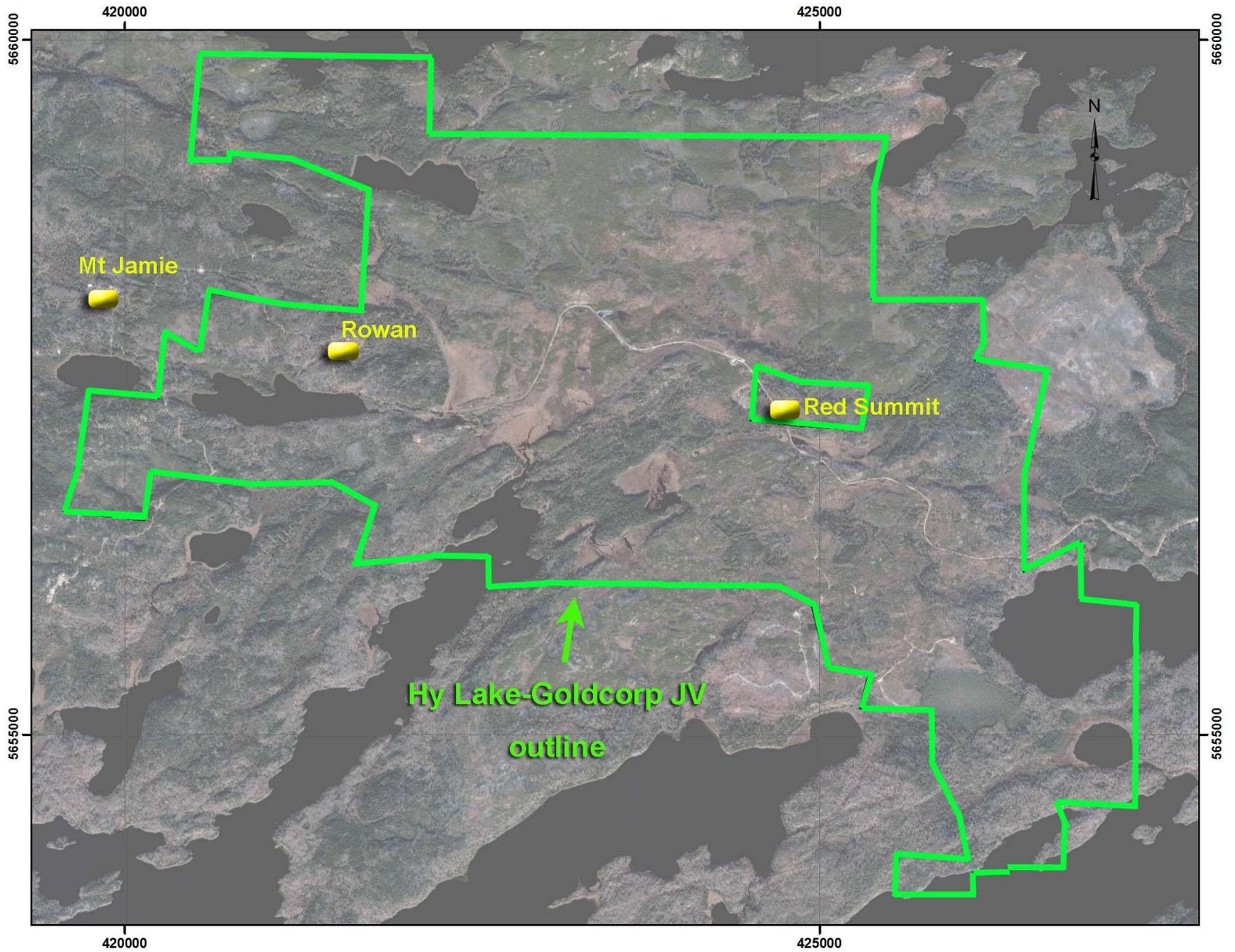
Forward-Looking Statements

This release contains forward-looking statements, including predictions, projections and forecasts. Forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements with respect to exploration activities and results (including the timing of results), the timing and success of exploration activities generally, permitting timelines, government regulation of exploration and mining operations, environmental risks, title disputes or claims, limitations on insurance coverage, timing and possible outcomes of any pending litigation and timing and results of future resource estimates or future economic studies, and in particular include statements with respect to the timing of the reporting of drilling results at Rowan Lake and the other properties. Often, but not always,

forward-looking statements can be identified by the use of words such as “plans”, “planning”, “planned”, “expects”, or “looking forward”, “does not expect”, “continues”, “scheduled”, “estimates”, “forecasts”, “intends”, “potential”, “anticipate”, “does not anticipate”, or “belief”, or describes a “goal” or variation of such phrases or state that certain actions, events or results “may”, “could”, “would”, or “will” be taken, occur or be achieved.

Forward-looking statements are based on a number of material factors and assumptions, including the result of drilling and exploration activities, the expected geological conditions or formations are not located, that contracted parties provide goods and/or services on the agreed timeframes, that the equipment necessary for the exploration is available as scheduled and does not incur unforeseen break downs, that no labour shortages or delays are incurred, that plant and equipment function as specified, that no unusual geological or technical problems occur, and that laboratory and other related services are available and perform as contracted.

Forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, future events, conditions, uncertainties and other factors which may cause the actual results, performance or achievements to be materially different from any future results, prediction, projection, forecast, performance or achievements expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements. Such factors include, among others, the interpretation and actual results of current exploration activities; changes in project parameters as plans continue to be refined; future prices of gold; possible variations in grade or recovery rates; failure of equipment or processes to operate as anticipated; the failure of contracted parties to perform; labour disputes and other risks of the mining industry; delays in obtaining governmental approvals or financing or in the completion of exploration. Although Hy Lake has attempted to identify important factors that could cause actual actions, events or results to differ materially from those described in forward-looking statements, there may be other factors that cause actions, events or results not to be as anticipated, estimated or intended. There can be no assurances that forward-looking statements will prove to be accurate, as actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such statements. Accordingly, readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements.



Mt Jamie

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