Rockgate Intersects 0.20% U_3O_8 over 9.0 metres and 1,198 grams/tonne Silver over 3.6 metres at Falea North Zone

Vancouver, British Columbia, October 1, 2008 - **Rockgate Capital Corp.** (TSX Venture: RGT) (the "Company") is pleased to report ICP-MS results received from exploration diamond drill holes located in the North Zone of the Falea project, Mali. **In particular, drill holes DF-145, DF-146, and DF-148 extend the North Zone 400 metres further east with significant increases in the thickness of uranium and silver mineralization.** DF-148 was the last hole completed in the spring program.

Hole Name	From	To	Width	U3O8	Ag	Cu
	(m)	(m)	(m)	(%)	(g/tonne)	(%)
DF-145	203.50	210.69	**7.19**	0.04	**668.7**	0.24
including	203.50	207.10	**3.60**	**0.08**	**1197.6**	0.06
DF-146	207.00	213.25	**6.25**	**0.24**	**166.8**	0.01
including	207.00	211.70	**4.70**	**0.32**	**221.8**	0.02
DF-148	208.00	217.00	**9.00**	**0.20**	4.7	0.13
including	210.00	213.00	**3.00**	**0.43**	9.2	0.23

Please note that DF-146 is missing one sample from the reported interval as the sample pulp was destroyed during transport from Africa to Canada. Consequently, the sample was given a value of zero until assay results for a new pulp are received. Reported widths are estimated to be true widths.

DF-145 contains visible native silver in the Kania Sandstones and, for the first time, as disseminations along bedding planes in the underlying mudstones. DF-146, located 100 metres south of DF-145, assayed 0.24% U3O8 and 166.8 g/t Ag over 6.25 metres. DF-147 was designed to test the southern flank outside the North Zone, but did intersect native silver.

DF-148, located 200 metres east of DF-146, intersected the thickest interval of significant uranium mineralization to date with 0.20% U3O8 over 9.00 metres. Minor specks of native silver were also noted through parts of the interval. These latest results suggest that the North Zone is gently rolling from an easterly to southeasterly trend. As DF-148 is apparently located along the northern flank of the zone, high-grade silver mineralization is anticipated to occur 100-200 metres further south.

Further detailed geological studies to determine controls to the increased thickness of high-grade uranium mineralization to the east will begin shortly. Previous work by Cogema (wide spaced stratigraphic drilling of the basin) suggested that a growth fault may occur approximately 600 metres east of DF-148. Rockgate geologists note that consistent depths to various stratigraphic markers, including the mineralized horizon, indicate that no significant structural offsets occur between the Road Fault and hole DF-148, a distance of just over 800 metres. Proposed drilling programs will focus on defining and expanding the North Zone to the east.

A number of drill holes were completed between the north-trending Road Fault and the southeastern extension, which highlight the potential of the eastern side of the North Zone. In general, these drill holes exhibit moderate uranium and high silver grades over better than average widths for the zone (see table below). Significantly, all the 20 drill holes completed east of the Road Fault intersected silver and uranium mineralization in the Kania Formation.

Hole Name	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	U3O8 (%)	Ag (g/tonne)	Cu (%)
DF-125	200.60	201.30	0.70	**0.25**	11.3	0.11
DF-127	229.60	231.60	**2.00**	**0.55**	48.6	0.01
DF-127	293.40	297.00	**3.60**	0.08	**261.80**	0.24
DF-131	214.40	216.30	**1.90**	**0.20**	**100.20**	0.03
DF-135	196.10	200.00	**3.90**	0.06	**156.90**	0.03
DF-136	202.90	203.40	0.50	**0.23**	27.8	0.01
DF-137	192.40	195.80	**3.40**	0.08	**149.50**	0.01
DF-140	198.14	203.80	**5.66**	0.08	**102.30**	0.05
DF-141	196.80	199.50	**2.70**	**0.33**	71.7	0.24
DF-142	205.40	207.00	1.60	0.03	36.20	0.13
DF-143	214.50	219.00	**4.50**	0.02	**129.20**	0.05
DF-144	214.68	215.50	0.82	0.02	96.20	0.09

Intercept widths are estimated to equal true width, except DF-127 which is estimated to be approximately 92 percent of true width.

DF-125 tested the northern flank of the zone, just east of the Road Fault. Kania sandstones are well-oxidized over a limited area. Further drilling is required north of DF-125 to determine if the higher grade uranium and silver mineralization extends across the Road Fault.

DF-127 drilled through the Road Fault on the southern flank of the zone. The fault appears to displace Kania sandstones vertically 60-65 metres with native silver noted on both sides of the fault. Higher silver grades were intersected on the western or down-dropped side while higher uranium values were encountered on the eastern or upper side of the fault. DF-141, located almost 200 metres east of DF-127 also contains good uranium mineralization. DF-131, located approximately 300 metres east of DF-127, contains coarse native silver but returned lower than anticipated assay values. Thus, samples will be submitted for screen metallics analysis shortly.

Mineralization in DF-135 and DF-136, located 200 metres and 400 metres east of DF-131, respectively, suggest that the zone is beginning to roll towards the south-east. DF-136 tested just beyond the northern limits of the zone based on the degree and limited extent of oxidation. DF-137, located approximately 125 metres north-west of DF-136 exhibits stronger and more extensive oxidation than observed in DF-136. Interestingly, visible silver was not observed in core, yet the hole did return significant silver values. DF-140, 200 metres to the west, is very similar to DF-137 in both grade and thickness of the mineralization.

Finally, DF-142, DF-143, and DF-144, all located within 100 metres of DF-131, intersected limited uranium mineralization. In all three holes, sandstones are not well-oxidized and are variably silicified. Native silver is noted in all three but strongest in DF-143. Thus, it appears that the silicification does not necessarily inhibit silver mineralization to the same degree that it does uranium mineralization.

These results demonstrate several key factors about the North Zone:

- **Current dimensions are 1800 metres long, 250-450 metres wide, and 3.5 metre average thickness.**
- **Uranium mineralization remains open to the east and west, silver to the east.**
- **Mineralization thickens towards the east at similar grades.**
- **Uranium and silver mineralization show good continuity.**
- **Silver mineralization averages over 11 oz/tonne in silver zone**.

The Falea exploration permit covers 150 square kilometres of the Falea - North Guinea - Senegal basin, a Neoproterozoic sedimentary basin marked by significant radiometric anomalies. Rockgate Capital has earned a 60% interest in the Falea Uranium-Silver-Copper property from Delta and is the operator of the project. Rockgate has completed over 40,000 metres in 149 diamond drill holes on the property.

Mr. Lorne Warner, P. Geo, Director and VP Exploration, is the Qualified Person for the Company under NI 43-101. All core samples are sawed in half and sent to ALS-Bamako for sample preparation. Pulps are then shipped to EcoTech Laboratories in Kamloops B.C. for ICP-MS analysis and ALS in Vancouver for XRF analysis for uranium. The company inserts a standard, blank and requests a duplicate sample in every batch of 20 samples.

For further information contact Karl Kottmeier, President of Rockgate Capital Corp., at (604) 678 8941.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF
ROCKGATE CAPITAL CORP.

Karl Kottmeier
President