

ROYAL STANDARD MINERALS INC.

C.U.S.I.P. # 780919106
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PINON-RAILROAD PROJECT, ELKO COUNTY, NEVADA

2005-2006 Drilling Program within 16,000 acre land package Targeting Gold-Silver and Copper-Gold Resources

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

SPARKS, NEVADA, OCTOBER 11, 2005, ROYAL STANDARD MINERALS INC. (“RSM”)

The focus of the work program for 2005-2006 to be completed on the approximately 16,000 acre land package controlled by RSM will be to drill test a number of targets that have potential for deeper, underground gold resources. The development of new drill targets during this phase of study concentrated on areas in close proximity to the measured near surface oxide gold-silver projects that include the Pinon and the Railroad property deposits. These deposits are currently under evaluation for near term development as an open pit heap leach operation. RSM has commenced the process to obtain a mining permit with Federal and State agencies.

The regional exploration programs within the Carlin Trend over the past 20 years has resulted in the discovery of deeper (underground) high grade (0.4-1 opt) multi-million ounce gold deposits such as the Deep Star, Meikle and Rain-extension gold deposits. These structurally controlled deposits are frequently associated with or in close proximity to near surface open pit gold deposits. On the RSM property position there is geotechnical support from drilling, geologic, geochemical and geophysical data for continued exploration for deep gold-silver and copper-precious metal targets that are not exposed at the surface.

The initial exploration effort on the RSM land package will concentrate on exploring northwest, north and northeasterly mineralized fault trends controlling the surface oxide gold resources. The follow-up drilling will test the deeper down-dip and down-plunge extensions of existing measured gold resources to depths greater than 1,500+ feet. A second phase of the effort will involve a “step out” drilling program to explore the large scale copper potential that occurs adjacent to and under the near surface gold system. The search will include evaluating the potential for concealed gold-silver, underground deposits along strike and down dip within prospective untested fault zones on the RSM property position. The discovery of deeper mineralization is likely to be closely related to the near surface oxide open pit resources.

Pinon Area NW Fault and Breccia Pipe Trend-Southern Property Block

A large “Rain-type” collapse breccia occurs 1,000 feet south of the Pinon near surface oxide gold resource currently under evaluation for possible production. In the nearby Rain gold district, the occurrence of structurally controlled collapse breccias are key elements in the development of open space for gold deposition and alteration events associated with west-northwest trending fault zones. The collapse breccias occur within fault zones that can contain deep mineralization developed within the Devils Gate Limestone.

On the RSM property, the first of these collapse breccia structures was indentified through drilling returning deep gold mineralization that requires additional exploration. Past drilling tested only the northeastern portion of a circular geophysical feature that is approximately 2,000 in diameter. **The most significant mineralized hole to date in this breccia returned 30’ of 0.110 opt gold from 525-555 feet, 110’ of 0.078 opt gold from 580-690 feet, 175 feet of 0.14 opt from 740’-915’ drill depth. Other drill holes, returned values of 0.25 opt gold in narrow fault controlled zones within the Devils Gate Limestone.** RSM proposes to continue testing this structure for gold deposits that are not exposed at the surface within the Devils Gate Limestone. These collapse breccia structures are possibly connected with the Pinon open pit gold resources 1,000 feet to the north.

(RSM geophysical data may have defined these collapse breccias as circular pipe-like features approximately 2,000 feet in diameter, the northern portion of which has been partially drill tested and is gold mineralized.) A second circular geophysical feature on the RSM property position occurs 2,000 feet WNW of the first anomaly and is also about 2,000 feet in diameter and has never been drill tested. RSM proposes to test this second circular geophysical feature and the WNW fault zone that connects the collapse breccias. These anomalies represent attractive deep Rain-type gold targets. This feature may also occur on a second intersection with a north-south structure, drilling 500 feet north of the circular geophysical feature has intersected low grade (0.01-0.02 opt) gold values may also represent a northwestern extension of the Pinon gold-silver mineralization.

Railroad Area Deep Fault Related Gold Targets-Northern Property Block

RSM has identified several deep drill targets by analysis of past drill data, manually constructing 50 cross sections and merging the sub-surface geology with past surface mapping and geophysical data. Three mineralized fault directions have been identified in the data. A WNW fault set analogous to the deep Rain-type gold system, a north trending fault set analogous to the Emigrant Springs-type gold system and a northeast fault set that frequently serve as secondary conduits for gold deposition particularly at structural intersections with the northwest faults within the Carlin Trend. The Rain gold deposits are located 4 miles north of this property position.

WNW Trending POD Resource Area Faults

Three deep mineralized drill holes occur on the WNW faults in the POD gold resource area (currently under evaluation for possible open pit production) potentially indicating that a larger and deeper untested gold system was the source of the shallow oxide deposit. **One of the strongest of the mineralized holes is a vertical hole containing 895 feet of continuous gold mineralization that assayed 0.029 opt gold to a depth of 1,500 feet (this hole bottomed in 0.06 opt gold) located 1,000 feet northwest of the POD deposit.** This effort will also include testing the down plunge extension of the POD deposit, a drill hole located 1,000 feet northwest of the POD deposit returned 95 feet of 0.035 opt gold at a depth of 1330-1425 feet and the hole bottomed in 0.034 opt in the Devils Gate Limestone. This hole also contains approximately 1,000 feet of 0.01 opt gold in the overlying Webb siltstone starting at the surface. These results could indicate proximity to a large deep (underground) untested gold mineralized system.

Drill testing of a second area located 2,000 feet northeast of the POD deposit on another parallel WNW fault returned 75 feet of 0.04 opt from 520-595 feet drill depth with the hole ending in 0.118 opt gold.

North Trending Fault Extension from the East Jasperoid Resource

RSM plans to drill test a large displacement north trending fault zone located 600 feet north of the East Jasperoid oxide gold resource that is currently under evaluation as part of the planned open pit heap leach operation. The fault has a minimum of 500 feet vertical displacement and contains 20 feet of 0.108 opt gold within a collapse breccia at a drill indicated depth of 300 feet with massive wall rock silica alteration. This mineralization indicates that this fault system may be very prospective deeper and along strike.

Northeast Fault Trend

A recently recognized untested mineralized fault trend in the Webb Formation extends 1,500 feet southwest from the East Jasperoid resource. **Previous drilling encountered 70 feet containing 0.101 opt gold at a depth of 585 feet with values including 5 feet of 0.387 opt gold. A gossanous breccia zone in the Webb siltstone, overlying a rhyolite porphyry sill with cross cutting dikes (possibly intruded along the fault zone) contains the mineralization.** This geologic environment is a primary host for economic gold deposits in the Rain gold district and the widespread copper mineralization represents a high priority target for the RSM drilling program. This fault trend contains another partially drilled surface oxide gold resource called the T-Box Zone that is not presently included in the open pit resources. The permitted drilling will attempt to connect the deep zone with the T-Box and East Jasperoid Zones.

The Company plans to commence drill testing these targets during the fall of 2005 in conjunction with the drilling program designed to expand the near surface measured gold oxide deposits currently under evaluation for possible development.

RSM is an exploration and development company with advanced gold projects in Nevada. RSM's Goldwedge project located in Nye County, Nevada is planned to be the Company's first development project. Approximately 500 feet of underground development has occurred in 2005. Bulk sampling and plant construction for onsite gold production commenced during the second quarter, 2005.

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For more information

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