

Regulatory Announcement

Company Frontier Mining Ltd
TIDM FML
Headline Update on Koskuduk
Released 10:06 22-Dec-06
Number 55360



Frontier Mining Ltd
("Frontier" or "the Company")

Koskuduk Gold Prospect Update

Frontier is pleased to announce the preliminary results from a second stage drilling programme carried out during 2006 at its Koskuduk Gold Prospect in Kazakhstan. On the basis of the drilling completed by Frontier in 2005, a state approved C2 and P1 oxide resource of 268,000 ounces of gold and a P1 sulphide resource of 125,000 ounces of gold were defined at Koskuduk in 2005. The 2005 drilling programme targeted gold mineralisation identified in historic diamond drill holes and gold soil geochemical anomalies identified by Frontier.

Mapping of colluvial cover by Frontier during the 2006 field season indicated that large areas of the Koskuduk Prospect are blanketed by relatively thick Quaternary soils whose geochemical signature may not reflect underlying bedrock chemistry.

Reprocessing of induced polarisation ("IP") geophysical data by SRK Exploration Services indicates that gold mineralisation occurs coincident with coherent chargeability anomalies which have a cumulative strike length of over four kilometres. This interpretation is consistent with evidence from diamond drill core which indicates an association between gold mineralisation and the distribution of pyrite/arsenical pyrite.

In 2006 Frontier drilled at Koskuduk 150 angled reverse circulation ("RC") holes to an average depth of 35 metres. The holes were drilled as a series of fence lines across IP anomalies and were designed to penetrate Quaternary cover in order to provide bedrock geochemical samples. Assay results have only been received for nine holes, of which two holes drilled at the margin of an IP anomaly terminated in oxide gold mineralisation and returned near surface intercepts of 12 metres at 0.34 g/t Au and 8 metres at 0.53 g/t Au. Assay results from all other holes, including those which drilled the core of the IP anomalies, are pending. Preliminary results suggest that bedrock RC sampling will be a cost effective tool in defining gold anomalous bedrock targets associated with IP anomalies.

A total of 30 angled diamond drill holes totalling 2,841 metres were drilled at Koskuduk in 2006. Assay results have only been received for four holes located marginal to the main IP and geochemical anomalies: intercepts included 22 metres at 1.87 g/t Au and 16.0 g/t Ag from a downhole depth of 42 metres and 14 metres at 1.73 g/t Au and 38.0 g/t Ag from a downhole depth of 12.5 metres. Evidence from drill core indicates that gold mineralisation in these holes is associated with oxide ore and cyanide leach metallurgical tests are planned.

Assay results from diamond drill core indicate that gold-silver mineralisation at Koskuduk is associated with strongly anomalous lead-zinc assays and in this respect shares similarities with the oxide and sulphide gold-silver mineralisation at Frontier's Naimanjal gold/silver mine in northeast

Kazakhstan. Moreover, both systems are associated with regional structures and are characterised by disseminated and vein-type mineralisation with significant strike length.

Significant Drill Core Intercepts					
Drill Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)
KK-001	15.0	61.5	46.5	1.03	-
KK-002	50.2	66.7	16.5	1.91	-
KK-006	145.7	163.5	16.0	6.75	-
KK-007	111.0	130.0	19.0	1.27	18.2
KK-009	1.20	8.8	7.6	2.46	-
KK-022	42.0	58.0	22.0	1.87	16.0
KK-023	12.5	26.0	14.0	1.73	38.0

Holes KK-001 to KK-009 were drilled in 2005. Holes KK-022 to KK-023 were drilled in 2006. All holes are angled holes and reported intervals are drill hole lengths.

Brian Savage, CEO of Frontier commented, “while soil geochemical surveys have been important in the exploration for oxide-porphyry copper deposits in northeastern Kazakhstan, they have been of limited use as an exploration tool at Koskuduk. Understanding the limitations of using soil geochemistry as an exploration tool for gold mineralisation at Koskuduk has been very important in better planning our 2007 drilling campaign. Frontier is encouraged by preliminary results from the 2006 drilling programme which has identified near surface oxide gold ore over mineable widths. Together with the historic drill results and the results of Frontier’s 2005 drilling programme, all indications are that Koskuduk is a large and potentially significantly mineralised system. Frontier Mining Ltd will continue to release drill results from the 2006 drill programme as they become available. A 2007 drill programme is planned to test the downdip and strike extensions of mineralisation intercepted in 2006.”

Qualified Persons and QA/QC:

Frontier Mining Ltd employ a robust QA/QC protocol which was designed by SRK Exploration Services. The quality control programme is independent of the assay laboratories internal QA/QC and involves the insertion of certified reference standards, quality control blanks and staged duplicates into each batch of samples. SRK Exploration Services have reviewed the assay results for the certified reference standards, quality control blanks and staged duplicates inserted during the 2006 exploration programme and confirm that sample preparation and assaying has been of a very high standard.

Diamond drill core is cut into equal halves using a diamond drill saw at the Companies core handling facility in Kurchatov. Samples are crushed and pulverized by Geochem Exploration LLP in Almaty and are assayed by Alex Stewart Assayers at Kara Balta in Kyrgyzstan. Alex Stewart Assayers Kara Balta operate and ISO accredited laboratory, participate in the biannual Geostats Pty Ltd round robin surveys of laboratory quality and are an international subsidiary of the Alex Stewart Group.

SRK Exploration Services conducted an unannounced audit of Alex Stewarts Assayers laboratory at Kara Balta prior to the commencement of the Companies 2006 field programme and subsequent check visits. Alex Stewart Assayers performed very well during these audits and demonstrated appropriate accuracy, precision and overall QA/QC.

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About Frontier Mining Ltd:

Frontier Mining Ltd. is a mineral exploration and development company that was incorporated in the state of Delaware, USA, on August 5, 1998 for the purpose of exploring and developing gold and copper deposits in the Republic of Kazakhstan. Through its subsidiaries and affiliates, Frontier locates, evaluates, acquires, explores and develops mineral properties.

Frontier has two licenses owned by its wholly owned subsidiaries in Kazakhstan. They are the Naimanjal exploration and mining licence, held by FML Kazakhstan, and the Baltemir exploration licence, held by Baltemir LLP. Frontier has one producing gold mine, Naimanjal; one pre-feasibility stage gold project, Koskuduk; and one exploration stage gold prospect, Baltemir.

Frontier also has one potential copper porphyry deposit with associated gold and molybdenum, Baitimir; and several copper/gold prospects along a 25-km trend including both VMS and porphyry types. Metallurgical tests on its Beschoku and Yubileiny copper projects confirm the oxide copper ore is amenable to extraction using low cost SX-EW technology.

Frontier shares are traded on the AIM market of the London Stock Exchange. Frontier has 132,648,563 ordinary shares issued and 6,197,091 outstanding options and warrants, giving 138,845,654 fully diluted ordinary shares.

Further company information may be accessed at the Frontier Mining Ltd. website at: www.frontiermining.com

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