

Regulatory Announcement

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

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Results of Exploration Programmes at Yubileiny, Beschoku and Baitemir Copper Prospects,  
Kazakhstan

Frontier today provides an overview and update on the results to date of the exploration programmes in Kazakhstan which have been completed at the Yubileiny (copper), Beschoku (gold-copper) and the Baitemir (copper) prospects. The area from Beschoku to Yubileiny is termed the "Copper Trend" and has surface copper showings over a strike length of over 20 kilometres. Baitemir is 25 kilometres north of Beschoku.

Highlights of data compiled to date:

Yubileiny:

- A structurally controlled copper target with the potential for polymetallic silver-lead-copper mineralisation at depth
- Mineralisation is now interpreted as being a low grade copper halo surrounded by high grade feeder zones
- Wide chargeability anomaly identified and a large area still remains untested
- Robust targets identified for reverse circulation ("RC") drilling programme in 2007
- New Yubileiny, another area 1km from the Yubileiny prospect, will have field magnetic and induced polarisation ("IP") surveys commence this year

Beschoku:

- High grade gold-copper breccia pipe complex
- Data indicates that drilling has only tested the periphery of a significant anomaly
- Coincident surface showings of secondary copper
- Data suggests a 20km mineralised trend between Beschoku and Yubileiny
- Close spaced drilling required for further resource definition

Baitemir:

- Trenching programme intercepted significant mineralisation
- Coincident moderate intensity chargeability and positive magnetic anomaly identified
- Defined high grade areas which will form the basis of drilling targets for 2007 programme, targeting sulphide and oxide material

## Yubileiny

The Yubileiny prospect is located approximately 20 kilometres to the southeast of Beschoku and was originally considered to be a volcanic massive sulphide-type target. Approximately 1,000 tonnes of copper were produced in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century from shallow pits and shafts in the oxide zone and initial exploration by Frontier focused on these areas. To date, in order to test for shallow oxide copper, the Company has drilled 47 angled diamond drill holes, totalling 4,878 metres (December 2005: 27 holes totaling 2,460m) over a strike length of one kilometre. Most of this drilling has targeted areas surrounding the historic workings where SX-EW amenable high-grade oxide copper mineralisation is present (as previously reported in December 2005). The average depth of the holes was just over 100 metres and approximately 10 holes were scout reconnaissance holes drilled in 2004. Significant intercepts are set out in Table 1 below.

Table 1: Significant diamond drill core intercepts at the Yubileiny prospect. All holes are angled holes and reported intervals are drill hole lengths. Holes YB-02 to YB-17 were drilled in 2005. Holes YB38 to YB-44 were drilled in 2006.

Drill Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Cu (%)	Ag (g/t)
YB-02	18.0	23.0	5.0	0.85	
YB-03	37.3	55.3	18.0	0.49	
YB-09	145.5	151.9	6.4	1.1	11.3
YB-11	45.0	72.3	27.3	0.78	16.7
(incl.)	45.0	54.8	9.8	1.76	20.2
YB-17	20.4	20.8	7.6	0.7	
YBC-38	0.0	20.0	20.0	0.55	3.1
YBC-41	38.0	46.0	8.0	0.77	24.5
YBC-44	82.0	108.0	26.0	0.38	3.8

Reinterpretation of the Yubileiny data, including re-logging of core by SRK Exploration Services, has indicated that Yubileiny is a structurally controlled copper target with the potential for polymetallic silver- lead-copper mineralisation at depth. Much of the primary copper mineralisation intercepted at Yubileiny occurs as pyrite-chalcopyrite filled fracture networks whose distribution is part controlled by autobreccia units at the top of rhyolitic flows. This style of mineralisation is now interpreted as a lower grade copper halo, but interceptions of significant intervals of oxide chalcocite, malachite and azurite mineralisation indicate that this is surrounded with higher grade steeply dipping feeder zones (e.g. 8.2 metres at 2.0% Cu and 23.1 g/t Ag in hole YB-11). Silver, lead and zinc grades increase at depth for peak intercepts of 1.5 metres at 85 g/t Au, 1.5 metres at 2.7% Pb and 1.5 metres at 2.9% Zn.

Induced polarisation and ground magnetic data indicate that the Yubileiny prospect is defined by a two kilometre long by <0.5 kilometres wide chargeability anomaly, which occurs coincident with spot magnetic highs. The association of chalcopyrite with pyrite suggests that chargeability anomalies represent robust targets in the Yubileiny area, especially given the polymetallic nature of mineralisation at depth. To date, the holes drilled have only targeted a small part of the northern margin of the IP anomaly and large areas remain untested. An RC drill programme is planned for 2007.

In 2005, the Company drilled three reconnaissance diamond drill holes approximately one kilometre to the east of the Yubileiny prospect and one hole returned 10.3 metres at 1.28% Cu from a downhole depth of 93.4 metres. This area was called New Yubileiny and remains largely untested. A ground magnetic and IP survey is planned for the second quarter of 2007 ahead of a reconnaissance drilling programme.

## Beschoku

The Beschoku prospect is a high grade gold-copper breccia pipe complex with a variably developed oxide zone that is located within the same structural corridor as the Yubileiny prospect. To date 19 angled diamond holes totalling 2,049.5 metres (as of October 2006 – 15 holes, totaling 1,743 metres) have been drilled and 11 have intercepted significant gold-copper mineralisation as set out in Table 2 below. A trench excavated in 2006 intercepted 28 metres of oxidised breccia grading 4.87 g/t Au and 0.66 % Cu.

Table 2: Significant diamond drill core intercepts at Beschoku. All holes are angled holes and reported intervals are drill hole lengths. Holes BCH-22 to BCH-25 were drilled in 2005. Holes BCH-42 to BCH-49 were drilled in 2006.

Drill Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Cu (%)
BCH-22	24.1	43.4	19.3	4.30	1.68
	50.8	68.1	17.3	12.77	0.65
(Incl.)	55.0	63.6	8.6	24.69	0.65
BCH-23	33.5	39.9	6.4	2.58	0.45
	52.4	56.2	3.8	14.46	0.49
BCH-24	38.7	49.0	10.3	0.79	0.87
	55.6	69.5	13.9	5.32	0.64
BCH-25	34.5	50.0	15.5	1.95	0.87
BCH-42	68.0	100.0	32.0	0.43	0.57
BCH-43	12.0	36.0	24.0	2.63	0.59
(Incl.)	20.0	32.0	12.0	4.57	0.90
BCH-44	84.0	108.0	24.0	1.83	0.43
BCH-45	2.0	28.0	26.0	4.25	0.46
BCH-46	84.0	88.0	4.0	3.01	0.71
	96.0	106.0	10.0	0.27	0.18
BCH-48	8.0	14.0	6.0	8.53	1.78
	18.0	42.0	24.0	5.78	0.39
BCH-49	72.0	86.0	14.0	0.76	0.73

As reported in October 2006, two styles of mineralisation have been identified in this drill core: a pyrite-chalcopyrite mineralised hydrothermally-fractured intrusive breccia with strong potassic and sericitic alteration; and skarn-type mineralisation comprising clinopyroxene and magnetite alteration with overprinting chalcopyrite. Silica-sericite alteration is locally developed.

A high resolution ground magnetic and IP survey was completed in late 2006 and indicates that the presently identified breccia pipe occurs at the northwestern edge of a moderate magnitude chargeability, and coincident resistivity and weak magnetic anomalies. The resistivity and magnetic anomalies are over 800 metres long and strike northwest-southeast, sub parallel to / along strike of controlling regional structures.

The geophysical signature at Beschoku is consistent with the style of mineralisation and alteration observed in core in that the chargeability confirms the presence of sulphides such as pyrite and chalcopyrite, the resistivity anomalies are consistent with areas of silicification and the weak positive magnetic anomalies are probably related to magnetite alteration associated with skarnoid units. This strongly suggests that geophysics will significantly assist drill hole planning in 2007.

Data collected has continued to confirm the view that Beschoku and Yubileiny occur along the same regional fault zone which appears to exert a fundamental control on the distribution of this style of mineralisation. Geophysics and surface geochemistry support this interpretation and will allow the

Company to better focus exploration going forward. The Beschoku-Yubileiny trend is estimated to have a strike length of over 20km and is largely untested.

#### Baitemir

The Baitemir prospect is located approximately 25 kilometres to the north of the Beschoku-Yubileiny Copper Trend and comprises a copper-mineralised dioritic and granodioritic intrusive complex with a variably developed secondary copper zone. The Company commenced systematic exploration in 2004 and completed 15 diamond drill holes with a total of 1,782 metres by the end of 2005. The holes were drilled over a large area and many targeted surface copper showings and soil geochemical anomalies:

Table 3: Significant intercepts at Baitemir prospect. All holes are angled holes and reported intervals are drill hole lengths. Holes BAI-01 to BAI-09 were drilled in 2005.

Drill Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)
BAI-01	66.0	127.5	61.5	0.30	0.10
(Incl.)	112.0	127.5	15.5	0.63	0.17
BAI-05	0.2	35.1	34.9	0.40	0.02
BAI-06	2.0	23.2	21.2	0.42	0.14
BAI-07	18.4	30.3	11.9	1.41	0.50
BAI-09	5.0	37.4	32.4	0.34	0.21
BAI-09	56.2	62.0	5.8	3.11	0.11

A trenching programme completed in 2006 intercepted significant mineralisation – including 10.0 metres grading 1.06% Cu and 88 metres grading 0.47% Cu. The trenching programme also indicated that many of the soils in the Baitemir area are up to one metre thick and show evidence of reworking. The Company’s present understanding is that many of the geochemical anomalies at Baitemir are reworked and do not reflect bedrock geochemistry. The 2006 trenching programme defined areas of high grade mineralisation, which will form the basis of Frontier’s drill targeting in 2007.

Reprocessing of existing geophysical data by SRK Exploration Services has identified a coincident moderate intensity chargeability and positive magnetic anomaly which corresponds well with the better drill holes and trenches. The combined anomaly is approximately 1.4 kilometres by 0.5 kilometres and has only been effectively tested by four of the 15 drill holes completed to date. The Company is planning a staged RC drilling programme for 2007 to target oxide and sulphide mineralisation at Baitemir.

Brian Savage, CEO of Frontier commented, “We are pleased with the results from our exploration programmes to date which have confirmed our belief that there is a large copper trend within our license. The data we have compiled enables us to develop a targeted plan for the next phase of exploration which will include a staged drilling programme planned for the coming year to further substantiate our findings.”

#### Qualified Persons and QA/QC:

Frontier employs 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 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”). Alex Stewart Assayers operate an 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 Company’s 2006 field programme. Alex Stewart Assayers performed very well during this audit 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](http://www.frontiermining.com)

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