

## Regulatory Announcement

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

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### Naimanjal Complex - Drilling Update

Following the update report dated 22 December 2006, Frontier announces further assay results from the 2006 exploration programme at the Naimanjal Complex, Kazakhstan.

As previously stated, the full programme consisted of 374 reverse circulation ("RC") drill holes, totaling 16,131 metres, 39 diamond core drill holes totaling 1,826 metres and 93 trenches totaling 14.8 line kilometres. Geophysical surveys were also completed at Naimanjal, Baritovy and Jal. Drilling efforts were focused on two key objectives for the producing Naimanjal mine: firstly extending the strike of known and newly discovered mineralisation at Pit 3 West, Grassy Knoll South and Area 124, and secondly first pass exploration at West Ridge South, Grassy Knoll North and Pit 1 Northeast.

Behre Dolbear & Company (USA), Inc. ("Behre Dolbear") have developed and will manage the exploration programme underway at the Naimanjal Complex. They will continue to review the results of drilling and confirm an updated resource estimate, to be announced in the coming weeks. Behre Dolbear will also be auditing the operations on an ongoing basis to ensure best practice.

#### Pit 3 West

Highlights of further RC assay results received since December are shown in Table 1 below. Cross sectional geologic interpretation indicates that at least nine northwest striking veins are present at the Pit 3 West deposit. Mineralisation is open-ended to the northwest.

Table 1 - Highlights of RC Drilling Results at Pit 3 West

Hole Number	Total Length	Mineralised Intercept		Width In metres	Gold g/t	Silver g/t	Gold Equivalent g/t*
		From	To				
RC-260	50	22	26	4	1.86	71.75	2.58
RC-264	50	12	16	4	7.31	428.12	11.59
RC-270	46	40	44	4	2.14	42.50	2.56
RC-273	50	10	12	2	1.11	14.25	1.25
RC-280	42	12	14	2	1.26	11.0	1.37

\* Gold equivalent calculated using \$600 gold with 74% recovery and using \$12 silver with 40% recovery gives a gold equivalent factor of 92.5. To be conservative, we have used a gold equivalent factor of 100 to determine the gold equivalent value.

#### Grassy Knoll South

Highlights of RC assay results received since December are shown in Table 2. Geologic cross sectional interpretation indicates that a minimum of three nearly vertical veins are present in the central part of the Grassy Knoll South deposit. Additional veins are present to both the north and south.

Table 2 - Highlights of RC Drilling Results at Grassy Knoll South

Hole Number	Total Length	Mineralised Intercept		Width In metres	Gold g/t	Silver g/t	Gold Equivalent g/t*
		From	To				
RC-76	50	32	36	4	1.48	115.16	2.63
RC-80	50	34	36	2	1.21	28.00	1.49
RC-166	50	38	40	2	1.31	17.00	1.48
RC-178	25	10	12	2	0.74	49.75	1.24
RC-186	44	24	26	2	2.32	1.00	2.33

\*Gold equivalent calculated using \$600 gold with 74% recovery and using \$12 silver with 40% recovery gives a gold equivalent factor of 92.5. To be conservative, we have used a gold equivalent factor of 100 to determine the gold equivalent value.

#### Area 124

Highlights of Area 124 RC drill assay results received since December are shown in Table 3 below. Plan and cross sectional geologic interpretation of the RC drilling suggests the presence of at least four northwest striking vein zones each occupied by a minimum of two separate veins. Locally, mineralisation remains open-ended to both the northwest and southeast.

Table 3 -Highlights of RC Drilling Results at Area 124

Hole Number	Total Length	Mineralised Intercept		Width In metres	Gold g/t	Silver g/t	Gold Equivalent g/t*
		From	To				
RC-101	50	4	6	2	1.04	6.75	1.11
RC-103	44	26	38	12	1.39	3.50	1.43
Incl.		42	44	2	4.00	14.75	4.15
RC-117	37	20	22	2	1.08	2.75	1.11
RC-126	38	30	32	2	1.02	60.00	1.62
RC-129	50	40	42	2	1.14	34.25	1.48
RC-134	34	28	34	6	0.70	41.83	1.12
RC-135	30	6	8	2	1.82	5.75	1.88
RC-144	50	26	32	6	4.51	61.58	5.13
RC-145	50	30	34	4	1.26	52.62	1.78
RC-148	34	24	34	10	1.71	78.42	2.49
RC-153	32	8	10	2	15.93	73.75	16.67

Incl.		14	28	14	1.54	64.47	2.18
RC-155	34	8	10	2	2.08	6.50	2.15
RC-157	37	26	30	4	1.075	15.37	1.23
RC-158	40	38	40	2	2.385	92.37	3.31

\* Gold equivalent calculated using \$600 gold with 74% recovery and using \$12 silver with 40% recovery gives a gold equivalent factor of 92.5. To be conservative, we have used a gold equivalent factor of 100 to determine the gold equivalent value.

#### Early Stage Exploration Projects

Only the initial stages of RC exploration drilling were completed on the Pit 1 Northeast, Pit 1 South, Grassy Knoll North and West Ridge project areas. Highlights of assay results from these project areas are shown in Table 4:

Table 4 -Highlights of RC Drilling – Initial Exploration Results

Hole Number	Total Length	Mineralised Intercept		Width In metres	Gold g/t	Silver g/t	Gold Equivalent g/t*
		From	To				
RC-148 – Pit 3 Northeast	40	8	12	4	2.23	7.75	2.29
RC-239 – Pit 3 Northeast	50	46	48	2	0.70	64.50	1.35
RC-247 – Pit 3 Northeast	50	26	32	6	2.45	141.22	3.86
RC-282 – Grassy Knoll North	50	26	30	4	0.95	28.12	1.23
RC-284 – Grassy Knoll North	50	26	30	4	7.63	50.06	8.13
RC-285 – Grassy Knoll North	50	48	50	2	1.35	41.00	1.76
RC-286 – Grassy Knoll North	50	26	28	2	1.69	28.50	1.98
RC-289 – Grassy Knoll North	50	30	42	12	0.97	14.83	1.14
RC-300 – Grassy Knoll North	44	42	44	2	1.36	107.50	2.44
RC-1 – West Ridge North	50	8	22	14	1.03	36.10	1.39
RC-193 – West Ridge North	50	24	26	2	0.67	38.50	1.06
Incl.		42	46	4	0.93	40.88	1.34
RC-205 – West Ridge North	50	34	36	2	0.86	52.25	1.38
RC-220 – West Ridge South	44	24	26	2	0.86	34.25	1.20

\* Gold equivalent calculated using \$600 gold with 74% recovery and using \$12 silver with 40% recovery gives a gold equivalent factor of 92.5. To be conservative, we have used a gold equivalent factor of 100 to determine the gold equivalent value.

The results above are only those that show a grade of over 1g/t gold equivalent. Other new results, lying between 0.50g/t (the current cut-off grade) and 0.99g/t gold equivalent, have also been received. These other results will increase the potential tonnage but reduce the potential average grade of the mineralised resource.

## Re-assaying for Silver in Diamond Drill Core

Originally silver assays from several core holes were only reported where grades of over 100 g/t were encountered. These intervals have now been re-assayed for total silver and are reported in Table 5 below. The high grade of silver in these holes and others, confirms the economic importance of silver in the Naimanjil deposits.

Table 5 - Updated Core Drilling Results at Pit 3 West and Grassy Knoll South\*\*

Hole Number	Total Length	Mineralised Intercept		Width In metres	Gold g/t	Silver g/t	Gold Equivalent g/t*
		From	To				
ER-36 (core-Pit 3 West)	48.6	20.5	29.3	8.8	1.48	43.40	1.914
ER-37 (core-Pit 3 West)	37.7	22.4	25.4	3	3.42	476.20	8.182
ER-38 (core Pit 3 West)	50.2	17.3	24.6	7.3	2.53	68.03	3.210
ER-50 (core-Grassy Knoll South)	67	35.2	41.2	6.0	2.83	948.80	12.318
		62	62.8	0.8	1.95	122.00	3.170

\* Gold equivalent calculated using \$600 gold with 74% recovery and using \$12 silver with 40% recovery gives a gold equivalent factor of 92.5. To be conservative, we have used a gold equivalent factor of 100 to determine the gold equivalent value.

\*\*This table is not a highlight table, but contains all diamond drill results above 0.5 g/t received since 22nd December 2006

Brian Savage, CEO commented, “We are very pleased with the further results from our exploration programme within the Naimanjil complex as they continue to delineate potential targets from which we can look to increase our reserves and production levels. The good silver grades that we have encountered are also important to the economics of this project area and serve to further substantiate the mineralisation of this region. We are incorporating this data in an updated resource estimate to be confirmed by Behre Dolbear and released in the coming weeks.”

### Qualified Persons and QA/QC:

Frontier Mining Ltd employs a robust QA/QC protocol which was designed by Behre Dolbear & Company (USA), Inc. 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. Behre Dolbear & Company (USA), Inc. 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 have been of a very high standard.

RC samples were split using a Jones type splitter and the sample was assayed at the Naimanjil laboratory along with blanks and mineralized standards for each drill hole. 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 at Kara Balta 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.

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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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