

11th Sept 2006

**Amur Minerals Corporation**  
("Amur" or "the Company")

**Expansion at Maly Krumkon**

Amur Minerals Corporation (AIM:AMC), the exploration company with assets in the far east of Russia, announces that the potential of the Maly Krumkon mineralised zone discovered earlier this year on its Kun-Manie project, has been significantly expanded. The positive drill results obtained earlier in the year led to Amur undertaking a detailed geological mapping and grab sampling programme designed to establish the extent of the zone. The additional work included trenching between and along the strike from the area which had been previously drilled. Results indicate the following:

- **Detailed Geological Mapping and Geochemical Sampling Nearly Triples the Length of Maly Krumkon.** The results confirm that the nickel-bearing structure to be at least 1.5 kilometres in length. Reconnaissance mapping beyond this area also indicate that the zone may extend further to the east and west. Additional confirmatory work is required.
- **Trenching Confirms Continuity Of Nickel Mineralisation.** Four trenches were excavated in three areas along the strike to both the east and west of the drill holes as well as between the two rows of drill holes. The analytical results indicate that nickel and copper are present in all of the trenches covering a total strike length of approximately one kilometre. The average nickel and copper grades within these trenches are 0.43% and 0.16%, respectively. The average true thickness of the zone exposed in the trenches is 24.4 metres.
- **Mineralised Limits Not Defined.** All drill holes and trenches within the Maly Krumkon discovery contain anomalous mineralised intercepts. The limits of the mineralisation have therefore not been defined in either the strike or down its dip directions.

The original discovery of Maly Krumkon was based on four diamond drill holes drilled on two separate sections spaced approximately 600 metres apart. Within each drill section, the holes are spaced approximately 100 metres apart. The drill results indicated an average true thickness of 16.3 metres with an average nickel grade of 0.63% and a copper grade of 0.17%. The dip of the zone ranges from 35 to 60 degrees.

Given the significance of the drill results, Amur immediately undertook detailed geological mapping and trenching to define the extent of the zone. The work completed at this time has established that the zone contains nickel and copper over the entire strike length thus far sampled. As the field season draws to an end, Amur has reverted to reconnaissance mapping to establish the potential length of the host structure. All information presented within this press release is based on the atomic adsorption method derived by the Central Laboratory located in Khabarovsk. The quality of the Central Laboratory analytical results from previous drilling seasons has been verified by SRK Consulting, although this year's samples will not be externally verified by Omac Laboratories until Q4 2006. A comparison of the trench and drill hole results is provided within the following table.

| <b>Method Of Exploration</b> | <b>True Thickness (m)</b> | <b>Nickel (%)</b> | <b>Copper (%)</b> |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Drill Holes (4)              | 16.3                      | 0.63              | 0.17              |
| Trenches (4)                 | 24.4                      | 0.43              | 0.16              |
| <b>Average</b>               | <b>20.4</b>               | <b>0.51</b>       | <b>0.16</b>       |

Commenting on the expansion to Maly Krumkon, CEO Robin Young stated, "Our professional team in the field must be complimented as it has been through their diligent work that Amur has been able to nearly triple the size of this exploration target which was discovered early in this year's drill campaign. Not only have they endured one of the wettest field seasons in recent memory, but they have presented our company with a substantial opportunity to significantly enlarge the Kun-Manie metal resource base from its existing 209,000 tonnes of nickel and near 60,000 tonnes of copper."

The information contained in this announcement has been reviewed and approved by the CEO of Amur, Robin Young. Mr. Young is a Geological Engineer (*cum laude*) and is a Qualified Professional Geologist, as defined by the Toronto and Vancouver Stock Exchanges.

**Ends**

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**Notes to Editors**

The Amur Group's principal asset is the 100% owned Kun-Manie exploration licence, a nickel-copper-PGM deposit located in the Amur Province in the far east of the Russian Federation. The Kun-Manie licence area is approximately 950 km<sup>2</sup> and is located 700 km northeast of the capital city of Blagoveshchensk and is 750km north of the Chinese border. In April 2004 ZAO Kun-Manie, a wholly owned subsidiary of Amur, was granted a licence to explore for nickel and related metals, including copper and platinum, in respect of the Kun-Manie licence. Amur also has an exploration license for gold and copper located near Komsomolsk in the Khabarovsk Oblast.

Work carried out to date on the Kun-Manie licence including diamond core drilling, trenching and geological mapping has identified four mineralised targets, the Vodorazdelny, Ikenskoe, Falcon and Maly Krumkon zones each of which warrant further exploration. The four zones are located within a ten kilometer long segment of the 40 kilometre long Krumkon Trend which is the primary exploration target within the licence area. An additional two targets identified as Chornie Ispelene and Kubuk have also been identified within the trend and require additional geological investigation and represent potential drill targets. In combination, the six targets are located along approximately 13 kilometres of the length of the Krumkon Trend whilst the remainder of the trend contains additional potential based on geochemical sampling and geological mapping which has identified anomalously mineralised host structures.

To date, detailed exploration conducted by the Company and an independently calculated resource estimate compiled by SRK Consulting indicates the presences of Indicated and Inferred resources. These resources are contained within two deposits identified as Vodorazdelny and Ikenskoe. The resource estimate derived by SRK

Consulting as at 31 December 2005 is reported in accordance with JORC Code definitions and guidelines and was published in the Amur Admission Document dated 10 March 2006. In summary, SRK's resource estimate comprises an Indicated Mineral Resource of 28.4Mt with mean grades of 0.47% nickel and 0.13% copper and an Inferred Mineral Resource of 17.7Mt with mean grades of 0.43% nickel and 0.12% copper together containing approximately 209,000 tonnes of nickel and 58,500 tonnes of copper. The resource estimate will be updated in the fourth quarter of this year and if possible it is planned to include the results from the Maly Krumkon and Falcon zones.