

14 March 2012

AIM: AMC

**AMUR MINERALS CORPORATION**  
("Amur" or the "Company")

**Chorney Ispelene Exploration Results**

**Highlights:**

- Longest exploration target defined to date
- High grades of nickel (0.9%) and copper (0.4%) contained in rock chip samples
- Soil geochemical sampling results are among the highest obtained to date.
- Trenching and drilling is planned for 2012.

Amur Minerals Corporation, a nickel-copper sulphide mineral exploration and resource development company focused on the far east of Russia, announces its 2011 exploration results for the Chorney Ispelene area of its Kun-Manie project. This is the first of a series of exploration related announcements based on the final results generated during the Company's 2011 exploration programme.

The Chorney Ispelene area is located at the western end of the Krumkon trend to the north and west of the Maly Krumkon deposit. Geological mapping, rock chip and soil geochem sampling, as well as geophysical work has identified that the structure is approximately six kilometres long, making it the longest continuous potential nickel and copper host structure defined by the Company to date. The structure is composed of olivine and pyroxenites which host nickel and copper mineralisation.

Additional exploration of Chorney Ispelene will be conducted during the upcoming 2012 field season. Limited trenching and geological / structural drilling will be undertaken to develop a better understanding of the stratigraphy and orientation of the target. Mineralised samples collected from the structure indicate the presence of nickel of up to 0.9% nickel and 0.4% copper.

**Robin Young, CEO of Amur Minerals, commented:**

*"It is with pleasure that we are now able to begin the release of our final verified exploration results from the 2011 field season. Chorney Ispelene (Black Giant) lives up to its name. The sampling results are among the best we have obtained during the years of work on the exploration licence. As a result, the Company will undertake limited trenching and wild cat drilling in the area in order to develop a better understanding of the target and its potential."*

**Enquiries:**

<i>Company</i>	<i>Nomad and Joint Broker</i>	<i>Joint Broker</i>	<i>Public Relations</i>
<b>Amur Minerals Corp.</b>	<b>RBC Capital Markets</b>	<b>Merchant Securities</b>	<b>Tavistock Communications</b>
Robin Young CEO	Martin Eales/Daniel Conti	Lindsay Mair	Lydia Eades/ Ed Portman/

## Notes to Editors

### Chorny Ispelene

#### Technical Description

Chorney Ispelene is located at the western end of Kun-Manie district. It is a continuous pyroxenite dyke containing nickel and copper sulphide mineralisation. Being difficult to access, the intrusive body has been examined by geological reconnaissance and widely spaced rock chip sampling collected from limited outcrops. The eastern portion of the dyke has been examined in greater detail with soil geochemical sampling grid spaced on 25 metre centres. Results indicate the presence of an intense secondary aureole of nickel and copper.

The dyke has been traced for 6.5km along strike with identified thicknesses ranging from 50 to 150 metres. It is projected to dip to the northeast at 40 to 45°.

The eastern portion of the structure is hosted within metagabbros while the western area is metamorphic in composition. The dyke is both subconcordant in relation to the dip and strike of the host rock.

The structure is cut by transverse vertical faults that result in the structure being divided into blocks of several hundred metres in length. The structure can be observed to form benches and cliffs. The dyke thins in the eastward direction.

Petrographically, the dyke is homogeneous, medium to fine grained in texture. The primary rock type ranges from olivine to pyroxenites in composition. The sulphide mineralisation is associated with hanging wall and footwall contacts of the structure. Sulphides occur in a disseminated, fine grained texture and typically range from 1.0 to 1.5mm in size. Sulphides range from 5 to 10% of the total rock mass and include pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, pentlandite and bravoite grains.

Nickel grades in rock chip samples vary from 0.1-0.2% to 0.8-0.9% while copper grades range from 0.3-0.4%. The better mineralisation is observed in the central and eastern parts of the structure.

A magnetic geophysical survey indicates the dyke is linear and approximately 5,000m in length. Widely spaced Induced Polarization (IP) surveys have also been completed and confirm the presence of the Chorney Ispelene structure.

During 2012 the Company plans to excavate a trench across the structure within the area of the highest nickel concentration in the secondary dispersion aureole. Two inclined drill holes up to a depth of 250m are planned in the same area to establish the orientation and potential for the structure to host economic levels of nickel and copper mineralisation.

Maps of the area and exploration results are available on the Company's website at <http://www.amurminerals.com>.

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.

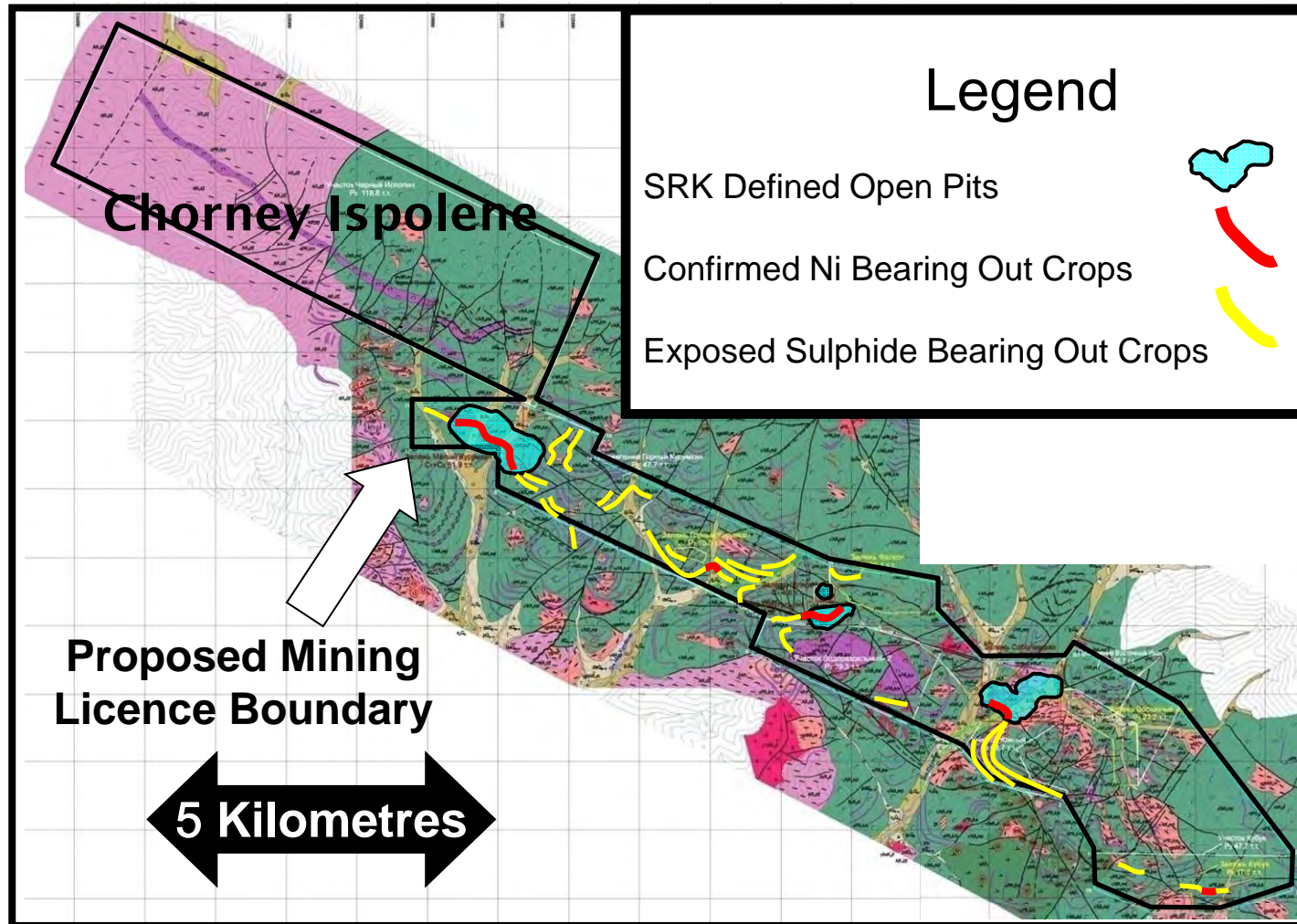


*March 2012*

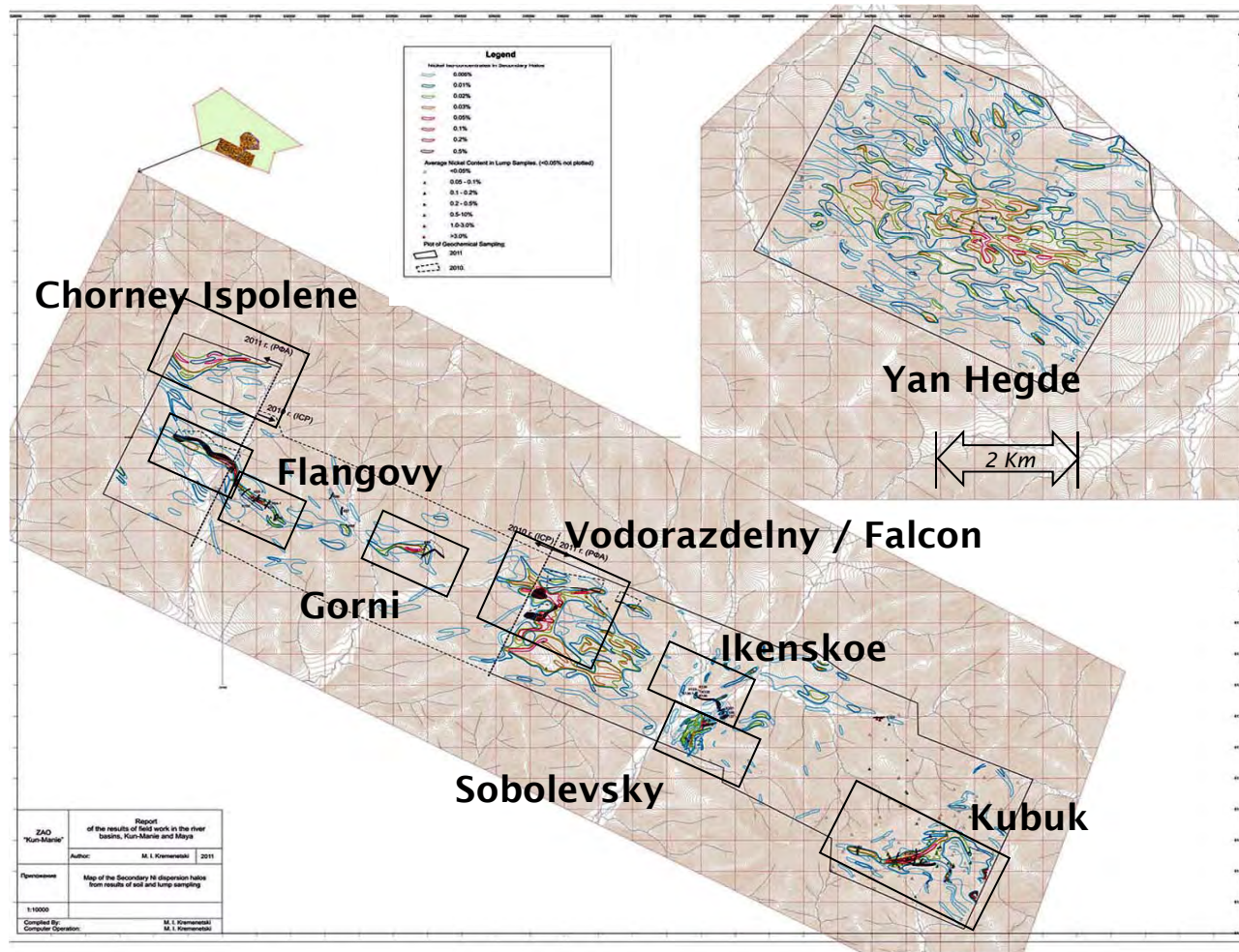
# **Chorney Ispolene 2011 Exploration Results**

**Ticker Symbol: AMC.L**

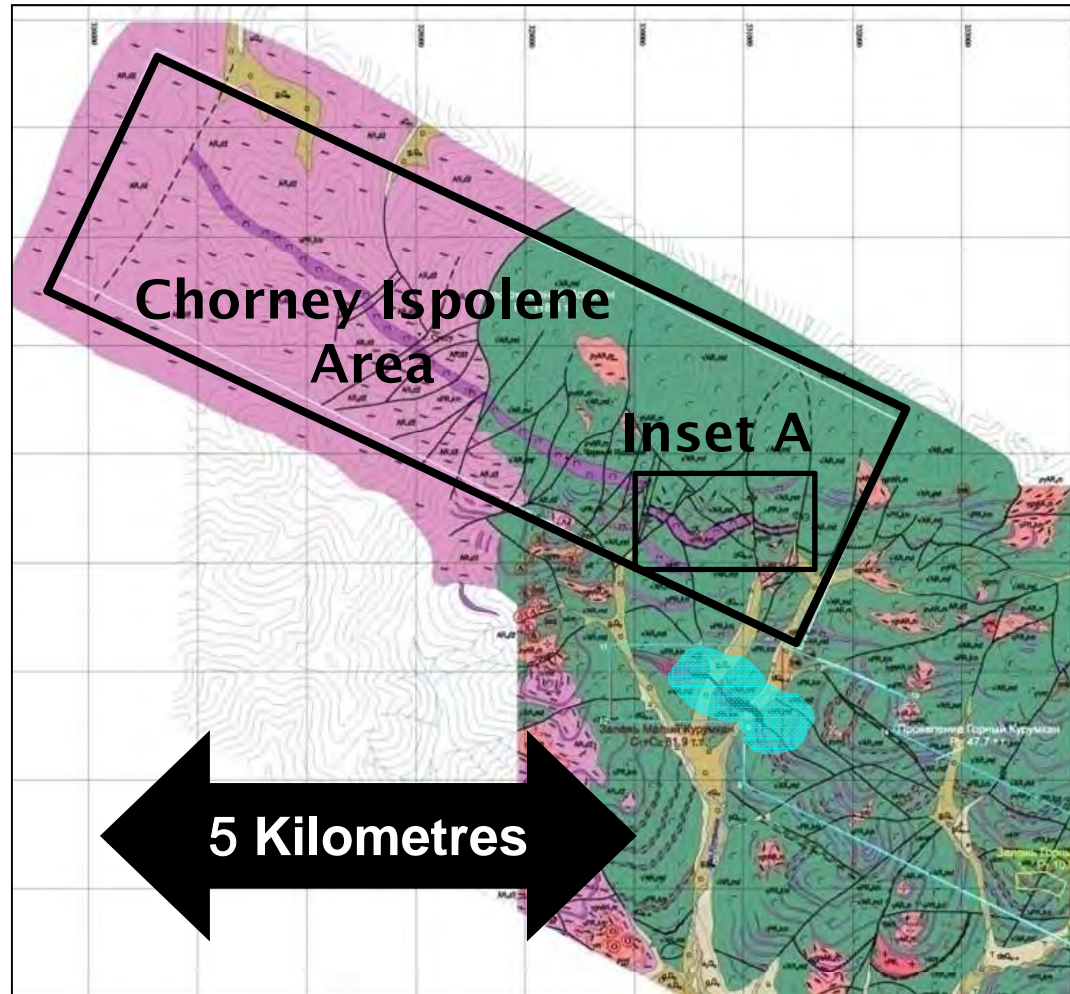
# Chorney Ispolene Location



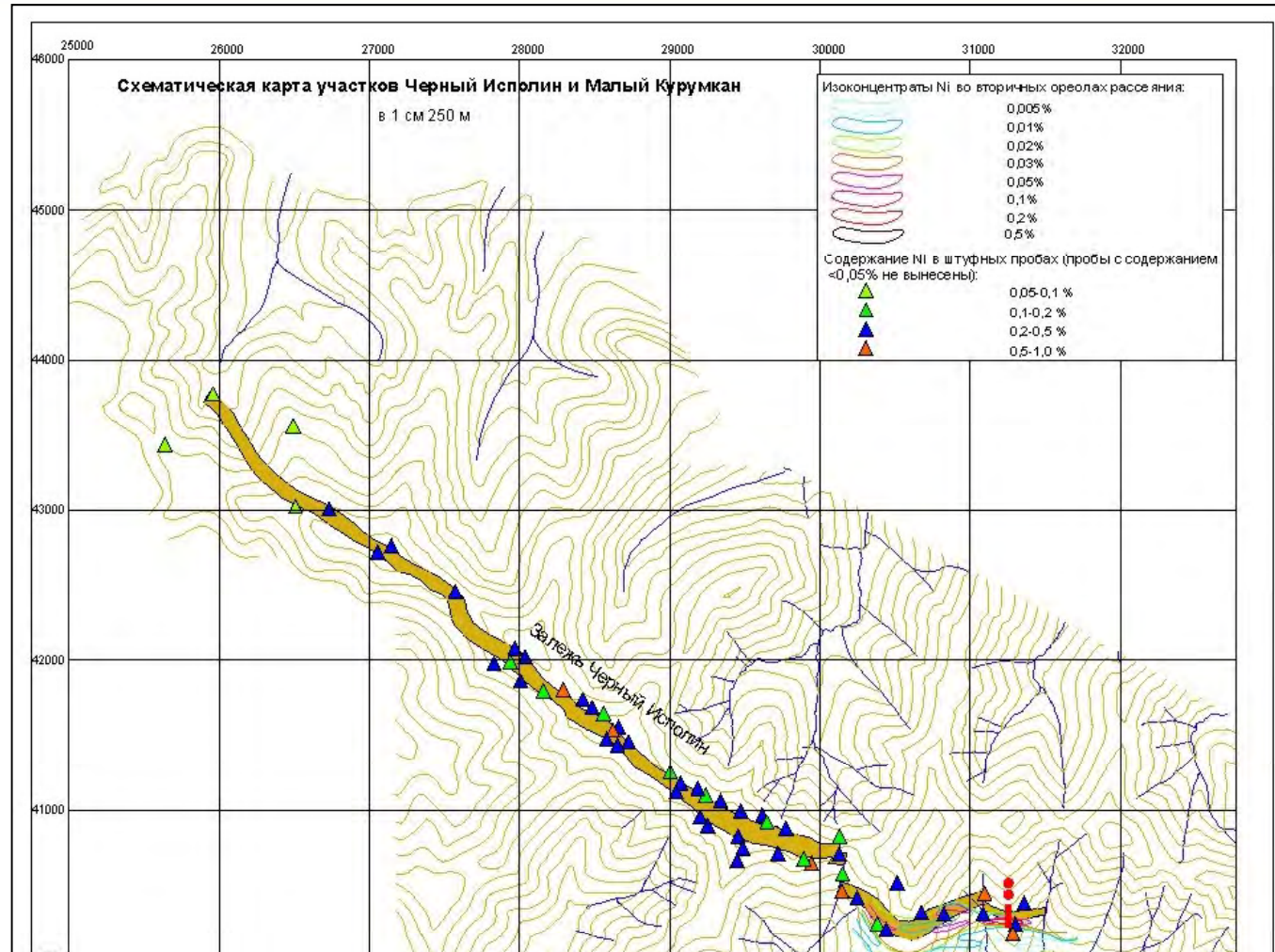
# Area Names



# Geological Structure of Chorney Ispolene



# Rock Chip Samples - Chorney Ispolene



# Eastern Limit Of Chorney Ispolene - 2012 Target

