



# Eurasian Minerals Inc.

## NEWS RELEASE

### **EMX Drills 63.7 Meters of 1.54 g/t Gold and 14.5 g/t Silver at the Akarca Project, Turkey**

**Vancouver, British Columbia, November 19, 2007 (TSX Venture: EMX)** – Eurasian Minerals Inc. (the “Company” or “EMX”), and its wholly owned subsidiary Eurasia Madencilik Ltd. Sti, are pleased to announce recent exploration results from the Akarca gold-silver project in Turkey’s Western Anatolia mineral province. All five core holes drilled by EMX intersected broad zones of significant gold-silver mineralization, including 63.7 meters averaging 1.54 g/t gold and 14.5 g/t silver, with two higher grade subintervals: two meters at 13.8 g/t gold and 117 g/t silver and one meter at 19.95 g/t gold and 241 g/t silver. The drill results identify substantial gold-silver bulk tonnage exploration potential in addition to high-grade vein exploration targets. Please refer to the map accompanying this news release.

#### **Property Overview**

The 135 square kilometer Akarca property’s gold-silver vein system was discovered in 2006 by EMX geologists. The geology is dominated by Neogene-aged basin fill sedimentary rocks that unconformably overlie Paleozoic-aged schists and re-crystallized limestones. EMX mapping and surface sampling conducted in 2006 and 2007 delineated three vein zones within a 1.2 by 1 kilometer area of multiple gold-in-soil anomalies greater than 0.1 g/t. The three vein zones, termed Kucukhugla Tepe, Hugla Tepe, and Fula Tepe, range from 0.5 to 15 meters in outcrop thickness, and are characterized by 69 rock samples (16% out of 426 total) assaying over 1.0 g/t gold (maximum 36.4 g/t gold) and 48 samples (11%) over 20 g/t silver (maximum 641 g/t silver). All of the veins display the development of banding, lattice, colloform, and crustiform textures, as well as massive textures characteristic of the upper levels of gold-silver vein deposits.

From surface mapping and sampling at Kucukhugla Tepe, the vein zone has 150 meters of strike length, and 136 rock samples that average 1.82 g/t gold, with high-grade samples of 36.40 g/t, 25.7 g/t, 17.65 g/t, and 17.25 g/t gold. Rock sample silver assays average 22.28 g/t, with a maximum 410 g/t silver. The Hugla Tepe vein zone has 400 meters of surface mapped strike length, and 119 rock samples that average 0.57 g/t gold, with a maximum of 3.17 g/t. The rock sample silver assays at Hugla Tepe average 7.31 g/t, with a maximum of 85.1 g/t. These surface results were used to select priority drill targets.

#### **Drill Results**

(refer to summary table below)

EMX’s 2007 drill program tested the vertical continuity of gold-silver mineralization on the Kucukhugla Tepe and Hugla Tepe vein zones, and consisted of five core holes totaling 615.5 meters. Two holes, AKC-1 and AKC-2, were drilled at Kucukhugla Tepe. AKC-1 intersected a broad zone of quartz veining, returning 63.7 meters averaging 1.54 g/t gold and 14.52 g/t silver. Higher grade vein subintervals include two meters at 13.8 g/t gold and 117.0 g/t silver, and one meter averaging 19.95 g/t gold and 241 g/t silver. AKC-2, located along strike 35 meters southeast of AKC-1, intersected significant mineralization of 12.8 meters averaging 1.32 g/t gold and 12.46 g/t silver and 11.1 meters averaging 0.79 g/t gold and 13.1 g/t silver. The Kucukhugla Tepe holes confirmed a significant zone of gold-silver mineralization at depth, as well as along strike, that remains open for extension.

At Hugla Tepe, three holes, AKC-3, 4 and 5 also delineated a broad zone of significant gold-silver mineralization. AKC-3 intersected 22.7 meters averaging 1.67 g/t gold and 18.63 g/t silver. AKC-4 was collared along the strike of the Hugla Tepe vein approximately 350 meters east-northeast of AKC-3, and intersected 34 meters averaging 0.54 g/t gold and 7.7 g/t silver, with two additional intercepts deeper in the hole. AKC-5 was collared between AKC-3 and AKC-4, and intersected 45.8 meters averaging 1.05 g/t gold and 18.61 g/t silver, as well as two additional intervals deeper in the hole. The Hugla Tepe holes delineate gold-silver mineralization along 350 meters of strike length that remains open to the northeast and southwest, as well as down dip.

<b>Drill Hole</b>	<b>From (m)</b>	<b>To (m)</b>	<b>Interval (m)</b>	<b>Au (g/t)</b>	<b>Ag (g/t)</b>	<b>Comments</b>
AKC-1	<b>13.0</b>	<b>76.7</b>	<b>63.7</b>	<b>1.54</b>	<b>14.52</b>	<b>Kucukhugla Tepe.</b> 101 m total depth. Oriented at 220 degrees azimuth and -50 degrees inclination.
<i>Including</i>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>13.80</b>	<b>117.0</b>	
<i>Including</i>	<b>33.0</b>	<b>34.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>19.95</b>	<b>241.0</b>	
AKC-2	5.5	18.3	12.8	1.32	12.46	<b>Kucukhugla Tepe.</b> 100 m total depth. Oriented at 210 degrees azimuth and -50 degrees inclination.
<i>Including</i>	14.25	17.3	3.05	4.07	19.7	
	24.0	35.1	11.1	0.79	13.1	
AKC-3	<b>21.95</b>	<b>44.65</b>	<b>22.7</b>	<b>1.67</b>	<b>18.63</b>	<b>Hugla Tepe.</b> 101 m total depth. Oriented at 160 degrees azimuth and -50 degrees inclination.
<i>Including</i>	21.95	24.9	2.95	3.31	15.16	
AKC-4	32.5	66.5	34.0	0.54	7.70	<b>Hugla Tepe.</b> 152.5 m total depth. Oriented at 150 degrees azimuth and -60 degrees inclination.
	90.0	97.6	7.6	0.43	8.11	
	110.5	118.0	7.5	1.30	7.62	
AKC-5	<b>17.4</b>	<b>63.2</b>	<b>45.8</b>	<b>1.05</b>	<b>18.61</b>	<b>Hugla Tepe.</b> 161 m total depth. Oriented at 155 degrees azimuth and -60 degrees inclination.
	111.25	118.5	7.25	5.07	55.58	
<i>Including</i>	<b>112.1</b>	<b>114.5</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>14.73</b>	<b>162.17</b>	
	135.2	145.0	9.8	0.52	2.08	

Notes: Intervals reported at a nominal 0.3 g/t Au cutoff and minimum length of 7 meters, with a maximum of 3.5 meters contiguous dilution. For AKC-1 and 2, estimated true thickness intercepts are approximately 80-85% of the reported interval length. For AKC-3, 4, and 5, estimated true thickness intercepts are approximately 55-90% of the reported interval length.

## Geophysics

EMX conducted an IP (induced polarization) geophysical survey on 14 northwest-southeast lines over the gold-in-soil anomaly area in order to delineate additional vein targets beneath the soil cover. There are several shallow IP anomalies to the north of Kucukhugla Tepe, indicating possible sub-parallel vein zones under cover. The Hugla Tepe vein zone is clearly indicated by a shallow (0-50 meters) IP anomaly, with deeper parallel and sub-parallel anomalies indicating additional targets at depth. Hole AKC-5 validated one anomaly with a blind vein zone intersection (i.e., no surface expression) from 111.25 to 118.5 of 7.25 meters averaging 5.07 g/t gold and 55.58 g/t silver, with a high-grade subinterval from 112.1 to 114.5 of 2.40 meters at 14.73 g/t gold and 162.17 g/t silver.

EMX's 2007 exploration drill program at Akarca established the vertical and lateral continuity of broad zones of significant gold and silver mineralization at Kucukhugla and Hugla Tepe beneath a shallow cover of soil. This is in addition to the high-grade vein hosted mineralization previously identified at surface. Given the drill and surface rock sample assay results, the 1.2 by 1 kilometer area of strongly anomalous gold-in-soil geochemistry, and geophysical targets beneath cover, Akarca represents a gold-silver mineralized system with substantial bulk tonnage exploration potential, in addition to high-grade vein target potential.

## Comments on Sampling, Assaying, and QA/QC

EMX's drill and geochemical samples were collected in accordance with accepted industry standards. The samples were submitted to ALS Chemex laboratories in Izmir, Turkey for sample preparation and Vancouver, Canada (ISO 9001:2000 and 17025:2005 accredited) for analysis. Gold was analyzed by fire assay with an AAS finish. Sample AKC-1 from 33-34 m, was analyzed by screen fire assay for gold. Silver was analyzed with MS/AES techniques. As standard procedure, the Company conducts routine QA/QC analysis on all assay results, including the systematic utilization of certified reference materials, blanks, field duplicates, and umpire laboratory check assays.

No core recovery within reported intervals include 2.5 m in AKC-1 (48.5-49, 62.5-63, 65-66.5); 1 m in AKC-2 (26.75-27.75), 0.5 m in AKC-3 (27-27.5), 3 m in AKC-4 (34-34.5, 35-35.5, 42.5-43.5, 59-59.5, 64-64.5), and 0.5 m in AKC-5 (17.9-18.4).

Note that for AKC-2 intercept 5.5 to 18.3 meters, 4 meters (9.4 to 13.4 m) of mineralized, but sub-cutoff dilution carried by higher grade intervals below.

EMX is exploring and investing in a first class mineral property and royalty portfolio located in some of the most prospective, but under-explored mineral belts of the world.

Dr. Mesut Soyly, P.Geo., a Qualified Person as defined by National Instrument 43-101 and consultant to the Company, has reviewed and verified the technical information contained in this news release.

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### ***Forward-Looking Statement***

*Some of the statements in this news release contain forward-looking information that involves inherent risk and uncertainty affecting the business of Eurasian Minerals Inc. Actual results may differ materially from those currently anticipated in such statements.*

# EURASIAN MINERALS INC. AKARCA PROJECT

