



# Eurasian Minerals Inc.

## NEWS RELEASE

### **Kyrgyz Republic Kemin Property Gold-Copper Zone Discovered**

**Vancouver, British Columbia, February 27, 2006 (TSX Venture: EMX)** – Eurasian Minerals Inc. (the “Company” or “EMX”) is pleased to announce that the 2005 Kemin field program has identified a new zone of gold-copper mineralization at the Koisu prospect. This broad zone of elevated gold and copper mineralization is hosted in hydrothermal breccias and surrounding volcanic rocks that returned up to 7.3 ppm gold and 0.17 percent copper over an eight meter interval. The geology, alteration, and style of mineralization present at Koisu are characteristic of the upper levels of a porphyry system.

#### **Property Overview**

The 528 square kilometer Kemin exploration license is situated along a north-northeast trending regional fault zone that is an important control on gold mineralization in the Kyrgyz Republic’s Northern Tien Shan. Soviet-era regional scale exploration performed during the 1960’s identified a number of gold occurrences and geochemical anomalies on the Kemin property. EMX followed-up on these results during 2004 (see EMX news release dated May 17, 2005), and systematically refined prioritized exploration targets during 2005.

#### **Koisu Gold-Copper Zone**

EMX’s 2005 Kemin exploration focused on the Koisu prospect (Sheep Creek in English translation). The prospect geology is dominated by an east-west trending regional scale fault that juxtaposes Lower Paleozoic-aged sediments (i.e., siltstones and sandstones) on the north, with Ordovician-aged volcanics (i.e., andesites) on the south. Diorite porphyry stocks and dikes intrude these sequences and are aligned along, and appear to be controlled by the east-west fault zone.

The Soviets identified Koisu as an area of anomalous gold-copper mineralization from copper stained basalt outcrops. Their work was followed up by Kyrgyzstan’s State Agency for Geology and Mineral Resources in the 1990s and more recently by Teck Cominco.

EMX’s 2005 field program at the Koisu area found a nearby prospective zone of hydrothermal alteration and gold-copper mineralization hosted in hydrothermal breccias, andesites, and diorite porphyry volcanic rocks. This zone encompasses an area of approximately three kilometers east-west by one kilometer north-south and remains open to the east. Detailed field mapping delineated mineralized diorite porphyry host rocks and two mineralized breccia outcrops within this zone:

- A trench in diorite porphyry was rock chip sampled returning 7.3 ppm gold and 0.17 percent copper over an eight meter interval.
- The first breccia outcrop is over 50 meters in diameter, and was rock chip sampled along a 37 meter trench that returned anomalous gold assays averaging 0.10 ppm with a 0.38 ppm maximum. Rock chip sampling at the breccia-diorite contact yielded elevated gold assays averaging 0.50 ppm gold over 20 meters (maximum of 0.90 ppm gold over 5 meters).

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- The second breccia occurs 300 meters further east along structural trend as a 300 meter by 50 meter east-west oriented outcrop. Four trenches cutting 170 meters with 68 rock chip samples returned average grades of 0.21 ppm gold and 0.13 percent copper. Selective rock chip sampling of two quartz veins with chalcopyrite returned 3.57 ppm gold and 0.16 percent copper over 0.2 meters and 6.35 ppm gold and 0.8 percent copper over 0.5 meters.

The above results are significant because they demonstrate gold-copper mineralization in the diorite porphyry host rocks as well as the breccias, implying bulk tonnage potential. All samples were taken across the interpreted trend of mineralization.

The geologic setting and styles of alteration and mineralization present at Koisu are characteristic of those found in the upper levels of porphyry systems. The Koisu prospect is currently being evaluated by EMX for drill testing in 2006.

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

EMX's geochemical samples were collected in accordance with accepted industry standards. The samples were submitted to ISO 9001:2000 registered and ISO 17025 accredited ALS Chemex laboratory in Vancouver, Canada or the ISO 9002 certified Alex Stewart (Assayers) Limited laboratory in Karabalta, Kyrgyz Republic for sample preparation and analysis. Gold was analyzed by fire assay with an AAS or ICP finish. Multi-element analyses were determined at Chemex's Vancouver laboratory by ICP MS/AAS 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.

Mr. Dean Turner, P.Geo., a Qualified Person as defined by National Instrument 43-101 and consultant to the Company, has reviewed and verified the technical mining 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.*