



EMPIRE
MINING CORPORATION

EPC: TSX-V



Success in Exploration and Development; the value of persistence

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David Cliff is a Chartered Engineer and Member of the Institute of Materials, Metals and Mining and Fellow of the Geological Society and is the Qualified Person under National Instrument 43-101 for the projects discussed in this presentation, however the historic or other figures presented herein are not NI 43-101 compliant. A qualified person has not done sufficient work to classify the historical estimates as current mineral resources or mineral reserves, the Company is not treating the historical estimates as current mineral resources or mineral reserves as defined by National Instrument 43-101, and the historical estimates should not be relied upon.



Empire Mining Corporation is a mineral exploration and development company operating principally in Turkey, Albania and Serbia.



David Cliff - President & CEO, Director

- 26 years with Rio Tinto Exploration: former Exploration Manager, Europe;
- Involved in the discovery of three gold and one copper deposit;
- Extensive experience in the evaluation of mineral projects and in the negotiation of all forms of mining industry agreements.

Robert Giustra – Chairman, Director

- Engaged in creating, financing, developing and managing publicly traded companies since 1992;
- Formerly an institutional sales broker with an international investment dealer;
- President & CEO of Columbus Gold Corporation and Columbus Silver Corporation.

Michael Johnson – Director

- Former Chairman of Glebe Mines Ltd., the principal fluorspar-barites mining company in Western Europe;
- Holds (or has held) advisory positions with professional institutes, national governments, international agencies and funding organizations, including the World Bank and the UN (Environment Program);
- External advisor on environmental matters to several international mining companies, including Rio Tinto and New Boliden-Outokumpu.

Nick Clarke – Director

- Former Managing Director of Oriel resources which developed the Voskhod chromite mine, Kazakhstan;
- CEO of London based Central Asia Metals Ltd which has copper, gold and molybdenum assets in Kazakhstan and Mongolia; also a non-executive director of AIM-listed Sunkar Resources plc and Obtala Resources plc;
- More than 40 years experience managing operations worldwide, including AngloGold Ashanti.

David Cliff - President & CEO, Director *

- 26 years with Rio Tinto Exploration: former Exploration Manager, Europe;
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- Extensive experience in the evaluation of mineral projects and in the negotiation of all forms of mining industry agreements.

Damyan Hristov – Business Development Manager *

- With Rio Tinto for 15 years in various roles.
- Recently Project Geologist Ore Reserves and Compliance.
- Previously project and business administration for Rio Tinto in Turkey, including work on the Çöpler gold deposit.

Yassen Khrishev – Exploration Vice-President

- Exploration geologist with +15 years experience, especially within the SE Europe porphyry region.
- International multi-commodity experience over 11 years with Rio Tinto;
- Most recent experience with Newmont exploration for gold in Armenia.

Aydin Yen – Exploration Manager advanced projects *

- With Rio Tinto for 8 years in various roles including work in Turkey, Mali and Mozambique.
- Recent exploration management experience in Turkey with 3S and Mediterranean Resources.

Toygar Tanyıldız - Opportunities Geologist *

- With Rio Tinto for 5 years in various roles including work in Turkey and Australia.
- Recent exploration management experience in Turkey with 3S and others.



The background: right geology?

Avoid the 'Fatal Flaws'

- Engineering; can it be done and at what cost?
- Social or environmental barriers to entry?
- Understand the issues dealing with permitting.
- Engage with stakeholders.

Case History – the Bursa copper project: 2000 to present day.





- 'Mining-friendly' jurisdiction with a well-educated workforce and a 'can-do' work ethic.
- A wide variety of metallic and non-metallic commodities. Turkey is a top tier producer of borates (No 1) and chromite (No 4).
- World class discoveries have been made, as well as a host of Tier 2 finds. Turkey is firmly on the gold discovery map.
- 1% approximately of worldwide exploration spend is now in Turkey. That is a bigger event than might be perceived from some parts of the world.
- Turkish entrepreneurial activity is on the move in the sector. Major Turkish companies have had a long presence in mining. New players are emerging.

- Companies with a long history in Turkey (Tüprag, Teck Cominco, Rio Tinto, Newmont, Anatolia (now Alacer), Inmet have played a major role in placing Turkish mining potential on the map, along with major domestic players and now the junior sector.
- Improved geological understanding of mineralisation dynamics have opened up whole new areas for investigation. In particular, the Central Anatolian belt. Ki lada and Çöpler are major discoveries. There are a number of potential copper porphyry finds that have the potential to be important producers. The 'Tethyan Gap' between the Balkan porphyries and those of Iran and SW Pakistan is closing. Turkey could become a much bigger player in the copper sector, adding to the contribution from Çayeli.
- There is scope for exploration to be opportunity driven, regardless of commodity. Infrastructure and markets in Turkey help to eliminate some of the potential fatal flaws.



Drill pad and access

Karapınar: Copper (+Au/Mo) porphyry

Demirtepe: Copper-gold (+Ag/Mo)-wollastonite skarn



Wollastonite and bornite (Cu) mineralisation

BURSA COPPER PORPHYRY/SKARN

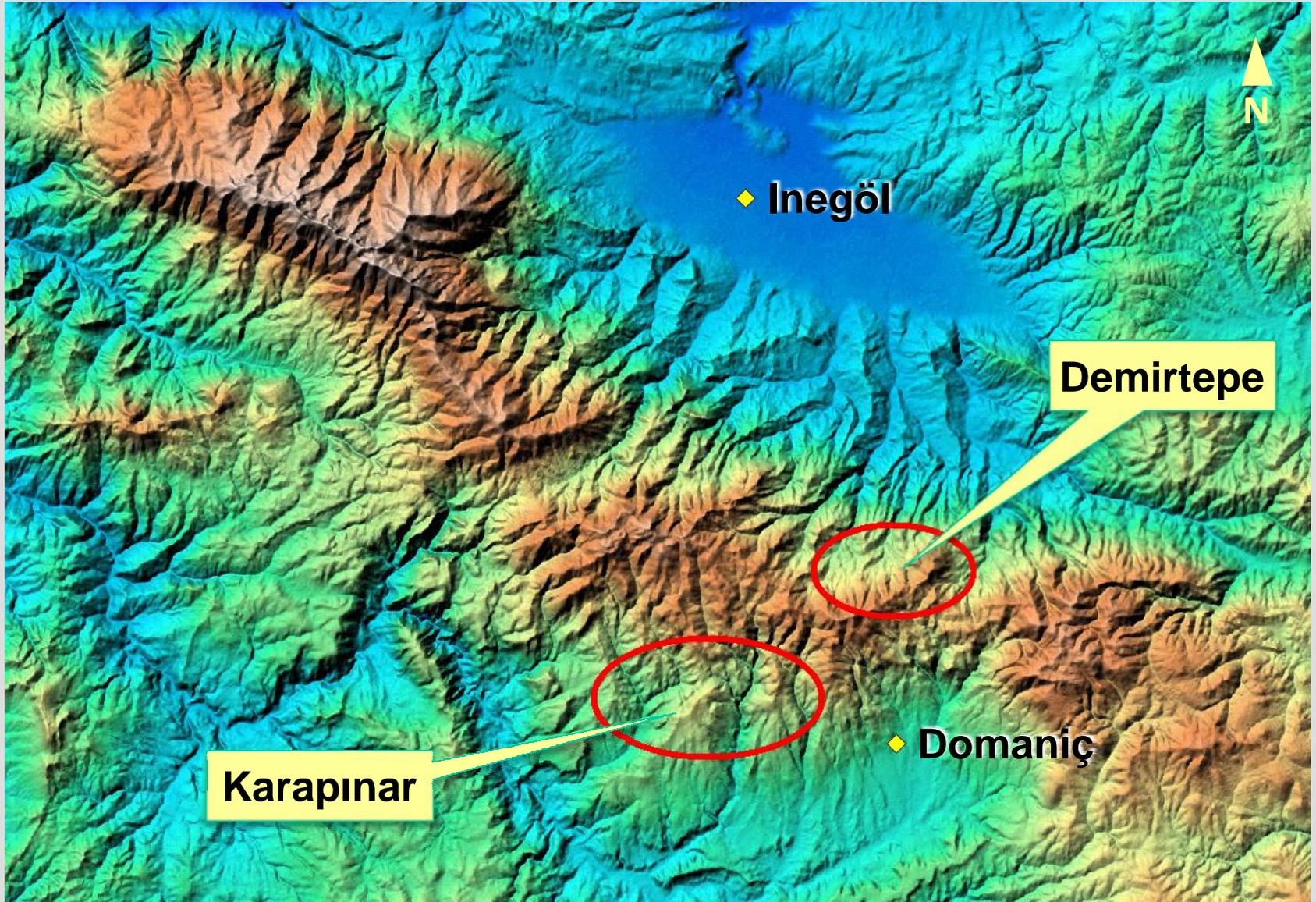
Case history and future developments



Location Map (Geo Center 1:800 000 scale map of Western Turkey)



- Easily accessed by road from Ankara via Eskişehir or from Istanbul via fast ferry to Yalova or Mudanya.
- Good infrastructure; power, water, educated and skilled labour. Mining 'tradition'.
- Upland forest area; 500-1700m elevation.

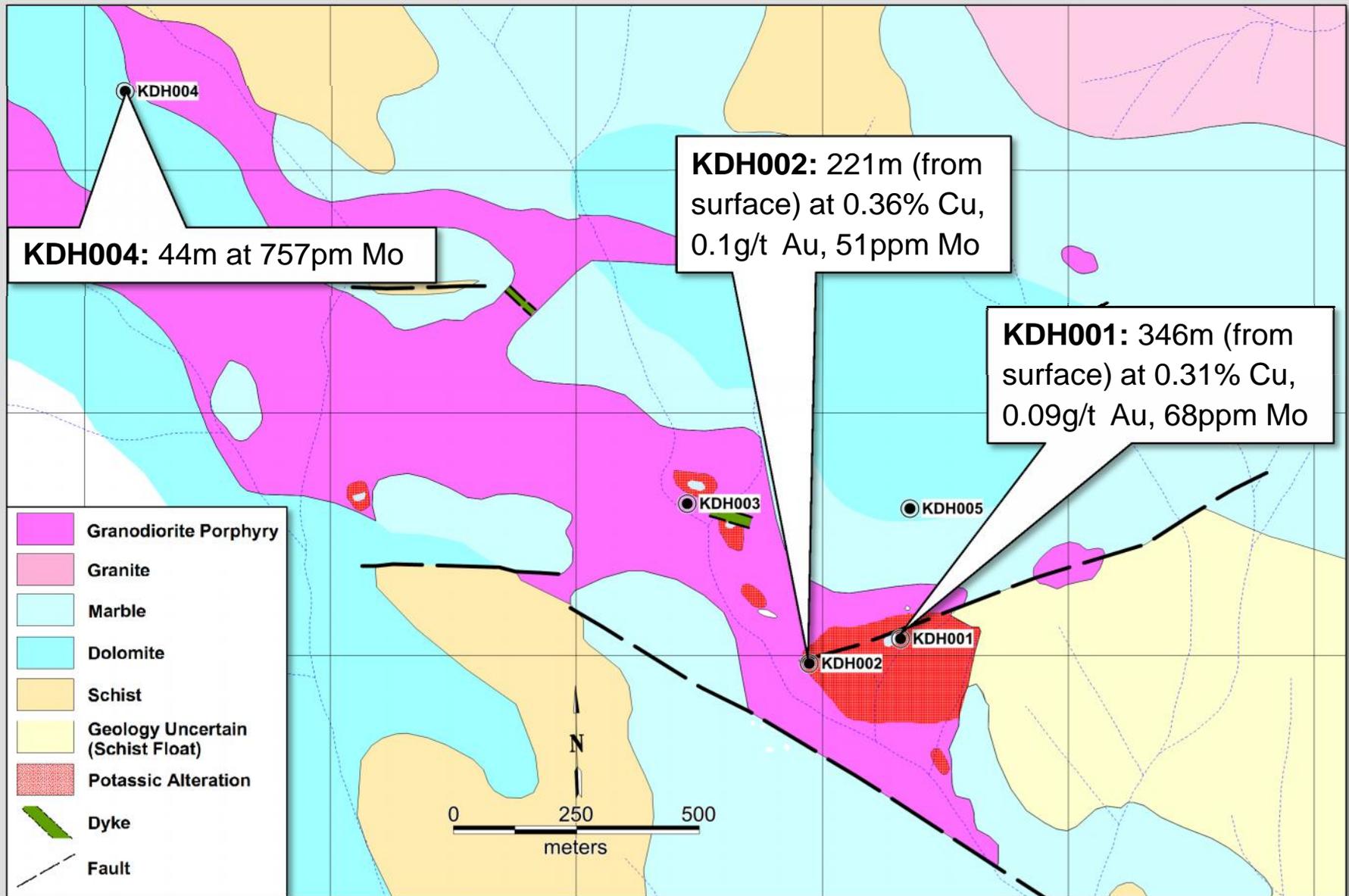




- Porphyry mineralisation at Karapınar first referred to by MTA, although a more detailed study made of the Demirtepe skarn wollastonite.
- Licences acquired by YAMAS under Rio Tinto option agreement in period 2000-2003. 5 holes drilled by Rio Tinto on Karapınar into mapped porphyry. **Drillhole KDH002 intersected 221m (from surface) at 0.36% Cu, 0.1g/t Au, 51ppm Mo and, from 273m after a dyke, 53m at 0.31% Cu and 152ppm Mo.**
- Area dropped by Rio Tinto in 2007 and optioned by Empire. Six drillholes completed in 2008. Shallow secondary copper close to surface including 99.7m at 0.5%Cu. Primary grades confirmed at about 0.3% Cu.
- Financial crisis slowed work until end-2010.

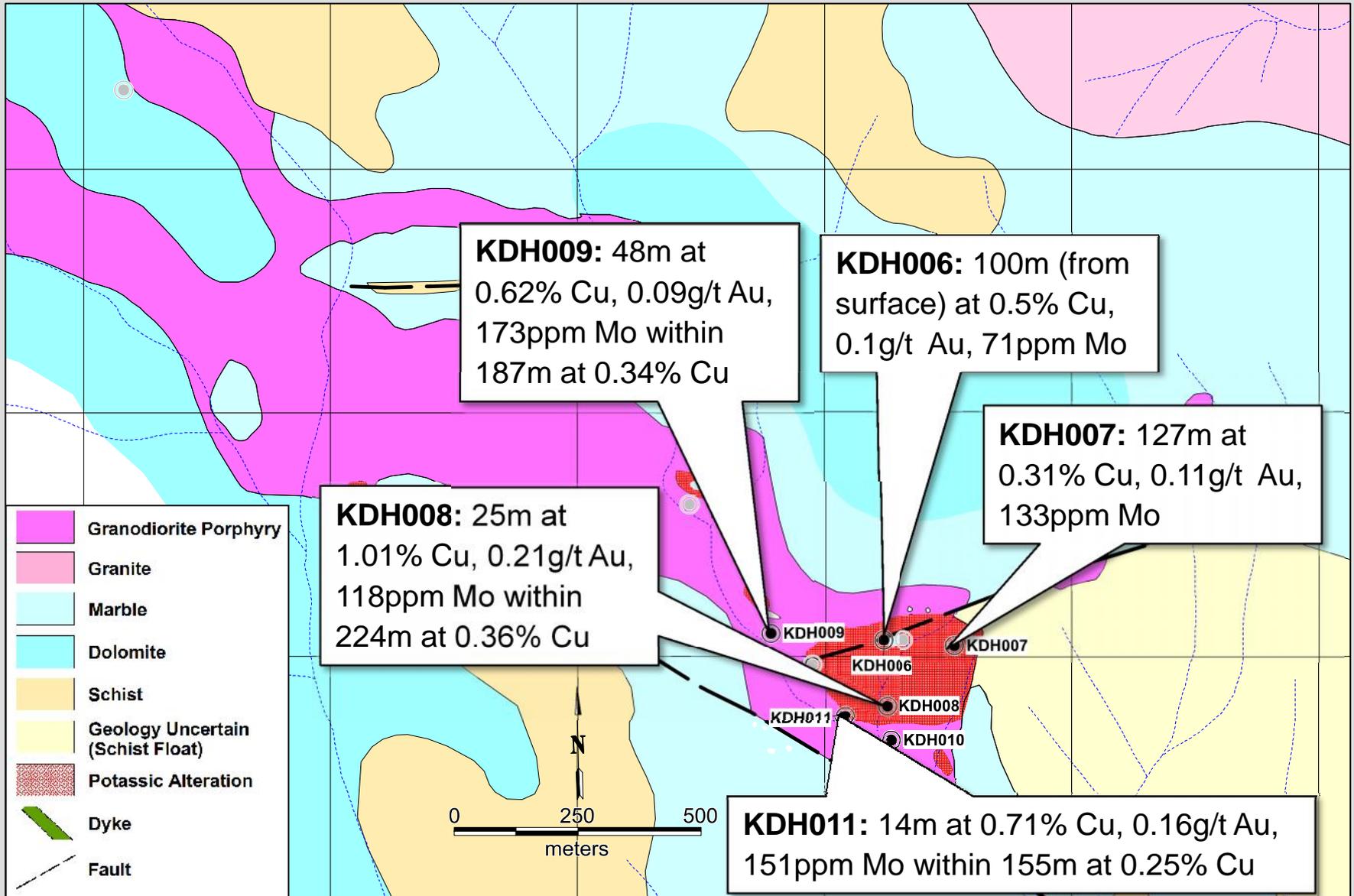
- Demirtepe drilled end 2010 to mid 2011. Defined a zone of copper-gold-silver-molybdenum in wollastonite skarn.
- 7 holes drilled into Karapınar in 2011. Discovery of chalcocite enrichment: 60m at 0.93% copper within 100m thick copper oxide/secondary copper zone.
- Geophysics indicates extensions to east.
- Re-logging shows two major intrusive phases and a zone of copper-magnetite-quartz veinlets corresponding to higher primary copper grades.
- **Bigger system is emerging.**

'P28' Outcrop



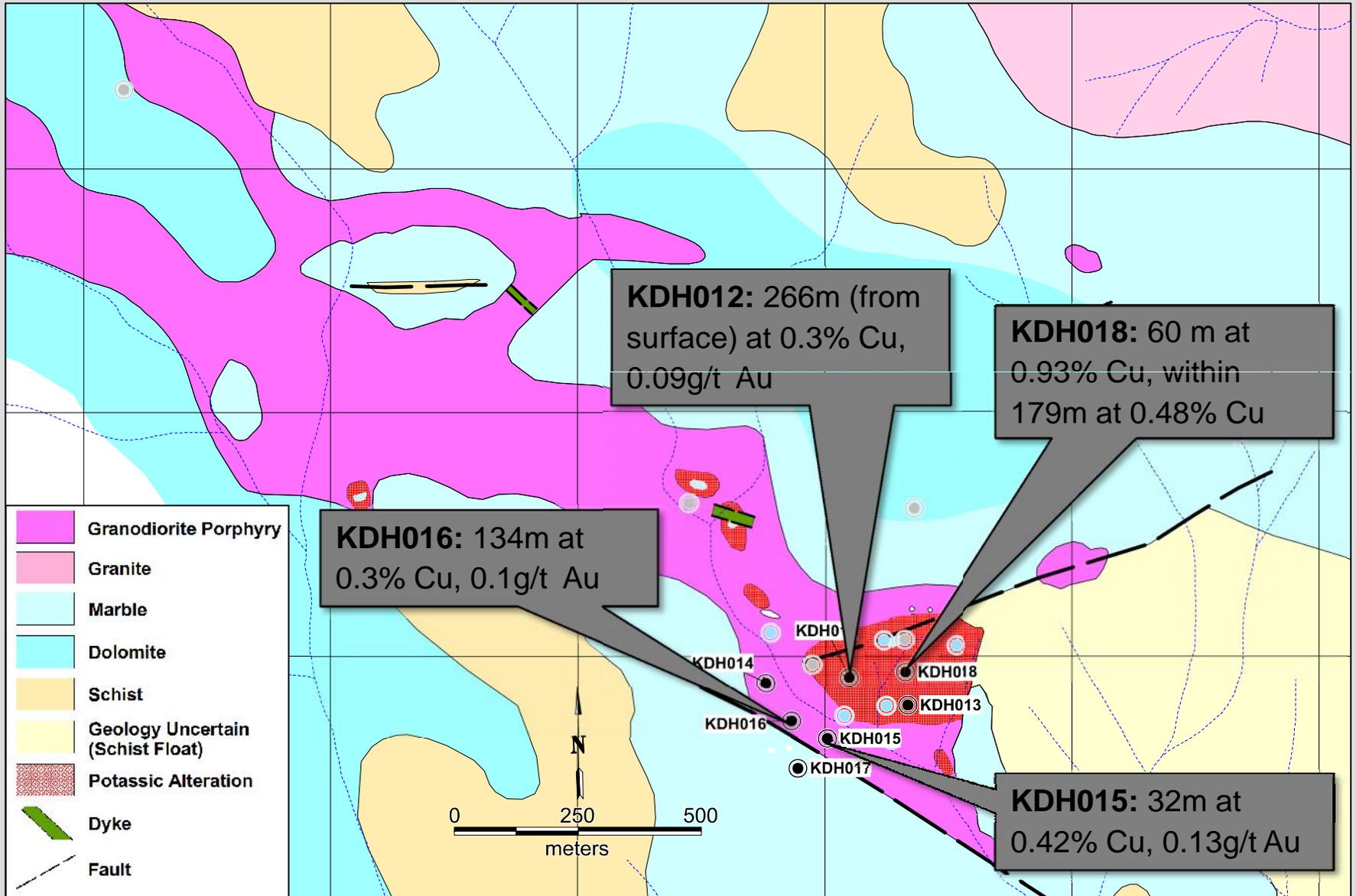


Drill hole KDH001. Chalcopyrite at 325.5m





Drill hole KDH008. Native Copper in Quartz vein at 29.5m



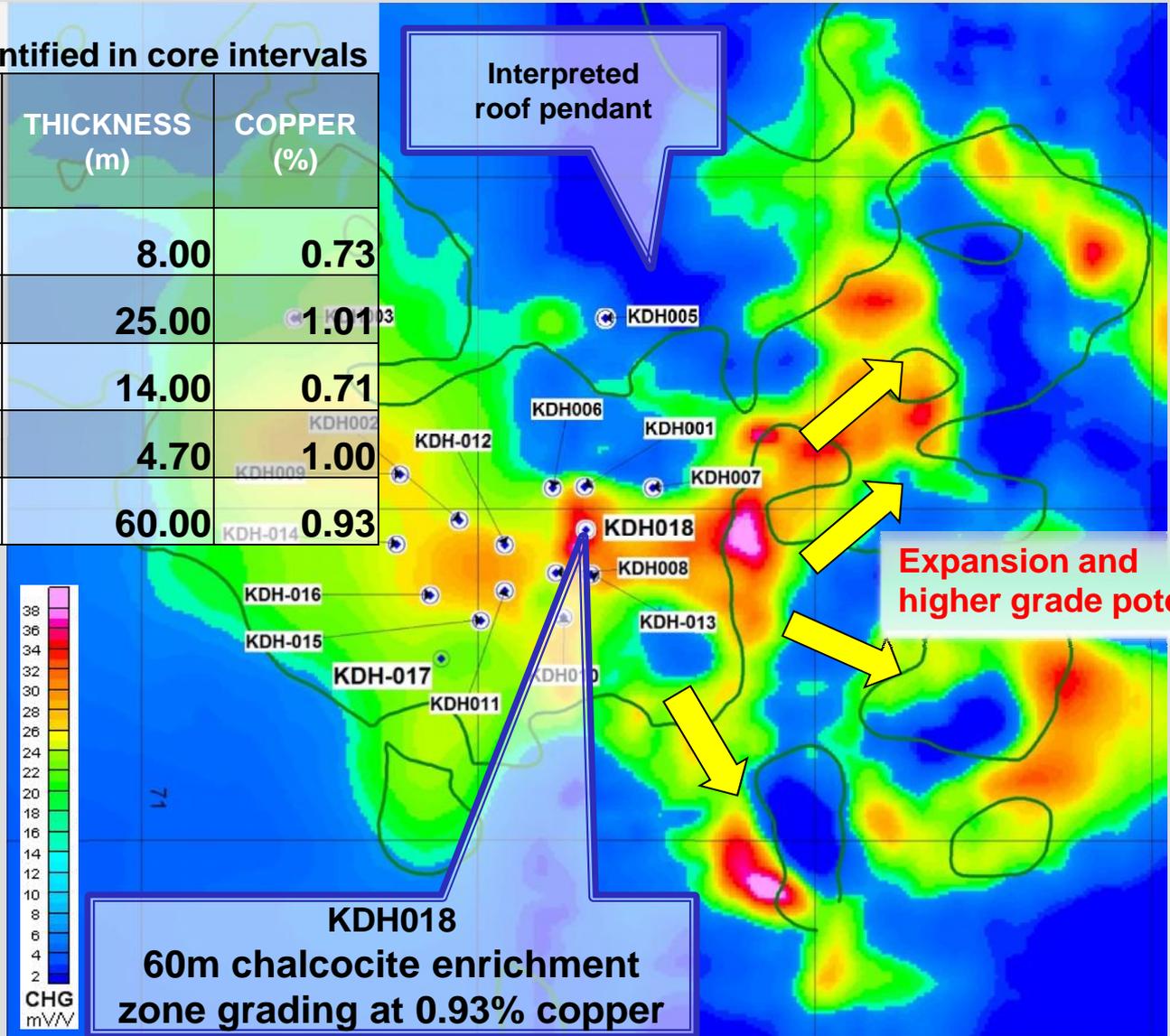


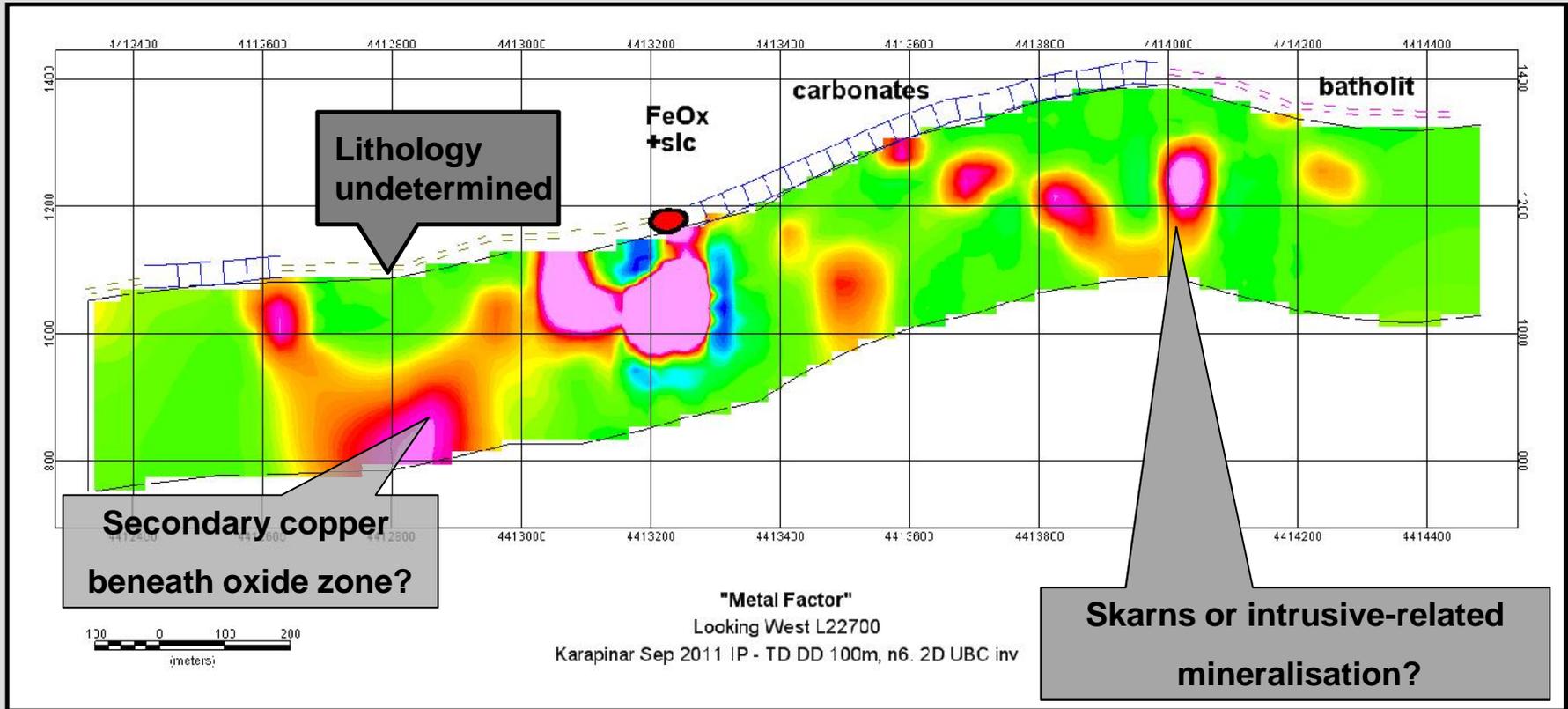
Phase 2 granodiorite porphyry below the oxidation zone, favourable host for secondary copper, open to the east. Secondary chalcocite enrichment, 1.60% Cu, 0.12g/t Au, 234ppm Mo over 132.0m – 139.6m interval, part of a 60m thick secondary enrichment interval grading 0.93% Cu

Chargeability at 1000m ASL correlates with an enrichment zone; Copper in soils (>300ppm) and drill holes

Chalcocite enrichment identified in core intervals

HOLE ID	FROM (m)	TO (m)	THICKNESS (m)	COPPER (%)
KDH002	71.50	79.50	8.00	0.73
KDH008	43.00	68.00	25.00	1.01
KDH011	60.00	74.00	14.00	0.71
KDH012	24.90	29.60	4.70	1.00
KDH018	79.60	139.60	60.00	0.93

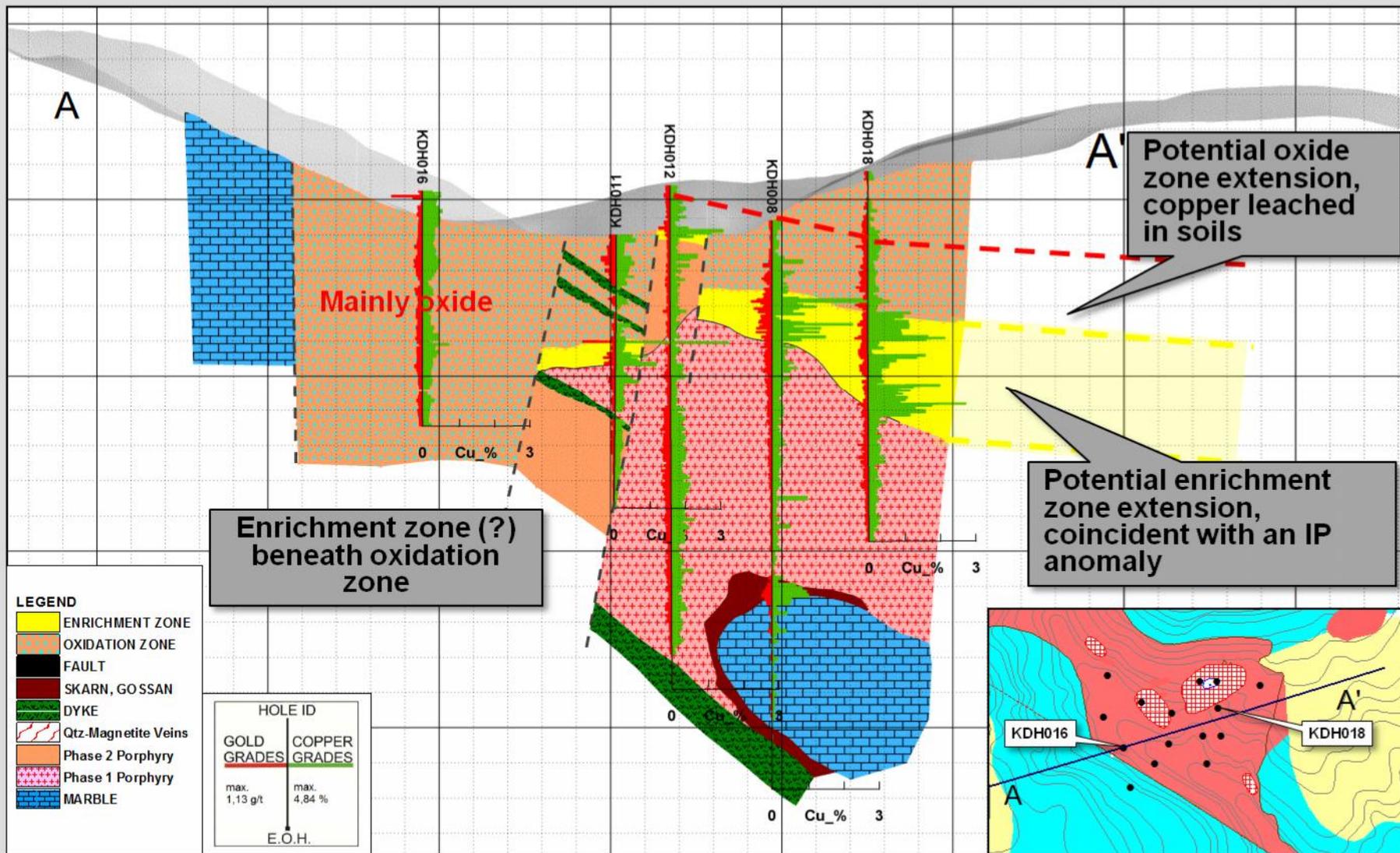


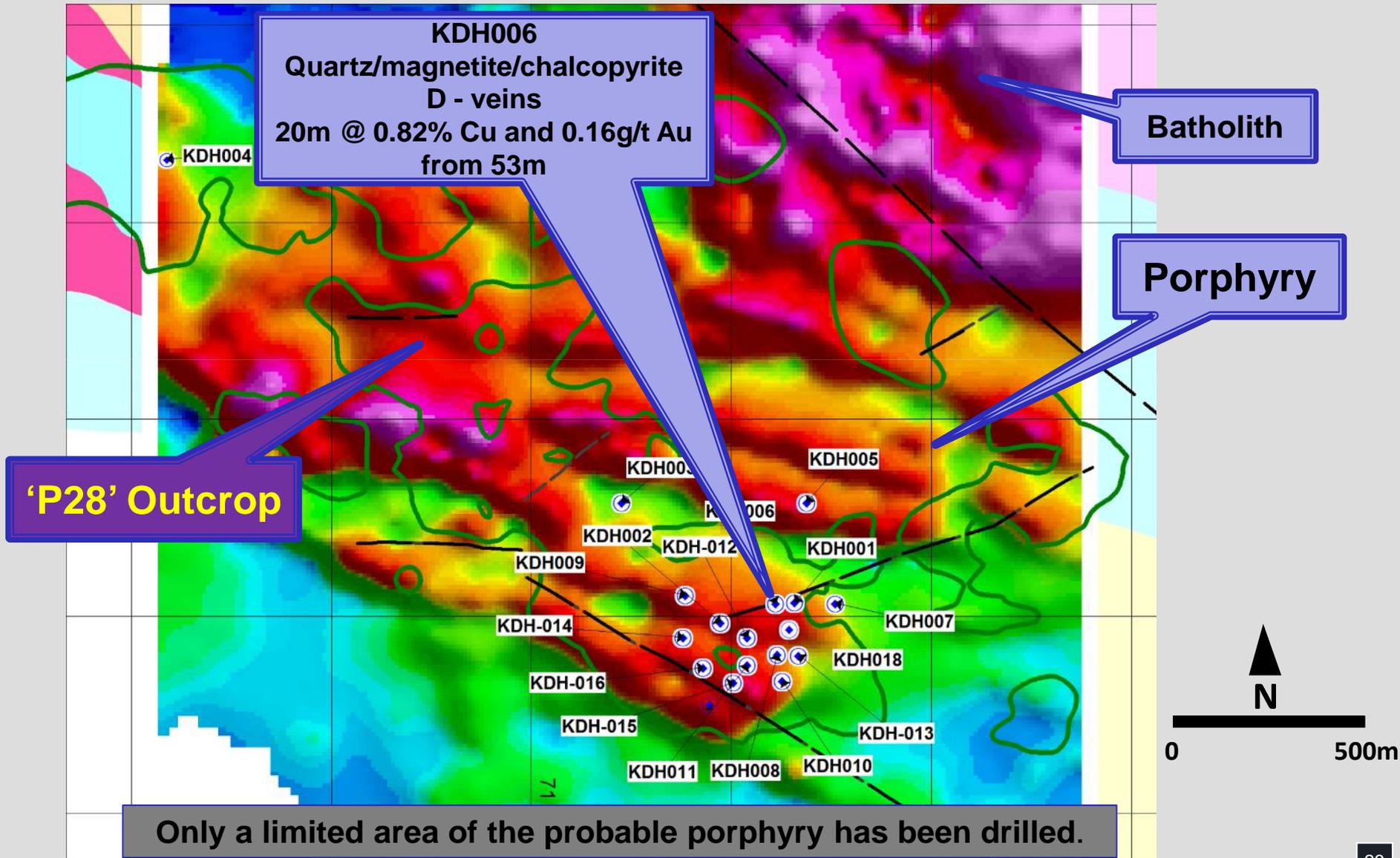


Conclusion from IP/resistivity work is that most of the porphyry is not exposed and that a substantial portion is leached at surface. This is accounted for by little to no exposure and subdued copper levels in soil. Past drilling has focused mainly on elevated copper in well-exposed porphyry.

KARAPINAR SXWE + CHALCOCITE POTENTIAL

Enrichment and oxidation zones, intrusion phases







**KDH006 at 67m: Phase 2
granodiorite porphyry, quartz-
magnetite-chalcopyrite veinlets:
0.87% Cu, 0.2g/t Au,
93ppm Mo. Potential overprint
mineralization open to the NW**

**‘P28’ exposure 600 metres to WNW of
nearest drillhole. Quartz-magnetite-
copper overprint veining considered the
source of the magnetic anomaly.
Highlights the potential for higher grade
primary copper mineralisation.**





The potential now extends to:

- Oxide and secondary enrichment copper.
- Primary overprint 'D veins' of quartz-magnetite-copper related to the large magnetic features.
- Possibility of skarns at the interface with the surrounding marble?

Next stages:

- Step-out drilling in two phases.
- Deep IP and possible CSAMT geophysics to help identify the key targets beyond those identified.
- Likely cost; \$3M for first phase. Aim for initial compliant resource estimate.

Wollastonite-garnet and copper-gold-silver- molybdenum skarn

Wollastonite (CaSiO_3) is used in ceramics, construction materials, plastics, friction materials and metallurgy as well as possible new applications such as environmental management, agriculture healthcare and waste management.

Market driven, so there are barriers to entry in the business.

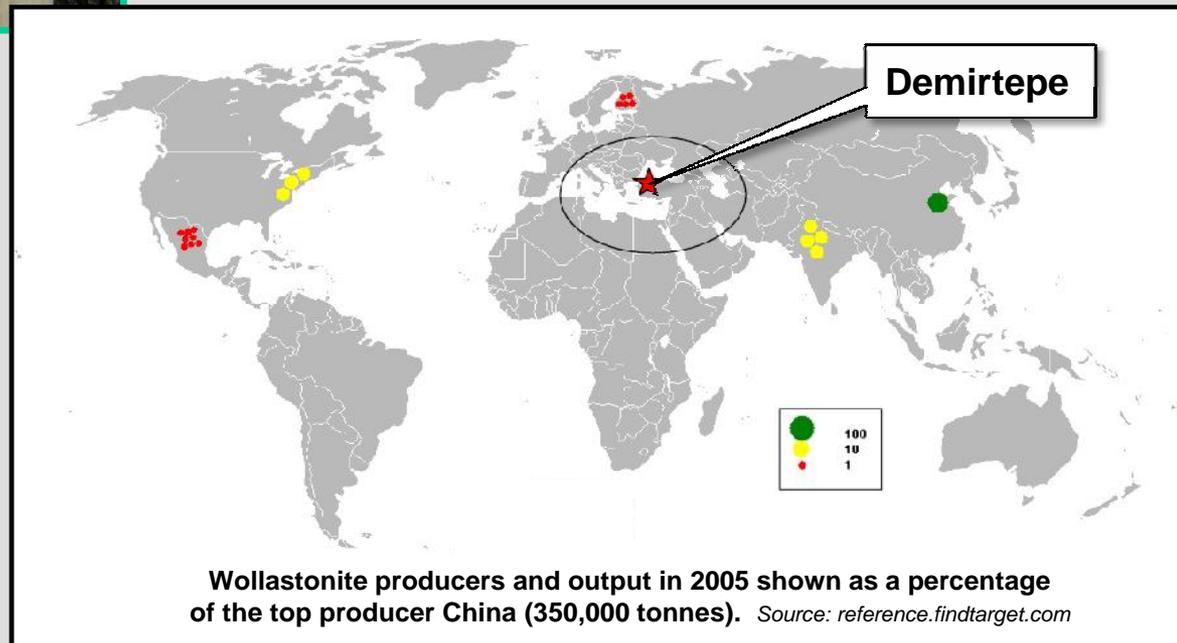
Drilling identified a copper-gold-silver-molybdenum (and zinc) mineralised zone in the predominantly wollastonite host rock. This is a receptive host for the sulphides and reflects input from an as-yet unidentified porphyry source.





Demirtepe occupies a strategic location in world wollastonite markets with respect to the Mediterranean basin and Europe.

Empire is willing to sell its wollastonite interests to a specialist industrial minerals company in order to focus on metals exploration.



Mineralisation styles. Mainly bornite in wollastonite

DTH005 at 48.6m: 7.1% Cu, 2.49g/t Au, 105g/t Ag



Skarn mineralisation intercepted in all holes drilled in a 350m by 100m corridor. Better holes include: 47.35m @ 2.02% Cu and 0.96g/t Au and 34.6m @ 1.79% Cu and 0.75g/t Au.



DTH007 at 68.6m bornite, quartz-pyrite with 6.78g/t Au: epithermal overprint?



**DTH005 at 107.4m: 6.6% Cu, 1.84g/t Au, 66g/t Ag
Typical wollastonite-bornite mineralisation**



Two potentially valuable resources have emerged from the work of the last decade:

- **Recognition of a copper porphyry system with a well-developed secondary enrichment system and potential for a higher grade primary copper-gold mineralisation. Empire welcomes discussions with other resource companies with respect to future fast-track investment for full evaluation and development.**
- **Discovery of a high quality, strategically-located wollastonite deposit at Demirtepe. Empire is willing to discuss sale to a more specialist industrial minerals company. Porphyry nearby?**
- **Empire believes that future development should involve Turkish specialist companies wherever feasible.**



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