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**Karmin Exploration reports drill results from Aripuanã project in Brazil
15,000 metre program underway with 4 drill rigs
Highlights include 48.4 metres with 13.2% zinc and 14.6 metres with 18.5% zinc**

Toronto, 27th September 2005. Karmin Exploration Corporation (TSX-V: KAR) is pleased to release the results of its 22-hole, 8,652 m drill program and announces a new 15,000 metre drill program at its 28.5% owned Aripuanã polymetallic project in Brazil.

The results, from reports supplied to Karmin between May and August 2005, by project operator Votorantim Metais are summarised in Table 1. The program was designed to develop a more accurate geological model, supply material for metallurgical testing and to test extensions of the Ambrex mineralization (A copy of this press release has been filed and can be found at www.sedar.com and such copy contains a property map.). The program achieved thick intersections in holes targeted within the previously discovered ore bodies at Ambrex and Arex, and confirmation of high grade potential to both the NW and SE of Ambrex remaining open along strike. Highlights include:

- FPAR 9 - **48.4 m with 13.2 % zinc, 5.5 % lead, 100 g/t silver**
- FPAR 11 - **42.4 m with 9.7 % zinc, 5.0 % lead, 92 g/t silver**
- FPAR 12 - **14.6 m with 18.5% zinc, 5.5 % lead, 108 g/t silver**
- FPAR 15 - **14.2m with 17.0% zinc, 4.0 % lead, 61 g/t silver**

Following the success of this drill campaign, an additional 15,000m drill campaign has started, with two drill rigs already drilling and two more rigs en route to the project. The goal is to confirm a new geological model, and ultimately increase resources at depth and by lateral extensions. Unexplored geophysical conductors will also be tested. As of August 31, 2005, 6 holes totalling 835m of the second program had been completed and results are pending.

Drill Program Details:

Votorantim Metais is continuing exploration at the Aripuanã massive sulphide district seeking zinc, copper, lead, silver and gold. The 2004/05 program consisted of 8,682 m of diamond drilling in 22 holes, of which 4 were wedge holes, covering four target areas. Drill core was sent to Votorantim's laboratories for metallurgical testing.

1. Ambrex NW extension. FPAR 12 and 13 were completed in the area of the 500m stepout hole FD-57 (see press release dated October 16, 2001). The results included FPAR 12 which intersected 14.6m of 18.5 % zinc, 5.5 % lead and 108 g/t silver.
2. Ambrex SE extension. Votorantim carried out detailed Electro Magnetic (EM) surveys in this area to assist drill targeting. FPAR 6 & 6A, 10, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 & 19 were drilled, and FPAR 15 intersected 14.2m grading 17.0 % zinc, 4.0% lead & 61 g/t silver. The mineralization is open to the south east.
3. Ambrex – (also known as the Valley deposit). This deposit is the largest discovered to date. The most consistent mineralization is contained within a 300 metre strike length, but the geophysical signature extends NW and SE. Drill holes FPAR 5, 5A, 8, 9 & 11 were drilled into the main Ambrex deposit testing the

updated geological model and collecting material for metallurgical testing. The results included FPAR 9 which contained 5 mineralized zones totaling 89.2 metres within a 188.9 metre section. Two of these intersections returned 48.4 metres grading 13.2 % zinc, 5.5% lead and 100 g/t silver and 12 metres grading 12.7% zinc, 5.9% lead, and 106.6 g/t silver.

4. Arex. This deposit is richer in copper than the remainder of the massive sulphide district. FPAR 1, 2, 3 & 3A, 4 & 4A were infill drill holes. Drilling in this area tested the updated geological model and collect material for metallurgical testing. The results included FPAR 4 which returned 11.8 metres grading 2.6% copper, 8.1% zinc, 3.7% lead and 142 g/t silver.

The Aripuanã Project:

The Aripuanã property is located approximately 20 kilometres from the town of Aripuanã in the State of Mato Grosso, Brazil. Karmin (formerly Ambrex) discovered the Ambrex deposit in 1995, and subsequently consolidated its land position into a joint venture, which now controls the complete mineralized district. The district contains over 25 kilometres strike length of favourable geology, containing at least 5 massive sulphide mineralizations at Arex, Ambrex, Massaranduba, Mocoto and Babacu. Karmin also holds 95% interest in the Aripuanã oxide project, the 50 metre thick weathered cap overlying the unweathered massive sulphides covering part of the district, where previous drilling has encountered gold mineralization. The oxide mining operations must not interfere with sulphide development and is subject to a royalty payment.

Karmin Exploration through its subsidiary Mineracao Rio Aripuanã Ltda. owns 28.5% of the project, SGV Merchant Bank owns 1.5% of the project. The remaining 70% interest in the project is owned by Anglo American PLC (LSE: AAL) and Votorantim Metais (NASDAQ: AAUK) is currently earning into Anglo American's interest. Karmin and SGV Merchant Bank's interests are carried until a bankable feasibility study is completed, at which time, Karmin and SGV Merchant Bank must contribute its pro-rata contributions towards bringing Aripuanã into production.

About Votorantim Metais:

Votorantim Metais' operations are focused on mining, smelting and refining of zinc, nickel and long steel. It owns both of Brazil's zinc smelters. The company has operations in the states of São Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, Minas Gerais and Goiás, and in Lima, Peru, and employs more than 7,000 people.

About Karmin Exploration:

Karmin Exploration is a mineral exploration company focused on exploration and development in Brazil. Karmin is publicly traded on the TSX-Venture Exchange under the symbol KAR. The company has 33,190,434 shares outstanding and 34,790,434 fully diluted. William Fisher, P. Geo. President of Karmin, is the designated Qualified Person under NI 43-101. He has reviewed this release and verified the data contained herein.

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Table 1: Aripuanã Drill Results – Source: Votorantim Metais 2005.

Drill Hole	From (m)	To (m)	(m)	Zn (%)	Pb (%)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Target
FPAR1*	197.3	205.8	8.5	8.1	2.7	2.2	0.94	100	AREX
FPAR2*	140.2	144.2	4.0	5.7	0.5	3.6	2.70	60	AREX
FPAR3	167.1	176.8	9.7	7.3	1.4	2.5	0.84	74	AREX
FPAR3A**	167	177	10.0	6.0	0.9	2.1	0.86	53	AREX
FPAR4	82.9	94.7	11.8	8.1	3.7	2.6	0.51	142	AREX
FPAR4A**	82.2	92.2	10.0	8.6	4.3	1.7	0.58	144	AREX
FPAR5	161.72	193.6	31.9	6.9	3.6	0.1	0.24	79	AMBREX
	388.6	395.6	7.0	12.2	2.6	0.1	0.21	59	AMBREX
FPAR5A**	158.5	196.5	38.0	7.3	4.0	0.1	0.30	89	AMBREX
FPAR5A**	288.5	302.5	14.0	8.5	1.6	0.1	0.10	28	AMBREX
FPAR5A**	241.5	245.5	4.0	12.6	6.7	0.1	0.11	202	AMBREX
FPAR6	267.5	274.7	7.2	11.7	3.7	0.1	0.21	36	AMBREX SE
	311.1	317.7	6.6	13.1	4.9	0.2	0.19	112	AMBREX SE
FPAR6A**	312.3	323.3	11.0	6.3	2.1	0.1	0.09	58	AMBREX SE
FPAR7	Not drilled								AMBREX
FPAR8	No significant assays								AMBREX
FPAR9	251.0	263.0	12.0	12.7	5.9	0.1	0.48	107	AMBREX
	286.2	290.2	4.0	6.6	3.7	0.0	0.07	75	AMBREX
	318.5	330.3	11.8	11.0	2.1	0.1	0.15	35	AMBREX
	363.5	376.5	13.0	11.8	3.7	0.1	0.11	59	AMBREX
	391.5	439.9	48.4	13.2	5.5	0.1	0.19	100	AMBREX
FPAR10	186.6	207.6	21.0	10.5	4.6	0.1	0.19	82	AMBREX
	172.55	178	5.4	8.3	3.1	0.1	0.12	26	AMBREX
FPAR11	247.2	289.6	42.4	9.7	5.0	0.1	0.43	92	AMBREX
FPAR12	196	210.6	14.6	18.5	5.5	0.7	1.03	108	AMBREX NW
FPAR13***	No significant assays								AMBREX NW
FPAR14***	392.4	396.1	3.7	7.9	2.0	0.0	0.20	23	AMBREX SE
	507	509.1	2.1	9.0	2.8	0.0	0.05	56	AMBREX SE
FPAR15***	239.25	246.5	7.3	5.4	0.9	0.1	0.20	16	AMBREX SE
	304.9	319.1	14.2	17.0	4.0	0.1	0.31	61	AMBREX SE
FPAR16***	No significant assays								AMBREX SE
FPAR17***	268.4	270.8	2.4	8.3	0.4	0.3	0.15	5	AMBREX SE
FPAR18***	No significant assays								AMBREX SE
FPAR19***	222	225.3	3.3	6.9	3.3	0.0	0.13	35	AMBREX SE
	228.8	234.1	5.3	4.9	1.9	0.0	0.36	25	AMBREX SE

*Previously released on November 23, 2004

**Drill holes suffixed with "A" denote a wedge hole

***Values calculated by Karmin

Holes were drilled using HQ diameter in soil and weathered rock and reduced to NQ in hard rock. The drill core was cut in half using a diamond saw with one half bagged and tagged for shipment to the sample preparation laboratory. The remaining core was returned to the core box for future reference. Samples were collected for every 1m of core. A standard sample with known grades, a duplicate of the returned rejects and a blank sample were inserted in every sequence of 20 samples.

Samples were shipped to Acme Analitica Laboratorias Ltd in Goiania, Goias State in Central Brazil. The samples were dried at 80°C temperature, crushed to 75% <2mm in a jaw crusher, which was cleaned with barren quartz after every five samples. The sample was then split using riffle splitter generating a 250-300g aliquot that is pulverized to <200 mesh. The prepared aliquot was split to generate a 100g aliquot, sent to Acme Analitica in Chile for assay and the remaining combined rejects were returned to Aripuana for future reference and auditing if necessary.

Every sample was analyzed for Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, Au and Fe. The Fe (%), Cu (%), Zn (%) and Ag (%) are analyzed by atomic absorption after aqua regia digestion at 95°C. Gold (g/t) is analyzed by fire assay with a gold detection limit of 0.01g/t. Silver is analyzed by the atomic absorption analysis for >50g/t and analyzed by fire assay with detection limit of 0.01g/t.

The assay results returned from the laboratory are checked by comparing the duplicate, standard and blank samples. If the deviation is greater than 10% the entire sample batch is re-analyzed.

The TSX Venture Exchange neither approves nor disapproves of the information contained in this news release.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS: Except for statements of historical fact, all statements in this news release -- including, without limitation, statements regarding production estimates and future plans and objectives of Karmin are forward-looking statements that involve various risks and uncertainties. There can be no assurance that such statements will prove to be accurate; actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such statements.

