



EurOmax to Drill 5 Kilometre Copper Zone at Kazandol

VANCOUVER Canada – December 24: EurOmax Resources Limited (TSX-V: EOX) (EurOmax) updates gold and base metal exploration programs in SE Europe.

A 4,000 metre reverse circulation drilling program at Kazandol in Macedonia is scheduled to commence in early January 2010. Road and drill pad construction is nearly complete. This program will systematically test 5 kilometres of the strike of the previously mapped copper bearing, shallowly dipping, Kazandol thrust. Mineralization consists of tenorite, a copper oxide and malachite a copper carbonate both readily acid soluble. Previous drilling, at the northern end of this trend, reported encouraging results including 47 metres at 0.6% copper beneath wide trench intercepts including 115 meters at 0.6% copper. Preliminary metallurgical testwork is expected to commence in January 2010.

Recently reported diamond drillhole results at Breznik in Bulgaria included 2 metres at 19.9 g/t gold followed by 2.8 metres at 12.4 g/t gold and 1 metre at 43 g/t gold together with another 90 drillholes and more than 100 trenches have provided sufficient encouragement to commence a program of gravity and flotation testwork. A large composite sample from multiple diamond drillholes with a head grade of 8.7 g/t gold and 9 g/t silver has been submitted to SGS Mineral Services UK (SGS). Testwork conducted in 2007 on a lower grade sample saw more than 86% recovery of gold and 91% recovery of silver to combined gravity and flotation concentrates. Gravity concentration testwork results from SGS are significantly better than the earlier metallurgical testing. Previous resource modelling will be re-interpreted in early 2010 using underground mining parameters. A program of infill diamond drilling in the three identified high grade zones at Breznik is being planned together with diamond drilling along strike to test an additional 500 metres of strike of the mineralized system.

The Rosomon exploration permit, located 10 kilometers north of the Breznik gold project has been granted to EurOmax. This permit covers an alteration system with silica breccia and vein stockworks which has been mapped over a 2 by 2 kilometre area. Limited exploration in the 1990's included drilling with results reported up to 11 metres at 4.3 g/t gold.

At Karavansalija in Serbia, re-logging of all diamond drill core and data compilation into a digital form is in progress. The purpose of this program is to better understand the skarn geometry. Preliminary results map a structural corridor to the immediate west of the West Vardar Fault. This corridor is 10 kilometres long and up to 1000 metres wide where every drillhole has intersected wide intervals of skarn or intrusive. The only drillhole, EOKS0832, to intersect the entire carbonate section, intersected more than 600 metres of sulphide bearing skarn. In the Copper Canyon area in the southern portion of the licence which has seen most drilling activity, a copper-gold skarn has now been defined which extends from the West Vardar Fault 500 metres to the west and is believed to be more than 350 metres wide. Previously reported drillhole results in the Copper Canyon copper-gold skarn include 166 metres from 18 metres at 0.6% copper and 0.6 g/t gold including 62 metres at 1.1% copper and 1 g/t gold. It is now believed that the copper-gold skarn grades outwards to a low sulphide gold skarn to the west where previously reported results include 235 metres at 1.1 g/t gold from 208 metres including 54 metres at 2.7 g/t gold.

Drilling during 2009 has focused on exploration targets outside of the Copper Canyon skarn system. EOKS0933 was targeted to test ancient gold workings in carbonates, volcanics and silica breccia. The hole was abandoned in broken ground and intersected 2.7 metres at 3.6% lead, 0.8% Zn, 40 g/t Ag and 0.5 g/t Au from 40 metres. EOKS0934 was drilled to test a wide gold zone between two vertical drillholes EOKS832 and PDKS724, 800 metres apart. EOKS0934 intersected 258 metres at 0.5 g/t gold from 266 metres. ICP assays for other elements are awaited. Future exploration activity will focus on the Copper Canyon and Madenovetz copper-gold skarns.

To the north at Ceovishte, EurOmax completed a 13 square kilometre IP and resistivity geophysical program in 2009 which defined six anomalies mostly coincident with widespread ancient mine workings. Drilling beneath these mine workings in the vicinity of the Pope Diorite to target the geophysical features, while intersecting strongly altered and pyritic silica breccia reported only narrow intervals of copper-gold mineralisation. Drilling of altered andesite in the Vlakh area, where previous EurOmax drilling had reported 12.4 metres from 174 metres at 1.5% copper, 1.4% lead, 0.8% zinc, 62 g/t silver and 1.6 g/t gold, intersected 2.1 metres at 6.1% Pb, 1.7 % Zn, 89 g/t Ag and 0.1 g/t Au from 166 metres and 1.1 metres from 182 metres at 10.6% Pb, 1.8% Zn, 360 g/t Ag and 0.2 g/t Au in diamond drillhole EOCC 0918. Drilling of several other geophysical features failed to intersect significant mineralization, although assay results are awaited.

While trench results at Trun in Bulgaria were encouraging, including 22 metres at 4.9 g/t gold and 39 metres at 2.9 g/t gold, preliminary assay results from two diamond drillholes reported only low average gold grades. Both holes intersected strong alteration and abundant disseminated sulphides consistent with trench geology. While it is possible that some supergene process may be responsible for elevated surface samples, winter weather conditions preclude additional field work.

Quality Control and Assurance

Trench samples were prepared and assayed by SGS Chelopech laboratory in Bulgaria. Diamond drillhole samples were prepared in a EurOmax facility in Serbia and submitted to SGS Chelopech for assay. Quality control standards and blanks were routinely included. SGS Chelopech follows SGS Global methods and procedures and has stringent quality control and assurance practices. Gold was assayed by a 30 gram fire assay with an AAS/ICPOES finish while other elements were assayed by a two acid digest with an ICPOES finish. Higher grades were assayed by a screen fire assay with a four acid digest with an AAS finish. Historic drillhole results reported herein were undertaken at EuroTest Control AD an

ISO9001 accredited facility in Bulgaria. Quality control and assurance information for historic assay results for the Rosomon licence as reported herein is not available to the EurOmax.

Qualified Person

John Menzies, a qualified person as defined by National Instrument 43-101, supervised the preparation of the information in this release.

The TSX Venture Exchange does not accept responsibility for the adequacy or accuracy of this release.

On Behalf of the Board of Directors

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