



Press Release

Monday, April 25, 2005

New Gold Anomalies Identified From Soil Geochemistry Results On First of Five Regional Districts At Dachang

April 25, 2005, Toronto, ON: Inter-Citic Minerals Inc. (TSX-V - ICI) (“Inter-Citic” or “The Company”) is pleased to announce the first in a series of announcements regarding soil geochemistry results for its Dachang Gold Project in the Province of Qinghai, China. This press release provides results from the North River District, which is approximately 17.5 km² in size, and is one of six districts within Inter-Citic’s 391 km² Dachang Gold Project. A total of 4,318 soil samples were taken at North River and have now been analyzed. Maps of the Dachang property and the North River District are available on the Company’s website: www.inter-citic.com. Subsequent press releases will report on findings for the other regional districts in the coming weeks as the results are received and plotted.

Soil geochemistry has been a valuable exploration tool at Dachang because of the near-surface nature of the mineralization in the Dachang Project area. This method led to the discovery of the NI 43-101 inferred gold resource at Dachang East, which consists of 5.7 million tonnes grading 7.0 gpt Au (approximately 1.3 million oz) as described in the Company’s Press Release of December 3, 2003. An independent technical report in accordance with NI 43-101 was prepared for the Dachang Project in the fall of 2003 by D. George Cargill, Ph.D., P.Eng.

Analysis of the 4,318 soil samples from North River yields the following observations:

- The results of the soil geochemical survey have identified three large and distinct gold soil anomalies within the North River District, namely: North River 1, 2 and 3 (“NR-1”, “NR-2” and “NR-3”).
- The most prominent gold soil anomaly – NR-1– was found on the western half of the grid. This target is approximately 2,300m long and between 120m to 220m wide. This anomaly is the strongest Au soil anomaly yet detected on the Dachang project. No trenching or drill testing of this target has taken place to date.
- The second major anomaly – NR-2 – is located 3km southeast of NR-1. Gold soil anomaly NR-2 is approximately 1000 meters long and between 20m to 180m wide. Drill holes CJV-11 and CJV-15, drilled before soil geochemical results were available to the Company, were both collared within gold geochemical anomaly NR-2. The drill hole results were previously reported in the Company’s press release of February 11, 2005.

- A third prominent gold soil anomaly – NR-3– was detected one and one half kilometers east of NR-2, and can be traced for approximately 1300 meters in length over widths of 40 to 120 meters. As with NR-2, this anomaly has yet to be tested.
- North River also contains many second order gold soil anomalies which are typically 20 to 60 meters in width and can be traced for strike lengths of 400 to 1500 metres, One such anomaly tested in reconnaissance trench TC-004 returned 5.6 gpt Au over 6.0m, and was reported in the Company’s press release of February 11, 2005.
- Gold soil anomalies in the area follow the sedimentary stratigraphy, which further reinforces the Company’s opinion that the gold mineralization in the overall Dachang District is stratabound in nature.

Results from approximately 19,000 additional soil samples taken from four other districts are in the process of being received, compiled, analyzed and interpreted and will be available in the coming weeks, and will provide the basis for follow-up exploration in 2005.

NORTH RIVER DISTRICT

As noted, the results of the soil geochemical survey have identified three large and distinct gold soil anomalies within the North River District: NR-1, NR-2 and NR-3. Gold values in soils grade from 1 to in excess of 300 ppb – the upper detection limit for this survey’s analysis method. Background levels for the soils in this district range from 1 to 5 ppb with anomalous values typically grading greater than 50 to 100 ppb. All gold soil anomalies are distinctly linear and follow the stratigraphy of the host sediments. Gold anomalies also typically show a highly variable enrichment in As and/or Sb. Within the North River District separate non-gold bearing As and Sb soil anomalies have also been detected.

North River 1 (“NR-1”)

The **NR-1** anomaly is located in the western portion of the North River District. This Au soil anomaly is 120 to 220 meters in width and appears to be conformable to the host sediments along the anomaly’s 2,300 meter strike length. The anomaly is characterized by arsenic enrichment but unlike many of the anomalies in the camp has no related antimony concentration. Gold values in the anomaly often exceed 100 ppb and three sample sites returned Au in soils in excess of 300 ppb. This target forms one of the strongest and most consistent gold soil anomalies yet detected in the Dachang project area. No trenching or drill testing has taken place on this target to date. The anomaly is open along strike to the west and cannot be detected on its eastern extension due to overburden along the North River valley floor.

North River 2 (“NR-2”)

The **NR-2** anomaly was detected in the central portion of the North River District. This Au soil anomaly can be traced for 1,000 meters over widths of 20 to 180 meters, and has coincident As and Sb enrichment. Soil samples returned many gold values of greater than 100 ppb. Before soil results were available, this area was tested by reconnaissance trench TC-2 (12.43gpt Au over 3.0m) and the anomaly area was also subsequently tested by drill holes CJV-11 and CJV-15, previously reported in the Company’s press release of February 11, 2005.

North River 3 (“NR-3”)

The **NR-3** anomaly is located in the southeastern portion of the North River District about 1,000 meters east of and along strike from anomaly NR-2. NR-3 can be traced along strike for 1,300 meters across widths of 20 to 120 meters, and like NR-2 this anomaly has coincident As and Sb enrichment. Gold in soil reached values greater than 100 ppb. No trenching or drill testing of this target has taken place to date.

Second Order Anomalies

The North River survey also detected numerous second order gold soil anomalies. Individual anomalies show high gold enrichment similar to those found in NR-1, NR-2 and NR-3, and can typically be followed along similar strike lengths, although Au enrichment was detected over narrower 20 to 60 meter widths. The As and Sb enrichment patterns for these second order anomalies are also comparable to primary targets. Reconnaissance trenching in advance of these soil results had also shown that these secondary targets might prove encouraging. Trench TC-4 returned gold values of 5.6 gpt over 6.0 meters as previously reported in the Company’s press release of February 11, 2005.

Drilling Program

The Company has also received and reviewed final analysis of assays from the remaining 8 reconnaissance diamond drill holes (CJV-3, CJV-5 to 9, CJV-13 and 14) from its most recent exploration program as described in the Company’s press release of February 11, 2005. These drill holes were drilled approximately 3.5km southwest of the North River District on a separate geological target in the Western Quarter. The holes intersected highly altered arsenopyrite rich sediments in the hanging wall of a major thrust fault and did not detect any significant gold mineralization. No further work is planned on this exploration target. Preliminary soil results from this area are still being compiled, but initial results suggest this area, though highly altered, may be one of the district’s barren arsenopyrite-rich structures.

METHODOLOGY

The Company established an exploration grid over the North River regional anomaly. A total of 4,318 soil geochemical samples were collected every 20m on grid lines established at 200m intervals. Soil samples were air dried on site and delivered to an independent arm’s length Chinese government laboratory in Xi’an, Shaanxi, China, the Research Center of Xi’an Institute of Geology and Mineral Resources. Gold content in the soil was determined by analyzing 10g samples of minus 200 mesh, adding 10ml 1:1 aqua regia, absorbing with active carbon, reducing to ashes, dissolving in another 5ml 1:1 aqua regia with gold detection by spectrophotometer.

In the case of diamond drill core, the drill core was manually split, typically in one metre intervals. One half of the core was archived on site while the other half of the core secured and shipped to SGS Tianjin, China, where it was tested using conventional fire assay with atomic absorption finish. Accuracy of the results is tested through the systematic inclusion of control samples, standards, blanks and replicates. Selected samples were sent to Lakefield Research, Lakefield, Ontario, for confirmation testing using fire assay with atomic absorption finish.

ABOUT INTER-CITIC

Toronto-based Inter-Citic Minerals Inc. is an exploration and development company with properties in the People's Republic of China. The Company has strategic partnerships with several large financially strong and established groups in China to facilitate investment in China for both Western and Chinese partners. Inter-Citic is listed on the TSX Venture Exchange under the symbol ICI. Inter-Citic's website is www.inter-citic.com.

Maps and associated materials are available on Inter-Citic's website at www.inter-citic.com. A map illustrating the results described in this press release can be viewed on the company's website at www.inter-citic.com/documents/northriver.pdf. A map of the overall Dachang Project area can be seen at: www.inter-citic.com/dachangreleasemap2-2005.pdf.

Exploration at Dachang was conducted with the able assistance of the numerous professionals from Qinghai Geological Survey Institute ("QGSI"), working in co-operation with Inter-Citic's technical team. David G. Wahl, P.Eng., P.Geo., Inter-Citic's Vice President of Resource Development, and the Qualified Person for the Project under the requirements of National Instrument 43-101, supervised all aspects of the exploration program.

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Investors are encouraged to review "Risk Factors" associated with the Dachang project as outlined in the Company's 2004 Financial Statements available on the SEDAR website at www.sedar.com.

The statements herein that are not historical facts are forward-looking statements. These statements address future events and conditions and so involve inherent risks and uncertainties, as disclosed under the heading "Risk Factors" in the company's periodic filings with Canadian securities regulators. Actual results could differ from those currently projected. The Company does not assume the obligation to update any forward-looking statement.

The TSX Venture Exchange has not reviewed and does not accept responsibility for the adequacy or accuracy of the content of this news release.

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