KOPPAR RESOURCES

5 July 2018

PRIORITY TARGETS IDENTIFIED IN NEWEXCO REVIEW, EXPLORATION PREPARATIONS UNDERWAY

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Priority targets identified by Company and leading geophysical consultants Newexco.**
- **High powered ground EM survey designed by Newexco is planned to commence in June 2018.**
- **EM survey aims to identify whether massive sulphides are present in previously unexplored areas and / or beyond the range of historic exploration.**
- **At the Killingdal Project, EM will test for extensions to mineralisation which historically produced 3Mt at 1.7%Cu + 5.5% Zn.**
- **At Grimsdalen the survey will test for massive sulphide occurrences within a known mineralised system some 9km long.**
- **Other exploration activities have commenced including digitising of detailed historical geological mapping and assay plans and a regional structural interpretation to assist in generation of new targets.**
- **Results of the ground EM survey will assist in prioritising drill targets for Q3 2018.**

Koppar Resources Limited (ASX:KRX) (Koppar or the Company) is pleased to announce that, in collaboration with Newexco Services Pty Ltd (Newexco), the Company's geophysical advisers, it has identified a number of priority targets for ground electromagnetic (EM) geophysical surveys.

Preparations are well advanced for the Company's upcoming exploration program in Norway. The Company aims to delineate drill targets by tracing the extent of the "prospective horizons" which host mineralisation elsewhere within the region and by using EM surveys to assess the potential for massive sulphide mineralisation within these horizons.

Ground EM is initially planned at two (2) of the Company's projects; Grimsdalen/ Nygruva, and Killingdal, (Figure 1). Target areas identified at these projects comprise extensions to mineralised zones historically mined or identified by previous exploration. Newexco have designed and will manage the ground EM surveys, which will complement the extensive historical geological and geophysics data.

The focus of the upcoming exploration program is to explore:

- beyond the range of historic EM systems;
- utilising geologically focused EM surveys; and
- for longer time-constant sources reflecting large contiguous conductors.

Outcropping sulphides are extremely abundant in the Trøndelag area based on open file and historical mapping available from the Norwegian Geological Survey (NGU), therefore EM has been selected as a key prospecting tool for massive sulphides. The Company is targeting zones of structural thickening (fold hinges etc) which it views as being the key to development of economic mineralisation.

The EM surveys will employ the best practice in modern surface geophysical EM techniques, utilising a high-powered transmitter and appropriately selected base frequencies. Due the abundance of high quality geological information, the likely orientation of the prospective horizons can be inferred with confidence enabling a Fixed Loop EM survey to be designed, ensuring a high definition response and robust modelling of any bedrock conductors.

Historical exploration in the southern Trondheim region has mostly taken place in two phases; the late 1940's to 1950's, and the 1980's. Geophysical exploration has focussed on acquisition of Turam data, an early ground EM survey technique which successfully assisted the search for outcropping to shallow buried sulphides. While the Turam system is effective in delineating such sulphide bodies near surface its effectiveness below 100m depth is limited. Modern day high powered techniques should, if ground conditions are favourable, be able to detect massive sulphide bodies to significantly greater depths, even to 300 – 400m.

GRIMSDALEN/ NYGRUVA

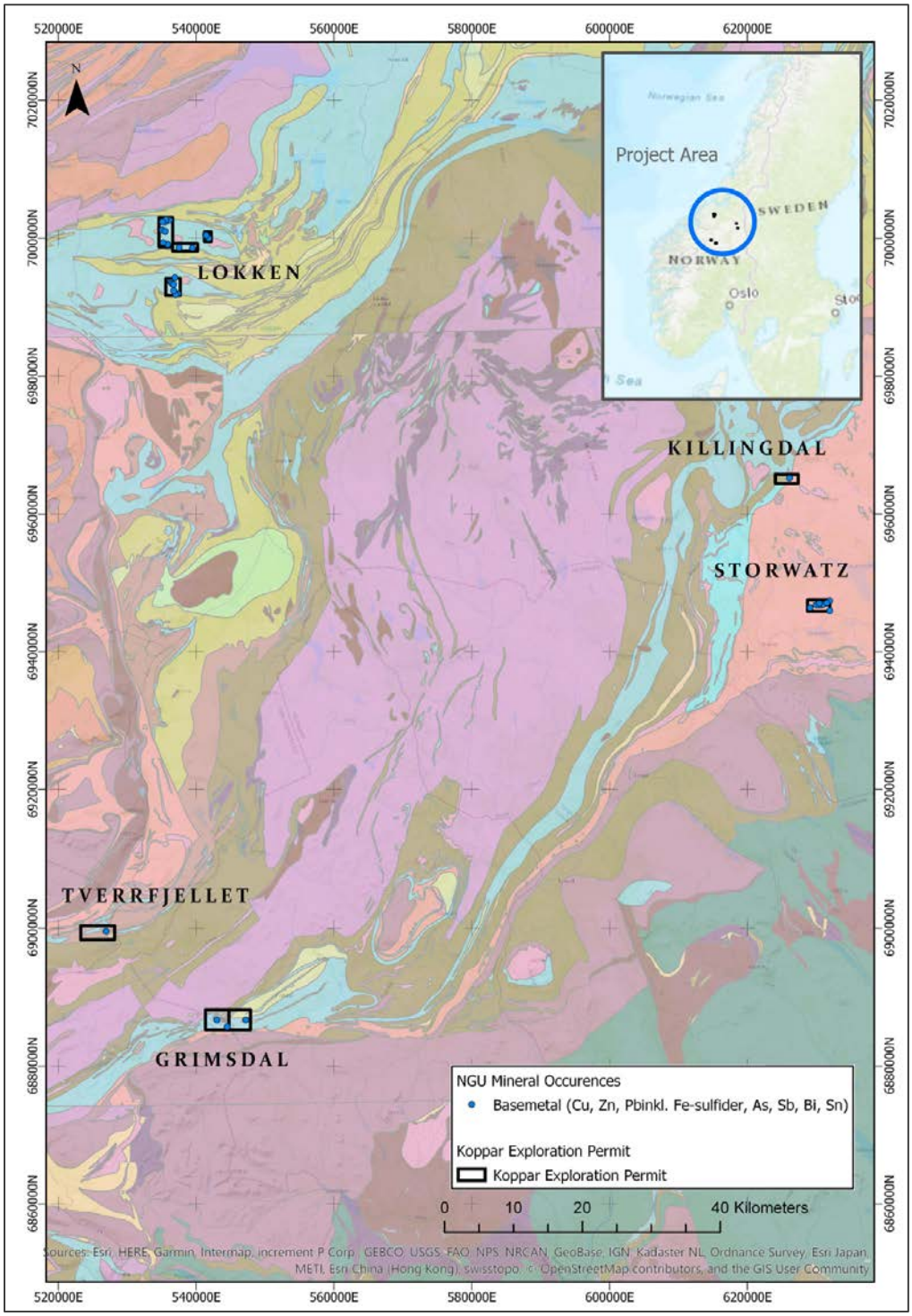
Extensive surface EM surveys have been undertaken in the Grimsdalen/ Nygruva area, of which the earliest data was recorded ~1949 which mapped sulphide horizons central to the current lease. Further surface work was done in 1957 which included Turam EM surveys over 14 km of strike. Good correlation between mapped sulphide horizons and EM conductors detected by the Turam survey were observed in historical plans.

Whilst the historic surface EM was very effective at defining the outcropping and subcropping sulphide horizons; the upcoming exploration program aims to extend this work along strike and at depth with the aim of detecting thicker, higher conductance sequences at depth using a targeted high-powered surface EM configuration. Folding is interpreted to have locally thickened mineralisation within the mineralisation zones at Grimsdalen.

Background

The Grimsdalen deposit is by far the largest in the Folldal district, measuring approximately 9 km, with a maximum width of 1,000 m and an average thickness of 3 m. The deposit is hosted by banded tuffaceous schists with intercalations of graphitic schist and mineralisation dominated by pyrite, with pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite and sphalerite occurring in varying but generally subordinate amounts.

Figure 1: Location of Koppar tenements overlaying NGU 250000 geology mapping (see Appendix 1 for legend) and NGU base metal occurrences within Koppar tenements



The Nygruva mine was in production over three periods from 1783 to 1952. In total 300,000t is recorded to have been produced at 0.85 % Cu and 3.5 % Zn (NGU Ore Database). The mineralised zone mined at Nygruva is ruler-shaped and has a length of 680 m, width of 60-70 m and an average thickness of 3 m. The massive part of the mineralisation comprises banded pyrite-sphalerite with lesser chalcopyrite and pyrrhotite in a quartz-calcite matrix. The stratigraphic footwall of the massive mineralisation contains irregular lenses of zinc- or copper-mineralisation. Two normal-faults cut across the deposit of which the westernmost one marks the end of the known deposit. Investigations to find the continuation have not been successful to date.

KILLINGDAL

Review of open file magnetic data at Killingdal shows that the prospective horizon which hosts the Killingdal deposit also occurs in the western part of Koppar's licenses (Figure 2). It is currently interpreted that the prospective stratigraphy wraps around the western perimeter of the Killingdal claim based on the magnetics. It is believed that past exploration has focused on areas proximal to existing mining operations / mills for economic reasons.

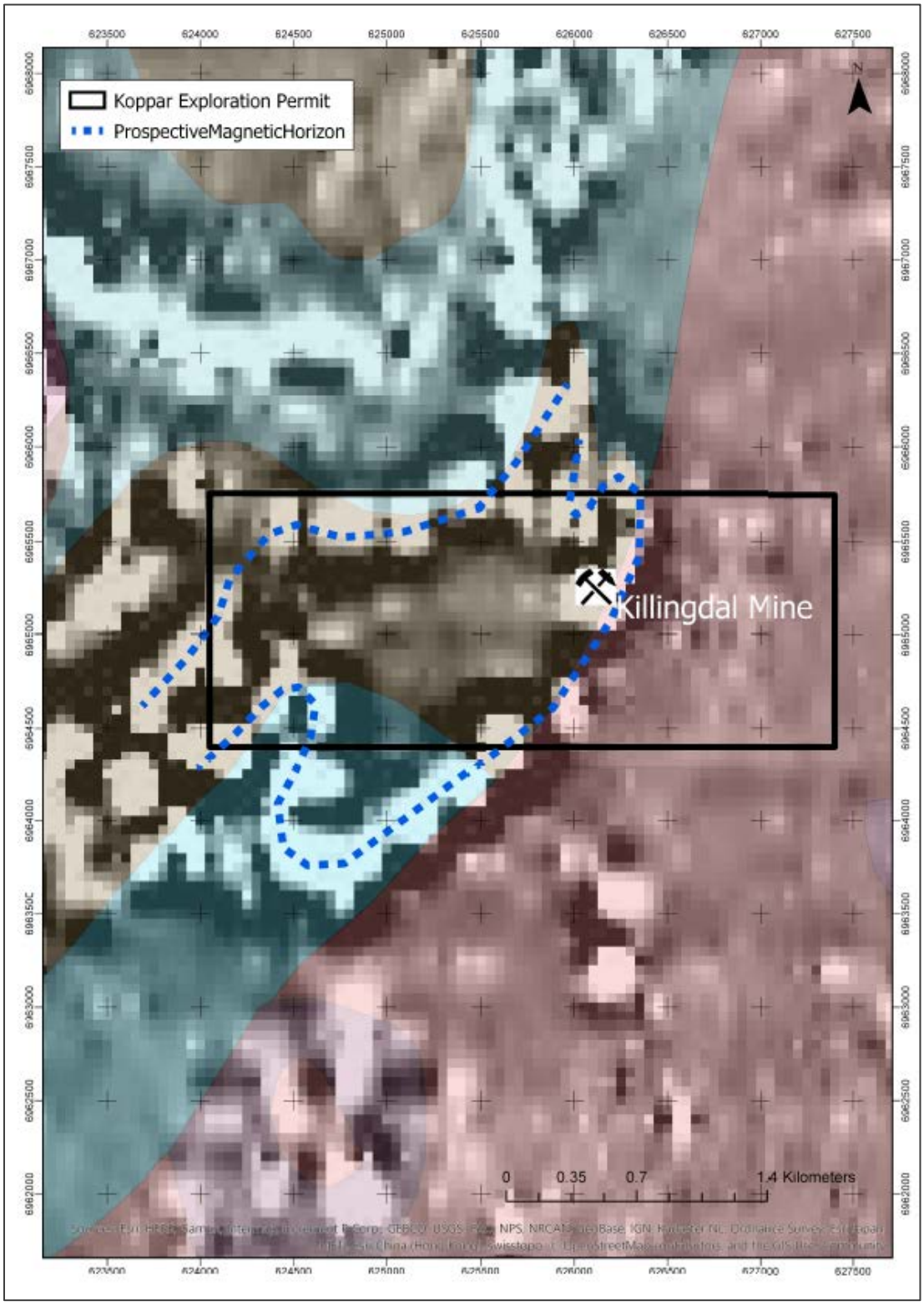
Hence it is anticipated that exploration away from the historical operations is likely to yield new targets due to the relative lack of exploration in these areas and as such an extension to the prospective horizon at Killingdal represents a high priority target for the Company's initial exploration programme (Figure 2).

Background

The Killingdal deposit was worked to a depth of 1,400 m with about 3 Mt with 1.7 % Cu, 5.5 % Zn, 0.4 % Pb and 45 % S being produced during more than 300 years of mining. The deposit consists of two ore bodies, the Main Orebody and the North Orebody, which are strongly elongated, with approximately lens-shaped cross sections and occur in the hinge of a regional-scale, isoclinal fold structure. The ore bodies are parallel for about 2,500 m of known length, dipping about 30° W.

At higher levels, the width of the Main Orebody between 40 and 80 m, and has a mean thickness of about 3.5 m, with a maximum at 10-12 m. The thickness of the North Orebody is considerably less than that of the Main Orebody and it has been exploited to a lesser extent. Pyrite is the dominant mineral, while sphalerite and chalcopyrite are subordinate phases. The principal gangue minerals are quartz and muscovite. Bands of pyrrhotite-rich ore up to a couple of centimetres in thickness are preferentially located near the hanging wall.

Figure 2: Overview of the Killingdal tenement (solid black line) with 1vd magnetics (from 1999 Hummingbird FEM survey), overlain by NGU 250000 geology mapping (see Appendix 1 for legend) showing the historical Killingdal Mine and the interpreted prospective magnetic horizon.



OTHER WORK

Koppar's Non-Executive Technical Director is currently undertaking a site visit to visit the Company's project areas and inspect core and other samples from historical drilling at the various projects as well as to meet with the Norwegian Geological Survey (NGU), the Norwegian Mines Directorate, and potential consultants for the Company's exploration programmes.

Work has also commenced on compiling, georeferencing and digitising historical maps and plans from the extensive dataset available as well as the acquisition of satellite imagery and the appointment of EarthScan to complete a new regional structural interpretation of the area. The results from this new structural interpretation in conjunction with the digitised mapping will be reviewed by Newexco to refine the forthcoming ground EM survey.

For and on behalf of the board:

Mauro Piccini
Company Secretary

About Koppar

Koppar is a junior exploration company established with the purpose of exploring and developing copper, zinc and other mineral opportunities. The Company has a conditional right to acquire mineral exploration projects located in the Trøndelag region of Norway, namely the Løkken Project, Tverrfjellet Project, Grimsdal Project, Kllingdal Project and Storwartz Project. The Projects are located in a historic mining area, and mining has been previously carried out on several of the projects.

For further information visit www.kopparresources.com

Competent Persons Statement

The technical information in this announcement complies with the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code) and has been compiled and assessed under the supervision of Miss Rebecca Morgan, the Non-Executive Technical Director of Koppar Resources Ltd. Miss Morgan is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Geoscientists. She has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the JORC Code. Miss Morgan consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

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Appendix 1 – Geology Legend