24 July 2018

SITE VISIT UPDATE

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Site visit completed to the Company's Projects in the Trondheim region of Norway.**
- **Excellent infrastructure and access to all areas, with preparations well advanced for forthcoming ground EM surveys.**
- **EM surveys aim to identify massive sulphides in previously unexplored areas and / or beyond the range of historic exploration to delineate drill targets.**

Koppar Resources Limited (ASX:KRX) (**Koppar** or **the Company**) is pleased to provide update following a site visit to its project areas in the Trondheim region of Norway. Preparations are well advanced for the Company's upcoming exploration program with the field visit confirming all areas proposed for geophysical surveying are able to be accessed during the current summer season. Exploration work notifications have been submitted to the Mines Directorate, landowners and local Kommunes in Norway to enable the company to undertake ground EM at two (2) of the Company's projects; Grimsdalen - Nygruva, and Killingdal. Target areas identified at these projects comprise extensions to mineralised zones historically mined or identified by previous exploration.

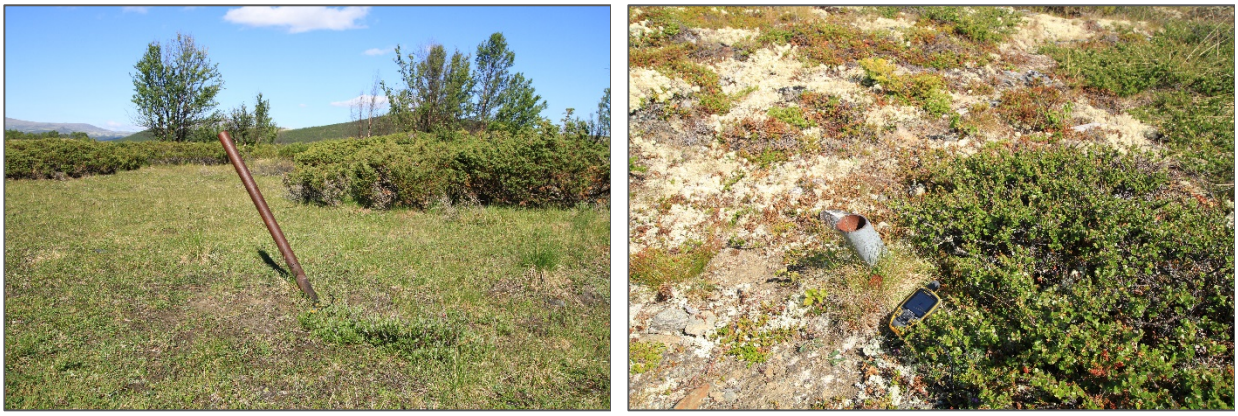
Figure 1: Old Grimsdal shaft (Grimsdalen Project)

GRIMSDALEN & NYGRUVA

Field reconnaissance at the Grimsdalen and Nygruva projects confirmed the presence of outcropping massive sulphides along strike from the historical workings, consistent with recorded occurrences in the Norwegian Geological Survey (NGU) database. In addition, historical drillhole collars were observed, which will assist in the current data compilation and validation work. According to the NGU database, a total of 83 holes for approximately 10,600 metres have been drilled at the Grimsdalen Project.

Figure 2: Hand samples from Grimsdalen

Figure 3: Historical drillhole collars



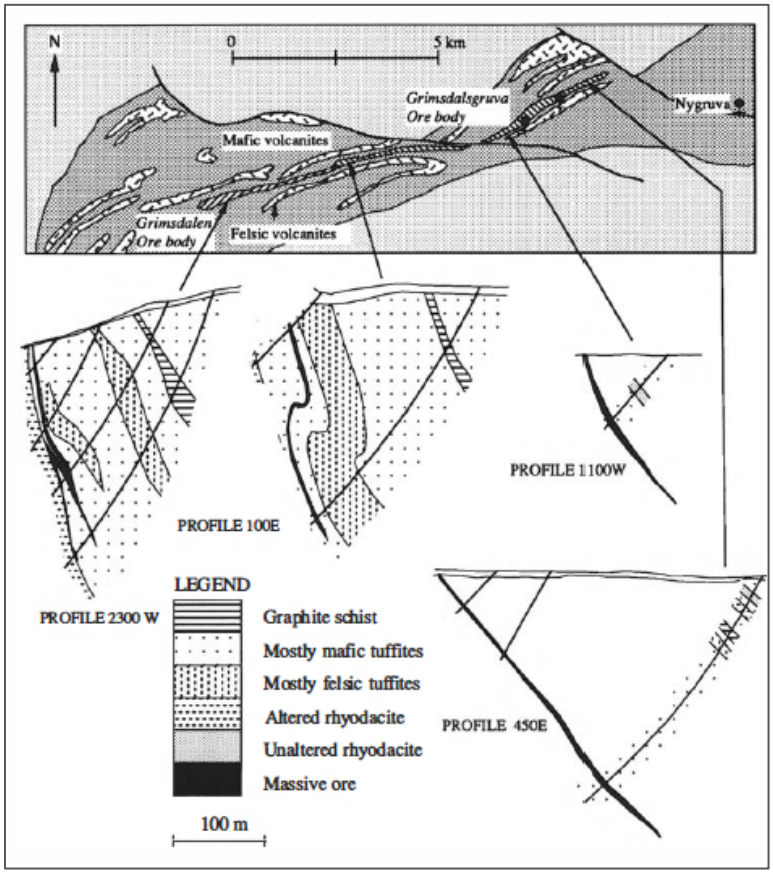
BACKGROUND

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. A major fault divides the deposit in an eastern and a western body and folding has led to local thickening of the ore zone.

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.

Figure 4: The Grimsdalen deposit geology and cross sections (profiles). On the geological map the mineralisation is shown projected to surface (sourced from Bjerkgard et al 1994)



KILLINGDAL

At the Killingdal Project field reconnaissance comprised a visit to both the historical mine workings and traverse the area where potential extensions to the prospective stratigraphic horizon have been interpreted from aeromagnetic data (refer ASX Announcement 5 July 2018). These extensional targets will be the focus of the Company's upcoming ground EM survey in this area, which will be carried out following completion of surveying at Grimsdalen – Nygruva. The Killingdal Project retains excellent infrastructure including established tracks, old mine buildings and accommodation, power infrastructure and a rail siding and loadout 5km from the project (Figure 5).

Figure 5: View (looking southeast) across the backfilled Killingdal workings (left) and the old Killingdal rail loadout adjacent to the operational Olso to Trondheim passenger and freight line (right).

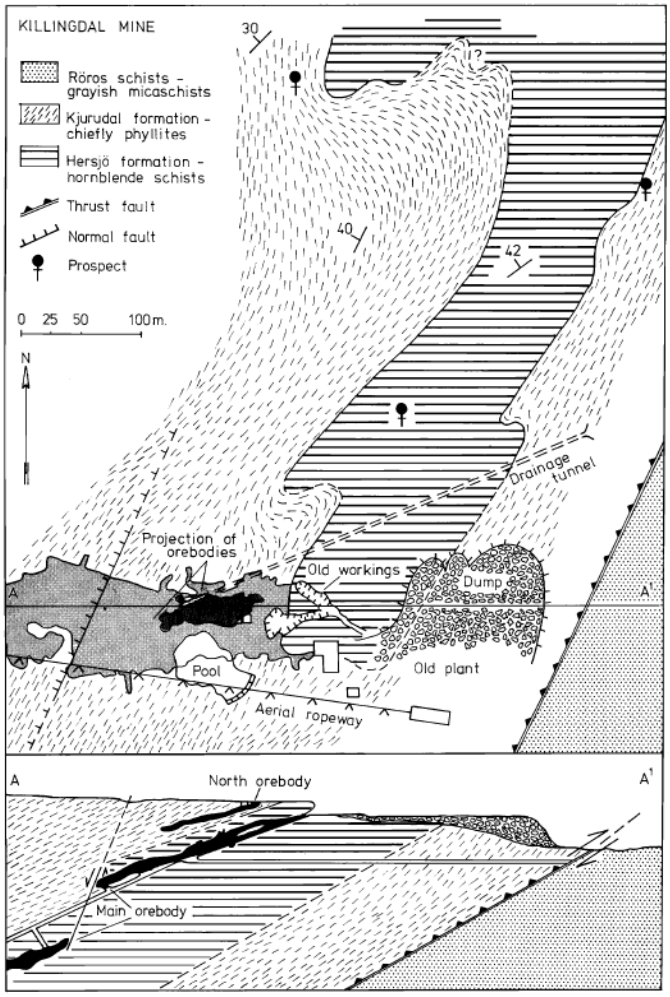
Background

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 6: Hand samples from Killingdal (taken from old stockpiles)

Figure 7: Geological map of the Killingdal mine area (sourced from Rui 1973)



STORWATZ

The Storwartz deposit, which produced around 1.62 Mt, was the largest in the Storwartz ore field and was worked by two mines, the Old Storwartz Mine and New Storwartz Mine during the period 1645-1919. The Quintus, Hestkletten, Olav and Solskinn deposits also occur within the Storwartz project area, which collectively produced about 2.1 MT during the period 1660-1972, with the majority being produced from the Olavs mine, which was the last in the Storwartz ore field to be mined.

Mineralisation consists mainly of pyrrhotite and sphalerite, with substantial amounts of galena. Main non-sulphides are calcite, plagioclase, quartz and chlorite, with sericite and biotite also present.

Taking the Storwartz ore field as a whole, the deposits from east to west show a very distinct pattern with respect to zonation from Cu-rich deposits in the east (Solskinn, Olav and Quintus) grading into Zn- and Pb-rich deposits in the west (Old Storwartz Mine and New Storwartz Mine). Together with the presence of an extensive and continuous chlorite alteration zone beneath the deposits, this is an argument in favour of the ore bodies in the Storwartz field originally being one deposit, with the zonation reflecting distance from the high temperature vent site(s).

Access to the Storwatz Project is excellent and services are readily available in the nearby town of Roros. The Olav mine is currently managed as a tourist attraction and Figure 8 shows the style of mineralisation which the Company will be exploring for in the project area. Historical drillhole collars were also observed during the field visit which will aid validation of historical data.

Figure 8: Photographs taken in underground workings at the Olav mine. Clockwise from upper left: underground access, mineralised-waste contact (yellow dashed line), room and pillar workings showing mineralised pillars (yellow dashed line)

Figure 9: Old mine infrastructure at Storwartz and a historical drillhole collar (bottom right)

LØKKEN

The Løkken Cu-Zn deposit is considered to be the largest ophiolite-hosted VMS (i.e. Cyprus type) in the world. Approximately 24 Mt grading 2.3% Cu, 1.8% Zn, 0.02% Pb, 16 g/t Ag, and 0.2 g/t Au was mined over a period of 333 years from 1654 to 1987. Mining ceased in 1987 due to prevailing copper prices (approx. US$3500/t vs current LME prices of ~US$6000/t).

The deposit consists of massive sulphide ore predominantly of pyrite with subordinate chalcopyrite and sphalerite, whereas galena, magnetite, haematite and bornite are minor components locally and fahlore is the most important accessory phase.

The total length of the deposit is approximately 4 km with an average width of 150 to 200 m, and an average thickness of 50 m. An extensive feeder-zone system associated with the massive sulphide mineralisation occurs along the entire length of the deposit.

As one of the largest historical mines in Norway there is a substantial amount of remaining infrastructure in the Lokken area. Historical drillcore from the whole of Norway is stored by the NGU at the Astrup Shaft, and one of the historical shafts (Gammelgruva or Old Shaft) is open as a tourist attraction.

Koppar owns 4 concessions covering 19.2 km^2 adjacent to the Lokken deposit. Exploration is currently focussing on reviewing the numerous EM anomalies detected in a VTEM survey by Drake Resources (refer ASX.DRK Announcement 9 January 20121). Some of these anomalies were further tested with Fixed Loop Electromagnetic (FLEM) ground surveys (ASX.DRK Announcement 1 August 2012). However, only five were selected for drill testing with no significant results returned (ASX.DRK Announcements 25 March 2014 and 1 September 2014). In conjunction with Newexco, Koppar is reviewing these drill results against the criteria by which the VTEM anomalies were ranked to determine whether any of the other anomalies warrant drill testing.

Figure 10: Vertical longitudinal (east-west) and cross sections of the Løkken massive sulphide deposit (sourced from NGU 2016).

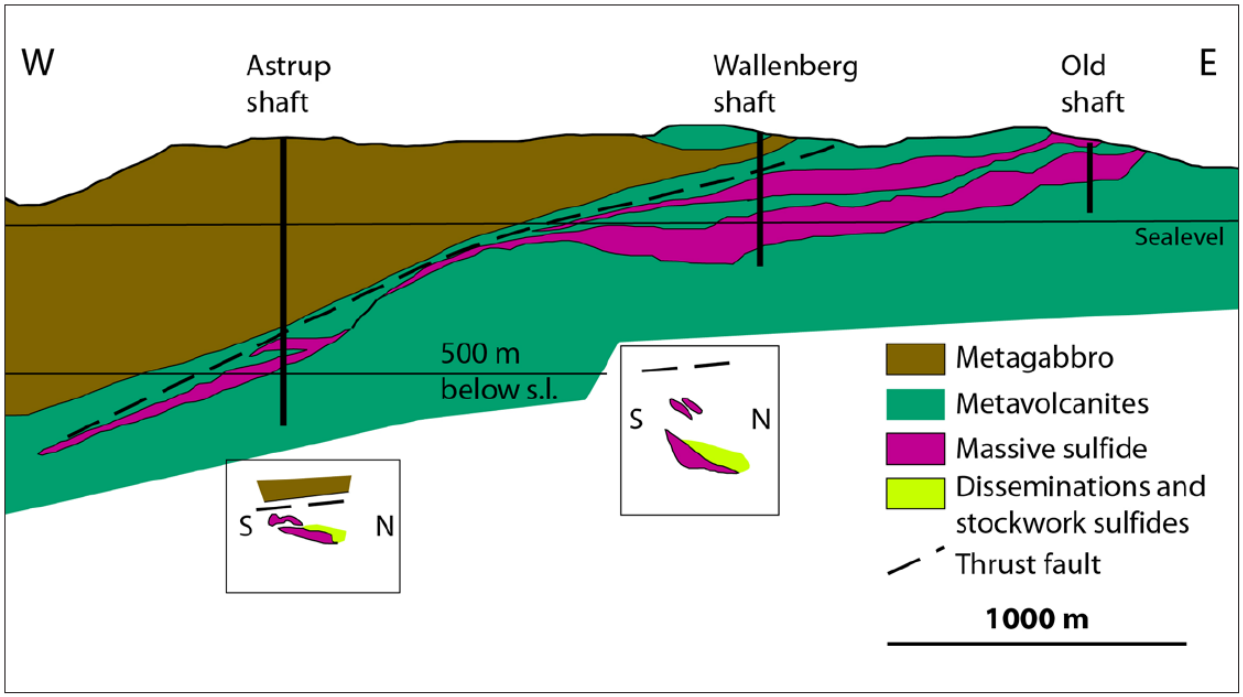


Figure 11: In a clockwise direction from upper left: Astrup shaft, Gamelgruva shaft, hand sample from Lokken (part of information display)., hand sample from Lokken (part of information display).

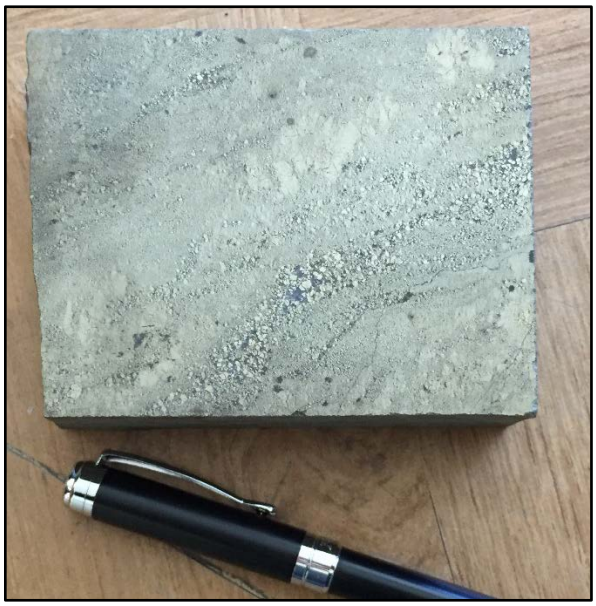
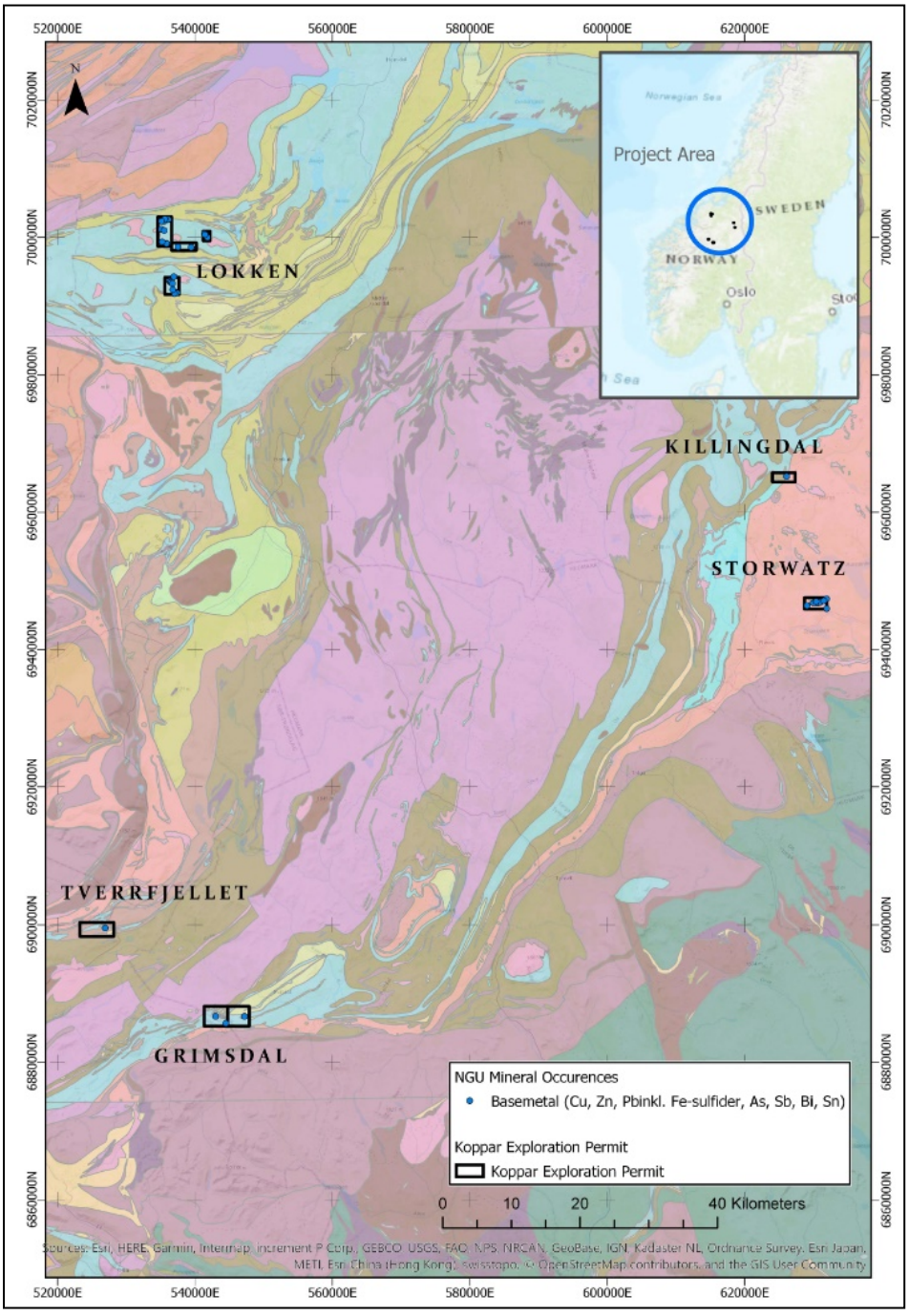


Figure 12: Location of Koppar tenements overlaying NGU 250000 geology mapping (see Appendix 1 for legend) and NGU base metal occurrences within Koppar tenements



For and on behalf of the board:

Mauro Piccini
Company Secretary

References

Bjerkgard, T., and Bjorlykke, A. 1994. The stratabound sulphide deposits in the Folldal area, Southem Trondheim Region, Norway. Norsk Geologisk Tidsskrift, Vol. 74, pp. 213-237. Oslo 1994_ISSN 0029-196X.

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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