KOPPAR RESOURCES

19 October 2018

QUARTERLY ACTIVITIES REPORT

SEPTEMBER 2018

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Strategic expansion of ground holding in Norway via pegging of new licenses during the Quarter**
- **Prospective copper-zinc portfolio increased to over 700 km^2 of granted tenure**
- **Koppar and Newexco personnel on site to progress exploration during Quarter**
- **Regional scale geological interpretation completed by globally renowned consultants Earthscan with new targets identified at the Killingdal and Grimsdal Projects.**
- **Ground geophysical surveys at Grimsdal, Nygruva and Killingdal completed**
- **Modelling of ground EM data successfully delineated drill targets at Grimsdal, with preparations underway for drilling in the December Quarter**
- **Successful identification of historical drillhole collars at Grimsdal aids drillhole targeting and review of historical drilling results**
- **Historical data compilation from other prospects also completed during Quarter**
- **Site visit and rock chip sampling at new Vangrofta prospect completed**
- **Assays return high grade copper-gold-cobalt results of up to 16.75% Cu, 3.33g/t Au and 0.216% Co.**

Koppar Resources is a copper and zinc focussed exploration company which owns mineral exploration projects located in the Trøndelag region of Norway. Koppar's tenement package, which comprises the Løkken Project, Tverrfjellet Project, Grimsdal Project, Killingdal Project, Storwartz Project, Undal Project, Fløttum Project, Vangrøfta Project, and the Rødalen and Lomsjodalen Projects, covers a total area of approximately 737 km^2 in the Trondheim region of Norway.

EXPANSION OF NORWEGIAN FOOTPRINT

During the Quarter the Company significantly increased its footprint in Norway as part of a strategic expansion of its copper-zinc exploration portfolio. The additional land coverage is largely focussed around expanding the footprint around the Company's existing project's, namely the Killingdal, Lokken, Tverfjellet, Grimsdal, and Storwatz Projects. In addition, several new project areas have been pegged, which includes the Undal, Rodalen, Lomsjodalen and Flottum project areas. The additional ground was pegged based on the location of numerous historic prospects, as well as outcropping copper and gold mineralization identified by the Norwegian Geological Survey (NGU). A full list of licenses now owned by the Company is shown in Figure 1 and included as Appendix 1.

The **Vangrøfta** Project area contains five (5) known copper occurrences according to the Norwegian Geological Survey (NGU); Fredrik IV, Flatskarvåsen, Vangrøften Skjerp, Fossgruva, and Storebekdal. Copper mineralisation was discovered at Fredrik IV by two prospectors in 1707 but despite the mine existing for over 200 years it has only been worked for a total of 30 years during this period. Recorded production is approximately 2,600 t at 5 to 6 % Cu (NGU Ore Database).

The **Undal** Project historically produced 280,000 tonnes at reported grades of 1.15% Cu, 1.86% Zn, 43.2% Fe and 41.1% S from sulphide hosted mineralisation (pyrite with subordinate chalcopyrite and sphalerite). The Undal Project also includes the historical Nyberget copper and zinc mine.

The **Fløttum** copper-zinc deposit is associated with black banded quartzite and carbonaceous phyllite, with mineralisation consisting of pyrite, pyrrhotite, sphalerite, chalcopyrite and accessory galena. The deposit was subjected to small periods of test mining (underground) between 1888 and 1917.

The **Rødalen** deposit was mined in the period between 1750 to 1810, during which approximately 40 000 t of "copper-rich material" (chalcophyrite with zones of pyrite and pyrrhotite) are recorded to have been mined.

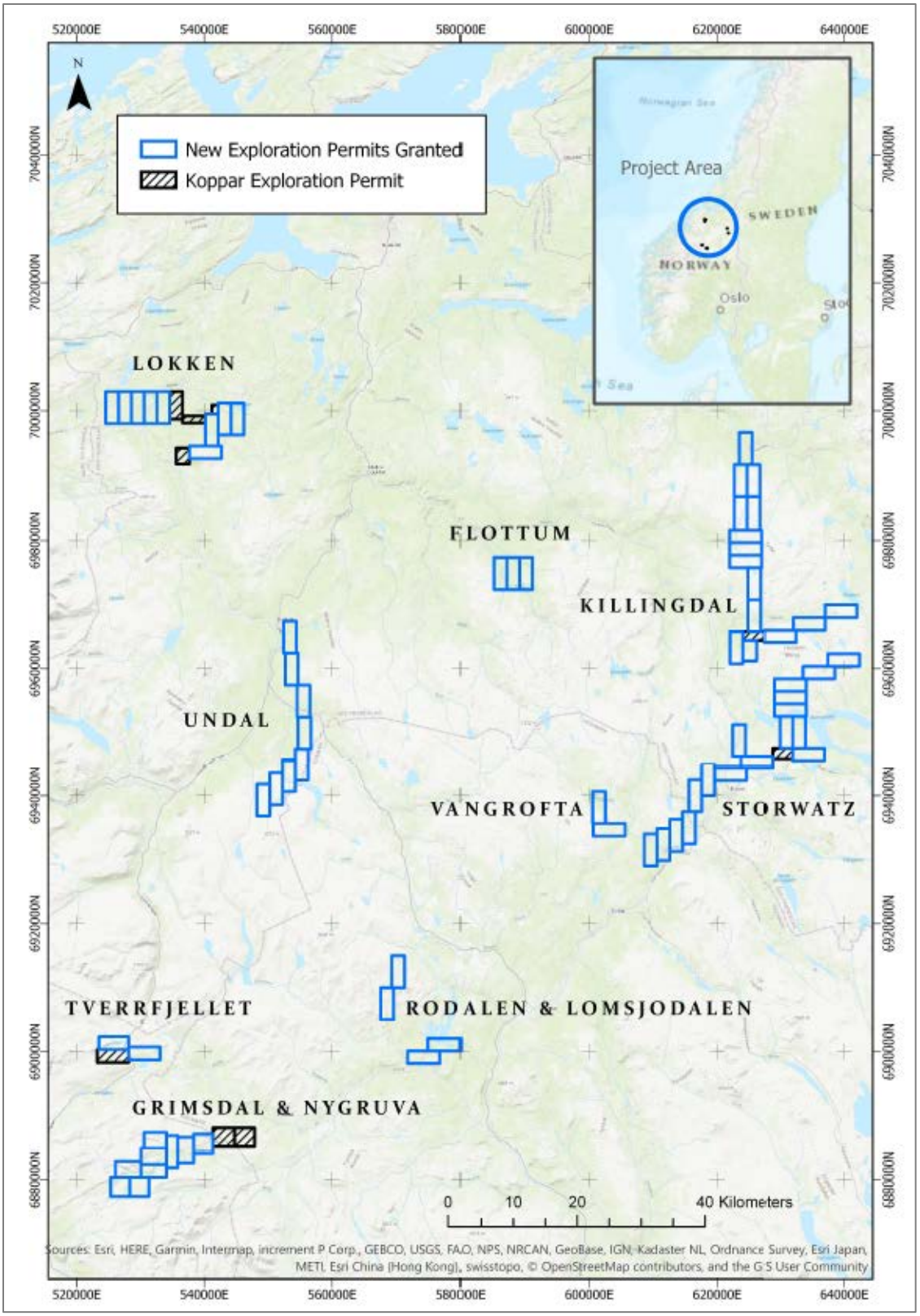
Further details on the new projects pegged by the Company during the Quarter have been included in Appendix 2.

GROUND EM GEOPHYSICS SURVEY

During the Quarter the Company appointed leading consulting firm, Newexco Services Pty Ltd (Newexco), to execute and supervise a ground electromagnetic (EM) geophysical survey at two (2) of the Company's projects; Grimsdalen/ Nygruva, and Killingdal Figure 1).

Results from its recent ground EM survey completed at the Grimsdalen Project identified a total of five (5) conductors (Figure 2). Of these conductors three discrete conductors have not previously been tested by drilling and provided a strong conductive response, with two being selected for immediate drill testing. Encouragingly the other conductors detected are consistent with the sulphide horizon that was detected in the previous, lower powered TURAM survey carried out in the late 1940's and investigated by historical drilling and trial mining. This enhances the prospectivity of the undrilled conductors.

Figure 1: Location of current and recently granted exploration permits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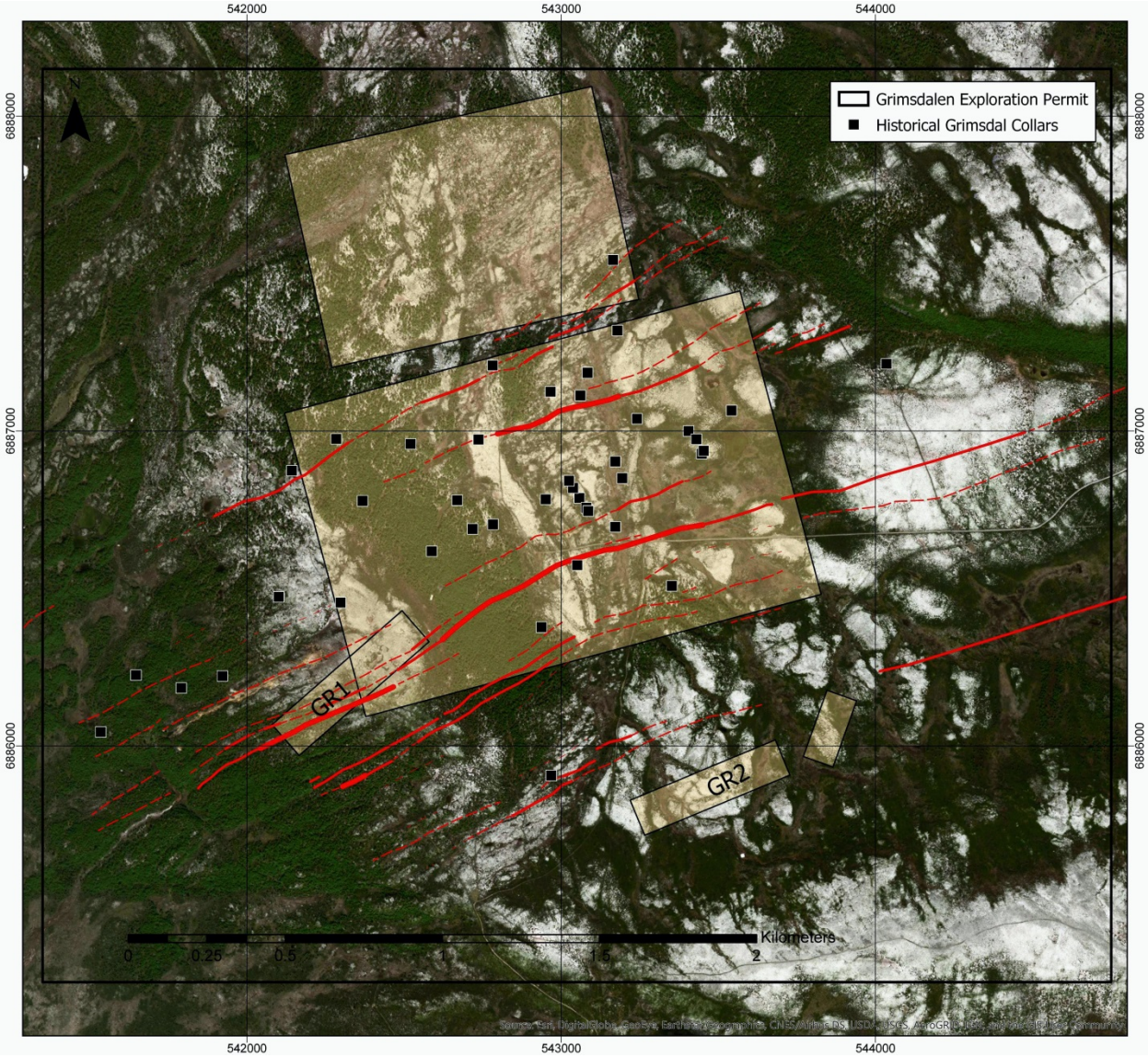
New Exploration Permits Granted
Koppar Exploration Permit
Project Area
SWEDEN
NORWAY
Oslo
LOKKEN
FLOTTUM
KILLINGDAL
UNDAL
VANGROFTA
STORWATZ
TVERRFJELLET
RODALEN & LOMSJODALEN
GRIMSDAL & NYGRUVA
0
10
20
40 Kilometers
Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), swisstopo, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

The highest priority target according to Newexco (GR1, refer to Figure 2) lies parallel to, and beneath, the previous drilled sulphide horizon. The conductor has been modelled to have a conductance exceeding 1000S and to be approximately 500m x 500m in size. The southern target (GR2, refer to Figure 2) is located in an area of structural complexity as identified by Koppar's structural interpretation (ASX Announcement 6 August 2018). The conductive horizon is identifiable over three successive survey lines with drilling planned in the December Quarter, subject to permitting, to test the zones of strongest response with a conductance approaching 1000S.

Figure 2: Plan of Grimsdalen Project showing historical drillhole collars (black squares), current modelled plates from KRX 2018 ground EM survey (yellow, dipping to NNW), and historic Turam conductors (red lines) overlain on satellite imagery.



At the Killingdal Prospect a weak anomalous response was identified on the southern end of the FLEM survey. Modelling undertaken shows the source to be extensive but the conductance is less than 20 Siemens, consistent with the low time-constant. The low time constant is also consistent with the historic Turam anomalies recorded along strike to the NE. There is a strong possibility outcrop evidence may be found, justifying a field visit to confirm the geological source of the conductors. The information is extremely useful for further exploration and planning, and will be incorporated with historical geochemical and geological information to determine the prospectivity of the area.

LANDSAT INTERPRETATION

During the Quarter the Company received the results from interpretation of LANDSAT8 imagery by Earthscan Pty Ltd (Earthscan). Earthscan is a Remote Sensing and Geological consulting company renowned worldwide for their satellite image interpretation experience. Earthscan have identified a number of target areas within the Killingdal and Grimsdalen – Nygruva Projects (refer ASX Announcement 6 August 2018). These targets are based on areas where the spectral response indicates alteration may be present, as distinct from the surrounding country rock.

Earthscan have also completed a regional structural interpretation over Koppar's project areas in Norway. The methods used to analyse the geological significance of the LANDSAT8 imagery included the implementation of the following techniques:

i. displaying and contrast stretching raw bands, e.g. bands 7, 6 & 4

ii. generating ratios for mineral alteration

iii. using the ratioing process to remove vegetation effects.

The data sets were digitally mosaicked and colour balanced. Results of the interpretation are shown as Figure 3 and include the following:

- Colour composite single and multiband satellite data has highlighted major structural corridors of northwest and north trending major linear faults with second order curvilinear northeast and north-northeast branching faults.
- Secondary north westerly parallel faults are enclosed within the regional fault block domains.
- Within the central confines of the regional fault block domains, wide areas containing pronounced fracturing and multiple circular structures indicative of complex intrusion activity.
- Major zones of intrusive activity are related to the structural intersection of major secondary northerly and northwest to north-northeast curvilinear and splay faults.
- Noted zones of major mafic and felsic intrusive activity have been discussed and outlined north of Killingdal and major felsic intrusives are observed in the Tverrfjellet area.

- Major areas of near surface intrusive activity lie within the fault block domains, where pronounced fracturing and circular structures are adjacent to parallel northwest and northerly faulting.

The results of the regional structural interpretation will be used to assess the prospectivity of the Company's projects and surrounding areas.

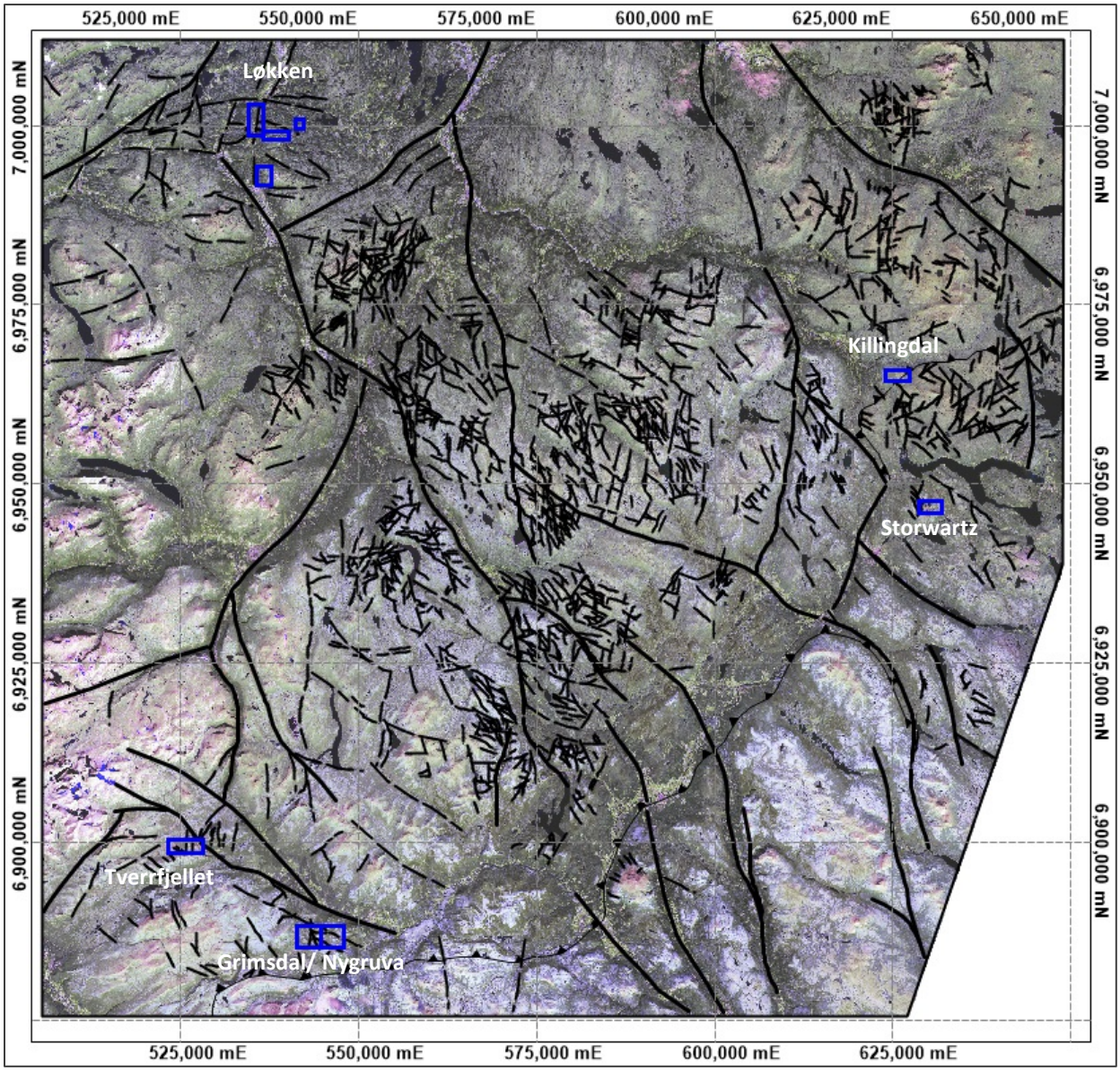


Figure 3: Regional structural interpretation

VANGROFTA SAMPLING

During the Quarter the Company's consultant geologist Mr Rune Willberg completed a field visit to the Vangrofta Project. The NGU completed a limited sampling programme across the mine dumps at the various prospects within the project area and the purpose of the visit was to verify this sampling as well as assess the geology and logistics of the area.

Thirteen (13) rockchip samples were collected by Koppar from the Fredrik IV`s mine and Flatskarvåsen localities (Table 1) and sent to ALS in Sweden for analysis. Notes from the field visit were included in the ASX Announcement of 12 September 2018.

Subsequent to the end of the Quarter assay results were received including copper grades ranging up to 16.75% and gold grades up to 3.33g/t were reported with 11 of 13 samples returning grades above 1% Cu and 10 of 13 samples returning grades above 0.3g/t gold (refer Table 1 and ASX Announcement 16 October 2018). In addition several samples return anomalous concentrations of cobalt (Table 1) which could add significant value to mineralisation defined at the Project (depending on the metallurgical process to be used).

The Company is currently completing a review of historical data, including previous geophysical surveys at the Vangrøfta Prospect. Mineralised samples are associated with samples containing abundant sulphides which are expected to give a response using electrical or electromagnetic geophysical techniques.

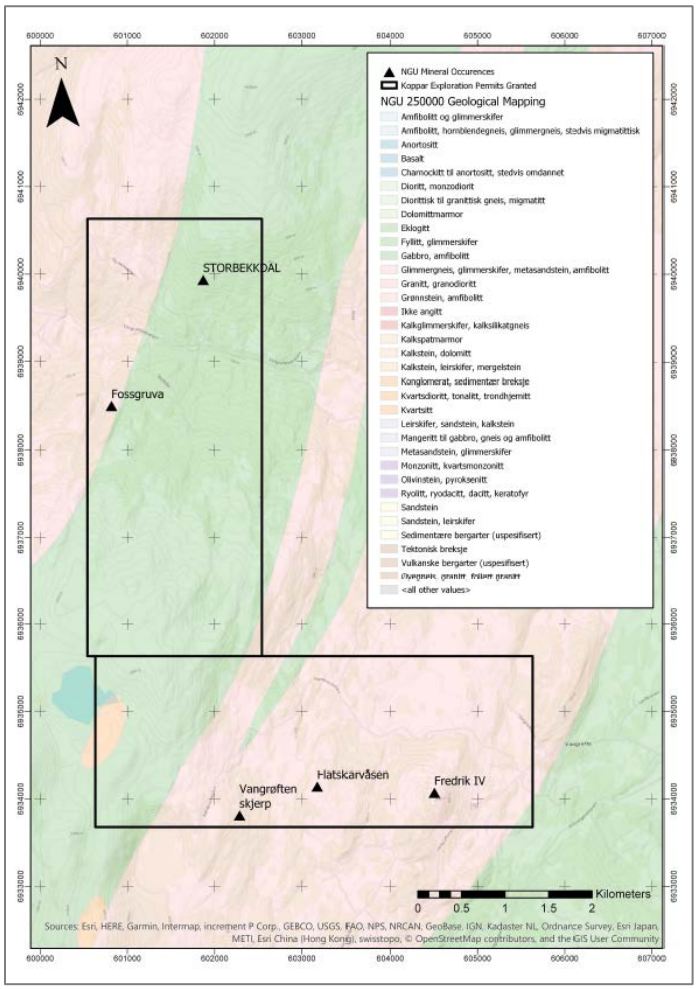
Table 1: Grab samples collected from Vangrøfta (Fredrik IV and Flatskarvåsen) by Koppar in September 2018. Note: grid is WGS84 UTM Zone 32. Assay results are pending

Sample ID	Easting	Northing	Sample Type	Description
FR18-001	604501	6934060	Dump grab	Foliated amphibolite with few-cm thick band rich in chalcopyrite and minor pyrrhotite and pyrite
FR18-002	604501	6934060	Dump grab	Quartz-chlorite-mica schist with sulphide bands (dominantly pyrrhotite, less chalcopyrite and pyrite)
FR18-003	604501	6934060	Dump grab	Almost sugary quartz with rich disseminated chalcopyrite and subordiante pyrrhotite and magnetite
FR18-004	604501	6934060	Dump grab	Semimassive to massive pyrrhotite-magnetite with minor chalcopyrite
FR18-005	604501	6934060	Dump grab	Quartzitic schist with minor biotite, amphibolite, chlorite and disseminated pyrrhotite- chalcopyrite
FR18-006	604567	6934186	Dump grab	Quartz with disseminated chalcopyrite
FR18-007	604567	6934186	Dump grab	Chlorite-amphibole schist with disseminated chalcopyrite and quartz lenses and veins
FR18-008	604478	6934097	Dump grab	Semimassive to massive chalcopyrite (very minor pyrrhotite) in quartz-chlorite-amphibole schist
FR18-009	604478	6934097	Dump grab	Semimassive chalcopyrite -pyrrhotite in quartz-chlorite-amphibole schist
FL18-001	603085	6934108	Dump grab	Fine-grained, almost massive pyrite- chalcopyrite -pyrrhotite min
FL18-002	603085	6934108	Dump grab	Massive pyrrhotite-pyrite- chalcopyrite
FL18-003	603085	6934108	Dump grab	Fine grained pyrite- chalcopyrite -pyrrhotite disseminated in mainly quartz gangue
FL18-004	603109	6934101	Dump grab	Chlorite-amphibole schist with disseminated pyrrhotite-pyrite- chalcopyrite

Table 2: Grab samples collected from Vangrøfta (Fredrik IV and Flatskarvåsen) by Koppar in September 2018. Note: grid is WGS84 UTM Zone 32.

Sample ID	Project	Cu%	Co%	Ag (ppm)	Au (ppm)
FR18-001	Fredrik IV	10.35	0.090	16	0.932
FR18-002	Fredrik IV	0.41	0.177	1	0.151
FR18-003	Fredrik IV	3.01	0.042	5	0.239
FR18-004	Fredrik IV	0.73	0.216	2	0.123
FR18-005	Fredrik IV	1.48	0.110	3	0.316
FR18-006	Fredrik IV	2.33	0.009	5	0.461
FR18-007	Fredrik IV	1.56	0.010	6	0.563
FR18-008	Fredrik IV	16.75	0.129	51	1.490
FR18-009	Fredrik IV	13.10	0.156	45	1.245
FL18-001	Flatskarvåsen	4.93	0.102	10	3.330
FL18-002	Flatskarvåsen	1.45	0.124	6	0.453
FL18-003	Flatskarvåsen	2.99	0.072	5	1.335
FL18-004	Flatskarvåsen	1.26	0.038	1	0.372

Figure 4: The Vangrøfta Project exploration permits showing the location of the five (5) known copper occurrences; Vangrøften Skjerp, Fredrik IV, Flatskarvåsen, Storebekdal, and Fossgruva underlain by NGU geological mapping



CORPORATE

Prior to the Quarter, on 26 June 2018, the Company announced a Non-Renounceable Entitlement Issue to the ASX (Entitlement Issue). The Entitlement Issue offered eligible shareholders registered on the Record Date the ability to subscribe for Options on the basis of one (1) Option for every four (4) Shares held at an issue price of $0.01 per Option to raise up to $79,375 before costs. The Entitlement Issue closed on 13 July 2018. Total applications for the Options raising gross proceeds of $66,626.36 were received.

The results of the Entitlement Issue as follows:

- Number of Entitlement Issue Options: 6,662,636
- Shortfall: 1,274,876
- Total Number of Options: 7,937,512

Xcel Capital Pty Ltd ("Xcel") was appointed Lead Manager to the Entitlement Offer and Shortfall Offer. As per the agreement, Xcel placed the Shortfall Options during the Quarter.

The Company also dispatched its Annual Report for the period 5 February 2018 (date of incorporation) to 30 June 2018 to Shareholders during the Quarter.

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, Killingdal 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.

Disclaimer

Some of the statements appearing in this announcement may be in the nature of forward looking statements. You should be aware that such statements are only predictions and are subject to inherent risks and uncertainties. Those risks and uncertainties include factors and risks specific to the industries in which Koppar operates and proposes to operate as well as general economic conditions, prevailing exchange rates and interest rates and conditions in the financial markets, among other things. Actual events or results may differ materially from the events or results expressed or implied in any forward-looking statement. No forward-looking statement is a guarantee or representation as to future performance or any other future matters, which will be influenced by a number of factors and subject to various uncertainties and contingencies, many of which will be outside Koppar's control.

Koppar does not undertake any obligation to update publicly or release any revisions to these forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after today's date or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events. No representation or warranty, express or implied, is made as to the fairness, accuracy, completeness or correctness of the information, opinions or conclusions contained in this announcement. To the maximum extent permitted by law, none of Koppar, its Directors, employees, advisors or agents, nor any other person, accepts any liability for any loss arising from the use of the information contained in this announcement. You are cautioned not to place undue reliance on any forward-looking statement. The forward-looking statements in this announcement reflect views held only as at the date of this announcement.

This announcement is not an offer, invitation or recommendation to subscribe for, or purchase securities by Koppar. Nor does this announcement constitute investment or financial product advice (nor tax, accounting or legal advice) and is not intended to be used for the basis of making an investment decision. Investors should obtain their own advice before making any investment decision.

APPENDIX 1 – LICENSES HELD BY KOPPAR RESOURCES

Table 3: List of existing exploration permits, and newly granted exploration permits

NAME	STATUS	PERMIT TYPE	AREA (KM2)
Hoydalsgruva 100	Granted	Exploration	4.0
Meldal 100	Granted	Exploration	5.3
Svorka 100	Granted	Exploration	1.4
Lokken 100	Granted	Exploration	8.6
Killingdal	Granted	Exploration	4.5
Nygruva	Granted	Exploration	9.14
Grimsdalen	Granted	Exploration	9.86
Storwartz	Granted	Exploration	5.20
Tverrfjellet	Granted	Exploration	9.99
New Exploration Permits Granted			
Fløttum 101	Granted	Exploration	10.0
Fløttum 102	Granted	Exploration	10.0
Fløttum 103	Granted	Exploration	10.0
Rødalen 101	Granted	Exploration	10.0
Rødalen 102	Granted	Exploration	10.0
Undal 101	Granted	Exploration	10.0
Undal 102	Granted	Exploration	10.0
Nyberget 101	Granted	Exploration	10.0
Nyberget 102	Granted	Exploration	10.0
Meldal 101	Granted	Exploration	10.0
Meldal 102	Granted	Exploration	10.0
Meldal 103	Granted	Exploration	10.0
Meldal 104	Granted	Exploration	10.0
Lomsjødalen 101	Granted	Exploration	10.0
Lomsjødalen 102	Granted	Exploration	10.0
Innerdalen 101	Granted	Exploration	10.0
Innerdalen 102	Granted	Exploration	10.0
Innerdalen 103	Granted	Exploration	10.0
Innerdalen 104	Granted	Exploration	10.0
Klinkengruva 101	Granted	Exploration	10.0
Klinkengruva 102	Granted	Exploration	10.0
Killingdal 101	Granted	Exploration	10.0
Killingdal 102	Granted	Exploration	10.0
Killingdal 103	Granted	Exploration	10.0
Killingdal 104	Granted	Exploration	10.0
Killingdal 105	Granted	Exploration	7.5
Klasberget 101	Granted	Exploration	10.0
Klasberget 102	Granted	Exploration	10.0

NAME	STATUS	PERMIT TYPE	AREA (KM2)
Finnlandsvollen 101	Granted	Exploration	10.0
Finnlandsvollen 102	Granted	Exploration	10.0
Os 101	Granted	Exploration	10.0
Os 102	Granted	Exploration	10.0
Os 103	Granted	Exploration	10.0
Os 104	Granted	Exploration	10.0
Abrahams gruve 101	Granted	Exploration	10.0
Abrahams gruve 102	Granted	Exploration	10.0
Abrahams gruve 103	Granted	Exploration	10.0
Rødhammer 101	Granted	Exploration	10.0
Rødhammer 102	Granted	Exploration	10.0
Rødhammer 103	Granted	Exploration	10.0
Gressli 101	Granted	Exploration	10.0
Gressli 102	Granted	Exploration	10.0
Gressli 103	Granted	Exploration	10.0
Gressli 104	Granted	Exploration	10.0
Gressli 105	Granted	Exploration	10.0
Løkken 101	Granted	Exploration	10.0
Løkken 102	Granted	Exploration	10.0
Løkken 103	Granted	Exploration	10.0
Løkken 104	Granted	Exploration	10.0
Løkken 105	Granted	Exploration	10.0
Storwatz 101	Granted	Exploration	10.0
Vangrofta 101	Granted	Exploration	10.0
Vangrofta 102	Granted	Exploration	9.8
Roros 101	Granted	Exploration	10.0
Roros 102	Granted	Exploration	10.0
Roros 103	Granted	Exploration	9.8
Roros 104	Granted	Exploration	9.8
Roros 105	Granted	Exploration	10.0
Tverrfjellet 101	Granted	Exploration	9.4
Tverrfjellet 102	Granted	Exploration	10.0
Grimsdalen 101	Granted	Exploration	9.0
Grimsdalen 102	Granted	Exploration	10.0
Grimsdalen 103	Granted	Exploration	8.8
Grimsdalen 104	Granted	Exploration	8.8
Grimsdalen 105	Granted	Exploration	10.0
Grimsdalen 106	Granted	Exploration	8.0
Grimsdalen 107	Granted	Exploration	10.0
Grimsdalen 108	Granted	Exploration	9.0
Grimsdalen 109	Granted	Exploration	9.0

APPENDIX 2 – FURTHER INFORMATION ON NEW PROJECTS

UNDAL

The Undal deposit is situated in a graphitic phyllite with minor greenstone which belongs to the so-called Undal Formation, which is interpreted as a tectonic mélange, situated between the Gula Group and the Støren Group in the Trondheim Nappe Complex. The deposit is approximately 600 m long and has the form of a thin ruler, about 70 m wide and 3.5 m thick and consists of pyrite with subordinate chalcopyrite and sphalerite. Historical mine production reportedly yielded 1.15 % Cu, 1.86 % Zn, 43.2 % Fe and 41.1 % S. Approximately 280 000 t was mined from Undal between 1952 and 1971.

The Undal Project area also covers the historical Nyberget copper and zinc mine. Mineralisation at Nyberget mine appears as a composite sheet, that ranges in thickness from 0.5 to 3 m, and is conformably emplaced between two greenstone units with a strike of approximately 300 m. Massive, medium-grained pyrite mineralisation occurs close to the greenstone and is chiefly composed of granoblastic pyrite with interstitial minor sphalerite and magnetite which grades into weak pyrrhotite- and chalcopyrite-disseminations towards the hanging wall.

FLOTTUM

The Fløttum copper-zinc deposit is associated with black banded quartzite and carbonaceous phyllite. Mineralisation occurs as of four inclined and ruler-shaped ore lenses and consists of pyrite, pyrrhotite, sphalerite, chalcopyrite and accessory galena. The deposit was subjected to small periods of test mining (underground) between 1888 and 1917.

RODALEN & LOMSJODALEN

The Rødalen deposit was mined in the period between 1750 to 1810, during which approximately 40 000 t of copper-rich material are recorded to have been mined. Mineralisation consists mainly of chalcopyrite with zones of massive pyrite and pyrrhotite. The average thickness of the mineralised zone is 1.2 m wide and is hosted by quartzite and thin horizons of amphibolite in generally calcareous biotite mica schist of the Gula group.

VANGRØFTA

According to the Norwegian Geological Survey's (NGU's) Ore Database, the Vangrøfta Project areas contains five (5) known copper occurrences; Fredrik IV, Flatskarvåsen, Vangrøften Skjerp, Fossgruva, and Storebekdal. Copper mineralisation was discovered at Fredrik IV by two prospectors in 1707, and was mined from 1712 to 1727 by Røros Kobberverk (the Røros Copperworks). The mine, which is situated at the top of the hill Gruvåsen about 4 km west of Dalsbygda, remained abandoned until 1870 and was then mined intermittently up until 1908. Despite the mine existing for over 200 years, it was only worked for a total of 30 years during this period, during which it produced approximately 2,600 t at 5 to 6 % Cu (NGU Ore Database). The mine consists of 19 known workings including the Kongen Shaft (123 m deep) and the Dronningen Shaft.

Copper mineralisation is epigenetic and hydrothermal, plunging steeply to the southwest, and hosted by gabbro. Copper mineralisation is interpretation to be a result of shearing in the gabbro and subsequent migration of Cu, Au and Co in hydrothermal solution, depositing quartz and calcite, also resulting in chlorite alteration. Copper mineralisation consists of irregular veins, of chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite and locally sparse pyrite cubes in a matrix dominated by calcite with abundant needles of actinolite and some quartz, and semi-massive to massive chalcopyrite with lesser amounts of pyrrhotite. Sampling of dumps by the NGU in 1998 produced copper grades of up to 9.99% Cu (refer ASX Announcement XX).

Flatskarvåsen is located 1.3 km to the west of Fredrik IV and has been explored historically by three (3) small shafts/pits. Mineralisation at Flatskarvåsen is believed to be epigenetic hydrothermal bound to shear zones in gabbro, similar to that at Fredrik IV. Copper mineralisation occurs as fine-grained, semi-massive to massive pyrite-chalcopyrite-pyrrhotite mineralisation, massive pyrrhotite dominated mineralisation, and cm thick bands of massive pyrite. Sampling of dumps by the NGU in 1998 produced copper grades of 2.5 to 4.2% Cu.

Vangrøften Skjerp is located in Bjørkeskogen, 800 meters south of Nordervolle and was explored by Folldal Verk in the 1980's. Copper mineralisation occurs in semi-massive bands of pyrite (mm to cm thick) with pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite. Sampling of dumps by the NGU produced copper grades of up to 1.2% Cu.

The Fossgruva deposit, which is located on the south side of Vangrøftdalen, approx. 10 km west of Dalsbygda, was mined from 1808 to 1812, and again from 1906 to 1920. Approximately 17,000 tonnes were exploited by a 125 m long adit from Fossgruva with an average grade of 1.0 to 1.2% Cu.

Copper mineralisation at Fossgruva has a known strike length of 40 to 60m, dips steeply (80°) to the west, and averages 1.75 m in thickness (with a maximum thickness of 5 m recorded). Copper mineralisation consists of semi-massive pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite with frequent mm-sized quartz fragments and irregular chalcopyrite lenses. The lenses occur parallel to regional foliation and are intermixed with biotite-chlorite schist lenses. Sampling of dumps by the NGU produced copper grades of up to 2.9% Cu.