11 June 2019

UNDAL PROJECT REVIEW CONFIRMS COPPER-ZINC PROSPECTIVITY

Koppar Resources Limited (ASX:KRX) (Koppar or the Company) is pleased to advise that building on the technical review of Koppar's extensive copper-zinc portfolio in Norway by highly respected geological consultant Grant "Rocky" Osborne, Koppar has been completing a compilation of historical data across its Tverfjellet and Undal Projects for the purpose of delineating drilling targets.

Having previously announced the findings of the Tverfjellet review (ASX 12 April 2019), this announcement provides an overview of findings from the Undal review which confirms the prospectivity of the project. The Company believes that, as is the case with the Tverfjellet Project, previous work has successfully defined the target horizon and the application of modern day geochemical and geophysical techniques may be able to highlight key indicators for base metal mineralisation.

Sampling of dumps associated with historical mining at the Undal and Nyberget deposits by the Norwegian Geological Survey (NGU) returned results up to 2% Cu and 8% Zn (detailed below, refer Tables 1 and 2). Previous exploration identified what appears to be the extensions to mineralisation at Nyberget but planned exploration was not completed. This represents a walk up target for exploration by Koppar, along with the other mineral occurrences recorded by the NGU across the Undal Project.

The Company notes that in addition to developing its Norwegian projects, it has continued to review potential acquisitions and investments across a range of commodities and jurisdictions.

ABOUT UNDAL

There is a long history of mining the Undal deposit, most recently the mine was operated by Killingdal Gruber AS between 1952 to 1959 and 1966 to 1971, transporting mined material by train for processing in Trondheim. According to the NGU Database, historical mine production from the Undal underground mine reportedly yielded 1.15 % Cu, 1.86 % Zn, 43.2 % Fe and 41.1 % S and approximately 280,000 t was mined from Undal between 1952 and 1971.

The massive sulphide deposit of Undal is compositionally similar to the Tverfjellet deposit (refer ASX Announcement 12 April 2019), being hosted by the so-called Undal Formation, an interpreted tectonic mélange in the Trondheim Nappe Complex discussed in more detail below. The deposit is approximately 600 m long with the form of a ruler, about 70 m wide and 3.5 m thick and consists of pyrite with subordinate chalcopyrite and sphalerite. Mineralisation plunges 45° to the east and splits into two between mine levels 105 and 277, with other displacements to the mineralised package observed within the mine area.

Koppar's Undal Project also covers the historical Nyberget copper and zinc open pit and underground mine. Mineralisation at Nyberget mine is interpreted as a 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. The Nyberget mine was mined over a distance of 200 m from the river Orkla and southwards. The Nyberget mine and adjacent prospects constitute some Rennebu-type sulphide deposits within a higher-grade metamorphic setting.

In total, Koppar's Undal Project (comprising the Undal-Nyberget-Innerdalen tenements) includes 24 mineral occurrences; 4 magnetite exhalative and 20 base metal sulphide occurrences. The majority of these have had no modern-day exploration and almost no drilling. The presence of substantial sulphides at the sediment interface zone has been interpreted by Mr Osborne as an excellent indicator for potential base metal mineralisation.

HISTORICAL EXPLORATION

Historical exploration in the Undal area consists of diamond drilling, ground geophysics, test pitting, mapping, soil sampling and airborne geophysics (please refer to Appendix 2 for additional details). Sampling of dumps by the NGU produced copper grades of up to 1.1% Cu and 7% Zn (Table 1).

In the Nyberget-Bergstjern area exploration activities include geological mapping, ground geophysics and soil sampling in 1984-85 by Folldal Verk AS, which covered several sulphide horizons as well as iron formations and chert beds. One of the mineralised chert identified beds is interpreted to be a continuation of the Nyberget mineralisation and extends more than 1400 m southwards from the mine.

Follow-up exploration was planned but never implemented making this a priority target for Koppar to explore. Sampling of dumps at Nyberget by the NGU produced copper grades of up to 2.0% Cu and 8.1% Zn (Table 2Table 1).

GEOLOGICAL SETTING

The main portion of Koppar's Undal Project covers the Støren Group (Elgsjø Formation) volcanics, while the northernmost, including the Undal mine, is underlain by the adjacent, sedimentary Gula Group (Undal Formation). The geological descriptions below are based on references listed at the end of this release.

The Støren Group constitutes the main volcanogenic sequence throughout the western Trondheim region. An eastern branch of the Støren Group can be followed from the Rennebu area and through the Innset district as a sequence of pillow-lavas, interbedded with layers of tuffitic metasediments and bandy, cherty layers. The pillow-lava constituents disappear southwards but the metavolcanics continue as a distinctive tuffitic volcaniclastic formation from Orkelsjøen to Hjerkinn. These rocks appear as well-bedded, pelitic, sericite-chlorite phyllites, often grading into thick (10-20 m) horizons of finely banded, chlorite-bearing quartzites or quartzose greywackes.

The Undal Formation consists mainly of variably carbonaceous pelites, typically developed as grey to black chlorite-sericite phyllites (grading into garnet-biotite schist), often with cm-thick interbeds of quartzite (ribbon chert). Discontinuous layers of Gula greenstone occur frequently. According to Bjerkgård & Often (2012) the Undal Formation can be interpreted as a `tectonic melange situated between the Gula Group and the Støren Group`. At Undal, the host rocks are described as tuffite, phyllite and volcanic breccia (volcanogenic sediments), which are interpreted to overlie pillow lava, tuffite, chert, graphitic shale and ribbon chert (marine extrusives and exhalatives).

The stratiform, massive sulphide mineralisation at Undal is fine grained (0.01-0.5 mm), with pyrite the dominant sulphide. Pyrrhotite is subordinate and frequently replaces pyrite. Sphalerite and chalcopyrite are important matrix components, whilst galena, magnetite, ilmenite and molybdenite occur as accessory sulphides. Pyrrhotite content is higher in the southern wedge of the deposit, and sulphur content shows significant variations. No major zonation is observed.

Mineralisation at Nyberget consists of massive, medium grained granoblastic pyrite with interstitial minor sphalerite and magnetite, which grade into weak pyrrhotite- and chalcopyrite-disseminations within quartzites towards the hangingwall. Distinct layers (5 to 10m thick) of dark, garnetiferous biotite-magnetite rocks partly disseminated with pyrrhotite overlie the mineralised zone. Pink, cherty inclusions are common, and magnetite within the quartzite wallrock is locally replaced by pyrrhotite along the margins of the sulphide mineralisation zone. Magnetite is common as laminae between quartzite bands.

WORK PROGRAM

Koppar plans to systematically advance the Undal project via field work to rank and prioritise historical targets, geophysical techniques to better delineate the orientation of conductive bodies at these targets and finally drill testing of the highest priority targets.

Field work will focus on the known mineralised sequences at Undal and Nyberget and mapping the strike extensions of these as well as inspecting the other recorded mineralisation occurrences with the Undal-Nyberget-Innerdalen tenements.

Following this the Company will complete airborne EM surveys to detect other sulphide bearing horizons in the project area and ground EM surveys to better delineate the conductors identified in the historical surveys (similar to its successful exploration at the Grimsdal project). Geochemical surveys may also be used as a targeting tool.

The aim of the above work programmes will be to delineate follow-up targets which will be ranked and prioritised for drill testing.

Table 1: Historical dump grab samples collected by NGU at Undal

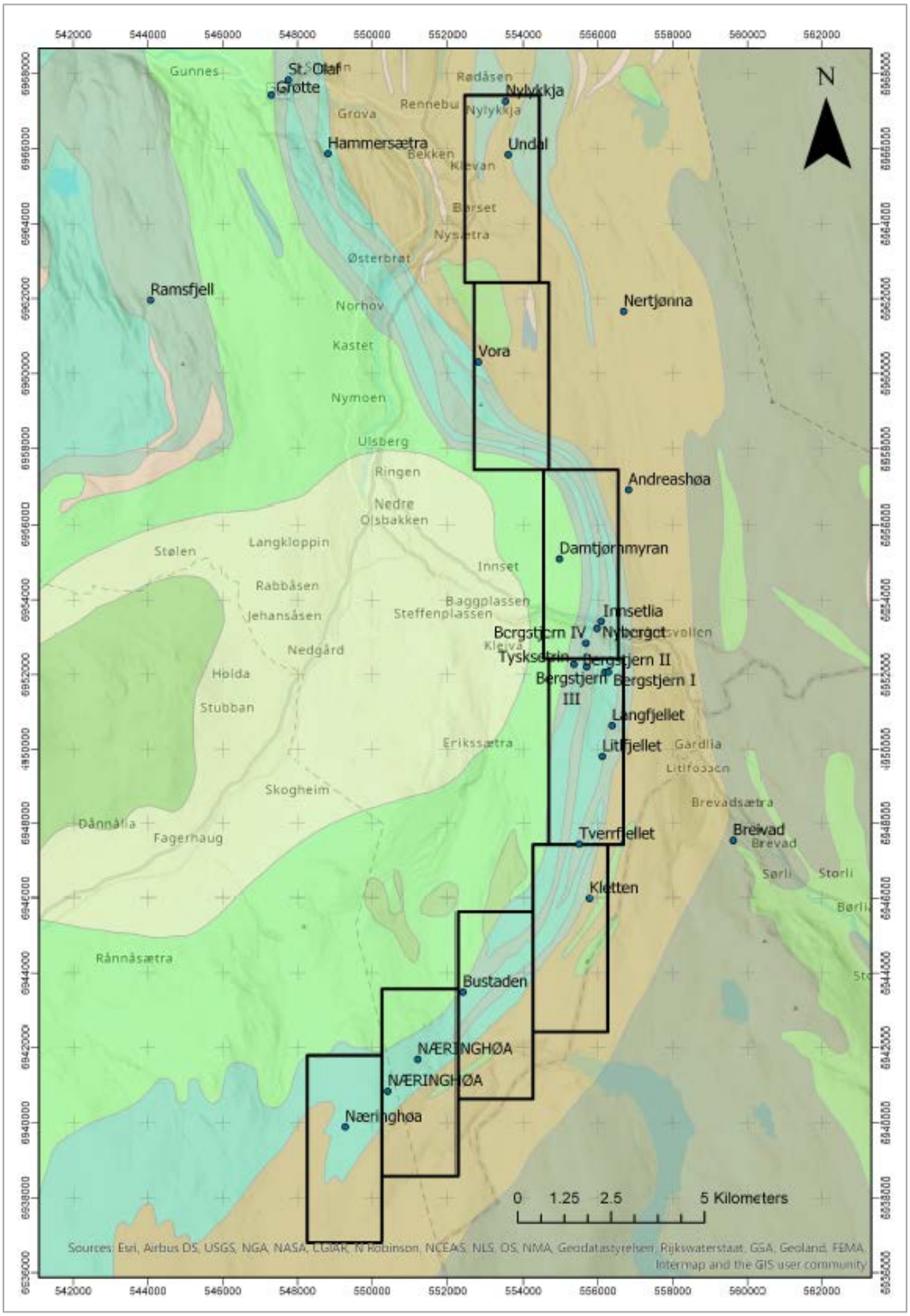
Sample ID	ST0077.01	ST0077.02	ST0077.03	ST0077.04	ST0077.05
Sample Type	Dump grab sample	Dump grab sample	Dump grab sample	Dump grab sample	Dump grab sample
Cu (ppm)	2536	9564	8411	11257	2429
Zn (ppm)	70254	5459	978	1311	17545
Pb (ppm)	1491	163	378	137	329
Co (ppm)	18	171	159	686	2
Ni (ppm)	3	15	4	8	66
Ag (ppm)	1.6	5.4	4.1	5.6	3.4
Au (ppb)	25	46	36	42	2
Pt (ppb)	3	1	-1	2	-1
Pd (ppb)	1	-1	-1	-1	-1
As (ppm)	91	87	45	79	59
Cd (ppm)	163	18.1	2	3.8	57.8

Ba (ppm)	-1	-1	14	11	4
Mo (ppm)	13	1	2	-1	8
Sb (ppm)	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Bi (ppm)	9	15	6	32	20
S (%)	45.2	34.7	18.4	31.9	35.2
V (ppm)	5	4	-1	6	4
Cr (ppm)	6	5	14	3	-1
Mn (ppm)	406	894	146	2129	274
Fe (%)	15.72	26.63	15.82	35.46	50.77
Th (ppm)	2	5	3	5	7
U (ppm)	-8	-8	-8	-8	-8
W (ppm)	8	-2	10	-2	-2
Sr (ppm)	75	58	5	34	21
La (ppm)	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
B (ppm)	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Description	Fine, pyrite-dominant massive sulphide	Massive sulphide sample from sump	Quartzite with semimassive pyrite-chalcopyrite-pyrrhotite mineralisation	Fine-grained, massive pyrite-pyrrhotite - chalcopyrite	Massive sulphide pyrrhotite

Table 2: Historical dump grab samples collected by NGU at Nyberget

Sample ID	ST0087.01	ST0087.02	ST0087.03	ST0087.04	ST0087.05
Sample Type	Dump grab sample	Dump grab sample	Dump grab sample	Dump grab sample	Dump grab sample
Cu (ppm)	669	2456	12646	20202	4230
Zn (ppm)	6346	10643	60594	64001	81134
Pb (ppm)	796	112	598	610	730
Co (ppm)	395	232	129	29	35
Ni (ppm)	35	10	179	151	175
Ag (ppm)	7.3	5.6	7.6	18	6.7
Au (ppb)	47	60	8	35	18
Pt (ppb)	1	6	2	1	-1
Pd (ppb)	2	-1	2	-1	2
As (ppm)	210	35	-2	-2	-2
Cd (ppm)	25	36.7	171.1	170.5	215.8
Ba (ppm)	-1	14	10	1	-1
Mo (ppm)	6	3	25	33	31
Sb (ppm)	3	-3	3	-3	-3
Bi (ppm)	21	9	28	27	26
S (%)	26.8	42.7	26.3	22.4	28.7
V (ppm)	144	73	80	174	113
Cr (ppm)	17	33	9	15	9
Mn (ppm)	70	136	170	319	312
Fe (%)	16.52	17.62	41.83	34.13	40.58
Th (ppm)	4	5	7	7	7
U (ppm)	-8	-8	-8	-8	-8
W (ppm)	10	3	-2	13	-2
Sr (ppm)	1	5	2	3	3
La (ppm)	-1	-1	1	1	-1
B (ppm)	-3	-3	12	5	-3
Description	Quartz-rich semimassive pyrite min	Massive pyrite mineralisation	Massive pyrrhotite-pyrite-chalcopyrite-mineralisation	Massive pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite - min	Pyrrhotite-dom. Massive sulphide sample

Figure 1: Overview of Koppar's Undal tenements underlain by regional 1:250,000 mapping by the Norwegian Geological Survey and showing known mineral occurrences as per the NGU database.



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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 owns mineral exploration projects located in the Trøndelag region of Norway, namely the Tverfjellet Project, Grimsdal Project, Vangrøfta Project, and Undal 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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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.

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APPENDIX 1: JORC TABLE

Section1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling technique	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are material to the Public report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1m samples from which 3kg was pulverised to produce a 30g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	Samples were grab samples from dumps Samples were collected by the Geological Survey of Norway and reported in their 'Ore Database' Deposit Area • Deposit Area 1635 - 017 • Deposit Area 1635 - 023 The web reference for these are: http://aps.ngu.no/pls/oradb/minres_deposit_fakta.Main?p_objid=4280&p_spraak=E http://aps.ngu.no/pls/oradb/minres_deposit_fakta.Main?p_objid=4290&p_spraak=E
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method etc.).*	No drilling results are being presented.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed* • *Measurements taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and wether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	No drilling results are being presented.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel etc.) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged*	Samples were geologically described and these are presented in tables in the body of this announcement.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and wether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffles, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	The sample size for assay is not known, however given the nature of rockchip sampling it is likely that the samples may not be representative and instead are indicative of specific geological features.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	The assay technique is not known
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physically and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• No drilling results are being presented. • Historical results are presented as an indicator of the presence of mineralisation instead of the tenor, therefore this is not material.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resources estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Coordinates of the sample locations are not known.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Reserve and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	The spacing of the dump samples is not known
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	There is no relationship between the location of grab samples with geological structures.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Not known
Audits or reviews	• *The results of and audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	Not known

Section2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenements and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interest, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	Samples were collected on KRX tenement Undal 101 and Nyberget 101. • The exploration permits are 100% held by Koppar Resources Europe Pty Ltd, which is 100% owned by Koppar Resources. • The tenure is secure and in good standing at the time of writing.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgement and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	According to information sourced from the Norwegian Geological Survey (NGU)'s Ore Database, activities that have taken place in the project area by previous permit holders are summarised in Appendix 2.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological settings and style of mineralisation.*	The deposits are VMS deposits. The deposits are massive sulphides containing pyrite, chalcopyrite, and sphalerite.
Drill hole information	• *A summary of all information material for the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* o *Easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *Elevation or RL (Reduced level-elevation above sea level in metres) and the drill hole collar* o *Dip and azimuth of the hole* o *Down hole length and interception depth* o *Hole length*	No drilling results are being presented.
	• *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	No drilling results are being presented.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration results, weighing averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	The assays are reported individually for each sample. There is no data aggregation.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known')*	These are essentially point samples so there are no widths or lengths reported.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts would be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited too plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	Tables 1 and 2 in this announcement contain all known details of the sampling.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	Reporting of these sample assay results is considered balanced

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations, geophysical survey results, geochemical survey results, bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or containing substances.*	There is no other substantive data to disclose.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, providing this information is not commercially sensitive.*	No further work has been planned at this stage.

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APPENDIX 2: HISTORICAL EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES

Table 3: Summary of historical activity and exploration work at Undal

From - To	Activity	Comments
1668 - 1677	Regular production	
1721 - 1721	Pitting	
1750 - 1750	Pitting	
1862 - 1862	Inspection	Company/Institution :A. Ellefsen
1863 - 1876	Regular production	
1910 - 1910	Pitting	Company/Institution :Undal Værk
1910 - 1910	Inspection	Company/Institution :G. Puntervold
1915 - 1922	Regular production	Company/Institution :Undal Værk
1940 - 1940	Inspection	Company/Institution :O.F. Borchgrevink
1942 - 1942	Geophysics	Company/Institution :Gesellsch. f. prakt. Lagerstättenforsch.
1952 - 1959	Regular production	Company/Institution :Killingdal Gruber A/S
1966 - 1971	Regular production	Company/Institution :Killingdal Gruber A/S
1967 - 1969	Geology	Company/Institution :P.A. Lindberg, UiO
1968 - 1968	Geophysics	Company/Institution :A/S Undal Verk/Killingdal Grubeselskap
1968 - 1969	Core drilling	Company/Institution :A/S Undal Verk/Killingdal Grubeselskap
1969 - 1969	Geology	Company/Institution :I.J. Rui, UiO
1997 - 1997	Sampling	Company/Institution :NGU-Malmreg.

Table 4: Summary of historical activity and exploration work at Nyberget

From - To	Activity	Comments
1983 - 1984	Geophysics	Company/Institution :Folldal Verk A/S
1984 - 1984	Geochemistry	Company/Institution :Folldal Verk A/S
1984 - 1985	Sampling	Company/Institution :Folldal Verk A/S
1984 - 1985	Geology	Company/Institution :Folldal Verk A/S
1997 - 1997	Sampling	Company/Institution :NGU-Malmreg.

Table 5: Summary of historical activity and exploration work at Vora

From - To	Activity	Comments
1951 - 1951	Geophysics	Company/Institution :Killingdal Gruber
1956 - 1956	Geophysics	Company/Institution :Undal Verk/Geofysisk Malmleting
1971 - 1971	Geology	Company/Institution :P.A. Lindberg
1976 - 1976	Geology	Company/Institution :O.Nilsen
1984 - 1984	Geology	Company/Institution :Folldal Verk A/S
1997 - 1997	Sampling	Company/Institution :NGU-Malmreg.

Table 6: Summary of historical activity and exploration work at Nylykkja

From - To	Activity	Comments
1997 - 1997	Sampling	Company/Institution :NGU-Malmreg.

Table 7: Summary of historical activity and exploration work at Innsetlia

From - To	Activity	Comments
1997 - 1997	Sampling	Company/Institution :NGU-Malmreg.

Table 8: Summary of historical activity and exploration work at Bergstjern IV

From - To	Activity	Comments
1983 - 1984	Geophysics	Company/Institution :Folldal Verk A/S
1984 - 1984	Geochemistry	Company/Institution :Folldal Verk A/S
1984 - 1985	Sampling	Company/Institution :Folldal Verk A/S
1984 - 1985	Geology	Company/Institution :Folldal Verk A/S
1997 - 1997	Sampling	Company/Institution :NGU-Malmreg.

Table 9: Summary of historical activity and exploration work at Tysksetrin

From - To	Activity	Comments
1997 - 1997	Sampling	Company/Institution :NGU-Malmreg.

Table 10: Summary of historical activity and exploration work at Bergstjern I

From - To	Activity	Comments
1983 - 1984	Geochemistry	Company/Institution :Folldal Verk A/S
1983 - 1985	Geophysics	Company/Institution :Folldal Verk A/S
1984 - 1985	Sampling	Company/Institution :Folldal Verk A/S
1984 - 1985	Geology	Company/Institution :Folldal Verk A/S
1997 - 1997	Sampling	Company/Institution :NGU-Malmreg.

Table 11: Summary of historical activity and exploration work at Bergstjern II

From - To	Activity	Comments
1983 - 1984	Geophysics	Company/Institution :Folldal Verk A/S
1984 - 1984	Geochemistry	Company/Institution :Folldal Verk A/S
1984 - 1985	Sampling	Company/Institution :Folldal Verk A/S
1984 - 1985	Geology	Company/Institution :Folldal Verk A/S
1987 - 1987	Sampling	Company/Institution :NGU-Malmreg.

Table 12: Summary of historical activity and exploration work at Bergstjern III

From - To	Activity	Comments
1983 - 1984	Geophysics	Company/Institution :Folldal Verk A/S
1984 - 1984	Geochemistry	Company/Institution :Folldal Verk A/S
1984 - 1985	Sampling	Company/Institution :Folldal Verk A/S
1984 - 1985	Geology	Company/Institution :Folldal Verk A/S
1997 - 1997	Sampling	Company/Institution :NGU-Malmreg.

Table 13: Summary of historical activity and exploration work at Langfjellet

From - To	Activity	Comments
1997 - 1997	Sampling	Company/Institution :NGU-Malmreg.

Table 14: Summary of historical activity and exploration work at Litlfjellett

From - To	Activity	Comments
1997 - 1997	Sampling	Company/Institution :NGU-Malmreg.

Table 15: Summary of historical activity and exploration work at Tverrfjellet

From - To	Activity	Comments
1997 - 1997	Sampling	Company/Institution :NGU-Malmreg.

Table 16: Summary of historical activity and exploration work at Bustaden

From - To	Activity	Comments
1997 - 1997	Sampling	Company/Institution :NGU-Malmreg.