



ASX Announcement
8 August 2012

Nordgruva project, Norway, ground surveys generate exceptional copper zinc drill targets

- significant source conductors south & west of Kongens-Rodalen mines identified
 - mines produced 1.5 Mt of ore grading 2.8% Cu & 5.7% Zn, 0.4% Pb & 23 g/t Ag between 1657 & 1940
- FLEM modelling suggests shallow dipping plates of conductive material - potentially sourced by large massive sulphide developments
- Drake interpretation links conductors to main mineralisation in high grade copper mining district
- four drill holes will test key targets
- enhancing quality of Drake's Scandinavian portfolio

Drake Resources (DRK) is an Australian gold and base metals explorer with advanced and highly prospective projects in resource-rich West Africa and Scandinavia. In the underexplored West African provinces of Mauritania, Senegal and Guinea, Drake's focus is gold, including projects on the highly mineralised Tasiast greenstone belt. Projects in Scandinavia focus on copper. They include a premier position in the historic Falun Mine in Sweden and joint venture projects in Norway and Finland. Drake's aim is to be a successful and profitable mining company delivering strong shareholder value by taking robust projects through to mining. The company is headquartered in Melbourne and listed on the ASX.

Drake Resources (ASX:DRK, Drake) has identified five excellent targets in the Nordgruva project.

The company holds a total of 13 claims which cover part of the famous Røros high grade copper mining district in central Norway.

Drake with its Joint Venture partner Panoramic Resources flew a very successful helicopter borne VTEM survey and the results were released to the ASX in March 2012. The 3D modelling and analysis have now been completed and a drilling programme set out.

Drake's Managing Director Dr Bob Beeson says "The geophysical targets at Nordgruva are exceptional in terms of size and their extent at depth."

"Our work has demonstrated that these targets may well be sourced by copper-bearing sulphides. If successful this will present the opportunity to provide an extension to the 333 year history of copper mining in the district".



FIGURE 1: Plan showing the location of the Nordgruva Project south east of Trondheim.

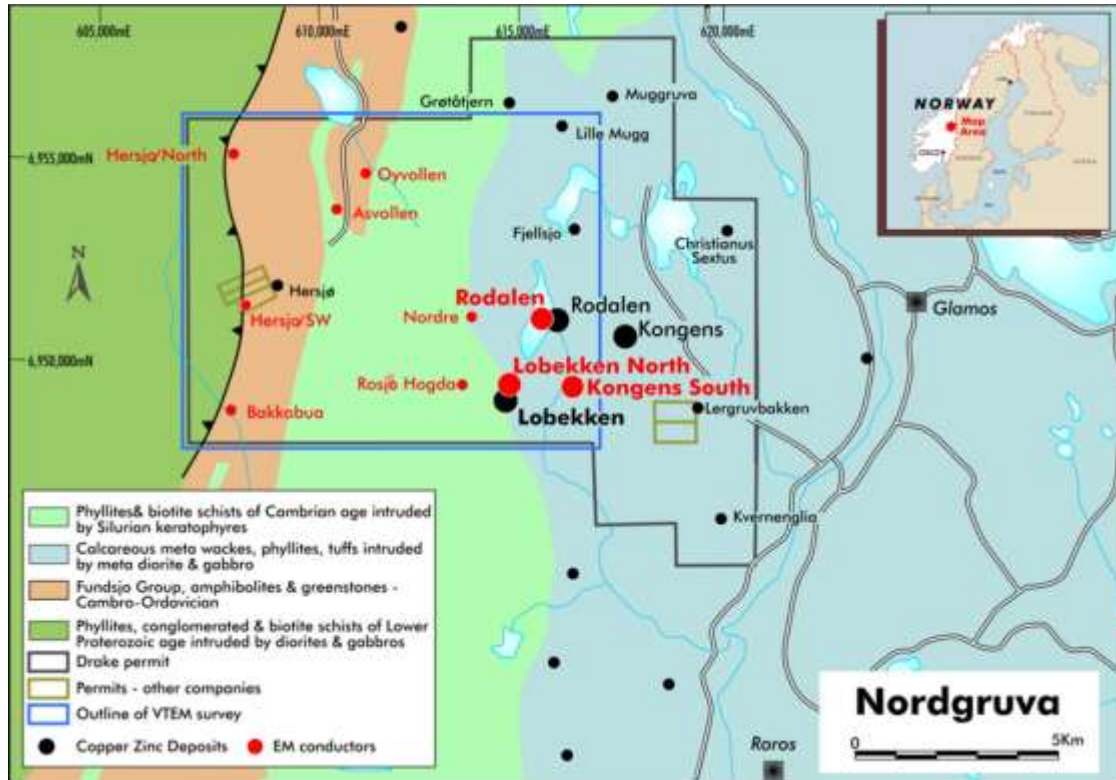


FIGURE 2: Location plan of Tenements, EM anomalies and copper, zinc deposits.

The image of the VTEM survey below depicts significant conductors by the purple and red colouring. These conductors extend in depth to the orange and yellow colouring and clearly have substantial extent.

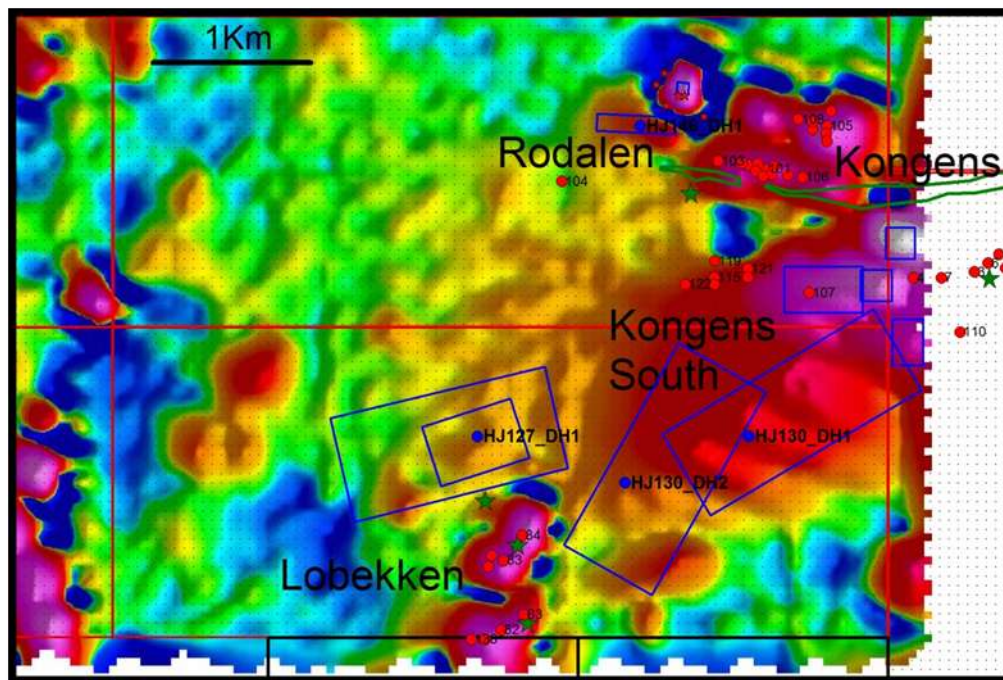


FIGURE 3: Plans showing VTEM Ch 20 image with Kongens and Rodalen Orebodies (outlined in green), ground EM source plates (outlined in blue), prior drillholes (red dots) and proposed drillholes (labelled blue dots).

Survey results

Fixed Loop Electromagnetic (FLEM) ground surveying was required to enable modelling of the source conductors and was conducted by Suomen Malmi Oy of Finland during March, over the Rodalen, Kongens South and Lobekken anomalies. The control of the survey and data processing and 3D modelling was conducted by Newexco Services Ltd of Perth, Western Australia.

Modelling of the FLEM survey data suggests a conductive plate north west of Rodalen having a length of approximately 500 metres and a width of approximately 100 metres. It has the potential to be the down faulted and displaced extension of the Kongens orebody. A 350 metre drillhole is planned to test this source.

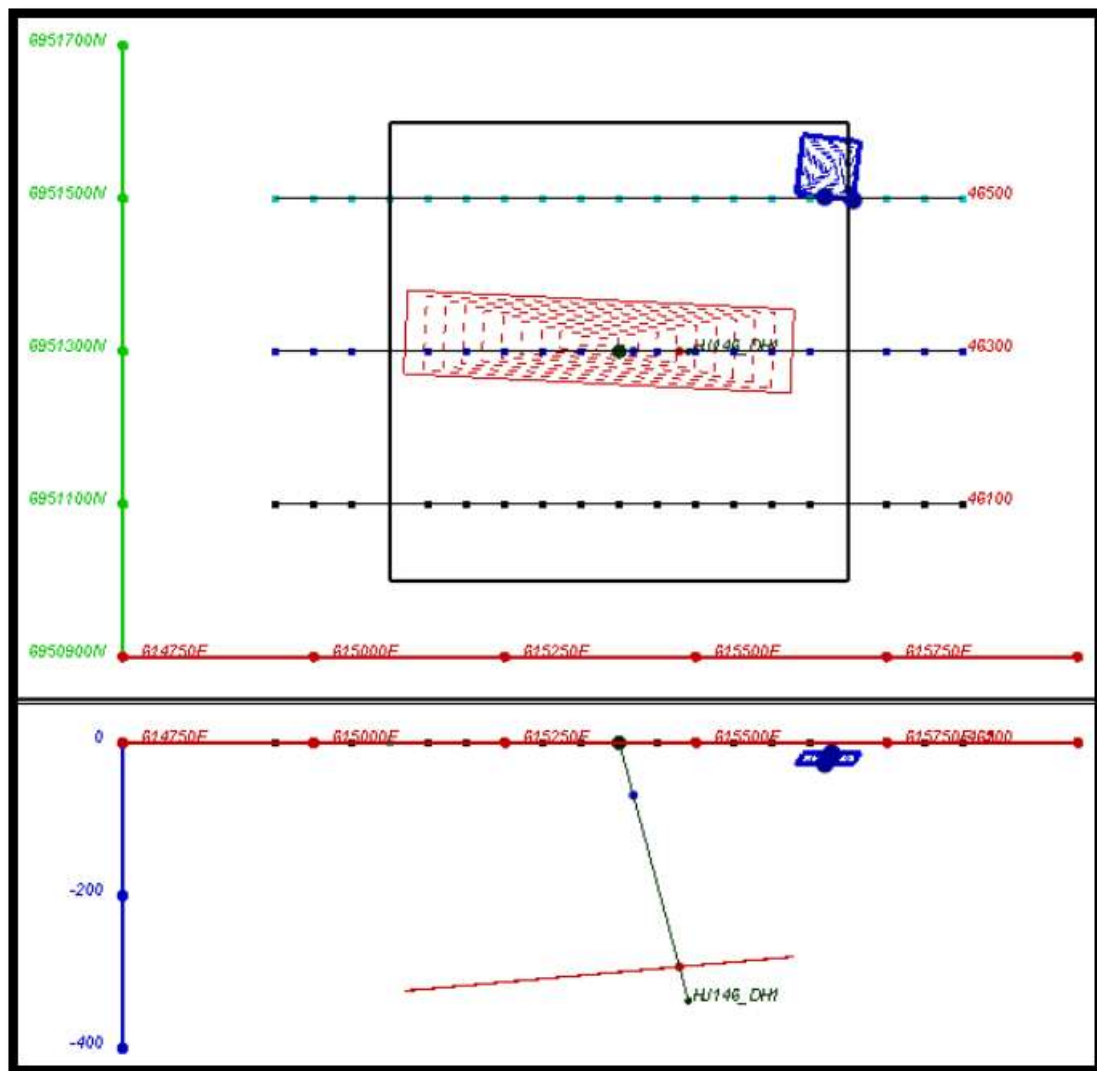


FIGURE 5: Rodalen conductor plate viewed from above and from the south.

The much larger modelled plates at Kongens South and Lobekken are sourced by deeper conductors with modelled depths from 550 to 650 metres and will require 600 to 700 metre holes to test. Their dimensions are in the order of 1.5 kilometres by 750 metres for the two conductor plates at Kongens South. This suggests a potentially significant area of mineralisation in an area known to host significant mineralisation.

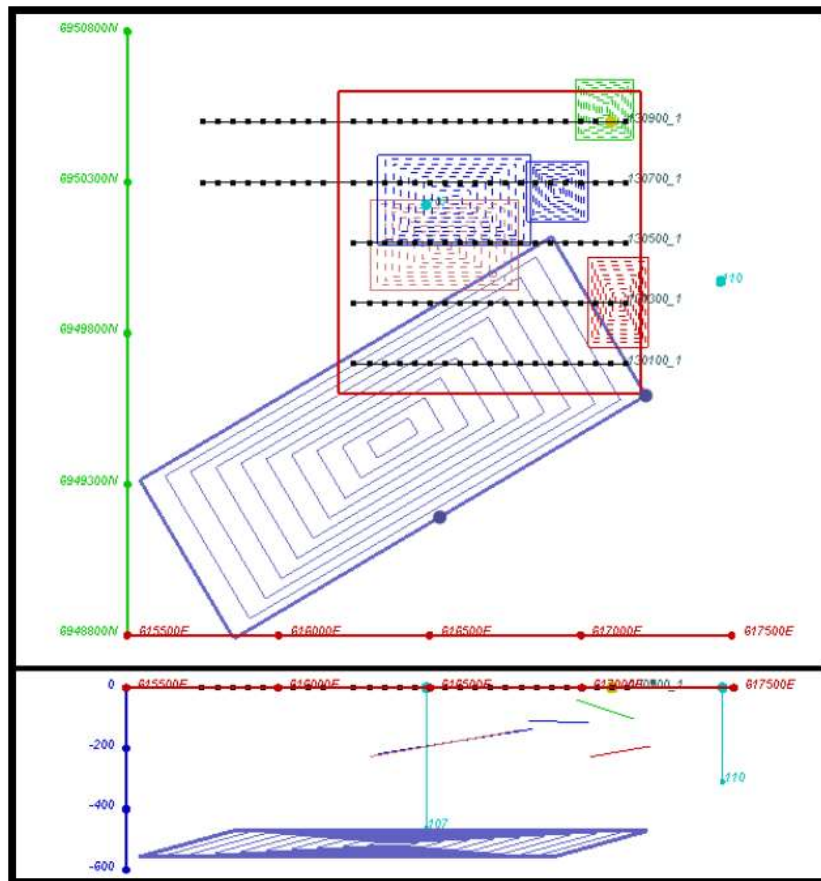


FIGURE 6: Kongens South Plate viewed from above and from the south

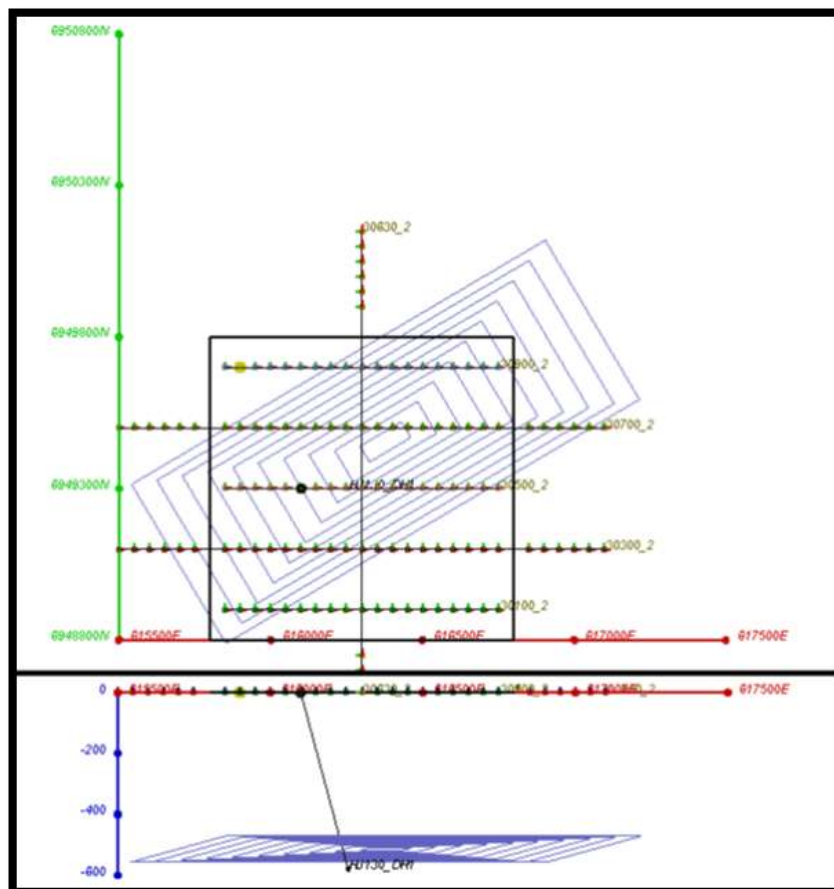


FIGURE 7: Kongens South southern conductor plate viewed from above and the south.

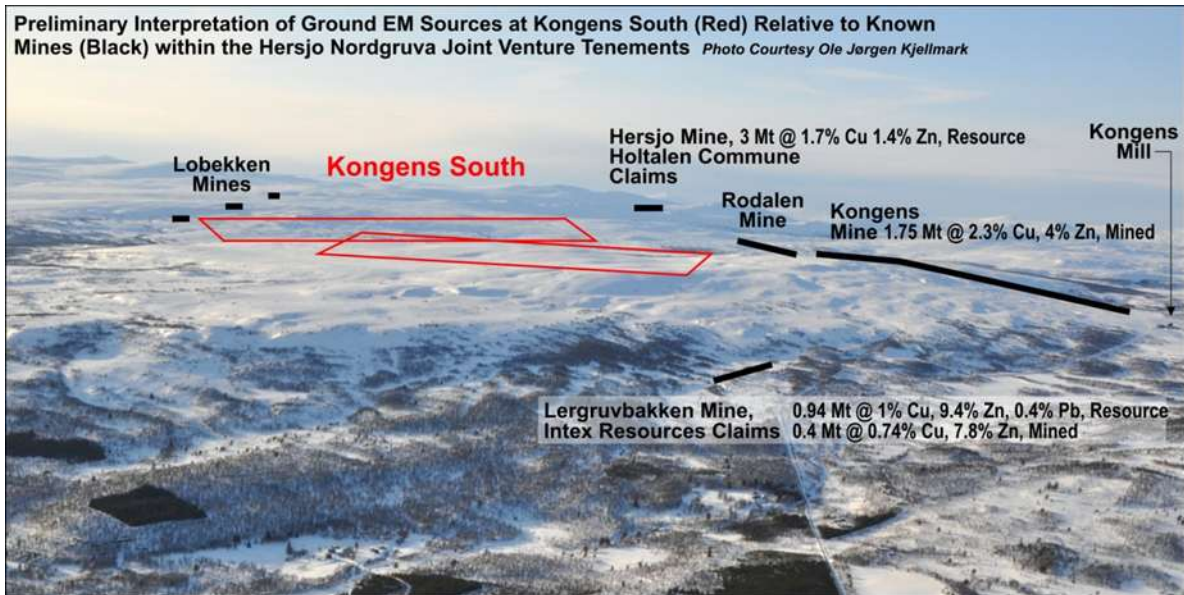


FIGURE 8: Photo taken in March 2012 by Ole Jørgen Kjellmark looking west.

The Lobekken conductors model into three plates the largest of which has dimensions of 1.2 kilometres by 500 metres.

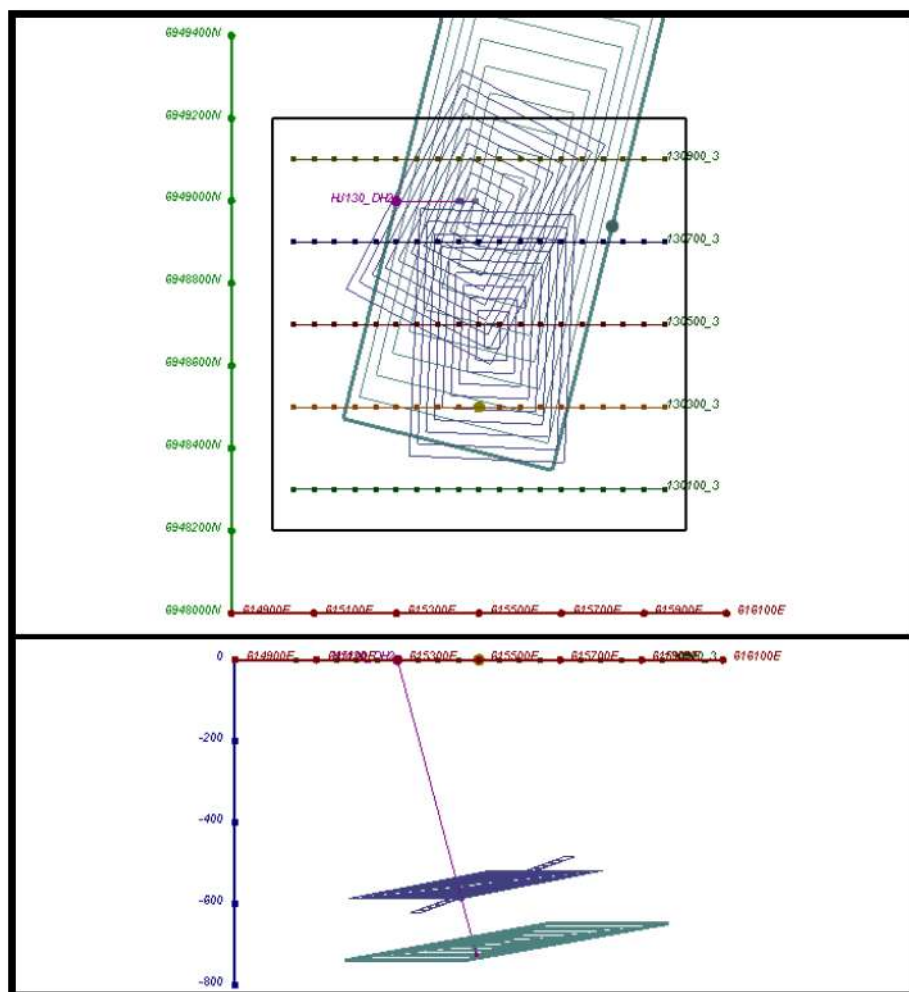


FIGURE 9: Lobekken plates viewed from above and the south.

Røros copper district - geology and mineralisation

The Røros mining district has been a significant producer of copper and more recently zinc mineralisation closely associated with gabbroic and amphibolitic sills intruded into pelitic and calcareous wacke sediments.

Mining in the Røros District commenced in 1644 and ceased in 1977. The Kongens or Kings and Rodalen Mines produced 1.5 million tonnes of ore grading 2.8 per cent copper, 5.7 per cent zinc, 0.4 per cent lead and 23 grams per tonne of silver and Christianus Sextus Mine produced 0.25 million tonnes of ore grading 2.7 per cent Cu, 7.9 per cent zinc, 0.3 per cent lead and 14 grams per tonne of silver between 1657 and 1940 (Source Norwegian National Ore Database).

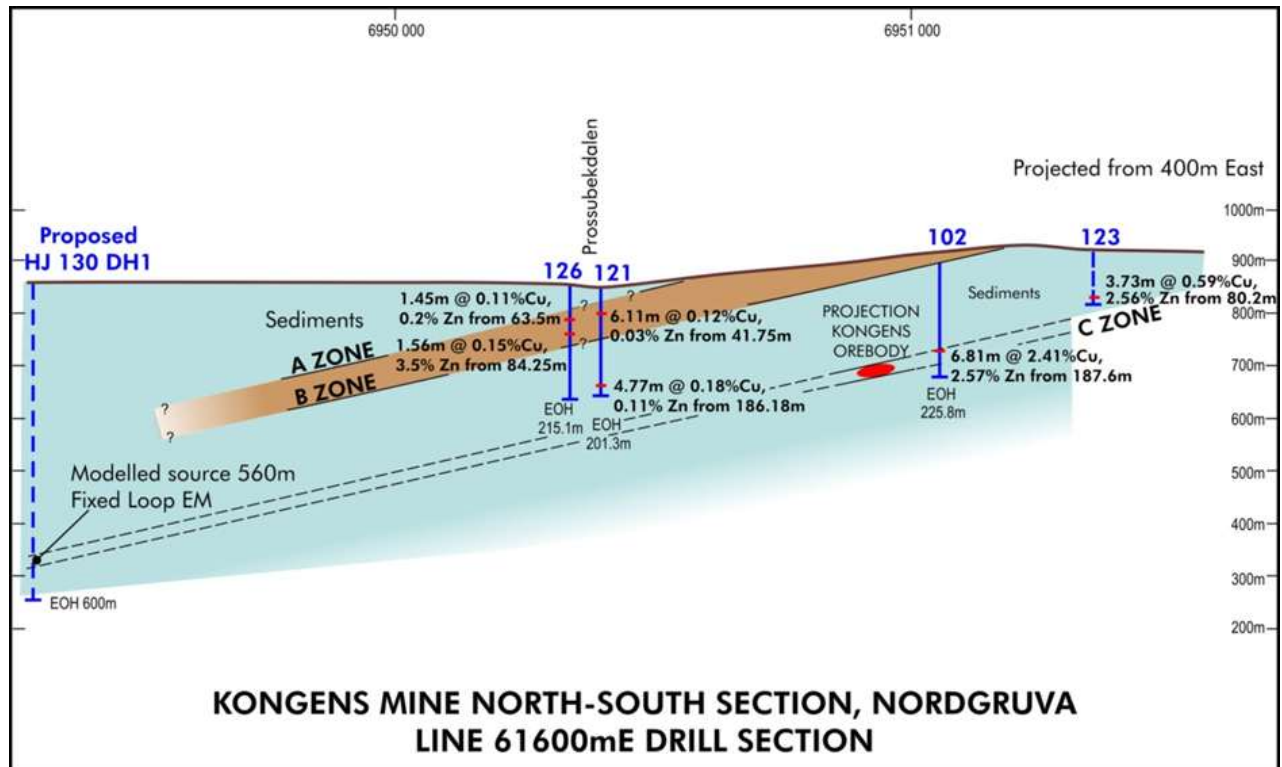


FIGURE 4: North- South Section through the Kongens orebody showing the south dipping gabbro amphibolite sill in brown and the relationship of the A, B and C zones of mineralisation. The modelled source of the main Kongens South conductor coincides roughly with extension of the C Zone and will be tested with HJ130 DH 1.

Mineralisation at Kongens comprises chalcopyrite, pyrite, pyrrhotite and sphalerite set within a quartz chlorite matrix and extended over 2.5 kilometres. It would appear the rodiform nature of the ore is influenced by a high degree of structural control. The rod of mineralisation at Kongens extends from surface in the east to approximately 200 metres deep in the west.

The mineralisation in the Røros district has similarities to currently forming volcanic massive sulphide deposit in the Juan de Fuca ridge west of Vancouver. Here black smokers form massive sulphide mounds on the seafloor where gabbroic basaltic sills intrude the poorly consolidated sediments, bringing with them associated mineralisation.

Mineralisation in the district appears closely correlated with gabbro (now amphibolite) sills appear to have intruded the pelites and calcareous wackes which occur throughout the area. Mineralisation generally occurs within 500 metres of these sills.

Historically mineralisation has been recognised at four levels in the district: in Zones A, B, C and D. These have been referenced to the amphibolites/ gabbro sills that intrude the metasediments in the area.

At Kongens and Rodalen the C Zone mineralisation, which is the host to the main ore deposits of the district, attains thicknesses of greater than 7m. This generally occurs 160 metres below the main amphibolites.

Projections of the shallowly dipping amphibolite unit at Kongens South suggest the main conductor is in the equivalent position the C Zone, in which the Kongens ore deposit occurs.

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Competent Person's Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results, Mineral Resources, or Ore Reserves is based on information compiled by Dr Robert Beeson. Dr Robert Beeson has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking. This qualifies Dr Beeson as a Competent Person as defined in the 2004 edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Dr Robert Beeson consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears. Dr Beeson is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists.