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ASX Announcement
17March 2014

High grade copper returned from check assays at Joma

Grades in excess of 5% copper confirmed

- **Drake investigates the Joma residual mineralisation as part of near term production opportunity**
- **Results of re-sampling of historic core include:**
  - **5.44m @ 5.7% Cu and 0.93% Zn from drill hole 683, and**
  - **2.19m @ 7.8% Cu and 0.81%Zn from drill hole 2016.**
- **Ongoing work to establish a resource compliant with the JORC code for this historic mining project**

In light of the recent LOI agreed with Vilhelmina Mineral AB to investigate near term production possibilities involving the Joma copper mine, Drake has directed effort to investigating the considerable residual mineralisation remaining at the mine. This has included some **re-sampling of historic drill core** to validate a subset of original assays and remodelling of original mine data to generate an **Exploration Target** as a pre-curser to estimating a potential Mineral Resource compliant with guidelines set out in the JORC Code (2012).

Exploration Target

The review of historical data generated an Exploration Target in the range of 4-10Mt grading 1-2% Cu and 1.5-2.5% Zn. The potential quantity and grade is conceptual in nature, there has been insufficient exploration to estimate a Mineral Resource and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the estimation of a Mineral Resource.

The re-sampling and re-assaying of historical core involved 50 samples which were taken over the same intervals as the original samples and significant intersections based on a 1% Cu cut-off are given in Table 1.

Hole	East	North	Dip	Az	From (m)	To (m)	Intersected Width (m)	Cu (%)	Zn (%)
683	31500.64	95386.61	-76.5	0	0.6	6.04	**5.44**	**5.7(5.0)**	0.93(0.91)
2016	31500.77	95418.94	-63	0	5.38	15.08	**9.7**	**2.8(2.8)**	1.1(1.1)
2516	31379.87	95379.58	-80.1	180	5.48	7.67	**2.19**	**7.8(7.8)**	0.81(0.86)
2741	31274.47	94908.33	-9	326.7	0	6.6	**6.6**	**2.4(2.5)**	0.04(0.03)

Table 1: *Highlight assay results from recent re-sampling of Joma historic core. All grades are weighted by length and SG and based on a 1% Cu cut-off. The calculated intersection values from the original assays are given in brackets.*

Drake commissioned Dr Chris Gee to review and interpret data available for the Joma mine including 173 surface holes and 2809 underground drill holes producing over 24,000 samples assayed for Cu, Zn and Specific Gravity. Dr Gee's assessment has generated wireframes of the mineralised zones and mined out areas and a block model to produce an Exploration Target and a suite of recommendations necessary if the residual mineralisation is to be upgraded to a Mineral Resource in the future.

Drake initiated a program to address a particular recommendation concerning an absence of original QA/QC data with a preliminary re-sampling of historic core. The results of this program are discussed below.

The Joma deposit consists of an en echelon array of massive sulphide lenses between two major pillowed volcanics in an overturned limb of a major isoclinal fold. The individual lenses vary greatly in thickness and length with the massive zone attaining a maximum thickness of about 50m. The orebody forms a folded, plate-like body that dips steeply to the west-southwest from surface and flattens out at depth. The bottom of the orebody appears to be truncated by a thrust fault. The northern and eastern parts of the orebody outcrop and the orebody at depth has been defined by surface and underground drilling. The ore has been mined from a small open pit and from underground workings, both of which are .now flooded. **Joma mine past production was 11.5Mt grading 1.49% copper and 1.45% zinc.**

There is an extensive amount of historical data – assays and Specific Gravity measurements from surface and underground drill holes (Figure 1), sections through mine workings and information on geology and structure.

Whilst it is likely that all assays are from diamond core drilling, there is limited information on core diameters and drill spacing appears variable. There are approximately 24,000 samples in the assay database which contain assays for copper and zinc and measurements of Specific Gravity. The sample intervals vary from a few centimetres to more than 20m with the majority of intervals around 2m. The larger sample intervals are mostly in surface drill holes outside the mineralised zones.

In order to define an Exploration Target, a mineralised zone was defined by digitizing a boundary around Specific Gravity values of greater than 2.9 on each drill section and these boundaries were then joined together to make the wireframe (Fig. 2). This Specific Gravity value defined the boundary between the mineralised zone and the host rock.

Wireframes for the mine openings were developed from 2D section profiles from the mine records. A block model was created using these wireframes and values for Cu and Zn were estimated. The potential Exploration Target outlined above is the residual mineralisation determined by subtracting the mine openings model from the mineralised model.

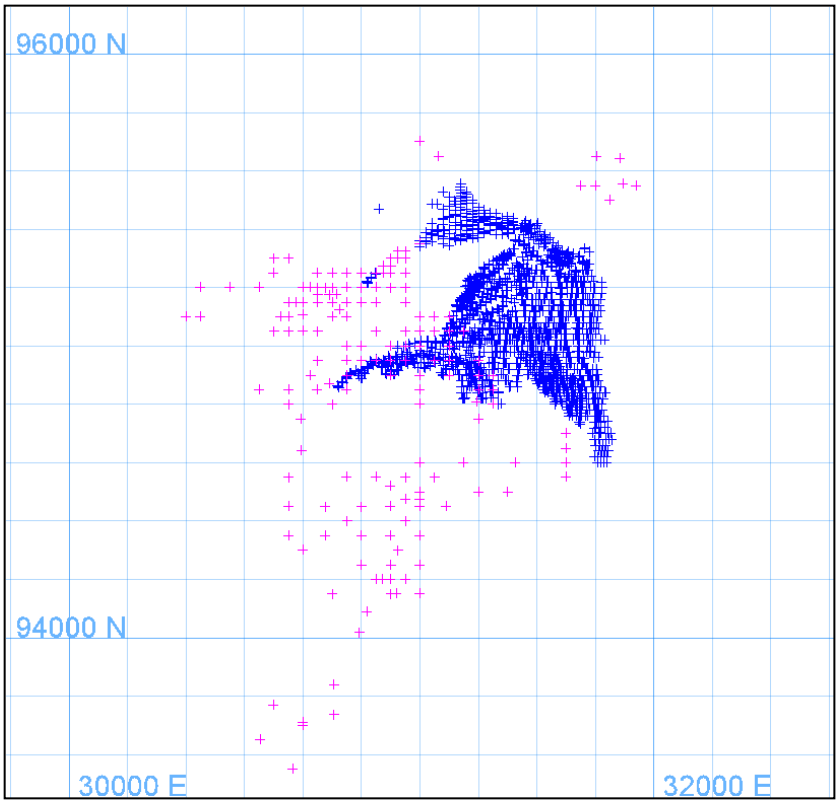

Figure 1. *Surface drill holes (purple) and underground drill holes (blue) collar locations.*

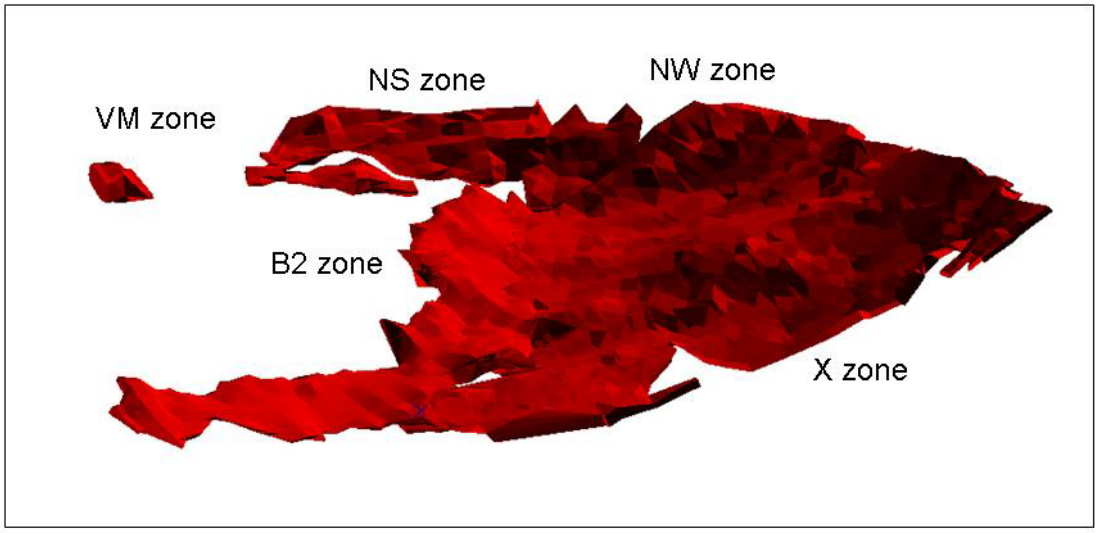

Figure 2: *Mineralised zone of the Joma deposit, looking north.*

In order to test the veracity of the historical assay results, Drake undertook a small, selective program to re-assay some of the drill hole core. Half-core sections of underground drill core are available from the Løkken Core Library, Norway. Fifty intervals were resampled using the same sample intervals as the original assays. Half of the remaining core was taken for re-assay. Re-assay intervals were selected from within the mineralised boundary and covered a range of Cu and Zn values. In addition, three OREAS standards were submitted for assay.

The re-assays compare well with the original assays as shown in Figures 3 and 4. The fluctuations in some higher grade assays are acceptable given that the re-assays were on quarter-core (against half-core for the original assays) and these samples were from massive sulphides where small variations in Cu/Zn sulphides can have a considerable effect on the overall assay.

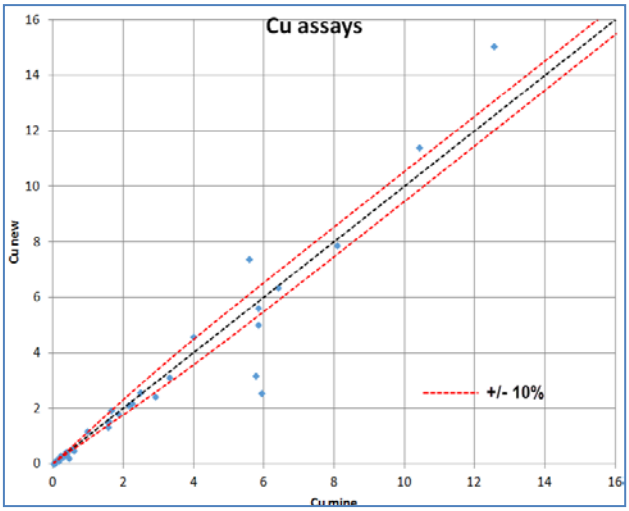

Figure 3: *Re-assays of Cu (Cu new) v original assays (Cu mine) for 50 samples.*

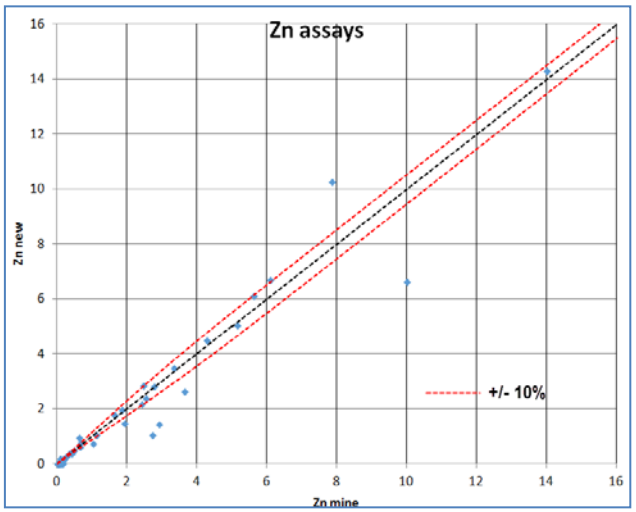

Figure 4: *Re-assays of Zn (Zn new) v original assays (Zn mine) for 50 samples.*

There is no apparent bias between the re-assays and the original assays.

As well as re-assaying the 50 samples, they were measured for Specific Gravity. A comparison of the new Specific Gravity measurements with the old (Fig. 5) shows the two sets of results are very close and that there is no significant bias.

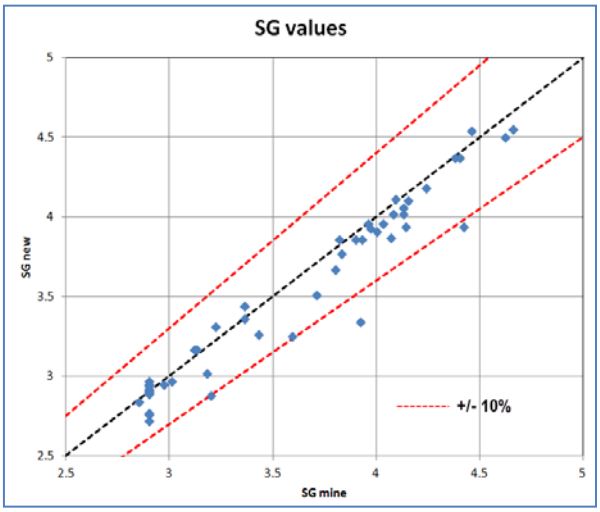

Figure 5: *Specific Gravity measurements for the re-assayed intervals (SG new) compared with the original measurements (SG mine) for 50 samples.*

A complete list of all re-assay result is given below in Table 2.

Given the strong correlation between old results and the new results, Drake will consider a larger program designed to upgrade the quality of the historical results so that they can be used to produce a Mineral Resource estimate that will satisfy the guidelines laid out in the JORC Code (2102). This program will include:

- A gap analysis of the information available and required to complete Table 1 of the JORC Code (2012);
- Further re-assays of original intervals to confirm the validity of the original assays, and
- A re-assessment of the geometry of the solids representing the mineralised boundaries and the mine openings.

If current conversations concerning a possible production opportunity with Vilhelmina progress successfully, this program of work will be completed in 2014.

Potential at Joma and Surrounds

Exploration drilling around the orebody has closed off the potential for any major extensions to the Joma main orebody. The southern orebody (SudMalmen) occurs as a number of thin, higher grade intersections about 500m south of the main orebody. Some additional potential exists here but intersections are semi-coherent and not as thick or as high grade as those in the main orebody.
Drake's geophysical investigations of the larger Joma permit area over recent years has identified a number of significant untested anomalies (Fig. 6). A target to the northwest of the decommissioned Joma copper-zinc mine (Target 1) is of particular interest given its geophysical signature is analogous with that of the mine ore body. A second target has a similar magnetic signature (Target 10) and another exciting gravity feature to the northeast of the Joma mine does not appear to have been previously tested.

Drake has a total of ~100km^2 of tenements covering Joma and the nearby Gjersvik deposit where 450,000 tonnes of ore grading 2.2%Cu and 0.6%Zn was mined from 1994 to 1998 (source Grong Gruber/Geological Survey of Norway, NGU). Whilst Drake's attention has been focused on the immediate vicinity of the Joma mine, other mineralised zones might occur across Drake's large regional footprint (Fig. 7).

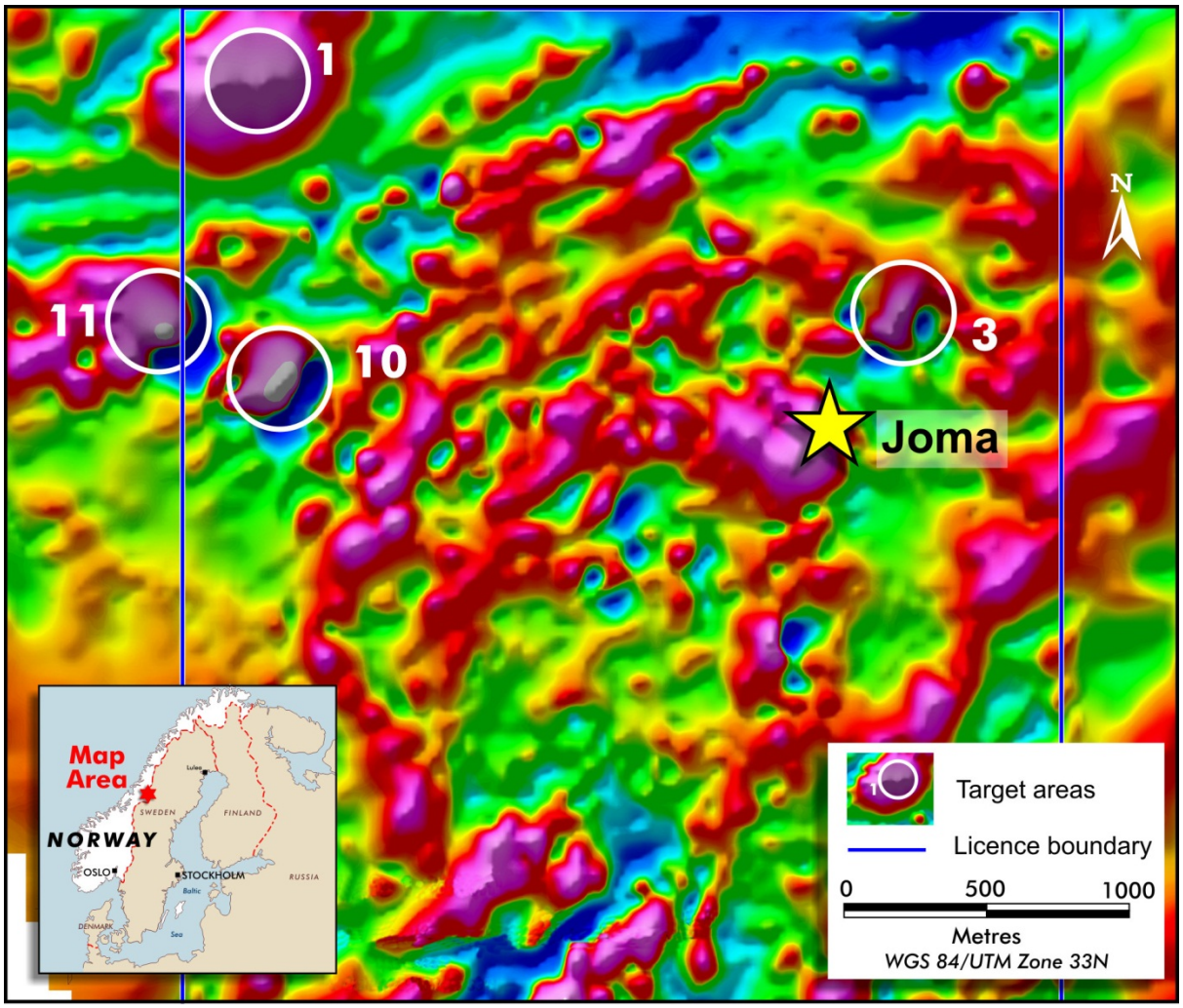

Figure 6: *Gravity survey results of Joma permit area.*

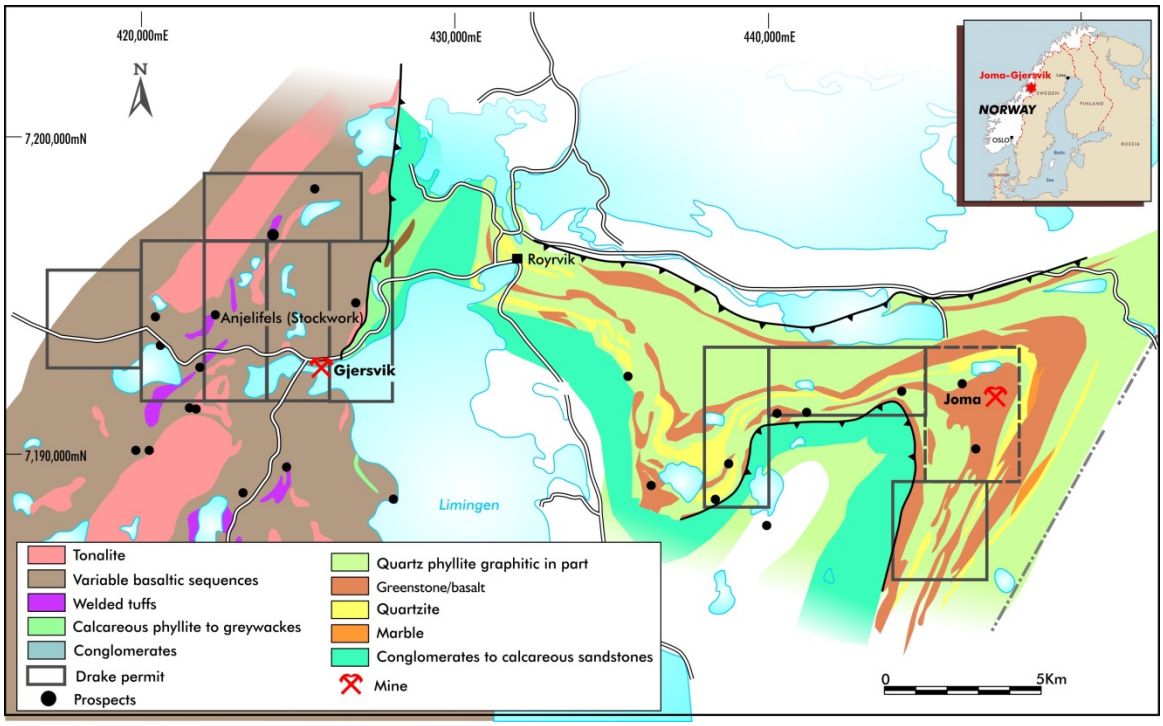

Figure 7: *Exploration licences held by Drake in the Joma-Gjervsik area of Norway.*

Hole	East	North	Dip	Azi-muth	RL	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Cu (%)	Zn (%)
683	31500.64	95386.61	-76.5	0	522.52	0.6	1.46	0.86	2.18	1.63
						1.46	1.95	0.49	15.05	0.64
						1.95	2.62	0.67	1.315	0.09
						2.62	3.14	0.52	11.4	0.42
						3.14	3.62	0.48	5.62	0.18
						3.62	4.3	0.68	0.029	0.05
						4.3	4.37	0.07	2.55	0.07
						4.37	4.51	0.14	0.015	0.02
						4.51	4.74	0.23	7.87	0.25
						4.74	5.05	0.31	0.024	0.05
						5.05	6.04	0.99	7.37	2.52
						6.04	10.87	4.83	0.018	0.02
						10.87	12.05	1.18	0.526	2.76
						12.05	13.82	1.77	0.013	0.01
2016	31500.77	95418.94	-63	0	580.94	5.38	7	1.62	2.13	2.41
						7	8	1	2.41	0.41
						8	9.51	1.51	5.01	0.48
						9.51	10	0.49	0.03	0.14
						10	12	2	1.16	0.25
						12	14	2	4.57	0.34
						14	15.08	1.08	1.94	3.34
						15.08	18	2.92	0.021	0.01
						18	18.32	0.32	0.096	1.91
						18.32	19.31	0.99	0.015	0.02

						19.31	20.04	0.73	0.218	4.28
						20.04	21	0.96	0.134	2.71
						21	22.32	1.32	0.28	3.64
						22.32	23.65	1.33	0.024	0.02
						23.65	25	1.35	0.29	6.1
						25	26.05	1.05	0.43	5.61
						26.05	29.34	3.29	0.023	0.1
						29.34	31	1.66	0.201	5.15
						31	33	2	0.254	7.86
						33	34	1	0.483	14
						34	34.89	0.89	0.117	0.63
						34.89	35.72	0.83	0.195	10
						35.72	36.7	0.98	0.126	1.03
						36.7	38.28	1.58	0.023	0.05
						38.28	39	0.72	0.058	2.9
2516	31379.87	95379.58	-80.1	180	523.77	5.48	6.2	0.72	18.25	1.11
						6.2	7.67	1.47	3.13	0.68
						7.67	8.43	0.76	0.107	0.16
						8.43	10	1.57	0.359	2.46
						10	11.52	1.52	0.292	1.84
2741	31274.47	94908.33	-9	326.7	334.11	0	0.54	0.54	3.17	0.06
						0.54	1	0.46	6.35	0.06
						1	2.18	1.18	1.54	0.02
						2.18	4	1.82	1.47	0.03
						4	6	2	2.56	0.04
						6	6.6	0.6	1.8	0.03

Table 2: *Assay results from re-sampling of historic Joma core.*

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Competent Persons Statement – Exploration Target

The information in this report that relates to exploration results and the Joma Exploration Target) is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation compiled by Dr Chris Gee who is an Associate of Mining Plus Pty Ltd. Dr Gee is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves" (JORC Code). Dr Gee consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which they appear.

Caution Regarding Forward Looking Information.

This document contains forward looking statements concerning Drake. Forward-looking statements are not statements of historical fact and actual events and results may differ materially from those described in the forward looking statements as a result of a variety of risks, uncertainties and other factors. Forward-looking statements are inherently subject to business, economic, competitive, political and social uncertainties and contingencies. Many factors could cause the Company's actual results to differ materially from those expressed or implied in any forward-looking information provided by the Company, or on behalf of, the Company. Such factors include, among other things, risks relating to additional funding requirements, metal prices, exploration, development and operating risks, competition, production risks, regulatory restrictions, including environmental regulation and liability and potential title disputes. Forward looking statements in this document are based on Drake's beliefs, opinions and estimates of Drake as of the dates the forward looking statements are made, and no obligation is assumed to update forward looking statements if these beliefs, opinions and estimates should change or to reflect other future developments

APPENDIX 1 - JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template – Joma Mine Residual Mineralisation – Re-assaying of historic diamond drill core

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld 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 (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g 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 (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• *Original drill hole collar locations, dips and azimuths were taken from the historical database and have not been validated.* • *Half drill core was stored at the Løkken Core Library, – Norway. The half- core was cut longitudinally using core library facilities and staff and quarter-core samples sent to ALS at Piteå, Sweden for preparation and assaying.* • *Samples were weighed, assigned a unique identifier and logged into the ALS tracking system. Full samples were used for establishing Specific Gravity using method OA-GRA08.* • *Samples were fine crushed to 70% passing 2mm. After drying, 250g riffle split samples were pulverised to >85% passing 75micron and dissolved via oxidising solution ME-ICPORE and assayed using ICPAES methods for Cu, Zn, Ag, S and Pb.* • *ALS employed standard QA/QC procedures including the use of known standards in the assay program.* • *Three OREAS standard samples were submitted and included in the batch for QA/QC.*
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg 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).*	• *Diamond drilling of BQ 36mm size, drill core was not oriented.* • *The historical drill hole database was supplied to Dr Gee as .csv files of collar locations, downhole survey measurements and interval data of assays for Cu and Zn and measurements of Specific Gravity.*
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of*	• Unknown

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	fine/coarse material.	
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.*	• *The underground cores re-assayed appear t to have been broadly logged. A legend for the coding has not been sighted.* • *Prior to being sampled, all core sections were photographed wet and dry using a digital camera and the photos downloaded to the main office computer.* • *There has been no geotechnical testing completed on the diamond core.*
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, 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.*	• *Technicians at the Løkken Core Library- Preparation Facility saw the half-core in half longitudinally using core saws with a diamond blade. Quarter-core was used in all sample preparation and assays.* • *Sample lengths are based on lithologic units and range from ~0.1m to 4.8m.* • *Standards or blanks are inserted after every 20 samples. Results are reviewed to ensure they are within acceptable limits.* • *Drill core samples were analysed by ALS in Piteå. Samples were logged in their tracking system, then weighed and the entire sample was fine crushed to better than 70% passing 2mm. A split off 250 gram sample was then pulverized to better than 85% passing 75 microns.* • *Sample sizes are considered appropriate to give an accurate indication of mineralisation.* • *It is not known whether field duplicated samples were taken during the historical exploration campaigns.*
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 (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• *Pulverised samples were dissolved via oxidising solution and assayed using ICP method ME ICP ORE for Cu, Zn, Ag, S and Pb. This technique is considered a total digest for the relevant minerals. Original samples were only analysed routinely for Cu and Zn.* • *Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QA/QC) according to the ALS Minerals Quality Management System included standards and blanks routinely inserted into the sample stream with at least one standard sample inserted per sample batch submitted to the laboratory.* • *Single samples of certified reference material and blank material were added to the sample stream. The certified reference material consisted of three OREAS standards named OREAS 22b, OREAS*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		42P and OREAS 45P. Checks of actual against certified results for Cu, Pb, Zn and Ag are within acceptable limits.
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 (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• *An independent geologist visually verified significant intersections of the core..* • *Primary data were collected using a standard Excel template with lookup codes.* • *Assay results for samples and QA/QC materials are entered into the IO Global database when received. All assay and QA/QC results are received electronically and uploaded.* • *No adjustment of assay data, nor twinned holes were undertaken. There were no twinned holes.*
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 Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• *Drill hole collar locations, dips and azimuths were taken from the historical database and have not been validated.* • *It is assumed that the underground drill hole collars were picked up by underground surveyors and hence the collar positions, dip and azimuth are likely to be accurately located.*
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 Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• *The objective of the re-assay program was to validate original assay data and therefore the spacing of the Four drill holes chosen is not material* • *No sample compositing has been applied.*
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.*	• *. It appears but cannot be verified that underground dril holes were aimed at providing ore definition at a local scale.*
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• *Core was stored and cut at the secure core library at Løkken - Norway from which it was transported by road freight to Piteå for assay.* • *Once the core has been cut, the unused quarter-core was directly returned to its dedicated location within the Løkken Core Library. .*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• *No audits or reviews have been conducted at this stage.*

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement 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 interests, 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.*	• *Joma occurs on the 12km^2 Orvatnet permits held by Joma Naeringspark AS.* • *The claims were issued in 2010 and are valid for 7 years.* • *Drake holds an Exploration and Exploitation Agreement with Joma Naeringspark.Under the agreement Drake has the ability to obtain a 100% interest upon meeting option payment and milestone obligations.* • *The permits remain in good standing.* • *Verbal advice from the Norwegian Mining Directorate is that there are no prior claims or mining titles and that there are no environmental liabilities other than for work programs conducted by Drake during the tenure of the claim.*
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• *Joma was a producing open pit and underground mine between 1978 and 1998 owned and managed by Grong Gruber AS. An extensive database of information related to near mine exploration and mine development is available from this period.* • *IGE Nordic conducted a review of the deposit and historical database in 2007 and produced an estimate of residual tonnages and grades of residual mineralisation.*
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• *The deposit consists of an en echelon array of massive sulphide lenses between two major pillowed volcanics in an overturned limb of a major isoclinal fold. The individual lenses vary greatly in thickness and length with the massive zone attaining a maximum thickness of about 50m. The orebody forms a folded, plate-like body that dips*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		steeply to the west-southwest from surface and flattens out at depth. The bottom of the orebody appears to be truncated by a thrust fault (Odling, 1986, 1988). • *There are four main ore facies at Joma:* *Type I: fine-grained , massive pyritic ore;* *Type II: Cu-rich massive pyrite-pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite ore;* *Type III: Cu-rich chalcopyrite-pyrrhotite breccia ore, and* *Type IV: Zn-rich medium- to coarse-grained pyritic ore.* • *There is also a distal exhalative layered, zone with sulphides and silicates (Reinsbakken, 1986).* • *The area has been substantially deformed during the Caledonide orogeny with mineralisation and host rocks contained with thrusts and knappes* • *The northern and eastern parts of the orebody outcrop and the orebody at depth has been defined by surface and underground drilling. The ore has been mined from a small open pit and from underground workings, both of which are now flooded..*
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to 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) of the drill hole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth* o *hole length.* • *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.*	• *Refer to tables in body of text.*
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg 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*	• *No metal equivalent values are used.*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	
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 (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• *Underground geology and orientation is variable such that down hole length may not be true width.*
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• *Refer to figure in body of text.*
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.*	• *All appropriate results are given in the body of the text.*
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 contaminating substances.*	• *Joma was a producing open pit and underground mine between 1978 and 1998 owned and managed by Grong Gruber AS. An extensive database of information related to near mine exploration and mine development is available from this period. The database includes 24,000 assay results and 3000 drill holes across mined and residual mineralisation.*
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg 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, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• *The 2014 work plan includes more detailed investigation into the possibility of establishing a Mineral Resource based on historical records and new data that can be reported according to the guidelines laid out in the JORC Code (2012).*