

Please click on the link below to view a story on Swedish television (in Swedish) reporting on the the helicopter-borne ElectroMagnetic survey about to begin in Falun. Being interviewed is the Drake-Zinifex Alliance's local man on the ground, Leif Lofberg.

<http://svt.se/svt/play/video.jsp?a=1155529>

Leif's translated summary of the report;

"In summary, the report talks about a low flying helicopter with survey equipment hanging under it. This equipment can see what's hidden underground. I explain that our dream is to find an orebody which can be mined profitably, and become a worksite for more people. She asks if it is realistic to find ore in the area? I answer that one mine is started for every 190 exploration permits issued. The probability thus is low, but we go for it anyway. Mining companies must add tonnage to its ore base or they will eventually cease to exist. She describes the international character of exploration, which leads to the interview with Sergio, the pilot.

Finally she asks about delays, that we planned to do this a few weeks ago. I explain that we, because of the release of the cows, decided to postpone this program. The final say goes to the cows who look completely at ease with the situation."

Here is a link to the local newspaper article. You can click for more pictures "se alla fem bilder"

<http://www.corren.se/archive/2008/5/26/jqefmhd9dllpiw3.xml>

Airborne electromagnetic (EM) methods are a powerful group of exploration techniques used by mineral resource companies in the search for base and precious metal-bearing, massive sulphide deposits. EM techniques have been highly successful in directly identifying commercial deposits of metals on most continents.

Electromagnetic methods measure the rates of decay of electrical currents that the EM system pulses into the ground. As the rate of decay depends largely upon the size and conductivity of the connected mass of an electronic conductor, EM methods lend themselves particularly well to the search for large massive sulphide bodies.

EM techniques are particularly well suited to surveys in glaciated terrains such as those in Sweden where fresh bedrock and unoxidised sulphides lie close to the surface, and there is little conductive overburden.