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**GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY UPGRADES MASSIVE SULPHIDE TARGETS  
IN DRAKE'S FALUN EAST PERMIT**

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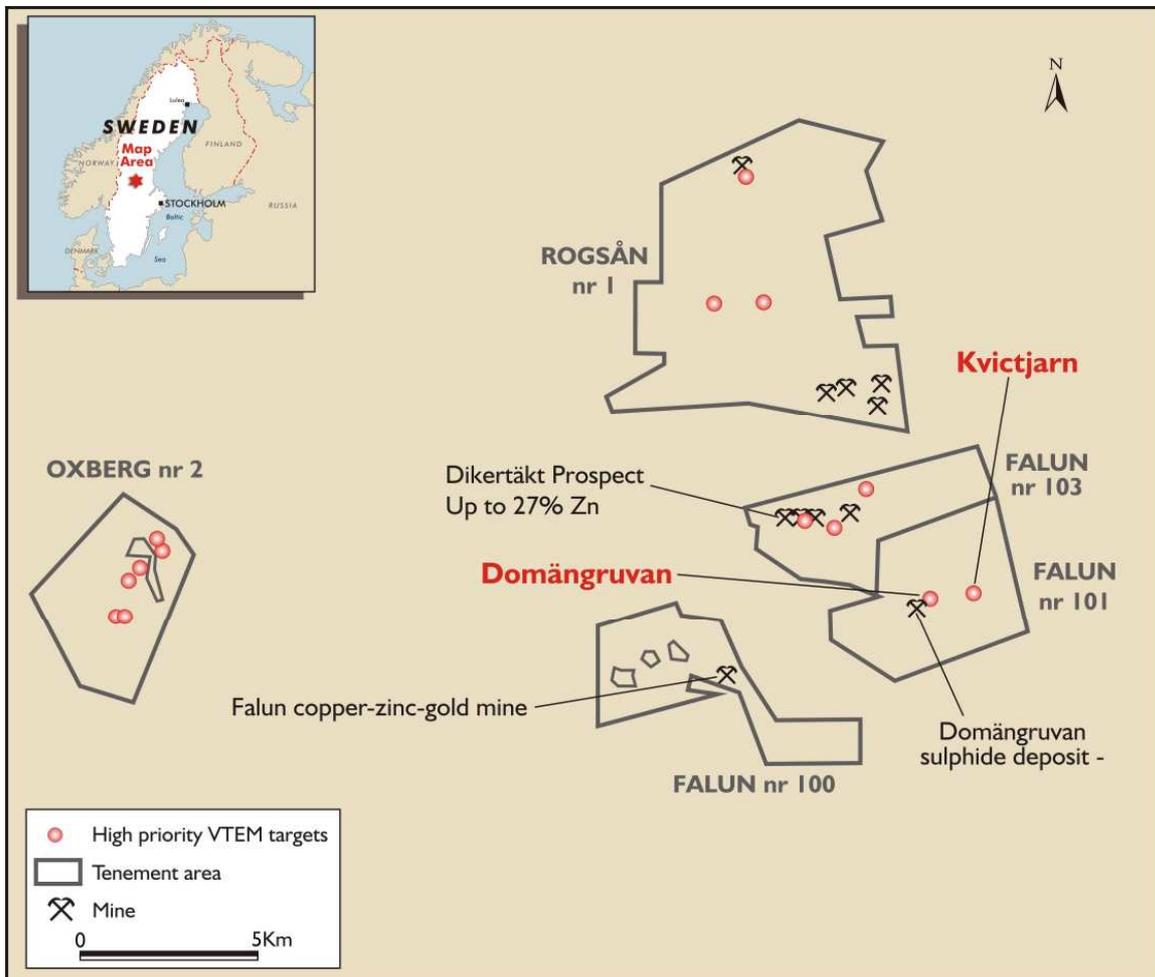
- Continuing data processing and ground follow-up of the VTEM electromagnetic anomaly enhances two additional targets, including the Domängruvan Massive Sulphide Prospect
- The Falun district contains several old mines that have been worked in the past in addition to Drake's Falun Project; the VTEM method provides an excellent base for identifying new copper-zinc-gold deposits in this exceptional mineral belt
- The Domängruvan copper-zinc sulphide deposit is one of these old mines, and is highly prospective for massive and disseminated sulphide mineralisation
  - The old workings were mined for sulphur in the First World War to 20 metres depth but remains open along strike and at depth
  - Assay samples taken from the waste dumps and surrounding areas gave the following ranges for copper and zinc:  
Copper: 0.03 – 4.4% Cu  
Zinc: 0.8 – 6.1% Zn
  - The area has been occupied by the Swedish military since the First World War, and no exploration has been permitted for almost a century
- Drake expects that the Bergslagen Joint Venture will drill these targets at Falun East before the end of 2009.

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**Drake Resources** (ASX: DRK, "Drake") holds the Falun East permit immediately east of the Falun copper-zinc-gold mine. This permit forms part of the joint venture with Royal Falcon Mining.

Drake has carried out field investigations around the geophysical targets generated in the VTEM survey completed in 2008. The VTEM airborne electromagnetic method is a very successful technique in identifying buried sulphide deposits. Examples of major mines discovered by electromagnetic techniques are Hellyer in Tasmania and Kidd Creek in Canada amongst many others.

The VTEM electromagnetic survey defined two main targets at Falun East, at Domängruvan and Kvictjärn.

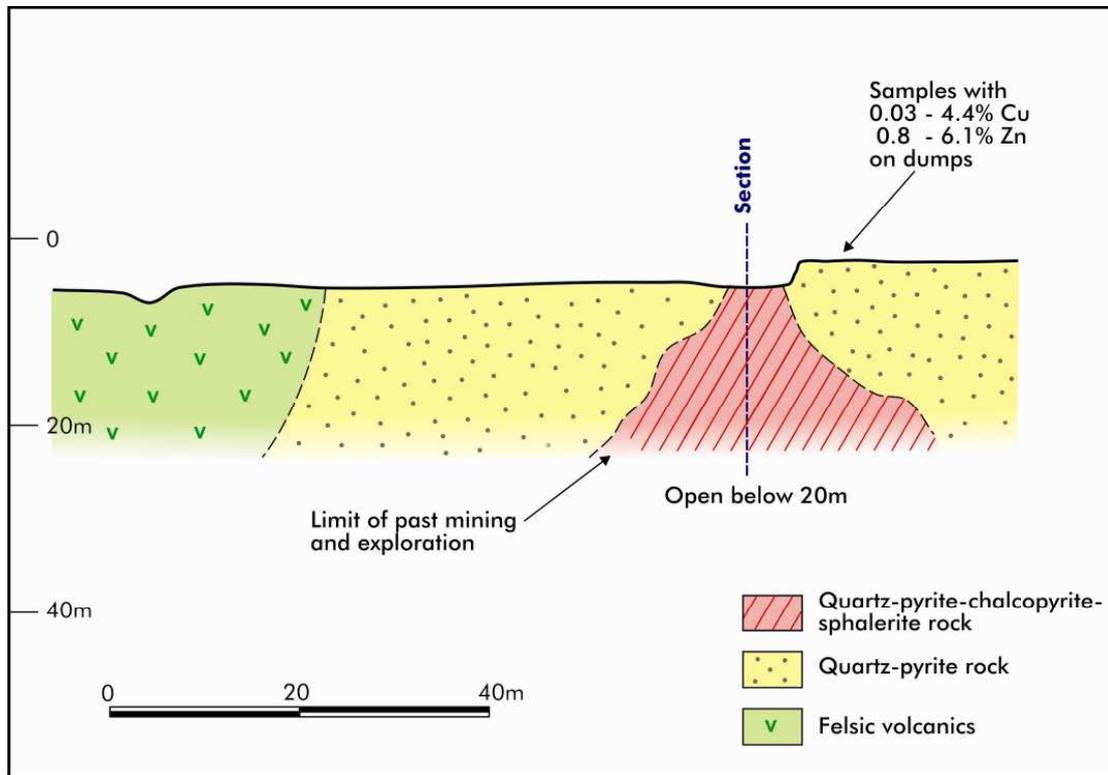


### **Falun East Targets**

The world-class Falun copper mine operated for over 1300 years until its recent closure in 1992. During the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries Falun was the world's largest copper mine. Whilst best known as a major copper producer, the Falun was also Sweden's largest gold mine and the second largest silver mine.

Drake's Falun East permit covers the area immediately east of the Falun township. This permit contains the Domängruvan massive sulphide occurrence, which is a historic mine that closed in 1917.

Domängruvan was mined primarily for pyrite during the First World War. Development and drilling at the time reached depths of only 20 metres. The records of this mining, retained by the Mines Inspector's office in Falun, indicate that the material mined contained massive and disseminated sulphides.



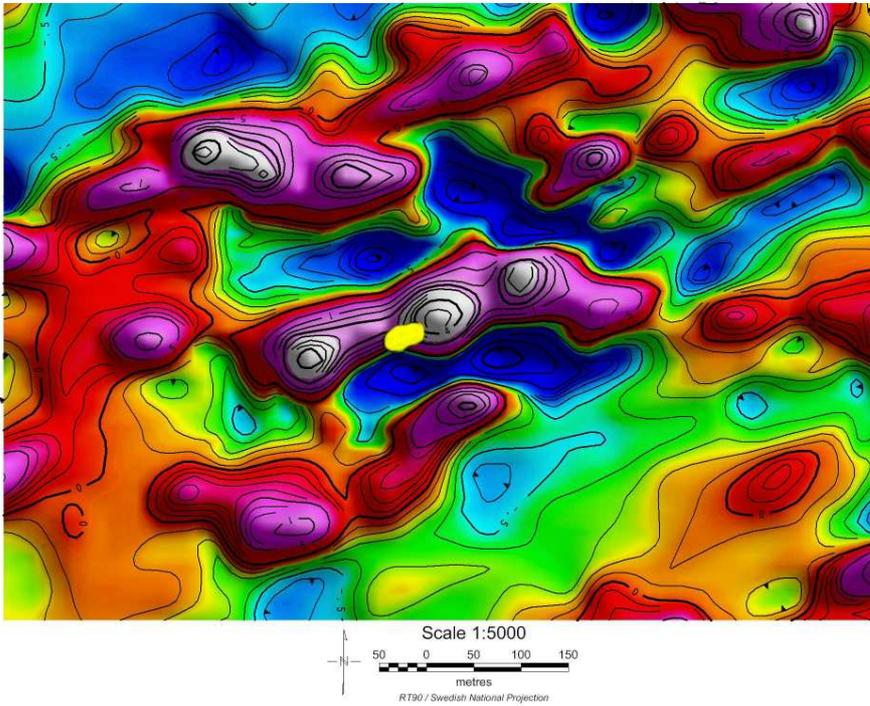
**Domängruvan : Long Section**

The quartz-pyrite-chalcopyrite-sphalerite rocks appear to be increasing in strike and width between the surface and 20 metres depth. There has been no drilling below this depth.

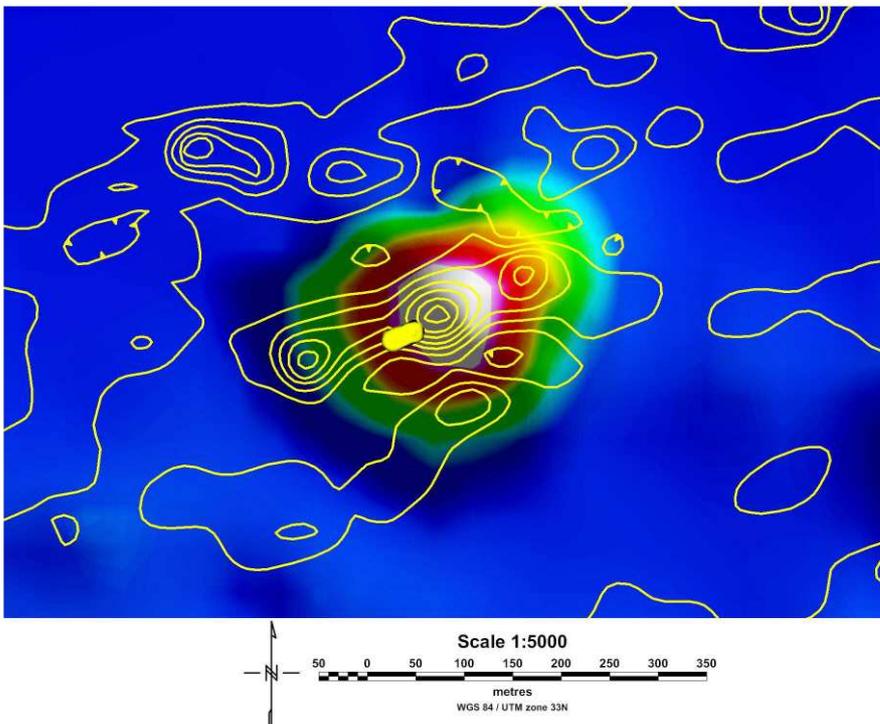
Material on the waste dumps indicates that pyrite is the dominant sulphide, but sphalerite and chalcopyrite are also present.

This area has been occupied by the Swedish military since the First World War, and no exploration has been permitted since then. This highly prospective zone has therefore not been subject to any recent exploration technologies, including geophysical surveys to detect mineralisation at depth.

The VTEM target at Domängruvan is located to the northeast of the old workings. A magnetic anomaly is coincident in part with the VTEM anomaly.



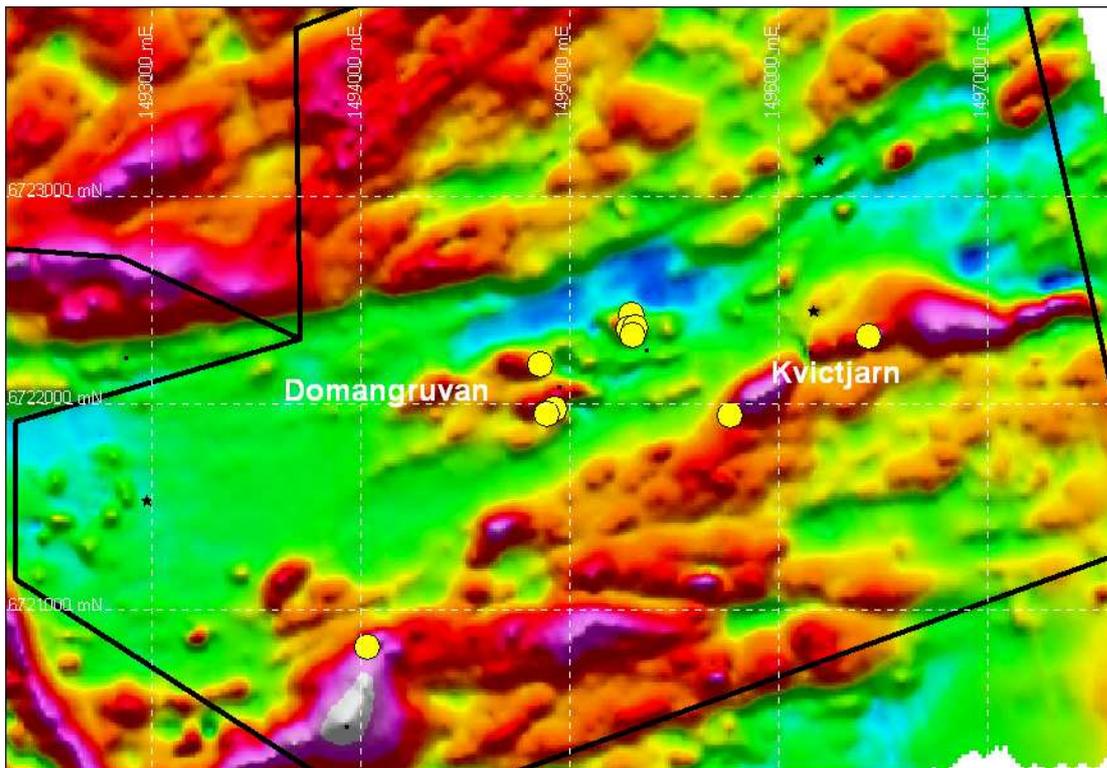
***Image of the airborne magnetics for the Domängruvan area; the old working is shown as a black rectangle***



***Image of the Domängruvan VTEM anomaly, with magnetic contours in yellow***

Systematic rock chip and waste dump sampling near Domängruvan has identified an area of 1800 by 800 metres where five old workings show anomalous metal content. Copper contents vary between 0.05 and 4.4%, zinc between 128ppm and 6.1%, and silver between 0.3 g/t and 9.9 g/t.

Follow up rock chip sampling defines a zone of at least 1000 metres strike, to either side of the sulphide deposit with anomalous zinc (138-493ppm, and copper (86-550ppm).



**Copper at greater than 200ppm in rock chip samples (yellow dots) on detailed magnetics for the Falun East area; grid squares 1000 metres**

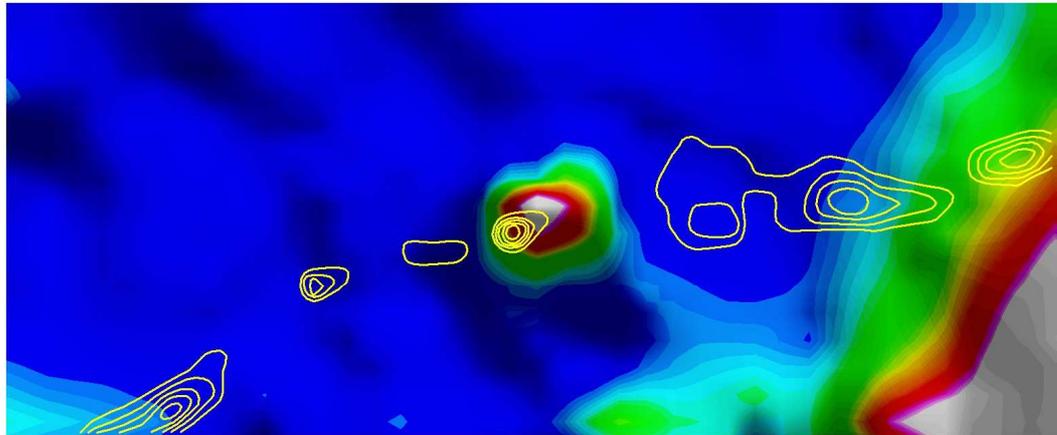
These results are encouraging for the presence of extensive base metal mineralisation over a considerable strike length at Domängruvan. Drake has been granted permits to drill test the mineralised system below and along strike from Domängruvan.

The coincidence of the geochemical, magnetic and VTEM features has led Drake to propose that the Royal Falcon Joint Venture drills this target later in 2009.

### **Kvictjarn**

Kvictjarn is a strong VTEM target which is coincident with a moderate magnetic anomaly approximately 1000 metres east of Domängruvan.

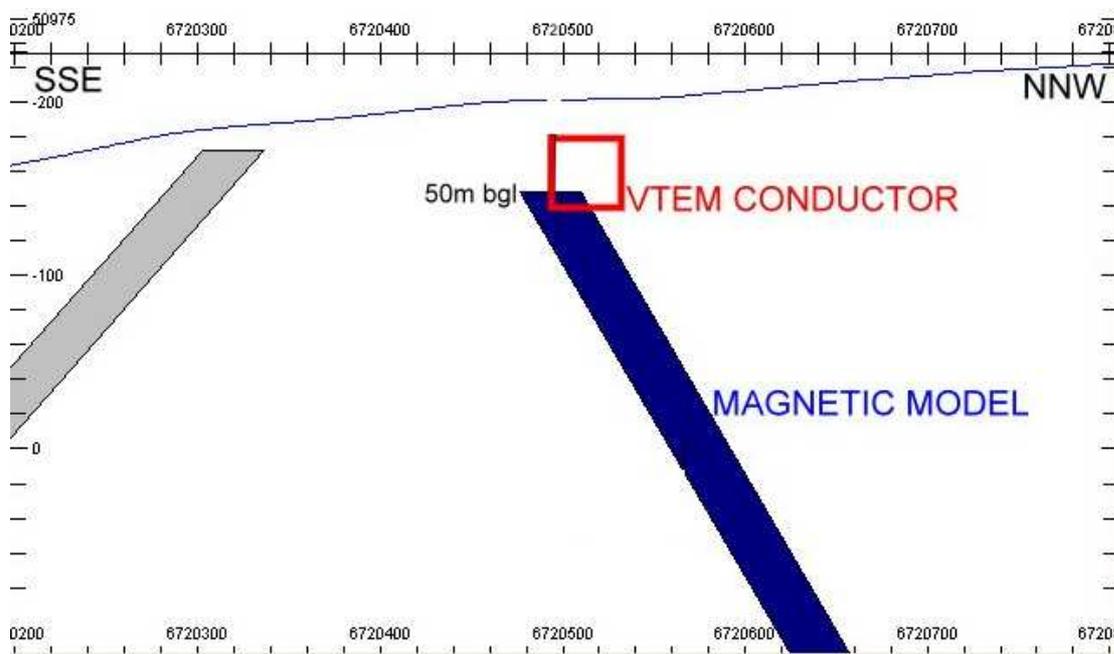
The target lies on a less magnetic part of a 1500 metres-long magnetic horizon, and it occurs close to the Kvictjarn iron ore prospect. The iron ore prospect is described as being composed of massive fine-grained to disseminated magnetite.



***Coincident magnetic (yellow contours) and VTEM (image) features at Kvictjarn***

The single sample of iron mineralisation from Kvictjarn to date contained 0.17% Cu, and 0.04% Zn.

The Kvictjarn target occurs within a well forested area with 4WD access.



-ENDS-

**For further information contact**

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*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.*

**Corporate Information**

**Directors**

B Fraser	Non-Executive Chairman
Dr B Beeson	Managing Director
J Stephenson	Non- Executive Director & Company Secretary

**Issued Capital**

As at the date of this report the issued capital of the Company is comprised of:

36,903,000 fully paid ordinary shares  
27,197,000 listed options

### **About Drake Resources**

**Drake Resources** (ASX: DRK, "Drake") is a base metals and gold/silver explorer with advanced projects in Sweden and Australia.

In the four years since listing on the ASX, Drake has established a robust portfolio of projects. Drake's competitive advantages include a premier position in the world-class Falun copper-zinc belt in Sweden, an experienced technical team with a successful track record, and a pipeline of projects and opportunities.

Drake's objective is to become a successful and profitable exploration and mining company. The Company aims to achieve this goal by pursuing exploration and mining opportunities and exploring high quality projects in a technical, cost-effective manner.

Currently, Drake is focused on advancing its Scandinavian projects. Drake considers that copper, zinc and gold ores remain within the historic Falun Mine area and have put in place a program to assess the economic potential of remaining ore and new ore bodies. Recent rock chip samples at Digertäkt indicated exceptional zinc grades (up to 27%) and drill testing is underway to locate additional areas of interest.

The Company has also completed near-surface drilling at the Grönhög Project, located only 2km southeast of the second largest copper producer in the province, the Bersbo mine.

Drake believes there are additional opportunities to add value to its Australian assets in Queensland, and Western Australia.

### **About Royal Falcon Mining LLC**

On the 1<sup>st</sup> August 2008 Golden Rim Resources Ltd entered to a Strategic Alliance with PAL Group, a subsidiary of Royal Group, based in the United Arab Emirates ("UAE") to jointly acquire, explore and develop major mineral projects. A jointly owned company, Royal Falcon Mining LLC ("RFM") was established in Abu Dhabi in December 2008 to manage mineral projects acquired under the alliance.

Royal Group is one of the largest business and investment houses in the UAE. It is a globally diversified conglomerate of 60 large and medium sized companies and has a vast network of business contacts and extensive operating experience with large developments in many countries, along with the financial capacity to undertake major investments.

Launched in the late 1990's, Royal Group currently employs over 10,000 people from a wide variety of countries and cultures and is supported through its head office in the capital of the UAE, Abu Dhabi. The Chairman of the Group is His Highness Sheikh Tahnoon bin Zayed Al Nahyan.

It has a significant and growing presence internationally, with a broad spectrum of investments and partners throughout the Middle East, Asia, USA and South America. One of Royal Group's current projects in property development is the US\$60 billion Al Reem Island Project in Abu Dhabi.

### **About the VTEM electromagnetic method**

VTEM is an airborne electromagnetic (EM) method. This is a powerful exploration technique 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 transmitter pulses into the ground. The rate of voltage decay, as measured by the receiver, depends largely upon the size and conductivity of the conductor. Strong conductors are identified as having a particularly slow rate of decay relative to the surrounding rocks.

EM techniques are particularly well suited to surveys in glaciated terrains such as those in Sweden where glacial till covers the surface. Since this till is electrically resistive (unlike the regolith in many parts of Australia), responses due to deeper mineralisation are not obscured.

### **About the Falun copper-gold-zinc deposit**

Falun was one of the great base- and precious metal mines of the world. It formed a cornerstone of the Swedish economy for centuries. Drake now holds an exploration permit covering this deposit.

- Falun is a World-class ore system that was mined from ~700-1992
- Largest copper producer in the world in the 1600s and 1700s - 35 million tonnes of ore were mined at 1-3% Cu, 2-6% Zn and 1-7 g/t Au.
- Falun is located within a major siliceous alteration zone that extends continuously for eight kilometres within the Drake licence
- The zone is up to 800 metres in width, and shows no sign of reduction with depth
- Comparisons with similar major ore systems such as Rosebery and Golden Grove suggest that only some 10% of the potential system has been tested.
- The structural geologist building the 3D model for the mine considers that the margins of the massive sulphide deposit is fault controlled
- Exploration during mining at Falun focused on the immediate extensions of the massive sulphide body; however, there was also a programme to assess part of the copper-gold and gold-bismuth ores in the last 6 years of operation
  - This demonstrated that copper-gold mineralisation extended to at least 1000 metres depth.
  - The projected surface area of one copper-gold system is 200,000 m<sup>2</sup>
  - Examples of holes that were effectively assayed include
    - 20/1990: 15.2m @ 9.3 g/t Au (7.0 g/t cut to 30 g/t)
    - 40/1990: 37m @ 23.6 g/t Au (3.5 g/t cut)
      - Includes 1.2m @ 656 g/t Au
    - 41/1990: 12.9m @ 23.5 g/t Au (3.9 g/t cut)
- The mine closed before these could be followed up