Table 1: Collar details and Assays of the best intersections of drillholes TU17-01…TU17-12

hole ID	y	x	z	length	azimuth	dip
TU17-01	11210	4824	-333	140,00	140	10
TU17-02	11210	4824	-333	152,60	118	-12
TU17-03	11210	4824	-333	175,40	122	-35
TU17-04	11240	4820	-330	125,00	90	-25
TU17-05	11310	4832	-318	230,70	90	-46
TU17-06	11310	4840	-312	61,00	10	-30
TU17-07	11360	4845	-311	179,80	90	-47
TU17-08	11360	4840	-311	25,50	270	-55
TU17-09	11400	4850	-306	125,55	90	-45
TU17-10	11380	4795	-233	89,70	90	-7
TU17-11	11520	4750	-133	110,60	90	-27
TU17-12	11520	4747	-133	41,60	270	-60

hole ID	from	to	Ag g/t	Au g/t	Pb g/t	Zn g/t	S %	Length
TU17-01	79,60	81,95	145	0,19	3 233	63 214	2,67	2,35
TU17-01	101,50	107,60	56	0,00	1 146	3 446	1,98	6,10
TU17-02	137,30	138,10	171	0,30	10 744	51 307	3,79	0,80
TU17-03	134,50	139,00	160	0,29	2 195	9 103	1,86	4,50
TU17-04	93,50	95,50	87	0,20	3 951	6 236	1,53	2,00
TU17-04	96,50	107,50	233	0,43	14 357	19 370	1,35	11,00
TU17-04	*98,50*	*103,50*	*398*	*0,73*	*24 218*	*30 514*	3,28	*5,00*
TU17-04	110,50	111,50	64	0,24	3 348	1 174	1,46	1,00
TU17-05	1,00	4,00	105	0,23	4 438	10 901	1,62	3,00
TU17-05	23,00	24,00	115	0,53	3 059	20 089	1,22	1,00
TU17-05	28,00	37,00	108	0,50	1 229	2 281	0,72	9,00
TU17-05	*29,00*	*31,00*	*275*	*1,62*	*962*	*1 756*	0,57	*2,00*
TU17-05	39,00	40,00	120	0,22	2 380	12 161	2,58	1,00
TU17-05	51,00	52,00	50	0,47	1 061	71 750	1,42	1,00
TU17-05	100,00	101,00	26	0,76	1 531	24 796	1,91	1,00
TU17-05	109,00	110,00	68	0,19	3 858	10 855	2,07	1,00
TU17-05	113,00	114,00	63	0,19	3 247	4 740	1,32	1,00
TU17-05	165,00	167,00	253	6,26	943	5 436	2,97	2,00
TU17-05	169,00	170,00	55	0,00	4 862	7 101	2,64	1,00
TU17-05	188,00	189,00	106	0,88	953	882	1,75	1,00
TU17-05	190,00	191,00	226	0,62	19 501	25 873	3,01	1,00
TU17-06	0,00	6,00	154	0,23	8 177	28 610	2,04	6,00
TU17-06	10,00	16,00	104	0,37	1 254	5 396	1,50	6,00
TU17-06	36,00	38,00	88	0,22	335	2 797	1,24	2,00
TU17-07	14,00	16,00	70	0,94	2 091	6 006	1,99	2,00
TU17-07	68,00	70,00	49	0,05	3 821	12 081	2,83	2,00
TU17-07	84,00	85,00	78	0,00	10 802	16 126	2,75	1,00
TU17-07	94,00	95,00	49	0,00	2 688	10 600	2,12	1,00
TU17-07	97,00	98,00	90	0,15	3 195	5 197	1,65	1,00
TU17-07	100,00	101,00	54	0,00	1 603	20 444	2,33	1,00

hole ID	from	to	Ag g/t	Au g/t	Pb g/t	Zn g/t	S %	Length
TU17-07	103,00	105,00	122	0,20	5 574	28 888	2,79	2,00
TU17-07	108,00	109,00	71	0,00	1 001	1 673	2,15	1,00
TU17-07	117,00	118,00	59	0,11	4 356	9 072	1,57	1,00
TU17-07	120,00	122,00	220	0,52	39 314	69 585	5,00	2,00
TU17-07	130,00	131,00	92	0,21	6 919	35 092	2,04	1,00
TU17-09	40,50	42,00	82	0,14	3 252	4 501	1,67	1,50
TU17-09	56,00	64,00	123	0,36	9 575	15 098	2,57	8,00
TU17-09	72,00	73,00	54	0,19	1 925	11 766	2,93	1,00
TU17-09	82,00	86,00	76	0,28	1 587	2 965	2,63	4,00
TU17-09	90,00	95,00	121	0,51	3 839	5 304	2,93	5,00
TU17-09	99,00	100,00	98	0,46	7 545	24 861	3,35	1,00
TU17-09	102,00	104,00	97	0,76	7 162	18 225	5,10	2,00
TU17-09	109,00	111,00	89	0,52	8 521	5 440	3,75	2,00
TU17-10	25,50	27,00	66	<0,1	4 681	10 518	0,92	1,50
TU17-10	40,50	43,50	87	0,25	2 449	8 938	2,27	3,00
TU17-10	51,00	52,50	63	<0,1	2 292	6 222	2,82	1,50
TU17-10	69,00	70,50	60	0,17	2 358	7 874	2,88	1,50
TU17-11	0,00	3,00	80	0,70	1 229	2 411	1,22	3,00
TU17-11	53,50	56,50	90	0,20	3 614	6 545	1,88	3,00
TU17-11	59,50	62,50	143	1,25	5 031	8 069	2,82	3,00
TU17-11	70,00	73,00	77	0,62	6 278	33 476	5,10	3,00
TU17-12	12,00	15,00	79	0,37	1 511	4 171	2,49	3,00
TU17-12	19,50	21,00	61	0,16	8 528	17 414	2,14	1,50
TU17-12	37,00	38,50	79	0,56	6 784	13 473	2,57	1,50

Sotkamo Silver Oy

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

11.08.2017 UG Core Drilling 2017

Section 1 Sampling techniques and Data

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.*	• Over the years, the deposit has been sampled dominantly by diamond core drilling both from surface and underground. Underground decline intersects ore body and allows access to trial stope used for the bulk sampling of the ore body for the metallurgical testing. • The reported campaign was undertaken in May – June 2017 and consists of 12 diamond core drill holes for 1457,45 meters drilled from the underground decline. The targets were the depth continuation of the Silver Mine deposit and poorly drilled areas between the planned stopes. • Length of core samples of this campaign is in average 1,33 meters, median 1,50 meters, varying between 0,80-3,00 meters. Sample lengths and intervals follow the lithological boundaries where appropriate. Crushed half core samples weigh from 1,7 to 8,0 kg, average 3,13 kg and median 3,12 kg. Samples are further split and milled for assaying. • Diamond drill holes are mostly dipping downwards but ranging from -60 to 10 degrees, to optimally intersect the mineralized zones. • Drilling was done using WL-66 (50.5 mm core) equipment.
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 core drilling with standard tube.
Drill sample recovery	*• Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* *• Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure*	• Recovery was good and core loss is observed during logging process. • Importance of core recovery has been emphasized to the drilling contractors.

	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 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.*	• All diamond drill core is logged geologically and geotechnically (per RQD-classification) • All drill cores are photographed. • Logging is of detailed lithology and alteration as well as dominant sulphide minerals. • All ore has been logged (100%).
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.*	• Drill core has been split to half by diamond saw and the other half has been crushed, milled and split to final sample to be assayed in the laboratory. Half core has been stored in the core boxes at the site. Samples have been processed at CRS laboratory following the best industry standards. • Representability in terms of accuracy (or lack of bias) is ensured by setting blanks, standards and duplicates into sample stream. • Silver (and Pb-Zn-Au) mineralization is fine to medium grained and adopted sampling method is appropriate for the style of the mineralization. • Sample sizes are considered appropriate to correctly represent the mineralization based on: the style of mineralization, the thickness and consistency of the intersections, the sampling methodology and assay value ranges for talc magnesite
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*	• Drill core samples were assayed at CRS Laboratories Oy. Aqua Regia digestion followed by ICP-multi-element analysis for Ag, Cu, Zn, Pb, Sb and S. • PAL1000-AAS method was used to analyza Au and Ag from large 250 g samples. Sample weigh varied from 214 to 337 grams, the average being 256 grams. Method is a cyanide extraction method. If the samples contain high amount of cyanide or oxygen consuming minerals or carbonaceous rocks the recovery of gold and silver may be low. • 29 standards (Certified Reference Material), 21 blanks and 25 duplicate samples were inserted into sample stream; total number of samples was 832. Review of the results of the QAQC procedures indicates that the results 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.*	• Significant intersections have been reviewed by company geologists. • No twinned holes are drilled • Data has been imported to MS Access database, which is used via Geovia Surpac. Databases are stored in a company server. • No adjustment has been done to assays.
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 collars have been accurately surveyed with tachymeter. • Deviation survey was undertaken in the drill holes at 3 meters' intervals using Devico Flex device. • Drill hole locations were positioned using local grid with a reference to the Finnish National Grid system (ETRS-TM35FIN) or equivalent.
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.*	• Section spacing varies but generally section spacing for surface holes is 40 meters and 20 meters for underground holes. However, between northings 11320 and 11680 section spacing is 10 to 20 meters. • Underground drilling has been conducted between northings 11120 and 11570 and -100 to -345 RL. • With current spacing and distribution of drill holes geological and grade continuity are well known. • No sampling 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.*	• Drilling orientation is perpendicular to the deposit and major structures. Very few holes are drilled along the major structures. All major structures are well known. • Silver variography shows clear orientation parallel to the lineation. • No bias is considered to be introduced due to the orientation of the data.
Sample security	*• The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples are low-value (i.e. not nugget gold or diamonds). • The opportunity of contamination is very limited during the core transport and storage. • Drilling contractor transported the core to logging facility. Samples were transported to analysis laboratory by freight service and further treated by laboratory personnel. • Core samples are stored at the site.
Audits or reviews	*• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Internal reviews by Sotkamo personnel. No issues detected.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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 license to operate in the area.*	• Mining concession K8194 held by Sotkamo Silver Oy. Total area of the concession is 371.619 hectares. • Mining concession is valid. • No conflict of interest with joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.
Exploration done by other parties	*• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Exploration has been conducted Kajaani Oy and Taivalhopea joint venture prior to 2000's. Since 2006 all work has been conducted by Sotkamo Silver Oy (formerly Silver Resources Oy).
Geology	*• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Silver Mine Ag-Au-Zn deposit is associated with felsic metavolcanic rocks in the Archean Tipasjärvi greenstone belt of eastern Finland. The content of sulfide ore minerals is low, 5% on average. The main ore minerals are sphalerite, galena, chalcopyrite, pyrite and pyrrhotite, dyscrasite, freibergite, electrum, and native Ag. The deposit displays disseminated and vein-type ore textures. The volcanic host rocks are deformed and metamorphosed at upper amphibolite facies conditions, and the metamorphic mineral assemblages reflect the variation in chemical compositions of the rock sequence. The intense hydrothermal alteration associated with mineralization predated the regional metamorphism, but it can still be recognized in the chemical compositions of the rock sequence.
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:* *• easting and northing of the drill hole collar* *• elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* *• dip and azimuth of the hole* *• down hole length and interception depth* *• 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*	• Referring to the press release "Assaying of the infill diamond core drilling samples completed – further strengthen the potential of the depth extension".

	understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	
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 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.*	• Weighted average intersection are reported at a 50g/t silver cut-off. No high-grade cuts were applied.
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').*	• All intersections reported are down hole lengths. True widths have not been calculated • Drill holes are orientated predominantly to an azimuth of grid north and drilled at various angles in a 'fan' array to optimally intersect the sub-vertical orientation of the mineralized trends.
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.*	• Referring to the press release "Assaying of the infill diamond core drilling samples completed – further strengthen the potential of the depth extension".
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.*	• Comprehensive reporting of drill details has been provided in this announcement. All meaningful and material exploration data has been reported.
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;*	• No meaningful in current context of 2017 drilling results reporting.

	metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	
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.*	• Diamond core drilling to confirm and delineate the above-mentioned depth continuation. Infill drilling of the current resource is needed in some areas to increase the confidence and increase indicated/measured resource.