



CSA Global (UK) Ltd

Geological, Mining and Management Consultants

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Mineral Resource Summary Report

Nordic Mining – Laiva Gold Deposit

Finland

As at 30th March, 2009

Prepared for
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SUMMARY

CSA Global (UK) Ltd (CSA) has updated the Laiva Gold Project Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) previously reported as at the 5th October, 2008. The MRE has been updated with additional drilling, sampling and geological data gathered during the period July, 2008 to February, 2009. This document provides a summary of the MRE update completed during March, 2009.

The updated Mineral Resource Estimate for the Laiva Gold Project as at the 30th March, 2009 is presented in Table 1.

Table 1: Laiva Gold Project - Mineral Resource Estimate

Nordic Mines - Laiva Gold Project - Mineral Resource Estimate as at 30th March, 2009				
Primary Resource Au>=0.8 g/t	Ktonnes	Au g/t	Koz	SG
Measured	4,890	2.33	370	2.83
Indicated	9,500	2.15	660	2.83
M+I	14,390	2.21	1,020	2.83
Inferred	4,170	2.00	270	2.83

Additional Resource Au>=0.5 & <0.8 g/t	Ktonnes	Au g/t	Koz	SG
Measured	1,180	0.63	20	2.83
Indicated	3,990	0.63	80	2.83
M+I	5,170	0.63	100	2.83

Note: The Mineral Resource was estimated within constraining block volumes based upon gold lower cut-off's of 0.5, 0.8 and 1 g/t Au, which have been combined into a composite model. Gold grades were estimated using Ordinary Kriging. A top cut of 30 g/t Au has been applied to the sample data. The resource is reported for block grades exceeding a 0.5 g/t Au grade. Differences may occur due to rounding errors. The Datamine model is lvom0309.dm.

The CSA Mineral Resource estimate was completed based on the following:

- The Laiva gold project is located 15 kilometres south-southwest of Raahe, in the north-western part of the Raahe-Ladoga zone in Finland, and wholly owned by Nordic Mining.
- The mineralisation is hosted in a silicified quartz diorite and/or mafic volcanic host. The deposit is currently split into two zones separated by granitic intrusives. Fine grained gold occurs in quartz rich mm to cm thick veins which occur in swarms ranging from cm to m's in thickness. Orientation of the mineralised lenses generally strikes east-west steeply dipping to the south. The deposit has been divided into 7 domains defined by changes in ore lens orientation. The overall dimensions of the deposit are a strike of 1,300m east-west by 1,200m north-south to a maximum inferred depth of 300m.

- Drilling data used for the MRE consisted of 415 holes for 60,756m of diamond core, reverse circulation drilling and surface diamond saw channel samples. The total number of holes includes 46 new and 5 deepened holes for a total of 9,814 additional metres. Note that the additional metres include metres re-entered for the deepened holes. More than 80% of the total drilling is diamond core. The nominal assay sample length is 1m.
- The detailed QAQC analysis completed for the October, 2008 MRE was not redone for this MRE. However; the results of the field duplicates and laboratory standards used in for the new drilling were reviewed and no significant issues identified.
- Drill collars were surveyed by differential GPS, and down hole surveys were completed using a multi-shot camera, generally taking dip and azimuth recordings every ten metres downhole and at the end of hole. The average drill hole orientation is 45 degrees to the north.
- Nordic provided CSA with: a polygonal cross sectional interpretation at a 0.8 g/t Au cut-off; 3D wireframe envelopes representing the Granite and Dolerite waste zones; DTM of the topography and surface till profile.
- Measured vein orientations derived from oriented diamond core was reviewed in 3-D and statistically. Results from this analysis resulted in an increase from 4 to 7 structural domains.
- CSA reviewed the polygonal interpretation and produced a wireframe defining the overall zone of potential mineralisation. A volume block model was constructed in Datamine, using the mineralised envelope, waste envelopes and DTM surfaces. The block model contained parent block sizes of 12.5m x 2.5m x 5m (X x Y x Z). No sub blocking was required.
- Downhole ‘ore’ zone intercepts were created using an algorithm to ensure intercepts met or exceeded the specified gold grade cut-off for a minimum down-hole length of three metres. Intercepts were created for 0.5, 0.8 and 1 g/t Au lower cut-off’s.
- The ‘ore’ sample intercepts were used to build three probabilistic models, which estimate the probability of a block being an ‘ore’ lens for each of the specified gold cut-off’s. Ore zone estimation was completed using inverse distance to the power of one and validated against the polygonal interpretation. Sample search parameters were based on the dominant mineralisation orientation for each structural domain. Table 2a and 2b present the search parameters used.

Table 2a: Ore zone sample search orientations

Domain	Ellipse X	Ellipse Y	Ellipse Z	Rotation X	Rotation Y	Rotation Z
1 NW	50	100	20	0	70	250
2 CW	50	100	20	0	70	245
3 CE	50	100	20	0	75	280
4 NE	50	100	20	0	60	285
5 SW	50	100	20	0	65	240
6 CS	50	100	20	0	70	260
7 SE	50	100	20	0	85	270

Table 2b: Ore zone sample search parameters

Domain	Minimum Samples	Maximum Samples	Search Factors	Maximum Samples per Drillhole
All	9	15	2, 10	3

- Statistical analysis was completed for the ‘ore’ intercept population. The gold population can be described as a log normal distribution, with very few grade outliers. A top cut of 30 g/t was required to reduce the local estimation bias produce by outliers. A total of 16 (0.2%) samples from a population of 7,719 were cut.
- Gold Variograms were used to determine appropriate kriging parameters. All variograms were poor regardless of the transformation used and difficult to model. The nugget used was obtained from the down-hole variograms. The modelled variogram parameters applied to each domain are presented in Table 3.

Table 3: Variogram models

Domain	Nugget	Sill 1	Range 1	Sill 2	Range 2
3, 4 & 7	0.57	0.16	50, 65, 1.5	0.27	140, 80, 3
1 & 2	0.57	0.16	30, 30, 1.5	0.27	45, 45, 2
5 & 6	0.32	0.41	98, 101, 1	0.27	126.5, 101.5, 2.5

- Gold grades were estimated for the three models based on 0.5, 0.8 and 1 g/t Au lower cut-off’s. All samples at the 1 g/t Au cut-off (including internal dilution) were used to estimate the grade of the 1 g/t Au model. These sample intervals were then removed from the 0.8 g/t Au data set and the remnants used to estimate the 0.8 g/t Au model. For the 0.5 g/t Au model both the 0.8 and 1 g/t samples were removed. Ordinary Kriging was used to estimate the gold grade for both the cut and un-cut sample data sets. Gold grade using inverse distance to the power of 2 was estimated and used as a cross check on the Kriged grades. The sample search ellipse and orientation parameters were identical to those used for the probabilistic model construction and are presented in Tables 2a and 2b.
- After grade estimation the three models were combined to create a single model. The probability factors used to determine the likely ‘ore’ zone volumes for each grade category were determined from analysis of the drill hole ‘ore’ interval data. The proportion of ‘ore’ to waste within in each domain was determined from the ratio of drill hole sample lengths.
- Comparison of the block grades and 1m composite samples both showed similar mean grades for gold. As expected for this style of composite modelling, the estimated block grades showed a significant amount of smoothing (lower population variance).
- Bulk Density information was supplied by Nordic Mining. 755 one metre samples were available for analysis. The dry in-situ bulk density was determined using the weight in water method, which is suitable for competent non-porous rocks such as these. Density values showed no correlation with depth and little correlation with grade. The strongest influence on density was rock type. The density values used in the resource model are presented in Table 4.

Table 4: In-situ dry bulk density values

Rock type	Category	Density
Surface Soil and Till	Waste	2.00
Mafic Volcanics and Quartz Diorite	Mineralisation	2.83
Granite	Waste	2.70
Dolerite	Waste	2.60

- The Mineral Resource has been classified as Measured, Indicated and Inferred based on guidelines specified in the JORC code. The Kriging ‘confidence’, measured by the slope of regression, combined with geological confidence and sample spacing was used as a guide to determining classification boundaries. Wireframes were constructed and used to code the appropriate model blocks.
- The March, 2009 updated model includes adjustment of the resource classification boundaries. Additional measured resource has been included from the central domains with the inclusion of additional close spaced 25 x 25m drilling. In the SW domain a portion of the resource has been classified as Indicated (previously Inferred) due to increase drill density proving geological continuity and increasing confidence in the area.

The information in this Report that relates to in-situ Mineral Resources is based on information compiled by Malcolm Titley of CSA Global. Malcolm Titley takes overall responsibility for the Report. He is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and has sufficient experience, which is relevant to the style of mineralization and type of deposit under consideration, and to the activity he is undertaking, to qualify as a Competent Person in terms of the ‘Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves’ (JORC Code 2004 Edition). Malcolm Titley consents to the inclusion of such information in this Report in the form and context in which it appears.