



## **GUIDE TO COMPLETING THE NOTICE OF DISCOVERY FORM**

The Mining Code for Svalbard, ordered by Royal Decree 7 August 1925 regulates discovery notices, see § 9.

Written notice shall be given to the Directorate of Mining with Commissioner of Mines at Svalbard, P.O.Box 3021 Lade, N-7441 TRONDHEIM, NORWAY within 10 months of the marking off of the discovery point in the field.(§ 9.1 and 4.1).There must be one discovery notice per discovery point.

Please complete the form with typewriting or capitals letters.

### **1. DISCOVERY POINT NUMBER**

Each discovery point should be labeled with the company's initials (or other short letter code) plus a number.

### **2. THE DISCOVERY NOTICE IS SUBMITTED ON BEHALF OF:**

Name and address of the company on whose behalf the notice is submitted.

### **3. ATTORNEY (IF APPLICABLE):**

Persons who do not reside in Norway or Svalbard, or companies which do not have their head offices in Norway or Svalbard § 3.1, must have an agent who is a resident of Norway or Svalbard. The name and address of this attorney are entered here.

### **4. NAMES OF THE CLAIMANT AND WITNESSES:**

In order for the discovery notice to be valid, the discovery must be marked off in the field in the presence of two witnesses. The names and nationalities of these individuals are filled in here. They must sign the form at the bottom § 9.1.

### **5. LOCATION: (§ 9.2)**

Co-ordinates: it is no longer necessary to supply the co-ordinates as we will digitalize the discovery point from the map which is submitted. It is essential that the discovery point is accurately placed on the original map. A copy could have a varying scale in different directions. Alternatively, good photographic reproductions are acceptable.

Place : The location of the discovery point is given in relation to a named geographic feature and with a detailed description of the discovery point.

m a.s.l.: The altitude of the discovery point above sea level should be reported.

Map reference: The name and number of the map sheet in scale 1:100.000 on which the discovery point is plotted.

### **6. MARKING OF THE DISCOVERY POINT IN THE FIELD:**

This marking should be made in solid ground or in another lasting and satisfactory fashion. It should be described: what it consist of and where the discovery was made if the discovery itself not can be marked in a lasting and satisfactory fashion.

The mark should be such that it can easily be seen from a helicopter. A good example of this is a 1.5 meter stake painted red or orange. It is appropriate to build a cairn to support the stake. The stake should bear the discovery point's number.



Marking a discovery point offshore , on a glacier and so on: To mark a discovery point located under the sea or in some other area which cannot be marked off, one can plant a reference stake to mark the discovery point in solid ground in the same area (neighbourhood). The Mining Code §11.3,

defines a neighbourhood as all the discovery points found within a circle with a 30 km diameter including the reference stake. That way there is never any more than 30 km between the most widespread discovery points in a neighbourhood.

The reference stake should be similar to the markers described above. The discovery points can be pinpointed by an intersecting bearings from two stakes in one tract , or by a distance and direction from one stake in a tract. Several discovery points can be marked on one stake as long as they are all within the same tract.

If using a reference stake, it should be reported on the Discovery Notice for Svalbard form by substituting the words "reference marker" for "discovery point". This makes it clear that the location of the stake is not the actual discovery point. There must be one discovery notice for each discovery point. N.B. when a discovery is made in an area which cannot be marked, the reference stake must be noted in the space "6. Marking of discovery in the field". The date and time of staking is, in effect, the age in the field of the discovery point.

#### 7. DATE AND TIME OF MARKING:

The date and time of staking must be accurately recorded. When the discovery is reported to the Directorate of Mining with Commissioner of Mines at Svalbard within 10 months, this date and time may give priority over later reports.

#### 8. NATURE OF THE DISCOVERY:

A geological description of the discovery and enclosed sample. The sample must have a weight of at least 200g or a volume of at least 100 cm<sup>3</sup>. Each discovery notice may only apply to one type of deposit.

#### 9 DISCOVERY POINT SAMPLE NUMBER:

This should be the same as the discovery point number. Label the sample as well as the sample bag.

#### 10. CLAIMANTS SIGNATURE:

Signature and date of report.

#### 11. STATEMENT BY WITNESSES:

Both witnesses sign here.

#### IN ADDITION:

Some companies include a photo of the witnesses or claimant at the discovery point or reference marker. This is a good practice since it can assist in locating the stakes at a later date.