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龍資源有限公司
DRAGON MINING
LIMITED

DRAGON MINING LIMITED

龍資源有限公司*

(Incorporated in Western Australia with limited liability ACN 009 450 051)

(Stock Code: 1712)

VOLUNTARY ANNOUNCEMENT

EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES CONTINUE TO ADVANCE IN SOUTHERN FINLAND

This announcement is made by Dragon Mining Limited 龍資源有限公司* (“**Dragon Mining**” or “**the Company**”) on a voluntary basis to inform the shareholders of the Company and potential investors of our recent activities.

Since the commencement of 2020, Dragon Mining has continued to advance exploration efforts in the southern Finland region, with the undertaking of drilling campaigns at the Jokisivu Gold Mine (“**Jokisivu**”) and the Kaapelinkulma Gold Mine (“**Kaapelinkulma**”) in southern Finland. The Company has also carried out a review of available historical geophysical datasets that cover the Orivesi region and completed a geochemical survey at site of the Orivesi Gold Mine (“**Orivesi**”).

Jokisivu Gold Mine

At Jokisivu, the Company has completed two underground diamond core drilling campaigns that were designed to provide additional information to support future mine planning and development.

The initial campaign completed totalled 13 holes for an advance of 1,503.05 metres (“**Campaign 1**”) and was designed to target the Kujankallio Main Zone and Kujankallio Hinge Zone from the 495m level. The campaign yielded a number of significant intercepts greater than 1 g/t gold, including 2.50 metres @ 33.46 g/t gold, 3.95 metres @ 8.16 g/t gold and in the narrow high-grade category 1.15 metres @ 19.85 g/t gold, 0.60 metres @ 37.40 g/t gold, 1.00 metre @ 36.60 g/t gold and 0.90 metres @ 81.70 g/t gold.

The second campaign comprised 5 holes for an advance of 548.60 metres (“**Campaign 2**”) that were drilled from the 470m level. This campaign targeted the Kujankallio Hinge Zone and returned a series of significant intercepts greater than 1 g/t gold, including 12.10 metres @ 3.07 g/t gold.

Details of all significant intercepts from the two campaigns are listed in Tables 1 and 2.

The results received from the two campaigns are in line with expectations, providing additional information to improve confidence in the Mineral Resource in these areas in readiness for future mining studies.

Drilling is now advancing on two further campaigns at Jokisivu – a 16 hole program drilled from the 510m level that is targeting the Kujankallio Main Zone between the 525m and 565m levels and an 18 hole program drilled from the 525m level directed at the Kujankallio Main Zone and Kujankallio Hinge Zone between the 510m and 590m levels.

Kaapelinkulma Gold Mine

At Kaapelinkulma the drilling phase of a campaign of diamond core drilling was completed in late May. The 28 hole, 2,757.25 metre campaign primarily targeted the northern gold deposit, which is located 300 metres from the open-pit gold mining operation at Kaapelinkulma. Twenty-five holes of the 28 hole campaign were designed to better determine the extent and geometry of the known zones of mineralisation at the northern deposit, whilst 3 holes of the 28 hole campaign were directed at examining the depth extensions of the southern deposit at Kaapelinkulma.

Geological logging of drill core is now underway, and analytical results are expected to be available during the coming months.

Orivesi Gold Mine

Following the cessation of mining at Orivesi during 2019, the Company embarked on a campaign of early-stage exploration to evaluate the merit of the Company’s core project holding, in areas away from the Orivesi mine. Two programs have been completed, including a high-level review of available historic airborne and ground geophysical datasets and a base of till/top of bedrock geochemical survey.

The geophysical review was undertaken by independent geophysical consultants Resource Potentials in Perth, Western Australia and was the first integrated study of geophysical datasets to be carried out across the wider Orivesi area. The review resulted in the identification of a series of geophysical anomalies east of the Orivesi mine site, through to the Koukkujärvi copper-zinc mineral occurrence. The identification of geophysical anomalism in the area west of the Orivesi mine site was limited by the lack of geophysical coverage in this area.

The base of till/top of bedrock geochemical survey was carried out over the western part of the Orivesi Mining Concession area on a nominal grid base of 50m by 50m. The results of low-level gold and multi-element analysis on till and rock samples collected have confirmed and better delineated areas of geochemical gold anomalism that were previously identified from the broader geochemical survey undertaken during the early 1990's. Gold values ranged from <5ppb to 61ppb gold and correlated well with key pathfinder elements.

The success of the new geochemical survey, together with the review of the results from the 1990's geochemical program outside the Company's core project holding at Orivesi, have allowed a number of gold anomalous zones north and west of the Orivesi mine to be outlined. No historic geochemical data has been located to date, for areas east of the Orivesi mine.

The anomalous gold geochemical areas west of Orivesi and the areas of geophysical anomalism east of Orivesi have now been secured by Dragon Mining, with the submission of an application for a Reservation area. The application has been successful, but is now subject to a 30 day appeal process in accordance with the Finnish Mining Act. The Reservation area will allow Company geologists opportunity to examine each of these newly identified anomalous zones during the coming field season.

Background

The Jokisivu Gold Mine, Kaapelinkulma Gold Mine and Orivesi Gold Mine form part of Dragon Mining's Vammala Production Centre in southern Finland, approximately 165 kilometres northwest of the Finnish capital Helsinki.

The Centre comprises the Vammala Plant, a 300,000 tonnes per annum conventional crushing, milling and flotation facility, the operational Jokisivu and Kaapelinkulma gold mines and the Orivesi Gold Mine where mining ceased in 2019.



The Jokisivu Gold Mine is located 40 kilometres southwest of the Vammala Plant and hosts two principal gold deposits, Kujankallio and Arpola, 200 metres apart. The deposits represent structurally controlled orogenic gold systems located within the Palaeoproterozoic Vammala Migmatite Belt. Gold mineralization at both Kujankallio and Arpola is hosted within relatively undeformed and unaltered diorite, in 1 to 5 metre wide shear zones that are characterised by laminated, pinching and swelling quartz veins. The Kujankallio deposit has been shown by drilling to extend to at least 590 metres in depth, whilst the Arpola deposit has been drilled down to 310 metres. Both deposits remain open with depth and partially along strike.

Open cut mining at Kujankallio commenced in 2009 and underground production in 2011. A small open pit was mined at Arpola in 2011 and underground production commenced from this deposit in 2014. Underground development has now extended at Jokisivu down to the 500m level, with 1.7 million tonnes grading 3.0 g/t gold being mined from the open-pit and underground operations by the end of 2019.

The Kaapelinkulma Gold Mine is located 65 kilometres east of the Vammala Plant, commencing operations in April 2019. Kaapelinkulma is an orogenic gold deposit located in the Palaeoproterozoic Vammala Migmatite Belt. It comprises a set of sub-parallel lodes in a tight array hosted within a sheared quartz-diorite unit inside a tonalitic intrusive. Two separate gold occurrences (South and North) have been identified at Kaapelinkulma, the southernmost occurrence is the larger of the two and is the location of the open-pit mining operation.

The Orivesi Gold Mine is located 80 kilometres to the northeast of the Vammala Plant and was initially in operation between 1992 and 2003. Dragon Mining recommenced mining at Orivesi in June 2007, initially on remnant mineralisation associated with the near-vertical pipe like Kutema lode system above the 720m level. Two of the five principal lodes at Kutema continued below the historical extent of the decline at the 720m level and this area became the subject of a program of staged development and production stoping down to the 1205m level between January 2011 and January 2018. Mining from the Sarvisuo lodes, 300 metres east of Kutema commenced in April 2008 and was conducted between the 240m and 620m levels, as well as between the 360m and 400m levels and the 650m and 710m levels in the Sarvisuo West area.

The Kutema and Sarvisuo lode systems occur within the Proterozoic Tampere Schist Belt, representing a metamorphosed palaeo-epithermal system. Gold mineralisation is associated with strongly deformed andalusite rich, silicified zones found in vertical pipe-like lode systems that exhibit depth extensions ranging from tens to hundreds of metres. These lode systems are located in a broad zone of hydrothermally altered rocks that cover an area of 40 hectares. Both Kutema and Sarvisuo remain partially open and potential remains for the identification of additional gold bearing pipes or pipe clusters within the surrounding hydrothermal alteration system.

Mining at Orivesi ceased in June 2019, with the Company commencing work on closure of the mine. By the cessation of mining, 3.3 million tonnes of ore grading 7.1 g/t gold had been mined from the operation since mining commenced in 1992.

By Order of the Board
Dragon Mining Limited
Arthur George Dew
Chairman

Hong Kong, 9 June 2020

As at the date of this announcement, the board of directors of the Company comprises Mr. Arthur George Dew as Chairman and Non-Executive Director (with Mr. Wong Tai Chun Mark as his Alternate); Mr. Brett Robert Smith as Chief Executive Officer and Executive Director; Ms. Lam Lai as Non-Executive Director; and Mr. Carlisle Caldwell Procter, Mr. Pak Wai Keung Martin and Mr. Poon Yan Wai, as Independent Non-Executive Directors.

* *For identification purpose only*

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr. Neale Edwards BSc (Hons), a Fellow of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and a full time employee of the Company. Mr. Neale Edwards 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 to qualify as Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code of Reporting for Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr. Neale Edwards has provided written consent for the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Table 1 – Results from the underground diamond core drilling program that targeted the Kujankallio Main Zone and Kujankallio Hinge Zone from the 495m level at the Jokisivu Gold Mine. All intercepts reported at a 1 g/t gold cut-off.

Hole	North	East	Elevation	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Length (m)	From (m)	Down Hole Interval (m)	Gold (g/t)
HU/JS-1005	6779705.14	2426416.17	-408.51	27.20	2.51	62.60	45.00	2.45	3.51
HU/JS-1006	6779705.07	2426415.96	-409.23	22.36	-19.75	74.40	59.70 64.20	0.90 2.50	1.20 33.46
							Includes 1.45 metres @ 56.70 g/t gold from 65.25 metres		
HU/JS-1007	6779704.95	2426416.11	-409.57	26.20	-30.51	107.30	68.90 76.95 78.95	0.95 1.00 3.95	3.37 1.95 8.16
							Includes 0.90 metres @ 27.60 g/t gold from 81.00 metres		
HU/JS-1008	6779705.05	2426414.98	-409.64	3.04	-41.20	149.40	91.65 93.90 52.20 69.70 72.85 87.00	1.15 5.40 0.65 1.15 2.15 1.40	1.12 2.02 1.91 19.85 2.04 2.24
HU/JS-1009	6779705.07	2426417.36	-409.08	50.13	-20.05	125.05	87.20	1.50	6.80
HU/JS-1010	6779705.17	2426412.08	-409.64	6.35	-30.46	80.00	60.50 69.60	0.60 0.45	37.40 14.75
HU/JS-1011	6779705.26	2426414.13	-409.42	354.02	-37.25	149.70	60.70 77.35 122.40 138.90	5.90 1.00 1.35 1.00	3.09 1.18 1.90 1.39
HU/JS-1012	6779704.84	2426414.48	-410.06	351.44	-48.86	95.40	53.50 58.95 74.50	1.10 0.65 4.15	1.58 2.21 2.67
HU/JS-1013	6779705.12	2426412.23	-409.93	333.50	-40.07	89.40	5.95 49.40 58.90	1.50 1.00 4.80	1.06 2.60 1.57
HU/JS-1014	6779704.64	2426412.35	-410.22	332.10	-57.38	89.70	64.50 55.10 65.25	0.85 1.10 1.00	1.09 1.86 36.60
HU/JS-1015	6779703.91	2426410.20	-410.25	302.46	-60.47	80.00	70.00 46.00 56.50	1.10 0.85 1.70	1.87 1.41 1.32
HU/JS-1016	6779704.89	2426416.07	-410.10	25.52	-45.00	200.00	62.75 36.65 100.05 121.00 161.85 180.70 186.20	1.50 3.00 3.70 0.85 0.55 0.80 0.80	1.77 2.52 5.21 14.95 9.91 1.59 1.55
HU/JS-1017	6779704.76	2426415.48	-410.30	15.17	-56.34	200.00	0.10 38.35 102.60 105.40 108.45 121.20	1.20 1.05 0.95 0.90 0.95 1.80	2.21 2.35 1.21 81.70 1.67 3.51

Table 2 – Results from the underground diamond core drilling campaign that is targeting the Kujankallio Hinge Zone from the 470m level at the Jokisivu Gold Mine. All intercepts reported at a 1 g/t gold cut-off.

Hole	North	East	Elevation	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Length (m)	Down Hole		Gold (g/t)
							From (m)	Interval (m)	
HU/JS-1018	6779653.38	2426375.56	-385.15	352.24	-10.37	110.00	83.00	2.15	1.89
							86.15	1.10	15.10
HU/JS-1019	6779644.71	2426366.79	-386.01	330.13	-40.94	98.50	18.20	1.00	1.36
							35.50	1.05	1.18
							51.55	1.85	1.80
							57.85	1.10	1.84
							77.45	0.95	2.62
HU/JS-1020	6779644.25	2426366.97	-386.14	336.43	-53.36	113.00	30.80	1.10	1.12
							50.00	1.95	7.87
							Includes 0.65 metres @ 21.60 g/t gold from 51.30 metres		
							56.60	1.15	1.29
HU/JS-1021	6779644.68	2426366.77	-386.08	313.06	-43.80	98.60	92.10	12.10	3.07
							47.50	2.00	1.89
							76.45	1.05	1.38
							80.55	0.45	7.13
							82.50	0.50	3.00
HU/JS-1022	6779644.14	2426366.95	-386.30	336.03	-59.90	128.50	84.65	6.50	2.28
							46.05	0.95	1.23
							52.15	1.20	5.08
							121.70	1.10	1.33

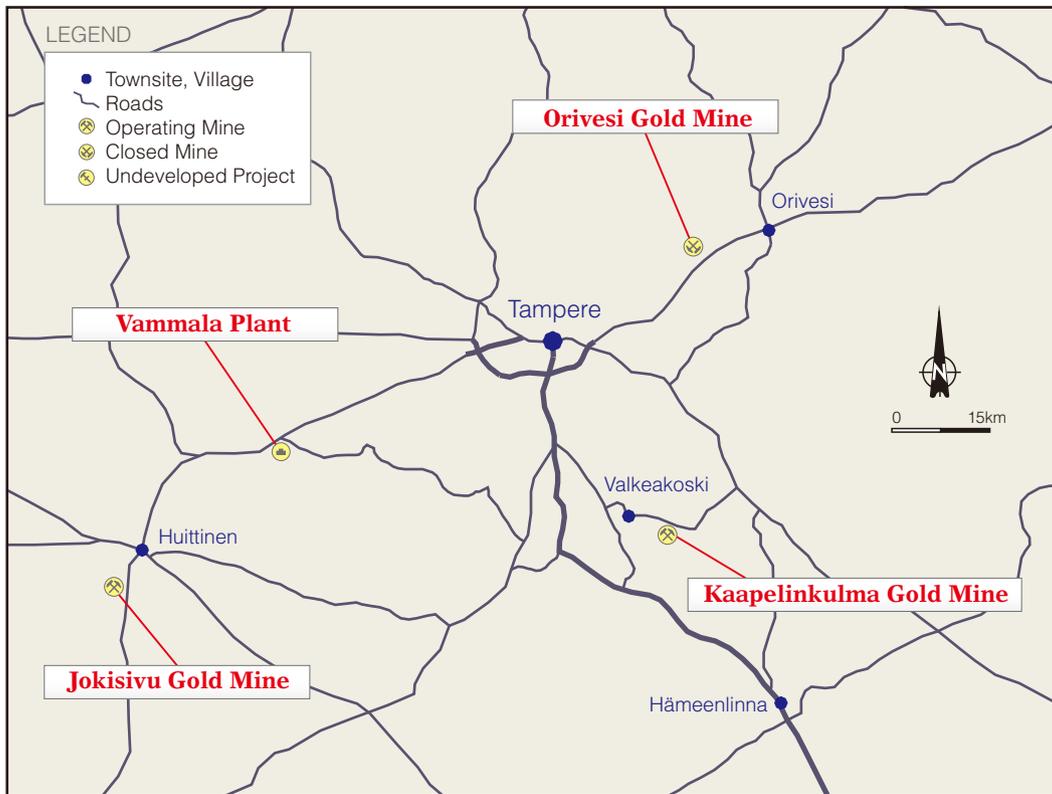


Figure 1 – Vammala Production Centre.

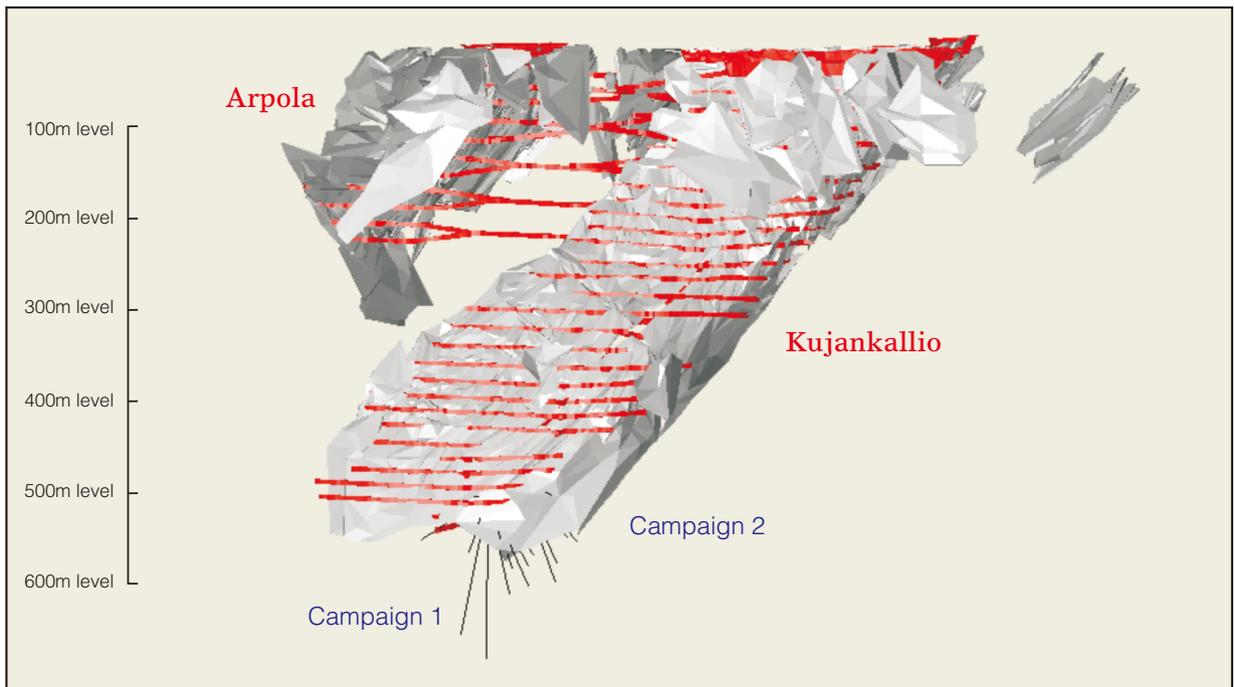


Figure 2 – Jokisivu Gold Mine.

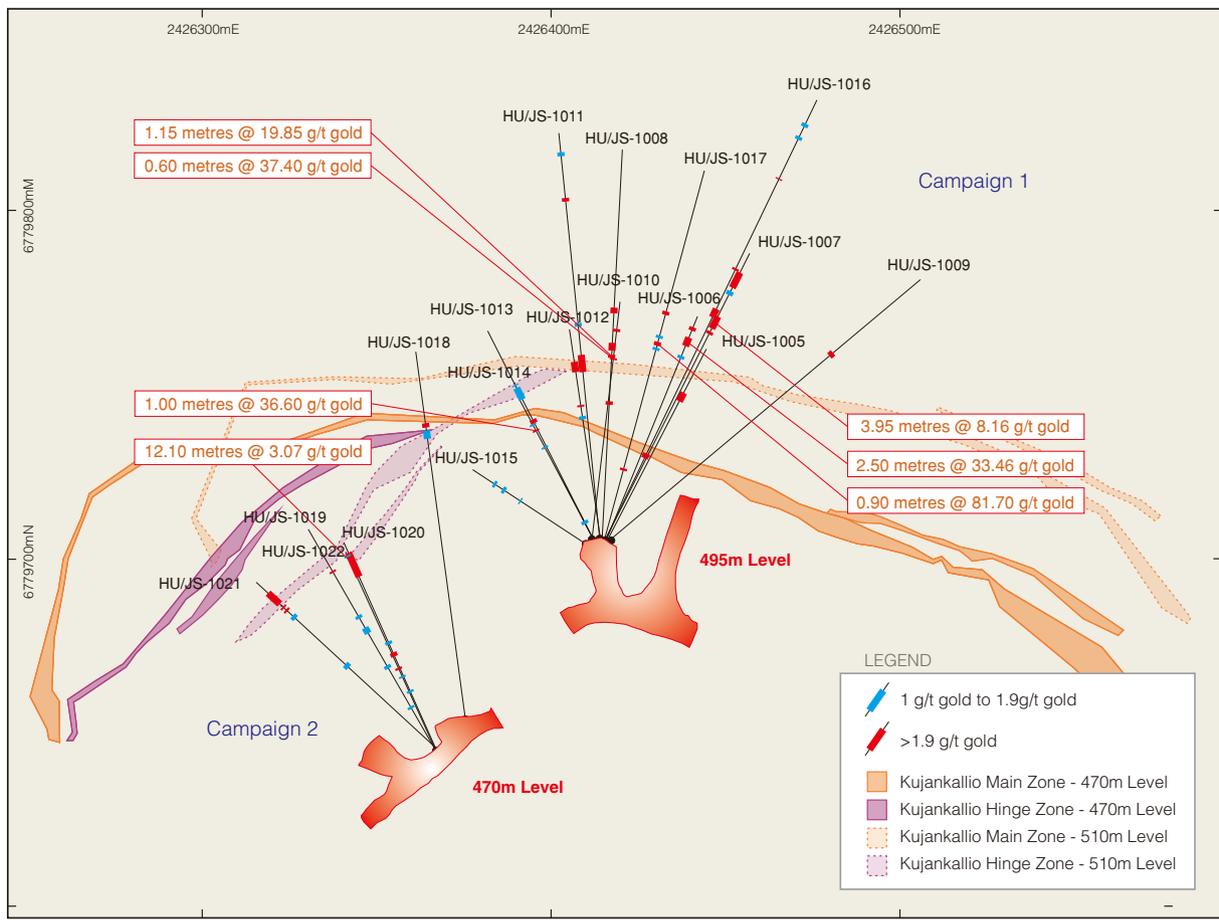


Figure 3 – Plan view of the underground drilling program that targeted the Kujankallio Main Zone and Kujankallio Hinge Zone from the 490m level (Campaign 1) and the Kujankallio Hinge Zone from the 470m level (Campaign 2).

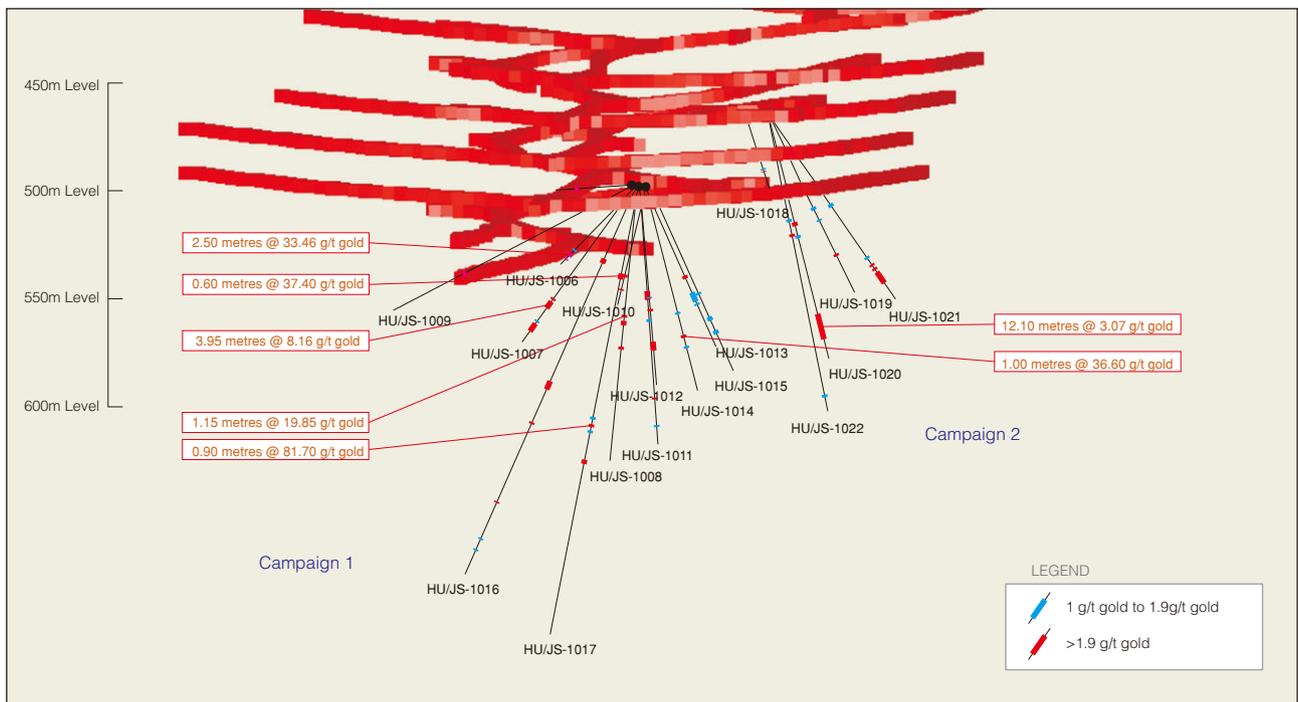


Figure 4 – Vertical view of the underground drilling program that targeted the Kujankallio Main Zone and Kujankallio Hinge Zone from the 490m level (Campaign 1) and the Kujankallio Hinge Zone from the 470m level (Campaign 2).

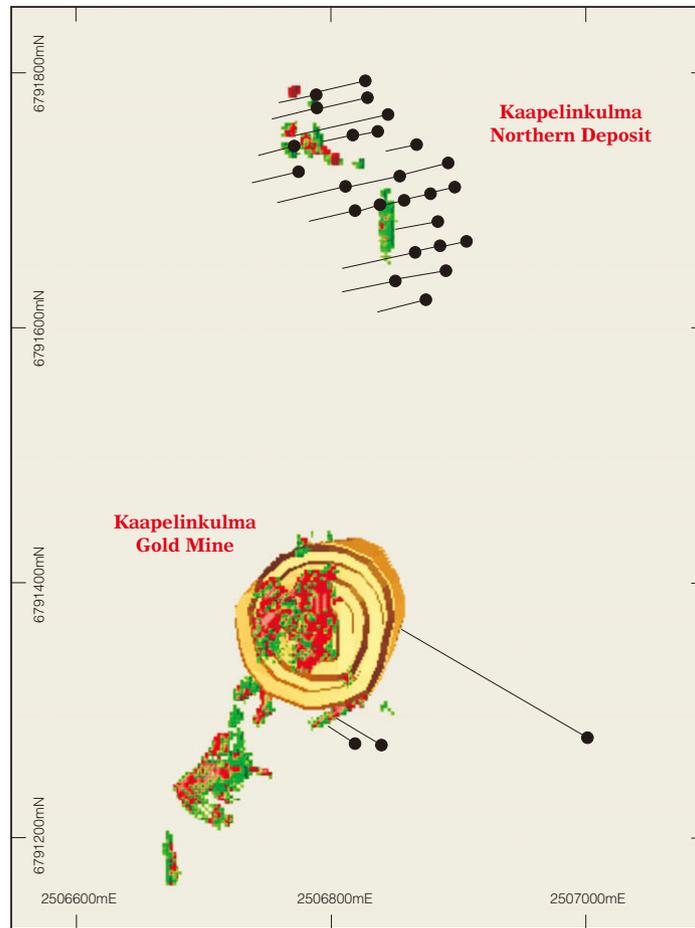


Figure 5 – Collar plan of recently completed drilling campaign at the Kaapelinkulma Gold Mine.

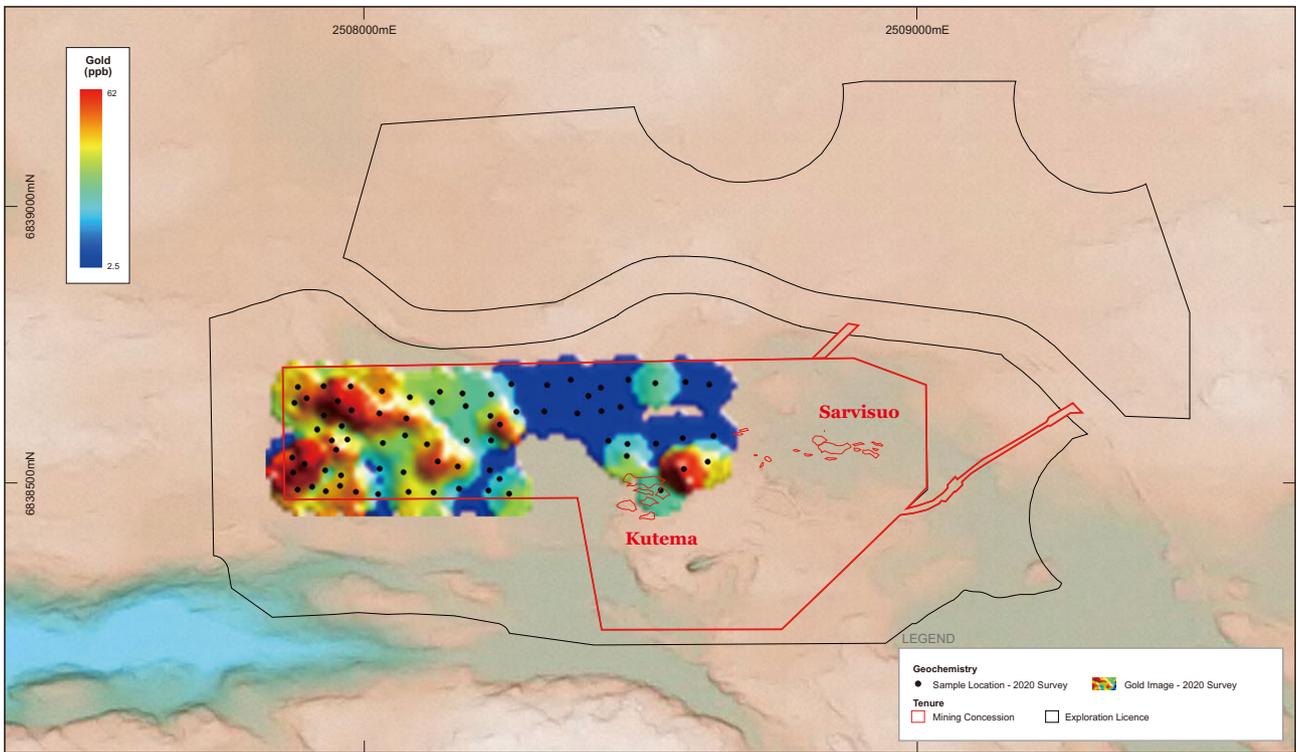


Figure 6 – Orivesi gold geochemistry. Image generated from results of low-level analysis of samples collected in 2020.

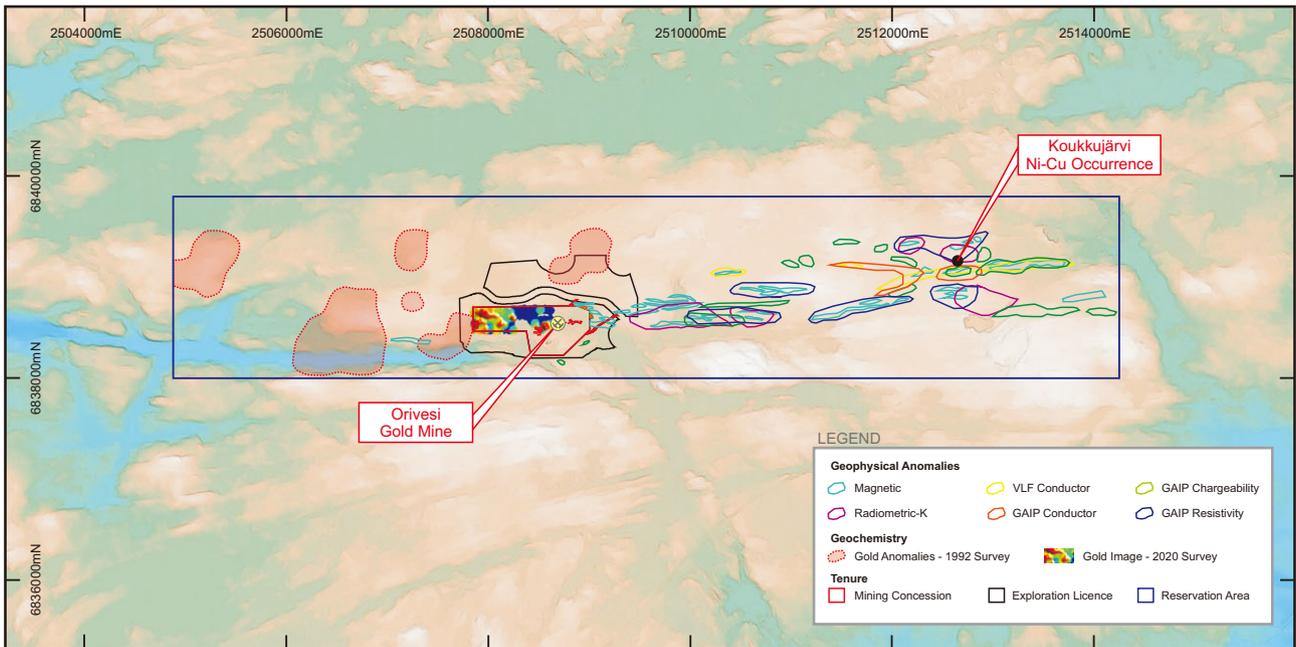


Figure 7 – Orivesi exploration summary showing identified geophysical anomalies, historic gold geochemical anomalies and area of new Reservation. (VLF – Very Low Frequency Ground Electromagnetic; GAIP – Gradient Array Induced Polarisation)

APPENDIX 1 – JORC TABLE 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data – Jokisivu Gold Mine		
Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
<i>Sampling techniques</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> <i>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.</i> 	<p>In the reported campaigns, the Kujankallio Main Zone and Kujankallio Hinge Zone at the Jokisivu Gold Mine have been subjected to underground diamond core drilling.</p> <p>Dragon Mining completed 18 underground diamond core drill holes for an advance of 2,051.65 metres in two campaigns:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>a 13 hole, 1,503.05 metre campaign (“Campaign 1”) was designed to target the Kujankallio Main Zone and Kujankallio Hinge Zone from the 495m level;</i> <i>a 5 hole, 548.60 metre campaign (“Campaign 2”) was designed to target the Kujankallio Hinge Zone from the 470m level.</i> <p>Drill holes were orientated predominantly in a northerly direction (local mine grid) and drilled in a fan array at various angles that are approximately perpendicular to the orientation of the mineralised trends. Pierce points are nominally spaced at 20 metres vertically and 20 to 30 metres horizontally for underground drilling.</p>

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data – Jokisivu Gold Mine		
Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		<p>Drill hole collars and starting azimuths have been accurately surveyed with a Leica TCRP 1203+ Total Station. Azimuth deviations of the holes were surveyed with Reflex Gyro equipment.</p> <p>All drill core is geologically and geotechnically logged, photographed and mineralised zones sampled with lithological control. Sampling and QAQC protocols are as per industry best applicable practice.</p> <p>Drill cores are sampled with lithological control to a maximum down hole length of 1.5 metres. Sample intervals are measured by tape from depth intervals shown on core blocks labelled by the drillers.</p> <p>Samples were collected by Dragon Mining personnel and dispatched via road transport to ALS for sample preparation and analysis for gold by fire-assay methods.</p>
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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 orientated and if so, by what method, etc).</i> 	<p>Diamond core, percussion, sludge, and reverse circulation (RC) are the primary drilling techniques that have been used at the Jokisivu Gold Mine.</p> <p>Underground drilling in the reported campaigns were completed by BQTK (40.7mm) diamond core methods.</p> <p>Core from underground drilling is collected with a standard tube. Core has not been orientated for definition drill programs. Hole deviation surveys are completed on all drill holes using Reflex Gyro equipment.</p>

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data – Jokisivu Gold Mine		
Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
<i>Drill sample recovery</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> • <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<p>Diamond core was reconstructed into continuous runs with depths checked against core blocks. Core loss observations were noted by geologists during the logging process. All information is recorded in the database.</p> <p>Sample recovery in the completed campaigns is high with drill core having recoveries >95%.</p> <p>An experienced underground drilling group, Taratest Oy were engaged to undertake the program of work. Drilling contractors are supervised and routinely monitored by Dragon Mining personnel.</p> <p>Drilling is well planned to avoid existing underground development and is undertaken in primary rock material.</p> <p>No relationship was noted between sample recovery and grade. The mineralised zones have predominantly been intersected by diamond core with good core recoveries. The consistency of the mineralised intervals suggests sampling bias due to material loss or gain is not an issue.</p>

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data – Jokisivu Gold Mine		
Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
<i>Logging</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i> • <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i> 	<p>All holes were logged by Dragon Mining geologists to a high level of detail that will support Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation.</p> <p>Diamond holes were logged for recovery, RQD, number and type of defects. The database contains tables with information recorded for alpha/beta angles, dips, azimuths, and true dips. Specific indicator minerals and the amount and type of ore textures and ore minerals were also recorded within separate tables.</p> <p>Drill samples were logged for lithology, rock type, colour, mineralisation, alteration, and texture. Logging is a mix of qualitative and quantitative observations.</p> <p>It has been standard practice that all diamond core be routinely photographed.</p> <p>All holes were logged in full.</p>

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data – Jokisivu Gold Mine		
Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
<i>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> • <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> • <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> • <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i> 	<p>For the reported campaigns, Dragon Mining collected full core samples of select zones for analysis.</p> <p>All drilling in this report has been completed by diamond core methods. No riffle, rotary or tube sampling was required.</p> <p>Samples of select zones were collected for analysis by company personnel. With respect to the nature of the mineralised system and the core diameter, the use of either full or half core is considered appropriate.</p> <p>Sample preparation is completed by ALS and follows industry best applicable practice. ALS procedures and facilities are organised to assure proper preparation of the sample for analysis, to prevent sample mixing, and to minimise dust contamination or sample to sample contamination.</p> <p>Core samples are submitted to the ALS facility in Outokumpu, Finland for sample preparation by method PREP-31BY. Samples were weighed, assigned a unique bar code and logged into the ALS system. The sample was dried, fine crushed to >70% passing 2mm screen. A split off weighing 1kg is collected and pulverised to better than 85% passing 75 microns. A sub-sample is collected for analysis at the ALS facility at either Rosia Montana, Romania or Loughrea, Ireland.</p>

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data – Jokisivu Gold Mine		
Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		<p>The method selected for sample preparation is considered appropriate.</p> <p>Certified reference material and blanks are routinely inserted with the sample submission. Dragon Mining has used systematic standard and pulp duplicate sampling since 2004. Every 20th sample (sample id ending in -00, -20, -40, -60, -80) is submitted as a standard, and every 20th sample (sample id ending in -10, -30, -50, -70, -90) is inserted as a pulp duplicate (with the original sample id ending in -09, -29, -49, -69, -89).</p> <p>A review of the results of the certified reference material and blanks indicates that they are within acceptable limits.</p> <p>A review of the results of the pulp duplicate samples indicates that they are within acceptable limits.</p> <p>Sample sizes are considered appropriate to correctly represent the moderately nuggetty gold mineralisation based on: the style of mineralisation, the thickness and consistency of the intersections, the sampling methodology and assay value ranges for gold.</p>

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data – Jokisivu Gold Mine		
Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i> 	<p>Analysis has been completed at ALS in Rosia Montana, Romania or Loughrea in Ireland using procedures Au-AA25 (Detection Limit – 0.01 g/t gold; Upper Limit – 100.00 g/t gold) – 30g fire assay with AAS finish. Gold values exceeding 3 g/t gold are re-assayed by Au-GRA21 (Detection Limit – 0.05 g/t gold; Upper Limit – 1,000.00 g/t gold) – 30g fire assay with gravimetric finish.</p> <p>ALS are a certified international laboratory group. They are monitored by an internal QAQC program and a QAQC program implemented by Dragon Mining, both of which include blank material, duplicates and certified reference material.</p> <p>The analytical techniques used are considered total.</p> <p>No geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments or similar device was used for analytical purposes on sample material collected.</p> <p>QAQC protocols are stringently adhered to throughout the duration of all drilling programs undertaken by Dragon Mining.</p> <p>The protocols of the QAQC program implemented by Dragon Mining includes the insertion of certified reference material (three ranges used – high, medium and low) and blank material on a 1 sample every 20 sample basis and the insertion duplicate samples on a 1 sample every 20 sample basis.</p>

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data – Jokisivu Gold Mine		
Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		<p>ALS implement an internal QAQC program that includes the insertion of blanks, certified reference material and duplicates with each analytical run.</p> <p>A review of both the Dragon Mining and ALS QAQC results indicates that the blank material, certified reference material and duplicates are within acceptable limits.</p>
<p>Verification of sampling and assaying</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> • <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> • <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> • <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	<p>All significant intercepts are reviewed and verified by Dragon Mining geologists.</p> <p>No twinned holes have been drilled in the reported programs.</p> <p>Primary data is collected by Dragon Mining personnel at site using Excel work sheets. All measurements and observations are digitally recorded and transferred into an Access database.</p> <p>Primary assay data is received direct from the laboratory in digital format. Primary assay and QAQC data is entered into an Access database.</p> <p>Verification and validation of the databases is handled internally.</p> <p>No adjustment has been made to the assay data.</p>

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data – Jokisivu Gold Mine		
Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<p>Drill hole collars and starting azimuths have been accurately surveyed by contract surveyors. Down hole surveys are undertaken on all exploration and resource development holes.</p> <p>Collars and underground mine surveys are performed using a Leica TCRP 1203+ Total Station to a level of accuracy of 0.05 metres.</p> <p>Down hole surveys were carried out on all drill holes using Reflex Gyro device. Down hole dip values were recorded at 10m intervals.</p>
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<p>The grid system used for the reporting of results is the Finnish Grid System – KKKJ2. A local mine grid is used at the Jokisivu mine.</p> <p>The local grid system is parallel to National Grid System, and equivalence of systems as follows (examples of coordinate values):</p> $\text{Northing}_{\text{Nat}} 6,779,500.00 = \text{Northing}_{\text{Loc}} 9,500.00,$ $\text{Easting}_{\text{Nat}} 2,425,800.00 = \text{Easting}_{\text{Loc}} 5,800.00,$ $\text{Elevation}_{\text{Nat}} 80.00 = \text{Elevation}_{\text{Loc}} 0.00.$ $\text{Northing}_{\text{Loc}} = \text{Northing}_{\text{Nat}} - 6,770,000\text{m}$ $\text{Easting}_{\text{Loc}} = \text{Easting}_{\text{Nat}} - 2,420,000\text{m}$ $\text{Elevation}_{\text{Loc}} = \text{Elevation}_{\text{Nat}} - 80\text{m}$ <p>A series of fixed points are located at the surface form the basis of all topographic control at the Jokisivu Gold Mine. Additional fixed points have been established along the underground development and function as the elevation control underground.</p>

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data – Jokisivu Gold Mine		
Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		<p>Underground drilling has been undertaken in a fan array type pattern. Pierce points are usually spaced nominally at 20 metres vertically and 20 metres horizontally. Sample lengths down hole varies and is dependent on geology.</p> <p>Mineralisation displays satisfactory continuity in both geology and grade from hole to hole and will be sufficient to support the definition of a Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve and the classifications contained in the JORC Code (2012 Edition).</p> <p>No sampling compositing has been applied.</p>
<p>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<p>Drill holes are orientated predominantly to either the north or south (local mine grid) and drilled at an angle which is approximately perpendicular to the orientation of the mineralised trends.</p> <p>The majority of drill holes are underground drill holes and completed at various angles in a ‘fan’ array to optimally intersect the orientation of the mineralised trends.</p> <p>No orientation based sampling bias has been identified in the data.</p>

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data – Jokisivu Gold Mine		
Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
<i>Sample security</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<p>Chain of custody of samples is managed by Dragon Mining. Dragon Mining personnel or drill contractors transport diamond core to the core logging facilities where Dragon Mining geologists log the core. Core samples are transported to the sample preparation laboratory and then on to the analysis laboratory using contract couriers or laboratory personnel. Dragon Mining employees have no involvement in the preparation or analysis of samples.</p>
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	<p>Dragon Mining undertakes its own reviews and audits of sampling techniques and data.</p> <p>Dragon Mining has completed audits of the ALS Minerals facilities at Outokumpu, Finland; Rosia Montana, Romania and Vancouver, Canada.</p> <p>The completed reviews and audits raised no issues.</p>

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results – Jokisivu Gold Mine		
Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> <i>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.</i> 	<p>The Jokisivu Mining Concessions ‘JOKISIVU’ (K7244, 48.32 ha), ‘JOKISIVU 2’ (KL2015:0005, 21.30 ha) and ‘JOKISIVU 3’ (KL2018:0010, 8.97 ha) cover both the Arpola and Kujankallio deposits, which Dragon Mining are actively mining.</p> <p>Exploration Licenses are immediately adjacent to the Mining Concession area, Jokisivu 4-5 (ML2012:0112, 85.76 ha) and Jokisivu 7-8 (ML2017:0131, 18.60 ha).</p> <p>An application for a new Reservation area (Ori, VA2020:0021, 19.80km²) has been submitted. The application has been successful, but is now subject to a 30 day appeal period.</p> <p>The tenements are in good standing and no known impediments exist.</p>
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i> 	<p>The first indication of gold mineralization in the Jokisivu area was obtained in 1964.</p> <p>Outokumpu Oy began exploring the area in 1985 and continued until 2003, when Dragon Mining acquired the Project. Dragon Mining advanced the project over the ensuing years, undertaking extensive drilling and completing mining studies to enable production to commence in 2009.</p> <p>Production from the Jokisivu Gold Mine commenced with open-pit mining of the near surface portion of the Kujankallio deposit in September 2009. The near surface portion of the Arpola deposit was also mined by open-pit methods in 2011.</p>

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results – Jokisivu Gold Mine		
Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		Underground development of the Kujankallio deposit commenced in September 2010 access achieved through a decline portal located at the eastern most end of the Kujankallio open pit. Underground production from the Arpola deposit commenced in 2014.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> 	<p>The Jokisivu Gold Mine is located in the Paleoproterozoic Vammala Migmatite Belt, which is dominated by tonalitic and granodioritic gneisses, micagneiss, migmatites, intermediate and mafic metamorphosed volcanic rocks as well as felsic and mafic plutonic rocks.</p> <p>Gold mineralisation is hosted within a sheared and quartz-veined diorite unit surrounded by mica gneiss. The Kujankallio deposit consists of several gold-bearing lodes, having a total length of at least 350 metres. The lodes strike northeast, primarily dipping 50 degrees to the southwest.</p> <p>The nearby Arpola deposit consists of several east-west trending gold lodes that extend over length of 150 metres. The Arpola lodes strike northeast and dip 50 degrees to the southwest.</p> <p>Both deposits represent structurally controlled gold systems.</p>

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results – Jokisivu Gold Mine		
Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
<i>Drill hole information</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> • <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> • <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> • <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> • <i>hole length</i> • <i>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 understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.</i> 	<p>The Kujankallio and Arpola deposits form the Jokisivu mine.</p> <p>The reported diamond drilling campaign has targeted the Kujankallio Main Zone and Kujankallio Hinge Zone.</p> <p>Full details of the holes drilled and their results is provided in:</p> <p>Table 1 – Results from the underground diamond core drilling program that targeted the Kujankallio Main Zone and Kujankallio Hinge Zone from the 495m level at the Jokisivu Gold Mine.</p> <p>Table 2 – Results from the underground diamond core drilling campaign that is targeting the Kujankallio Hinge Zone from the 470m level at the Jokisivu Gold Mine.</p> <p>The Jokisivu Gold Mine has been operating since 2009. In the opinion of Dragon Mining, material drill results have been regularly reported previously to the market as required under the reporting requirements of the ASX Listing Rules and HKEX Listing Rules. No material information has been excluded from any of the releases compiled.</p>

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results – Jokisivu Gold Mine		
Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
<i>Data aggregation methods</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i> 	<p>Weighted average gold intercepts are reported at a 1 g/t gold cut-off with up to 2 metres of internal dilution allowed. No high-grade cuts were applied.</p> <p>High-grade intervals internal to broader zones of mineralisation are reported at a 15 g/t gold cut-off as included intervals.</p> <p>No metal equivalent values have been used or reported.</p>
<i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> <i>If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. ‘down hole length, true width not known’).</i> 	<p>The recent drill holes at Kujankallio were orientated at an average local grid azimuths of 142° and angled to an average dip of –37° for Campaign 1 and at an average local grid azimuth of 333° and angled to an average dip of –41° for Campaign 2. These angles are approximately perpendicular to the orientation of the targeted mineralised trends.</p> <p>At Kujankallio the mineralised zones strike at approximately 280° (local grid) and are variably dipping between 45° and 65° to the north (local grid).</p> <p>Only down hole lengths have been reported, true widths have not been reported.</p>

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results – Jokisivu Gold Mine		
Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
<i>Diagrams</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	Relevant diagrams have been included within this document.
<i>Balanced Reporting</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<p>Reporting of drill details has been provided in this report. All meaningful and material exploration data has been reported.</p> <p>Full details of the holes drilled and their results is provided in:</p> <p>Table 1 – Results from the underground diamond core drilling program that targeted the Kujankallio Main Zone and Kujankallio Hinge Zone from the 495m level at the Jokisivu Gold Mine.</p> <p>Table 2 – Results from the underground diamond core drilling campaign that is targeting the Kujankallio Hinge Zone from the 470m level at the Jokisivu Gold Mine.</p>

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results – Jokisivu Gold Mine		
Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i> 	Investigative geological work completed at the Jokisivu Gold Mine is dominated by diamond core drilling. The results for completed drilling campaigns have previously been regularly reported to the ASX and HKEX.
<i>Further work</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large – scale step-out drilling).</i> <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i> 	<p>Mine development is ongoing. Dragon Mining is undertaking drilling underground at a number of levels to better understand the nature and extent of the gold mineralisation.</p> <p>Refer to diagrams within this document.</p>

APPENDIX 2 – JORC TABLE 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data – Kaapelinkulma Gold Mine		
Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
<i>Sampling techniques</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> 	<p>In the reported campaigns, the Kaapelinkulma southern and northern gold deposits at the Kaapelinkulma Gold Mine have been subjected to a surface diamond core drilling campaign.</p> <p>Dragon Mining completed 28 underground diamond core drill holes for an advance of 2,757.25 metres. 25 holes were directed at the northern deposit and 3 holes at the southern deposit.</p> <p>Drill holes were orientated in a south-westerly direction on a grid based pattern at various angles that are approximately perpendicular to the orientation of the mineralised trends.</p> <p>Drill hole collars and starting azimuths have been accurately surveyed with a RTK GPS Leica CS15 + GS12. Azimuth deviations of the holes were surveyed with Devico Deviflex equipment.</p>

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data – Kaapelinkulma Gold Mine		
Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>Drill core is now subject to geological and geotechnical logging and sampling. Sampling and QAQC protocols will be carried out as per industry best applicable practice when undertaken.</p> <p>Drill cores will be sampled with lithological control to a maximum down hole length of 1.5 metres.</p> <p>Samples will be collected by Dragon Mining personnel and dispatched via road transport to ALS for sample preparation and analysis for gold by fire-assay methods.</p>
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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). 	<p>Diamond core, reverse circulation and percussion drilling are the primary drilling techniques that have been used at the Kaapelinkulma Gold Mine.</p> <p>Drilling in the reported campaign was completed by WL-76 (57.5mm) diamond core methods.</p> <p>Core from drilling is collected with a standard tube. Core has been orientated. Hole deviation surveys are completed on all drill holes using Devico Deviflex equipment.</p>

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data – Kaapelinkulma Gold Mine		
Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> • <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<p>Core loss observations will be noted by geologists during the logging process.</p> <p>An experienced diamond core drilling group, Northdrill Oy were engaged to undertake the program of work. Drilling contractors are supervised and routinely monitored by Dragon Mining personnel.</p> <p>Drilling is planned to avoid existing mine development and is undertaken in primary rock material.</p> <p>As analysis is still pending, a relationship between sample recovery and grade has not been able to be determined.</p>
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i> • <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i> 	<p>All holes will be logged by Dragon Mining geologists to a high level of detail that will support Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation.</p> <p>Diamond drill core will be logged for recovery, RQD, number and type of defects. The existing database contains tables with information recorded for alpha/beta angles, dips, azimuths, and true dips. Specific indicator minerals and the amount and type of ore textures and ore minerals were also recorded within separate tables.</p>

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data – Kaapelinkulma Gold Mine		
Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		<p>Core will be logged for lithology, rock type, colour, mineralisation, alteration, and texture. Logging is a mix of qualitative and quantitative observations.</p> <p>It has been standard practice that all diamond core be routinely photographed.</p> <p>All holes will be logged in full.</p>
<p><i>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> • <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> • <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> • <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i> 	<p>For the reported campaigns Dragon Mining will collect half core samples of select zones for analysis.</p> <p>All drilling reported in this document has been completed by diamond core methods. No riffle, rotary or tube sampling was required.</p> <p>Samples of select zones will be collected for analysis by company personnel. With respect to the nature of the mineralised system and the core diameter, the use of half core samples is considered appropriate.</p> <p>Sample preparation will be completed by ALS and follows industry best applicable practice. ALS procedures and facilities are organised to assure proper preparation of the sample for analysis, to prevent sample mixing, and to minimise dust contamination or sample to sample contamination.</p>

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data – Kaapelinkulma Gold Mine		
Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		<p>Core samples will be submitted to the ALS facility in Outokumpu, Finland for sample preparation by method PREP-31BY. A sub-sample will be collected for analysis at the ALS facility at either Rosia Montana, Romania or Loughrea, Ireland.</p> <p>The method selected for sample preparation is considered appropriate.</p> <p>Certified reference material and blanks are routinely inserted with the sample submission. Dragon Mining has used systematic standard and pulp duplicate sampling since 2004. Every 20th sample (sample id ending in -00, -20, -40, -60, -80) is submitted as a standard, and every 20th sample (sample id ending in -10, -30, -50, -70, -90) is inserted as a pulp duplicate (with the original sample id ending in -09, -29, -49, -69, -89).</p>

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data – Kaapelinkulma Gold Mine		
Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i> 	<p>Analysis has not been undertaken to date, but will be completed at ALS.</p> <p>ALS are a certified international laboratory group. They are monitored by an internal QAQC program and a QAQC program implemented by Dragon Mining, both of which include blank material, duplicates and certified reference material.</p> <p>No geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments or similar device will be used for analytical purposes on sample material collected.</p> <p>QAQC protocols are stringently adhered to throughout the duration of all drilling programs undertaken by Dragon Mining.</p> <p>The protocols of the QAQC program implemented by Dragon Mining will include the insertion of certified reference material (three ranges used – high, medium and low) and blank material on a 1 sample every 20 sample basis and the insertion duplicate samples on a 1 sample every 20 sample basis.</p> <p>ALS implement an internal QAQC program that includes the insertion of blanks, certified reference material and duplicates with each analytical run.</p> <p>A review of both the Dragon Mining and ALS QAQC results will be carried out when results are available.</p>

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data – Kaapelinkulma Gold Mine		
Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
<i>Verification of sampling and assaying</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> • <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> • <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> • <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	<p>No results are being reported.</p> <p>No twinned holes have been drilled in the reported program.</p> <p>Primary data will be collected by Dragon Mining personnel when available at site using Excel work sheets. All measurements and observations will be digitally recorded and transferred into an Access database.</p> <p>Primary assay data will be received direct from the laboratory in digital format. Primary assay and QAQC data is entered into an Access database.</p> <p>Verification and validation of the databases is handled internally.</p> <p>No adjustment will be made to the assay data.</p>
<i>Location of data points</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> • <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i> 	<p>Drill hole collars and starting azimuths have been accurately surveyed by a Dragon Mining mine surveyor. Down hole surveys have been undertaken on all holes.</p> <p>Collars and underground mine surveys are performed using a RTK GPS Leica CS15 + GS12 to a level of accuracy of 0.05 metres.</p> <p>Down hole surveys are carried out on all drill holes using a Devico Deviflex device. Down hole dip values were recorded at 3m intervals on shallow holes and 4m intervals on longer holes.</p>

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data – Kaapelinkulma Gold Mine

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
<p><i>Data spacing and distribution</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	<p>The grid system used for the reporting of results is the Finnish Grid System – KKJ2.</p> <p>Drill holes have been located at a nominal grid pattern of 10m by 10m through the southern zone. In the north, the nominal drill spacing is at 20m on 40m spaced drill lines.</p> <p>The main mineralised domains have demonstrated sufficient continuity in both geological and grade continuity to support the definition of Mineral Resource, and the classifications applied under the 2012 Edition of the JORC Code.</p> <p>No sampling compositing will be applied.</p>
<p><i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<p>Drill holes are orientated predominantly to the southwest and drilled at an angle which is approximately perpendicular to the orientation of the mineralised trends.</p> <p>All drill holes have been completed from the surface on a nominal grid base.</p> <p>No orientation based sampling bias has been identified in the historic data.</p>

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data – Kaapelinkulma Gold Mine		
Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
<i>Sample security</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<p>Chain of custody of samples is managed by Dragon Mining. Dragon Mining personnel or drill contractors transport diamond core to the core logging facilities where Dragon Mining geologists log the core. Core samples will be transported to the sample preparation laboratory and then on to the analysis laboratory using contract couriers or laboratory personnel. Dragon Mining employees have no involvement in the preparation or analysis of samples.</p>
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	<p>Dragon Mining undertakes its own reviews and audits of sampling techniques and data.</p> <p>Dragon Mining has completed audits of the ALS Minerals facilities at Outokumpu, Finland; Rosia Montana, Romania and Vancouver, Canada.</p> <p>The completed reviews and audits raised no issues.</p>

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results – Kaapelinkulma Gold Mine		
Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> <i>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.</i> 	<p>Mining Concession ‘Kaapelinkulma’ (K7094, 66.54 ha) is valid. It covers both the northern and southern deposits that comprise the Kaapelinkulma project.</p> <p>A small NATURA conservation area ‘PITKÄKORPI’ (FI0349001, 70 ha) is located 400m east of Kaapelinkulma gold deposit.</p> <p>A population of the butterfly Woodland Brown (Lopinga Achine) has been discovered south of the Kaapelinkulma open pit area. The butterfly is protected under a European Union Directive the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC. The butterfly is listed in Directive’s Annex IV that covers species in need of strict protection. The legislation, which is adopted into the Finnish Nature Conservation Act (1096/1996), states that those places that the butterfly uses for breeding and resting, are not to be destroyed. The open pit or any other mining related activity cannot extend into this area.</p>
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i> 	<p>The Kaapelinkulma deposit was discovered by the Geological Survey of Finland (GTK) after a gold bearing boulder was sent by an amateur prospector in 1986. Subsequent exploration by GTK, Outokumpu Oy (Outokumpu), and then by Dragon Mining, outlined two small, medium grade deposits.</p>

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results – Kaapelinkulma Gold Mine		
Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
<i>Geology</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> 	<p>Kaapelinkulma is a Palaeoproterozoic orogenic gold deposit located in the Vammala Migmatite Belt. The deposit comprises a set of sub-parallel lodes in a tight array hosted within a sheared quartz diorite unit inside a tonalitic intrusive. A mica gneiss surrounds the tonalite.</p>
<i>Drill hole information</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> • <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> • <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> • <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> • <i>hole length</i> • <i>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 understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.</i> 	<p>No drill results are being reported.</p> <p>In the opinion of Dragon Mining, material drill results have been adequately reported previously to the market as required under the reporting requirements of the ASX Listing Rules and HKEX Listing Rules.</p>

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results – Kaapelinkulma Gold Mine		
Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
<i>Data aggregation methods</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i> 	No drilling results are being reported.
<i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> <i>If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. ‘down hole length, true width not known’).</i> 	<p>Drill holes were orientated predominantly to an azimuth of 257° and angled to average dip of –55°, which is approximately perpendicular to the orientation of the mineralised trends.</p> <p>The narrow mineralised zones strike at approximately 020° in the south to 000° in the north and are variably dipping between 25° and 45° to the east.</p>

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results – Kaapelinkulma Gold Mine		
Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
<i>Diagrams</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	Relevant diagrams have been included within this document.
<i>Balanced Reporting</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<p>Drill hole collars have been surveyed using a RTK GPS Leica CS15 + Gs12 to a level of accuracy of 0.05 metres.</p> <p>Analysis is still to be undertaken, no drilling results are being reported.</p>
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i> 	Investigative geological work completed at the Kaapelinkulma Gold Mine is dominated by diamond core drilling. The results for completed drilling campaigns have previously been reported to the ASX and HKEX.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results – Kaapelinkulma Gold Mine		
Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
<i>Further work</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large – scale step-out drilling).</i> <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i> 	<p>Open-pit mining is ongoing at Kaapelinkulma. Dragon Mining is undertaking drilling at surface to identify additional areas amenable to surface mining or underground mining.</p> <p>Refer to diagrams within this document.</p>

APPENDIX 3 – JORC TABLE 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data – Orivesi Gold Mine		
Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
<i>Sampling techniques</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> 	<p>In the reported campaigns, the site of the Orivesi Gold Mine has been subjected to a surface geochemical drilling program.</p> <p>Dragon Mining completed 74 geochemical drill holes for an advance of 145.20 metres.</p> <p>All drill holes were vertical and completed on a nominal grid base of 50m by 50m on the Finnish Grid System – KKJ2.</p> <p>Drill hole collars have been accurately surveyed with a Leica CS15 + GS12. Azimuth deviations of the holes were not surveyed.</p>

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data – Orivesi Gold Mine		
Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	<p>Recovered drill chips were geologically logged. Sampling and QAQC protocols used for the program were as per industry best applicable practice.</p> <p>Two samples were collected at each location. The first where possible was the base of till profile, the second was the top of the bedrock. In total 13 till samples and 74 bedrock samples were collected.</p> <p>Samples were collected by the drill group, picked up by Dragon Mining personnel and dispatched via road transport to ALS for sample preparation and analysis for low-level gold and multi-elements.</p>
<i>Drilling techniques</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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).</i> 	<p>The drilling in the reported campaign was completed by open hole percussion methods.</p>

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data – Orivesi Gold Mine		
Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
<i>Drill sample recovery</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> • <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<p>Determination of sample recovery was not undertaken.</p> <p>An experienced drilling group, Taratest Oy were engaged to undertake the program of work. Drilling contractors are supervised and routinely monitored by Dragon Mining personnel.</p> <p>Drilling was planned to avoid existing mine development and mine infrastructure.</p> <p>No relationship was determined between sample recovery and grade.</p>
<i>Logging</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i> • <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i> 	<p>All rock chip samples were logged by Dragon Mining geologists to a high level of detail.</p> <p>Samples were logged for rock type, colour, mineralisation, alteration, and texture. Logging is a mix of qualitative and quantitative observations.</p> <p>All rock chip samples were logged in full.</p>

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data – Orivesi Gold Mine		
Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
<i>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> • <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> • <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> • <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i> 	<p>For the reported campaign, Dragon Mining collected where possible base of till samples and top of bedrock samples.</p> <p>All drilling in this report has been completed by open hole percussion methods.</p> <p>Samples were collected for by personnel of the drilling contractor. With respect to the nature of the mineralised system and the program being undertaken the sample method used is considered appropriate.</p> <p>Sample preparation is completed by ALS and follows industry best applicable practice. ALS procedures and facilities are organised to assure proper preparation of the sample for analysis, to prevent sample mixing, and to minimise dust contamination or sample to sample contamination.</p> <p>Till samples were submitted to the ALS facility in Outokumpu, Finland for sample preparation. Samples were weighed, assigned a unique bar code and screened to –180µm. A sub-sample is collected for analysis at the ALS facility at Loughrea, Ireland.</p> <p>Rock chip samples were submitted to the ALS facility in Outokumpu, Finland for sample preparation. Samples were weighed, assigned a unique bar code, crushed and pulverised. A sub-sample is collected for analysis at the ALS facility at Loughrea, Ireland.</p>

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data – Orivesi Gold Mine		
Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		<p>The methods selected for sample preparation are considered appropriate.</p> <p>Certified reference material and blanks are routinely inserted with the sample submission. Dragon Mining has used systematic standard and pulp duplicate sampling since 2004. Every 20th sample (sample id ending in -00, -20, -40, -60, -80) is submitted as a standard, and every 20th sample (sample id ending in -10, -30, -50, -70, -90) is inserted as a pulp duplicate (with the original sample id ending in -09, -29, -49, -69, -89).</p> <p>A review of the results of the certified reference material and blanks indicates that they are within acceptable limits.</p> <p>A review of the results of the pulp duplicate samples indicates that they are within acceptable limits.</p> <p>Sample sizes are considered appropriate to correctly represent the style of mineralisation, the sampling methodology and assay value ranges for gold.</p>

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data – Orivesi Gold Mine		
Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i> 	<p>Analysis has been completed at ALS Loughrea in Ireland using procedures ME-MS41L (Super Trace Lowest Detection Limit Aqua Regia by ICP-MS) for the till samples and ME-MS41 (Ultra Trace Aqua Regia ICP-MS) and Au-AA23 (30g Fire Assay with AA-Finish) for the rock chip samples.</p> <p>ALS are a certified international laboratory group. They are monitored by an internal QAQC program and a QAQC program implemented by Dragon Mining, both of which include blank material, duplicates and certified reference material.</p> <p>The analytical techniques used are considered total.</p> <p>No geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments or similar device was used for analytical purposes on sample material collected.</p> <p>QAQC protocols are stringently adhered to throughout the duration of all drilling programs undertaken by Dragon Mining.</p> <p>The protocols of the QAQC program implemented by Dragon Mining includes the insertion of certified reference material (three ranges used – high, medium and low) and blank material on a 1 sample every 20 sample basis and the insertion duplicate samples on a 1 sample every 20 sample basis.</p>

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data – Orivesi Gold Mine		
Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		<p>ALS implement an internal QAQC program that includes the insertion of blanks, certified reference material and duplicates with each analytical run.</p> <p>A review of both the Dragon Mining and ALS QAQC results indicates that the blank material, certified reference material and duplicates are within acceptable limits.</p>
<p><i>Verification of sampling and assaying</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> • <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> • <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> • <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	<p>No significant intersections are being reported.</p> <p>No twinned holes have been drilled in the reported programs.</p> <p>Primary data is collected by Dragon Mining personnel at site using Excel work sheets. All measurements and observations are digitally recorded and transferred into an Access database.</p> <p>Primary assay data is received direct from the laboratory in digital format. Primary assay and QAQC data is entered into an Access database.</p> <p>Verification and validation of the databases is handled internally.</p> <p>No adjustment has been made to the assay data.</p>

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data – Orivesi Gold Mine		
Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
<i>Location of data points</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> • <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i> 	<p>Drill hole collars have been accurately surveyed by Dragon Mining personnel. No down hole surveys were undertaken.</p> <p>Collar surveys are performed using a Leica CS15 + GS12 to a level of accuracy of 0.05 metres.</p>
<i>Data spacing and distribution</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	<p>The grid system used for the reporting of results is the Finnish Grid System – KKJ2.</p> <p>Drilling was undertaken on a nominal grid pattern with collars spaced at 50m by 50m.</p> <p>The program undertaken was a geochemical survey and results will not be used in the definition of a Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve and the classifications contained in the JORC Code (2012 Edition).</p> <p>No sampling compositing has been applied.</p>

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data – Orivesi Gold Mine		
Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> <i>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.</i> 	<p>Drill holes were vertical.</p> <p>Drilling was undertaken on a nominal grid pattern with collars spaced at 50m by 50m.</p> <p>No orientation based sampling bias has been identified in the data.</p>
<i>Sample security</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<p>Chain of custody of samples is managed by Dragon Mining. Dragon Mining personnel picked up the till and rock chip samples from site and transported these to the logging facilities where Dragon Mining geologists logged the samples. Samples are transported to the sample preparation laboratory and then on to the analysis laboratory using contract couriers or laboratory personnel. Dragon Mining employees have no involvement in the preparation or analysis of samples.</p>
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	<p>Dragon Mining undertakes its own reviews and audits of sampling techniques and data.</p> <p>Dragon Mining has completed audits of the ALS Minerals facilities at Outokumpu, Finland; Rosia Montana, Romania and Vancouver, Canada.</p> <p>The completed reviews and audits raised no issues.</p>

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results – Orivesi Gold Mine		
Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<p>The Orivesi Mining Concession, ‘Orivesi’ (2676, 39.82 ha) covers both the Kutema and Sarvisuo lode systems.</p> <p>Surrounding the Mining Concession, Exploration License ‘Sarvisuo 3’ (ML2015:0026, 56.56 ha) is valid and in good standing, whilst Exploration License ‘Sarvisuo 1-2’ (ML2013:0006, 41.86 ha), is subject to a renewal application and is now under appeal.</p> <p>The Supreme Administrative Court of Finland (“SAC”) on the 6 June 2019 issued a ruling in relation to the appeals lodged concerning the Environmental Permit for the Orivesi Gold Mine. The SAC upheld the decision by the Western and Inland Finland Regional State Administrative Office (“AVI”) to not grant the new Environmental Permit, the application for which was originally lodged in 2010.</p>
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i> 	<p>The gold potential of the area was recognized in the early 1980’s as a result of litho-geochemical research work carried out by the Department of Geology, University of Helsinki. Lohja Ab explored the area for gold until 1990 when Outokumpu acquired the property. After a feasibility study was completed, Outokumpu undertook mining between 1994 and 2003. Dragon Mining acquired the Orivesi Gold Mine in late 2003, recommencing mining operations in mid-2007 and ceasing mining in mid-2019.</p>

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results – Orivesi Gold Mine		
Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
<i>Geology</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> 	<p>The Kutema and Sarvisuo lode systems at the Orivesi Gold Mine are Palaeoproterozoic metamorphosed and deformed paleo-epithermal gold systems in the Tampere Schist Belt (TSB). The area is dominated by intermediate, often massive, plagioclase porphyritic metatuffs of dacitic, trachydacitic and andesitic composition. The mineralisation is associated with a broad hydrothermal alteration zone and has been interpreted to represent a metamorphosed and deformed high-sulphidation epithermal gold system.</p> <p>The mine is located at the southwestern edge of the altered metavolcanic sequence. The Kutema and Sarvisuo lodes occur as sub-vertical pipe-like structures with good to extensive vertical continuity.</p>

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results – Orivesi Gold Mine		
Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
<i>Drill hole information</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> • <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> • <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> • <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> • <i>hole length</i> • <i>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 understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.</i> 	<p>The program completed was a geochemical program with a sample of till, where possible, and top of bedrock sample being collected from each sample point based on a nominal 50m by 50m grid base.</p> <p>No drill hole intercepts are being reported.</p> <p>The Orivesi Gold Mine has been operating since 1994. In the opinion of Dragon Mining, material drill results have been adequately reported previously to the market as required under the reporting requirements of the ASX Listing Rules and HKEX Listing Rules.</p>

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results – Orivesi Gold Mine		
Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
<i>Data aggregation methods</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i> 	<p>The program completed was a geochemical program with a sample of till, where possible, and top of bedrock sample being collected from each sample point based on a nominal 50m by 50m grid base.</p> <p>No drill hole intercepts are being reported.</p> <p>No metal equivalent values have been used or reported.</p>
<i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> <i>If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. ‘down hole length, true width not known’).</i> 	<p>Drill holes completed in the program were vertical, ranging in depths from 1.0m to 6.4m at an average depth of 1.95m. Drill holes were completed on a nominal 50m by 50m grid base.</p> <p>As the area tested is primarily a greenfields exploration target, no knowledge is available to indicate if mineralisation exists in this area at this stage.</p> <p>No drill intercepts are being reported.</p>

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results – Orivesi Gold Mine		
Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
<i>Diagrams</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	Relevant diagrams have been included within this document.
<i>Balanced Reporting</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<p>No hole details are being reported in this report. Drilling was completed on a nominal grid base of 50m by 50m.</p> <p>Representative reporting of high and low values is provided in the text of the report, with gold values ranging from <5 ppb gold to 61 ppb gold.</p>
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i> 	<p>Investigative geological work completed at the Orivesi Gold Mine is dominated by diamond core drilling in the mine environment. The results for completed drilling campaigns have previously been regularly reported to the ASX and HKEX.</p> <p>The Company has been sourcing available historical geophysical and geochemical datasets that cover the Orivesi region, with view to evaluating the merit of the wider area.</p>

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results – Orivesi Gold Mine		
Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
<i>Further work</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large – scale step-out drilling).</i> <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i> 	<p>With the cessation of mining at the Orivesi Mine, Dragon Mining has recommenced exploration activities on areas surrounding the known mineralised zones with view to identifying further gold bearing zones that could warrant the possible recommencement of mining at Orivesi.</p> <p>Refer to provided diagrams.</p>