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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

DRILLING CAMPAIGNS ADVANCE ON DRAGON MINING'S FINNISH AND SWEDISH PROJECTS

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 recent activities.

Between 1 September and 31 December 2020 (the “**period**”), Dragon Mining continued to advance exploration in the Nordic region with 8,341.80 metres drilled from 64 holes. These holes form part of a series of completed and active drilling campaigns at the Jokisivu Gold Mine (“**Jokisivu**”) and the Kaapelinkulma Gold Mine (“**Kaapelinkulma**”) in Southern Finland and the Fäboliden Gold Mine (“**Fäboliden**”) in Northern Sweden. Exploration drilling also commenced at the site of the former Orivesi Gold Mine (“**Orivesi**”) in Southern Finland at the end of the period.

Results were received for 64 holes during the period, including results for a number of holes that were drilled prior to the period being reported. The results yielded a series of significant intercepts that align well with expectations, further defining the extent and geometry of the targeted mineralised zones. Intercepts received during the period include the high-grade:

Jokisivu Gold Mine

- 4.70 metres @ 21.92 g/t gold from 50.00 metres in HU/JS-1082;
- 3.45 metres @ 14.90 g/t gold from 135.55 metres in HU/JS-1084;
- 1.20 metres @ 103.00 g/t gold from 129.85 metres in HU/JS-1088;
- 3.05 metres @ 30.04 g/t gold from 71.40 metres in HU/JS-1097; and
- 1.00 metre @ 95.10 g/t gold from 111.80 metres in HU/JS-1103.

Kaapelinkulma Gold Mine

- 1.80 metres @ 64.76 g/t gold from 81.25 metres in VK/KKU-229.

In addition to the drilling activities, the Company attained the area immediately surrounding the Company's Jokisivu project holding, following the acquisition of an Exploration Permit application from Australian Securities Exchange ("ASX") listed Sunstone Metals Limited ("Sunstone").

Jokisivu Gold Mine

At Jokisivu, the Company completed a series of underground diamond core drilling campaigns directed at the Arpola deposit during the period. These campaigns were designed to provide additional information to support future mine planning and development at Jokisivu. They follow on from the initial campaigns of drilling undertaken at Jokisivu in 2020 that were reported to the Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited ("HKEx") on 9 June 2020 – Exploration Activities Continue to Advance in Southern Finland (Campaign 1 and Campaign 2) and on 2 September 2020 – Drilling Continues to Define Extensions of the Jokisivu Gold Deposits (Campaign 3, Campaign 4 and Campaign 5).

During the period results were received for the final 7 holes (HU/JS-1059; -1061; -1076; -1077; -1078; -1079; & -1080) of Campaign 5, a 22 hole campaign that was drilled from the 170m level and directed at the Arpola Footwall Zone between the 135m and 220m levels. The final 7 holes returned a number of significant intercepts greater than 1 g/t gold, including 6.45 metres @ 3.08 g/t gold, 4.05 metres @ 8.96 g/t gold and 3.35 metres @ 9.31 g/t gold. Results for the initial 15 holes included highlight intercepts 4.60 metres @ 6.82 g/t gold, 10.40 metres @ 21.39 g/t gold, 2.00 metres @ 57.54 g/t gold, 2.85 metres @ 9.64 g/t gold, 5.55 metres @ 78.15 g/t gold, 0.80 metres @ 28.20 g/t gold and 6.15 metres @ 9.99 g/t gold, which were released to the HKEx on 2 September 2020. Details of all significant intercepts from Campaign 5 are provided in Table 1.

Results were received for an 18 hole campaign, which was drilled prior to the period targeting the Arpola Hanging Wall Zone between the 155m and 230m levels (“**Campaign 6**”). Results yielded a series of significant intercepts greater than 1 g/t gold, including 4.70 metres @ 21.92 g/t gold, 3.45 metres @ 14.90 g/t gold, 0.65 metres @ 34.60 g/t gold, 1.20 metres @ 103.00 g/t gold, 1.00 metre @ 19.70 g/t gold and 3.05 metres @ 30.04 g/t gold. Details of all significant intercepts from this campaign are provided in Table 2.

Drilling of the seventh campaign (“**Campaign 7**”) at Jokisivu for 2020 was completed during the period. This 10 hole, 1,301.30 metre underground diamond core campaign targeted the Arpola Hanging Wall Zone between the 120m and 175m levels. The campaign returned a number of significant intercepts greater than 1 g/t gold, including 8.10 metres @ 4.02 g/t gold, 1.00 metre @ 95.10 g/t gold, 3.00 metres @ 8.56 g/t gold, and 1.00 metre @ 24.00 g/t gold. Details of all significant intercepts from this campaign are provided in Table 3.

The eighth campaign at Jokisivu for 2020 (“**Campaign 8**”) represented a single hole underground diamond core campaign directed at the Arpola Osmo Zone between the 160m and 170m levels. The 130.10 metre hole returned two significant intercepts including 4.60 metres @ 2.62 g/t gold. Details of all significant intercepts from this campaign are provided in Table 4.

Drilling was also completed during the period at Jokisivu on two further campaigns, a 12 hole, 1,454.95 metre campaign that targeted the Arpola Footwall Zone from the 205m level (“**Campaign 9**”) and a 12 hole, 1,034.50 metre campaign that targeted the Arpola Footwall Zone between the 100m and 145m levels (“**Campaign 10**”). Final results for these campaigns are pending.

Drilling will recommence at Jokisivu in the coming weeks, on the first of a series of campaigns directed at the extensions of the Kujankallio Main Zone and Kujankallio Hinge Zone.

During the period the Company executed an Asset Sale Agreement (“**Agreement**”) with Sunstone to acquire the Katinhätä Exploration Permit application (ML2018:0082), which fully surrounds Dragon Mining’s Jokisivu project area. In accordance with the terms of the Agreement, Dragon Mining paid Sunstone A\$75,000 upon execution of the Agreement. A further payment of A\$75,000 is payable by Dragon Mining upon the earlier of:

- 5 business days after the grant of the Exploration Permit; or
- 6 months from the date of the Agreement.

The acquisition secures the possible depth extensions of the Kujankallio and Arpolo gold deposits at Jokisivu, which are interpreted to continue onto the Exploration Permit application area.

Kaapelinkulma Gold Mine

During the period, the Company received the results for the 28 hole, diamond core campaign that was drilled during April and May 2020. Twenty-five holes of the 28 hole campaign were directed at the near surface portion of the northern gold deposit to improve drill density and better define the extent and geometry known mineralised zones in this area, whilst 3 holes were drilled below the current open pit mining operation to examine the immediate depth extensions of higher-grade zones associated with the southern gold deposit.

Results from the campaign yielded a number of significant intercepts greater than 1 g/t gold, including 4.35 metres @ 5.94 g/t gold, 1.80 metres @ 64.76 g/t gold, 0.80 metres @ 22.80 g/t gold, 2.35 metres @ 6.65 g/t gold, 4.00 metres @ 4.61 g/t gold and 0.50 metres @ 38.70 g/t gold. Details of all significant intercepts from this campaign are provided in Table 5.

Drilling has now been completed on a second campaign of diamond core drilling at Kaapelinkulma. This 8 hole, 2,061.50 metre campaign targeted the down plunge extensions of the northern and southern gold deposits, as well as further examining a second diorite body, the host of the gold bearing quartz veins at Kaapelinkulma, below the southern gold deposit. Results from the 8 hole campaign are pending.

Orivesi Gold Mine

The Company recommenced drilling at the site of the former Orivesi Gold Mine (“**Orivesi**”) at the end of the period. The reconnaissance diamond core drilling campaign will target an area of geochemical anomalism at the western end of the Mining Concession and a zone of geophysical anomalism at the eastern end of the Mining Concession. Two holes of the 16 hole campaign metres were completed by the end of the period for an advance of 321.95 metres. Drilling is expected to be completed in early 2021.

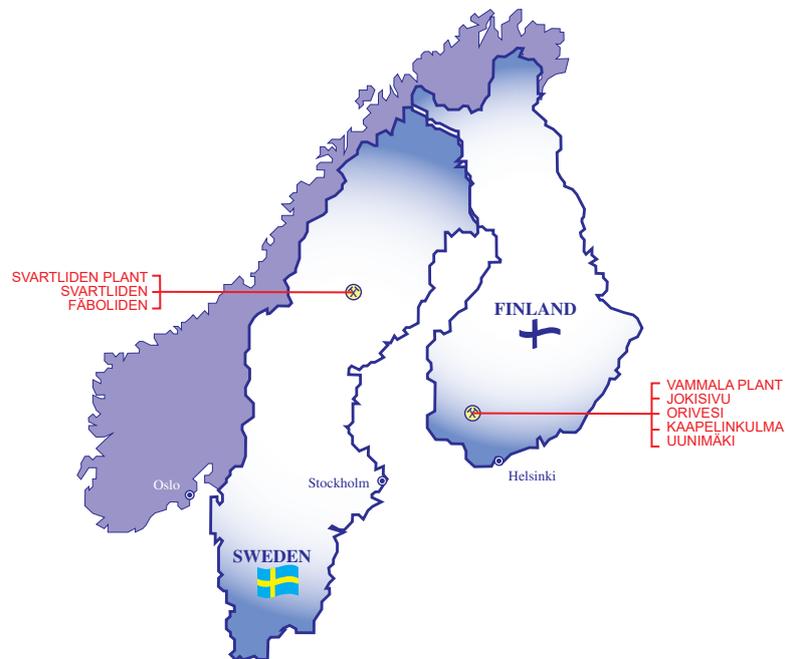
Fäboliden Gold Mine

The Company resumed drilling at Fäboliden during the period with the undertaking of a diamond core drilling campaign. The campaign has been designed to improve the drill density in the northern part of the deposit in preparation for further mining studies. Nineteen holes of the 32 hole campaign had been completed by the end of the period for an advance of 2,037.50 metres. Drilling is expected to be completed in early 2021.

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. It 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 Fäboliden Gold Mine is located 40 kilometres west of the regional centre Lycksele in the Västerbotten County in Northern Sweden and forms part of the Svartliden Production Centre. Fäboliden represents a source of gold-bearing ore that can be trucked to, and processed at the Svartliden Plant, a conventional carbon-in-leach (“CIL”) facility 30 kilometres by road to the northwest.



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 535m level, with 2.0 million tonnes grading 3.0 g/t gold being mined from the open-pit and underground operations by the end of 2020.

The Kaapelinkulma Gold Mine is located 65 kilometres east of the Vammala Plant, commencing operations in February 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 deposits have been identified at Kaapelinkulma, the southern deposit is the larger of the two and is the location of the Kaapelinkulma 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 stopping 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.

The Fäboliden deposit is located within the Fennoscandian Shield, southwest of the Skellefte District and is classified as an orogenic gold deposit. Mineralisation at Fäboliden is hosted by Paleoproterozoic meta-sediments and meta-volcanic rocks, surrounded by granitoids. The project geology is crosscut by a set of northwest-southeast striking, flat lying undeformed dolerites that are not mineralised.

Gold is generally fine grained ranging from 2µm to 40µm. It displays a strong association with sulphides and the most abundant gangue minerals. In particular sulphides, arsenopyrite, boulangerite and pyrrhotite are commonly associated with gold, whilst with silicate minerals the association with gold is diverse with feldspars, quartz and micas common.

On 23 November 2017, the County Administration Board (“**CAB**”) in Västerbotten granted Dragon Mining a Permit for test mining operations at Fäboliden (“**Test Mining Permit**”), the Test Mining Permit gained legal force on 11 May 2018. The Company commenced pre-stripping activities in August 2018 and extracted and transported the first ore in June 2019. Test mining activities concluded at the end of September 2020 in accordance with the conditions of the Test Mining Permit. The Company continues to work towards obtaining environmental approval for full-scale mining at Fäboliden.

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

Hong Kong, 6 January 2021

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 campaign (Campaign 5) from the 170m level that targeted the Arpolo Footwall Zone between the 135m and 220m levels 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-1059	6779294.27	2426340.09	-91.37	218.08	21.21	119.10	13.80	0.70	1.09
							15.75	0.80	1.31
							41.80	1.30	2.23
							44.10	0.55	1.58
							45.85	0.90	4.15
							49.60	1.00	1.07
							54.20	0.90	1.18
HU/JS-1060	6779294.75	2426339.64	-91.38	229.49	21.21	110.00	70.85	0.70	1.05
							104.65	2.00	4.79
							40.90	1.05	3.91
							43.80	1.15	2.21
							56.45	1.85	1.22
							72.65	1.80	1.63
							86.10	2.40	3.41
HU/JS-1061	6779294.27	2426339.89	-92.13	221.13	11.96	95.50	93.40	2.60	1.18
							0.05	1.45	1.46
							11.00	1.30	1.16
							19.10	0.55	4.91
							27.25	0.85	21.60
							34.20	0.95	1.22
							36.90	1.85	1.94
HU/JS-1062	6779294.38	2426339.95	-92.75	222.19	2.14	80.80	44.00	1.00	1.46
							67.90	4.50	1.69
							85.25	0.90	1.26
							87.25	1.00	1.45
							2.95	1.45	1.10
							18.60	1.10	2.25
							50.00	1.10	2.10
HU/JS-1063	6779293.70	2426340.67	-93.01	212.16	-5.17	68.70	52.35	1.10	1.09
							54.85	1.20	1.86
							71.00	1.25	1.45
							20.10	1.40	1.09
							30.85	0.80	2.76
HU/JS-1064	6779293.85	2426340.73	-93.51	212.04	-30.06	60.20	47.20	1.10	1.71
							53.80	1.10	1.27
							56.95	1.00	1.41
							22.70	0.55	3.68
							32.50	2.50	1.84
HU/JS-1065	6779293.41	2426342.08	-92.64	188.27	2.02	80.00	37.90	1.10	1.41
							42.20	1.10	1.34
							50.30	0.95	1.06
							53.00	1.80	1.61
							61.95	2.00	57.54

Hole	North	East	Elevation	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Length (m)	Down Hole		Gold (g/t)
							From (m)	Interval (m)	
HU/JS-1066	6779293.26	2426341.77	-93.33	193.37	-28.47	64.40	20.30	0.60	8.09
							25.85	0.85	3.55
							29.00	1.10	1.84
							35.80	1.15	1.36
							42.45	1.05	4.51
HU/JS-1067	6779293.17	2426341.44	-93.71	198.30	-36.45	68.70	48.40	3.40	4.38
							0.00	2.65	1.40
							31.70	4.60	6.82
							Includes 0.80 metres @ 19.80 g/t gold from 35.50 metres		
							39.60	2.45	7.26
HU/JS-1068	6779293.12	2426341.59	-93.05	191.26	-45.29	65.00	Includes 0.90 metres @ 17.65 g/t gold from 41.15 metres		
							47.60	2.75	1.46
							23.60	3.45	4.44
							31.85	10.40	21.39
							Includes 0.80 metres @ 114.00 g/t gold from 35.55 metres and 1.85 metres @ 50.41 g/t gold from 39.00 metres.		
HU/JS-1069B	6779292.98	2426341.79	-93.94	182.42	-36.10	65.10	48.20	1.10	2.31
							55.90	0.70	2.83
							19.35	1.05	1.48
							31.85	0.60	1.45
							36.45	1.95	3.09
HU/JS-1070	6779292.86	2426342.29	-92.76	178.38	0.66	75.00	43.30	4.95	2.30
							57.25	2.05	1.83
							22.35	1.15	2.64
							28.55	1.15	2.03
							36.70	1.90	1.47
HU/JS-1071	6779292.51	2426342.71	-93.25	171.35	-16.89	75.00	47.30	2.85	9.64
							Includes 0.85 metres @ 28.90 g/t gold from 49.30 metres		
							53.90	1.10	2.52
							61.70	0.95	1.48
							64.10	1.30	2.81
HU/JS-1072	6779292.69	2426342.29	-93.91	176.05	-36.75	65.40	34.65	1.45	1.56
							42.80	0.60	3.96
							45.25	5.30	2.21
							53.80	5.55	78.15
							Includes 0.45 metres @ 423.00 g/t gold from 54.70 metres, 0.30 metres @ 27.10 g/t gold from 55.85 metres and 1.75 metres @ 129.73 g/t gold from 56.95 metres.		
HU/JS-1073	6779292.75	2426343.49	-94.19	156.28	-43.42	80.50	72.55	2.45	7.54
							19.20	0.80	28.2
							30.90	0.95	2.06
							44.10	1.10	1.14
							46.35	2.10	4.55
HU/JS-1073	6779292.75	2426343.49	-94.19	156.28	-43.42	80.50	53.95	1.20	1.73
							39.15	1.00	3.40
							53.90	1.80	9.26
							59.70	3.10	1.54
							66.10	0.80	17.55

Hole	North	East	Elevation	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Length (m)	Down Hole		Gold (g/t)
							From (m)	Interval (m)	
HU/JS-1074	6779293.12	2426342.92	-94.15	162.13	-53.56	80.80	7.90	0.95	1.91
							19.15	3.25	3.35
							31.55	6.15	9.99
							Includes 0.95 metres @ 15.75 g/t gold from 31.55 metres and 0.55 metres @ 38.40 g/t gold from 34.60 metres.		
HU/JS-1075	6779282.19	2426355.98	-91.10	171.15	0.06	80.10	43.05	3.20	1.34
							49.70	2.15	2.88
							55.00	1.00	3.29
							63.25	2.65	1.20
							30.00	1.10	1.14
HU/JS-1076	6779281.03	2426355.46	-91.14	149.49	-5.30	83.40	39.70	0.80	9.24
							31.50	2.00	2.08
HU/JS-1077	6779282.18	2426355.37	-92.37	139.07	-40.20	85.40	36.00	1.00	1.01
							40.00	0.50	3.26
							53.30	1.00	1.65
							0.00	1.00	1.33
							3.20	0.75	1.44
HU/JS-1078	6779282.00	2426356.00	-90.84	133.43	-0.56	105.50	27.00	2.50	2.20
							50.50	6.45	3.08
							60.00	0.85	6.37
							64.00	3.60	3.14
							80.00	1.45	2.13
HU/JS-1079	6779282.56	2426356.25	-90.83	123.22	-0.51	97.50	22.65	4.05	8.96
							Includes 1.10 metres @ 28.40 g/t gold from 23.50 metres		
							33.35	0.80	1.98
							40.10	1.15	1.49
HU/JS-1080	6779282.87	2426356.86	-90.80	113.40	0.45	100.20	49.15	2.65	2.34
							70.60	0.95	1.35
							11.50	3.35	9.31
							36.20	0.90	2.63
							64.90	0.50	2.14
							15.75	0.95	9.69
							43.45	2.85	1.92
							47.30	1.00	1.53

Table 2 – Results from the underground diamond core drilling campaign (Campaign 6) that targeted the Arpola Hanging Wall Zone between the 155m and 230m levels 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-1081	6779301.26	2426367.48	-107.71	43.12	-16.25	173.80	22.55	1.45	2.77
							50.50	1.10	1.88
							90.00	1.00	4.97
							164.70	0.95	1.02
							172.60	1.20	1.49
HU/JS-1082	6779301.27	2426367.68	-107.46	45.29	-5.29	149.50	28.50	1.00	8.93
							34.00	1.00	1.80
							50.00	4.70	21.92
							87.50	2.40	1.57
HU/JS-1083	6779301.20	2426367.37	-107.15	42.15	2.63	130.80	58.00	1.00	1.28
							105.35	1.00	2.97
HU/JS-1084	6779301.66	2426367.18	-107.76	32.27	-15.97	168.80	20.00	1.00	1.31
							85.30	0.80	1.58
							108.15	1.35	11.45
							135.55	3.45	14.90
Includes 0.80 metres @ 58.60 g/t gold from 139.00 metres							142.15	0.45	2.42
							150.00	1.50	1.79
							161.50	1.50	1.03
HU/JS-1085	6779301.60	2426367.12	-107.23	32.30	1.06	135.10	72.70	1.10	2.04
							98.20	1.90	4.02
							108.45	1.00	1.21
HU/JS-1086	6779301.76	2426366.82	-107.73	22.21	-14.60	149.50	8.00	1.00	1.02
							10.50	1.00	1.06
							37.65	3.85	1.83
							106.85	1.00	1.82
							126.00	1.00	6.46
HU/JS-1087	6779301.79	2426366.77	-107.31	19.22	-0.66	118.80	130.00	1.00	1.25
							133.00	0.65	34.60
							54.50	1.00	2.44
							67.50	1.00	2.45
							95.35	1.00	7.59
HU/JS-1088	6779301.78	2426366.38	-107.79	11.41	-15.24	140.30	103.20	1.00	1.10
							51.70	1.05	2.73
							59.05	1.00	1.32
							82.50	1.00	1.23
							106.70	1.30	1.08
HU/JS-1089	6779301.89	2426366.05	-107.44	5.04	-4.04	115.20	118.90	1.25	1.63
							129.85	1.20	103.00
							136.65	0.60	3.41
							32.25	1.40	1.17
							75.25	0.35	4.35
							87.30	0.90	1.17
							101.85	0.55	1.46

Hole	North	East	Elevation	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Length (m)	Down Hole		Gold (g/t)
							From (m)	Interval (m)	
HU/JS-1090	6779336.03	2426315.72	-99.93	31.20	-19.88	119.40	47.00	1.20	1.24
							60.90	3.35	2.95
							76.20	1.00	4.12
							91.50	1.20	13.05
							102.00	1.05	1.97
HU/JS-1091	6779336.02	2426315.63	-99.65	352.08	-13.85	95.00	110.40	0.60	12.17
							46.00	1.00	1.27
							59.70	1.00	1.57
HU/JS-1092	6779335.73	2426315.67	-98.97	34.43	3.83	68.40	62.85	1.30	1.51
							31.95	0.70	1.25
HU/JS-1093	6779335.41	2426315.65	-98.29	38.52	21.62	64.80	34.75	0.35	6.47
							11.00	1.00	1.33
HU/JS-1094	6779336.63	2426315.01	-100.04	14.21	-20.53	85.45	28.00	1.00	1.52
							42.00	1.90	4.01
							56.05	1.00	3.58
							38.00	1.50	1.12
HU/JS-1095	6779336.61	2426315.01	-99.76	14.29	-11.83	79.00	60.50	1.15	4.50
							65.00	1.00	19.70
							67.80	1.00	8.64
HU/JS-1096	6779336.37	2426313.84	-100.37	352.07	-36.79	135.00	83.60	1.00	6.16
							43.45	0.95	1.62
HU/JS-1097	6779336.36	2426313.90	-100.04	352.15	-25.29	119.90	58.20	1.60	4.82
							1.00	1.00	1.87
							104.90	2.50	2.08
HU/JS-1098	6779336.73	2426313.83	-99.81	352.08	-13.85	79.50	111.95	3.10	3.97
							0.00	1.20	1.04
HU/JS-1098	6779336.73	2426313.83	-99.81	352.08	-13.85	79.50	71.40	3.05	30.04
							47.30	1.05	1.84
							54.10	1.20	1.08

Table 3 – Results from the underground diamond core drilling campaign (Campaign 7) that targeted the Arpola Hanging Wall Zone between the 120m and 175m levels 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-1099	6779286.59	2426270.77	-62.54	56.47	2.69	149.60	62.00	1.00	1.78
							75.50	1.50	1.28
							81.00	1.50	1.01
							132.50	3.05	2.45
HU/JS-1100	6779286.75	2426270.96	-62.02	56.26	11.38	130.00	9.00	1.50	4.14
							53.00	2.00	2.10
							110.00	1.00	1.08
							118.00	1.00	2.86
HU/JS-1101	6779287.08	2426270.82	-62.65	50.48	-0.19	150.10	81.00	1.00	1.07
							86.00	2.00	3.54
							131.00	1.00	1.36
							137.00	1.50	1.40
HU/JS-1102	6779287.29	2426270.79	-62.20	47.57	8.04	113.80	10.40	0.50	4.12
							33.50	0.50	2.50
							39.00	1.00	1.17
							42.15	1.00	1.57
HU/JS-1103	6779287.49	2426270.59	-62.70	43.22	-0.98	123.00	98.45	0.65	15.35
							48.00	1.00	1.33
							90.70	8.10	4.02
							Includes 1.00 metres @ 25.20 g/t gold from 90.70 metres		
HU/JS-1104	6779287.21	2426270.23	-63.04	41.40	-8.64	135.00	111.80	1.00	95.10
							0.95	1.05	2.22
							55.20	2.30	4.32
							74.40	1.00	1.45
							97.20	1.00	1.89
							102.75	1.00	2.06
HU/JS-1105	6779287.39	2426270.23	-63.25	39.18	-14.28	140.00	120.00	3.00	8.56
							55.00	1.00	24.00
							104.00	1.00	1.79
							109.90	1.00	1.00
HU/JS-1106	6779287.88	2426270.32	-62.92	34.45	-5.12	134.80	132.50	0.65	13.75
							73.90	1.00	2.94
							85.50	1.00	1.78
							101.20	1.00	1.43
HU/JS-1107	6779288.09	2426270.55	-62.38	35.50	4.52	115.00	41.35	1.05	4.31
							79.80	1.00	3.88
							94.00	1.00	2.25
							113.00	1.00	2.44
HU/JS-1108	6779288.33	2426270.60	-61.79	34.24	13.01	109.90	71.15	2.35	1.17
							85.50	1.50	4.78

Table 4 – Results from the underground diamond core drilling campaign (Campaign 8) that targeted the Osmo Zone near Arvola at the Jokisivu Gold Mine.

Hole	North	East	Elevation	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Length (m)	Down Hole		Gold (g/t)
							From (m)	Interval (m)	
HU/JS-1115	6779393.82	2426268.53	-135.53	198.15	5.20	130.00	98.00	4.60	2.62
							107.05	2.00	3.84

Table 5 – Results from diamond core drilling campaign targeting the northern and southern gold deposits at the Kaapelinkulma 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)	
VK/KKU-203	6791785.42	2506780.81	116.4	256.2	-56.1	52.60	29.35	0.75	1.48
VK/KKU-204	6791797.89	2506826.83	114.1	264.1	-54.5	92.40	60.55	4.35	5.94
Includes 0.80 metres @ 24.70 g/t gold from 61.40 metres									
VK/KKU-205	6791774.98	2506786.03	115.5	255.4	-44.8	49.80	No Significant Results		
VK/KKU-206	6791785.40	2506825.95	114.6	255.5	-45.0	92.70	6.65	1.45	1.72
							42.90	2.80	5.03
							64.15	0.50	38.70
							67.00	0.75	13.90
VK/KKU-207	6791772.06	2506841.71	114.1	255.5	-44.6	100.90	13.00	3.00	1.41
							37.65	0.70	9.69
							55.85	1.05	7.30
							59.00	4.00	4.61
							66.00	1.00	1.24
						73.50	0.75	1.39	
VK/KKU-208	6791744.14	2506768.92	116.7	255.3	-55.1	50.30	No Significant Results		
VK/KKU-209	6791754.91	2506815.72	115.0	256.5	-59.8	80.60	46.75	1.05	4.56
VK/KKU-210	6791760.15	2506837.53	114.6	252.3	-59.7	91.90	13.00	1.90	2.70
							36.00	1.00	1.15
							43.00	0.80	7.56
VK/KKU-211	6791728.19	2506776.24	116.7	258.1	-43.6	49.80	No Significant Results		
VK/KKU-212	6791748.14	2506864.64	115.4	254.5	-60.1	50.60	38.80	2.20	3.44
VK/KKU-213	6791711.96	2506804.38	115.8	256.5	-41.0	70.65	61.20	1.90	2.71
							66.90	0.60	1.66
VK/KKU-214	6791723.94	2506851.03	114.8	255.3	-59.5	89.80	26.30	3.70	2.53
							34.00	1.00	1.11
							46.60	1.90	3.18
VK/KKU-215	6791732.21	2506885.91	115.5	255.4	-62.0	110.20	49.00	1.00	1.78
VK/KKU-216	6791694.55	2506820.63	116.6	257.1	-55.2	65.50	10.30	0.70	3.19
VK/KKU-217	6791699.98	2506836.87	115.0	255.1	-55.8	80.50	19.35	2.05	6.22
							65.50	0.70	1.94
VK/KKU-218	6791703.90	2506856.04	114.9	256.2	-55.2	95.30	35.50	0.95	2.84
							62.70	0.70	1.71
							64.40	0.40	1.38
							75.85	0.80	14.10

Hole	North	East	Elevation	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Length (m)	Down Hole		Gold (g/t)
							From (m)	Interval (m)	
VK/KKU-219	6791708.48	2506876.91	115.5	256.3	-54.9	110.00	49.10	0.90	1.51
							55.05	0.55	18.85
							63.00	0.80	22.80
VK/KKU-220	6791715.74	2506895.97	118.0	257.0	-55.2	127.70	50.85	0.45	2.21
							57.00	2.35	6.65
VK/KKU-221	6791690.74	2506875.32	115.6	257.5	-65.2	76.90	61.00	0.65	1.20
VK/KKU-222	6791663.98	2506867.83	115.2	255.5	-54.7	103.90	39.90	0.80	3.12
							42.65	0.75	1.02
VK/KKU-223	6791670.28	2506891.80	120.8	257.4	-52.4	121.60	No Significant Results		
VK/KKU-224	6791671.68	2506904.41	122.5	258.4	-55.9	125.20	107.00	2.50	1.12
VK/KKU-225	6791639.91	2506848.68	115.9	257.3	-65.1	101.50	No Significant Results		
VK/KKU-226	6791649.29	2506888.04	116.3	256.1	-70.8	110.00	50.70	0.80	1.04
VK/KKU-227	6791626.17	2506875.41	117.5	253.0	-64.5	92.50	53.00	1.00	4.13
VK/KKU-228	6791271.57	2506966.63	116.3	299.0	-50.8	401.40	196.50	1.50	1.05
							323.40	0.80	4.88
							332.20	0.80	11.25
							345.80	0.80	3.66
VK/KKU-229	6791275.99	2506835.41	116.2	299.6	-49.7	110.10	53.40	1.30	1.10
							81.25	1.80	64.76
							Includes 0.95 metres @ 101.50 g/t gold from 82.10 metres		
VK/KKU-230	6791275.54	2506818.04	115.6	298.1	-55.1	52.70	32.70	0.60	10.90
							47.50	1.00	3.74

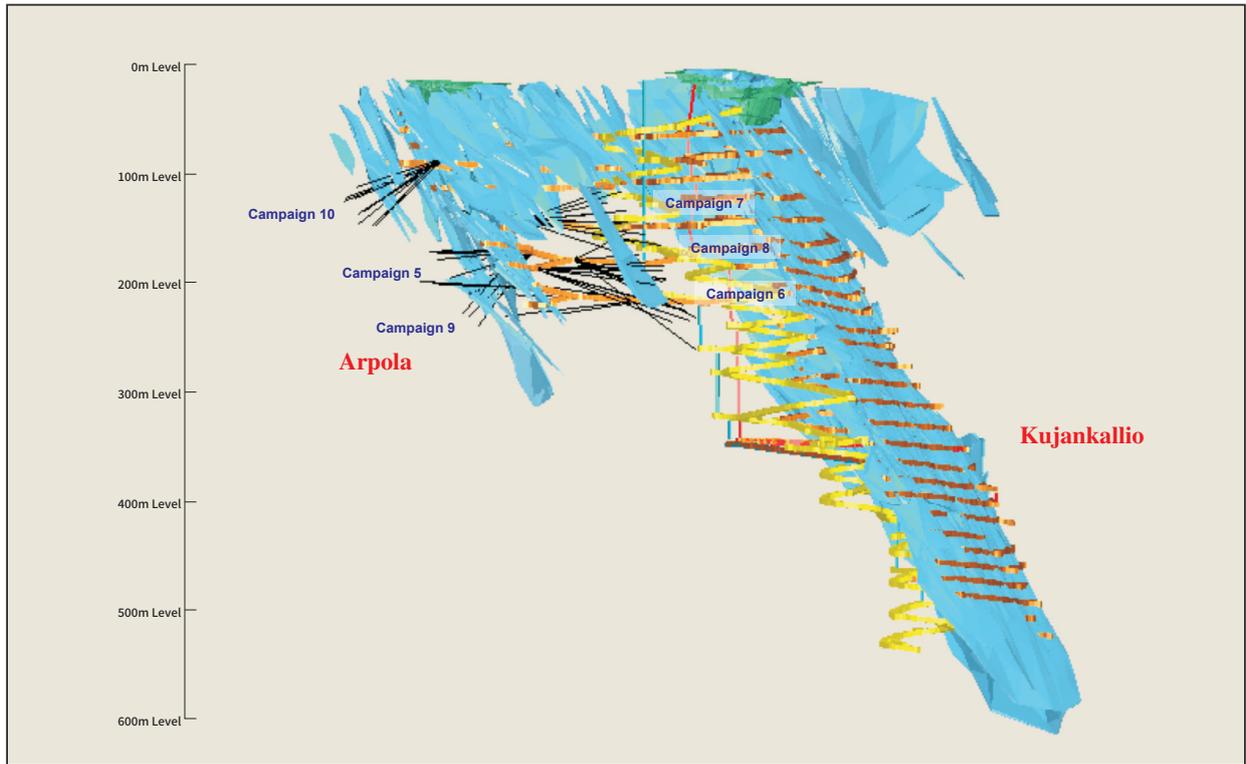


Figure 1 – Jokisivu Gold Mine.

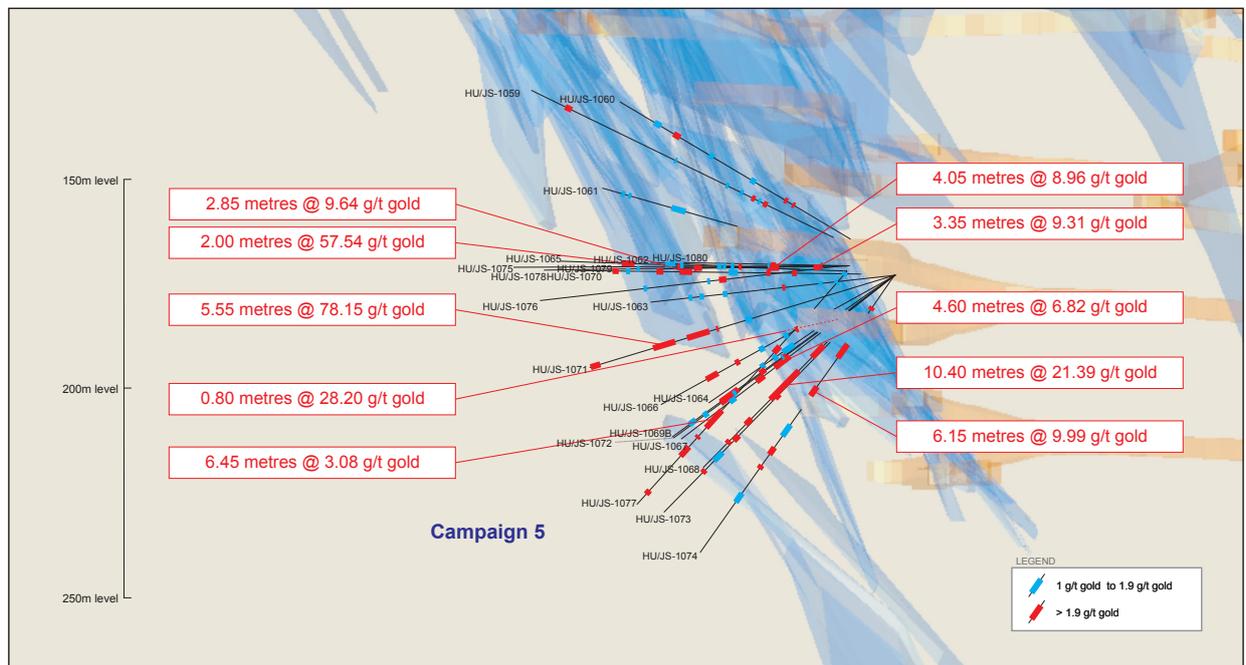


Figure 2 – Vertical view of the underground drilling program that targeted the Arpola Footwall Zone between the 135m and 220m levels (Campaign 5) from the 170m level at the Jokisivu Gold Mine.

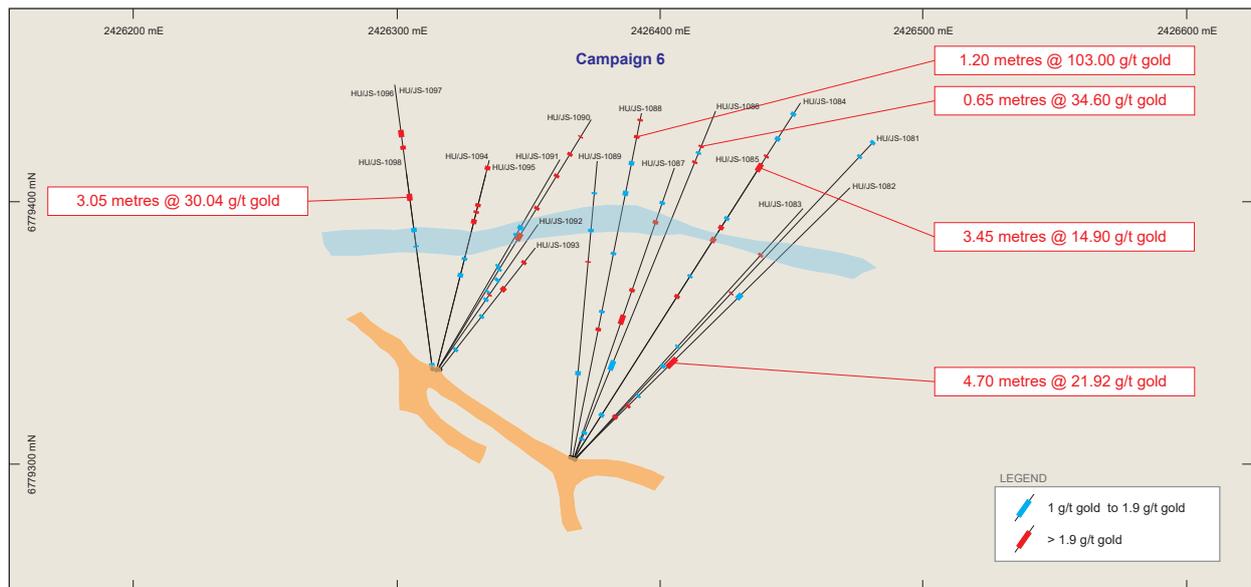


Figure 3 – Plan view of the underground drilling campaign that targeted the Arpola Hanging Wall Zone between the 155m and 230m levels (Campaign 6) from the 170m and 180m levels at the Jokisivu Gold Mine.

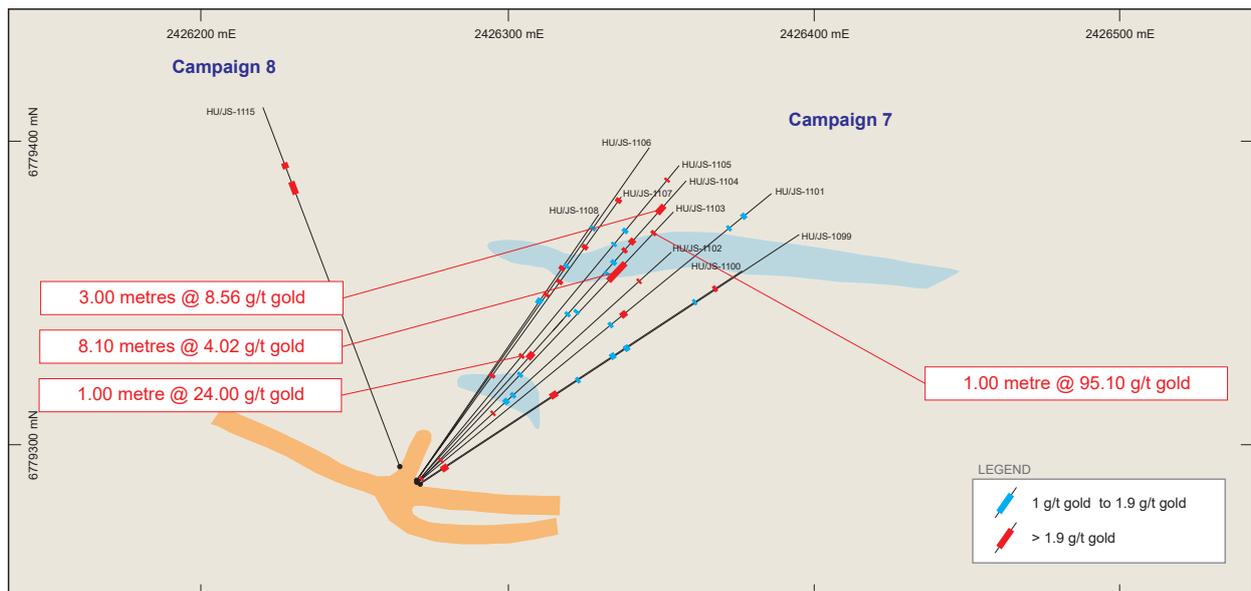


Figure 4 – Plan view of the underground drilling campaigns that targeted the Arpola Hanging Wall Zone between the 120m and 175m levels (Campaign 7) and the Osmo Zone near Arpola (Campaign 8) from the 140m level at the Jokisivu Gold Mine.

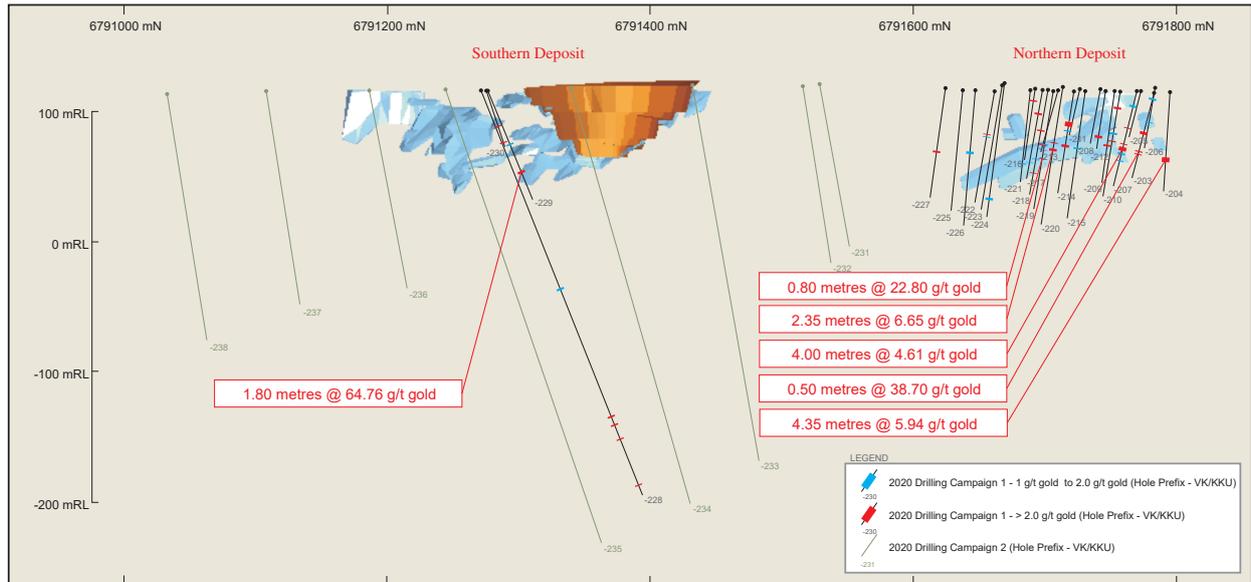


Figure 5 – Vertical view looking west of the 28 hole diamond core campaign that targeted the near surface portion of the northern gold deposit and the depth extensions of the southern gold deposit and the 8 hole campaign that targeted the down plunge extensions of the northern and southern gold deposits, as well as further examining a second diorite body below the southern gold deposit at the Kaapelinkulma Gold Mine.

APPENDIX 1 – JORC TABLE 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data – Jokisivu Gold Mine		
Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. 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 (e.g. ‘reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1m samples from which 3kg was pulverised to produce a 30g 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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</i> 	<p>In the reported drilling campaigns, the Arpola Footwall Zone and the Arpola Hanging Wall Zone at the Jokisivu Gold Mine have been subjected to underground diamond core drilling.</p> <p>Dragon Mining drilled 35 underground diamond core drill holes for an advance of 3,920.85 metres in four campaigns during the period:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>a 10 hole, 1,301.30 metre campaign (Campaign 7) targeting the Arpola Hanging Wall Zone between the 120m and 175m levels;</i> <i>a single hole, 130.10 metre campaign directed at the Arpola Osmo Zone between the 160m and 170m levels (Campaign 8);</i> <i>a 12 hole campaign that targeted the Arpola Footwall Zone from the 205m level (Campaign 9); and</i> <i>a 12 hole campaign that targeted the Arpola Footwall Zone between the 100m and 145m levels (Campaign 10).</i>

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data – Jokisivu Gold Mine		
Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		<p>Results were received for 36 holes during the period, including results for a number of holes that were drilled prior to the period being reported. Results from 24 holes remain pending.</p> <p>Drill holes were 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> <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>

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data – Jokisivu Gold Mine		
Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
<i>Drilling techniques</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. 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>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. Hole deviation surveys are completed on all drill holes using Reflex Gyro equipment.</p>
<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>
<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> 	<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>

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data – Jokisivu Gold Mine		
Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/ second-half sampling. Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. 	<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> <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>

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data – Jokisivu Gold Mine		
Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		<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>
<p>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</p>	<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 (e.g. 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-GR21 (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>

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data – Jokisivu Gold Mine		
Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		<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> <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>
Verification of sampling and assaying	<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
<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 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>
<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. 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> <p>NorthingNat 6,779,500.00 = NorthingLoc 9,500.00, EastingNat 2,425,800.00 = EastingLoc 5,800.00, ElevationNat 80.00 = ElevationLoc 0.00. NorthingLoc = NorthingNat – 6,770,000m EastingLoc = EastingNat – 2,420,000m ElevationLoc = ElevationNat – 80m</p> <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>
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<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>
Sample security	<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>

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data – Jokisivu Gold Mine		
Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
<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>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> <p>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.</p>

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results – Jokisivu 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 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 campaigns targeted the Arpola Footwall Zone and Arpola Hanging Wall Zone. Dragon Mining drilled 35 underground diamond core drill holes for an advance of 3,920.85 metres in four campaigns during the period.</p> <p>Results were received for 36 holes during the period, including results for a number of holes that were drilled prior to the period being reported. Results from 24 holes remain pending.</p> <p>Full details of the holes from which results were received are provided in:</p> <p>Table 1 – Results from the underground diamond core drilling campaign (Campaign 5) from the 170m level that targeted the Arpola Footwall Zone between the 135m and 220m levels at the Jokisivu Gold Mine.</p> <p>Table 2 – Results from the underground diamond core drilling campaign (Campaign 6) that targeted the Arpola Hanging Wall Zone between the 155m and 230m levels at the Jokisivu Gold Mine.</p>

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results – Jokisivu Gold Mine		
Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		<p>Table 3 – Results from the underground diamond core drilling campaign (Campaign 7) that targeted the Arpola Hanging Wall Zone between the 120m and 175m levels at the Jokisivu Gold Mine.</p> <p>Table 4 – Results from the underground diamond core drilling campaign (Campaign 8) that targeted the Osmo Zone near Arpola 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>
Data aggregation methods	<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>

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results – Jokisivu Gold Mine		
Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
<p>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</p>	<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 Arpola were orientated at various azimuths and dips that are approximately perpendicular to the orientation of the targeted mineralised trends.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Campaign 5 azimuths ranged between 113.4° and 229.5° at dips ranging from 21.2° to -53.6°.</i> • <i>Campaign 6 azimuths ranged between 352.2° and 5.0° at dips ranging from -21.6° to -36.8°.</i> • <i>Campaign 7 azimuths ranged between 34.2° and 56.5° at dips ranging from 13.0° to -14.3°.</i> • <i>Campaign 8 azimuths were 339.5° at a dip of -10.1°.</i> • <i>Campaign 9 azimuths ranged between 142.6° and 249.6° at dips ranging from 5.4° to -5.4°.</i> • <i>Campaign 10 azimuths ranged between 153.5° and 222.3° at dips ranging from -16.3° to -44.6°.</i> <p>At Arpola 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
Diagrams	<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.
Balanced Reporting	<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>The reported diamond drilling campaigns targeted the Arpola Footwall Zone and Arpola Hanging Wall Zone. Dragon Mining drilled 35 underground diamond core drill holes for an advance of 3,920.85 metres in four campaigns during the period.</p> <p>Results were received for 36 holes during the period, including results for a number of holes that were drilled prior to the period being reported. Results from 24 holes remain pending.</p>

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results – Jokisivu Gold Mine		
Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		<p>Full details of the holes from which results were received are provided in:</p> <p>Table 1 – Results from the underground diamond core drilling campaign (Campaign 5) from the 170m level that targeted the Arpola Footwall Zone between the 135m and 220m levels at the Jokisivu Gold Mine.</p> <p>Table 2 – Results from the underground diamond core drilling campaign (Campaign 6) that targeted the Arpola Hanging Wall Zone between the 155m and 230m levels at the Jokisivu Gold Mine.</p> <p>Table 3 – Results from the underground diamond core drilling campaign (Campaign 7) that targeted the Arpola Hanging Wall Zone between the 120m and 175m levels at the Jokisivu Gold Mine.</p> <p>Table 4 – Results from the underground diamond core drilling campaign (Campaign 8) that targeted the Osmo Zone near Arpola at the Jokisivu Gold Mine.</p>
Other substantive exploration data	<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 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.</p>

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results – Jokisivu 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>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
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. 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 (e.g. ‘reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1m samples from which 3kg was pulverised to produce a 30g 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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</i> 	<p>The various mineralised lodes at Kaapelinkulma have been sampled using surface diamond core drill holes, reverse circulation drill holes, percussion holes, and surface trench sampling. Drilling was conducted primarily on 10m or 20m line spacing increasing to 40m at depth, and drilled on the Finnish National Grid system (FIN KKJ2, 2003).</p> <p>The reported campaigns include a 28 hole diamond core drilling campaign that was completed in May 2020. Twenty-five holes of the 28 hole campaign were directed at the near surface portion of the northern gold deposit and designed to improve drill density to better define the extent and geometry known mineralised zones. Three holes were drilled below the current open pit mining operation to examine the southern gold deposits depth extensions.</p> <p>A second campaign of diamond core drilling at Kaapelinkulma was completed during the period. This 8 hole, 2,061.50 metre campaign targeted the down plunge extensions of the northern and southern gold deposits, as well as further examining a second diorite body, the host of the gold bearing quartz veins at Kaapelinkulma, below the southern gold deposit.</p>

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data – Kaapelinkulma Gold Mine		
Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>All holes were planned to optimally intersect the mineralised zones. Drill holes of the initial campaign ranged in dips from -41.0° to -70.8° at azimuths ranging from 252.3° to 299.6°. The second campaign ranged in dips from -51.7° to -69.6° at azimuths ranging from 282.5° to 301.0°.</p> <p>Diamond core was sampled at geological intervals prior to being cut, with half core sent for analysis (in some cases quarter core was submitted for analysis). Reverse circulation drill holes were sampled every metre at the drill rig and a sub-sample collected via a riffle splitter. The sub-sample was submitted for analysis.</p> <p>Drill hole collars and starting azimuths appear to have been accurately surveyed by Dragon Mining mine and exploration surveyors. Dip values were measured at 10m intervals down hole by drillers using conventional equipment. Azimuth deviations of the deepest holes were surveyed with Maxibor equipment. In the recent drilling campaigns, drill holes were down-hole surveyed using Maxibor, Gyro or DeviFlex equipment. Only select reverse circulation drill holes were down hole surveyed.</p>

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data – Kaapelinkulma Gold Mine		
Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>Drilling has been conducted by the Geological Survey of Finland (GTK), Outokumpu Mining Oy, and by Dragon Mining. Diamond drilling by GTK used 45mm core diameter (T56) with sampling at varying intervals based on geological boundaries. Half-split core was sampled and sent for preparation (crushing and pulverising) and assaying at GTK's laboratory where samples were analysed using a Fire-Assay method with AAS or ICP finish. Diamond drilling by Outokumpu used 62mm and 50mm diameter core (T76 or NQ2) with sampling and preparation as described above. Sample analysis was undertaken at the local independent laboratory in the town of Outokumpu using Fire-Assay with AAS or ICP finish. Diamond drilling by Dragon Mining used 50 to 57.5mm core diameter (T66WL, NQ2 and T76WL) with sampling and analysis as described above for Outokumpu drilling. In June 2008, the independent sample preparation laboratory in the town of Outokumpu became part of the ALS laboratory group.</p> <p>Reverse circulation drill holes were submitted to the ALS facility in Outokumpu for sample preparation and then freighted to the ALS facility at Rosia Montana in Romania for gold analysis using fire-assay methods with AA finish.</p>

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data – Kaapelinkulma Gold Mine		
Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Drilling techniques</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. 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>Diamond, reverse circulation or percussion drilling were the primary techniques used at Kaapelinkulma.</p> <p>Drilling in the reported campaigns were completed by BQTK (40.7mm) diamond core methods.</p> <p>Core from drilling is collected with a standard tube. Core has not been orientated. Hole deviation surveys are completed on all drill holes using Reflex Gyro equipment.</p>
<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>RQD values for diamond core were recorded in the database. Core was orientated with an average RQD of 89%. Lost core was also routinely recorded.</p> <p>Diamond core was reconstructed into continuous runs for orientation marking with depths checked against core blocks. Core loss observations were noted by geologists during the logging process. All reverse circulation and percussion samples were visually checked for recovery, moisture and contamination and no recovery problems were encountered.</p> <p>No relationship was noted between sample recovery and grade. The mineralised zones have predominantly been intersected by diamond core with generally 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 – Kaapelinkulma Gold Mine		
Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 were field logged by Dragon Mining geologists to a high level of detail.</p> <p>Diamond holes were logged for recovery, RQD, number and type of defects. The database contains tables with information on quartz vein shearing and vein percent with observations recorded for alpha/beta angles, dips, azimuths, and true dips. The amount and type of ore textures and ore minerals were also recorded within a separate table.</p> <p>All drill samples were logged for lithology, rock type, colour, mineralisation, alteration, and texture. Logging is a mix of qualitative and quantitative observations. It has been standard practice by Outokumpu and Dragon Mining (since 2001), that all diamond core be routinely photographed.</p> <p>All drill holes were logged in full.</p>

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data – Kaapelinkulma 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>Diamond core is cut in half using a core saw with half core submitted for assay. In some cases, quarter core is sent for analysis.</p> <p>Reverse circulation drill samples were collected at 1m intervals. Samples were collected at the rig, with a sub-sample for analysis collected through a riffle splitter (12.5%). Samples were dry. Drilling was through bedrock from surface. Sampling of RC drill holes uses industry standard techniques. After drying, the sample was subject to a primary crush, then pulverised so that more than 85% passes a –75um sieve at ALS.</p> <p>Percussion drill samples were collected at either 1m or 2m intervals. Samples were collected at the rig and split on a plastic covered table at the drill site. The sample cone was first split in half using hard and thin sheets, and then quarter split to obtain a sample to be sent for analysis. Samples were predominantly dry. Percussion drilling was halted immediately if groundwater was encountered. Drilling was through bedrock from surface. Sampling of diamond core uses industry standard techniques. After drying, the sample was subject to a primary crush, then pulverised so that more than 85% passes a –75um sieve at ALS.</p> <p>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
		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.
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 (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i> 	<p>The predominant assay method for drill samples was by Fire Assay with AAS or ICP finish (30g or 50g pulps). Values exceeding 1ppm gold (prior to 2009) and 5ppm gold (from 2009) were checked using Fire-Assay with gravimetric finish. Trench samples were also analysed using Aqua-Regia digestion with ICP-MS analysis for multi-element assays. The main element assayed was gold, but major and trace elements were analysed on selected drill holes.</p> <p>No geophysical tools were used to determine any element concentrations used in this resource estimate.</p> <p>Sample preparation checks for fineness were carried out by the laboratory as part of internal procedures to ensure the grind size of more than 85% passing 75µm was being attained. Laboratory QAQC includes the use of internal standards using certified reference material, and pulp replicates. The various programs of QAQC carried out by various companies over the years have produced results which support the sampling and assaying procedures used at the various deposits.</p> <p>A series of five different certified reference materials representing a variety of grades have been systematically inserted since 2004. Results highlighted that the sample assays are accurate, showing no obvious bias.</p>

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data – Kaapelinkulma Gold Mine		
Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>Blank samples were submitted during the drill programs. Results show that no contamination has occurred.</p> <p>Field duplicate analyses honour the original assay and demonstrate best practice sampling procedures have been adopted.</p>
Verification of sampling and assaying	<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>There has been no specific drill program at Kaapelinkulma designed to twin existing drill holes, although infill drilling has largely confirm continuity and tenor.</p> <p>Primary data was documented on paper logs prior to being digitised using Drill Logger software. During recent years, drill logging observation data has been recorded in customised Excel sheets and imported into an Access database.</p> <p>Dragon Mining adjusted zero gold grades to half the detection limit.</p>

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data – Kaapelinkulma 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 and starting azimuths have been accurately surveyed by Dragon Mining mine and exploration surveyors. Down hole dip values were recorded at 10m intervals by the drillers using conventional equipment. The azimuth deviations of the deepest holes have been surveyed with Maxibor equipment. All drilling from 2010 has been surveyed using Maxibor, Gyro or DeviFlex equipment. Only select reverse circulation drill holes were down hole surveyed.</p> <p>Drill hole locations were positioned using the Finnish National Grid System (FIN KJ2, 2003).</p> <p>The topographic surface over the Kaapelinkulma deposit was provided to RPM by Dragon Mining and was prepared by Dragon Mining using topographic contours from digi-form maps. Surveyed data points from drill hole collars and trench samples were used to create a more accurate surface immediately above the mineralised lodes.</p> <p>Aerial photography was conducted at Kaapelinkulma over the immediate mine area at the end of November 2016. Topographic measurements to a 0.5m grid are available in this area.</p>

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data – Kaapelinkulma Gold Mine		
Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<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>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>Samples have been composited to 1m lengths using 'best fit' techniques.</p>
<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 are orientated predominantly to an average azimuth of 270° and drilled at angles ranging from -41° and 71°, which is approximately perpendicular to 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 – 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.</p> <p>Dragon Mining personnel or drill contractors transport diamond core to the core logging facilities where Dragon Mining geologists log the core. Core samples are cut either by Dragon Mining personnel or by ALS laboratory personnel. Core, reverse circulation and percussion drill samples were transported to the sample preparation laboratory and then on to the analysis laboratory using contract couriers or laboratory personnel. Dragon Mining employees have no further 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 zones of mineralization that comprise the Kaapelinkulma deposit.</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 a small, medium to high grade deposit.</p>

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results – Kaapelinkulma Gold Mine		
Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Geology	<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>
Drill hole information	<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 reported diamond drilling campaigns targeted the near surface portion of the northern gold deposit and the depth extensions of the southern gold deposit, as well as the down plunge extensions of the northern and southern gold deposits and a second diorite body below the southern gold deposit.</p> <p>Results were received for 28 holes during the period, representing all holes drilled prior to the period being reported. Results from 8 holes remain pending.</p> <p>Full details of the holes from which results were received are provided in:</p> <p>Table 5 – Results from diamond core drilling campaign targeting the northern and southern gold deposits at the Kaapelinkulma Gold Mine.</p> <p>The Kaapelinkulma Gold Mine has been operating since 2019. 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 – Kaapelinkulma Gold Mine		
Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data aggregation methods	<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>
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<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 are orientated predominantly to an average azimuth of 270° and drilled at angles ranging from –41° and 71°, 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
Diagrams	<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.
Balanced Reporting	<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>The reported diamond drilling campaigns targeted the near surface portion of the northern gold deposit and the depth extensions of the southern gold deposit, as well as the down plunge extensions of the northern and southern gold deposits and a second diorite body below the southern gold deposit.</p> <p>Results were received for 28 holes during the period, representing all holes drilled prior to the period being reported. Results from 8 holes remain pending.</p> <p>Full details of the holes from which results were received are provided in:</p> <p>Table 5 – Results from diamond core drilling campaign targeting the northern and southern gold deposits at the Kaapelinkulma Gold Mine.</p>

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results – Kaapelinkulma Gold Mine		
Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Other substantive exploration data	<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 regularly reported to the ASX and HKEx.
Further work	<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. Dragon Mining is undertaking drilling to better understand the nature and extent of the gold mineralisation at depth.</p> <p>Refer to diagrams within this document.</p>