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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

JOKISIVU DRILLING RETURNS FURTHER ENCOURAGING INTERCEPTS

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.

The Company is pleased to advise that assays have been received for the final two underground diamond core drilling campaigns undertaken in 2024 at the Jokisivu Gold Mine ("**Jokisivu**") in southern Finland. The results included in this report represent those for the 13 hole, 1,354.45 metre underground diamond core campaign that targeted the Arpola area between the 275m and 290m levels ("**Arpola-4**") and the 10 hole, 1,236.80 metre campaign that targeted the Arpola area between the 280m and 330m levels ("**Arpola-5**").

These campaigns have returned several encouraging intercepts providing the Company with additional information on the extent and geometry of the mineralised lodes at Arpola, as the Company continues to develop this area deeper. Notable intercepts received, include:

Arpola-4

- 4.70 metres @ 4.76 g/t gold from 84.50 metres in HU/JS-1370
- 3.20 metres @ 11.54 g/t gold from 66.80 metres in HU/JS-1372
- 2.00 metres @ 38.99 g/t gold from 87.50 metres in HU/JS-1372
- 1.80 metres @ 12.89 g/t gold from 78.10 metres in HU/JS-1377

- 1.80 metres @ 23.01 g/t gold from 89.20 metres in HU/JS-1378
- 10.00 metres @ 7.23 g/t gold from 77.00 metres in HU/JS-1380

Arpola-5

• 6.55 metres @ 3.14 g/t gold from 76.00 metres in HU/JS-1387

Following a brief hiatus, exploration activities have now resumed at Jokisivu. Underground diamond core drilling is underway on the initial campaign for 2025, a 19 hole, 3,200 metre program from 350m level targeting the Arpola lodes between the 295m and 375m levels.

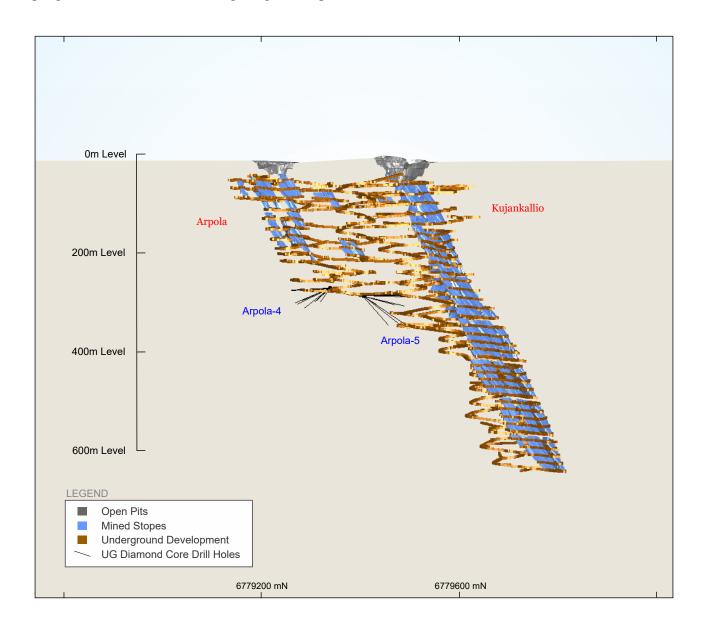


Figure 1 – Jokisivu Gold Mine displaying the location of reported drill campaigns. View looking west.

• Arpola-4

Final assays have been received for the 13 hole, 1,354.45 metre underground diamond core campaign that targeted the Arpola area between the 275m and 290m levels.

The Arpola-4 campaign successfully outlined the down-dip extensions of the Arpola lodes with the campaign yielding several encouraging intercepts including:

- 4.30 metres @ 4.38 g/t gold from 89.20 metres in HU/JS-1369
- 4.70 metres @ 4.76 g/t gold from 84.50 metres in HU/JS-1370
- 4.50 metres @ 3.56 g/t gold from 52.50 metres in HU/JS-1371
- 2.00 metres @ 5.24 g/t gold from 58.00 metres in HU/JS-1372
- 3.20 metres @ 11.54 g/t gold from 66.80 metres in HU/JS-1372
- 2.00 metres @ 38.99 g/t gold from 87.50 metres in HU/JS-1372
- 1.80 metres @ 12.89 g/t gold from 78.10 metres in HU/JS-1377
- 1.80 metres @ 23.01 g/t gold from 89.20 metres in HU/JS-1378
- 10.00 metres @ 7.23 g/t gold from 77.00 metres in HU/JS-1380
- 3.00 metres @ 4.81 g/t gold from 71.00 metres in HU/JS-1381

Details of all holes and results are provided in Table 1.

Table 1 – Final results from the Arpola-4 underground diamond core drilling campaign that targeted the Arpola area between the 275m and 290m levels at the Jokisivu Gold Mine. All intercepts reported at a 1 g/t gold cut-off.

								Down Hole	
Hole	North	East	Elevation	Azimuth	Dip	Length	From	Interval	Gold
				(°)	(°)	(m)	(m)	(m)	(g/t)
HU/JS-1369	6779337.99	2426384.36	-192.31	109.24	-3.29	110.10	22.00	1.00	4.38
							60.00	3.00	1.37
							89.20	4.30	4.38
				Incl	ludes 0.60 me	etres @ 17.95		m 89.20 metres	
							107.00	1.00	1.15
HU/JS-1370	6779337.90	2426381.64	-192.05	117.27	-2.80	113.10	20.00	1.00	1.39
							84.50	4.70	4.76
HU/JS-1371	6779337.82	2426381.45	-192.05	125.07	-1.95	101.10	39.00	1.00	1.19
							52.50	4.50	3.56
							78.80	0.90	3.16
							85.50	0.50	1.82
							88.00	1.50	1.04
HU/JS-1372	6779337.83	2426381.46	-192.10	134.51	-1.89	110.10	37.00	1.00	1.41
							39.00	1.00	1.34
							58.00	2.00	5.24
							62.00	1.90	2.55
							66.80	3.20	11.54
				Inc	ludes 1.00 m	etre @ 30.40	g/t gold fron	n 69.00 metres	
							87.50	2.00	38.99
				Incl	ludes 1.40 me	etres @ 53.20	g/t gold from	m 88.10 metres	
HU/JS-1373	6779337.62	2426381.07	-192.13	144.38	-3.11	95.10	22.40	0.60	2.49
							37.00	1.00	8.43
							41.70	1.00	1.34
							43.40	0.60	1.07
							68.20	1.00	1.88
							72.00	0.75	1.01
							74.00	1.00	1.80
							89.50	1.50	1.18
HU/JS-1374	6779337.33	2426380.65	-192.15	156.82	-2.40	80.10	54.50	1.00	1.06
*******			102.50	40.040	44.00		62.50	1.00	1.16
HU/JS-1375	6779338.48	2426384.53	-192.60	102.18	-11.20	131.20	1.50	1.00	1.04
							60.30	1.00	1.05
III.//0 127/	(770220 44	2426204.40	100 55	102.04	10.10	00.00	118.50	1.00	1.09
HU/JS-1376	6779338.44	2426384.49	-192.75	103.94	-18.12	80.00	55.40	0.60	1.23
							67.50	0.50	1.07
III./IC 1277	(5500000000	2426224.22	100.05	111.07	10.05	06.10	69.00	1.00	1.35
HU/JS-1377	6779338.08	2426384.39	-192.85	111.35	-18.95	86.10	20.50	1.00	2.48
							45.80	0.60	2.80
							72.00	0.80	3.22
							78.10	1.80	12.89

								Down Hole	
Hole	North	East	Elevation	Azimuth	Dip	Length	From	Interval	Gold
				(°)	(°)	(m)	(m)	(m)	(g/t)
HU/JS-1378	6779337.86	2426384.36	-192.58	120.77	-12.94	110.20	18.40	0.60	5.87
							65.80	2.80	2.15
							89.20	1.80	23.01
				Incl	udes 1.05 me	etres @ 33.40	g/t gold from	n 89.20 metres	
							100.50	1.00	2.63
HU/JS-1379	6779338.63	2426384.58	-192.92	124.35	-23.96	100.90	73.30	3.40	2.17
HU/JS-1380	6779338.34	2426384.51	-192.66	126.43	-14.14	122.00	51.00	0.50	3.88
							77.00	10.00	7.23
				Incl	udes 0.60 me	etres @ 74.00	g/t gold from	n 83.40 metres	
							95.80	0.70	2.83
							119.00	1.50	2.36
HU/JS-1381	6779338.38	2426384.41	-192.86	130.83	-17.49	105.50	45.40	1.10	2.61
							71.00	3.00	4.81
							76.00	1.00	1.69
							94.00	1.50	4.19

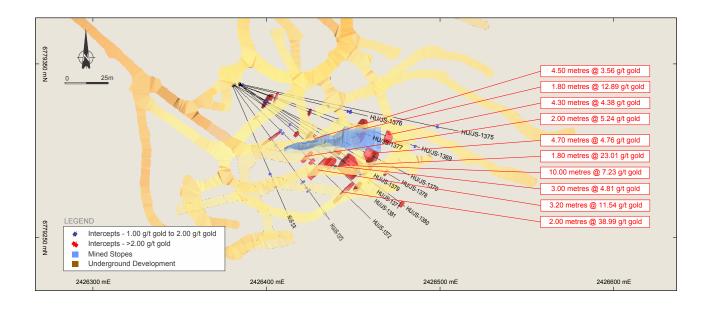


Figure 2 – Arpola-4 Plan View.

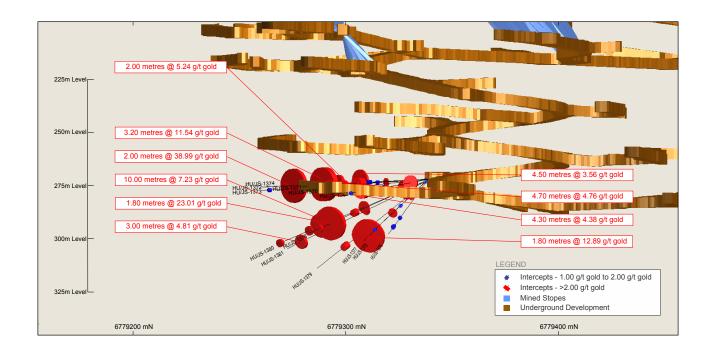


Figure 3 – Arpola-4 Vertical Section. View looking west.

Arpola-5

Final assays have been received for the 10 hole, 1,236.80 metre Arpola-5 campaign that targeted the Arpola area between the 280m and 330m levels. This campaign returned several notable intercepts, including:

- 1.85 metres @ 6.04 g/t gold from 74.65 metres in HU/JS-1385
- 2.65 metres @ 4.03 g/t gold from 80.50 metres in HU/JS-1385
- 0.95 metres @ 15.85 g/t gold from 92.05 metres in HU/JS-1386
- 6.55 metres @ 3.14 g/t gold from 76.00 metres in HU/JS-1387
- 3.25 metres @ 4.83 g/t gold from 93.75 metres in HU/JS-1389
- 3.50 metres @ 3.99 g/t gold from 100.00 metres in HU/JS-1390

Details of all holes and results are provided in Table 2.

Table 2 – Final results from the Arpola-5 underground diamond core drilling campaign that targeted the Arpola area between the 280m and 330m levels at the Jokisivu Gold Mine. All intercepts reported at a 1 g/t gold cut-off.

								Down Hole	
Hole	North	East	Elevation	Azimuth	Dip	Length	From	Interval	Gold
11010	1101111	Last	Licvation	(°)	(°)	(m)	(m)	(m)	(g/t)
							()		(0)
HU/JS-1382	6779404.29	2426423.90	-207.16	7.46	-2.09	86.20	45.00	1.00	1.78
							68.50	1.00	1.20
							77.50	1.00	2.11
HU/JS-1383	6779404.91	2426418.32	-207.74	342.20	0.09	79.90	51.70	1.30	1.21
							58.50	2.20	4.14
HU/JS-1384	6779404.93	2426416.57	-207.80	320.58	1.05	103.80	79.80	1.00	1.30
							87.00	2.50	1.68
HU/JS-1385	6779403.76	2426410.80	-208.25	299.51	1.87	116.00	74.65	1.85	6.04
							80.50	2.65	4.03
							99.70	0.80	2.98
HU/JS-1386	6779404.86	2426416.47	-208.18	316.78	-10.06	116.10	70.50	1.00	1.75
							74.50	0.95	1.08
							85.10	4.00	1.79
	<			****	0.04		92.05	0.95	15.85
HU/JS-1387	6779404.84	2426412.98	-208.32	300.10	-8.06	128.10	76.00	6.55	3.14
HU/JS-1388	6779403.43	2426409.99	-208.47	280.05	-6.02	158.10	65.00	0.80	1.30
							99.30	2.70	3.10
							107.50	1.00	1.38
							111.20	3.15	2.54
IIII/IC 1200	(770404.00	0406416.04	200.00	205 27	20.00	124.20	131.30	0.70	1.56
HU/JS-1389	6779404.90	2426416.24	-208.88	325.37	-29.00	134.30	91.00	1.25	1.40
HU/JS-1390	6779404.88	2426413.22	-208.87	304.71	-23.94	152.10	93.75 47.70	3.25 1.00	4.83 1.06
ПО/ЈЗ-1390	0779404.88	2420413.22	-208.87	304.71	-23.94	132.10	61.50	1.50	1.60
							72.20	0.60	11.75
							74.40	0.60	1.75
							89.00	4.00	1.23
							100.00	3.50	3.99
							100.00	0.85	6.35
							104.80	0.60	2.13
HU/JS-1391	6779404.57	2426412.18	-208.84	289.78	-21.10	162.20	47.00	1.00	1.68
110/ J 0-1371	0117404.31	4740714.10	-200.04	207.10	-21.10	104.40	77.00	1.00	1.00

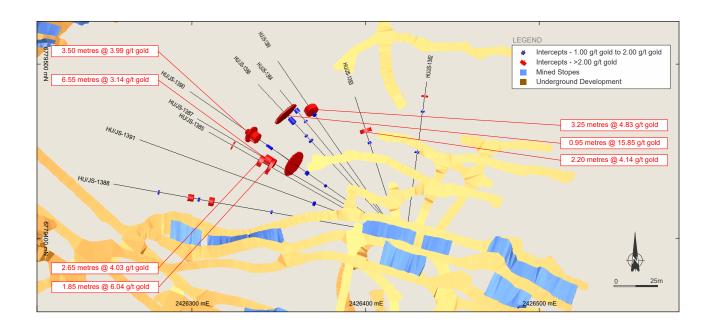


Figure 4 – Arpola-5 Plan View.

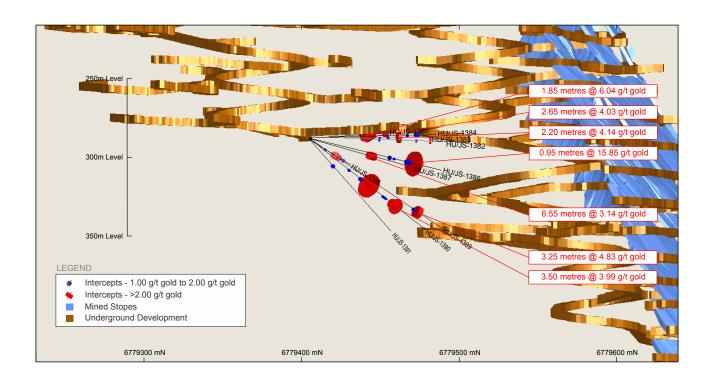


Figure 5 – Arpola-5 Vertical Section. View looking west.

Jokisivu Gold Mine

The Jokisivu Gold Mine is located 180 kilometres north-west of the Finnish capital Helsinki and approximately 40 kilometres southwest of the Company's Vammala Plant in southern Finland. It forms part of Dragon Mining's wholly owned Vammala Production Centre, which comprises the Vammala Plant, a 300,000 tonnes per annum conventional crushing, milling and flotation facility, the operational Jokisivu Gold Mine, the Kaapelinkulma Gold Mine where open pit mining ceased in April 2021, the Orivesi Gold Mine where mining ceased in June 2019 and the Uunimäki Gold Project.

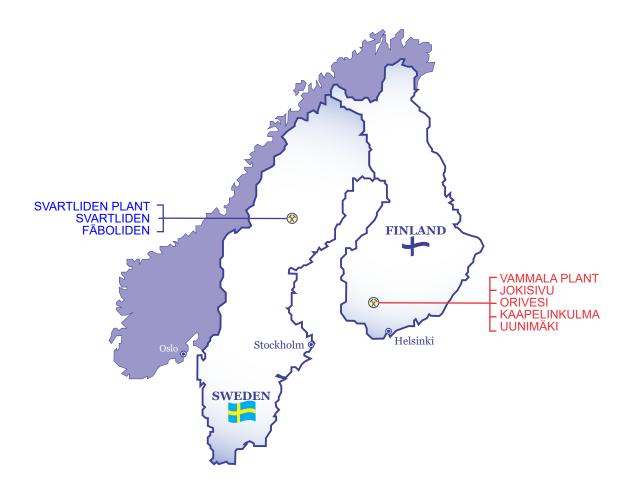


Figure 6 - Location Plan.

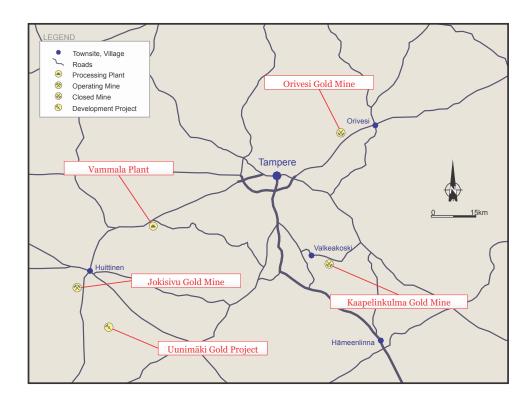


Figure 7 – Vammala Production Centre.

The Jokisivu deposit represents a structurally controlled orogenic gold system located in the Palaeoproterozoic Vammala Migmatite Belt. It comprises two principal sets of parallel lodes of varying thickness and grade 200-metres apart, which are hosted in shear zones striking west-northwest within a quartz diorite unit. The shear zones are characterised by laminating, pinching, and swelling quartz veins and a well-developed, moderately plunging lineation. Gold mineralisation is contained within the quartz veins and shear zones within the barren host rocks.

Gold mineralisation in the Kujankallio area has been shown by drilling to extend over a 710-metre vertical extent from surface, whilst gold mineralisation in the Arpola area extends over a 480-metre vertical extent from surface. The Jokisivu deposit remains open with depth.

Open-pit mining at Jokisivu commenced in 2009 and underground production in 2011. By the end of 2024 underground development at Jokisivu has extended down to the 645m level, with approximately 3.3 million tonnes grading 2.8 g/t gold being mined from the open-pit and underground operations.

By Order of the Board

DRAGON MINING LIMITED

Arthur George Dew

Chairman

Hong Kong, 4 February 2025

As at the date of this announcement, the Board comprises Mr. Arthur George Dew as Chairman and Non-Executive Director (with Mr. Mark Wong Tai Chun as his Alternate); Mr. Brett Robert Smith as Chief Executive Officer and Executive Director; Ms. Lam Lai as Non-Executive Director; and Mr. Carlisle Caldow 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.

APPENDIX 1 – JORC TABLE 1

Jokisivu Gold Mine

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• 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.	Sampling by underground diamond core drilling ("DDH") completed by Dragon Mining. DDH samples are BQTK (40.7mm) HQ core with samples defined by the geologist to honour geological boundaries to a maximum length of 1.5 metres.
	• Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	DDH core is reconstructed into continuous runs, measured by tape and compared to down hole core blocks consistent with industry practice. 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 DeviFlex equipment.
		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.
	• 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	DDH drilling is completed to industry standards, with samples collected at varying lengths based on geological intervals.
	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	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.
	sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	Samples were collected by Dragon Mining geologists and dispatched via road transport to the ALS facility in Outokumpu in eastern Finland for sample preparation. Samples are crushed and pulverised to produce ca. 200g sub-sample, p85 passing 75µm to use in the analytical process. ALS then forward sub-samples to their facility in Rosia Montana in Romania for analysis for gold by fire-assay methods.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drilling techniques	• Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, openhole 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.).	Underground drilling in the reported campaigns were completed by BQTK (40.7mm) diamond core methods, with full core samples collected at varying lengths based on geological intervals. 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 DeviFlex equipment.
Drill sample recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	Diamond core was reconstructed into continuous runs with depths checked against core blocks. Core loss observations were noted by geologists during the core logging process. All information is recorded in the database.
		Sample recovery in the completed campaigns is high with drill core having recoveries >98%.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	An experienced underground drilling group, NTK Oy were engaged to undertake the program of work. Drilling contractors are supervised and routinely monitored by Dragon Mining geologists.
		Drilling is well planned to avoid existing underground development and is undertaken in primary rock material.
	• 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.	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.
Logging	Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.	All holes were logged by Dragon Mining geologists to a high level of detail that will support Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation.
	• Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.	Diamond holes were logged for recovery, RQD, number and type of defects. Specific indicator minerals and the amount and type of ore textures and ore minerals were also recorded within separate tables.
		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 that all diamond core is routinely photographed.
	• The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	All holes were logged in full.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	For the reported campaigns, Dragon Mining collected full core samples of select zones for analysis. Samples of select zones were collected for analysis by Dragon Mining geologists. With respect to the nature of the mineralised system and the core diameter, the use of full core is considered appropriate.
	• If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.	All drilling in this report has been completed by diamond core methods. No riffle, rotary or tube sampling was required.
	• For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	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.
		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 in Rosia Montana, Romania.
		The method selected for sample preparation is considered appropriate.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub- sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	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).
		A review of the results of the certified reference material and blanks indicates that they are within acceptable limits.
	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.	Pulp duplicates are inserted on a 1 sample in every 20-sample basis. A review of the results of the pulp duplicate samples indicates that they are within acceptable limits.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Sample sizes are considered appropriate to correctly represent the moderately nuggetty gold mineralisation, the style of mineralisation, the thickness and consistency of the intersections, the sampling methodology and assay value ranges for gold.

Criteria	JORG	C Code explanation	Commentary
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	•	The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.	Analysis of diamond core samples for gold has been completed at ALS in Rosia Montana, Romania 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 5 g/t gold are reassayed by Au-GRA21 (Detection Limit – 0.05 g/t gold; Upper Limit – 1,000.00 g/t gold) – 30g fire assay with gravimetric finish.
			ALS is 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, pulp duplicates and certified reference material.
			The analytical techniques used are considered total.
	•	For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.	Not applicable, no geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments or similar devices were used for analytical purposes on sample material collected.
	•	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	QAQC protocols are stringently adhered to throughout the duration of all drilling campaigns undertaken by Dragon Mining.
		have been established.	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 of pulp duplicate samples on a 1 sample every 20-sample basis.
			ALS implement an internal QAQC program that includes the insertion of blanks, certified reference material and duplicates with each analytical run.
			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 and are considered to provide an acceptable level of accuracy and precision.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Verification of sampling and assaying	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	All significant intercepts are reviewed and verified by appropriately experienced Dragon Mining geologists.
	The use of twinned holes.	No twinned holes were drilled in the reported campaigns.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Primary data is collected by Dragon Mining geologists at site using Excel work sheets. All measurements and observations are digitally recorded and transferred into an Access database.
		Primary assay data is received direct from the laboratory in digital format. Primary assay and QAQC data are entered into an Access database.
		Verification and validation of the databases is handled internally as a result of regular use of the data.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustment has been made to the assay data.
		The first (primary) gold assay is utilised for any resource estimation. When analysis is repeated by the fire assay with gravimetric finish, the fire assay with gravimetric finish result is used.
Location of data points	 Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations 	Drill hole collars and starting azimuths have been accurately surveyed by contract surveyors.
	used in Mineral Resource estimation.	Collars and underground mine surveys are performed using a Leica TCRP 1203+ Total Station to a level of accuracy of 0.05 metres.
		Down hole surveys are undertaken on all exploration and resource development holes.
		Down hole surveys were carried out on all drill holes using DeviFlex equipment. Down hole dip values were recorded at 10m intervals.
	Specification of the grid system used.	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.
		The local grid system is parallel to National Grid System, and equivalence of systems as follows (examples of coordinate values):
		$\begin{array}{llllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllll$
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data spacing and distribution	• Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	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. Down hole sample lengths vary and are dependent on geology.
	• 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.	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).
	• Whether sample compositing has been applied.	No sampling compositing has been applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.	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.
		All reported drill holes are underground diamond core drill holes and completed at various angles in a 'fan' array to optimally intersect the orientation of the mineralised trends.
	• 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.	No orientation-based sampling bias has been identified in the recent drill hole data.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Chain of custody of samples is managed by Dragon Mining. Dragon Mining geologists 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 are not involved in the preparation or analysis of samples.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	Dragon Mining undertakes its own reviews and audits of sampling techniques and data. Dragon Mining has completed audits of the ALS Minerals facilities at Outokumpu, Finland, Rosia Montana, Romania and Vancouver, Canada. The completed reviews and audits raised no issues.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.	The Jokisivu Mining Concessions Jokisivu (K7244, 48.32 ha), Jokisivu 2 (KL2015:0005, 21.30 ha), Jokisivu 3 (KL2018:0010, 8.97 ha) and Jokisivu 4 (KL2024:0005, 13.70 ha) cover the Jokisivu gold deposit and its immediate extensions. Exploration Licenses Jokisivu 4-5 (ML2012:0112, 80.33 ha), Jokisivu 7-8 (ML2017:0131, 10.22 ha) and Jokisivu 10 (ML2018:0082, 461.37 ha) are adjacent to and surrounding the Mining Concession area.
	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.	The Jokisivu Mining Concessions Jokisivu (K7244, 48.32 ha), Jokisivu 2 (KL2015:0005, 21.30 ha) and Jokisivu 3 (KL2018:0010, 8.97 ha) are in good standing. Jokisivu 4 (KL2024:0005, 13.70 ha) is an application. Exploration Licenses Jokisivu 4-5 (ML2012:0112, 80.33 ha), Jokisivu 7-8 (ML2017:0131, 10.22 ha) and Jokisivu
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	The first indication of gold mineralisation in the Jokisivu area was obtained in 1964. 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. Production from the Jokisivu Gold Mine commenced with open-pit mining of the near surface portion of the Jokisivu deposit in the Kujankallio area in September 2009. The near surface portion of the Jokisivu deposit in the Arpola area was also mined by open-pit methods in 2011. Underground development in the Kujankallio area commenced in September 2010 access achieved by way of a decline portal located at the eastern most end of the Kujankallio open pit. Underground production from the Arpola area commenced in 2014.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The Jokisivu Gold Mine is found 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.
		The Jokisivu deposit represents a structurally controlled orogenic gold system. It comprises a set of parallel lodes of varying thickness and grade, hosted in a shear zone striking west-northwest within a quartz diorite unit. The shears are characterised by laminating, pinching, and swelling quartz veins and a well-developed, moderately plunging lineation. Gold mineralisation is contained within quartz veins occurring within the barren host rocks.
		Mineralisation in the Kujankallio area consists of several gold-bearing lodes that extend over a vertical extent of 710 metres from the 0m level (80m above sea level). The lodes strike northeast, primarily dipping 50 degrees to the southwest.
		Mineralisation in the Arpola area consists of several east-west trending gold lodes that extend over a vertical extent of 410 metres from the 10m level (70m above sea level). The lodes strike northeast and dip 50 degrees to the southwest.
Drill hole information	 A summary of all information material to the under-standing of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: easting and northing of the drill hole collar 	The reported drill results are provided in: Table 1 – Final results from the Arpola-4 underground diamond core drilling campaign that targeted the Arpola area between the 275m and 290m levels at the Jokisivu Gold Mine. Table 2 – Final results from the Arpola-5 underground
	• elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar	diamond core drilling campaign that targeted the Arpola area between the 280m and 330m levels at the Jokisivu Gold Mine.
	 dip and azimuth of the hole down hole length and interception depth 	
	• hole length	
	• If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data aggregation methods	• 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.	Results are reported as weighted average using a nominal 1 g/t gold cut-off and may include up to a maximum of 2 metres continuous of internal dilution. No high-grade cuts were applied.
	• 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.	High-grade intervals internal to broader lower-grade zones of mineralisation are reported at a 10 g/t gold cutoff as included intervals. No included high-grade intervals were recorded from the reported campaign.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalent values have been used or reported.
Relationship between mineralisation	These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.	The drill holes at Jokisivu were orientated at various azimuths and dips that are approximately perpendicular to the orientation of the targeted mineralised trends.
widths and intercept lengths	• If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.	Mineralisation is sub-vertical to vertical.
	• 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').	Only down hole lengths have been reported. True widths have not been determined.
Diagrams	Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	Diagrams are included in the report.
Balanced Reporting	• Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	Reporting of all drill details and available results as been provided in this report. Refer to: Table 1 – Final results from the Arpola-4 underground diamond core drilling campaign that targeted the Arpola area between the 275m and 290m levels at the Jokisivu Gold Mine.
		Table 2 – Final results from the Arpola-5 underground diamond core drilling campaign that targeted the Arpola area between the 280m and 330m levels at the Jokisivu Gold Mine.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Other substantive exploration data	• Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	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 by Dragon Mining.
Further work	• The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large- scale step-out drilling).	Mine development is ongoing. Dragon Mining is undertaking drilling underground at several areas to better understand the nature and extent of the gold mineralisation.
	• Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	Diagrams are included in the report.