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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 RETURNS HIGH GRADE RESULTS FROM JOKISIVU

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 results have been received for recent diamond core drilling campaigns undertaken at the Jokisivu Gold Mine (**Jokisivu**) in southern Finland. They include the results for the initial 18-holes of a 19-hole campaign of underground diamond core drilling that targeted the Arpola Flying Squirrel Zone between the 170m and 225m levels (**Arpola-3**) and the 7-hole surface diamond core drilling campaign that was designed to evaluate the southeast extensions of the Jokisivu host structure (**Jokisivu Exploration**).

These campaigns have returned several encouraging intercepts, which have provided the Company with an insight into the nature and tenor of gold mineralisation in the southeastern portion of the Jokisivu deposit. High-grade highlights returned from these campaigns include:

Arpola-3

- 3.35 metres @ 29.45 g/t gold from 40.40 metres in drill hole HU/JS-1432
- 1.80 metres @ 57.15 g/t gold from 55.00 metres in drill hole HU/JS-1433
- 8.20 metres @ 191.98 g/t gold from 63.15 metres in drill hole HU/JS-1433
- 5.80 metres @ 54.42 g/t gold from 74.20 metres in drill hole HU/JS-1433
- 3.70 metres @ 35.03 g/t gold from 88.00 metres in drill hole HU/JS-1441
- 0.50 metres @ 124.00 g/t gold from 51.55 metres in drill hole HU/JS-1442
- 4.10 metres @ 16.30 g/t gold from 54.00 metres in drill hole HU/JS-1442
- 5.40 metres @ 32.93 g/t gold from 39.00 metres in drill hole HU/JS-1443
- 1.15 metres @ 108.53 g/t gold from 81.90 metres in drill hole HU/JS-1444
- 3.40 metres @ 54.18 g/t gold from 81.70 metres in drill hole HU/JS-1445
- 3.90 metres @ 23.17 g/t gold from 51.50 metres in drill hole HU/JS-1446
- 14.25 metres @ 59.39 g/t gold from 60.75 metres in drill hole HU/JS-1446
- 4.00 metres @ 21.04 g/t gold from 116.00 metres in drill hole HU/JS-1447
- 1.50 metres @ 41.68 g/t gold from 45.00 metres in drill hole HU/JS-1457
- 1.55 metres @ 62.16 g/t gold from 76.85 metres in drill hole HU/JS-1457

Jokisivu Exploration

- 1.15 metres @ 182.65 g/t gold from 113.50 metres in drill hole HU/JS-1451
- 0.50 metres @ 110.00 g/t gold from 84.10 metres in drill hole HU/JS-1453

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.

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 and along strike.

Open-pit mining at Jokisivu commenced in 2009 and underground production in 2011. By 30 June 2025 underground development at Jokisivu has extended down to the 645m level, with approximately 3.5 million tonnes grading 2.5 g/t gold being mined from the open-pit and underground operations.

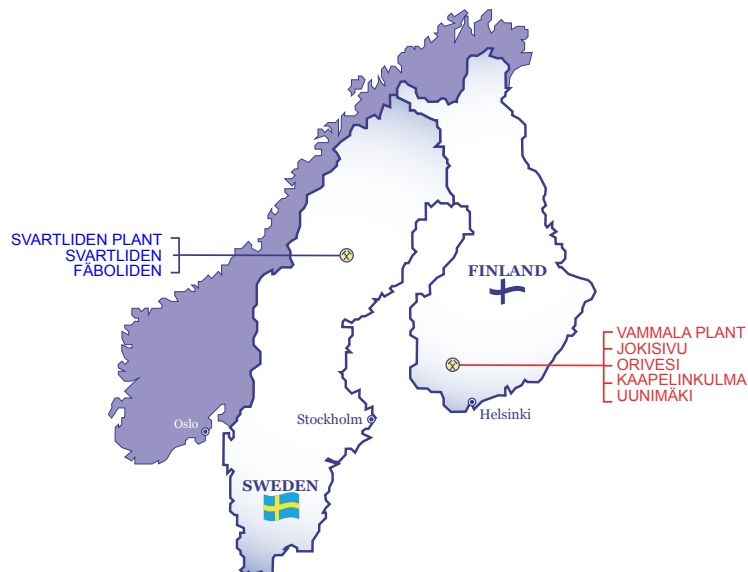


Figure 1 – Location Plan.

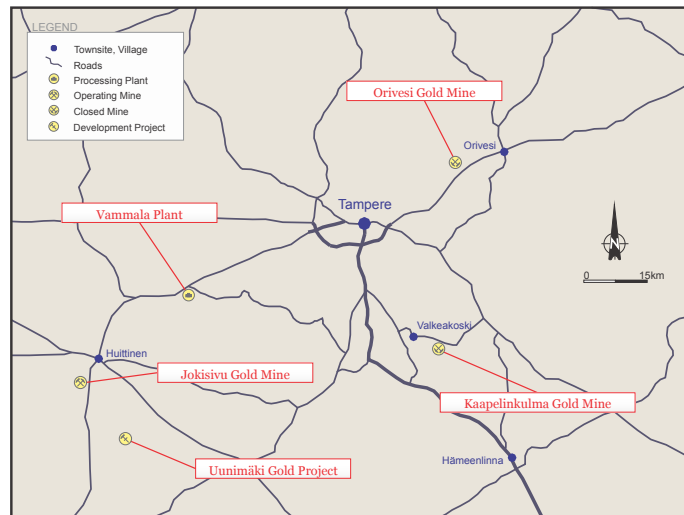


Figure 2 – Vammala Production Centre.

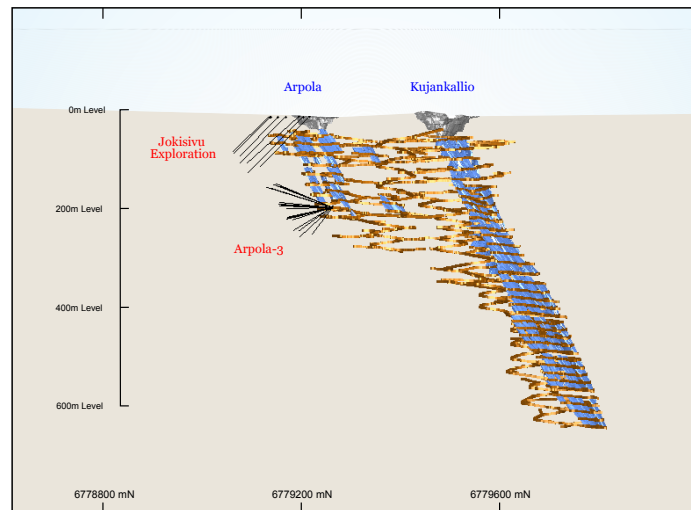


Figure 3 – Jokisivu Gold Mine displaying the location of the reported drill campaigns. Vertical view looking west.

- **Arpola-3**

Final assays have been received for 18 of the 19 holes completed in the underground diamond core campaign that targeted the Arpola Flying Squirrel Zone between the 170m and 225m levels. The campaign successfully intersected the targeted zones, yielding a series of significant intercepts including:

- 3.35 metres @ 29.45 g/t gold from 40.40 metres in drill hole HU/JS-1432
- 1.80 metres @ 57.15 g/t gold from 55.00 metres in drill hole HU/JS-1433
- 8.20 metres @ 191.98 g/t gold from 63.15 metres in drill hole HU/JS-1433
- 5.80 metres @ 54.42 g/t gold from 74.20 metres in drill hole HU/JS-1433
- 3.70 metres @ 35.03 g/t gold from 88.00 metres in drill hole HU/JS-1441
- 0.50 metres @ 124.00 g/t gold from 51.55 metres in drill hole HU/JS-1442
- 4.10 metres @ 16.30 g/t gold from 54.00 metres in drill hole HU/JS-1442
- 5.40 metres @ 32.93 g/t gold from 39.00 metres in drill hole HU/JS-1443
- 0.55 metres @ 79.80 g/t gold from 47.10 metres in drill hole HU/JS-1443
- 1.15 metres @ 108.53 g/t gold from 81.90 metres in drill hole HU/JS-1444
- 4.50 metres @ 8.88 g/t gold from 60.50 metres in drill hole HU/JS-1445
- 3.40 metres @ 54.18 g/t gold from 81.70 metres in drill hole HU/JS-1445
- 3.90 metres @ 23.17 g/t gold from 51.50 metres in drill hole HU/JS-1446
- 14.25 metres @ 59.39 g/t gold from 60.75 metres in drill hole HU/JS-1446
- 4.00 metres @ 21.04 g/t gold from 116.00 metres in drill hole HU/JS-1447
- 1.50 metres @ 41.68 g/t gold from 45.00 metres in drill hole HU/JS-1457
- 1.55 metres @ 62.16 g/t gold from 76.85 metres in drill hole HU/JS-1457

Results are still pending for the final hole (HU/JS-1434), which will be released to the Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (**Stock Exchange**) once available.

Details of the Arpola-3 holes and results are provided in Table 1.

Table 1 – Results from the Arpola-3 underground diamond core drilling campaign at the Jokisivu Gold Mine. 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-1432	6779260.76	2426552.21	-120.66	165.68	-29.88	91.80	40.40	3.35	29.45
							45.90	0.50	39.60
							61.25	3.95	2.01
							68.80	0.50	39.20
							89.00	0.60	2.35
HU/JS-1433	6779261.02	2426553.41	-120.06	143.52	-30.07	95.30	36.50	1.50	3.29
							41.75	0.55	60.40
							55.00	1.80	57.15
							Includes 0.55 metres @ 147.00 g/t gold from 56.25 metres		
							59.50	1.00	1.81
HU/JS-1435	6779262.86	2426549.19	-119.24	227.42	14.71	161.30	63.15	8.20	191.98
							Includes 1.85 metres @ 805.30 g/t gold from 68.60 metres		
							74.20	5.80	54.42
							Includes 2.55 metres @ 115.38 g/t gold from 74.85 metres		
							46.00	0.50	2.63
HU/JS-1436	6779262.77	2426549.16	-119.93	222.09	-0.48	125.30	79.00	0.50	2.04
							83.80	0.80	1.05
							87.00	0.50	4.76
							94.50	0.50	4.02
							107.00	2.00	1.11
HU/JS-1437	6779262.71	2426549.31	-120.30	214.83	-14.04	101.20	No significant results		
HU/JS-1438	6779262.03	2426550.23	-119.30	218.76	18.20	152.20	No significant results		
HU/JS-1439	6779262.26	2426550.15	-119.85	210.96	1.58	124.10	67.50	1.00	1.04
HU/JS-1440	6779262.00	2426550.35	-120.31	200.58	-13.23	101.20	38.50	1.50	1.15
							51.00	0.60	3.56
							73.75	1.00	19.75

Hole	North	East	Elevation	Azimuth	Dip	Length	Down Hole		Gold
							From	Interval	
				(°)	(°)	(m)	(m)	(m)	(g/t)
HU/JS-1441	6779261.71	2426551.05	-119.13	207.37	19.04	140.30	42.00	0.50	2.27
							65.30	0.70	2.18
							76.00	2.00	12.95
							Includes 0.50 metres @ 35.40 g/t gold from 76.40 metres		
							88.00	3.70	35.03
							Includes 0.50 metres @ 30.70 g/t gold from 90.50 metres and 0.70 metres @ 156.50 g/t gold from 91.00 metres		
							104.15	1.00	6.51
							51.55	0.50	124.00
								54.00	16.30
							Includes 0.70 metres @ 76.10 g/t gold from 56.00 metres		
HU/JS-1442	6779261.09	2426551.30	-119.84	194.91	3.29	105.00	78.30	0.70	6.78
							39.00	5.40	32.93
								Includes 0.75 metres @ 112.50 g/t gold from 41.55 metres	
							47.10	0.55	79.80
							64.00	1.00	1.19
							67.50	1.20	11.44
							70.00	0.50	2.57
							3.00	4.00	7.53
								Includes 1.30 metres @ 20.80 g/t gold from 4.50 metres	
							57.00	1.00	1.65
HU/JS-1443	6779261.23	2426551.56	-120.40	182.17	-13.02	92.30	62.50	2.30	2.51
							81.90	1.15	108.53
							86.00	1.00	2.57
							90.40	1.10	2.08
							45.50	0.50	55.70
								60.50	8.88
							Includes 1.05 metres @ 34.10 g/t gold from 61.10 metres		
							72.20	0.80	2.06
							75.00	3.60	2.87
							81.70	3.40	54.18
HU/JS-1444	6779260.85	2426552.02	-119.21	192.19	17.07	131.30	Includes 2.65 metres @ 68.63 g/t gold from 81.70 metres		
							45.50	0.50	55.70
								60.50	8.88
							Includes 1.05 metres @ 34.10 g/t gold from 61.10 metres		
							72.20	0.80	2.06
							75.00	3.60	2.87
							81.70	3.40	54.18
							Includes 2.65 metres @ 68.63 g/t gold from 81.70 metres		
							45.50	0.50	55.70
								60.50	8.88
HU/JS-1445	6779260.91	2426552.23	-119.90	177.38	3.69	107.40	Includes 1.05 metres @ 34.10 g/t gold from 61.10 metres		
							72.20	0.80	2.06
							75.00	3.60	2.87
							81.70	3.40	54.18
							Includes 2.65 metres @ 68.63 g/t gold from 81.70 metres		
							45.50	0.50	55.70
								60.50	8.88
							Includes 1.05 metres @ 34.10 g/t gold from 61.10 metres		
							72.20	0.80	2.06
							75.00	3.60	2.87
							81.70	3.40	54.18

Hole	North	East	Elevation	Azimuth	Dip	Length	Down Hole		Gold
							From	Interval	
				(°)	(°)	(m)	(m)	(m)	(g/t)
HU/JS-1446	6779260.82	2426552.31	-120.30	162.06	-11.86	95.40	36.00	1.00	1.45
							39.00	1.85	4.11
							51.50	3.90	23.17
							Includes 1.90 metres @ 46.82 g/t gold from 51.50 metres		
							60.75	14.25	59.39
							Includes 2.95 metres @ 209.86 g/t gold from 65.50 metres		
HU/JS-1447	6779260.78	2426552.55	-119.12	176.71	16.99	137.40	44.50	0.95	1.84
							47.40	0.70	2.30
							52.15	0.85	2.94
							116.00	4.00	21.04
							Includes 0.65 metres @ 112.50 g/t gold from 118.35 metres		
HU/JS-1448	6779260.81	2426552.44	-119.70	162.67	5.04	110.10	42.00	1.00	7.45
							86.10	1.15	14.95
							95.00	0.80	2.05
							101.50	1.00	1.72
HU/JS-1449	6779261.06	2426553.54	-120.29	148.03	-12.10	90.00	38.75	3.65	10.07
							Includes 1.40 metres @ 22.19 g/t gold from 41.00 metres		
HU/JS-1457	6779261.61	2426553.71	-120.83	127.43	-38.37	85.20	66.00	1.00	2.02
							29.50	1.00	3.06
							45.00	1.50	41.68
							Includes 1.00 metre @ 60.90 g/t gold from 45.50 metres		
							48.40	1.80	2.89
							76.85	1.55	62.16
							80.40	3.60	4.48
							Includes 0.50 metres @ 25.30 g/t gold from 81.50 metres		

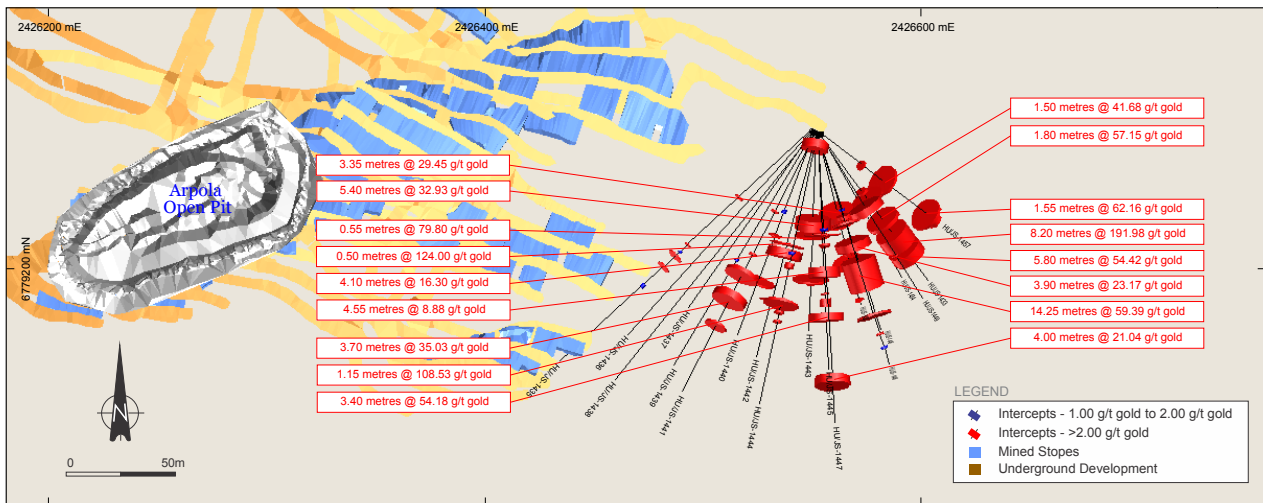


Figure 4 – Arpola-3 Plan View.

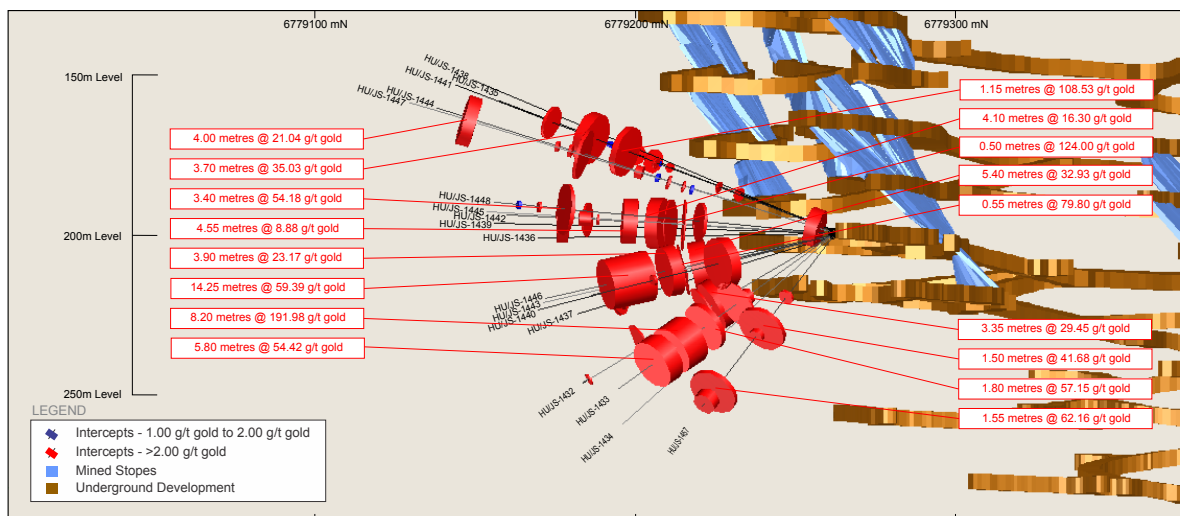


Figure 5 – Arpola-3 Vertical Section. View looking west.

- **Jokisivu Exploration**

Results have been received for a 7-hole surface diamond core drilling campaign that targeted the southeastern extensions of the Jokisivu host structure. This campaign returned several notable intercepts, including the narrow, high-grade highlights:

- 1.15 metres @ 182.65 g/t gold from 113.50 metres in drill hole HU/JS-1451
- 0.50 metres @ 110.00 g/t gold from 84.10 metres in drill hole HU/JS-1453
- 1.00 metre @ 35.83 g/t gold from 13.90 metres in drill hole HU/JS-1456

The results received are encouraging, showing that mineralisation continues to the southeast beyond the current limits of underground development. The Company is now planning additional work in this area with view to further evaluating the under-explored extensions of the Jokisivu host structure.

Hole details and results from the Jokisivu Exploration campaign are listed in Table 2.

Table 2 – Results from the Jokisivu Exploration surface diamond core drilling campaign at the Jokisivu Gold Mine. 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-1450	6779151.33	2426575.78	61.19	179.82	-45.00	107.85	43.40	0.70	5.59
							48.00	1.00	1.94
HU/JS-1451	6779201.95	2426509.97	61.52	179.72	-45.17	155.30	71.00	2.30	1.95
							113.50	1.15	182.65
							Includes 0.60 metres @ 252.00 g/t gold from 113.50 metres		
HU/JS-1452	6779166.62	2426513.20	61.65	178.64	-45.02	128.45	48.80	0.70	4.76
HU/JS-1453	6779134.84	2426513.52	62.05	177.13	-45.00	101.80	25.50	0.80	2.01
							84.10	0.50	110.00
HU/JS-1454	6779214.77	2426446.08	62.74	169.13	-44.53	140.70	58.00	1.60	6.37
							73.00	1.00	5.95
							119.50	1.00	1.09
HU/JS-1455	6779194.70	2426444.50	62.48	179.82	-42.30	140.80	27.50	1.10	1.04
							88.50	1.25	1.17
HU/JS-1456	6779137.14	2426477.93	61.48	181.91	-44.56	101.90	13.90	1.00	35.83
							124.00	1.00	2.58

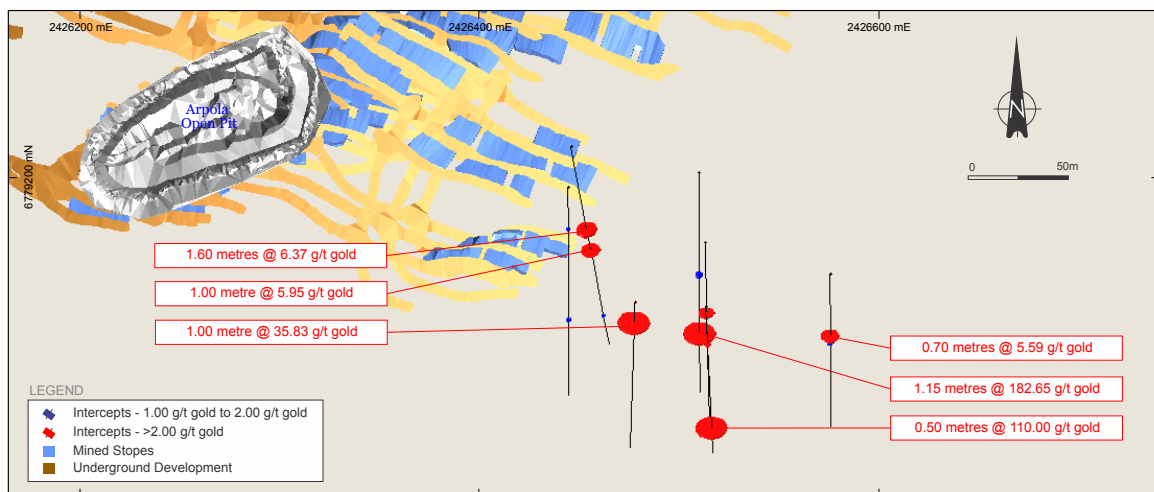


Figure 6 – Jokisivu Exploration plan view.

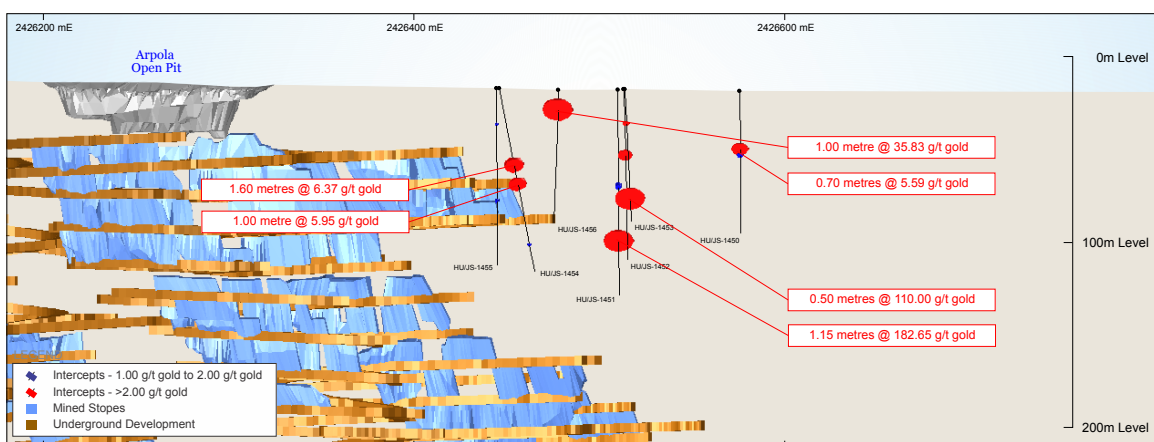


Figure 7 – Jokisivu Exploration vertical section. View looking north.

Underground diamond core drilling continues at Jokisivu with drilling now advancing on a 15-hole program that is targeting the Basin Zones area between the 175m and 190m levels. The drilling phase of this program is expected to be completed in the coming weeks, with results anticipated to be available in early December. At the completion of drilling in the Basin Zones area, the drill rig will move to the Arpola area to commence a 19-hole program directed at the Arpola Main Zone between the 340m and 380m levels.

On behalf of the Board
DRAGON MINING LIMITED
Arthur George Dew
Chairman

Hong Kong, 8 October 2025

As at the date of this announcement, the Board 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.

APPENDIX 1 – JORC TABLE 1

Jokisivu Gold Mine – Arpola-3

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Sampling techniques</i>	<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>	Sampling by underground diamond core drilling (“DDH”) completed by Dragon Mining. DDH samples are WL-56 (39mm core diameter) HQ core with samples defined by the geologist to honour geological boundaries to a maximum length of 1.5 metres.
	<i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i>	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 TS15 P 5’’ R400 Total Station with PS. 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<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 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay’). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</i>	DDH drilling is completed to industry standards, with 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 Reflex Gyro equipment. 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.
Drilling techniques	<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>	Underground drilling in the reported campaigns was completed by WL-56 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Drill sample recovery</i>	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i>	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%.
	<i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i>	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.
	<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>	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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Logging	<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>	All holes were logged by Dragon Mining geologists to a high level of detail that will support Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation.
	<i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.</i>	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.
	<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i>	All holes were logged in full.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i>	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.
	<i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.</i>	All drilling in this report has been completed by diamond core methods. No riffle, rotary or tube sampling was required.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i>	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.
	<i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i>	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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<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>	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.
	<i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	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.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i>	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 re-assayed by Au-GRA21 (Detection Limit – 0.05 g/t gold; Upper Limit – 1,000.00 g/t gold) – 30g fire assay with gravimetric finish. Au-SCR24 method was used for samples with visible gold (1kg pulp dry screened to -106 microns, range 0.05-100000ppm). 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<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>	Not applicable, no geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments or similar devices were used for analytical purposes on sample material collected.
	<i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i>	QAQC protocols are stringently adhered to throughout the duration of all drilling campaigns undertaken by Dragon Mining. 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.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i>	All significant intercepts are reviewed and verified by appropriately experienced Dragon Mining geologists.
	<i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	No twinned holes were drilled in the reported campaigns.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i>	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 because of regular use of the data.
	<i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	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. Au-SCR results replace the gravimetric result.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Location of data points	<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>	Drill hole collars and starting azimuths have been accurately surveyed by contract surveyors. Collars and underground mine surveys are performed using a Leica TS15 P 5'' R400 Total Station with PS 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 3m intervals.
	<i>Specification of the grid system used.</i>	The grid system used for the reporting of results is the Finnish Grid System – KKKJ2. A local mine grid is used at the Jokisivu mine. The local grid system is parallel to National Grid System, and equivalence of systems as follows (examples of coordinate values): $\text{Northing}_{\text{Nat}} 6,779,500.00 = \text{Northing}_{\text{Loc}} 9,500.00$, $\text{Easting}_{\text{Nat}} 2,425,800.00 = \text{Easting}_{\text{Loc}} 5,800.00$, $\text{Elevation}_{\text{Nat}} 80.00 = \text{Elevation}_{\text{Loc}} 0.00$. $\text{Northing}_{\text{Loc}} = \text{Northing}_{\text{Nat}} - 6,770,000\text{m}$ $\text{Easting}_{\text{Loc}} = \text{Easting}_{\text{Nat}} - 2,420,000\text{m}$ $\text{Elevation}_{\text{Loc}} = \text{Elevation}_{\text{Nat}} - 80\text{m}$
	<i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	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	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	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.
	<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>	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).
	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	No sampling compositing has been applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<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>	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. However, due to the complex folding of the ore veins, some drill hole intercepts may follow the structure, resulting in intersections that are more aligned with the mineralisation rather than perpendicular to it. 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<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>	No orientation-based sampling bias has been identified in the recent drill hole data.
Sample security	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	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	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	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
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<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>	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 7-8 (ML2017:0131, 10.22 ha) and Jokisivu 10 (ML2018:0082, 461.37 ha) are adjacent to, and surrounding the Mining Concession area.
	<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>	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) are all in good standing. Exploration Licenses Jokisivu 7-8 (ML2017:0131, 10.22 ha) and Jokisivu 10 (ML2018:0082, 461.37 ha) are in good standing.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	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	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill hole information	<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> <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>	The reported drill results are provided in: Table 1 – Results from the Arpola-3 underground diamond core drilling campaign at the Jokisivu Gold Mine. Intercepts reported at a 1 g/t gold cut-off.
	<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>	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	<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>	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.
	<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>	High-grade intervals internal to broader lower-grade zones of mineralisation are reported at a 10 g/t gold cut-off as included intervals.
	<i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i>	No metal equivalent values have been used or reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	The drill holes at Jokisivu were orientated at various azimuths and dips that are approximately perpendicular to the orientation of the targeted mineralised trends.
	<i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i>	Mineralisation is sub-vertical to vertical.
	<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>	Only down hole lengths have been reported. True widths have not been determined.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Diagrams	<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>	Diagrams are included in the report.
Balanced Reporting	<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>	Reporting of drill hole details and available results has been provided in this report. Refer to: Table 1 – Results from the Arpola-3 underground diamond core drilling campaign at the Jokisivu Gold Mine. Intercepts reported at a 1 g/t gold cut-off.
Other substantive exploration data	<i>Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples - size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i>	Investigative geological work completed at the Jokisivu Gold Mine is dominated by diamond core drilling. The results for completed drilling campaigns have previously been regularly reported to the ASX and HKEX by Dragon Mining.
Further work	<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>	Mine development is ongoing. Dragon Mining is undertaking drilling underground at several areas to better understand the nature and extent of the gold mineralisation.
	<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>	Diagrams are included in the report.

APPENDIX 2 – JORC TABLE 1

Jokisivu Gold Mine – Jokisivu Exploration

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<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>	Sampling by surface diamond core drilling (“DDH”) completed by Dragon Mining. DDH samples are NQ2 (50.6mm core diameter) with samples defined by the geologist to honour geological boundaries to a maximum length of 1.5 metres.
	<i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i>	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 TS15 P 5’’ R400 Total Station with PS. 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<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 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay’). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</i>	DDH drilling is completed to industry standards, with samples collected at varying lengths based on geological intervals. Core from surface drilling is collected with a standard tube. Core has been orientated. Hole deviation surveys are completed on all drill holes using DeviFlex equipment. 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.
Drilling techniques	<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>	Surface drilling in the reported campaign was completed by NQ2 (40.6mm core diameter) diamond core methods, with full core samples collected at varying lengths based on geological intervals. Core from surface drilling is collected with a standard tube. Core has not been orientated. Hole deviation surveys are completed on all drill holes using DeviFlex equipment.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Drill sample recovery</i>	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i>	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%.
	<i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i>	An experienced diamond core drilling group, Northdrill Oy were engaged to undertake the program of work. Drilling contractors are supervised and routinely monitored by Dragon Mining geologists. Drilling is well planned to avoid existing underground development and is undertaken in primary rock material.
	<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>	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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Logging	<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>	All holes were logged by Dragon Mining geologists to a high level of detail that will support Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation.
	<i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.</i>	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.
	<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i>	All holes were logged in full.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i>	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.
	<i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.</i>	All drilling in this report has been completed by diamond core methods. No riffle, rotary or tube sampling was required.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i>	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.
	<i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i>	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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<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>	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.
	<i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	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.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i>	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 re-assayed by Au-GRA21 (Detection Limit – 0.05 g/t gold; Upper Limit – 1,000.00 g/t gold) – 30g fire assay with gravimetric finish. Au-SCR24 method was used for samples with visible gold (1kg pulp dry screened to -106 microns, range 0.05-100000ppm). 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<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>	Not applicable, no geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments or similar devices were used for analytical purposes on sample material collected.
	<i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i>	QAQC protocols are stringently adhered to throughout the duration of all drilling campaigns undertaken by Dragon Mining. 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	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i>	All significant intercepts are reviewed and verified by appropriately experienced Dragon Mining geologists.
	<i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	No twinned holes were drilled in the reported campaigns.
	<i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i>	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 because of regular use of the data.
	<i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	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. Au-SCR results replace the gravimetric result.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Location of data points	<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>	Drill hole collars and starting azimuths have been accurately surveyed by contract surveyors. Collars and underground mine surveys are performed using a Leica TS15 P 5'' R400 Total Station with PS 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 3m intervals.
	<i>Specification of the grid system used.</i>	The grid system used for the reporting of results is the Finnish Grid System – KKKJ2. A local mine grid is used at the Jokisivu mine. The local grid system is parallel to National Grid System, and equivalence of systems as follows (examples of coordinate values): $\text{Northing}_{\text{Nat}} 6,779,500.00 = \text{Northing}_{\text{Loc}} 9,500.00$, $\text{Easting}_{\text{Nat}} 2,425,800.00 = \text{Easting}_{\text{Loc}} 5,800.00$, $\text{Elevation}_{\text{Nat}} 80.00 = \text{Elevation}_{\text{Loc}} 0.00$. $\text{Northing}_{\text{Loc}} = \text{Northing}_{\text{Nat}} - 6,770,000\text{m}$ $\text{Easting}_{\text{Loc}} = \text{Easting}_{\text{Nat}} - 2,420,000\text{m}$ $\text{Elevation}_{\text{Loc}} = \text{Elevation}_{\text{Nat}} - 80\text{m}$
	<i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	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	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	Surface diamond core drilling has been undertaken on a series of profiles. Pierce points are usually spaced nominally at 30 metres vertically and 60 metres horizontally. Down hole sample lengths vary and are dependent on geology.
	<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>	As this is the first campaign completed, further drilling in this area is needed to support the definition of a Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve and the classifications contained in the JORC Code (2012 Edition).
	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	No sampling compositing has been applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<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>	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 surface diamond core drill holes and completed at various angles on a series of north-south trending profiles to optimally intersect the orientation of the mineralised trends.
	<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>	No orientation-based sampling bias has been identified in the recent drill hole data.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Sample security</i>	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	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.
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	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
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<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>	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 7-8 (ML2017:0131, 10.22 ha) and Jokisivu 10 (ML2018:0082, 461.37 ha) are adjacent to, and surrounding the Mining Concession area.
	<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>	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) are all in good standing. Exploration Licenses Jokisivu 7-8 (ML2017:0131, 10.22 ha) and Jokisivu 10 (ML2018:0082, 461.37 ha) are in good standing.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	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	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Drill hole information</i>	<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> <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>	The reported drill results are provided in: Table 2 – Results from the Jokisivu Exploration surface diamond core drilling campaign at the Jokisivu Gold Mine. Intercepts reported at a 1 g/t gold cut-off.
	<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>	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	<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>	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.
	<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>	High-grade intervals internal to broader lower-grade zones of mineralisation are reported at a 10 g/t gold cut-off as included intervals.
	<i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i>	No metal equivalent values have been used or reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	The drill holes at Jokisivu were orientated at various azimuths and dips that are approximately perpendicular to the orientation of the targeted mineralised trends.
	<i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i>	Mineralisation is sub-vertical to vertical.
	<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>	Only down hole lengths have been reported. True widths have not been determined.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Diagrams</i>	<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>	Diagrams are included in the report.
<i>Balanced Reporting</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>	Reporting of drill hole details and available results has been provided in this report. Refer to: Table 2 – Results from the Jokisivu Exploration surface diamond core drilling campaign at the Jokisivu Gold Mine. Intercepts reported at a 1 g/t gold cut-off.
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<i>Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples - size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i>	Investigative geological work completed at the Jokisivu Gold Mine is dominated by diamond core drilling. The results for completed drilling campaigns have previously been regularly reported to the ASX and HKEX by Dragon Mining.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Further work</i>	<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>	Mine development is ongoing. Dragon Mining is undertaking drilling underground at several areas to better understand the nature and extent of the gold mineralisation. Further exploration is planned to be undertaken along the under explored host structure.
	<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>	Diagrams are included in the report.