龍資源有限公司
DRAGON MINING LIMITED

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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 ENCOURAGING INTERCEPTS FROM THE COMPANY'S KEY NORDIC PROJECTS

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

Dragon Mining has continued to advance exploration in the Nordic region with 65 diamond core holes drilled from both underground and surface drill stations for 7,829.80 metres between 1 January 2021 and 31 May 2021 (the "**period**"). These holes represent a series of completed and active drilling campaigns at the Jokisivu Gold Mine ("**Jokisivu**") and Orivesi Gold Mine ("**Orivesi**") in southern Finland and the Fäboliden Gold Mine ("**Fäboliden**") in northern Sweden. No drilling was undertaken at the Kaapelinkulma Gold Mine ("**Kaapelinkulma**") in southern Finland during the period.

During the period analytical results were received for 81 holes, including those from two campaigns completed at Jokisivu during the period and results for two campaigns that were drilled at Jokisivu prior to the period, a campaign of drilling completed at Kaapelinkulma prior to the period and the campaign of drilling completed at Fäboliden. Final results for the drilling campaign undertaken at Orivesi remain pending at the end of the period.

The results have generated a series of significant intercepts from Jokisivu and Fäboliden that align well with expectations, further defining the extent and geometry of the targeted mineralised zones. The results from Kaapelinkulma were lower than expectations.

Highlight intercepts received during the period from Jokisivu and Fäboliden include:

Jokisivu Gold Mine

- 1.00 metre @ 32.90 g/t gold from 64.00 metres in HU/JS-1111;
- 9.30 metres @ 21.30 g/t gold from 29.70 metres in HU/JS-1127;
- 2.90 metres @ 28.65 g/t gold from 31.90 metres in HU/JS-1129;
- 4.10 metres @ 14.61 g/t gold from 30.00 metres in HU/JS-1132;
- 1.00 metre @ 46.10 g/t gold from 45.80 metres in HU/JS-1132; and
- 2.40 metres @ 16.54 g/t gold from 105 metres in HU/JS-1138.

Fäboliden Gold Mine

- 1.00 metre @ 35.20 g/t gold from 73.00 metres in FB20007;
- 6.00 metres @ 21.07 g/t gold from 6.00 metres in FB20009;
- 26.00 metres @ 2.46 g/t gold from 26.00 metres in FB20010;
- 10.00 metres @ 3.38 g/t gold from 63.00 metres in FB20011;
- 14.00 metres @ 2.19 g/t gold from 15.00 metres in FB20015;
- 12.00 metres @ 3.78 g/t gold from 50.00 metres in FB20015;
- 23.00 metres @ 2.19 g/t gold from 70.00 metres in FB20016;

- 16.00 metres @ 2.34 g/t gold from 109.00 metres in FB20017;
- 1.00 metre @ 64.00 g/t gold from 138.00 metres in FB20017;
- 15.00 metres @ 2.56 g/t gold from 130.00 metres in FB20018;
- 7.00 metres @ 4.39 g/t gold from 26.00 metres in FB20020; and
- 9.00 metres @ 5.83 g/t gold from 51.00 metres in FB20029.

Jokisivu Gold Mine

During the period the Company completed 39 underground diamond core drill holes directed at the Kujankallio Main Zone and Kujankallio Hinge Zone for an advance of 5,781.90 metres. These holes represent part of, five completed or still active campaigns that were designed to provide additional information to support future mine planning and development in the Kujankallio area.

Results were received during the period for two campaigns completed in 2020, a 12 hole campaign that targeted the Arpola Footwall Zone from the 205m level, spanning from the flying squirrel area to, and including the Osmo Zone ("**Campaign 9**"). The second campaign represented a 12 hole campaign that targeted the Arpola Footwall Zone in the flying squirrel area between the 100m and 145m levels ("**Campaign 10**"). These campaigns returned a series of significant intercepts greater than 1 g/t gold including 2.10 metres @ 13.63 g/t gold, 1.00 metre @ 32.90 g/t gold, 4.20 metres @ 4.89 g/t gold, 7.75 metres @ 2.62 g/t gold, 4.00 metres @ 5.84 g/t gold, and 2.90 metres @ 9.48 g/t gold from Campaign 9 and from Campaign 10, 9.30 metres @ 21.31 g/t gold, 2.90 metres @ 28.65 g/t gold, 4.50 metres @ 5.01 g/t gold, 4.10 metres @ 14.61 g/t gold, and 1.00 metre @ 46.10 g/t gold.

Details of all significant intercepts from Campaigns 9 and 10 are provided in Table 1 and Table 2, respectively.

During the period results were received for the initial drilling campaign of 2021 that targeted the Kujankallio Hinge Zone ("**Campaign 1**") below the 560m level. The 10 hole campaign yielded a series of significant intercepts greater than 1 g/t gold including 3.55 metres @ 6.34 g/t gold, 2.40 metres @ 16.54 g/t gold and 2.60 metres @ 7.86 g/t gold. Details of all significant intercepts from Campaign 1 are provided in Table 3.

Results have also been received for the second campaign ("**Campaign 2**") of drilling undertaken at Jokisivu in 2021. The 7 hole campaign targeted the Kujankallio Main Zone below the 560m level, returning a series of significant intercepts above 1 g/t gold including a best intercept of 9.05 metres @ 2.99 g/t gold. Details of all significant intercepts from Campaign 2 are provided in Table 4.

Final results remain pending for the three other campaigns completed or still active at Jokisivu. The third campaign ("**Campaign 3**") is a 16 hole campaign directed at both the Kujankallio Main Zone and Kujankallio Hinge Zone below the 560m level, the fourth campaign ("**Campaign 4**") is a 6 hole campaign targeting the Kujankallio Hinge Zone and the fifth campaign ("**Campaign 5**") of drilling is a 7 hole campaign targeting the extensions of the Kujankallio Main Zone.

Kaapelinkulma Gold Mine

During the period, the Company received the results for the 8 hole, diamond core campaign that was drilled at Kaapelinkulma during November and December 2020. The campaign was directed at the down plunge extensions of the Southern and Northern gold deposits at Kaapelinkulma and the lateral extensions of the recently identified lower diorite unit that is located approximately 200 metres below the Southern deposit.

Results from the campaign were lower than expectations, with a best intercept of 0.80 metres @ 11.65 g/t gold received. Details of all significant intercepts from this campaign are provided in Table 5.

Orivesi Gold Mine

The Company completed drilling at the site of the former Orivesi Gold Mine ("**Orivesi**") during the period. The 15 hole reconnaissance diamond core drilling campaign targeted an area of geochemical anomalism at the western end of the Orivesi Mining Concession and a zone of geophysical anomalism at the eastern end of the Orivesi Mining Concession. At the end of the period final results for the drilling campaign were still pending.

Fäboliden Gold Mine

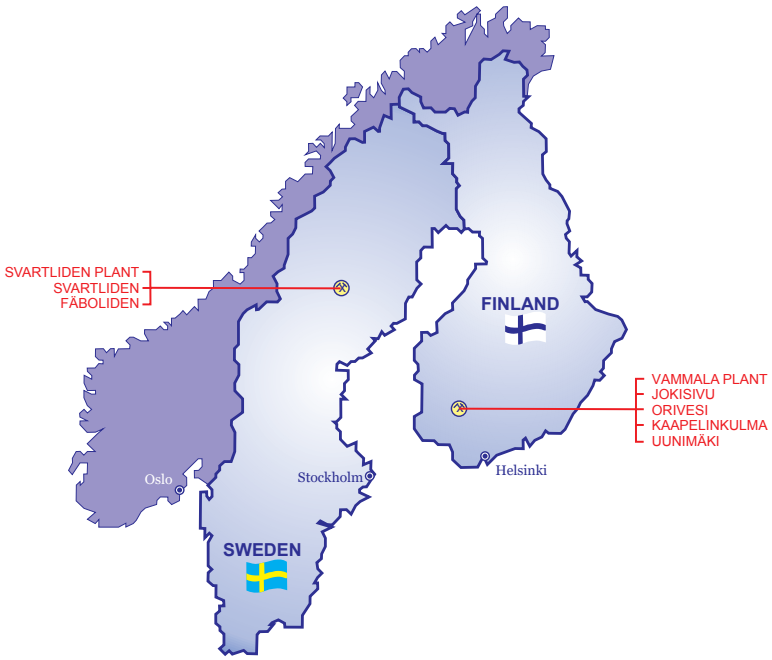
A campaign of diamond core drilling was completed at Fäboliden during the period. The 32 hole, 3,406.10 metres campaign was drilled to improve the drill density in the northern part of the Fäboliden gold deposit in preparation for the next iteration of resource estimation and mining studies.

Analytical results from the campaign generated a series of significant intercepts above 1 g/t gold including, 1.00 metre @ 35.20 g/t gold, 6.00 metres @ 21.07 g/t gold, 26.00 metres @ 2.46 g/t gold, 10.00 metres @ 3.38 g/t gold, 7.00 metres @ 3.41 g/t gold, 9.00 metres @ 2.51 g/t gold, 14.00 metres @ 2.19 g/t gold, 12.00 metres @ 3.78 g/t gold, 23.00 metres @ 2.19 g/t gold, 16.00 metres @ 2.34 g/t gold, 1.00 metre @ 64.00 g/t gold, 15.00 metres @ 2.56 g/t gold, 10.20 metres @ 2.39 g/t gold, 7.00 metres @ 3.11 g/t gold, 7.00 metres @ 4.39 g/t gold and 9.00 metres @ 5.83 g/t gold. Details of all significant intercepts from this campaign are provided in Table 6.

The Fäboliden campaign has successfully generated information that will lead to an improved definition of the extent and geometry of mineralisation in the northern part of the Fäboliden gold deposit. It is expected that an update of the Fäboliden Mineral Resource incorporating the results from the recent drilling campaign will commence in late 2021.

Background

Dragon Mining's wholly owned Vammala Production Centre is located in southern Finland, approximately 165 kilometres northwest of the Finnish capital Helsinki. It comprises the Vammala Plant, a 300,000 tonnes per annum conventional crushing, milling and flotation facility, the operational Jokisivu Gold Mine, the Kaapelinkulma Gold Mine and the Orivesi Gold Mine where mining ceased in 2019.



The Jokisivu Gold Mine is located 40 kilometres southwest of the Vammala Plant and hosts two deposits, Kujankallio and Arpola, 200 metres apart. The deposits represent structurally controlled orogenic gold systems located within the Palaeoproterozoic Vammala Migmatite Belt. Gold mineralization at both Kujankallio and Arpola is hosted within relatively undeformed and unaltered diorite, in 1 to 5 metre wide shear zones that are characterised by laminated, pinching and swelling quartz veins. The Kujankallio deposit has been shown by drilling to extend over a 620 metre vertical extent from surface, whilst the Arpola deposit extends over a 300 metre vertical extent from surface. Both deposits remain open with depth and partially along strike.

Open cut mining at Kujankallio commenced in 2009 and underground production in 2011. A small open pit was mined at Arpola in 2011 and underground production commenced from this deposit in 2014. Underground development has now extended at Jokisivu down to the 560m level, with 2.0 million tonnes grading 3.0 g/t gold being mined from the open-pit and underground operations by the end of 2020.

The Kaapelinkulma Gold Mine is located 65 kilometres east of the Vammala Plant, commencing operations in February 2019. Kaapelinkulma is an orogenic gold deposit located in the Palaeoproterozoic Vammala Migmatite Belt. It comprises a set of sub-parallel lodes in a tight array hosted within a sheared quartz-diorite unit inside a tonalitic intrusive. Two separate gold deposits have been identified at Kaapelinkulma, the Southern deposit is the larger of the two and is the location of the Kaapelinkulma open-pit mining operation. Open pit mining of the Southern gold deposit at Kaapelinkulma will be completed during June 2021.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

By Order of the Board
DRAGON MINING LIMITED
Arthur George Dew
Chairman

Hong Kong, 29 June 2021

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

Table 1 – Results from the underground diamond core drilling campaign (Campaign 9) that targeted the Arpola Footwall Zone from the 205m level, spanning from the flying squirrel area to, and including the Osmo Zone at the Jokisivu Gold Mine. All intercepts reported at a 1 g/t gold cut-off.

Hole	North	East	Elevation	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Length (m)	From (m)	Down Hole Interval (m)	Gold (g/t)
HU/JS-1109	6779297.31	2426383.06	–124.48	242.50	2.46	98.70	40.00	1.50	1.09
							49.20	3.85	1.12
HU/JS-1110	6779297.90	2426383.66	–124.69	218.24	2.49	80.00	14.20	0.90	2.24
							28.70	1.00	1.26
							37.20	0.80	3.42
							47.60	1.40	2.52
							56.75	2.10	13.63
							61.20	4.00	2.32
							67.70	4.30	2.40
HU/JS-1111	6779296.00	2426383.74	–124.74	200.18	2.39	80.00	23.90	2.10	1.98
							35.60	0.80	1.07
							47.60	0.85	12.20
							59.00	1.00	2.35
							64.00	1.00	32.90
							68.50	3.00	2.16
HU/JS-1112	6779290.04	2426391.25	–124.50	173.25	2.15	80.00	14.15	1.00	2.37
							32.00	1.00	3.34
							42.55	1.95	3.11
HU/JS-1113	6779291.55	2426392.62	–124.48	155.08	2.48	95.00	8.00	1.20	1.86
							13.20	2.25	2.44
							40.00	1.00	1.46
							46.50	0.85	1.98
HU/JS-1114	6779292.75	2426393.72	–124.41	142.56	2.84	125.00	14.50	2.00	2.04
							28.50	1.00	2.19
							33.50	0.80	3.97
							36.30	1.00	2.78
HU/JS-1116	6779393.82	2426268.53	–135.53	198.15	5.18	140.00	0.00	4.20	4.89
							38.00	0.50	2.46
							87.40	1.00	1.04
							110.50	1.40	2.58
							133.80	1.15	1.36
HU/JS-1117	6779396.47	2426265.47	–136.09	212.62	–5.36	149.40	50.00	1.20	1.45
							70.45	2.25	6.71
							82.50	1.40	1.33

Hole	North	East	Elevation	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Length (m)	From (m)	Down Hole Interval (m)	Gold (g/t)
HU/JS-1118	6779398.92	2426263.02	–135.56	222.81	5.42	159.95	13.20	2.95	1.57
							18.70	2.00	3.12
							29.00	2.50	1.83
							36.30	1.00	1.23
							43.60	0.60	1.44
							49.00	1.00	2.12
							57.55	1.00	1.96
							66.10	1.10	1.64
							118.00	1.50	2.21
HU/JS-1119	6779400.40	2426260.80	–136.10	238.10	–4.82	158.40	27.15	7.75	2.62
							36.60	2.70	2.67
							45.00	4.00	5.84
				Includes 1.00 metre @ 16.05 g/t gold from 48.00 metres					
							55.00	1.00	1.58
							126.10	2.90	9.48
				Includes 1.00 metre @ 19.60 g/t gold from 127.65 metres					
HU/JS-1120	6779401.49	2426260.32	–135.84	249.58	1.97	158.50	18.00	1.05	1.00
							29.95	1.00	1.13
HU/JS-1121	6779393.39	2426269.43	–135.56	183.20	2.47	130.00	0.00	2.10	9.13
							70.25	3.80	1.17
							126.50	1.50	5.18

Table 2 – Results from the underground diamond core drilling campaign (Campaign 10) that targeted the Arpola deposit in the flying squirrel area between the 100m and 145m levels at the Jokisivu Gold Mine. All intercepts reported at a 1 g/t gold cut-off.

Hole	North	East	Elevation	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Length (m)	From (m)	Down Hole Interval (m)	Gold (g/t)
HU/JS-1122	6779208.43	2426433.70	–9.73	222.30	–17.17	104.30	14.00	0.65	1.36
							32.00	1.00	1.78
							76.50	1.50	7.26
HU/JS-1123	6779207.75	2426434.57	–9.93	207.31	–20.46	100.00	30.00	1.00	5.41
							45.40	1.20	2.45
HU/JS-1124	6779207.73	2426434.57	–10.24	206.95	–35.68	96.60	No significant results		
HU/JS-1125	6779207.06	2426435.33	–10.64	190.95	–44.62	80.00	22.00	1.00	1.00
							51.15	0.45	1.50
							75.85	0.55	1.45
HU/JS-1126	6779206.93	2426435.30	–10.39	191.12	–33.19	83.50	No significant results		
HU/JS-1127	6779206.90	2426435.29	–9.99	191.17	–21.82	88.50	29.70	9.30	21.31
					Includes 5.95 metres @ 32.14 g/t gold from 29.70 metres				
							55.60	2.00	6.11
HU/JS-1128	6779209.13	2426432.98	–10.83	169.13	–44.58	79.50	No significant results		
HU/JS-1129	6779209.36	2426432.92	–10.23	169.18	–33.42	79.40	31.90	2.90	28.65
					Includes 1.10 metres @ 61.90 g/t gold from 31.90 metres				
							37.00	2.40	6.80
							59.05	1.00	3.18
HU/JS-1130	6779209.09	2426432.97	–10.08	169.21	–23.37	82.80	32.50	4.50	5.01
					Includes 0.40 metres @ 19.40 g/t gold from 36.60 metres				
							46.20	0.55	2.54
							53.55	0.80	4.53
							60.15	0.85	3.06
HU/JS-1131	6779205.34	2426438.15	–10.75	153.51	–44.30	80.00	32.50	3.50	3.30
							52.00	1.50	1.86
							60.80	1.00	3.43
HU/JS-1132	6779205.18	2426438.22	–10.39	153.89	–33.60	80.10	30.00	4.10	14.61
					Includes 0.65 metres @ 69.10 g/t gold from 33.45 metres				
							45.80	1.00	46.10
HU/JS-1133	6779205.16	2426438.24	–9.74	153.88	–16.38	79.80	34.40	0.60	25.10

Table 3 – Results from the underground diamond core drilling campaign (Campaign 1) that targeted the Kujankallio Hinge Zone from the 560m and 570m levels at the Jokisivu Gold Mine. All intercepts reported at a 1 g/t gold cut-off.

Hole	North	East	Elevation	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Length (m)	From (m)	Down Hole Interval (m)	Gold (g/t)
HU/JS-1134	6779702.87	2426412.47	–468.69	285.97	–45.05	68.40	2.00	1.00	1.89
							17.50	1.50	1.05
							43.15	1.25	1.72
							56.00	1.00	2.47
HU/JS-1135	6779704.48	2426413.96	–469.15	316.67	–52.17	68.10	3.60	1.00	1.16
							22.50	1.00	2.21
							40.50	4.55	1.19
HU/JS-1136	6779709.90	2426435.10	–471.86	344.69	–42.61	68.20	19.50	1.00	1.96
							44.00	1.50	3.86
							50.20	1.10	2.22
HU/JS-1137	6779709.97	2426435.43	–471.33	354.78	–30.39	88.30	36.70	1.30	1.01
							59.50	1.00	2.72
							77.50	1.00	5.78
HU/JS-1138	6779709.67	2426436.07	–470.94	9.89	–23.46	107.40	60.85	1.00	1.84
							64.00	3.55	6.34
				Includes 1.15 metres @ 17.45 g/t gold from 66.40 metres					
							105.00	2.40	16.54
				Includes 1.00 metre @ 34.40 g/t gold from 106.00 metres					
HU/JS-1139	6779708.04	2426437.98	–471.43	13.89	–35.71	112.70	80.00	0.85	11.35
HU/JS-1140	6779708.06	2426438.42	–472.15	23.33	–49.47	148.55	38.00	1.20	3.93
							47.00	3.00	3.12
							56.00	1.00	4.27
							75.95	0.75	2.27
							82.35	1.35	4.07
							91.40	1.00	4.16
HU/JS-1141	6779707.67	2426438.67	–471.32	36.82	–24.46	164.50	63.20	1.00	1.66
							109.40	0.80	8.98
							113.00	2.00	3.02
							161.35	1.00	2.85
HU/JS-1142	6779707.66	2426438.72	–471.57	36.48	–36.45	182.60	2.25	2.00	1.27
							35.60	2.20	1.81
							114.75	2.60	7.86
							166.00	4.00	1.26
HU/JS-1143	6779707.60	2426438.82	–471.46	39.53	–31.28	197.60	117.90	1.00	3.73
							135.00	2.70	2.72
							141.40	0.60	2.77

Table 4 – Results from the underground diamond core drilling campaign (Campaign 2) that targeted the Kujankallio Main Zone from the 560m and 570m levels at the Jokisivu Gold Mine. All intercepts reported at a 1 g/t gold cut-off.

Hole	North	East	Elevation	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Length (m)	From (m)	Down Hole Interval (m)	Gold (g/t)
HU/JS-1144	6779740.83	2426526.37	–487.11	48.68	–34.19	125.70	64.30	1.00	2.71
							120.00	3.50	4.69
HU/JS-1145	6779740.79	2426526.46	–487.09	51.14	–30.46	137.60	93.00	1.00	1.96
							100.50	1.50	2.01
							105.35	4.20	2.18
HU/JS-1146	6779740.80	2426526.62	–487.01	53.82	–24.07	158.25	87.10	1.00	1.29
							138.75	1.00	11.10
HU/JS-1147	6779671.54	2426538.18	–483.13	39.84	–17.26	194.50	1.60	1.10	1.58
							140.50	9.05	2.99
				Includes 1.00 metre @ 16.90 g/t gold from 142.20 metres					
HU/JS-1148	6779668.57	2426538.50	–483.95	239.10	–31.20	239.10	84.00	1.15	1.56
							157.50	1.20	6.77
							186.60	1.00	1.37
HU/JS-1149	6779667.06	2426538.10	–483.19	57.09	–19.28	242.40	63.25	1.25	1.87
							105.55	1.00	1.81
							156.30	3.00	2.15
							165.40	3.35	1.85
							171.00	1.10	1.76
							187.00	1.00	4.37
							191.05	1.30	6.03
HU/JS-1150	6779665.84	2426538.06	–483.35	64.01	–27.21	209.60	No significant results		

Table 5 – Results from the diamond core drilling campaign that targeted the interpreted plunge extensions of the southern and northern deposits and the new diorite unit below the southern deposit at Kaapelinkulma Gold Mine. All intercepts reported at a 1 g/t gold cut-off.

Hole	North	East	Elevation	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Length (m)	From (m)	Down Hole Interval (m)	Gold (g/t)
VK/KKU-231	6791528.27	2506905.29	120.4	285.5	–54.7	151.85	60.70	1.10	3.14
							72.30	0.40	15.30
VK/KKU-232	6791516.97	2506945.97	119.0	282.6	–55.1	164.45	103.90	1.10	2.91
VK/KKU-233	6791430.98	2506953.79	120.1	284.9	–54.9	350.40	122.00	0.75	1.89
							286.35	0.80	11.65
							343.20	1.00	2.74
VK/KKU-234	6791339.47	2507018.03	117.9	291.0	–51.7	401.40	342.50	3.00	1.35
							350.60	0.75	4.38
VK/KKU-235	6791244.34	2506955.78	116.1	299.2	–55.0	422.40	337.80	1.20	1.22
VK/KKU-236	6791185.67	2506816.69	115.2	301.0	–69.6	161.30	No significant results		
VK/KKU-237	6791107.81	2506801.97	115.6	289.6	–64.9	179.40	No significant results		
VK/KKU-238	6791033.26	2506784.71	112.5	282.5	–54.4	230.30	No significant results		

Table 6 – Results from the diamond core drilling campaign that is targeting near surface mineralisation in the northern portion of the Fäboliden gold deposit at the Fäboliden Gold Mine. All intercepts reported at a 1 g/t gold cut-off.

Hole	North	East	Elevation	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Length (m)	From (m)	Down Hole Interval (m)	Gold (g/t)
FB20001	7169321.08	640897.03	471.6	270.0	–55.0	45.00	4.10	0.90	1.13
							9.00	2.00	5.91
							32.00	1.00	1.02
							42.00	1.00	1.89
FB20002	7169321.00	640936.78	470.3	270.0	–55.0	85.00	8.00	2.00	1.57
							12.00	1.00	1.20
							45.00	6.00	1.36
							57.00	4.00	2.10
FB20003	7169321.00	640976.70	468.5	270.0	–57.0	121.30	46.00	5.00	1.40
							56.00	1.00	1.05
							63.00	1.00	1.31
							68.00	1.00	2.99
							93.00	2.00	1.44
							98.00	3.00	1.09
FB20004	7169320.94	641002.83	466.6	269.9	–59.5	149.20	73.00	1.00	1.14
							76.00	1.00	1.20
							80.00	1.00	2.89
							84.00	2.00	1.80
							94.00	1.00	1.70
							104.00	1.00	1.53
							109.00	1.00	1.25
FB20005	7169258.08	640868.45	477.4	267.1	–53.6	40.60	17.00	2.00	2.39
FB20006	7169261.35	640907.79	475.1	264.9	–56.4	71.20	31.00	4.00	1.74
							40.00	2.00	2.00
							54.00	2.00	1.91
FB20007	7169264.81	640947.53	473.1	264.8	–54.0	100.30	13.00	2.00	3.76
							29.00	5.00	1.69
							43.00	1.00	1.57
							67.00	3.00	1.41
							73.00	1.00	35.20
							83.00	6.00	1.87
FB20008	7169266.68	640973.67	472.1	266.0	–59.6	145.20	42.00	1.00	1.99
							60.00	6.00	1.71
							77.00	1.00	1.15
							103.00	2.00	2.02
							119.00	1.00	1.21
FB20009	7169188.81	640827.90	482.1	266.5	–54.5	36.20	6.00	6.00	21.07
				includes 1.00 metre @ 114.30 g/t gold from 9.00 metres					
FB20010	7169192.01	640867.72	481.5	265.4	–54.4	70.70	13.00	2.00	1.36
							22.00	1.00	1.03
							26.00	26.00	2.46
							56.00	1.00	1.28

Hole	North	East	Elevation	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Length (m)	From (m)	Down Hole Interval (m)	Gold (g/t)
FB20011	7169195.99	640908.01	480.1	266.7	–53.7	105.10	9.00	2.00	1.79
							27.00	1.00	1.00
							45.00	1.00	1.27
							50.00	1.00	1.57
							54.00	5.00	1.40
							63.00	10.00	3.38
							81.00	3.00	4.50
FB20012	7169198.97	640948.06	476.6	264.6	–54.5	140.10	50.00	1.00	2.21
							58.00	1.00	1.69
							87.00	7.00	3.41
							97.00	4.00	1.50
							106.00	8.00	1.03
							116.00	1.00	1.42
							121.00	3.00	5.84
FB20013	7169202.93	640986.43	475.6	265.4	–54.5	180.30	79.00	1.00	1.00
							90.00	4.00	3.31
							124.00	9.00	2.51
							136.00	1.00	2.22
							140.00	10.00	1.48
							157.00	1.00	1.35
FB20014	7169116.07	640793.45	484.4	265.4	–56.0	35.40	4.90	16.10	1.58
FB20015	7169118.88	640833.47	486.1	264.9	–54.5	75.00	15.00	14.00	2.19
							34.00	1.00	1.00
							36.00	1.00	1.09
							40.00	6.00	2.51
							50.00	12.00	3.78
FB20016	7169122.99	640873.67	484.5	265.2	–54.6	115.80	46.00	2.00	1.82
							51.00	4.00	1.28
							58.00	3.00	2.25
							70.00	23.00	2.19
FB20017	7169125.82	640913.12	483.0	264.8	–55.3	150.30	58.00	1.00	2.29
							93.00	3.00	2.55
							109.00	16.00	2.34
							138.00	1.00	64.00
FB20018	7169128.83	640937.03	482.0	265.1	–57.5	180.30	96.00	1.00	1.15
							124.00	1.00	2.56
							130.00	15.00	2.56
							152.00	1.00	1.21
							156.00	3.00	3.07
							162.00	2.00	1.91
FB20019	7169047.57	640784.34	484.5	265.0	–54.7	46.00	7.80	10.20	2.39
							28.00	7.00	3.11
FB20020	7169048.87	640803.61	485.3	264.8	–55.6	70.60	11.00	1.00	2.22
							20.00	3.00	1.79
							26.00	7.00	4.39
							52.00	3.00	4.20

Hole	North	East	Elevation	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Length (m)	From (m)	Down Hole Interval (m)	Gold (g/t)
FB20021	7169052.84	640839.86	487.8	265.4	–55.7	115.60	8.00	1.00	1.92
							15.00	6.00	1.10
							35.00	3.00	1.01
							48.00	3.00	4.07
							63.00	5.00	2.39
							71.00	1.00	3.38
							86.00	1.00	1.32
							90.00	2.00	5.92
FB20022	7169056.00	640884.03	486.8	264.8	–55.3	156.50	104.00	1.00	1.11
							115.00	4.00	2.72
							136.00	3.00	3.92
							142.00	1.00	1.72
FB20023	7169060.02	640923.10	485.0	265.0	–55.1	190.50	110.00	1.00	1.64
							151.00	6.00	1.89
							176.00	6.00	2.49
FB20024	7168982.03	640757.19	480.5	265.0	–55.6	31.10	8.70	2.30	2.11
FB20025	7168984.80	640796.92	484.0	265.1	–54.2	70.70	54.00	4.00	3.39
FB20026	7168989.20	640836.46	483.2	265.0	–55.0	110.70	38.00	3.00	1.41
							73.00	2.00	1.22
							95.00	4.00	3.21
FB20027	7168992.81	640876.78	484.8	264.5	–55.2	157.50	57.00	3.00	1.35
							68.00	4.00	1.78
							80.00	1.00	3.08
							115.00	5.00	1.91
							147.00	3.00	2.42
FB20028	7168988.12	640786.57	483.6	320.1	–45.4	65.30	13.00	1.00	1.95
							45.00	3.00	2.89
FB20029	1768930.04	640799.10	482.1	267.2	–44.7	71.50	7.55	0.45	2.65
							33.00	1.00	1.14
							45.00	2.00	3.56
							51.00	9.00	5.83
				includes 1.00 metre @ 39.90 g/t gold from 57.00 metres					
FB20030	7168931.37	640850.46	484.4	267.9	–44.4	121.10	46.00	1.00	1.35
							61.00	4.00	1.75
							83.00	1.00	1.15
							103.00	5.00	1.34
							111.00	2.00	2.58
FB20031	7168932.89	640885.74	484.4	268.4	–44.1	166.00	91.00	1.00	1.27
							95.00	1.00	1.03
							112.00	1.00	4.80
							119.00	1.00	1.40
							135.00	1.00	2.26
							139.00	3.00	3.62
							145.00	2.00	1.67
FB20032	7168932.91	640886.36	484.4	268.5	–54.2	186.00	116.00	1.00	1.33
							122.00	1.00	1.01
							130.00	2.00	3.00
							150.00	6.00	1.86

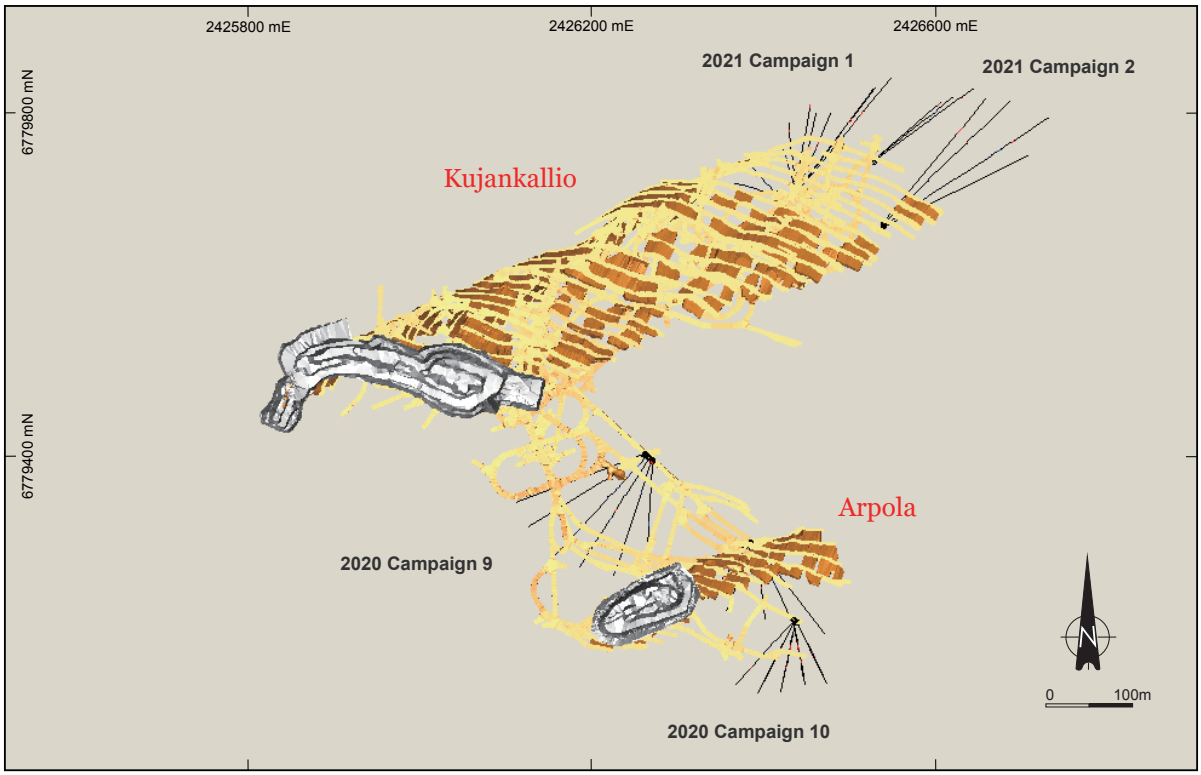


Figure 1 – Jokisivu Gold Mine – Plan View.

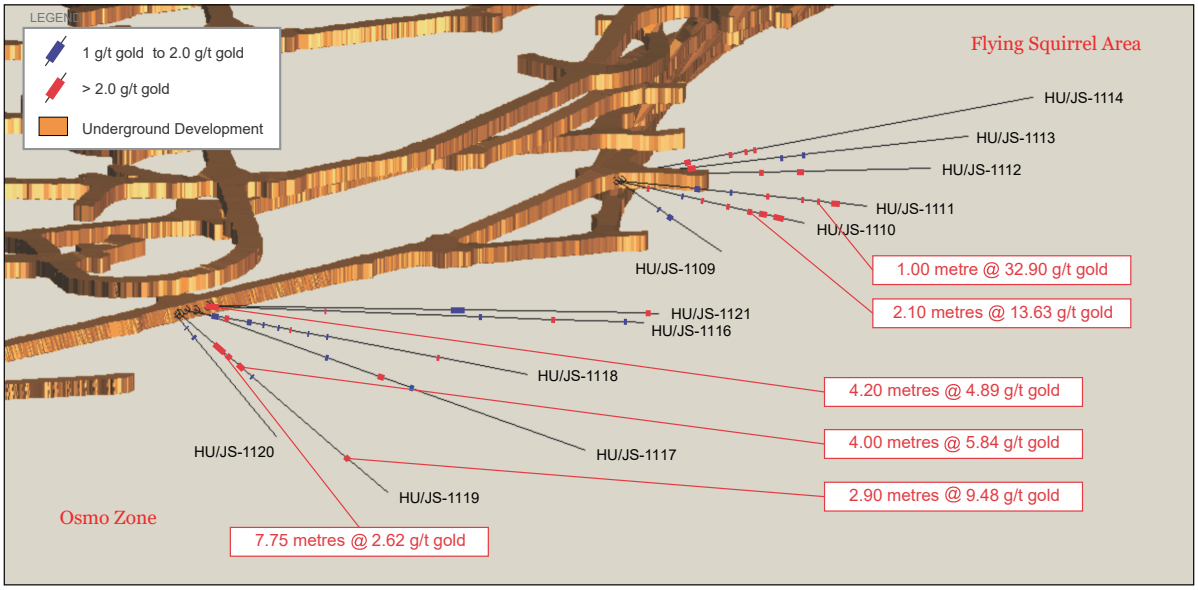


Figure 2 – Underground diamond core drilling campaign (Campaign 9) that targeted the Arpola Footwall Zone from the 205m level at the Jokisivu Gold Mine.

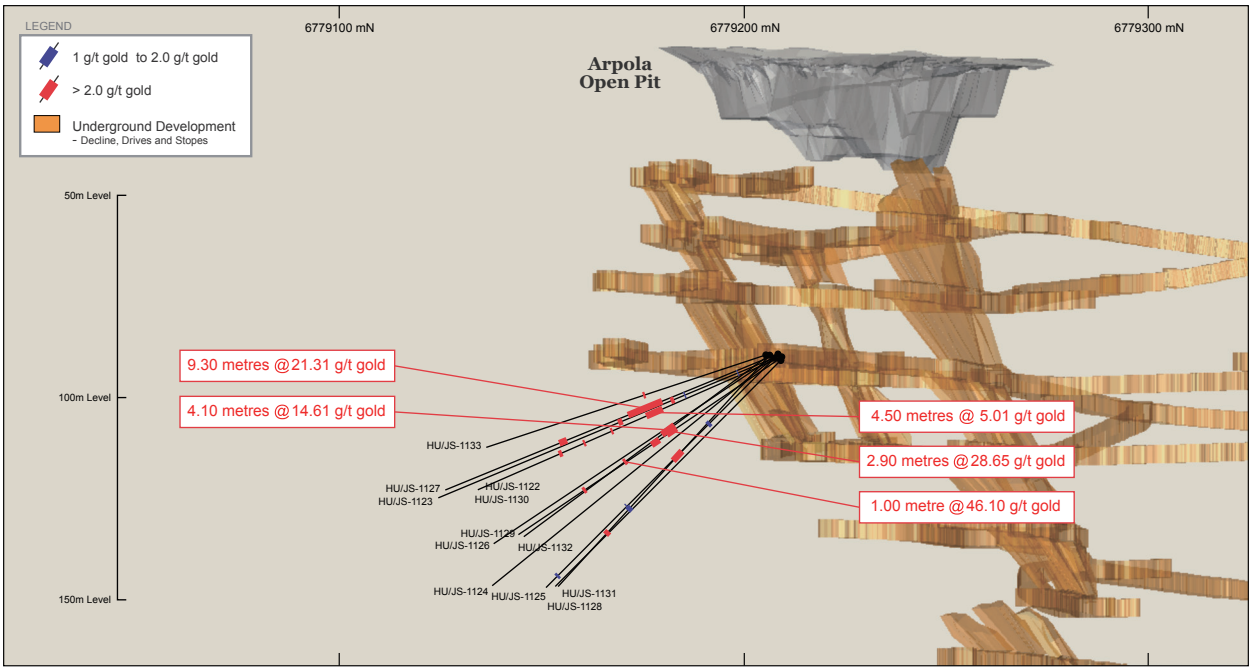


Figure 3 – Vertical view looking west of the underground diamond core drilling campaign (Campaign 10) that targeted the Arpola deposit in the flying squirrel area between the 100m and 145m levels at the Jokisivu Gold Mine.

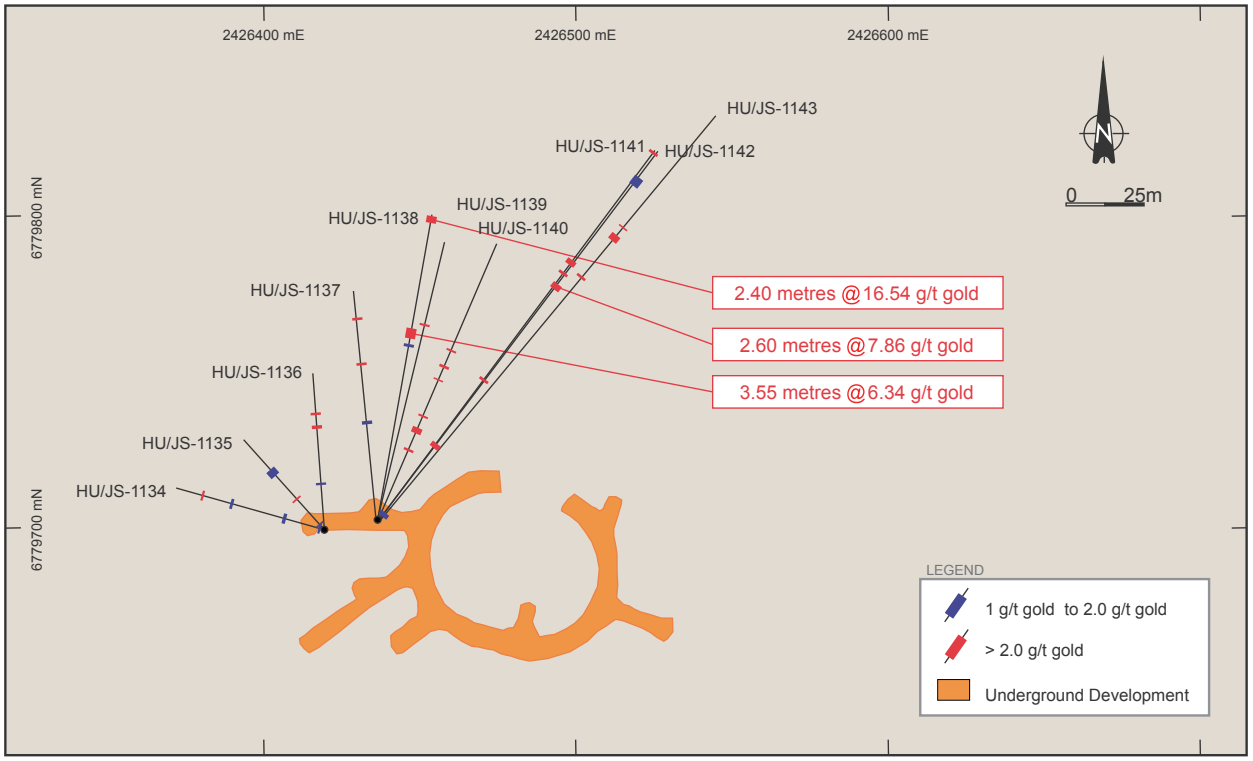


Figure 4 – Plan view of the underground diamond core drilling campaign (Campaign 1) that targeted the Kujankallio Hinge Zone at the Jokisivu Gold Mine.

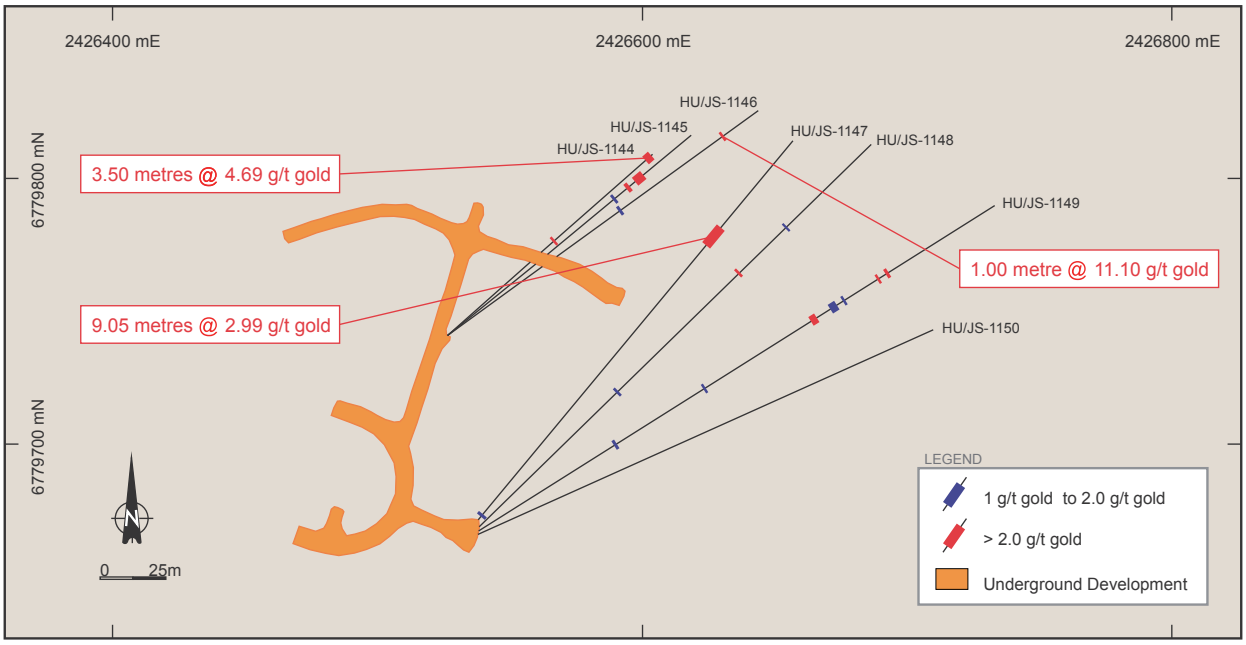


Figure 5 – Plan view of the underground drilling campaign (Campaign 2) that targeted the Kujankallio Main Zone at the Jokisivu Gold Mine.

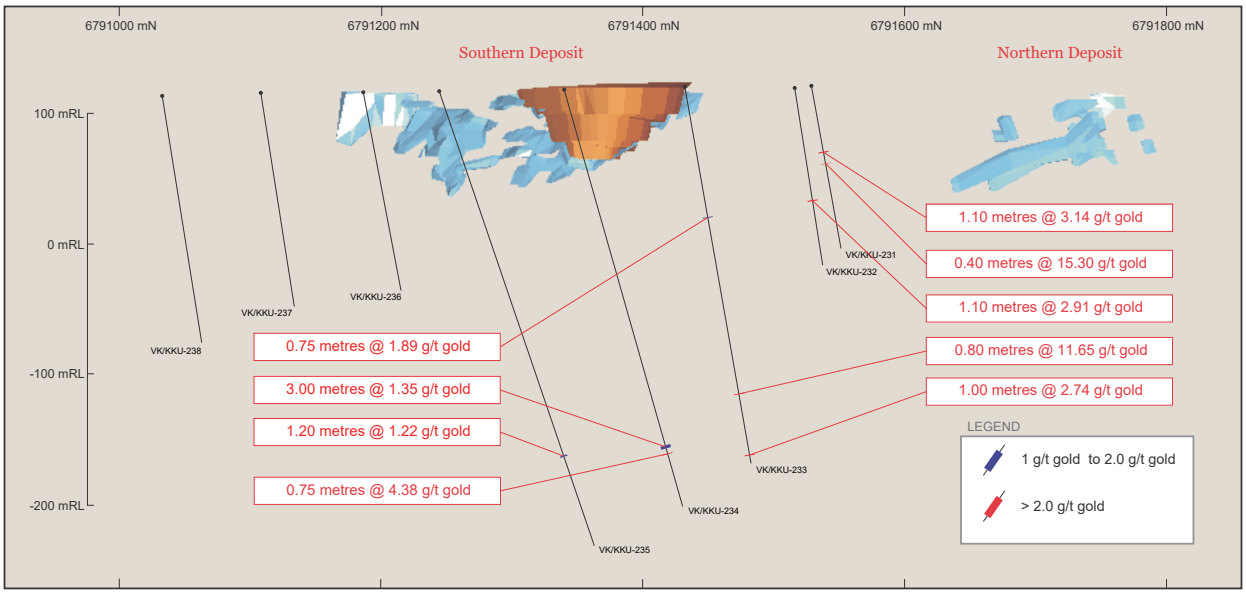


Figure 6 – Vertical view looking west of the 8 hole diamond core campaign that targeted the plunge extensions of Southern and Northern gold deposits, as well as further examining a second diorite body below the southern gold deposit at the Kaapelinkulma Gold Mine.

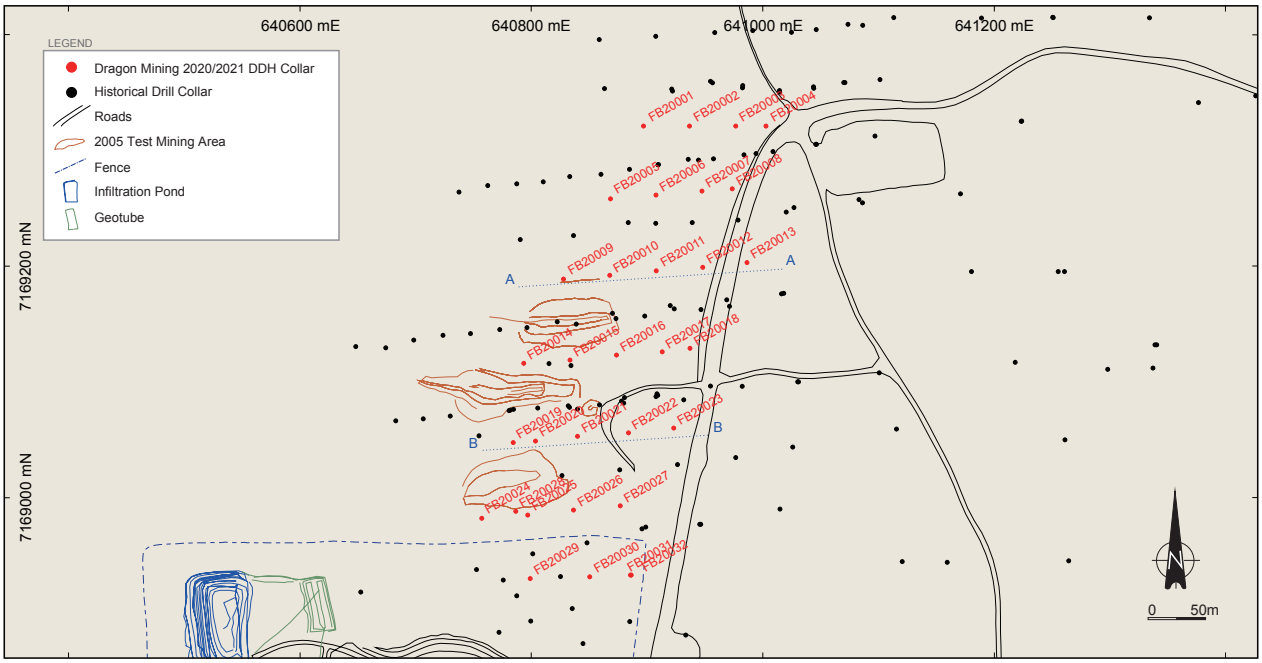


Figure 7 – Drill hole collar plan for the northern part of the Fäboliden gold deposit.

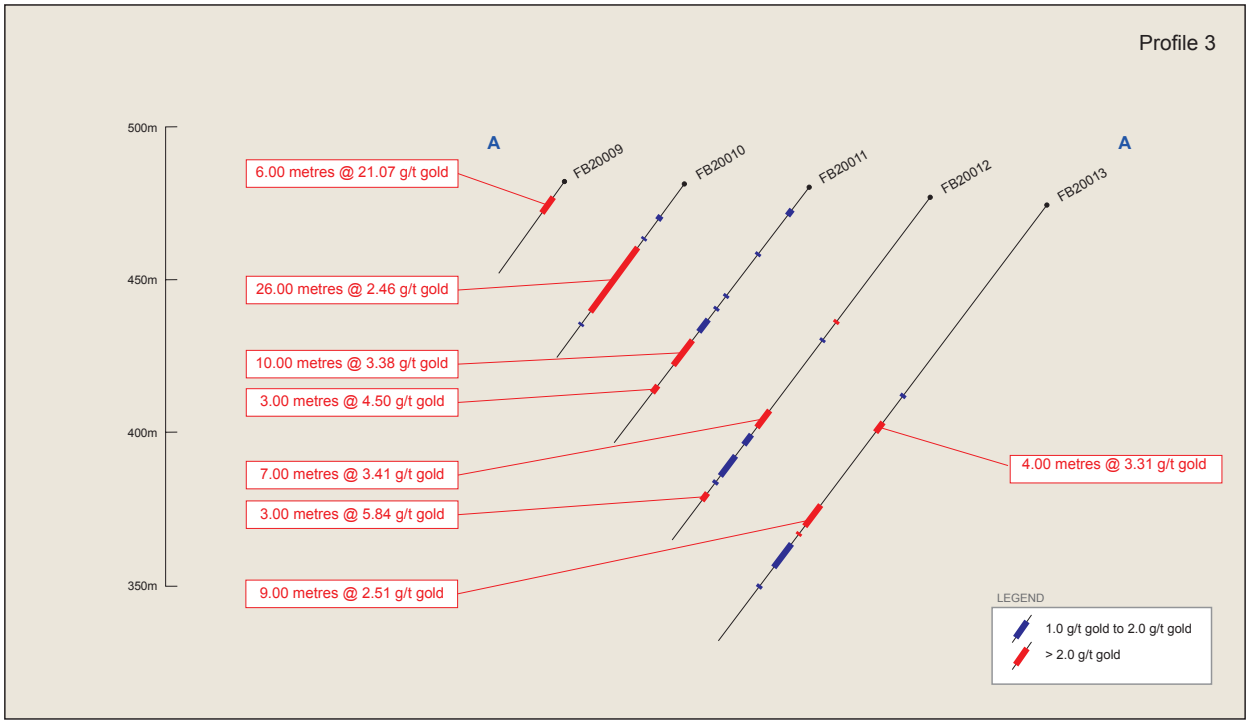


Figure 8 – Fäboliden Cross Section A-A (Profile 3).

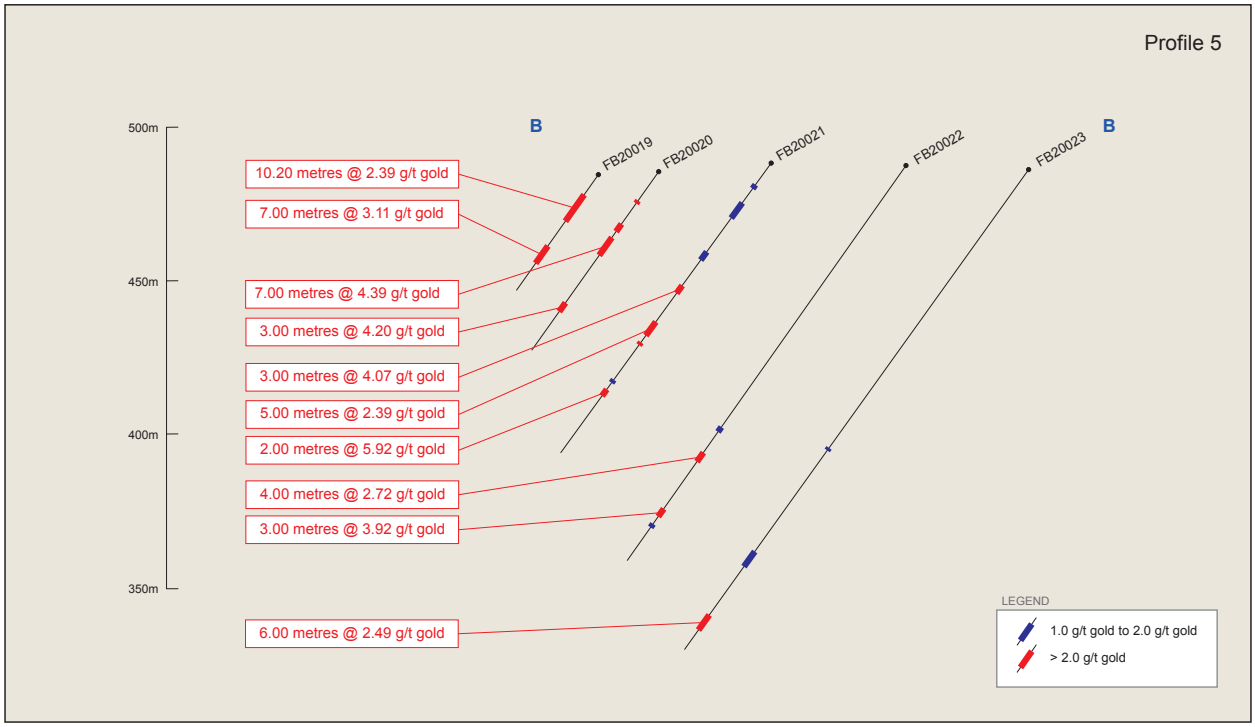


Figure 9 – Fäboliden Cross Section B-B (Profile 5).

APPENDIX 1 – JORC TABLE 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data – Jokisivu Gold Mine		
Criteria	**JORC Code Explanation**	**Commentary**
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	In the reported drilling campaigns, the Kujankallio Main Zone and the Kujankallio Hinge Zone at the Jokisivu Gold Mine have been subjected to underground diamond core drilling. Dragon Mining drilled 39 underground diamond core drill holes for an advance of 5,781.90 metres. These holes represent part of, five completed or still active campaigns that were designed to provide additional information to support future mine planning and development in the Kujankallio area. They include: • *a 10 hole campaign that targeted the Kujankallio Hinge Zone below the 560m level ("Campaign 1");* • *a 7 hole campaign that targeted the Kujankallio Main Zone below the 560m level ("Campaign 2");* • *a 16 hole campaign directed at both the Kujankallio Main Zone and Kujankallio Hinge Zone below the 560m level ("Campaign 3");* • *a 6 hole campaign targeting the Kujankallio Hinge Zone ("Campaign 4"); and* • *a 7 hole campaign targeting the extensions of the Kujankallio Main Zone ("Campaign 5").*

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data – Jokisivu Gold Mine		
Criteria	**JORC Code Explanation**	**Commentary**
		Results were received for 41 holes during the period, including results for two campaigns ("Campaign 9" and "Campaign 10") that were drilled prior to the period being reported. These holes targeted the Arpola deposit. Drill holes were drilled in a fan array at various angles that are approximately perpendicular to the orientation of the mineralised trends. Pierce points are nominally spaced at 20 metres vertically and 20 to 30 metres horizontally for underground drilling. Drill hole collars and starting azimuths have been accurately surveyed with a Leica TCRP 1203+ Total Station. Azimuth deviations of the holes were surveyed with Reflex Gyro equipment. 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. Drill cores are sampled with lithological control to a maximum down hole length of 1.5 metres. Sample intervals are measured by tape from depth intervals shown on core blocks labelled by the drillers. Samples were collected by Dragon Mining personnel and dispatched via road transport to the ALS facility in Outokumpu in eastern Finland for sample preparation and analysis for gold by fire-assay methods.

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data – Jokisivu Gold Mine		
Criteria	**JORC Code Explanation**	**Commentary**
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	Diamond core and sludge are the primary drilling techniques that have been used at the Jokisivu Gold Mine. Underground drilling in the reported campaigns were completed by BQTK (40.7mm) diamond core methods. 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.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *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.*	Diamond core was reconstructed into continuous runs with depths checked against core blocks. Core loss observations were noted by geologists during the logging process. All information is recorded in the database. Sample recovery in the completed campaigns is high with drill core having recoveries >95%. An experienced underground drilling group, Taratest Oy were engaged to undertake the program of work. Drilling contractors are supervised and routinely monitored by Dragon Mining personnel. Drilling is well planned to avoid existing underground development and is undertaken in primary rock 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.

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data – Jokisivu Gold Mine		
Criteria	**JORC Code Explanation**	**Commentary**
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.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	All holes were logged by Dragon Mining geologists to a high level of detail that will support Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation. Diamond holes were logged for recovery, RQD, number and type of defects. The database contains tables with information recorded for alpha/beta angles, dips, azimuths, and true dips. Specific indicator minerals and the amount and type of ore textures and ore minerals were also recorded within separate tables. 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 be routinely photographed. All holes were logged in full.

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data – Jokisivu Gold Mine		
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.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/ second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	For the reported campaigns, Dragon Mining collected full core samples of select zones for analysis. All drilling in this report has been completed by diamond core methods. No riffle, rotary or tube sampling was required. Samples of select zones were collected for analysis by Dragon Mining personnel. With respect to the nature of the mineralised system and the core diameter, the use of either full or half core is considered appropriate. 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 at either Rosia Montana, Romania or Loughrea, Ireland. The method selected for sample preparation is considered appropriate.

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data – Jokisivu Gold Mine		
Criteria	**JORC Code Explanation**	**Commentary**
		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. A review of the results of the pulp duplicate samples indicates that they are within acceptable limits. 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.

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data – Jokisivu Gold Mine		
Criteria	**JORC 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.* • *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.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	Analysis of diamond core samples has been completed at ALS in Rosia Montana, Romania or Loughrea in Ireland using procedures Au-AA25 (Detection Limit – 0.01 g/t gold; Upper Limit – 100.00 g/t gold) – 30g fire assay with AAS finish. Gold values exceeding 3 g/t gold are re-assayed by Au-GRA21 (Detection Limit – 0.05 g/t gold; Upper Limit – 1,000.00 g/t gold) – 30g fire assay with gravimetric finish. ALS are a certified international laboratory group. They are monitored by an internal QAQC program and a QAQC program implemented by Dragon Mining, both of which include blank material, duplicates and certified reference material. The analytical techniques used are considered total. No geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments or similar device was used for analytical purposes on sample material collected.

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data – Jokisivu Gold Mine		
Criteria	**JORC Code Explanation**	**Commentary**
		QAQC protocols are stringently adhered to throughout the duration of all drilling programs 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 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.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	All significant intercepts are reviewed and verified by Dragon Mining geologists. No twinned holes have been drilled in the reported programs. Primary data is collected by Dragon Mining personnel at site using Excel work sheets. All measurements and observations are digitally recorded and transferred into an Access database. Primary assay data is received direct from the laboratory in digital format. Primary assay and QAQC data is entered into an Access database. Verification and validation of the databases is handled internally. No adjustment has been made to the assay data.

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data – Jokisivu Gold Mine		
Criteria	**JORC Code Explanation**	**Commentary**
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 used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	Drill hole collars and starting azimuths have been accurately surveyed by contract surveyors. Down hole surveys are undertaken on all exploration and resource development holes. 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 were carried out on all drill holes using Reflex Gyro device. Down hole dip values were recorded at 10m intervals.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	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): $Northing_{Nat}$ 6,779,500.00 = $Northing_{Loc}$ 9,500.00, $Easting_{Nat}$ 2,425,800.00 = $Easting_{Loc}$ 5,800.00, $Elevation_{Nat}$ 80.00 = $Elevation_{Loc}$ 0.00. $Northing_{Loc}$ = $Northing_{Nat}$ – 6,770,000m $Easting_{Loc}$ = $Easting_{Nat}$ – 2,420,000m $Elevation_{Loc}$ = $Elevation_{Nat}$ – 80m 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.

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data – Jokisivu Gold Mine		
Criteria	**JORC Code Explanation**	**Commentary**
		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. 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). 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.* • *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.*	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. The majority of 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. No orientation based sampling bias has been identified in the recent drill hole data.

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data – Jokisivu Gold Mine		
Criteria	**JORC Code Explanation**	**Commentary**
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Chain of custody of samples is managed by Dragon Mining. Dragon Mining personnel or drill contractors transport diamond core to the core logging facilities where Dragon Mining geologists log the core. Core samples are transported to the sample preparation laboratory and then on to the analysis laboratory using contract couriers or laboratory personnel. Dragon Mining employees have no involvement in the preparation or analysis of samples.
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 – Jokisivu Gold Mine		
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 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) cover both the Arpola and Kujankallio gold deposits and their immediate extensions. Exploration Licenses are adjacent to and surrounding the Mining Concession area. Jokisivu 4-5 (ML2012:0112, 85.76 ha), Jokisivu 7-8 (ML2017:0131, 18.60 ha) and Exploration Licence Application Jokisivu 10 (ML2018:0082, 900.33 ha). The tenements are in good standing and no known impediments exist.
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 Kujankallio deposit in September 2009. The near surface portion of the Arpola deposit was also mined by open-pit methods in 2011. Underground development of the Kujankallio deposit 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 deposit commenced in 2014.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results – Jokisivu Gold Mine		
Criteria	**JORC Code Explanation**	**Commentary**
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The Jokisivu Gold Mine is located in the Paleoproterozoic Vammala Migmatite Belt, which is dominated by tonalitic and granodioritic gneisses, micagneiss, migmatites, intermediate and mafic metamorphosed volcanic rocks as well as felsic and mafic plutonic rocks. Gold mineralisation is hosted within a sheared and quartz-veined diorite unit surrounded by mica gneiss. The Kujankallio Mineral Resource consists of several gold-bearing lodes that extends over a west-east strike length of 990 metres, has a maximum width of 460 metres and includes a 620 metre vertical interval from the 0m level to the 620m level. The lodes strike northeast, primarily dipping 50 degrees to the southwest. The nearby Arpola Mineral Resource consists of several east-west trending gold lodes that extend over a west-east strike length of 460 metres, has a maximum width of 360 metres and includes a 300 metre vertical interval from the 10m level to the 310m level. The Arpola lodes strike northeast and dip 50 degrees to the southwest. Both deposits represent structurally controlled gold systems.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results – Jokisivu Gold Mine		
Criteria	**JORC Code Explanation**	**Commentary**

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*
	  • *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  • *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 Kujankallio and Arpola deposits form the Jokisivu mine.
		
		The reported diamond drilling campaigns targeted the Kujankallio Main Zone and the Kujankallio Hinge Zone. Dragon Mining drilled 39 underground diamond core drill holes for an advance of 5,781.90 metres. These holes represent part of, five completed or still active campaigns that were designed to provide additional information to support future mine planning and development in the Kujankallio area.
		
		Results were received for 41 holes during the period, including results for two campaigns ("Campaign 9" and "Campaign 10") that were drilled prior to the period being reported. These holes targeted the Arpola deposit.
		
		Full details of the holes from which results were received are provided in:
		
		Table 1 – Results from the underground diamond core drilling campaign (Campaign 9) that targeted the Arpola Footwall Zone from the 205m level, spanning from the flying squirrel area to, and including the Osmo Zone at the Jokisivu Gold Mine.
		
		Table 2 – Results from the underground diamond core drilling campaign (Campaign 10) that targeted the Arpola deposit in the flying squirrel area between the 100m and 145m levels at the Jokisivu Gold Mine.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results – Jokisivu Gold Mine		
Criteria	**JORC Code Explanation**	**Commentary**
		Table 3 – Results from the underground diamond core drilling campaign (Campaign 1) that targeted the Kujankallio Hinge Zone from the 560m and 570m levels at the Jokisivu Gold Mine. Table 4 – Results from the underground diamond core drilling campaign (Campaign 2) that targeted the Kujankallio Main Zone from the 560m and 570m levels at the Jokisivu Gold Mine. 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.
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.* • *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.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	Weighted average gold intercepts are reported at a 1 g/t gold cut-off with up to 2 metres of internal dilution allowed. No high-grade cuts were applied. High-grade intervals internal to broader zones of mineralisation are reported at a 15 g/t gold cut-off as included intervals. No metal equivalent values have been used or reported.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results – Jokisivu Gold Mine		
Criteria	**JORC Code Explanation**	**Commentary**
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *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').*	The recent drill holes at Kujankallio were orientated at various azimuths and dips that are approximately perpendicular to the orientation of the targeted mineralised trends. Only down hole lengths have been reported, true widths have not been reported.
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.*	Relevant diagrams have been included within this document.
Balanced Reporting	• *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.* • *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 drill details has been provided in this report. All meaningful and material exploration data has been reported. All drill hole collars are surveyed by an experienced underground mine surveyor using a Leica TCRP 1203+ Total Station. The reported diamond drilling campaigns targeted the Kujankallio Main Zone and Kujankallio Hinge Zone. Dragon Mining drilled 39 underground diamond core drill holes for an advance of 5,781.90 metres. These holes represent part of, five completed or still active campaigns that were designed to provide additional information to support future mine planning and development in the Kujankallio area.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results – Jokisivu Gold Mine		
Criteria	**JORC Code Explanation**	**Commentary**
		Results were received for 41 holes during the period, including results for two campaigns ("Campaign 9" and "Campaign 10") that were drilled prior to the period being reported. These holes targeted the Arpola deposit. Full details of the holes from which results were received are provided in: Table 1 – Results from the underground diamond core drilling campaign (Campaign 9) that targeted the Arpola Footwall Zone from the 205m level, spanning from the flying squirrel area to, and including the Osmo Zone at the Jokisivu Gold Mine. Table 2 – Results from the underground diamond core drilling campaign (Campaign 10) that targeted the Arpola deposit in the flying squirrel area between the 100m and 145m levels at the Jokisivu Gold Mine. Table 3 – Results from the underground diamond core drilling campaign (Campaign 1) that targeted the Kujankallio Hinge Zone from the 560m and 570m levels at the Jokisivu Gold Mine. Table 4 – Results from the underground diamond core drilling campaign (Campaign 2) that targeted the Kujankallio Main Zone from the 560m and 570m levels at the Jokisivu Gold Mine.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results – 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.
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).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	Mine development is ongoing. Dragon Mining is undertaking drilling underground at a number of areas to better understand the nature and extent of the gold mineralisation. Refer to diagrams within this document.

APPENDIX 2 – JORC TABLE 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data – Kaapelinkulma Gold Mine		
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.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *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.*	The various mineralised lodes at Kaapelinkulma have been sampled using surface diamond core drill holes during the period. An 8 hole, 2,061.50 metre campaign of diamond core drilling was completed at Kaapelinkulma during the period. This campaign targeted the down plunge extensions of the Northern and Southern gold deposits, as well as further examining a second diorite body, which is located approximately 200 metres below the Southern gold deposit. All holes were planned to optimally intersect the mineralised zones. Drill holes ranged in dips from –51.7° to –69.6°at azimuths ranging from 282.5° to 301.0°. Diamond core was sampled at geological intervals prior to being cut, with half core sent for analysis. Drill hole collars and starting azimuths have been accurately surveyed by Dragon Mining mine and exploration surveyors. Dip values were measured at 4 metre intervals down hole by drillers using conventional equipment. Azimuth deviations of the deepest holes were surveyed with DeviFlex equipment. Diamond drilling by Dragon Mining used WL76 with sampling at varying intervals based on geological boundaries. Samples were submitted to the ALS facility in Outokumpu for sample preparation and then freighted to the ALS facility at Rosia Montana in Romania for gold analysis using fire-assay methods with AA finish.

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data – Kaapelinkulma Gold Mine		
Criteria	**JORC Code explanation**	**Commentary**
Drilling techniques	• *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.).*	Diamond core drilling in the reported campaign was completed by WL76 (57.5mm) diamond core methods. Core from drilling is collected with a standard tube. Core was orientated with marks in 3 metre intervals. 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.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *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.*	RQD values for diamond core were recorded in the database. Core was orientated with an average RQD of 97.9%. Lost core was also routinely recorded. Diamond core was reconstructed into continuous runs for orientation marking with depths checked against core blocks. Core loss observations were noted by geologists during the logging process. All reverse circulation and percussion samples were visually checked for recovery, moisture and contamination and no recovery problems were encountered. No relationship was noted between sample recovery and grade. The mineralised zones have predominantly been intersected by diamond core with generally excellent core recoveries. The consistency of the mineralised intervals suggests sampling bias due to material loss or gain is not an issue.

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data – Kaapelinkulma Gold Mine		
Criteria	**JORC Code explanation**	**Commentary**
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.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	All holes were field logged by Dragon Mining geologists to a high level of detail. Diamond holes were logged for recovery, RQD, number and type of defects. The database contains tables with information on quartz vein shearing and vein percent with observations recorded for alpha/beta angles, dips, azimuths, and true dips. The amount and type of ore textures and ore minerals were also recorded within a separate table. All drill samples were logged for lithology, rock type, mineralisation, alteration, and texture. Logging is a mix of qualitative and quantitative observations. It has been standard practice by Dragon Mining that all diamond core be routinely photographed. All drill holes were logged in full.

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data – Kaapelinkulma Gold Mine		
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.*	Diamond core is cut in half using a core saw with half core submitted for assay.
	• *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.*	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).
	• *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*	
	• *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.*	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.
	• *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/ second-half sampling.*	
	• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data – Kaapelinkulma Gold Mine		
Criteria	**JORC 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.* • *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..* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	The predominant assay method for drill samples was by Fire Assay with AAS or ICP finish (30g or 50g pulps). Values exceeding 1ppm gold (prior to 2009) and 5ppm gold (from 2009) were checked using Fire-Assay with gravimetric finish. No geophysical tools were used to determine any element concentrations used in this resource estimate. Sample preparation checks for fineness were carried out by the laboratory as part of internal procedures to ensure the grind size of more than 85% passing 75µm was being attained. Laboratory QAQC includes the use of internal standards using certified reference material, and pulp replicates. The various programs of QAQC carried out by various companies over the years have produced results which support the sampling and assaying procedures used at the various deposits. A series of five different certified reference materials representing a variety of grades have been systematically inserted since 2004. Results highlighted that the sample assays are accurate, showing no obvious bias. Blank samples were submitted during the drill programs. Results show that no contamination has occurred. Field duplicate analyses honour the original assay and demonstrate best practice sampling procedures have been adopted.

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data – Kaapelinkulma Gold Mine		
Criteria	**JORC Code explanation**	**Commentary**
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	All significant intercepts are reviewed and verified by Dragon Mining geologists. There has been no specific drill program at Kaapelinkulma designed to twin existing drill holes, although infill drilling has largely confirmed continuity and tenor. Primary data was documented on paper logs prior to being digitised using Drill Logger software. During recent years, drill logging observation data has been recorded in customised Excel sheets and imported into an Access database. Dragon Mining adjusted zero gold grades to half the detection limit.
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 used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	Drill hole collars and starting azimuths have been accurately surveyed by Dragon Mining mine and exploration surveyors. Down hole dip values were recorded at 4 metre intervals by the drillers using conventional equipment. The azimuth deviations of the deepest holes have been surveyed with DeviFlex. Drill hole locations were positioned using the Finnish National Grid System (FIN KKJ2, 2003).

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data – Kaapelinkulma Gold Mine		
Criteria	**JORC Code explanation**	**Commentary**
		The topographic surface over the Kaapelinkulma deposit was provided to RPM by Dragon Mining and was prepared by Dragon Mining using topographic contours from digi-form maps and drone flight measurements in some places. Surveyed data points from drill hole collars and trench samples were used to create a more accurate surface immediately above the mineralised lodes. Aerial photography was conducted at Kaapelinkulma over the immediate mine area at the end of November 2016. Topographic measurements to a 0.5m grid are available in this area.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	Drill holes have been located at a nominal grid pattern of 10m by 10m through the southern zone. In the north, the nominal drill spacing is at 20m on 20m spaced drill lines. The main mineralised domains have demonstrated sufficient continuity in both geological and grade continuity to support the definition of Mineral Resource, and the classifications applied under the 2012 Edition of the JORC Code.

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data – Kaapelinkulma Gold Mine		
Criteria	**JORC Code explanation**	**Commentary**
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.* • *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.*	Drill holes are orientated predominantly to an average azimuth of 270° and drilled at angles ranging from –41° and 71°, which is approximately perpendicular to the orientation of the mineralised trends. No orientation based sampling bias has been identified in the data.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Chain of custody of samples is managed by Dragon Mining. Dragon Mining personnel or drill contractors transport diamond core to the core logging facilities where Dragon Mining geologists log the core. Core samples are cut by ALS laboratory personnel. Core samples were transported to the sample preparation laboratory and then on to the analysis laboratory using contract couriers or laboratory personnel. Dragon Mining employees have no further involvement in the preparation or analysis of samples.
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 – Kaapelinkulma Gold Mine		
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 security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area.*	Mining Concession 'Kaapelinkulma' (K7094, 66.54 ha) is valid. It covers both the northern and southern zones of mineralization that comprise the Kaapelinkulma deposit. A small NATURA conservation area 'PITKÄKORPI' (FI0349001, 70 ha) is located 400m east of Kaapelinkulma gold deposit. A population of the butterfly Woodland Brown (Lopinga Achine) has been discovered south of the Kaapelinkulma open pit area. The butterfly is protected under a European Union Directive the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC. The butterfly is listed in Directive's Annex IV that covers species in need of strict protection. The legislation, which is adopted into the Finnish Nature Conservation Act (1096/1996), states that those places that the butterfly uses for breeding and resting, are not to be destroyed. The open pit or any other mining related activity cannot extend into this area.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	The Kaapelinkulma deposits were discovered by the Geological Survey of Finland (GTK) after a gold bearing boulder was sent by an amateur prospector in 1986. Subsequent exploration by GTK, Outokumpu Oy (Outokumpu), and then by Dragon Mining, outlined a small, medium to high grade deposit.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results – Kaapelinkulma Gold Mine		
Criteria	**JORC Code explanation**	**Commentary**
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The Northern and Southern gold deposits at Kaapelinkulma are Palaeoproterozoic orogenic gold deposits located in the Vammala Migmatite Belt. The deposits comprise a set of sub-parallel lodes in a tight array hosted within a sheared quartz diorite unit inside a tonalitic intrusive. A mica gneiss surrounds the tonalite.

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*
	  • *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  • *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 reported diamond drilling campaign targeted the down plunge extensions of the Northern and Southern gold deposits and a second diorite body below the southern gold deposit.
		
		Results were received for 8 holes during the period, representing all holes drilled prior to the period.
		
		Full details of the holes from which results were received are provided in:
		
		Table 5 – Results from the diamond core drilling campaign that targeted the interpreted plunge extensions of the southern and northern deposits and the new diorite unit below the southern deposit at Kaapelinkulma Gold Mine.
		
		The Kaapelinkulma Gold Mine has been operating since 2019. In the opinion of Dragon Mining, material drill results have been regularly reported previously to the market as required under the reporting requirements of the ASX Listing Rules and HKEX Listing Rules. No material information has been excluded from any of the releases compiled.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results – Kaapelinkulma Gold Mine		
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.* • *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.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	Weighted average gold intercepts are reported at a 1 g/t gold cut-off with up to 2 metres of internal dilution allowed. No high-grade cuts were applied. High-grade intervals internal to broader zones of mineralisation are reported at a 15 g/t gold cut-off as included intervals. No metal equivalent values have been used or reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *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').*	Drill holes are orientated predominantly to an average azimuth of 270° and drilled at angles ranging from –41° and 71°, which is approximately perpendicular to the orientation of the mineralised trends. The narrow mineralised zones strike at approximately 020° in the south to 000° in the north and are variably dipping mainly between 40° and 45° to the east.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results – Kaapelinkulma Gold Mine		
Criteria	**JORC Code explanation**	**Commentary**
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.*	Relevant diagrams have been included within this document.
Balanced Reporting	• *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.* • *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 drill details has been provided in this report. All meaningful and material exploration data has been reported. The reported diamond drilling campaigns targeted the near surface portion of the Northern gold deposit and the depth extensions of the southern gold deposit, as well as the down plunge extensions of the northern and Southern gold deposits and a second diorite body below the Southern gold deposit. Results were received for 8 holes during the period, representing all holes drilled in the reported campaign. Full details of the holes for which results were received are provided in: Table 5 – Results from the diamond core drilling campaign that targeted the interpreted plunge extensions of the southern and northern deposits and the new diorite unit below the southern deposit at Kaapelinkulma Gold Mine.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results – Kaapelinkulma 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 Kaapelinkulma Gold Mine is dominated by diamond core drilling. The results for completed drilling campaigns have previously been regularly reported to the ASX and HKEX.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large– scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	Open pit mining is nearing completion. Dragon Mining is undertaking drilling to better understand the nature and extent of the gold mineralisation at depth. Refer to diagrams within this document.

APPENDIX 3 – JORC TABLE 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data – Fäboliden Gold Mine		
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.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *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.*	The Fäboliden gold deposit has been sampled by a series of diamond core and reverse circulation drill holes completed from surface, as well as test mining and processing. A total of 322 diamond core drill holes and 11 reverse circulation holes have been completed by previous owners Lappland Goldminers Fäboliden AB (Lappland). A total of 311 blast holes were also drilled to carry out the test mining. Historical drilling has been completed on a nominal grid spacing of 50m by 50m for the near surface material, increasing to 100m by 100m and greater for the depth extensions. Since acquiring the asset, Dragon Mining had completed 100 diamond core drill holes for a total advance of 5,211.9 metres and 59 Reverse Circulation drill holes for an advance of 1,648 metres. This drilling was completed in 2015, 2018 and 2019 and represented an infill campaign of the southern end of the deposit, an exploration/sterilisation program in the area of the proposed waste rock dump and a grade control program in the area of the test pit, respectively.

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data – Fäboliden Gold Mine		
Criteria	**JORC Code explanation**	**Commentary**
		The infill drilling completed by Dragon Mining has improved the drill density to a nominal 25m by 25m and 25m by 50m basis for the near surface material, over a strike length of 400m on the southern portion of the deposit; and to 10m by 6m over the test pit area in the grade control drilling. Dragon Mining has completed 32 diamond core drill holes in the reported campaign for a total advance of 3,406.10 metres. This drilling represented an infill campaign of the northern end of the deposit. The reported campaign over the northern part of the deposit improved drill spacing to lines spaced 30 metres, with holes located at 25 metre and 40 metre spacings. Hole collars in the recent campaign were surveyed using a Trimble TSC3 with an external Trimble R10 GNSS Receiver by Dragon Mining employees at Fäboliden. Drill hole deviation was surveyed using a DeviFlex instrument, apart from the first two holes in the 32 hole campaign. All drill core from the reported campaign has been geologically logged. Logging information was recorded in Microsoft Excel spreadsheets and then transferred to a Microsoft Access database.

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data – Fäboliden Gold Mine		
Criteria	**JORC Code explanation**	**Commentary**
		Half core samples of select zones of core from the reported drilling programs were submitted to the laboratory. Sampling was completed on a one metre basis. Samples from the reported drilling campaign were submitted to the MS Analytical facility in Stensele, Sweden for sample preparation. A sub-sample was provided to the MS Analytical laboratory facilities in Vancouver, Canada for analysis. Samples were analysed for gold by fire assay methods FAS-211 and FAS-415 on any sample that returned a value > 5 g/t gold and multi-elements, ICP-130 (plus U).
	• *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.).*	Diamond core drilling has been the primary drilling method used at Fäboliden. The majority of the historic drilling was completed using 36mm to 39mm core diameter, more recent drilling completed using 42mm to 49mm (NQ) diameter. Historical hole depths ranged from 41.6m to 762m. The reported program undertaken by Dragon Mining was completed using NQ2, with hole depths ranging from 31.10 metres to 190.50 metres. Core was collected with a standard tube. Apart from the first two holes in the campaign, the remaining 30 drill holes were surveyed using a DeviFlex instrument for down hole dip and azimuth. No core orientation was carried out.

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data – Fäboliden Gold Mine		
Criteria	**JORC Code explanation**	**Commentary**
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *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.*	Diamond core from the reported campaign was reconstructed into continuous runs for logging and marking, with depths checked against core blocks. Core recoveries were routinely recorded during the RQD logging process. Core recovery has been excellent and corresponded well with expectations of drilling in unweathered crystalline bedrock. An experienced local drilling contract group undertook the drilling completed. No relationship has been noted between sample recovery and grade.
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.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	Detailed geological logging was undertaken on drill core from the reported program. The core was logged using 286 codes, made up of 77 lithology codes, 5 intensity codes, 97 structural codes, 82 mineralisation codes and 25 general codes. Logging was performed to a level that will support Mineral Resource estimation. Drill samples were logged for lithology, mineralisation and alteration. Logging was a mix of qualitative and quantitative observations. The core was not photographed.

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data – Fäboliden Gold Mine		
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.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/ second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	Drilling completed by Dragon Mining has been completed by diamond core. Sampling of diamond core samples used industry standard techniques. Drill core from the reported campaign was sawn in half using a core saw. With respect to the nature of the mineralised system and the core diameter the use of half-core is considered appropriate. Sample preparation was completed by MS Analytical and follows industry best applicable practice. MS Analytical 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.

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data – Fäboliden Gold Mine		
Criteria	**JORC Code explanation**	**Commentary**
		Samples from the reported campaign were submitted to the MS Analytical sample preparation facility in Stensele, Sweden. Sawn half core samples were weighed, assigned a unique bar code and logged into their respective systems. The entire sample was dried and fine crushed to >70% passing 2mm. A one kilogram sub-sample of the crushed material was then pulverised to better than 85% passing 75µm using a LM5 pulveriser. The pulverised sample was split with a Jones riffle splitter to generate a sub-sample. The sub-sample was dispatched to the MS Analytical laboratory facilities in Vancouver, Canada. All samples were analysed for gold by fire assay methods (FAS-211 and FAS-415 on any sample that returned a value > 5 g/t gold) and for multi-elements (ICP-130(plus U)). Certified reference material, blanks and duplicates of coarse crush material were routinely inserted with the sample submissions at a rate of 1 sample every 20 samples. Results have returned in accordance with expected values. Dragon Mining routinely completed a program of check analysis on quarter core duplicate samples and master (pulverised) sample duplicates. Results returned values commensurate with the primary analysis. The method selected for sample preparation is considered appropriate to correctly represent the style of mineralisation, the thickness and consistency of the intersections, the sampling methodology and assay value ranges for gold.

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data – Fäboliden Gold Mine		
Criteria	**JORC 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.* • *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..* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	Dragon Mining samples were submitted to MS Analytical in Stensele, Sweden and Vancouver, Canada for analysis for gold by 30g fire assay fusion with an Atomic Absorption Spectrometry (AAS) finish. Samples with gold values greater than 5g/t gold were re-analysed using 30g fire assay methods with gravimetric finish. MS Analytical is a certified global laboratory group. They are monitored by an internal QAQC program and a QAQC program implemented by Dragon Mining, both of which include the inclusion of blank material, duplicates and certified reference material. The analytical methods used for gold are considered total. The analytical work is undertaken at a level suitable for inclusion in Mineral Resource estimates. No geophysical tools were used for analytical purposes on sample material from Fäboliden. QAQC protocols were stringently adhered to throughout the duration of the drilling campaign undertaken by Dragon Mining.

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data – Fäboliden Gold Mine		
Criteria	**JORC Code explanation**	**Commentary**
		Dragon Mining included a certified reference standard, blank and a coarse crush duplicate on a 1 in 20 basis. Coarse crush and pulp duplicates are undertaken at an umpire facility (ALS – Malå, Sweden) on a 1 in 10 basis. MS Analytical implement an internal QAQC program that includes the insertion of blanks, certified reference material and duplicates with each analytical run. The results for Dragon Mining have yielded values as expected to date.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	Significant intersections are verified by Dragon Mining geologists. Dragon Mining has not twinned any holes. Primary data was collected by Dragon Mining personnel. All measurements and observations were recorded into an Excel spreadsheet. Primary assay and QAQC data is entered into an Excel spreadsheet. No adjustment has been made to assay data.
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 used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	New drill holes have been surveyed using a Trimble TSC3 with an external Trimble R10 GNSS Receiver by Dragon Mining employees at Fäboliden. Apart from the first two holes, drill holes completed by Dragon Mining in the reported campaign were surveyed using a DeviFlex instrument for down hole dip and azimuth.

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data – Fäboliden Gold Mine		
Criteria	**JORC Code explanation**	**Commentary**
		The Company has fully adopted the SWEREF99 TM RH2000 grid system to meet regulatory reporting requirements. The survey methodology and equipment utilised during the collar surveys provides sufficient detail and accuracy for the topographic control as needed for inclusion in Mineral Resource estimates.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	The reported drilling campaign over the northern part of the deposit improved drill spacing to lines spaced 30 metres, with holes located at 25 metre and 40 metre spacings. The geology and mineralisation display satisfactory continuity from hole to hole. Work completed by Dragon Mining has improved data quality to a level whereby it will be sufficient to support the definition of a Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve and the classifications contained in the JORC Code (2012 Edition). Samples were composited to 1m for Mineral Resource estimation.
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.* • *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.*	Reported drill holes were completed perpendicular to the strike of the deposit and drilled at dips between –45° and –60°. No orientation based sampling bias has been identified in the data.

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data – Fäboliden Gold Mine		
Criteria	**JORC Code explanation**	**Commentary**
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Chain of custody of the Dragon Mining samples was managed by Dragon Mining. Dragon Mining personnel transported diamond core to the core shed where geologists logged the core. Core for sampling was then transported to the MS Analytical Stensele facility, for cutting, sample preparation and assaying. Dragon Mining had no further involvement in the process once the material arrived at the Stensele facility.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	Dragon Mining has completed audits The MS Analytical facility at Stensele has been reviewed. The completed reviews and audits raised no issues.
Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results – Fäboliden Gold Mine		
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 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 Fäboliden deposit is located within granted Exploitation Concession Fäboliden K nr1. The Exploitation Concession is surrounded by Exploration Permit – Fäboliden nr 11. The tenements are in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	The prospectivity of the area was first recognized in 1988 with the discovery of gold bearing mineralised boulders to the south-east of Fäboliden. Exploration on the Fäboliden project area commenced in 1993 and has primarily involved drilling over a 28 year period. Dragon Mining acquired the asset in 2015.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results – Fäboliden Gold Mine		
Criteria	**JORC Code explanation**	**Commentary**
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The Fäboliden gold deposit is located within the Fennoscandian Shield and is an orogenic gold deposit. Mineralisation is hosted by Paleoproterozoic meta-sediments and meta-volcanic rocks, surrounded by granitoids. The host sequence is cross-cut by a set of northwest-southeast striking, flat lying undeformed dolerites which are not mineralised. Gold is generally fine-grained ranging from 2µm to 40µm. It displays a strong association with sulphides and the most abundant gangue minerals. In particular, sulphides, arsenopyrite and pyrrhotite are commonly associated with gold, whilst with silicate minerals the association with gold is diverse.

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*
	
	  • *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
	
	  • *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.*
		All information has been included in:
		
		Table 6 – Results from the diamond core drilling campaign that is targeting near surface mineralisation in the northern portion of the Fäboliden gold deposit at the Fäboliden Gold Mine.
		
		No drill hole information has been excluded.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results – Fäboliden Gold Mine		
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.* • *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.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	Weighted average gold intercepts are reported at a 1 g/t gold cut-off with up to 2 metres of internal dilution allowed. No high-grade cuts were applied. High-grade intervals internal to broader zones of mineralisation are reported at a 15 g/t gold cut-off as included intervals. No metal equivalent values have been used or reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *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').*	Most drill holes are angled to the west so that intersections are orthogonal to the expected orientation of mineralisation. It is interpreted that true width is approximately 70-100% of down hole intersections. All intercepts are reported as down hole length.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results – Fäboliden Gold Mine		
Criteria	**JORC Code explanation**	**Commentary**
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.*	Relevant diagrams have been included within this document.
Balanced Reporting	• *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.* • *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 drill details has been provided in this report. All meaningful and material exploration data has been reported. The reported diamond drilling campaigns targeted the near surface portion of the northern part of the Fäboliden gold deposit. Full details of the 32 completed holes are provided in: Table 6 – Results from the diamond core drilling campaign that is targeting near surface mineralisation in the northern portion of the Fäboliden gold deposit at the Fäboliden Gold Mine. Drill hole collars have been surveyed using a Trimble R8 GNSS device by independent survey consultants Tyrens AB and a Trimble TSC3 with an external Trimble R10 GNSS Receiver by Dragon Mining staff at Fäboliden. Dragon Mining has now fully adopted the SWEREF99 TM RH2000 grid system to meet regulatory reporting requirements.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results – Fäboliden 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.*	Historic work completed at the Fäboliden deposit is dominated by diamond core drilling. The results for completed drilling campaigns have not been reported to the ASX as the previous owner was a Swedish entity listed on the First North Stockholm market. Lappland made a number of releases at the time; however, they have now been delisted. In addition to drilling, other activities carried out include test mining and processing in 2005, Mineral Resource estimates in 2008, 2010 and 2011, and a Definitive Feasibility Study for a large tonnage – low grade operation in 2012. In addition to drilling completed in 2015, 2018 and 2019, Dragon Mining has undertaken three programs of bench scale metallurgical test work, updated Mineral Resources more reflective of a low tonnage – higher grade operation, open-pit mining studies to a Pre-Feasibility level and a Scoping Study for an underground mining operation following open-pit mining. The Company completed a program of test mining at the southern end of the Fäboliden gold deposit during work periods in 2019 and 2020. Ore mined was transported and treated at the Company's Svartliden CIL facility, 30 km to the northwest.
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).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	The Company continues to work towards obtaining environmental approval for full-scale mining at Fäboliden. Depth extensions of the gold deposit currently extend down to 665 metres vertically below surface. Infill drilling is required of these extensions in preparation for future more detailed underground mining studies.