龍資源有限公司
DRAGON MINING LIMITED

DRAGON MINING LIMITED
龍 資 源 有 限 公 司 *

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

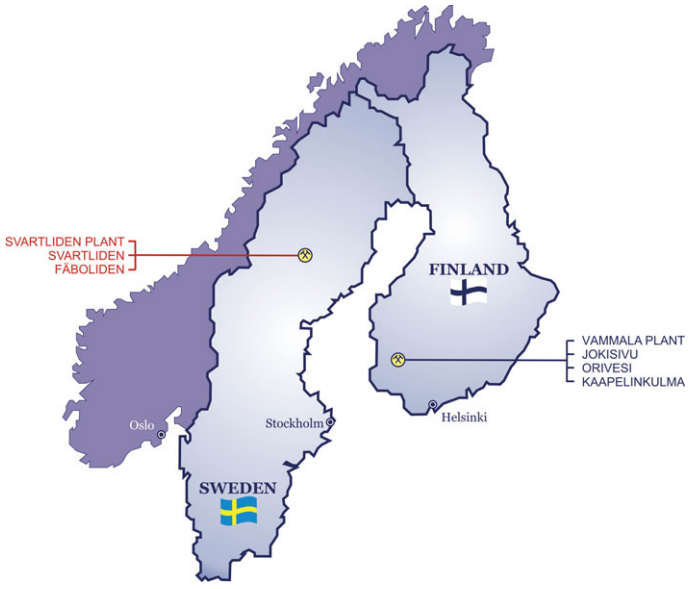
(Stock Code: 1712)

INSIDE INFORMATION

UPDATE OF FÄBOLIDEN ORE RESERVES INCREASES OPEN PIT LIFE

This announcement is made pursuant to Rule 13.09 of the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities of The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (the "Listing Rules") and the Inside Information Provision (as defined in the Listing Rules) under Part XIVA of the Securities and Futures Ordinance (Chapter 571 of the Laws of Hong Kong).

Dragon Mining Limited 龍資源有限公司* ("Dragon Mining" or "the Company") is pleased to advise that the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimates for the Company's Fäboliden Gold Mine ("Fäboliden") in northern Sweden have been updated.



The update of the Mineral Resource returned a total of 11 Mt grading 3.0 g/t gold for 1,100 kozs as at 31 December 2019 (Table 1). This represents a 3% increase in total tonnes and 5% increase in total ounces, when compared to the Mineral Resource of 10.6 Mt grading 3.0 g/t gold for 1,019 kozs as at 31 December 2016, which was first reported on the 28 February 2017 – Mineral Resources Updated for the Nordic Production Centres to the ASX.

Updating of the Ore Reserves has lifted the total Fäboliden Ore Reserve to 2.3 Mt grading 2.8 g/t gold for 210 kozs as at 31 December 2019 (Table 2). This represents a 98% increase in tonnes and 83% increase in ounces, when compared to the total Ore Reserve of 1.2 Mt grading 3.1 g/t gold for 115 kozs as at the 31 December 2016, which was released to the ASX on the 21 March 2017 – Ore Reserves Updated for Dragon Mining's Nordic Projects.

The 31 December 2019 Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimates for Fäboliden were undertaken by independent mining consultants RPM Advisory Services Pty Ltd ("RPM") in Western Australia and reported in accordance with the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves ("JORC Code").

Table 1 – Mineral Resource estimates for the Fäboliden Gold Mine in northern Sweden as at 31 December 2019. Mineral Resources are reported inclusive of stockpiles and Ore Reserves.

	Measured			Indicated			Inferred			Total		
	Tonnes (Mt)	Gold (g/t)	Ounces (kozs)	Tonnes (Mt)	Gold (g/t)	Ounces (kozs)	Tonnes (Mt)	Gold (g/t)	Ounces (kozs)	Tonnes (Mt)	Gold (g/t)	Ounces (kozs)
Fäboliden Gold Project												
Inside RF 120% Shell	0.1	3.3	16	3.0	2.9	280	0.6	2.4	48	3.7	2.8	340
Outside RF 120% Shell				1.5	2.9	140	5.7	3.2	590	7.2	3.2	730
Stockpiles				<0.1	1.6	2				<0.1	1.6	2
Total	**0.1**	**3.3**	**16**	**4.5**	**2.9**	**410**	**6.3**	**3.1**	**640**	**11**	**3.0**	**1,100**

Mineral Resources may not sum to equal totals due to rounding. Mineral Resources reported on a dry in-situ basis.

RF – Revenue Factor.

Reporting Cut-off Grades

Fäboliden Gold Mine – 1.1 g/t gold for material inside the RF 120% Pit Shell and 1.9 g/t gold for material outside the RF 120% Pit Shell.

Based on costs and recoveries from the updated Fäboliden Life-of-Mine study and a gold price of US$1,584 per troy ounce extrapolated for the potential economic extraction of the resource at a level approximating 120% of the long term forecast gold price of US$1,320 per troy ounce as at January 2020.

Mineral Resources have been reported in accordance with the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves ("JORC Code").

Table 2 – Ore Reserves for the Fäboliden Gold Mine in northern Sweden as at 31 December 2019.

	Proved			Probable			Total		
	Tonnes (Mt)	Gold (g/t)	Ounces (kozs)	Tonnes (Mt)	Gold (g/t)	Ounces (kozs)	Tonnes (Mt)	Gold (g/t)	Ounces (kozs)
Fäboliden (OP)	**0.2**	**2.9**	**16**	**2.1**	**2.8**	**190**	**2.3**	**2.8**	**210**

Fäboliden Gold Mine: The in-situ Ore cut-off grade is 1.3 g/t gold is based on a gold price of US$1,320 per troy ounce, a USD:SEK exchange rate of 9.6, process recovery of 82%, mining factors and costs.

Tonnages are dry metric tonnes.

Figures reported are rounded to the second significant figure, which may result in tabulation discrepancies.

Ore Reserves have been reported in accordance with the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves ("JORC Code").

Increases in the Mineral Resource occur after depletion for mining in 2019 and are the result of the inclusion of additional exploration drill hole information, grade control drill hole information from the test mining exercise and reporting cut-off grades that were estimated using a gold price of US$1,584 per troy ounce extrapolated for the potential economic extraction of the resource at a level approximating 120% of the long term consensus forecast gold price of US$1,320 per troy ounce as at January 2020.

The Measured and Indicated Mineral Resources have been converted to Ore Reserves by way of a Life-of-Mine ("LOM") study that was completed to a pre-feasibility level. The updated Fäboliden Ore Reserve estimate represents a base case operation that has resulted in the duration of the planned full scale open-pit mining operation at Fäboliden increasing to approximately eight years, including the final period of test mining.

The increases achieved in the Ore Reserves are attributable to the use of an improved process recovery level of 82% as a result of metallurgical test work and test mining and a long term consensus forecast gold price as at January 2020 of US$1,320 per troy ounce in the optimisation process. Previous open-pit designs were based on pit shells generated using a gold price of US$1,150 per troy ounce and process recovery of 74%. The 31 December 2016 Ore Reserves represented run-of-mine ("ROM") ore within these earlier open-pit designs, reported at cut-off grades based on a gold price of US$1,260 per troy ounce gold price and a process recovery of 82%.

Scope to further optimise the Fäboliden open pit operation may be possible, through changes in the gold price, mining costs, processing costs and processing recoveries. Further drilling targeting the Inferred Mineral Resource positions, within and adjacent to the current open-pit mine design, could potentially increase the amount of material available for inclusion in any future LOM study.

No study has been undertaken to evaluate the underground potential at Fäboliden, where the Mineral Resource estimate currently extends to a depth of 665 metres vertically below the natural surface level.

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

Hong Kong, 16 March 2020

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

* *For identification purpose only*

Background – Fäboliden Gold Mine

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

The Fäboliden project covers an area of 1,964.98 hectares and comprises the Fäboliden K nr 1 Exploitation Concession (122.0 ha) that encompasses the Fäboliden gold deposit and two contiguous Exploration Permits that secure approximately ten kilometres strike length of the Fäboliden host geological sequence.

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

Figure 2 – Svartliden Production Centre

Gold is generally fine grained ranging from 2µm to 40 µm and displays strong associations with sulphides and most abundant gangue minerals. It is generally located in variably boudinaged quartz and sulphide veins where the gold is found in fractures and as inclusions. Gold is also seen as free grains in the silicate matrix of the host rock with feldspars, quartz and micas common hosts.

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 can recommence at the beginning of May 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.

- ***Mineral Resource***

  The updated Mineral Resources for Fäboliden totals 11 Mt grading 3.0 g/t gold for 1,100 kozs, yielding a 3% increase in total tonnes and a 5% increase in total ounces when compared to the Fäboliden Mineral Resource as at 31 December 2016 of 10.6 Mt grading 3.0 g/t gold for 1,019 kozs. The increases occur after depletion for mining in 2019 and are the result of the inclusion additional exploration drill hole information, grade control drill hole information and reporting cut-off grades that were estimated using a gold price of US$1,584 per troy ounce extrapolated for the potential economic extraction of the resource at a level approximating 120% of the long term consensus forecast gold price of US$1,320 per troy ounce as at January 2020.

  Gold mineralisation is delineated over a strike length of 1,295 metres and includes a 665 metre vertical extent. It represents a multiple tabular style of mineralisation that dips at approximately 55° to the southeast in the southern portion of the deposit, steepening in the northern portion of the deposit, with the strike of the deposit varying from NNE-SSW in the south to NNW-SSE in the north.

  A total of 492 diamond core ("diamond") and reverse circulation ("RC") drill holes have been completed on the project to date, comprising 71,681.39 metres. The majority of drilling has been undertaken by diamond methods, with just 70 holes, 2,634.00 metres completed by RC methods.

  Historical drilling was undertaken on a nominal grid spacing of 50 metres by 50 metres for the near surface material, increasing to 100 metres by 100 metres and greater for the depth extensions. Drilling completed by Dragon Mining has improved the drill density to a nominal 10 metre by 6 metre, 25 metre by 25 metre and 25 metre by 50 metre basis for the near surface material over a strike length of 400 metres in the southern portion of the deposit. Drill holes were mostly completed perpendicular to the strike of the deposit and drilled at dips between –35° and –75°. A small number of holes were drilled vertically.

For the update of the Mineral Resource, a Surpac block model was created and used for the estimate by Ordinary Kriging ("OK") grade interpolation. The mineralisation was constrained by Mineral Resource outlines based on mineralisation envelopes prepared using a nominal 0.5 g/t gold cut-off grade for low grade and 1.0 g/t to 1.3 g/t gold for high grade, with a minimum down-hole length of 2 metres.

Samples were composited to one metre based on analysis of sample lengths inside the wireframes. High grade cuts were applied to the data based on statistical analysis of individual lodes and ranged between 10 g/t and 40 g/t gold.

The block dimensions used in the model were 10m NS by 5m EW by 5m vertical with sub-cells of 1.25m by 1.25m by 1.25m. Within the areas of the deposit drilled with grade control spaced drilling, the estimation was carried out on a block size of 5m NS by 2.5m EW by 2.5m vertical. Bulk densities ranging between 1.8t/m^3 and 2.97t/m^3 were assigned in the block model dependent on lithology and weathering.

The Mineral Resource was classified as a Measured, Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource based on data quality, sample spacing, and lode continuity. The Measured Mineral Resources was defined within areas of grade control spaced drilling of less than 10m by 6m in the test mining area. The Indicated Mineral Resource was defined within areas of close spaced diamond and RC drilling of less than 50m by 50m. The Inferred Mineral Resource was assigned to areas where drill hole spacing was greater than 50m by 50m, where small isolated pods of mineralisation occur outside the main mineralised zones, and to geologically complex zones.

The Mineral Resource is undiluted by external waste and reported above a 1.1 g/t gold cut-off grade for material that is within the 120% Revenue Factor pit shell and 1.9 g/t gold for outside the 120% Revenue Factor pit shell. The cut-off grades were estimated using open pit mining costs, potential underground mining costs, processing costs and process recovery levels and based on a gold price of US$1,584 per troy ounce extrapolated for the potential economic extraction of a resource approximating 120% of the long term consensus forecast gold price of US$1,320 per troy ounce as at January 2020.

- ***Ore Reserves***

  The updated Proved and Probable Ore Reserve for Fäboliden totals 2.3 Mt grading 2.8 g/t gold for 210 kozs as at 31 December 2019. This represents a 98% increase in tonnes and 83% increase in ounces, when compared to the Proved and Probable Ore Reserve of 1.2 Mt grading 3.1 g/t gold for 115 kozs as at 31 December 2016.

  The increases achieved are attributable to an improved process recovery level of 82% and a long term forecast gold price of US$1,320 per troy ounce being used in the optimisation process. Previous open-pit designs were based on shells generated using a gold price of US$1,150 per troy ounce and process recovery of 74%. The 31 December 2016 Ore Reserves represented run-of-mine ("ROM") ore within these earlier open-pit designs, reported at a cut-off grade based on a gold price of US$1,260 per troy ounce gold price and a process recovery of 82%.

  The updated Ore Reserves form part of a Life of Mine ("LOM") study to a pre-feasibility level into the full-scale development of the Fäboliden Gold Mine in northern Sweden. The study is based on the establishment of an open-pit mining operation and the haulage of ore to Dragon Mining's Svartliden Plant. Mineral Resources were converted to Ore Reserves by means of the Life of Mine plan, together with economic model preparation. Operational costs are based on contractors tenders sourced by Dragon Mining as well as unit rates based on the current operations.

  The Fäboliden Ore Reserves demonstrate a base case operation, the Proved and Probable Ore Reserves representing a mining life of approximately eight years based on the developed mining schedule, which includes the final period of test mining. The in-situ Ore cut-off grade is 1.3 g/t gold, which is based on the long term forecast gold price of US$1,320 per troy ounce, mining factors, metallurgical factors and costs.

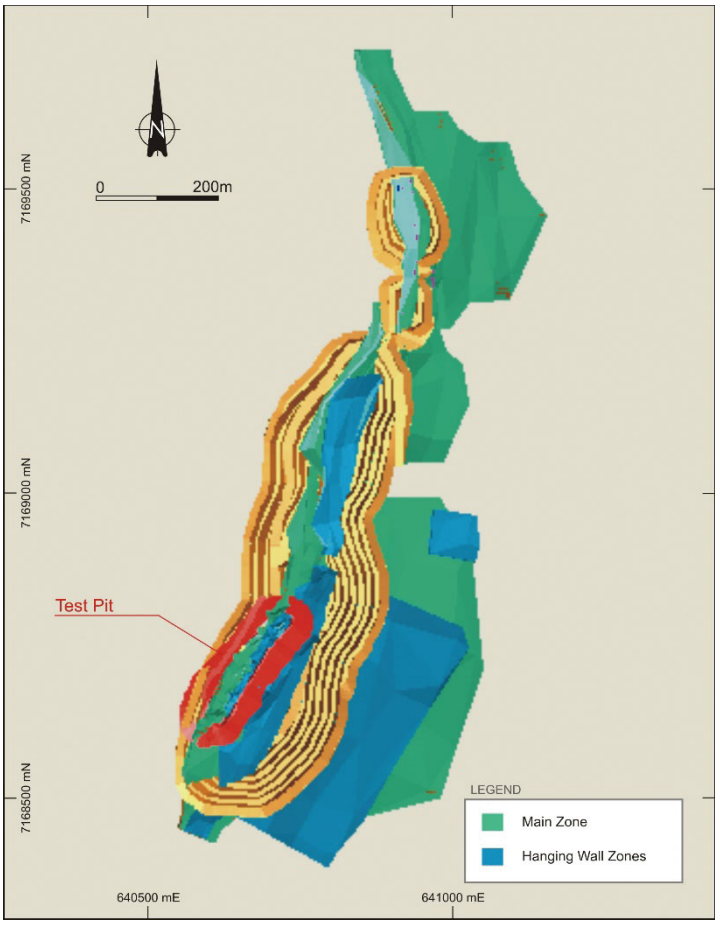


Figure 3 – Plan view of updated Fäboliden open pit design with test pit.

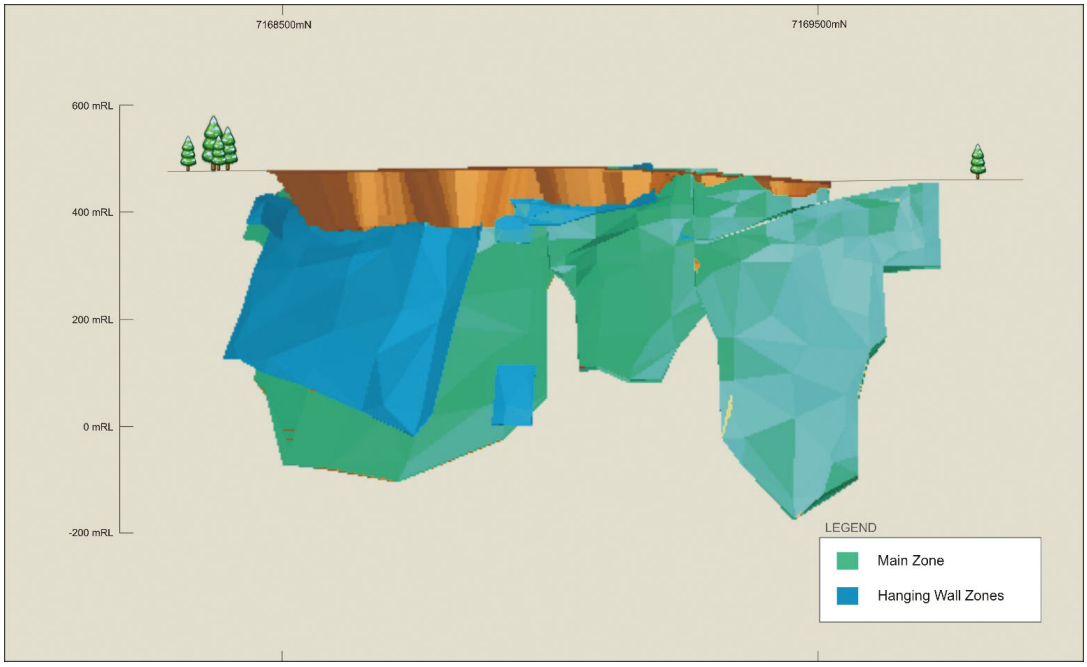


Figure 4 – Vertical view, looking west of updated Fäboliden open pit design.

The mining method at Fäboliden is to be open-pit extraction using hydraulic excavators mining in 2.5 metre flitches and advancing on 5 metre benches. The excavators will load standard off-road rear dump trucks to haul ore to surface stockpiles and waste rocks to dumps. These will be supported by front-end loaders for ore stockpile rehandle.

Based on an ore loss and dilution analysis that considers the structure of the mineralisation, proposed mining method, excavator size and mining bench height, a selective mining unit (SMU) size of 5m NS by 2.5m EW and 2.5m vertically was selected for the LOM study. At the ore-waste boundary a 0.4 metre digging accuracy, with 0.2 metre over-dig and 0.2 metre under-dig was applied to the SMU blocks to create a ROM model. The ROM model was calculated to have a global dilution of 23% and ore-loss of 13%.

Ore from Fäboliden will be processed through the 300,000 tonne per annum, Svartliden Plant, 30 kilometres by road to the northeast. A gold recovery factor of 82% has been applied to the Ore Reserves based on the results of bench scale metallurgical test work on samples from the Fäboliden gold deposit completed in 2016 and 2019 and production testing in 2015 and 2019 through the Svartliden Plant.

Dragon Mining has commenced the formal permitting process for full-scale mining at Fäboliden with consultation meetings with relevant stakeholders and the public held in early 2017. A permit application was submitted to the Umeå District Land and Environment Court (the "Court") in July 2018. The Company submitted its response to the Court's second request for supplementary information on 28 February 2020. Accounting for the previous permit granted to Fäboliden's previous owner for a large scale 5 Mtpa operation and the smaller scale of Dragon Mining's proposed mining activities, and considering delays due to potential appeals by selected stakeholders, the permitting process is estimated to take at least 30 months from submission.

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.

Ore Reserves have been classified based on the underlying Mineral Resources classifications and the level of detail in the mine planning. The Fäboliden Mineral Resources were identified as Measured, Indicated and Inferred. The Ore Reserve is classified as Proved and Probable in accordance with the JORC Code, corresponding to the Measured and Indicated Mineral Resource classification and taking into account other factors where relevant. The deposit's geological model is well constrained and the Ore Reserve classification is considered appropriate given the nature of the deposit, the moderate grade variability, drilling density, structural complexity and mining history. It was therefore deemed appropriate to use Measured and Indicated Mineral Resources as a basis for Proved and Probable Reserves.

No Inferred Mineral Resources were included in the Ore Reserve estimate.

Competent Persons Statements

The information in this report that relates to Mineral Resources for the Fäboliden Gold Mine is based on information compiled or supervised by Mr. David Allmark who is a full-time employee of RPM Advisory Services Pty Ltd and a Registered Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr. Allmark has sufficient experience that is relevant to the styles of mineralisation and types of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the JORC Code 2012 Edition. Mr Allmark has provided written consent for the inclusion in the Report of the matters on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Reporting of the Mineral Resources estimate complies with the recommended guidelines of the JORC Code and is therefore suitable for public reporting.

The information in this report that relates to Ore Reserves for the Fäboliden Gold Mine is based on information compiled by Mr. Joe McDiarmid, who is a Chartered Professional Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and is an employee of RPM Advisory Services Pty Ltd. Mr. Joe McDiarmid 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. Joe McDiarmid has provided written consent for the inclusion in this report of the matters based on their information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results fairly represents information and supporting documentation that was compiled by Mr. Neale Edwards BSc (Hons), a Fellow of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists, who is a full time employee of the Company and 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 Persons 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 approving the inclusion of the Exploration Results in the report in the form and context in which they appear.

APPENDIX 1 – JORC TABLE 1

FÄBOLIDEN GOLD MINE

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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.*	The Fäboliden 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. Dragon Mining has 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. 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. 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; and to 10m by 6m over the test pit area in the grade control drilling. Lappland completed a program of test mining in 2005, targeting a zone of near surface higher grade mineralisation in the northern portion of the deposit, with the excavation of three trenches. Dragon Mining commenced a test mining exercise in the area of the 2015 drilling, targeting a zone of near surface mineralisation with the establishment of a 200 metre long test pit.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Historic drill hole collars have been surveyed to the Swedish National Grid system – RT90 2.5 gon väst (standard). Details of the survey process, equipment used, who performed the surveys or the level of accuracy of the survey has not been documented. A program of resurveying by independent survey consultants Tyrens AB, on behalf of Dragon has verified the historical coordinates as well as providing coordinates in the SWEREF99 TM RH2000 grid system. All wireframes were transformed using the Surpac two-point transformation. 2019 drill holes completed by Dragon Mining have been surveyed using a Trimble TSC3 with an external Trimble R10 GNSS Receiver by Dragon Mining employees at Fäboliden. Down hole dip and azimuth deviations of historic holes were recorded using a Reflex Maxibor II tool on all holes completed since 2006. All drill holes completed by Dragon Mining in 2015 were surveyed using a DeviFlex instrument for down hole dip and azimuth. The starting azimuth was resurveyed by GeoVista AB using a RTK-GPS. Down hole surveys were not performed on drilling completed in 2018 or during the 2019 grade control program. All drill core from 2015 and 2018 has been geologically logged. Logging information was recorded in Microsoft Excel spreadsheets and then transferred to a Microsoft Access database. Prior to 1999 the entire core was submitted for analysis. Since 1999 half core samples have been analysed. Samples were generally collected on metre intervals, though samples have varied from 0.1m to 4m. Half core samples of select zones of core from the Dragon Mining 2015 and 2018 drilling programs were submitted to the laboratory. Sampling was completed on a one metre basis. Samples for the grade control RC drilling phase were collected each metre through a riffle splitter and submitted for analysis. Samples for the grade control DD drilling phase were sampled as full core, each metre. Sample preparation of historic samples was conducted by ALS in Piteå, Sweden, with sample pulps sent to ALS in Vancouver, Canada for assaying for gold by 50 gram Fire Assay methods. Samples were also assayed by aqua regia digest followed by inductively coupled plasma optical emission spectroscopy for a suite of 33 elements.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Dragon Mining samples from 2015 were prepared at the ALS facility in Piteå, Sweden. Sample pulps were sent to the ALS facility in Loughrea, Ireland for assaying for gold by 30g Fire Assay methods (Gold-AA25) and multi-elements by ME-ICP41. Samples with gold values greater than 5g/t Gold were re-analysed using 30g Fire Assay methods with gravimetric finish (Gold-GRA 21). Dragon Mining samples from 2018 were prepared at the ALS facility in Malå, Sweden. Sample pulps were sent to the ALS facility in Rosia Montana, Romania for assaying for gold by 30g Fire Assay methods (Gold-AA25) and multi-elements by ME-ICP41. Samples with gold values greater than 5g/t Gold were re-analysed using 30g Fire Assay methods with gravimetric finish (Gold-GRA 21). Samples from RC and DD grade control drilling were submitted to the ALS sample preparation facilities in Malå, Sweden or Piteå, Sweden, or the MS Analytical sample preparation facility in Stensele, Sweden. Sample pulps were dispatched to the ALS laboratory facilities at Loughrea in Ireland or Rosia Montana in Romania or the MS Analytical laboratory facilities in Vancouver, Canada. Samples were analysed for gold by fire assay methods (ALS Minerals – Au-AA25 and Au-GRA21 on any sample that returned a value > 5 g/t gold; MS Analytical – FAS-211 and FAS-415 on any sample that returned a value > 5 g/t gold) and multi-elements (ALS Minerals – ME-ICP41; MS Analytical – ICP-130(plus U)) on samples from every second grade control profile.

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 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. Core was collected with a standard tube. There is no record to indicate that core orientation was undertaken on all of the historical holes. Down hole dip and azimuth deviations were recorded using a Reflex Maxibor II tool on all holes completed since 2006. The drilling completed by Dragon Mining in 2015 was completed using WL-66, with hole depths ranging from 35 to 162m. Core was collected with a standard tube and all holes except the first hole were fully orientated. All drill holes completed by Dragon were surveyed using a DeviFlex instrument for down hole dip and azimuth. The starting azimuth was resurveyed by GeoVista AB using a RTK-GPS. The drilling completed by Dragon Mining in 2018 was completed using WL-56, with hole depths ranging from 40.05 to 51.40m. Core was collected with a standard tube. Grade control drilling completed in 2019 by Dragon Mining totalled 3,210.90 metres and comprised 59 RC holes (1,648 metres) and 51 DD holes (1,562.90 metres) on a nominal 10 metre by 6 metres grid base over 22 Profiles across the entire test pit area. The RC program was carried out in two phases, the initial phase involving the seating of casing through the unconsolidated glacial till profile into the bedrock by open hole percussion methods. RC drilling using a 5½" face sampling hammer was then carried out, with samples collected each metre. Hole depths ranged from 13 to 45 metres. DD drilling was completed using WL-56 with hole depths ranging from 11.6 to 44.6 metres. Core was collected with a standard tube. Down hole surveys were not performed on drilling completed in 2018 or during the 2019 grade control program.

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.*	Historic diamond core was reconstructed into continuous runs for logging and marking, with depths checked against core blocks. Core recoveries were not routinely recorded. Dragon Mining diamond core from 2015 was fully orientated except for the first hole, and 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. Dragon Mining diamond core from 2018 and 2019 was not orientated, but reconstructed into continuous runs for logging and marking, with depths checked against core blocks. Core recoveries were routinely recorded for the 2018 drilling during the RQD logging process. Experienced local drilling contract groups undertook the drilling completed by Lappland and Dragon Mining. 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 all historic drill core and drill core from Dragon Mining's 2015 and 2018 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 systematically photographed by hand. Detailed geological logging on grade control samples was not undertaken.

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.*	Prior to 1999 the entire core was submitted for analysis. Since 1999 half core samples have been analysed. Drill core was cut by saw.
	• *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.*	Drilling completed by the previous owners Lappland was completed primarily by diamond core methods.
	• *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*	Reverse circulation drill hole samples were collected at 1m intervals. Samples were collected at the rig, representing cutting's coarse fraction. A sub-sample was collected at the drill rig for analysis. There is no information available describing the sub-sampling process or the quality of the sample.
	• *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.*	Drilling completed by Dragon Mining has been completed by diamond core and reverse circulation methods.
	• *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.*	Sampling of diamond core samples used industry standard techniques.
	• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	Drill core from the 2015 and 2018 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.
		Sampling of drill core from the 2019 grade control program used full core, whilst the RC sample represented a sample collected each metre from a riffle splitter connected to the cyclone.
		Sample preparation was completed by ALS and MS Analytical and follows industry best applicable practice. ALS and 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.
		Historic samples and samples from 2015 were submitted to the ALS facility in Piteå, Sweden for sample preparation.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Half core samples are weighed, assigned a unique bar code and logged into the ALS system. The entire sample is dried and crushed to 5mm. A sub-sample of the crushed material is then pulverised to better than 85% passing 75 microns using a LM5 pulveriser. The pulverised sample is split with multiple feed in a Jones riffle splitter until a 100-200g sub-sample is obtained for dispatch to the ALS facilities at Vancouver in Canada for analysis for gold and multi-elements for the historical samples and Loughrea in Ireland for gold and multi-elements for the Dragon Mining samples. Samples from 2018 were submitted to the ALS facility in Malå, Sweden for sample preparation. Half core samples are weighed, assigned a unique bar code and logged into the ALS system. The entire sample is dried and crushed to 5mm. A sub-sample of the crushed material is then pulverised to better than 85% passing 75 microns using a LM5 pulveriser. The pulverised sample is split with multiple feed in a Jones riffle splitter until a 100-200g sub-sample is obtained for dispatch to the ALS facilities Rosia Montana, Romania for analysis for gold and multi-elements. Samples from RC and DD grade control drilling were submitted to the ALS sample preparation facilities in Malå, Sweden or Piteå, Sweden, or the MS Analytical sample preparation facility in Stensele, Sweden. RC and DD 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 ALS laboratory facilities at Loughrea in Ireland or Rosia Montana in Romania or the MS Analytical laboratory facilities in Vancouver, Canada. All samples were analysed for gold by fire assay methods (ALS Minerals – Au-AA25 and Au-GRA21 on any sample that returned a value > 5 g/t gold; MS Analytical – FAS-211 and FAS-415 on any sample that returned a value > 5 g/t gold) and multi-elements (ALS Minerals – ME-ICP41; MS Analytical – ICP-130 (plus U)) on all samples from every second grade control profile.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Certified reference material and blanks were routinely inserted with the sample submissions, of Dragon Mining at a rate of 1 sample every 20 samples. Results have returned in accordance with expected values
		Certified reference materials were not routinely inserted with the sample submission by Lappland. The small database available returned an acceptable level of bias from the laboratory. Blank samples were inserted at the rate of 1 in 20 by Lappland, the results indicating that there is little evidence of contamination between samples.
		Analysis of coarse crush duplicates has not been performed by Lappland. Dragon Mining has completed a program of check analysis on coarse crush 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

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.*	Historic samples were submitted to ALS in Vancouver, Canada for analysis for gold by 50g fire assay fusion with an Atomic Absorption Spectrometry (AAS) finish. Dragon Mining samples were submitted to ALS Minerals in Loughrea, Ireland and Rosia Montana, Romania and MS Analytical in 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. ALS and MS Analytical are 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 not stringently adhered to throughout the duration of all drilling programs undertaken by Lappland. Lappland implemented a program of inserting certified reference materials (sourced from Ore Research and Exploration and supplied by Analytical Solutions Ltd from Toronto, Canada) representing six different standards ranging in gold grades from 0.43 g/t to 9.64g/t Gold in 2005. Insertion was completed at a rate of approximately 1 for every 188 samples submitted.
	• *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.*	

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Blank samples were inserted at a rate of 1 in 20 samples. The samples were submitted by the laboratory in behalf of Lappland and are not considered blind. There was no systematic blind repeat sampling program implemented by Lappland, the repeat pulp samples submitted being done at a rate of 1 sample for every 49 samples. No coarse duplicates samples were submitted by Lappland. QAQC protocols were stringently adhered to throughout the duration of all drilling programs undertaken by Dragon Mining. Dragon Mining included a certified reference standard, blank and pulp or coarse crush duplicated on a 1 in 20 basis. Coarse crush and pulp duplicates are undertaken at an umpire facility on a 1 in 10 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 the Lappland QAQC results has shown reasonable consistency between different laboratories, analytical methods and results. The results for Dragon Mining have yielded values as expected to date.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	Dragon Mining has no knowledge of the procedures implemented by Lappland to verify significant intersections.
	• *The use of twinned holes.*	Significant intersections are verified by Dragon geologists.
	• *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.*	The Lappland reverse circulation program was implemented to twin some of the diamond core drill holes. Dragon Mining has not twinned any holes.
	• *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	Primary data was collected by Lappland and 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.

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.*	Details of the survey process, equipment used, who performed the surveys or the level of accuracy of the survey was not been located during the due diligence process completed by Dragon Mining. A program of resurveying by independent survey consultants Tyrens AB, on behalf of Dragon Mining has verified the historical coordinates. New drill holes 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 employees at Fäboliden. Historic down hole dip and azimuth deviations were recorded using a Reflex Maxibor II tool on all holes completed since 2006. All drill holes completed by Dragon Mining in 2015 were surveyed using a DeviFlex instrument for down hole dip and azimuth. The starting azimuth was resurveyed by GeoVista AB using a RTK-GPS. The Company has now fully adopted the SWEREF99 TM RH2000 grid system to meet regulatory reporting requirements. Dragon Mining is yet to establish specific topographic control over the Fäboliden project and is using information established by the previous owners. 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.
	• *Specification of the grid system used.*	
	• *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	Historic drilling has been undertaken from surface on a nominal grid base of 50m by 50m for the near surface material and 100m by 100m and greater for the material at depth. Drilling by Dragon Mining has improved drill density to a nominal 25m by 25m and 25m by 50m basis over a strike length of 400m to an approximate depth of 100m. The geology and mineralisation displays 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.*	Most drill holes were completed perpendicular to the strike of the deposit and drilled at dips between –35° and –75°. A small number of holes were drilled vertically. No orientation based sampling bias has been identified in the data.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Chain of custody of the historical samples was managed by Lappland. Company personnel transported diamond core to the core shed where geologists logged the core. Core for sampling was then transported to the ALS Piteå facility, for cutting, sample preparation and assaying. Lappland had no further involvement in the process once the material arrived at the Piteå ALS facility. Chain of custody of the Dragon Mining samples was managed by Dragon Mining. In 2015 Dragon Mining personnel transported diamond core to the core shed where geologists logged the core. Core for sampling was then transported to the ALS Piteå facility, for cutting, sample preparation and assaying. Dragon Mining had no further involvement in the process once the material arrived at the Piteå ALS facility. In 2018 Dragon Mining personnel transported diamond core to the core shed where geologists logged the core. Core for sampling was then transported to the ALS Malå facility, for cutting, sample preparation and assaying. Dragon Mining had no further involvement in the process once the material arrived at the Malå ALS facility. In 2019 Dragon Mining personnel transported RC drill samples and diamond core to the core shed for sampling. Samples were then transported to the ALS Malå facility or MS Analytical facility in Stensele for sample preparation and assaying. Dragon Mining had no further involvement in the process once the material arrived at the Malå ALS facility or the Stensele MS Analytical facility.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	Jeremy Clark of RPM reviewed drilling and sampling procedures during the 2015 site visit and found that all procedures and practices conform to industry standards. Dragon Mining has completed audits of the ALS facilities at Malå, Sweden, Piteå, Sweden and Vancouver, Canada. The MS Analytical facility at Stensele has been reviewed. The completed reviews and audits raised no issues

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.*	The Fäboliden deposit is located within granted Exploitation Concession Fäboliden K nr1. The Exploitation Concession is surrounded by contiguous Exploration Permits – Fäboliden nr 11 and Fäboliden nr 83.
	• *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 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 27-year period. Drilling has been conducted by Lappland and Dragon Mining.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The Fäboliden 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. Mineralisation is commonly hosted by the arsenopyrite and graphite bearing, variably boudinaged quartz and sulphide veins within the host rocks. The gold is fine grained 2 to 40µm and is found in fractures and as inclusions within the arsenopyrite-loellingite. Gold is also seen as free grains in the silicate matrix of the host rock.

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.*
		All exploration results have previously been reported by Dragon Mining during 2015.
		
		All information has been included in the appendices. No drill hole information has been excluded.

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.*	Exploration results are not being reported. Not applicable as a Mineral Resource is being reported. Metal equivalent values have not been used.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*	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.
	• *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').*	
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 the main body of text.
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.*	New drill holes 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.
	• *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.*	Dragon Mining has now fully adopted the SWEREF99 TM RH2000 grid system to meet regulatory reporting requirements Exploration results are not being reported.

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. Dragon Mining has undertaken three programs of bench scale metallurgical test work and a production test. For the first phase of bench scale test work, a selection of representative historic quarter core samples was collected from an area identified by Dragon Mining as the area of future activities. These core samples were collected from depths ranging from surface to approximately 100m vertically. A high grade composite was established from this material. The metallurgical test work was completed at the ALS Metallurgy facility in Perth, Western Australia under the management of independent consultants Minnovo. It comprised bench scale comminution and leach programs. The comminution results showed moderate hardness and abrasion, with a Bond ball mill work index of 15.3kWh/t and an abrasion index of 0.2614. The leach test work program did not show a strong correlation between grind sizes and leach extraction with extraction levels ranging from 70.3% to 84.4%. All tests completed displayed relatively fast leaching, with approximately 97% of the final gold extraction being achieved after 16 hours. Cyanide and lime consumption were moderate at approximately 1.0 kg/t and 0.3 kg/t, respectively.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Minnovo commented that the initial leach test conducted at P80 53µm, which returned a gold extraction level of 84.43% appeared to be anomalous as the subsequent tests undertaken at this grind size failed to replicate the initial result. It was thus concluded that at the minimum grind size (P80 53µm) considered achievable when processing ore at the Svartliden Plant, that gold extraction levels exceeding approximately 75% is unlikely for material from Fäboliden. At the Svartliden Plant, a full scale production test of approximately 1,000t of mineralised material from Fäboliden that had been stockpiled on the surface was also undertaken during the due diligence period. This material was excavated during the test mining and processing program undertaken by Lappland in 2005 from an area of near surface higher grade mineralisation. The production test confirmed the results of the recent bench scale test work, yielding a head grade of 3.02g/t Gold and a gold extraction level of 79.4%. The second phase of bench scale test work program was conducted to assess the possibility of increasing recovery from material at Fäboliden by producing a high-sulphur gravity concentrate for regrind and intensive leaching. The test work was undertaken at the SGS Australia's facility in Malaga, Western Australia, on representative samples from the planned southern open-pit area at Fäboliden using drill core from the program completed by Dragon Mining.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

In summary the new test work has shown that:

- Comminution results yielded moderate levels for abrasion and hardness with an Abrasions Index of 0.239 and Ball and Rod Mill Work Indices of 14.8kWh/t and 18.4kWh/t, respectively. Values for abrasion and hardness are similar to levels obtained in previous test work;

- Diagnostic leaching returned values similar to those in previous test work, with the master composite showing approximately 80% of the gold available for cyanide leaching at a grind P80 of 75 μm;

- Whole ore leaching on variability samples returned overall gold extraction levels at 83%, higher than obtained in previous test work. Cyanide and lime consumption were moderate at approximately 0.7kg/t and 0.4kg/t, respectively; and

- Gravity regrind tests resulted in a 3% recovery increase to 86%, compared with the standard whole ore leach test of 83%.

The whole ore leach tests showed the material to be grind sensitive, with increasing recovery at decreasing grind size. The addition of lead nitrate was shown to improve leach kinetics and as such will be considered for inclusion in the Svartliden Plant reagent regime. In order to improve overall gold recovery a gravity (sulphide rich) concentrate was produced, reground and leached separately to the gravity tail.

A third phase of bench scale metallurgical test work is currently in progress to confirm the results of previous work conducted in 2014 and 2016. The test work is being completed at ALS Metallurgy in Perth, Western Australia.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Ball and rod mill work indices were determined and compared with the 2016 results. The results indicate the ore is of moderate competency and are similar to the values obtained in 2016. Outcomes of comminution models support the current indication that the Svartliden mill will be limited to a throughput of 38 dry t/h when grinding to P80 of 53µm and 42 dry t/h at a P80 of 75µm. Whole ore leach tests were conducted and overall gold extractions were similar to those obtained in previous work. The ore was shown to be grind sensitive, with increasing recovery at decreasing grind size. Salient points from the leach test work are: • Gold extractions were between 79% and 85% for the test conducted at a grind P80 of 75µm, at the plant residence time of 13 hours • Comminution modelling indicates that the Svartliden mill will be limited to a throughput of 38 dry t/h when grinding to P80 of 53µm, while at a P80 of 75µm a throughput of 42 dry t/h is achievable. • The high variability and inconsistencies in the leach kinetics could suggest that a portion of coarse gold may be present, which would leach more slowly than finer ground particles. • At the plant residence time an average cyanide consumption of 0.5 kg/t was observed for the tests conducted at a P80 of 75µm. Previous work showed cyanide consumption in the range of 0.5 to 0.8 kg/t and lime in the range of 0.2 to 0.5 kg/t. • The CIL test produced comparable results to the whole ore leaching at the same grind size.
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.*	Test pit mining was conducted by Dragon Mining during 2019. The mining occurred in the southern portion of the deposit, focused on the main lode (Domain 1). Mining was conducted down to the 450mRL, with ore batches treated at Dragon Mining's Svartliden Plant. Refer to diagrams in the body of text within this report.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* • *Data validation procedures used.*	Drill logging was recorded on customised Excel spreadsheets and imported onto an Access database. Dragon Mining carry out internal checks to ensure the transcription is error free. Laboratory assay results are loaded as electronic files direct from the laboratory so there is little potential for transcription errors. The data base is systematically audited by Dragon Mining geologists. All drill logs are validated digitally by the geologist once assay results are returned from the laboratory. RPM also performed data audits in Surpac and checked collar coordinates, down hole surveys and assay data for errors. No errors were found.
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	A site visit was conducted by Jeremy Clark (RPM) in May 2015. Drilling, logging, and sampling procedures were viewed and it was concluded that these were being conducted to best industry practice.
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* • *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* • *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	The confidence in the geological interpretation is considered to be good and is based on a significant number of diamond drill holes. Geochemistry and geological logging has been used to assist identification of lithology and mineralisation. The deposit consists of shallow east dipping (20-30˚) lodes. The continuity of the main mineralised lodes is clearly observed by gold grades within the drill holes. Infill drilling has supported and refined the model and the current interpretation is considered robust. Alternate interpretations would have little impact on the overall Mineral Resource estimation. Outcrops of host rocks confirm the geometry of the mineralisation. The current interpretations are mainly based on gold assay results. Infill drilling has confirmed geological and grade continuity.
Dimensions	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	The Fäboliden Mineral Resource area extends over a strike length of 1,295m (from 7,169,125mN – 7,170,420mN) and includes the 665m vertical interval from 485mRL to –180mRL.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Estimation and modelling techniques	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.*	Using parameters derived from modelled variograms, Ordinary Kriging (OK) was used to estimate average block grades in three passes using Surpac software. Linear grade estimation was deemed suitable for the Fäboliden Mineral Resource due to the geological control on mineralisation. Maximum extrapolation of wireframes from drilling was 40m down-dip beyond the last drill holes on section. This was equivalent to approximately half drill hole spacing in this portion of the deposit and classified as Inferred Mineral Resource or left unclassified. Extrapolation was generally half drill hole spacing in between drill holes.
	• *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.*	The current estimate was checked with the previous, unreported estimate by Dragon Mining that was conducted with a similar approach. Results were comparable for the Mineral Resource within 150m of the topographic surface.
	• *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.*	There is potential for recovery of silver during milling. Silver was estimated into the block model but not reported.
	• *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).*	Potential deleterious elements are As, S and Sb. All have been estimated into the block model and will be flagged in the Mine Schedule.
	• *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.*	The parent block dimensions used were 10m NS by 5m EW by 5m vertical with sub-cells of 1.25m by 1.25m by 1.25m. The parent block size was selected on the results obtained from Kriging Neighbourhood Analysis that suggested this was the optimal block size for the Fäboliden dataset.
	• *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.*	An orientated 'ellipsoid' search was used to select data and adjusted to account for the variations in lode orientations, however all other parameters were taken from the variography. For the portions of the deposit drilled with grade control spaced drilling, grade was estimated into a reduced parent block size of 5m (Y) by 2.5m (X) by 2.5m (Z) to account for the tighter drill spacing of 10m (strike) by 6m (across strike). For this portion of the deposit, up to three interpolation passes were used. The first pass had a range of 15m, with a minimum of 8 samples. For the second pass, the range was 30m, with a minimum of 6 samples. For the third pass, the range was extended to 60m, with a minimum of 2 samples. A maximum of 16 samples was used for all passes. A maximum of 6 samples per hole was used in the interpolation.
	• *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.*	
	• *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.*	
	• *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.*	
	• *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		For the remainder of the deposit drilled with wider spaced drilling, the first pass had a range of 50m, with a minimum of 8 samples. For the second pass, the range was 100m, with a minimum of 6 samples. For the third pass, the range was extended to 150m, with a minimum of 2 samples. A maximum of 16 samples was used for all passes. A maximum of 6 samples per hole was used in the interpolation. In addition, a high grade limit was applied to the estimate whereby any composites higher than 30g/t gold were restricted to a distance of 100m of influence. For the low grade domains, any composites higher than 5g/t gold were restricted to a distance of 50m of influence. No assumptions were made on selective mining units. Weak positive correlations were evident for most assay pairs, apart from gold and S which had no correlation. The deposit mineralisation was constrained by wireframes constructed using a 0.5g/t gold cut-off grade for low grade and 1.0 to 1.3g/t for high grade. The wireframes were applied as hard boundaries in the estimate. Statistical analysis was carried out on data from 13 high grade lodes and four low grade halos. The high coefficient of variation and the scattering of high grade values observed on the histogram for some of the domains suggested that high grade cuts were required if linear grade interpolation was to be carried out. As a result high-grade cuts ranging between 15 to 40g/t gold and 15 to 70g/t Ag were applied, resulting in a total of 19 gold assays and 27 Ag assays being cut. Validation of the model included detailed comparison of composite grades and block grades by northing and elevation. Validation plots showed reasonable correlation between the composite grades and the block model grades.
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	Tonnages and grades were estimated on a dry in situ basis.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	The Mineral Resource estimate has been constrained by the wireframed mineralised envelopes, is undiluted by external waste and reported above a 1.1g/t Au cut-off grade for open pit material above a revenue factor 1.2 optimised pit shell and at a 1.9g/t Au cut-off grade for underground material below the revenue factor 1.2 optimised pit shell. The cut-off grades were estimated using the following parameters which are based on gold market prices extrapolated for the potential economic extraction of a resource (120% of the long term forecast gold price) and Fäboliden Life of Mine study to pre-feasibility level costs and recoveries as outlined below: • Long term consensus forecast gold price of US$1,320/oz as at January 2020; • Mining cost of US$16.76/t of ore for open pit; and a mining cost of US$24.07/t of ore for underground; • Processing cost of US$36.56/t of ore; and • Processing recovery of 82%.
Mining factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	RPM has assumed that the deposit could potentially be mined using open pit and potentially underground mining techniques. No assumptions have been made for mining dilution or mining widths, however mineralisation is generally broad with mineralisation widths of greater than 8m. It is a requirement that mining dilution and ore loss be in incorporated into any Ore Reserve estimated from this Mineral Resource.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	During the due diligence period, Dragon Mining carried out a full scale production test of approximately 1,000t of higher grade gold bearing material from Fäboliden at the Svartliden Plant. This material was excavated during Lappland's 2005 test mining and processing program and stockpiled at surface. The production test confirmed the results of the new bench scale leach test work, yielding a head grade of 3.02g/t Gold and a gold extraction level of 79.4%. Three phases of bench scale test work have been undertaken. For the initial phase a selection of representative historic quarter core samples were collected from an area identified by Dragon Mining as the area of future activities. These core samples were collected from depths ranging from surface to approximately 100m vertically. A high grade composite was established from this material. The metallurgical test work was completed at the ALS Metallurgy facility in Perth, Western Australia under the management of independent consultants Minnovo. It comprised bench scale comminution and leach programs. The comminution results showed moderate hardness and abrasion, with a Bond ball mill work index of 15.3kWh/t and an abrasion index of 0.2614. The leach test work program did not show a strong correlation between grind sizes and leach extraction with extraction levels ranging from 70.3% to 84.4%. All tests completed displayed relatively fast leaching, with approximately 97% of the final gold extraction being achieved after 16 hours. Cyanide and lime consumption were moderate at approximately 1.0 kg/t and 0.3 kg/t, respectively.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

Minnovo commented that the initial leach test conducted at P80 53µm, which returned a gold extraction level of 84.43% appeared to be anomalous as the subsequent tests undertaken at this grind size failed to replicate the initial result. It was thus concluded that at the minimum grind size (P80 53µm) considered achievable when processing ore at the Svartliden Plant, that gold extraction levels exceeding approximately 75% is unlikely for material from Fäboliden.

The second phase of bench scale test work program was conducted to assess the possibility of increasing recovery from material at Fäboliden by producing a high-sulphur gravity concentrate for regrind and intensive leaching. The test work was undertaken at the SGS Australia's facility in Malaga, Western Australia, on representative samples from the planned southern open-pit area at Fäboliden using drill core from the program completed by Dragon Mining.

In summary the new test work has shown that:

- Comminution results yielded moderate levels for abrasion and hardness with an Abrasions Index of 0.239 and Ball and Rod Mill Work Indices of 14.8kWh/t and 18.4 kWh/t, respectively. Values for abrasion and hardness are similar to levels obtained in previous test work;

- Diagnostic leaching returned values similar to those in previous test work, with the master composite showing approximately 80% of the gold available for cyanide leaching at a grind P80 of 75 µm;

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

- Whole ore leaching on variability samples returned overall gold extraction levels at 83%, higher than obtained in previous test work. Cyanide and lime consumption were moderate at approximately 0.7kgt and 0.4kg/t, respectively; and

- Gravity regrind tests resulted in a 3% recovery increase to 86%, compared with the standard whole ore leach test of 83%.

The whole ore leach tests showed the material to be grind sensitive, with increasing recovery at decreasing grind size. The addition of lead nitrate was shown to improve leach kinetics and as such will be considered for inclusion in the Svartliden Plant reagent regime. In order to improve overall gold recovery a gravity (sulphide rich) concentrate was produced, reground and leached separately to the gravity tail.

A third phase of bench scale metallurgical test work is currently in progress to confirm the results of previous work conducted in 2014 and 2016. The test work is being completed at ALS Metallurgy in Perth, Western Australia.

Ball and rod mill work indices were determined and compared with the 2016 results. The results indicate the ore is of moderate competency and are similar to the values obtained in 2016. Outcomes of comminution models support the current indication that the Svartliden mill will be limited to a throughput of 38 dry t/h when grinding to P80 of 53µm and 42 dry t/h at a P80 of 75µm.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Whole ore leach tests were conducted and overall gold extractions were similar to those obtained in previous work. The ore was shown to be grind sensitive, with increasing recovery at decreasing grind size. Salient points from the leach test work are: • Gold extractions were between 79% and 85% for the test conducted at a grind P80 of 75µm, at the plant residence time of 13 hours • Comminution modelling indicates that the Svartliden mill will be limited to a throughput of 38 dry t/h when grinding to P80 of 53µm, while at a P80 of 75µm a throughput of 42 dry t/h is achievable. • The high variability and inconsistencies in the leach kinetics could suggest that a portion of coarse gold may be present, which would leach more slowly than finer ground particles. • At the plant residence time an average cyanide consumption of 0.5 kg/t was observed for the tests conducted at a P80 of 75µm. Previous work showed cyanide consumption in the range of 0.5 to 0.8 kg/t and lime in the range of 0.2 to 0.5 kg/t. • The CIL test produced comparable results to the whole ore leaching at the same grind size.
Environmental factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	No assumptions have been made regarding environmental factors. Dragon Mining will work to mitigate environmental impacts as a result of any future mining or mineral processing.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Bulk density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.*	Dragon Mining collected 790 specific gravity measurements during the 1999 to 2015 drilling programs at Fäboliden. All samples were in fresh rock. RPM extracted the specific gravity measurements within the lodes and geological units. RPM then subdivided the measurements into lithology.
	• *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.*	Bulk density is measured. Moisture is accounted for in the measuring process and measurements were separated for lithology, mineralisation and weathering.
	• *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	It is assumed there are minimal void spaces in the rocks within the Fäboliden deposit. The Mineral Resource contains minor amounts of glacial till material above the fresh bedrock. A value for this zone was derived from known bulk densities from the nearby Svartliden deposit.
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.*	The Mineral Resource estimate is reported here in compliance with the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves' by the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC). The Mineral Resource was classified as Measured, Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource based on data quality, sample spacing, and lode continuity. The Measured Mineral Resource was defined within areas of grade control RC and DD of less than 10m by 6m drill spacing in the test mining area. The Indicated Mineral Resource was defined within areas of close spaced diamond and RC drilling of less than 50m by 50m, and where the continuity and predictability of the lode positions was good. The Inferred Mineral Resource was assigned to areas where drill hole spacing was greater than 50m by 50m, where small isolated pods of mineralisation occur outside the main mineralised zones, and to geologically complex zones.
	• *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).*	The input data is comprehensive in its coverage of the mineralisation and does not favour or misrepresent in-situ mineralisation. The definition of mineralised zones is based on high level geological understanding producing a robust model of mineralised domains. This model has been confirmed by infill drilling which supported the interpretation. Validation of the block model shows good correlation of the input data to the estimated grades.
	• *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	The Mineral Resource estimate appropriately reflects the view of the Competent Person.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	Internal audits have been completed by RPM, which verified the technical inputs, methodology, parameters and results of the estimate.
Discussion of relative accuracy/confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	The lode geometry and continuity has been adequately interpreted to reflect the applied level of Measured, Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource. The data quality is good and the drill holes have detailed logs produced by qualified geologists. A recognised laboratory has been used for all analyses. The Mineral Resource statement relates to global estimates of tonnes and grade. Batch treatment of the test mining ore is currently being processed and reconciliation will be conducted when this data is available.

Section 4: Estimation and Reporting of Ore Reserves

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Mineral Resource estimate for conversion to Ore Reserves	• *Description of the Mineral Resource estimate used as a basis for the conversion to an Ore Reserve.* • *Clear statement as to whether the Mineral Resources are reported additional to, or inclusive of, the Ore Reserves.*	The Mineral Resources for the Fäboliden Gold Deposit were compiled and supervised by Mr. David Allmark. Mr. Allmark, who is a Registered Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, is a full-time employee of RPM and is the Competent Person for the Mineral Resource estimate. Mineral Resources quoted in this report are inclusive of Ore Reserves.
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	The Ore Reserve for the Fäboliden Gold Mine is based on information compiled and reviewed by Mr. Joe McDiarmid, who is a Chartered Professional and Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, and is an employee of RPM. A site visit was undertaken by Mr. McDiarmid to the Project area in November 2019. The site visit confirmed site conditions and enabled planning assumptions to be reviewed.
Study status	• *The type and level of study undertaken to enable Mineral Resources to be converted to Ore Reserves.* • *The Code requires that a study to at least Pre-Feasibility Study level has been undertaken to convert Mineral Resources to Ore Reserves. Such studies will have been carried out and will have determined a mine plan that is technically achievable and economically viable, and that material Modifying Factors have been considered.*	The Mineral Resources have been converted to Ore Reserves by means of a Pre-Feasibility level Life of Mine plan including economic assessment. Key aspects of the study were technically achievable pit designs. These designs were also assessed to ensure economic viability.
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	The cut-off grade is based on the processing costs and parameters developed for the operation. The cut-off grade derived and used in this study is 1.3 g/t of gold.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Mining factors or assumptions	• *The method and assumptions used as reported in the Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility Study to convert the Mineral Resource to an Ore Reserve (i.e. either by application of appropriate factors by optimisation or by preliminary or detailed design).* • *The choice, nature and appropriateness of the selected mining method(s) and other mining parameters including associated design issues such as pre-strip, access, etc.* • *The assumptions made regarding geotechnical parameters (eg pit slopes, stope sizes, etc), grade control and pre-production drilling.* • *The major assumptions made and Mineral Resource model used for pit and stope optimisation (if appropriate).* • *The mining dilution factors used.* • *The mining recovery factors used.* • *Any minimum mining widths used.* • *The manner in which Inferred Mineral Resources are utilised in mining studies and the sensitivity of the outcome to their inclusion.* • *The infrastructure requirements of the selected mining methods.*	The chosen mining method is conventional open pit mining utilising hydraulic excavators and trucks, mining bench heights of 5 m at two 2.5 m flitches. The pit shell was defined using Whittle 4X pit optimisation software ("Whittle 4X") at a gold price of USD1,320 per ounce and process recovery of 82% as of 31 December 2019. The pit wall design criteria are based on a desktop geotechnical assessment by Infra Tech Consulting Pty Ltd. Overall pit slopes 50° to 57° inclusive of berms spaced at between 20m vertically and berm widths of 5.5 to 7.5m. Till slope angles of 18.4° (1:3) were used. Appropriate mining modifying factors such as ore loss, dilution and design parameters were used to convert the Mineral Resource to an Ore Reserve at a revised cut-off grade based on a gold price of USD1,320 per ounce and process recovery of 82%. Based on the digging unit selected and geometry of mineralisation the geological models were re-blocked and regularised to represent the smallest mining unit (SMU) size. The SMU size was 5m NS by 2.5m EW by 2.5m vertical. The resulting SMU model has ore loss and dilution included. A global loss of 13% and dilution of 23% is estimated from the SMU model.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		A minimum mining width of 15 m was generally applied to the pit designs. Inferred Resources have not been included in this mining study. As the Company has been in operation in the region since 2004 and the mining method is the same as previously used at Svartliden, the only infrastructure needed to access new mining areas is that required due to the selected mining method. RPM has not identified or been informed of any physical constraints to mining within the lease area. No property, infrastructure or environmental issues are known to exist, which may limit the extent of mining within the mining lease.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The metallurgical process proposed and the appropriateness of that process to the style of mineralisation.*	The Svartliden Plant is a conventional comminution and carbon-in-leach (CIL) circuit with a design capacity of 300,000 tonnes per annum.
	• *Whether the metallurgical process is well-tested technology or novel in nature.*	The technology used in the processing plant is well proven, and the plant has been operating successfully since 2005.
	• *The nature, amount and representativeness of metallurgical test work undertaken, the nature of the metallurgical domaining applied and the corresponding metallurgical recovery factors applied.*	The processing test work is based on historical core samples from the southern pit area and a limited near surface bulk sample. They may not be fully representative of the different material types throughout the mining area.
	• *Any assumptions or allowances made for deleterious elements.*	No deleterious material has been identified.
	• *The existence of any bulk sample or pilot scale test work and the degree to which such samples are considered representative of the orebody as a whole.*	A processing recovery of 82% has been estimated based on bench-scale test work completed in 2016 and 2019 and recent mining in the test pit. Only fresh rock will be mined as ore.
	• *For minerals that are defined by a specification, has the ore reserve estimation been based on the appropriate mineralogy to meet the specifications?*	

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Environmental	• *The status of studies of potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. Details of waste rock characterisation and the consideration of potential sites, status of design options considered and, where applicable, the status of approvals for process residue storage and waste dumps should be reported.*	No environmental issues are known to exist that will prevent open-pit mining and ore processing to operate. Dragon Mining appears to have sufficient space available for waste dumps to store the expected quantities of mine waste rock associated with the open pit Ore Reserve. Any potentially acid-generating material will be encapsulated within the waste rock. Waste dumps will be located to ensure that any potential surface run-off will flow away from protected watersheds. Environmental Permits have yet to be obtained. Dragon Mining is seeking one permit for mining at Fäboliden – Full-scale mining permitting from Land and Environment Court. In December 2012 a new Operating Permit was received by Dragon Mining for the Svartliden Operation. The permit adjusted discharge conditions. The Svartliden Water Treatment Plant (SWTP) is used to discharge treated water from the tailings storage facility to a nearby clear water dam. On 23 November 2017, the CAB in Västerbotten granted Dragon Mining a Permit for test mining operations at Fäboliden, the Test Mining Permit gaining legal force on the 11th May 2018.
Infrastructure	• *The existence of appropriate infrastructure: availability of land for plant development, power, water, transportation (particularly for bulk commodities), labour, accommodation; or the ease with which the infrastructure can be provided, or accessed.*	No significant infrastructure currently exists at Fäboliden. As the processing of the ore will take place at Svartliden, the Fäboliden site only requires the building of offices, site amenities and structures for use by the mining contractor. Existing site infrastructure at Svartliden is in place and includes haul roads, a conventional CIL plant, stockpiles, offices, tailings dam and associated facilities.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Costs	• *The derivation of, or assumptions made, regarding projected capital costs in the study.* • *The methodology used to estimate operating costs.* • *Allowances made for the content of deleterious elements.* • *The derivation of assumptions made of metal or commodity price(s), for the principal minerals and co-products.* • *The source of exchange rates used in the study.* • *Derivation of transportation charges.* • *The basis for forecasting or source of treatment and refining charges, penalties for failure to meet specification, etc.* • *The allowances made for royalties payable, both Government and private.*	Capital costs were estimated by Dragon Mining based on infrastructure requirements, material estimates and their previous operating experience within Sweden. The mining cost is based on a schedule of rates provided by a mining contractor selected by Dragon Mining. All other operating costs have been provided by Dragon Mining and its consultants. No deleterious materials have been identified. Gold is the only metal considered in the Ore Reserves and has been assigned a price in line with consensus forecasts for the project duration. Exchange rates were provided by Dragon Mining in line with consensus forecasts for the duration of the Project. All costs in this report have been converted to USD Transportation costs of the ore from Fäboliden to Svartliden have been obtained from a contractor quotation. Refining costs are based on historical costs, which have been adjusted to reflect the results from bench scale metallurgical test work. No royalties on the metal price are applicable

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Revenue factors	• *The derivation of, or assumptions made regarding revenue factors including head grade, metal or commodity price(s) exchange rates, transportation and treatment charges, penalties, net smelter returns, etc.*	A long term gold real price of USD1,320/oz was provided by Dragon Mining and validated by RPM using January 2020 Energy and Metals Consensus Long Term Forecast.
	• *The derivation of assumptions made of metal or commodity price(s), for the principal metals, minerals and co-products.*	Exchange rates for EUR:USD and USD:SEK of 1.12 and 9.60, respectively were provided by Dragon Mining and validated using Bloomberg Exchange Rate Forecast.
		Processing and Refining costs are based on historical data, which have been adjusted to reflect the results from bench-scale metallurgical test work.
		No royalties on the metal price are applicable
Market assessment	• *The demand, supply and stock situation for the particular commodity, consumption trends and factors likely to affect supply and demand into the future.*	The demand for gold is considered in the gold price used.
		It was considered that gold will be marketable for beyond the processing life.
	• *A customer and competitor analysis along with the identification of likely market windows for the product.*	The processing forecast and mine life are based on life of mine plans.
	• *Price and volume forecasts and the basis for these forecasts.*	The commodity is not an industrial metal.
	• *For industrial minerals the customer specification, testing and acceptance requirements prior to a supply contract.*	

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Economic	• *The inputs to the economic analysis to produce the net present value (NPV) in the study, the source and confidence of these economic inputs including estimated inflation, discount rate, etc.*	A production schedule and economic model have been completed using the Ore Reserves published in this Statement. The inputs used are as per those stated in the relevant sections of this Statement.
	• *NPV ranges and sensitivity to variations in the significant assumptions and inputs.*	The base case results in a positive economic outcome as assessed by an NPV calculation (@10% DCF). The NPV is highly sensitive to the gold price and recovery. As the gold price or recovery decrease by 10% the NPV decreases by 58% and vice versa. The following points must be considered in regard to the project sensitivity; The sensitivity analysis has been completed on a single selected pit boundary and pit size. In reality, a material decrease in the gold price will result in a smaller pit limit being defined that mines higher-margin ore. Thus, the total project cash-flow will decrease but the reduced pit will still remain NPV positive. This deposit is being mined as part of a larger corporate plan that includes several open pit and underground operations located in both Sweden and Finland. The value of this operation must be considered with respect to this larger strategy.
Social	• *The status of agreements with key stakeholders and matters leading to social licence to operate.*	Dragon Mining has undertaken discussions in relation to the project with local stakeholders. Dragon Mining has been in operation in the region since 2005 and enjoys a good relationship with the local community.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Other	• *To the extent relevant, the impact of the following on the project and/or on the estimation and classification of the Ore Reserves:* • *Any identified material naturally occurring risks.* • *The status of material legal agreements and marketing arrangements.* • *The status of governmental agreements and approvals critical to the viability of the project, such as mineral tenement status, and government and statutory approvals. There must be reasonable grounds to expect that all necessary Government approvals will be received within the timeframes anticipated in the Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility study. Highlight and discuss the materiality of any unresolved matter that is dependent on a third party on which extraction of the reserve is contingent.*	The estimate of Ore Reserves for the Fäboliden Open Pit is not, to RPM's knowledge, materially affected by any other known environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-economic, marketing, political or other relevant factors other than that described in the preceding text. It is believed that the classification of Ore Reserves as set out in this report is reasonable. Ingress of water and geotechnical issues are part of the ongoing study before mining commences. All marketing arrangements are in good standing. The Fäboliden Open Pit occurs fully within the granted Exploitation Concession – Fäboliden K nr 1 that covers an area of 122 hectares. The Exploitation Concession is fully surrounded by a granted Land Designation area covering an area of 1,095.6 hectares which provides working area for the mining operation. Applications for required Environmental Permits to commence mining are being prepared by the Company. The Svartliden processing site is fully permitted.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Ore Reserves into varying confidence categories.*	Ore Reserves are classified based on the underlying Mineral Resources classifications and the level of detail in the mine planning. Mineral Resources are classified as Measured, Indicated and Inferred. Ore Reserves are based only on the Measured and Indicated Resources and are classified as Proven and Probable Ore Reserves, respectively.
	• *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	
	• *The proportion of Probable Ore Reserves that have been derived from Measured Mineral Resources (if any).*	The Fäboliden gold deposit contains Measured, Indicated and Inferred Resources. The Ore Reserve is classified as Proved and Probable in accordance with the JORC Code, corresponding to the Measured and Indicated Mineral Resource classification and taking into account other factors where relevant. The deposit's geological model is well constrained. The Ore Reserve classification is considered appropriate given the nature of the deposit, the moderate grade variability, drilling density, structural complexity and mining history. Therefore, it was deemed appropriate to use Measured and Indicated Mineral Resources as a basis for Proved and Probable Reserves. No Inferred Mineral Resources were included in the Ore Reserve estimate.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Ore Reserve estimates.*	RPM has completed an internal review of the Ore Reserve estimate. The JORC Code provides guidelines that set out minimum standards, recommendations and guidelines for the Public Reporting of exploration results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Within the JORC Code is a "Checklist of Assessment and Reporting Criteria" (Table 1 – JORC Code). This checklist has been used as a systematic method to undertake a review of the underlying Study used to report in accordance with the JORC Code. A LOM Plan was prepared based on the ROM mineable ore contained with the pit designs. RPM reviewed the LOM Plan for reasonableness and accuracy and confirmed that it was suitable for estimation of Ore Reserves. An economic model was prepared in conjunction with Dragon Mining that confirmed the Operation to be economically viable.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Discussion of relative accuracy/confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Ore Reserve estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the reserve within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors which could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *Accuracy and confidence discussions should extend to specific discussions of any applied Modifying Factors that may have a material impact on Ore Reserve viability, or for which there are remaining areas of uncertainty at the current study stage.* • *It is recognised that this may not be possible or appropriate in all circumstances. These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	The accuracy and confidence of the inputs are, as a minimum, to a Pre-Feasibility level (for the global open pit Ore Reserves). The key factors that are likely to affect the accuracy and confidence in the Ore Reserves are: • Accuracy of the underlying Resource Block Models; • Changes in gold prices and sales agreements; • Changes in metallurgical recovery; and • Mining loss and dilution. The Ore Reserve has utilised all parameters provided by Dragon Mining as made available. The accuracy of the underlying Mineral Resources is defined by the Resource Category that the Mineral Resources are assigned to. As the Project has no Measured Resource only Indicated Resource has been used for estimating Ore Reserves.