Hong Kong Exchanges and Clearing Limited and The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited take no responsibility for the contents of this announcement, make no representation as to its accuracy or completeness and expressly disclaim any liability whatsoever for any loss howsoever arising from or in reliance upon the whole or any part of the contents of this announcement.



龍資源有限公司 DRAGON MINING LIMITED

DRAGON MINING LIMITED

龍資源有限公司* (Incorporated in Western Australia with limited liability ACN 009 450 051) (Stock Code: 1712)

VOLUNTARY ANNOUNCEMENT

HIGH GRADE INTERCEPTS RETURNED FROM DRILLING AT JOKISIVU

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

Dragon Mining has received final results for further underground diamond core drilling campaigns that were completed at the Jokisivu Gold Mine ("**Jokisivu**") in southern Finland between 1 January 2021 and 31 May 2021 (the "**Period**"). Results have been received for 21 holes, representing holes from two separate campaigns that targeted the Kujankallio lodes at Jokisivu. The results include the high-grade intercept highlight of 4.85 metres @ 44.31 g/t gold, part of which incorporated a zone of 2.75 metres @ 77.06 g/t gold.

Results for the initial two campaigns of drilling at Jokisivu for 2021 were reported to The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited ("**HKEX**") on the 29 June 2021 – Drilling Returns Encouraging Intercepts from the Company's Key Nordic Projects.

^{*} For identification purpose only

Results were received for the third campaign of drilling for 2021 at Jokisivu, a 16 hole campaign that targeted the Kujankallio Main Zone and Kujankallio Hinge Zone from the 560m and 570m levels ("**Campaign 3**"). This campaign returned a number of significant intercepts above 1 g/t gold, including:

- 2.00 metres @ 10.45 g/t gold from 82.00 metres in HU/JS-1156;
- 9.55 metres @ 2.48 g/t gold from 140.15 metres in HU/JS-1157;
- 3.90 metres @ 5.74 g/t gold from 115.00 metres in HU/JS-1159;
- 6.10 metres @ 4.14 g/t gold from 171.30 metres in HU/JS-1163; and
- 4.85 metres @ 44.31 g/t gold from 198.00 metres in HU/JS-1164.

Details of all significant intercepts from Campaign 3 are provided in Table 1.

Results have also been received for the fourth campaign ("**Campaign 4**") of drilling undertaken at Jokisivu in 2021. The 6 hole campaign targeted the Kujankallio Hinge Zone from the 570m level, returning a series of significant intercepts above 1 g/t gold including:

- 4.10 metres @ 5.37 g/t gold from 71.50 metres in HU/JS-1171;
- 1.00 metre @ 27.60 g/t gold from 67.10 metres in HU/JS1172; and
- 7.25 metres @ 3.51 g/t gold from 75.85 metres in HU/JS-1173.

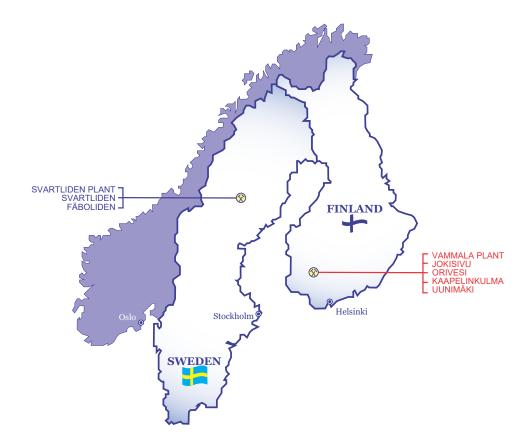
Details of all significant intercepts from Campaign 4 are provided in Table 2.

The results for Campaigns 3 and 4 have aligned well with expectations, further defining the extent and geometry of the mineralised zones in the targeted areas.

Final results still remain pending for the fifth campaign ("**Campaign 5**") of drilling completed during the Period at Jokisivu, a 7 hole campaign that targeted the extensions of the Kujankallio Main Zone. Drilling has now resumed at Jokisivu after the northern summer break, with drilling commencing on a 9 hole campaign that is targeting the extensions of mineralisation in the Arpola area from the 350m level.

Background

Dragon Mining's wholly owned Vammala Production Centre is located in southern Finland, approximately 165 kilometres northwest of the Finnish capital Helsinki. It comprises the Vammala Plant, a 300,000 tonnes per annum conventional crushing, milling and flotation facility, the operational Jokisivu Gold Mine, the Kaapelinkulma Gold Mine where open pit mining ceased in April 2021 and the Orivesi Gold Mine where mining ceased in June 2019.



The Jokisivu Gold Mine is located 40 kilometres southwest of the Vammala Plant. The Jokisivu deposit represents a structurally controlled orogenic gold system located within the Palaeoproterozoic Vammala Migmatite Belt. Gold mineralisation is hosted within relatively undeformed and unaltered diorite, in 1 to 5 metre wide shear zones that are characterised by laminated, pinching and swelling quartz veins.

Mineralisation in the Kujankallio area has been shown by drilling to extend over a 620 metre vertical extent from surface, whilst mineralisation in the Arpola area extends over a 300 metre vertical extent from surface. The deposit remains open with depth and partially along strike.

Open cut mining in the Kujankallio area commenced in 2009 and underground production in 2011. A small open pit was mined in the Arpola area in 2011 and underground production commenced from this area in 2014. Underground development has now extended at Jokisivu down to the 560m level, with 2.2 million tonnes grading 3.0 g/t gold being mined from the open-pit and underground operations by the 30 June 2021.

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

Hong Kong, 24 August 2021

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

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr. Neale Edwards BSc (Hons), a Fellow of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and a full time employee of the Company. Mr. Neale Edwards has sufficient experience, which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code of Reporting for Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr. Neale Edwards has provided written consent for the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears. Table 1 – Results from the underground diamond core drilling campaign that targeted the Kujankallio Hinge Zone and Kujankallio Main Zone from the 560m and 570m levels at the Jokisivu Gold Mine. All intercepts reported at a 1 g/t gold cut-off.

								Down Hole	
Hole	North	East	Elevation	Azimuth	Dip	Length	From	Interval	Gold
				$(^{\circ})$	(°)	<i>(m)</i>	<i>(m)</i>	(m)	(g/t)
HU/JS-1151	6779713.69	2426483.43	-490.68	281.41	-33.64	92.60	15.50	1.00	1.78
							53.20	1.10	6.87
							65.80	1.00	1.53
							86.40	1.10	1.92
HU/JS-1152	6779715.23	2426484.33	-491.72	306.43	-48.36	110.30	30.90	1.40	1.03
							52.40	2.00	2.69
							68.70	1.00	4.77
							74.70	1.00	1.76
							87.70	1.00	1.40
							100.00	1.05	4.93
HU/JS-1153	6779715.96	2426486.26	-491.74	330.68	-47.33	106.70	37.50	1.00	3.05
							61.20	1.00	2.23
HU/JS-1154	6779715.53	2426487.86	-491.44	354.07	-46.87	109.90	29.80	1.00	1.41
							75.50	0.75	1.12
							82.20	1.00	3.73
HU/JS-1155	6779714.75	2426489.65	-491.43	4.69	-46.53	119.20	3.10	1.00	4.03
							77.00	1.50	1.10
							85.40	1.00	1.73
							96.70	1.00	3.44
HU/JS-1156	6779714.76	2426489.98	-490.39	11.16	-26.74	113.30	15.65	2.00	1.56
							82.00	2.00	10.45
				Iı	ncludes 1.00 me	etre @ 17.30 g/	t gold from 82	2.00 metres	
							93.05	0.95	2.23
HU/JS-1157	6779713.68	2426493.36	-490.70	17.97	-43.64	151.80	1.00	1.25	2.05
							109.10	1.00	2.23
							114.00	0.65	25.60
							140.15	9.55	2.48
HU/JS-1158	6779713.61	2426493.74	-489.73	21.92	-23.96	158.20	31.75	1.00	1.12
							144.40	1.00	7.12
HU/JS-1159	6779713.55	2426493.95	-490.25	26.43	-35.19	167.30	6.85	1.00	8.52
							115.00	3.90	5.74
HU/JS-1160	6779671.23	2426532.35	-484.18	344.95	-39.84	179.00	56.25	1.00	1.68
							130.55	1.00	1.19
		0406504.05	40.4.22	4.72	25.41	212.00	138.30	1.45	5.21
HU/JS-1161	6779671.89	2426534.85	-484.32	4.73	-35.41	212.00	15.00	1.10	4.82
							62.00	1.00	1.41
							79.00	1.00	1.52
							197.00	1.00	4.65
ШИЛО 1160	(770(71.00	0406525 50	494 10	11.70	40.17	254.00	206.00	1.00	1.97
HU/JS-1162	0//90/1.80	2426535.52	-484.19	11.70	-40.17	254.00	18.00	1.00	4.58
							23.00	1.00	1.19 2.88
							181.65 185.15	1.00 1.05	2.88 1.92
							229.35	1.05	4.66
							229.33 241.10	1.40	4.00 2.40
							241.10	1.00	2.40

								Down Hole	
Hole	North	East	Elevation	Azimuth	Dip	Length	From	Interval	Gold
				(°)	$(^{\circ})$	<i>(m)</i>	<i>(m)</i>	<i>(m)</i>	(g/t)
HU/JS-1163	6779671.66	2426536.93	-483.47	15.12	-33.88	233.30	55.00	1.00	1.74
							58.00	1.00	6.93
							153.00	1.00	1.92
							165.00	1.00	1.02
							171.30	6.10	4.14
							209.50	1.25	1.09
							228.50	1.00	3.21
HU/JS-1164	6779671.72	2426537.44	-483.56	26.59	-32.08	248.20	92.00	1.00	4.79
							149.95	1.15	1.10
							198.00	4.85	44.31
				In	cludes 2.75 me	etre @ 77.06 g/	t gold from 20	01.15 metres	
HU/JS-1165	6779671.63	2426537.86	-483.56	35.71	-28.30	215.40	4.00	1.00	3.78
							81.90	3.10	5.78
							127.70	1.00	1.54
							194.00	2.00	1.98

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

								Down Hole	
Hole	North	East	Elevation	Azimuth	Dip	Length	From	Interval	Gold
				(^)	(°)	(m)	<i>(m)</i>	<i>(m)</i>	(g/t)
HU/JS-1169	6779714.89	2426490.01	-489.31	333.06	-16.33	104.00	70.95	1.00	7.96
							95.55	1.85	1.32
HU/JS-1170	6779714.49	2426491.09	-489.28	346.69	-16.27	104.20	11.55	1.45	1.39
							72.95	1.00	4.68
							81.90	1.05	1.26
HU/JS-1171	6779714.29	2426491.46	-489.00	354.77	-8.35	98.30	8.00	1.00	8.56
							63.50	1.50	3.87
							71.50	4.10	5.37
				I	ncludes 1.00 me	etre @ 18.00 g/	t gold from 74	4.60 metres	
							81.00	1.35	1.58
HU/JS-1172	6779714.05	2426492.06	-489.07	7.41	-14.14	107.40	67.10	1.00	27.60
HU/JS-1173	6779713.65	2426493.47	-489.14	18.52	-13.04	113.60	24.20	1.00	1.05
							75.85	7.25	3.51
							107.45	1.00	1.92
HU/JS-1174	6779713.31	2426494.92	-489.20	29.11	-16.12	128.50	28.00	1.00	6.97
							97.60	1.00	5.50

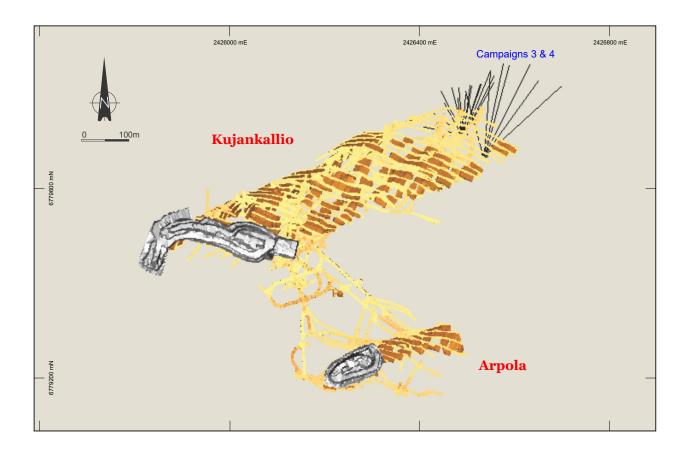


Figure 1 – Jokisivu Gold Mine – Plan View.

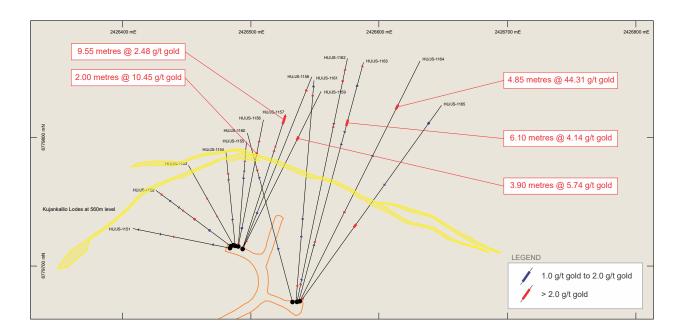


Figure 2 – Plan view of the underground diamond core drilling campaign (Campaign 3) that targeted the Kujankallio Main Zone and Kujankallio Hinge Zone from the 560m and 570m levels at the Jokisivu Gold Mine.

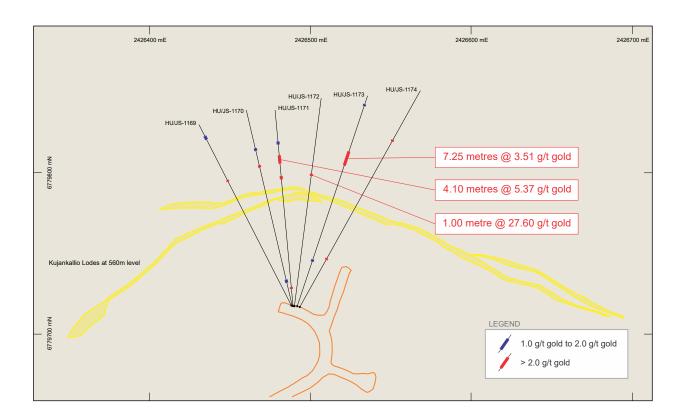


Figure 3 – Plan view of the underground diamond core drilling campaign (Campaign 4) that targeted the Kujankallio Hinge Zone from the 570m level at the Jokisivu Gold Mine.

APPENDIX 1 – JORC TABLE 1

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	In the reported drilling campaigns, results have bee received for underground diamond core drilling tha targeted the Kujankallio Main Zone and the Kujankalli Hinge Zone at the Jokisivu Gold Mine.
	XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.	Dragon Mining received results from 21 undergroun diamond core drill holes. These holes represent tw completed campaigns that were designed to provid additional information to support future mine plannin
	• Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	 and development in the Kujankallio area. They include a 15 hole campaign directed at both th Kujankallio Main Zone and Kujankalli Hinge Zone from the 560m and 570m level
	• 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	 ("Campaign 3"); and a 6 hole campaign targeting the Kujankallio Hing Zone from the 570m level ("Campaign 4").
	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	Drill holes were drilled in a fan array at various angle that are approximately perpendicular to the orientation of the mineralised trends. Pierce points are nominall spaced at 20 metres vertically and 20 to 30 metres horizontally for underground drilling.
	mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	Drill hole collars and starting azimuths have bee accurately surveyed with a Leica TCRP 1203+ Tota Station. Azimuth deviations of the holes were surveye with Reflex Gyro equipment.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		All drill core is geologically and geotechnically logged, photographed and mineralised zones sampled with lithological control. Sampling and QAQC protocols are as per industry best applicable practice.
		Drill cores are sampled with lithological control to a maximum down hole length of 1.5 metres. Sample intervals are measured by tape from depth intervals shown on core blocks labelled by the drillers.
		Samples were collected by Dragon Mining personnel and dispatched via road transport to the ALS facility in Outokumpu in eastern Finland for sample preparation and analysis for gold by fire-assay methods.
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-	Diamond core and sludge are the primary drilling techniques that have been used at the Jokisivu Gold Mine.
	sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	Underground drilling in the reported campaigns were completed by BQTK (40.7mm) diamond core methods.
		Core from underground drilling is collected with a standard tube. Core has not been orientated. Hole deviation surveys are completed on all drill holes using Reflex Gyro equipment.

Section 1 Sampl	ing Techniques and Data – Jokisivu Gold Mine	
Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Drill sample recovery	 Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. 	Diamond core was reconstructed into continuous runs with depths checked against core blocks. Core loss observations were noted by geologists during the logging process. All information is recorded in the database.
	• 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.	Sample recovery in the completed campaigns is high with drill core having recoveries >95%. An experienced underground drilling group, Taratest Oy were engaged to undertake the program of work. Drilling contractors are supervised and routinely monitored by Dragon Mining personnel.
		Drilling is well planned to avoid existing underground development and is undertaken in primary rock material.
		No relationship was noted between sample recovery and grade. The mineralised zones have predominantly been intersected by diamond core with good core recoveries. The consistency of the mineralised intervals suggests sampling bias due to material loss or gain is not an issue.

Section 1 Sam	Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data – Jokisivu Gold Mine					
Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary				
Logging	• Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to level of detail to support appropriate Miner Resource estimation, mining studies and	a high level of detail that will support Mineral Resourceand Ore Reserve estimation.				
	metallurgical studies.	Diamond holes were logged for recovery, RQD, number and type of defects. The database contains tables				
	 Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc. photography. The total length and percentage of the releval 	azimuths, and true dips. Specific indicator minerals and the amount and type of ore textures and ore minerals were also recorded within separate tables.				
	intersections logged.	Drill samples were logged for lithology, rock type, colour, mineralisation, alteration, and texture. Logging is a mix of qualitative and quantitative observations.				
		It has been standard practice that all diamond core be routinely photographed.				
		All holes were logged in full.				

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sub-sampling techniques and sample	• If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	For the reported campaigns, Dragon Mining collecte full core samples of select zones for analysis.
preparation	• If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	All drilling in this report has been completed be diamond core methods. No riffle, rotary or tub sampling was required.
	• For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Samples of select zones were collected for analysis b Dragon Mining personnel. With respect to the nature of the mineralised system and the core diameter, the use of
	• Quality control procedures adopted for all sub- sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	either full or half core is considered appropriate. Sample preparation is completed by ALS and follow industry best applicable practice. ALS procedures an
	• 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.	facilities are organised to assure proper preparation the sample for analysis, to prevent sample mixing, at to minimise dust contamination or sample to samp contamination.
	• Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Core samples are submitted to the ALS facility Outokumpu, Finland for sample preparation by metho PREP-31BY. Samples were weighed, assigned a unique bar code and logged into the ALS system. The samp was dried, fine crushed to >70% passing 2mm screet A split off weighing 1kg is collected and pulverised better than 85% passing 75 microns. A sub-sample collected for analysis at the ALS facility at either Ross Montana, Romania or Loughrea, Ireland.
		The method selected for sample preparation considered appropriate.

r

Section 1 Sam	pling Techniques and Data – Jokisivu Gold Mi	ne
Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		Certified reference material and blanks are routinely
		inserted with the sample submission. Dragon Mining
		has used systematic standard and pulp duplicate
		sampling since 2004. Every 20th sample (sample id
		ending in -00, -20, -40, -60, -80) is submitted as a
		standard, and every 20th sample (sample id ending in
		-10, -30, -50, -70, -90) is inserted as a pulp duplicate
		(with the original sample id ending in -09, -29, -49,
		-69, -89).
		A review of the results of the certified reference
		material and blanks indicates that they are within
		acceptable limits.
		A review of the results of the pulp duplicate samples
		indicates that they are within acceptable limits.
		Sample sizes are considered appropriate to correctly
		represent the moderately nuggetty gold mineralisation,
		the style of mineralisation, the thickness and
		consistency of the intersections, the sampling
		methodology and assay value ranges for gold.

Section 1 Sampling	g Techniques and Data – Jokisivu Gold Mine	
Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Quality of assay data and laboratory	• The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or	Analysis of diamond core samples has been completed at ALS in Rosia Montana, Romania or Loughrea in Ireland using procedures Au-AA25 (Detection Limit
tests	total.	- 0.01 g/t gold; Upper Limit - 100.00 g/t gold) - 30g fire assay with AAS finish. Gold values exceeding 3 g/t
	• For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations	gold are re-assayed by Au-GRA21 (Detection Limit – 0.05 g/t gold; Upper Limit – 1,000.00 g/t gold) – 30g fire assay with gravimetric finish.
	factors applied and their derivation, etc.	ALS are a certified international laboratory group. They are monitored by an internal QAQC program and a
	• 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	QAQC program implemented by Dragon Mining, both of which include blank material, duplicates and certified reference material.
	have been established.	The analytical techniques used are considered total.
		No geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments or similar device was used for analytical purposes on sample material collected.

	QAQC protocols are stringently adhered to throughout the duration of all drilling programs undertaken by Dragon Mining.
	The protocols of the QAQC program implemented by Dragon Mining includes the insertion of certified reference material (three ranges used – high, medium and low) and blank material on a 1 sample every 20 sample basis and the insertion of duplicate samples on a 1 sample every 20 sample basis.
	ALS implement an internal QAQC program that includes the insertion of blanks, certified reference material and duplicates with each analytical run.
	A review of both the Dragon Mining and ALS QAQC results indicates that the blank material, certified reference material and duplicates are within acceptable limits.
• The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	All significant intercepts are reviewed and verified by Dragon Mining geologists.
• The use of twinned holes.	No twinned holes have been drilled in the reported programs.
• Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Primary data is collected by Dragon Mining personnel at site using Excel work sheets. All measurements and observations are digitally recorded and transferred into an Access database.
• Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	Primary assay data is received direct from the laboratory in digital format. Primary assay and QAQC data is entered into an Access database.
	Verification and validation of the databases is handled internally.
	 by either independent or alternative company personnel. The use of twinned holes. Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage

Section 1 Sampling	g Techniques and Data – Jokisivu Gold Mine	1
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.	Drill hole collars and starting azimuths have been accurately surveyed by contract surveyors. Down hole surveys are undertaken on all exploration and resource development holes.
	 Specification of the grid system used. Quality and adequacy of topographic control. 	Collars and underground mine surveys are performed using a Leica TCRP 1203+ Total Station to a level of accuracy of 0.05 metres.
		Down hole surveys were carried out on all drill holes using Reflex Gyro device. Down hole dip values were recorded at 10m intervals.
Data spacing and distribution	• Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	The grid system used for the reporting of results is the Finnish Grid System – KKJ2. A local mine grid is used at the Jokisivu mine.
	• 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.	The local grid system is parallel to National Grid System, and equivalence of systems as follows (examples of coordinate values):
	• Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Northing _{Nat} 6,779,500.00 = Northing _{Loc} 9,500.00, Easting _{Nat} 2,425,800.00 = Easting _{Loc} 5,800.00, Elevation _{Nat} 80.00 = Elevation _{Loc} 0.00. Northing _{Loc} = Northing _{Nat} - 6,770,000m Easting _{Loc} = Easting _{Nat} - 2,420,000m Elevation _{Loc} = Elevation _{Nat} - 80m
		A series of fixed points are located at the surface form the basis of all topographic control at the Jokisivu Gold Mine. Additional fixed points have been established along the underground development and function as the elevation control underground.

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data – Jokisivu Gold Mine		
Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		Underground drilling has been undertaken in a fan array type pattern. Pierce points are usually spaced nominally at 20 metres vertically and 20 metres horizontally. Down hole sample lengths vary and are dependent on geology.
		Mineralisation displays satisfactory continuity in both geology and grade from hole to hole and will be sufficient to support the definition of a Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve and the classifications contained in the JORC Code (2012 Edition).
		No sampling compositing has been applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.	Drill holes are orientated predominantly to either the north or south (local mine grid) and drilled at an angle, which is approximately perpendicular to the orientation of the mineralised trends.
	• 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.	The majority of drill holes are underground diamond core drill holes and completed at various angles in a 'fan' array to optimally intersect the orientation of the mineralised trends. No orientation based sampling bias has been identified in the recent drill hole data.

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data – Jokisivu Gold Mine		
Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Chain of custody of samples is managed by Dragon Mining. Dragon Mining personnel or drill contractors transport diamond core to the core logging facilities where Dragon Mining geologists log the core. Core samples are transported to the sample preparation laboratory and then on to the analysis laboratory using contract couriers or laboratory personnel. Dragon Mining employees have no involvement in the preparation or analysis of samples.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	Dragon Mining undertakes its own reviews and audits of sampling techniques and data. Dragon Mining has completed audits of the ALS Minerals facilities at Outokumpu, Finland; Rosia Montana, Romania and Vancouver, Canada.
		The completed reviews and audits raised no issues.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	 Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area. 	The Jokisivu Mining Concessions 'JOKISIVU' (K7244 48.32 ha), 'JOKISIVU 2' (KL2015:0005, 21.30 ha) and 'JOKISIVU 3' (KL2018:0010, 8.97 ha) cover the Jokisivu gold deposits and its immediate extensions. Exploration Licenses are adjacent to and surrounding the Mining Concession area. Jokisivu 4-5 (ML2012:0112 85.76 ha), Jokisivu 7-8 (ML2017:0131, 18.60 ha) and Exploration Licence Application Jokisivu 10 (ML2018:0082, 900.33 ha).
		The tenements are in good standing and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	The first indication of gold mineralisation in the Jokisivu area was obtained in 1964. Outokumpu Oy began exploring the area in 1985 and continued until 2003, when Dragon Mining acquired the Project. Dragon Mining advanced the project over the ensuing years, undertaking extensive drilling and completing mining studies to enable production to commence in 2009.
		Production from the Jokisivu Gold Mine commenced with open-pit mining of the near surface portion of the Jokisivu deposit in the Kujankallio area in September 2009. The near surface portion of the Jokisivu deposit in the Arpola area was also mined by open-pit methods in 2011.
		Underground development in the Kujankallio area commenced in September 2010 access achieved by way of a decline portal located at the eastern most end of the Kujankallio open pit. Underground production from the area deposit commenced in 2014.

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

Section 2 Reporti	ection 2 Reporting of Exploration Results – Jokisivu Gold Mine	
Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Drill hole information	• A summary of all information material to the under-standing of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:	The reported diamond drilling campaigns targeted the Kujankallio Main Zone and the Kujankallio Hinge Zone. Dragon Mining received results for 21 underground diamond core drill holes that were drilled between 1 January 2021 and 31 May 2021 for an advance of
	• easting and northing of the drill hole collar	3,363.20 metres. These holes were designed to provide additional information to support future mine planning and development in the Kujankallio area.
	• elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar	Full details of the holes from which results were received are provided in:
	• <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i>	Table 1 – Results from the underground diamond core drilling campaign that targeted the Kujankallio Hinge
	• down hole length and interception depth	Zone and Kujankallio Main Zone from the 560m and 570m levels at the Jokisivu Gold Mine.
	• hole length	Table 2 – Results from the underground diamond core drilling campaign that targeted the Kujankallio Hinge
	• If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material	Zone from the 570m levels at the Jokisivu Gold Mine.
	and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent	The Jokisivu Gold Mine has been operating since 2009. In the opinion of Dragon Mining, material drill results
	Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	have been regularly reported previously to the market as required under the reporting requirements of the ASX Listing Rules and HKEX Listing Rules. No material information has been excluded from any of the releases
		compiled.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Data aggregation methods	• In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.	Weighted average gold intercepts are reported at a 1 g/t gold cut-off with up to 2 metres of internal dilution allowed. No high-grade cuts were applied. High-grade intervals internal to broader zones of
	• Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths	mineralisation are reported at a 15 g/t gold cut-off as included intervals.
	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.	No metal equivalent values have been used or reported.
	• The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	
Relationship between mineralisation widths and	 These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with 	The recent drill holes at Kujankallio were orientated at various azimuths and dips that are approximately perpendicular to the orientation of the targeted mineralised trends.
intercept lengths	respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.	Only down hole lengths have been reported, true widths have not been 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 this document.

Criteria	ting of Exploration Results – Jokisivu Gold Mine JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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.	Reporting of drill details has been provided in this report. All meaningful and material exploration data has been reported. All drill hole collars are surveyed by an experienced
	• Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high	underground mine surveyor using a Leica TCRP 1203- Total Station.
	grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	The reported diamond drilling campaigns targeted the Kujankallio Main Zone and Kujankallio Hinge Zone Dragon Mining received results for 21 underground diamond core drill holes that were drilled between 1 January 2021 and 31 May 2021 for an advance o 3,363.20 metres. These holes were designed to provide additional information to support future mine planning and development in the Kujankallio area.
		Full details of the holes from which results wer received are provided in: Table 1 – Results from the underground diamond cor
		drilling campaign that targeted the Kujankallio Hing Zone and Kujankallio Main Zone from the 560m and 570m levels at the Jokisivu Gold Mine.
		Table 2 – Results from the underground diamond cor drilling campaign that targeted the Kujankallio Hing Zone from the 570m levels at the Jokisivu Gold Mine.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results – Jokisivu Gold Mine		
Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
<i>Other</i> <i>substantive</i> <i>exploration</i> <i>data</i>	• Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	Investigative geological work completed at the Jokisivu Gold Mine is dominated by diamond core drilling. The results for completed drilling campaigns have previously been regularly reported to the ASX and HKEX.
Further work	 The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large- scale step-out drilling). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not 	Mine development is ongoing. Dragon Mining is undertaking drilling underground at a number of areas to better understand the nature and extent of the gold mineralisation. Refer to diagrams within this document.