Dragon Mining Limited
Quarterly Activities Report
For the Quarter ended 30 June 2014

Quarter Overview

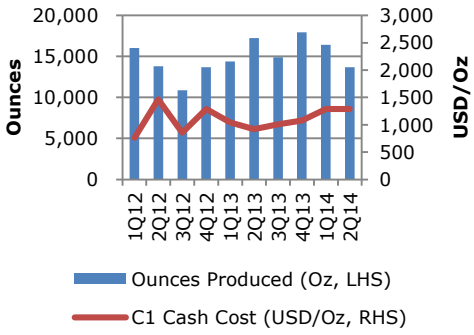
- **Gold production of 13,659 ounces** was lower than budgeted by approximately 1,500 ounces due to lower throughput at the Svartliden Production Centre and lower grade and mining disruptions (due to rock bursts) at the Orivesi Gold Mine.
- **C1 Cash costs of US$1,274/oz** do not accurately reflect the cash generation during the quarter. This is because the C1 cash cost includes the effect of the drawdown of stockpiles. Excluding the non cash stockpile effects at the Svartliden Production Centre, the cash cost for the quarter would have been US$ 1,076/oz.
- **$1.4M generated in cash** during the quarter. Available Cash (bank accounts plus trade receivables less accounts payable) amounted to $12.3m at the end of the quarter.
- **Possible restatement of the 2013 financial statements** is being investigated. The initial review indicates that the impairment calculations for 2013 may have understated the required impairments for the 2013 year. The company is investigating this issue with its auditors and will provide more information shortly.
- **Orivesi Gold Mine decline rock burst in May** is indicative of increasing rock stresses as mining progresses deeper**.** The Board has approved a plan and budget for the reinforcement of the decline, which is expected to take 6-8 months to implement.
- **A revised Vammala environmental permit was issued** but contains some inconsistencies. Dragon Mining has lodged an appeal to clarify the permit conditions
- **Completed restructuring of operational management** with changes at both the Vammala and Svartliden Production Centres implemented.
- **Sale of non core interests** with sale of northern Finland tenements to Aurion Resources Limited and a buy back agreement for the Company's shares in Weld Range Metals finalised. Completion of both transactions is pending fulfilment of their respective conditions precedent.
- **Successful test processing of Jokisivu sourced concentrate** through the Svartliden Production Centre was achieved. It is intended that all Jokisivu sourced concentrate will be processed at Svartliden Production Centre for the balance of 2014 and beyond.
- **Kuusamo EIA response received.** Based on this feedback, additional engineering is required to further define some areas, for example the water balance, the mine plan and the process plan. This will allow more accurate definition of the discharge levels and the levels of various elements in the waste rock and tailings streams. This engineering work is expected to take 12-18 months and will be completed before an updated EIA is submitted.

Quarter at a Glance

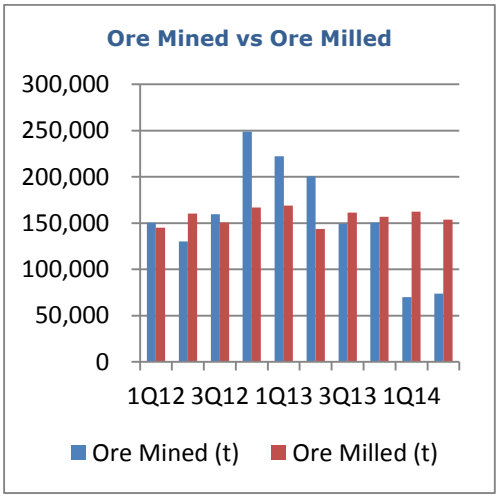
Gold Production	**13,659 ounces**
C1 Cash Cost USD/Oz[(1)]	**US$1,274**
Safety Performance	**2 LTI**
Available Cash[(2)] (Quarter end)	**$12.3m**

Notes:
(1) The group uses C1 cash cost definitions as set out by Mackenzie Wood
(2) Available Cash = Cash at bank plus receivables less Accounts Payable

Dragon Mining Quarterly Gold Production and C1 Cash Cost



Ore Mined vs Ore Milled



Operations Review

Gold production for the quarter was 13,659 ounces at a C1 cash cost of US$ 1,274/oz, including refining costs of US$ 197/oz. The gold production for the quarter was lower than budgeted by approximately nearly 1,500 ounces which was due to the effect of lower than expected grades and disruptions due to rock bursts at the Orivesi Gold Mine and lower throughput at the Svartliden Production Centre.

As with the prior quarter the C1 cash cost was significantly increased by non cash stockpile drawdowns. Elimination of the non cash effect results in a cash cost of US$1,076/oz.

Vammala Production Centre, Southern Finland

Quarter	Ore Mined (t)	Ore Milled (t)	Head Grade (g/t)	Recovery (%)	Plant Utilisation (%)	Total Gold Production (Ounces)	C1 Cash Cost USD/oz
Sep 2013	50,970	80,714	3.4	77.6	98.9	6,315	1,165
Dec 2013	90,940	77,894	4.1	80.2	98.9	8,487	1,382
Mar 2014	70,164	79,869	4.4	81.6	98.9	9,322	1,161
Jun 2014	**73,874**	**74,048**	**4.1**	**77.4**	**99.8**	**7,436**	**1,397**

Safety

During the quarter two serious rock bursts occurred in the Orivesi Gold Mine. Fortunately, no persons were injured as a result of these events. The rock bursts occurred in the main decline, between the 625m and the 760m levels, in the same location where a similar event occurred in 2013. The Company considers that it is of paramount importance to improve the safety of the decline and has commenced a series of actions, including:

- Cable bolting of selected, main drift crossing areas;
- Backfilling of the caved ventilation raise between the 625m and 760m levels;
- Installation of mesh reinforcement over the main drift between the 625m and 760m levels, using 3 metre long D-bolts or Kirunabolts;
- Commissioning of a 3D stress modelling exercise with the Aalto University in Finland.

Implementation of these actions will require additional investment in reinforcement of the decline advances. These additional costs are expected to be mainly incurred over the next 6 to 8 months.

There were two lost time injuries (LTI) reported during the quarter. Both accidents occurred at the Orivesi Gold Mine ("Orivesi"), one involving a contractor and the other a Dragon Mining employee. In one accident, the contractor twisted his ankle when climbing down from a pick-up's platform. In the other a bolter operator dropped a heavy metal item on his right foot.

Pleasingly, there were no accidents at the Vammala Plant which celebrated 200 days LTI free in the quarter and there continues to be no LTIs at the Jokisivu Gold Mine.

During the quarter thirteen incidents were reported, eight at Orivesi, one in Vammala and four at Jokisivu.

A number of safety related actions were initiated or advanced in the quarter, including:

- Approval of the plan and budget to reinforce the decline at Orivesi
- On 9 June 2014, the results of the previously announced safety review were presented to

Vammala Production Centre personnel. The process will resume in August after the Nordic summer vacation period;
- Annual fire and rescue training at Orivesi;
- The supplier of the new ventilation heating, completed safety training for personnel at Orivesi;
- First aid training being given to all employees at Vammala;
- Conducting a fire inspection at Vammala, no major issues were noted;
- Reinforcing safety importance in all meetings;
- A mine inspection at the Orivesi Gold Mine on 3 June 2014, no major issues were reported; however rock mechanics and the continuous need for support were noted in the inspection minutes;
- Fire and rescue training at the Jokisivu Gold Mine on 5 June 2014, with all employees at the mine participating.

The rolling 12 month accident frequency rate per 1 million working hours was 39.5, compared to 42.6 in the previous quarter.

Production

Gold production for the quarter was 7,436 ounces, which is 1,392 ounces below budget. The main reason for this variance was the significantly lower grade of Orivesi ore together with lower than budgeted gold recovery and slightly lower tonnage. This was partially offset by higher levels of higher grade ore feed from the Jokisivu Gold Mine.

Mill feed composition at Vammala comprised 44,557 tonnes from Orivesi at 4.31 g/t gold and 29,541 tonnes from the Jokisivu at 3.80 g/t gold.

Orivesi Gold Mine

Production from Orivesi was 49,997 tonnes of ore, mined from the Kutema lode system. Development works advanced a total of 525 metres in the quarter. Decline development was badly affected by the rock burst in early May and unfavourable rock conditions on the crosscuts at the 1040m and 1050m levels.

Jokisivu Gold Mine

Ore mined from the Kujankallio deposit totalled 23,877 tonnes and included 6,158 tonnes of development ore. Development advanced 294 metres during the quarter. Generally production proceeded according to schedule.

Vammala Plant

Construction works at the tailing dams commenced early in the quarter and are expected to be completed in late August. The first of two planned annual overhaul stops was carried out in mid-May. Works proceeded well and no incidents or accidents occurred. The next overhaul is planned for August when the rod mill will be relined.

During the quarter there were difficulties processing the Orivesi ore as a result of the high sulphide content. Cleaning flotation was used to obtain a higher grade concentrate, however this increased the milling costs for the quarter.

A number of initiatives were commenced to improve the process efficiency at the Vammala Plant. These included:

- An independent metallurgical review of the Vammala process, conducted in May;
- Installation of additional measuring wells and flowmeters to provide additional information on the water balance;
- An agreement signed with Outotec Oy regarding the testing of a prototype Courier analysis station, which will enable on line analysis of the gold and base metal content of the slurry streams.

Environment

Orivesi Gold Mine

A number of environmental related activities occurred at Orivesi Gold Mine during the quarter.

A noise measurement report, undertaken following installation of new ventilation fans, was delivered to the ELY Centre. The report indicated that under certain conditions, excess noise was generated. As a result the ventilation fan is being equipped with silencers and the ventilation building is being fitted with isolators to reduce resonance issues.

Following on from the issue of a tender in Q1 2014 in respect of uranium levels in sediments on the mine site and surrounding areas, while the uranium levels are orders of magnitude below the prescribed safe levels, Dragon Mining

has, at the request of ELY, commissioned a study to try to further clarify the source of the marginally elevated levels of uranium. The study has been awarded to independent Finnish environmental consultants Ramboll Oy. The study commenced with a start-up meeting in late June. The company is keeping the ELY Centre informed as to the progress of the study.

In respect of the outstanding environmental permit application, independent consultants, the Water Protection Association of the River Kokemäenjoki, were asked to provide the additional information required to complete the Natura 2000 assessment.

Representatives of Outokumpu Mining Oy ("Outokumpu"), the original operators of Orivesi, visited the mine site on 4 June 2014. The purpose of the visit was to re-familiarize Outokumpu with the mine site and existing environmental concerns, especially the recent uranium issue. The visit concluded with a good understanding between the Companies.

Vammala Plant

During the quarter a new environmental permit was issued on 24 June 2014, following a lengthy process. The new permit will allow for an increase in production throughput, the usage of the 'A' pond and processing of material from the Kaapelinkulma Gold Project. However, upon review the permit contained some inconsistencies related to the water balance and discharge volumes. Dragon Mining has submitted an appeal to clarify the permit conditions. Once a decision on the appeals are made, the permit will be valid.

When granted the new permit will require an increase in the environmental bond to 612,500 Euros. Based on the requirements of the new permit Dragon Mining will work to continuously reduce both the volume of water discharged and the metals content of that water.

In respect of the water discharge and balance around the Vammala Plant:

- In early April the new pump for collecting seepage and runoff waters from the Miljoonaoja ditch was installed and appears to be operating effectively. This pump appears to have significantly reduced the water flow into the lower Kovero-oja ditch;
- Korvalammi measuring dam was utilised during spring to remove the excess water from the site. It was held open until the tailing ponds were emptied to enable the construction works;

Following their visit to Orivesi, Outokumpu representatives also visited the Vammala Plant on 5 June 2014.

Jokisivu Gold Mine

The Satakunta regional office of the Finnish Association for Nature Conservation visited the site in April. The visit was deemed successful, with the representatives satisfied with what they saw.

Kaapelinkulma Gold Project

A response for the Supreme Court request for information regarding the sighting of a protected butterfly (Lopinga Achinea) in the Kaapelinkulma area was addressed. A species inventory will be completed in the summer by environmental consultants Ramboll Oy.

Svartliden Production Centre, Sweden

Quarter	Ore Mined (t)	Ore Milled (t)	Head Grade (g/t)	Recovery (%)	Plant Utilisation (%)	Total Gold Production (Ounces)	C1 Cash Cost USD/oz
Sep 2013	98,238	80,585	3.5	93.9	97.9	8,593	887
Dec 2013	59,671	78,841	4.2	91.1	97.2	9,467	802
Mar 2014	0	82,650	2.9	90.7	98.0	7,094	1,460
Jun 2014	**0**	**79,850**	**2.60**	**93.3**	**98.6**	**6,223**	**1,158**

Safety

The Svartliden Production Centre experienced its first Lost Time Injury (LTI) in over a year when a contractor tripped on a boot cleaner and some iron scrap and fell onto the gangway handrail, resulting in bruised ribs. The contractor made a full recovery. The cause of the LTI was poor housekeeping and a renewed focus on housekeeping is the key follow up action being taken. Efforts to maintain a high frequency of risk and incident reporting continues, in order to identify improvement areas and prevent accidents.

The rolling 12 month accident frequency rate per 1 million working hours (including contractors) is 5.0, in comparison to the Swedish Mining Industry average of 8.0 for 2013.

A routine inspection by the County Administration Board (CAB) and Swedish Workplace Health & Safety Authority in relation to the Seveso II Directive was performed with a positive outcome. An inspection by the Swedish Mines Inspectorate was also made with a similar outcome, and statutory survey and map data was submitted. The sites quarterly Safety Committee Meeting was conducted with the participation of site management, workers, staff, contractors, and unions.

New conveyor guards were installed along all ore conveyor belts as a proactive measure to further improve safety in these areas.

Training for personnel was performed and included overhead crane, fire safety, and forklift certification.

Production

With the completion of underground mining last year the Svartliden Plant is now processing stockpiled Run of Mine (ROM) ore and low grade material though to Q1 2015.

Svartliden produced 6,254 ounces of gold from 79,850 tonnes of ore milled from stockpiles at an average head grade of 2.60g/t gold for the quarter at a C1 cash cost of US$ 1,158 per ounce.

Ore feed for the quarter was sourced from open pit ROM stockpiles (79,850 tonnes at 2.52 g/t gold). Gold recovery was 93.3 % and the process plant utilisation was 98.6%.

During the Quarter, the previously announced redundancy plan was implemented at the Svartliden Plant, with only essential operating personnel remaining.

Dragon staff in conjunction with independent Western Australian based consultants, Minnovo continued test processing of concentrates from Dragon's Vammala Production Centre. Results indicate that processing of concentrate sourced from Jokisivu ore is viable and further testing of the concentrate sourced from Orivesi ore is now underway.

Based on the above Dragon Mining has made a decision to process Jokisivu sourced concentrate at the Svartliden Production Centre for the balance of 2014 and beyond.

Options for securing additional feed for the Svartliden Plant are continuing to be

investigated. During the quarter discussions were held with third parties regarding possible toll processing of their concentrates at Svartliden whilst evaluation work and discussions were held with various parties regarding options to acquire nearby deposits.

Environment

For the quarter, all discharge levels were lower than limits stipulated in the Environmental Permit.

The Water Treatment Plant ("WTP") was operated during the quarter, treating water from the Tailing Storage Facility and removing nitrogen and heavy metals from the water before discharge to the Clarification Pond. The WTP is now operated during the warmer summer months and put on standby during the cold winter months in order to optimise the plants biological nitrogen treatment and minimize heating costs. This water treatment is part of the sites continuing rehabilitation.

The other year round water treatment processes ran effectively during the quarter, these include arsenic and cyanide removal from process water discharged to the Tailings Storage Facility and removal of heavy metals from the runoff water from the Waste Rock Storage Facility.

A site visit for the local Reindeer Herders was conducted, and included constructive discussions about the Svartliden Production Centre and reindeer herding in the area.

In respect of the 2009 allegations of environmental offenses, the Company is awaiting the Court hearing regarding the State Prosecutors appeal against the Company's acquittal. The Swedish Court of Appeal accepted the appeal on 2 October 2013. The date for the Court hearing is 23-24 September 2014.

Advanced Projects

The Company has continued to restrict drilling campaigns to those required for the defining and upgrading of additional Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves at the Orivesi and Jokisivu mining operations.

Southern Finland

Orivesi Gold Mine

Further underground diamond core drilling was completed at the Orivesi Gold Mine during the quarter with 12 holes drilled for an advance of 1,478.3 metres.

Drilling of the Kutema lode system continued with one hole completed from the 1000m level. This hole is part of a 27 hole, 5,600 metre definition and extension program that was designed to evaluate this lode system between the 960m and the 1200m levels. Two holes are still to be drilled to complete this program, which will be undertaken from the 1040m level when drill stations are available.

Assays were received during the quarter from 3 holes, which yielded only modest results. Results from all six holes completed in this current phase of the program are provided in Appendix 1 – Table A.

The results for the initial 19 holes in the 27 hole program were previously released to the ASX on 28 June 2013 ("Further Intercepts from the Orivesi Gold Mine") and 21 January 2014 ("Robust Intercepts Received from the Orivesi Gold Mine"), both of which can be found at www.asx.com.au (Code: DRA).

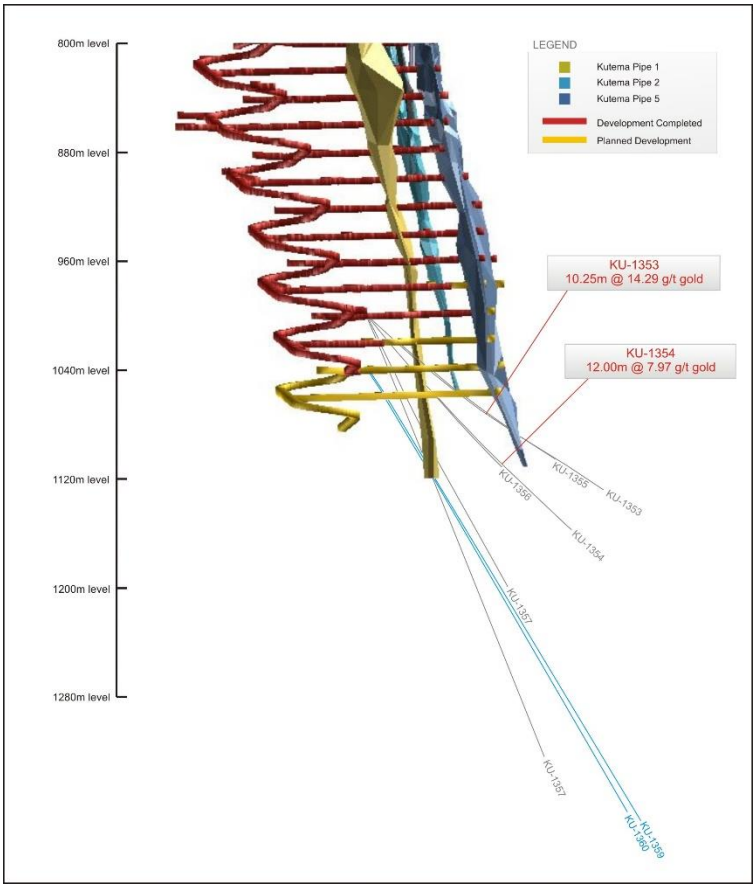


Figure 1 Drilling of depth extensions between the 1040m and 1200m levels at the Orivesi Gold Mine. Light blue hole traces are still to be drilled.

The drilling of a 5 hole program that specifically targeted the extensions of Kutema Pipe 2 below the 1020m level and the southern side of Kutema Pipe 5 where earlier drilling had returned significant gold intercepts, was completed.

Results have been received for 4 of the 5 holes drilled (Appendix 1 - Table B). Holes KU-1384 and KU-1385, which tested the Pipe 5 area returned intercepts of 2.10 metres @ 4.89 g/t gold and 2.75 metres @ 3.86 g/t gold, respectively. The tenor of these results warrants follow-up activities which will be completed by way of sludge drilling from the 1000m level.

Drill holes KU-1381 and KU-1383, which targeted the extensions of Pipe 2 returned a solitary intercept of 6.50 metres @ 1.37 g/t gold at the 1035m level. Final results are still pending for KU-1382, though preliminary indications hint that it is unlikely that any significant intercepts will be obtained from this hole.

The results obtained from the holes drilled below Pipe 2 are considered to be inconclusive and further work is required to better understand if this Pipe is pinching and swelling, faulted-off or dying out. Additional drilling will be planned to be carried out in this area in the second half of 2014.

Diamond core drilling has now commenced on a 10 hole program that is evaluating a number of targets in the Sarvisuo area, 300 metres east of the Kutema lode system. Five holes were drilled during the quarter for a total advance of 539.7 metres. Results are pending.

Jokisivu Gold Mine

Underground diamond core drilling continued at Jokisivu during the quarter with the completion of the final 12 holes in a 22 hole (2,957.15 metres) definition program that was designed to evaluate the Kujankallio Hinge Zone and the western extension of the Kujankallio Main Zone between the 260m and 290m levels.

Results were received from a further 7 holes during the quarter, returning a series of significant intercepts, including 2.05 metres @ 11.15 g/t gold, 2.70 metres @ 28.68 g/t gold, 2.10 metres @ 7.16 g/t gold and 3.40 metres @ 9.43 g/t gold, and the narrow very-high grade intercepts of 0.35 metres @ 111.50 g/t gold, 0.50 metres @ 37.10 g/t gold and 0.35 metres @ 130.50 g/t gold (Appendix 2). Results are still pending for 10 holes.

Drilling has now commenced on an 8 hole, 1,050 metre definition program that is targeting the Kujankallio Main Zone between these 245m and 290m levels. Results from this program are essential for planning of further underground development between these levels.

Northern Finland

Kuusamo Gold Project

Dragon Mining acknowledges the complexity of the social and environmental aspects of developing the Kuusamo Gold Project, including the municipal councils concerns for mining in the area. The Company will continue to focus efforts on environmental and community relations for the remainder of 2014.

Geophysics

The 2012 airborne VTEM geophysical dataset was reviewed by independent Western Australian based consultants, Resource Potentials Pty Ltd during the quarter. This exercise resulted in the identification of a number of new and interesting targets that provide a platform from which future exploration on the Kuusamo Gold Project area can advance. A total of 423 targets were identified.

Cultural sources have been confidently attributed to 263 of the identified targets. Of the remaining 160 targets not immediately attributed to cultural sources, 61 targets are considered to be "high priority" (Priority 1) bedrock conductors. The identified targets include four of the five deposits already identified, known target areas and a series of previously unidentified target areas.

Dragon Mining will initially use the new information to consolidate its Kuusamo Gold Project tenement holding.

Environmental Impact Assessment Report ("EIA Report")

The Centre for Economic Development, Transport and the Environment of North Ostrobothnia ("ELY"), the authority responsible on the EIA Report, provided their statement on the submitted EIA Report on the 5 June 2014. According to the ELY the EIA Report did not fulfill its requirements and further investigations and clarifications are required before the EIA Report can be resubmitted.

Dragon Mining considers the feedback received has been constructive and the company is now working to incorporate this, as well as feedback from its work with the local communities into the refinement of the design and scope of the project that will lead to an update and resubmission of the EIA Report.

Importantly, the Company will use the feedback from ELY together with the feedback from the community to look at minimising the impact the project has on the environment and local communities and to further its sustainable development approach to the project.

A general water monitoring program will continue during the second half of 2014.

Radiological Baseline Study

Work on the radiological base line study by the Finnish Radiation and Nuclear Safety Authority (STUK) advanced. The aim of the radiological baseline study is to examine naturally occurring radiation in the Juomasuo area and is required when planning for operations in areas that may contain elevated radiation levels. The study is expected to be completed during the second half of 2014.

Exploration

Northern Finland

Hanhimaa Gold Project (Diluting to 30% Interest)

Agnico Eagle Mines Limited (NYSE:AEM)(TSX:AEM) ("Agnico Eagle") advised Dragon Mining that drilling continued on the Hanhimaa Gold Project during the quarter with the completion of a further 9 holes holes (2,262.30 metres) .

This marks the end of an 18 hole (4,592.90 metres) program that tested four targets, Vali-Kiima, Kiimalaki, Rottamalaki, and Kiimakuusikko during the first half of 2014.

Results have been received for the final 6 holes of the 9 holes drilled during the previous quarter, whilst results have also been received for 5 of the 9 holes completed during this quarter. Better intercepts returned include 4.00 metres @ 1.67 g/t gold and 3.90 metres @ 1.29 g/t gold. All available results from the program are provided in Appendix 3. Results for 4 holes remain pending.

Dragon Mining and Agnico Eagle entered into the Hanhimaa Earn-In Agreement in 2013, whereby Agnico Eagle could earn up to 70% interest in the Hanhimaa Gold Project in northern Finland, with the staged expenditure of €9 million over seven years.

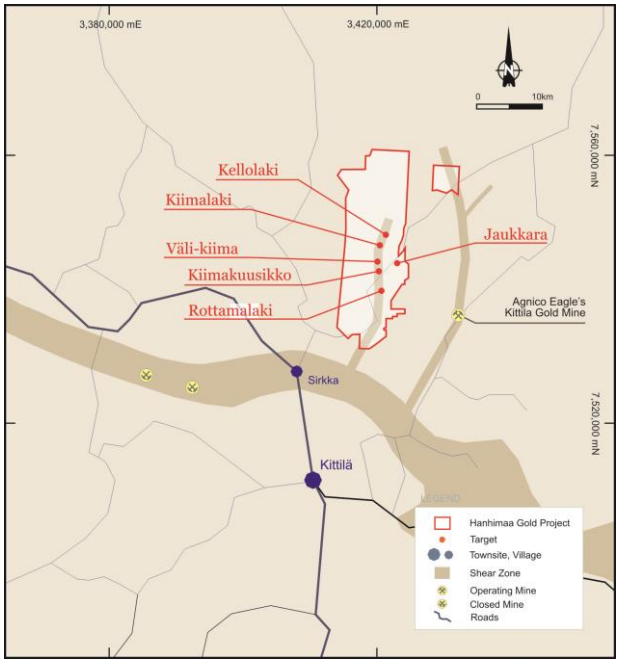


Figure 2: Hanhimaa Gold Project

Kutuvuoma and Silasselkä Projects

In March 2014 Dragon Mining signed a binding Letter of Intent with Canadian listed entity Aurion Resources Limited (TSX-V:AU) ("Aurion"), whereby Aurion can acquire a 100% interest in two of Dragon Mining's non-core projects, Kutuvuoma and Silasselkä ("Projects"), in northern Finland. A Definitive Purchase Agreement was prepared and executed by both companies during the June Quarter.

In consideration Dragon Mining will receive 6,000,000 Common Shares in Aurion and Aurion will expend EUR 1,000,000 on the Projects over 3 years, in accordance with the Payment Schedule, or sooner at Aurion's discretion.

The Payment Schedule from the original Letter of Intent, as announced to the ASX on 5 March 2014 – Aurion to Acquire Northern Finland Projects from Dragon Mining, was re-negotiated to better reflect the status of the tenements that comprise the Projects. The updated Payment Schedule is provided in Table1.

The initial tranche of 2,000,000 Consideration Shares to be received by Dragon Mining will be escrowed for 18 months, from the date of issuance of the shares. Any other Consideration Shares received by Dragon Mining within 18 months of the date of issuance of the initial tranche of shares shall also be escrowed for the remaining portion of the 18 month period.

Table 1 – Payment Schedule

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Expenditures (EUR)	-	-	-	1,000,000
Common Shares	2,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000

(1) Signing, subject to fulfilment of the conditions precedent of:
- *Aurion receiving all approvals required by the TSX Venture Exchange; and*
- *Turvallisuus ja kemikaalivirasto ("Tukes") accepting the bond proposal of Dragon Mining for the Kutuvuoma Mining Licence without material change.*

(2) Upon the Kutuvuoma Claim Applications 4-21 becoming valid;
(3) Upon the Silasselkä Claim Applications1-19 becoming valid; and
(4) The third anniversary of the Kutuvuoma Claims 4-21 and the Silasselkä Claims 1-19 becoming valid.

In addition Dragon Mining will retain a 3% Net Smelter Royalty ("NSR") on any deposit mined which can be purchased at any time on or before the sixth anniversary with a one off payment of EUR 4,000,000 in cash or 1% of the NSR any time after the tenth anniversary with a one off payment of EUR 4,000,000 in cash on the basis that Dragon Mining has not sold the NSR to a third party at any time after the sixth anniversary of the signing of the Agreement.

Aurion will also make bonus payments to Dragon Mining of EUR 2,000,000 in cash or equivalent in Aurion Common Shares for the defining of one million ounces of gold equivalent material that is categorised as Measured and Indicated in accordance with the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves ("JORC Code") or National Instrument 43-101 Standards for Disclosure for Mineral Projects ("NI43-101").

Further bonus payments of EUR 1,000,000 in cash or equivalent in Aurion Common Shares will be made to Dragon Mining for the defining of every additional one million ounces of gold equivalent material that is categorised as Measured and Indicated in accordance with the JORC Code or NI43-101.

In accordance with the stated conditions precedent, Dragon Mining has received a decision on the 24 June 2014 from Tukes that the bond proposal submitted by the Company for the Kutuvuoma Mining Licence has been accepted without material change. Whilst Aurion has filed a NI 43-101 Technical Report on the Finland Project with SEDAR on the 25 June 2014, but is still awaiting final approvals from the TSX Venture Exchange.

Sweden

Svartliden Gold Mine

No activities were completed during the quarter.

Harpsund Joint Venture (Earning 80% Interest)

The Harpsund area is located immediately adjacent to Dragon Mining's Svartliden Production Centre in northern Sweden, approximately four kilometres northeast of the Svartliden Gold Mine. The two contiguous Exploration Permits Harpsund nr 1 and Brokojan nr 2 encompass an area of 4,423 hectares covering prospective geological sequences similar to those that host the Svartliden gold deposit.

In accordance with the Harpsund Farm-in and Joint Venture Agreement with Botnia Exploration AB (BOTX:Stockholm) ("Botnia") Dragon Mining achieved the required expenditure level to earn a 60% interest in the two Exploration Permits in Q3 2013, whereupon they progressed to the final farm-in phase to earn an additional 20% interest in the Permits.

No activities were completed during the quarter as Dragon Mining continued to review its options with respect to this project.

Australia

Weld Range

Dragon Mining hold a 39.95% interest in Weld Range Metals Limited ("Weld Range Metals"), an unlisted public company incorporated and registered in Western Australia.

During the quarter Dragon Mining executed a Share Buy Back Agreement ("the Buy Back") with Weld Range Metals to divest Dragon Mining's interest in the Company.

At 30 June 2014, Weld Range Metals owed Dragon Mining A$3.8M which will be converted to equity prior to, and form part of, the Buy Back. Weld Range Metals will buy back 48,222,297 shares from Dragon Mining in consideration for A$1,000,000.

The Buy Back is subject to a number of conditions precedent, including shareholder approval and conversion of shareholder debt to equity. The Buy Back is conditional on the preconditions being satisfied by 29 August 2014.

Corporate

Management and Operational Changes

Following completion of the operating review commenced in Q1, the following changes were actioned in Q2:

- The present CFO was made redundant and is working out his notice period;
- The management of the Svartliden Production Centre has been restructured
- The current General Manager Vammala Production Centre will be replaced by Mr I Mäkinen who was previously the operations manager at Svartliden and is the current General Manager Nordic Projects

In addition, following the negotiations with the Finnish unions commenced at the end of Q1, a number of roles in the Finnish exploration team were made redundant.

The Company wishes to acknowledge the valuable contribution of these employees and wishes them well in the future.

Operating Review

In respect of the previously announced Operating Review, the following actions were undertaken in the quarter:

- Metallurgical review of both production plants
- Following successful testing all Jokisivu concentrate will be processed at Svartliden, the first bulk shipment is scheduled for July.
- Sale of non-core Finnish exploration tenements
- Sale of the interest in Weld Range Metals
- Closure of the Outokumpu office

The company is continuing to look at options to improve the profitability of the Group and to extend the life of the Svartliden Production Centre.

Possible Restatement of 2013 Financial Statements

A review of the 2013 Financial Statements has indicated that the impairment testing conducted in 2013 may have understated the required impairment charges. The Company is currently investigating this with its auditors and will release further details shortly.

Cash Generation

During the quarter cash generated totalled $1.4M.

At the end of the quarter, the group had $10.7m in the bank, trade receivables of $7.3m and accounts payable of $5.7m. Available Cash (cash at bank plus trade receivables less accounts payable) was $12.3m

Quarter Cash Flows	**$(m)**
Operating Cash Flows	
Revenue	18.3
Operating Costs	(14.3)
Cash outflows for taxation, rehabilitation bonds, overhead and operational support costs	(0.0)
Exploration	(.4)
Net operating cash flows	**3.6**
Investing Cash Flows	
Development expenditure	(0.5)
Capital purchases	(0.0)
Other	(0.0)
Net investing cash flows	**(0.5)**
Financing Cash Flows	
Drawdown/(Repayment) of gold concentrate factoring facility	(1.2)
Foreign exchange gains/(losses)	(0.5)
Net financing cash flows	**(1.7)**
Increase in Cash	**1.4**

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 Mr Matti Talikka MSc (Geology), a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, who are full time employees of the company and have sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which they are 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 and Mr Matti Talikka have provided written consent for the inclusion in the report of the matters based on their information in the form and context in which it appears.

Appendix 1

TABLE A

Results from underground diamond core drilling from the 1000m level targeting the depth extensions of the Kutema lode system, Orivesi Gold Mine. Results received during the June Quarter highlighted in red. All intercepts reported at a 1 g/t gold cut-off.

Hole	North	East	Elevation	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Hole Length (m)	From (m)	Down Hole Interval (m)	Gold (g/t)
KU-1353	6838475.37	2508602.27	-841.01	6.30	-40.94	200.4	83.00	1.00	7.27
							111.00	10.25	14.29
							Includes 1.00 metres @ 18.20 g/t gold from 111.00 metres and 2.00 metres @ 49.15 g/t gold from 114.00 metres.		
							123.20	1.80	1.64
KU-1354	6838474.73	2508601.98	-841.14	0.64	-52.03	216.6	129.60	0.90	7.97
							138.00	12.00	7.97
							Includes 5.00 metres @ 16.98 g/t gold from 144.00 metres and 2.00 metres @ 49.15 g/t gold from 114.00 metres.		
KU-1355	6838475.04	2508601.59	-840.69	353.53	-43.09	173.10	83.50	3.00	2.16
							117.50	1.50	1.04
							126.50	1.50	1.01
KU-1356	6838474.72	2508601.18	-840.84	325.13	-44.93	159.9	111.00	0.50	1.04
							123.10	3.90	2.08
KU-1357	6838474.62	2508601.77	-841.11	330.35	-61.81	230.3	No significant intercepts		
KU-1358	6838474.48	2508601.93	-841.17	338.08	-67.06	346.9	199.4	0.70	2.80
							211.9	0.80	1.07

TABLE B

Results from underground diamond core drilling targeting Kutema Pipe 2 below the 1020m level and near Kutema Pipe 5, Orivesi Gold Mine. All intercepts reported at a 1 g/t gold cut-off.

Hole	North	East	Elevation	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Hole Length (m)	From (m)	Down Hole Interval (m)	Gold (g/t)
KU-1381	6838536.01	2508582.43	-839.08	297.42	-66.29	95.4	No significant intercept		
KU-1383	6838534.11	2508577.53	-838.68	273.13	-45.42	68.1	49.00	6.50	1.37
KU-1384	6838536.43	2508594.81	-838.99	82.05	-72.60	62.2	42.35	2.10	4.89
KU-1385	6838529.24	2508596.03	-839.37	42.40	-70.88	60.6	1.90	2.75	3.86
							6.00	0.85	1.17
							9.70	7.30	1.56
							20.00	1.50	2.35

JORC Code Table 1

Section 1 - Sampling Techniques and Data
(Criteria in this Section apply to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	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.*	The Kutema lode system below the 960m level has been sampled by a series of underground diamond core drill holes. Thirteen diamond core drill holes had previously been completed below the 960m level by Dragon Mining (3 holes) and the previous owner Outokumpu Mining (10 holes) prior to the undertaking of this program. In this program Dragon Mining has completed 25 WL-56 (39mm) diamond core drill holes for an advance of 4,936.25 metres. These are part of a 27 hole definition and extension program of the Kutema lode system. The initial 19 holes were drilled in an earlier campaign from the 920m and 960m levels. The 6 holes in the recent campaign have been completed from the 1000m level. An additional 5 holes have also been drilled from the 1000m level, specifically targeting the Kutema Pipe 2 and Pipe 5 areas. Pierce points are spaced nominally at 15 metres vertically and 20 metres horizontally where knowledge of the geological system is good and 10 metres vertically and 15 metres horizontally when knowledge of the geological system is not as good.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or system used.	Drill hole collar co-ordinates are accurately surveyed by qualified mine surveyors and tied into the local mine grid using a Leica TCRP 1205 R300 Total Station. Deviation surveys are completed on all drill holes using a Maxibor II device. All drill core is geologically and geotechnically logged, photographed and mineralised zones sampled with lithological control. Sampling and QAQC protocols are as per industry best applicable practice.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work	Mineralised zones of drill core 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.

Section 1 - Sampling Techniques and Data
(Criteria in this Section apply to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	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.	Full core samples are collected by company personnel and placed into numbered plastic bags, sealed, packed into wooden boxes and dispatched, via road transport, to independent laboratory group ALS Minerals 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-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	All drilling in the recent campaign was completed by WL-56 (39mm) diamond core methods. The lengths of holes completed in these two campaigns have ranged from 60.6 metres to 346.9 metres in length. Core is collected with a standard tube. Core is not orientated and hole deviation surveys are completed on all drill holes using a Maxibor II device.
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*	Diamond core was reconstructed into continuous runs for orientation marking with depths checked against core blocks. Core loss observations were noted by geologists during the logging process. All information is recorded in the database. Sample recovery is high with >90% of the drill core having recoveries >95%. Drilling is undertaken in primary rock material. All drilling is planned to avoid existing underground development. An experienced underground drilling contract group is engaged to undertake the program of work. Drilling contractors are supervised and routinely monitored by company personnel. Core recoveries are excellent, negating any sample bias due to core recovery.

Section 1 - Sampling Techniques and Data
(Criteria in this Section apply to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.*	All holes were logged by company geologists to a high level of detail that will support Mineral Resource estimation and mining studies. Diamond holes were logged for recovery, RQD, number and type of defects. The database contains tables with information recorded for alpha/beta angles, dips, azimuths, and true dips. Specific indicator minerals and the amount and type of ore textures and ore minerals were also recorded within separate tables.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	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.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	All holes were logged in full.
Sub-sampling Techniques and Sample Preparation	*If cut, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	Full core samples of select zones are collected for analysis.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	Not applicable. All drilling is completed by diamond core methods.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Full core samples of select zones were collected for analysis by company personnel. With respect to the nature of the mineralised system and the core diameter, the use of full core is considered the most appropriate. Sample preparation is completed by ALS Minerals and follows industry best applicable practice. ALS Minerals procedures and facilities are organised to assure proper preparation of the sample for analysis, to prevent sample mixing, and to minimise dust contamination or sample to sample contamination. Core samples are submitted to the ALS Minerals facility in Outokumpu, Finland for

Section 1 - Sampling Techniques and Data
(Criteria in this Section apply to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
		sample preparation by method PREP-31BY. Samples were weighed, assigned a unique bar code and logged into the ALS system. The sample was dried, fine crushed to >70% passing 2mm screen. A split off weighing 1kg is collected and pulverised to better than 85% passing 75 microns. A sub-sample is collected for analysis at the ALS Minerals facility at Rosia Montana, Romania. The method selected for sample preparation is considered appropriate.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Certified reference material and blanks are routinely inserted with the sample submission. Dragon has used systematic standard and pulp duplicate sampling since 2004. Every 20th sample (sample id ending in -00, -20, -40, -60, -80) is submitted as a standard, and every 20th sample (sample id ending in -10, -30, -50, -70, -90) is inserted as a pulp duplicate (with the original sample id ending in -09, -29, -49, -69, -89). A review of the results of the certified reference material and blanks indicates that they are within acceptable limits.
	Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.	Coarse crush duplicates are included in the sample stream every 20 samples. A review of the results of the duplicate samples indicates that they are within acceptable limits.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Sample sizes are considered appropriate to correctly represent the moderately nuggetty gold mineralisation based on the style of mineralisation, the thickness and consistency of the intersections, the sampling methodology and assay value ranges for gold.
Quality of Data and Laboratory Tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	Analysis is completed at ALS Minerals in Rosia Montana, Romania using procedures Au-AA26 (Detection Limit – 0.01 g/t gold; Upper Limit – 100.00 g/t gold) – 50g fire assay with AAS finish. Gold values exceeding 5 g/t gold are re-assayed by Au-GRA22 (Detection Limit – 0.05 g/t gold; Upper Limit – 1,000.00 g/t gold) – 50g fire assay with gravimetric finish. ALS Minerals are a certified global laboratory group. They are monitored by an internal

Section 1 - Sampling Techniques and Data
(Criteria in this Section apply to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
		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 techniques used are considered total.
	For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.	No such device was used for analytical purposes on sample material from Kutema.
	Nature and 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.	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 duplicate samples on a 1 sample every 20 sample basis. ALS Minerals 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 Minerals QAQC results indicates that the blank material, certified reference material and duplicates are within acceptable limits.
Verification of Sampling and Assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	All significant intercepts are reviewed and verified by Dragon Mining senior geologists.
	The use of twinned holes.	No twinned holes have been drilled.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Primary data is collected by company personnel at the site. All measurements and observations are digitally recorded and transferred into an Access database. Primary assay and QAQC

Section 1 - Sampling Techniques and Data
(Criteria in this Section apply to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
		data is entered into an Oracle master database. Verification and validation of the databases is handled internally.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustment has been made to the assay data.
Location of Data Points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	Drill hole collars and starting azimuths have been accurately surveyed by Dragon surveyors. Down hole surveys were undertaken on all exploration and resource development holes. Collar and underground mine surveys are performed using a Leica TCRP 1205 R300 Total Station to a level of accuracy of 0.05 metres. Deviation surveys are carried out on all drill holes using a Maxibor II device.
	Specification of the grid system used. *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	The grid system used for the reporting of results is the Finnish Grid System – KKJ2. A series of fixed points are located at the surface form the basis of all topographic control at the Orivesi Gold Mine. Additional fixed points have been established at the 525m level via the air raise and function as the elevation control underground. These points are regularly checked with the surface fixed points.
Data Spacing and Distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	Drilling has been undertaken from underground in a fan type pattern. Pierce points are spaced nominally at 15 metres vertically and 20 metres horizontally where knowledge of the geological system is good and 10 metres vertically and 15 metres horizontally when knowledge of the geological system is not as good.
	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 geology and mineralisation displays good continuity and will be sufficient to support the definition of a Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve and the classifications contained in the JORC Code (2012 Edition).
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	No sampling compositing has been applied.

Section 1 - Sampling Techniques and Data
(Criteria in this Section apply to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
Orientation of Data in Relation to Geological Structure	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, thus should be assessed and reported if material.*	The majority of drill holes are underground drill holes and orientated predominantly to an azimuth of grid north and drilled at various angles in a 'fan' array to optimally intersect the sub-vertical orientation of the mineralised trends. No orientation based sampling bias has been identified in the data.
Sample Security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Chain of custody of samples is managed by Dragon Mining. Dragon Mining personnel or drill contractors transport diamond core to the core logging facilities where Dragon Mining geologists log the core. Core samples are transported to the sample preparation laboratory and then on to the analysis laboratory using contract couriers or laboratory personnel. Dragon Mining employees have no further involvement in the preparation or analysis of samples.
Audits or Reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	Dragon Mining carries out its own reviews and audits of sampling techniques and data. Dragon Mining has completed audits of the ALS Minerals facilities at Outokumpu, Finland; Rosia Montana, Romania and Vancouver, Canada. The completed reviews and audits raised no issues.

Section 2 - Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	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 Orivesi Gold Mine is located within a granted Mining Licence (Licence ID – 2676; Licence Name – Seri).
	The security of the tenure held at the time off reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	The tenement is in good standing and no impediments to operating exist.
Exploration Completed by Other Parties	*Acknowledgement and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	As early as the 1940's mining activities were carried out on the present-day mine site. In these earlier days sericite was quarried for use in ceramic insulators, among other things. The Orivesi gold deposit was discovered in 1982 as a result of a research project by Lohja Oy and the Department of Geology from the University of Helsinki. Outokumpu Oy purchased the rights to the gold deposit in 1990 and conducted technical and feasibility studies over the next four years, including test mining in 1990, and in 1993. The Orivesi Gold Mine was officially opened in 1994. During 1994-2003 the Orivesi Gold Mine was operated by Outokumpu Mining Oy and produced 422,000 ounces of gold at a grade of 9.4 g/t gold. The mine was placed on care and maintenance at the end of 2003 following the acquisition of the asset by Dragon Mining. Mining resumed in 2007, with Dragon Mining focusing efforts on the Sarvisuo lode system that was discovered in 2002. Sarvisuo is located 300 meters from the Kutema lode system, which had previously been mined to the 720m level. The Kutema and Sarvisuo lode systems are narrow, vertical pipes or pipe clusters, which have been shown to possess depth continuations from tens of metres to hundreds of meters. The deepest part of the mine is currently at the 1040m level at Kutema, and

Section 2 - Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
		the gold-bearing zones are known to continue to the 1100m level. Ore from the Orivesi Gold Mine is trucked 80 kilometres to the Vammala Plant for processing.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The Orivesi Gold Mine is located in the Paleoproterozoic Tampere Schist Belt, which is dominated by turbiditic metasedimentary rocks, metavolcanic rocks of island-arc type and syn-orogenic granitoids. The known gold lode systems occur in a broader zone of hydrothermally altered rocks that extend over an area of approximately 0.5 km^2, at the contact of metavolcanic rocks and a sub-volcanic intrusion. The gold mineralization is found in vertical pipe-like lode systems which occur in strongly deformed, andalusite rich, silicified zones. The depth continuation of these lode systems ranges from tens of metres to hundreds of metres. The deposit type is suggested to be a metamorphosed palaeo-epithermal gold deposit.
Drill Hole Information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* • *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.*	Refer to Appendix 1 Table A - Results from underground diamond core drilling from the 1000m level targeting the depth extensions of the Kutema lode system, Orivesi Gold Mine and Appendix 1 Table B - Results from underground diamond core drilling targeting Kutema Pipe 2 below the 1020m level and near Kutema Pipe 5, Orivesi Gold Mine.
Data Aggregation Methods	*In reporting Exploration Results weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or*	Weighted average gold intercepts are reported at a 1 g/t gold cut-off with up to 3 metres of internal dilution allowed. No high grade cuts were applied.

Section 2 - Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	minimum grade truncations (eg 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.	High grade intervals internal to broader zones of mineralisation are reported at a 15 g/t gold cut-off as included intervals. Refer to Appendix 1 Table A - Results from underground diamond core drilling from the 1000m level targeting the depth extensions of the Kutema lode system, Orivesi Gold Mine and Appendix 1 Table B - Results from underground diamond core drilling targeting Kutema Pipe 2 below the 1020m level and near Kutema Pipe 5, Orivesi Gold Mine.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalent values have been used or reported.
Relationship between Mineralisation Widths and Intercept Lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	All intercepts reported are down hole lengths. True widths have not been calculated.
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulation of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	Refer to the provided diagram - Drilling of depth extensions between the 1040m and 1200m levels at the Orivesi Gold Mine. Light blue hole traces are still to be drilled.

Section 2 - Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
Balanced Reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practised to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	Comprehensive reporting of drill details has been provided in this announcement. All meaningful and material exploration data has been reported.
Other Substantive Exploration Data	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	Investigative geological work completed at the Orivesi Gold Mine is dominated by diamond core drilling. The results for completed drilling campaigns have been regularly reported to the ASX as results become available.
Further Work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*	The final 2 holes of the 27 hole program remain to be drilled, which will test the Kutema lode system down to the 1200m level. Drilling below the 1200m level is subject to the final results obtained from this twenty-seven hole program. An early stage underground exploration diamond core drilling program has been completed in the areas to the north of the Kutema and Sarvisuo lode systems for new mineralised pipes or pipe clusters. External studies are currently being undertaken on the mineralogical properties of material from the Kutema lode system below the 800m level. These studies are being undertaken to identify variances in the mineralisation to assist processing.
	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main	Refer to the provided diagram - Drilling of depth extensions between the 1040m and 1200m levels at the Orivesi Gold Mine. Light blue hole traces are still to be drilled.

Section 2 - Reporting of Exploration Results		
Criteria	**Explanation**	**Commentary**
	geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	

Appendix 2

Results from the underground diamond core drilling exploration program targeting the Hinge Zone between the 260m and 290m levels, Jokisivu Gold Mine. Results received during the June Quarter highlighted in red. All intercepts reported at a 1 g/t gold cut-off.

Hole	North	East	Elevation	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Hole Length (m)	From (m)	Interval (m)	Gold (g/t)
HS/JS-582	6779534.06	2426157.64	-190.91	342.0	7	146.90	89.20	0.45	38.40
							102.80	1.50	1.11
							105.50	1.00	1.00
							127.30	0.50	2.67
							135.15	1.30	1.90
HU/JS-583	6779534.06	2426157.64	-190.91	330.3	6.7	152.90	78.50	4.55	3.53
							95.80	0.30	2.45
							100.55	1.00	1.49
							102.65	1.00	1.49
							105.70	1.00	2.96
HU/JS-584	6779526.38	2426140.58	-189.29	331.22	7.1	149.55	31.65	1.00	1.05
							74.10	0.65	11.15
							82.70	2.05	11.15
							97.00	2.60	2.93
							106.00	2.70	28.68
							116.15	2.45	2.91
							135.70	1.00	2.30
HU/JS-585	6779526.38	2426140.58	-189.29	315.91	7.5	145.00	3.00	1.00	11.30
							23.20	0.35	111.50
							52.20	1.50	2.30
							59.10	0.50	37.10
							73.25	2.00	4.88
							77.25	1.00	3.76
							81.25	0.40	4.36
							96.35	1.15	3.00
							135.55	0.65	6.28
							143.65	0.55	5.22
HU/JS-586	6779526.38	2426140.58	-189.29	301.76	7.2	149.65	7.50	1.50	2.13
							20.50	1.00	3.17
							26.00	1.00	1.62
							37.00	1.00	1.71
							45.00	1.00	2.03
							51.60	0.90	9.52
							54.40	2.10	7.16
							62.85	3.35	2.76
							74.05	3.40	9.43
							113.50	0.75	4.17
							118.25	1.50	1.02
							121.85	0.85	4.03
							136.20	0.50	2.34
HU/JS-589	6779534.06	2426157.64	-190.91	358.3	-2.5	110.50	91.20	2.60	9.79
							Includes 0.45 metres @ 49.80 g/t gold from 93.35 metres		
							99.00	1.30	1.28
HU/JS-590	6779534.06	2426157.64	-190.91	345.8	-2.5	134.55	82.20	5.25	13.26

							Includes 2.00 metres @ 31.00 g/t gold from 85.45 metres		
							93.75	1.10	4.71
							131.05	0.75	14.65
HU/JS-591	6779534.06	2426157.64	-190.91	327.41	-3.1	145.10	49.20	1.25	1.27
							62.00	1.30	2.58
							71.80	1.00	1.00
							76.80	1.00	2.04
							78.80	2.20	2.13
							97.65	0.35	130.50
							131.00	1.00	3.50
							139.00	1.00	1.75
HU/JS-592	6779526.38	2426140.58	-189.29	326.20	-4.9	130.00	32.80	1.00	1.91
							61.90	1.00	4.84
							65.90	1.50	2.08
							68.45	1.10	1.95
							70.55	2.00	2.01
							104.00	1.00	1.57
							117.40	1.60	9.84
HU/JS-596	6779534.06	2426157.64	-190.91	355.6	-10.9	135.30	73.65	1.10	1.18
							89.30	4.30	2.11
							102.50	0.60	40.40
							113.85	2.50	1.89
HU/JS-597	6779534.06	2426157.64	-190.91	343.9	-10.9	130.20	28.10	1.10	3.16
							60.00	1.40	1.32
							86.15	2.40	2.48
							99.55	1.60	13.37
							115.35	1.15	1.04
							119.00	0.60	1.12
							126.50	2.60	1.51
HU/JS-598	6779534.06	2426157.64	-190.91	333.81	-16.5	134.40	57.55	0.85	1.34
							64.15	1.00	3.68
							72.90	4.00	3.66
							95.90	1.45	1.15
							106.55	1.30	1.10
							122.20	1.10	1.44

JORC Code Table 1

Section 1 - Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this Section apply to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	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*	The Kujankallio lode system between the 260m and 290m levels in the Hinge Zone and the western extension of the Main Zone has been sampled by a series of underground diamond core drill holes. Diamond core drill holes had previously been completed below the 260m level prior to the undertaking of this program. In this recent program Dragon Mining has completed 23 BGM (42.0mm) diamond core drill holes for an advance of 3,072.25 metres.

Section 1 - Sampling Techniques and Data
(Criteria in this Section apply to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.	Pierce points are spaced nominally at 20 metres vertically and 20 metres horizontally.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or system used.	Drill hole collars and starting azimuths have been accurately surveyed with a Leica TCRP 1203+ Total Station. Dip values were measured at 10m intervals down hole by drillers using conventional equipment. All drill core is geologically and geotechnically logged, photographed and mineralised zones sampled with lithological control. Sampling and QAQC protocols are as per industry best applicable practice.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (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.	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 are collected by Company personnel and dispatched via road transport to ALS Minerals 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-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	Drilling in the recent campaign was completed by BGM (42.0mm) diamond core methods. The lengths of holes completed in this campaign have ranged from 110.10 to 160.10 metres. Core is collected with a standard tube. Core is not orientated and hole deviation surveys are completed on all drill holes using a Maxibor II device.
Drill Sample Recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip*	Diamond core was reconstructed into continuous runs for orientation marking with

Section 1 - Sampling Techniques and Data
(Criteria in this Section apply to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	sample recoveries and results assessed.	depths checked against core blocks. Core loss observations were noted by geologists during the logging process. All information is recorded in the database.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	Sample recovery is high with >90% of the drill core having recoveries >95%. All drilling is well planned to avoid existing underground development. All drilling is undertaken in primary rock material. An experienced underground drilling contract group is engaged to undertake the program of work. Drilling contractors are supervised and routinely monitored by Dragon Mining personnel.
	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.	Core recoveries are excellent, negating any sample bias due to core recovery.
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.*	All holes were logged by company geologists to a high level of detail that will support Mineral Resource estimation and mining studies. Diamond holes were logged for recovery, RQD, number and type of defects. The database contains tables with information recorded for alpha/beta angles, dips, azimuths, and true dips. Specific indicator minerals and the amount and type of ore textures and ore minerals were also recorded within separate tables.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	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.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	All holes were logged in full.
Sub-sampling Techniques and Sample Preparation	*If cut, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	Full core samples of select zones are collected for analysis.

Section 1 - Sampling Techniques and Data
(Criteria in this Section apply to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	Not applicable. All drilling is completed by diamond core methods.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Full core samples of select zones were collected for analysis by company personnel. With respect to the nature of the mineralised system and the core diameter, the use of full core is considered the most appropriate. Sample preparation is completed by ALS Minerals and follows industry best applicable practice. ALS Minerals procedures and facilities are organised to assure proper preparation of the sample for analysis, to prevent sample mixing, and to minimise dust contamination or sample to sample contamination. Core samples are submitted to the ALS Minerals facility in Outokumpu, Finland for sample preparation by method PREP-31BY. Samples were weighed, assigned a unique bar code and logged into the ALS system. The sample was dried, fine crushed to >70% passing 2mm screen. A split off weighing 1kg is collected and pulverised to better than 85% passing 75 microns. A sub-sample is collected for analysis at the ALS Minerals facility at Rosia Montana, Romania. The method selected for sample preparation is considered appropriate.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Certified reference material and blanks are routinely inserted with the sample submission. Dragon has used systematic standard and pulp duplicate sampling since 2004. Every 20th sample (sample id ending in -00, -20, -40, -60, -80) is submitted as a standard, and every 20th sample (sample id ending in -10, -30, -50, -70, -90) is inserted as a pulp duplicate (with the original sample id ending in -09, -29, -49, -69, -89). A review of the results of the certified reference material and blanks indicates that they are within acceptable limits.
	Measures taken to ensure that the sampling	Coarse crush duplicates are included in the sample stream every 20 samples.

Section 1 - Sampling Techniques and Data
(Criteria in this Section apply to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	is representative of the in situ material collected including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.	A review of the results of the duplicate samples indicates that they are within acceptable limits.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Sample sizes are considered appropriate to correctly represent the moderately nuggetty gold mineralisation based on: the style of mineralisation, the thickness and consistency of the intersections, the sampling methodology and assay value ranges for gold.
Quality of Data and Laboratory Tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	Analysis is completed at ALS Minerals in Rosia Montana, Romania using procedures Au-AA25 (Detection Limit – 0.01 g/t gold; Upper Limit – 100.00 g/t gold) – 30g fire assay with AAS finish. Gold values exceeding 3 g/t gold are re-assayed by Au-GRA21 (Detection Limit – 0.05 g/t gold; Upper Limit – 1,000.00 g/t gold) – 30g fire assay with gravimetric finish. ALS Minerals 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 techniques used are considered total.
	For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.	No such device was used for analytical purposes on sample material collected.
	Nature and 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.	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 duplicate samples on a 1 sample every 20 sample basis.

Section 1 - Sampling Techniques and Data
(Criteria in this Section apply to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
		ALS Minerals 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 Minerals QAQC results indicates that the blank material, certified reference material and duplicates are within acceptable limits.
Verification of Sampling and Assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	All significant intercepts are reviewed and verified by Dragon Mining senior geologists.
	The use of twinned holes.	No twinned holes have been drilled.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Primary data is collected by Dragon Mining personnel at the site. Primary assay data is received direct from the laboratory in digital format. All measurements and observations are digitally recorded and transferred into an Access database. Primary assay and QAQC data is entered into an Oracle master database. Verification and validation of the databases is handled internally.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustment has been made to the assay data.
Location of Data Points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	Drill hole collars and starting azimuths have been accurately surveyed by contract surveyors. Down hole surveys were undertaken on all exploration and resource development holes. Collars and underground mine surveys are performed using a Leica TCRP 1203+ Total Station to a level of accuracy of 0.05 metres. Down hole surveys are carried out on all drill holes using a Maxibor II device.
	Specification of the grid system used. *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	The grid system used for the reporting of results is the Finnish Grid System – KKJ2. 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

Section 1 - Sampling Techniques and Data
(Criteria in this Section apply to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
		underground development and function as the elevation control underground.
Data Spacing and Distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	Drilling has been undertaken from underground in a fan array type pattern. Pierce points are spaced nominally at 20 metres vertically and 20 metres horizontally.
	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 geology and mineralisation displays satisfactory continuity from hole to hole and will be sufficient to support the definition of a Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve and the classifications contained in the JORC Code (2012 Edition).
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	No sampling compositing has been applied.
Orientation of Data in Relation to Geological Structure	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*	The majority of drill holes are underground drill holes and completed at various angles in a 'fan' array to optimally intersect the orientation of the mineralised trends.
	If the relationship between the drilling orientation and orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, thus should be assessed and reported if material.	No orientation based sampling bias has been identified in the data.
Sample Security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Chain of custody of samples is managed by Dragon Mining. Dragon Mining personnel or drill contractors transport diamond core to the core logging facilities where Dragon Mining geologists log the core. Core samples are transported to the sample preparation laboratory and then on to the analysis laboratory using contract couriers or laboratory personnel. Dragon Mining employees have no further involvement in the preparation or analysis of samples.
Audits or Reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	Dragon Mining undertakes its own reviews and audits of sampling techniques and data. Dragon Mining has completed audits of the ALS Minerals facilities at Outokumpu, Finland; Rosia Montana, Romania and Vancouver, Canada.

Section 1 - Sampling Techniques and Data *(Criteria in this Section apply to all succeeding sections)*		
Criteria	**Explanation**	**Commentary**
		The completed reviews and audits raised no issues.

Section 2 - Reporting of Exploration Results		
Criteria	**Explanation**	**Commentary**
Mineral Tenement and Land Tenure Status	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.*	The Jokisivu Gold Mine is located within a granted Mining Licence (Licence ID – 7244; Licence Name – Jokisivu).
	The security of the tenure held at the time off reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	The tenement is in good standing and no impediments to operating exist.
Exploration Completed by Other Parties	*Acknowledgement and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	The first indication of gold mineralization in the Jokisivu area was obtained in 1964, when a local youth sent a gold-bearing boulder to an ore prospecting competition. Outokumpu Oy began exploring the area in 1985 and continued until 2003, when Dragon Mining acquired the Project. Dragon Mining advanced the project over the ensuing years, undertaking extensive drilling and completing mining studies to enable production to commence in 2009. Production from the Jokisivu Gold Mine commenced with open-pit mining of the near surface portion of the Kujankallio deposit in September 2009. The open pit has a span of 300 metres and attained a maximum depth of 45 metres. The near surface portion of the Arpola deposit was also mined by open-pit methods in 2011. The Arpola open-pit spanned a distance of 130 meters and was 30 meters deep. The Arpola open-pit has subsequently been re-filled with waste rock. Underground development of the Kujankallio deposit commenced in September 2010 access

Section 2 - Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
		achieved through a decline portal located at the eastern most end of the Kujankallio open pit. Since then, the decline has advanced 1,855 metres and has reached a vertical depth of 275 metres. Underground production from the Arpola deposit is expected to commence in 2014.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The Jokisivu Gold Mine is located in the Paleoproterozoic Vammala Migmatite Belt, which is dominated by tonalitic and granodioritic gneisses, micagneiss, migmatites, intermediate and mafic metamorphosed volcanic rocks as well as felsic and mafic plutonic rocks. Gold mineralisation is hosted within a sheared and quartz-veined diorite unit surrounded by mica gneiss. The Kujankallio deposit consists of several gold-bearing lodes, having a total length of at least 350 metres. The lodes strike northeast, primarily dipping 50 degrees to the southwest. The nearby Arpola deposit consists of several east-west trending gold lodes that extend over length of 150 metres. The Arpola lodes strike northeast and dip 50 degrees to the southwest. Both deposits represent structurally controlled gold systems.
Drill Hole Information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* • *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.*	Refer to the drill results in Appendix 2 – Results from the underground diamond core drilling exploration program targeting the Hinge Zone between the 260m and 290m levels, Jokisivu Gold Mine.
Data Aggregation Methods	*In reporting Exploration Results weighting*	Weighted average gold intercepts are reported at a 1 g/t gold cut-off with up to 3 metres of

Section 2 - Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.	internal dilution allowed. No high grade cuts were applied.
	Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.	High grade intervals internal to broader zones of mineralisation are reported at a 15 g/t gold cut-off as included intervals. Refer to Appendix 2 – Results from the underground diamond core drilling exploration program targeting the Hinge Zone between the 260m and 290m levels, Jokisivu Gold Mine.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalent values have been used or reported.
Relationship between Mineralisation Widths and Intercept Lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	All intercepts reported are down hole lengths. True widths have not been calculated.
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulation of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	No diagrams have been included.

Section 2 - Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
Balanced Reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practised to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	Comprehensive reporting of drill details has been provided in this report. All meaningful and material exploration data has been reported.
Other Substantive Exploration Data	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	Investigative geological work completed at the Jokisivu Gold Mine is dominated by diamond core drilling. The results for completed drilling campaigns have been regularly reported to the ASX as results become available.
Further Work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (eg 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.*	Underground diamond core drilling will continue targeting the Main Zone at Kujankallio. Drilling at the Arpola deposit is expected to commence in late 2014. No diagrams have been included.

Appendix 3

Results from diamond core drilling on the Hanhimaa Gold Project, Finland. Results received during the June Quarter highlighted in red. All intercepts reported at a 1 g/t gold cut-off.

Hole	North	East	Elevation	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Hole Length (m)	From (m)	Interval (m)	Gold (g/t)
Väli-Kiima									
HAM14001	7543106	2545605	205	270	-50	149.10	107.50	1.90	1.11
HAM14002	7543110	2545706	209	270	-52	251.10	23.50	0.50	1.85
							45.10	1.90	1.34
							76.40	1.80	2.56
HAM14003	7542503	2545567	202	270	-50	233.30	212.90	0.60	3.40
HAM14005	7543559	2547093	221	73	-50	418.70	No significant intercepts		
HAM14012	7541869	2545864	208	270	-46	136.50	33.90	3.90	1.29
HAM14013	7541870	2545954	210	270	-47	169.70	23.70	0.90	1.02
							38.20	0.80	1.64
							57.00	1.00	1.16
HAM14014	7541872	2546068	205	270	-48	251.30	37.40	0.60	2.10
							127.50	0.70	1.27
							161.80	1.00	3.32
Kiimalaki									
HAM14007	7546065	2545490	220	90	-50	368.30	No significant intercepts		
HAM14008	7546165	2545490	215	270	-50	253.60	No significant intercepts		
HAM14015	7546142	2546137	267	270	-50	168.70	136.00	1.40	1.10
HAM14016	7546143	2546262	270	270	-52	350.10	294.50	1.70	1.20
Kiimakuusikko									
HAM14009	7541820	2546055	210	270	-48	232.40	30.00	4.00	1.67
							138.20	1.50	1.07
							165.40	0.90	1.00
Rottama									
HAM14010	7538900	2547270	205	270	-50	152.20	No significant intercepts		
HAM14011	7538900	2547420	205	270	-52	271.90	No significant intercepts		

JORC Code Table 1

Section 1 - Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this Section apply to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	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*	The Hanhimaa Gold Project deposit has been sampled by a series of diamond core drill holes from surface. A total of fifty-six (6,663.00 metres) diamond core drill holes had previously been completed on the project by Dragon Mining (48 diamond core drill holes) and the previous owner Outokumpu Oyj (8 diamond core drill holes) prior to the undertaking of the drilling programs completed by Agnico Eagle Mines Limited (Agnico Eagle).

Section 1 - Sampling Techniques and Data
(Criteria in this Section apply to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.	In the Phase 1 and Phase 2 campaigns completed by Agnico Eagle a total of 23WL (76.3mm) diamond core drill holes were completed for an advance of 5,613.05 metres. The phase of drilling currently being reported totals 18 holes for an advance of 4,592.90 metres.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or system used.	The grid spacing of drilling completed to date on the Hanhimaa Gold Project is variable. Agnico Eagle diamond core drill hole collar locations are surveyed with a Trimble R8 DGPS Deviation surveys are completed on all drill holes using a Reflex Gyro-Smart device or SLO/90-DIP device for shallow holes (<150 metres). All drill core is geologically and geotechnically logged, photographed and mineralised zones sampled with lithological control. Sampling and QAQC protocols are as per industry best applicable practice.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (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.	Mineralised zones of drill core are sampled with lithological control to a maximum down hole length of 1.1 metres. Sample intervals are measured by tape from depth intervals shown on core blocks labelled by the drillers. Select zones of drill core are road freighted to ALS Minerals for sawing and sample preparation. Sub samples of prepped material are then air/road freighted to ALS Minerals facilities at Rosia Montana, Romania for analysis for gold by fire-assay methods and Vancouver, Canada for multi-elements by ICP-MS methods.
Drilling Techniques	*Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger,*	All drilling in the reported campaign was completed by WL (76.3mm) diamond core methods.

Section 1 - Sampling Techniques and Data
(Criteria in this Section apply to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	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).	Core is collected with a standard tube. Core is orientated using the Ezymark core orientation method. Hole deviation surveys are completed on all drill holes using a Reflex Gyro-Smart device or SLO/90-DIP device for shallow holes (<150 metres).
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.*	Core recovery is determined by comparing core lengths measured against drilled intervals shown on core blocks. All information is recorded in the database. Sample recovery is high with 100% of the drill core having recoveries >90%. An experienced drilling contract group is engaged to undertake the program of work. Drilling contractors are supervised and routinely monitored by Agnico Eagle personnel. Core recoveries are excellent, negating any sample bias due to core recovery.
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 and geotechnical logging is undertaken on all drill core. Logging is performed to a level that will support Mineral Resource estimation and mining studies. Additional test work is required to obtain a suitable level of metallurgical information. Core is logged by Agnico Eagle personnel to identify lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, alteration and other pertinent features. Logging is both qualitative and quantitative in nature. All core is photographed. All holes were logged in full.
Sub-sampling Techniques and Sample Preparation	*If cut, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	Half core samples of select zones are collected for analysis.

Section 1 - Sampling Techniques and Data
(Criteria in this Section apply to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	Not applicable. All drilling is completed by diamond core methods.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Drill core is sawn in half using a core saw. Samples are collected from the same side of the core by ALS Minerals personnel in accordance with QAQC protocols established by Agnico Eagle. With respect to the nature of the mineralised system and the core diameter the use of half-core is considered the most appropriate. Sample preparation is completed by ALS Minerals and follows industry best applicable practice. ALS Minerals procedures and facilities are organised to assure proper preparation of the sample for analysis, to prevent sample mixing, and to minimise dust contamination or sample to sample contamination. Core is submitted to the ALS Minerals facility in Outokumpu, Finland for sample preparation by method PREP-22. Half core samples are weighed, assigned a unique bar code and logged into the ALS system. The samples are dried, fine crushed to >70% passing 2mm screen. The entire sample is then pulverised in multiple stages to achieve better than 85% passing 75 microns. The pulverised sample is then recombined and homogenised by riffling and/or re-pulverising. Sub-samples are collected for analysis at the ALS Minerals facilities at Rosia Montana in Romania and Vancouver in Canada for gold and multi-elements, respectively. The method selected for sample preparation is considered appropriate.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	All sub-sampling is carried out at the ALS Minerals facility in Outokumpu, Finland in accordance with the protocols established by Agnico Eagle. Sample intervals are measured and clearly marked on core. Core is sawn in half longitudinally and at the start and finish of each individual sample.

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(Criteria in this Section apply to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
		Samples for sample preparation and analysis are collected from the same half of core. Certified reference material and blanks are routinely inserted with the sample submission. A review of the results of the certified reference material and blanks indicates that they are within acceptable limits.
	Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.	Coarse crush duplicates are included in the sample stream every 20 samples. A review of the results of the duplicate samples indicates that they are within acceptable limits.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.
Quality of 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.*	Gold analysis is completed at ALS Minerals in Rosia Montana, Romania using procedures Au-AA25 (Detection Limit – 0.01 g/t gold; Upper Limit – 100.00 g/t gold) – 30g fire assay with AAS finish. Gold values exceeding 3 g/t gold are re-assayed by Au-GRA21 (Detection Limit – 0.05 g/t gold; Upper Limit – 1,000.00 g/t gold) – 50g fire assay with gravimetric finish. Multi-element analysis is completed at ALS Minerals in Vancouver, Canada using procedure ME-MS61. This procedure detected 48 elements by HF-HNO3-HClO4 acid digestion, HCl leach followed by ICP-AES and ICP-MS analysis. ALS Minerals are a certified global laboratory group. They are monitored by an internal QAQC program and a QAQC program implemented by Agnico Eagle, both of which include the inclusion of blank material, duplicates and certified reference material. The analytical methods used for gold are considered total.
	For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument	No such device was used for analytical purposes on sample material from the Hanhimaa Gold Project.

Section 1 - Sampling Techniques and Data
(Criteria in this Section apply to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.	
	Nature and 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.	QAQC protocols are stringently adhered to throughout the duration of all drilling programs undertaken by Agnico Eagle. The protocols of a QAQC program implemented by Agnico Eagle includes the insertion of three different certified reference materials and blank material in random order on a 1 sample every 10 sample basis. ALS Minerals implement an internal QAQC program that includes the insertion of blanks, certified reference material and duplicates with each analytical run. Agnico Eagle advised that a review of both the Agnico Eagle and ALS Minerals QAQC results indicates that the blank material, certified reference material and duplicates are within acceptable limits.
Verification of Sampling and Assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	All intercepts are reviewed and verified by Agnico Eagle senior geologists.
	The use of twinned holes.	No twinned holes have been drilled.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Primary data is collected by Agnico Eagle personnel at the site. All measurements and observations are digitally recorded and transferred into the Agnico Eagle database system. Verification and validation of the databases is handled internally.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustment has been made to assay data.
Location of Data Points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	Collar surveys are performed internally using a Trimble R8 DGPS to a level of accuracy of 0.01 metres. Down hole surveys are carried out on all drill holes using Reflex Gyro-Smart device or SLO/90-DIP device for shallow holes (<150 metres).
	Specification of the grid system used.	The grid system used for the reporting of results is the Finnish Grid System – KKJ2.

Section 1 - Sampling Techniques and Data
(Criteria in this Section apply to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Topographic information is obtained from the drill hole collar surveys.
Data Spacing and Distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	The grid spacing of drilling completed to date on the Hanhimaa Gold Project is variable.
	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 geology and mineralisation displays satisfactory continuity from hole to hole and will be sufficient to support the definition of a Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve and the classifications contained in the JORC Code (2012 Edition).
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	No sampling compositing has been applied.
Orientation of Data in Relation to Geological Structure	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*	The geology of the Hanhimaa Gold Project strikes north-south and dips steeply predominately to the east. The drilling orientation and the intersection angles are deemed appropriate.
	If the relationship between the drilling orientation and orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, thus should be assessed and reported if material.	No sampling bias is believed to have been introduced.
Sample Security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	All core is transported from site to Agnico Eagle's core logging facility in Kittilä, Finland. Select zones of core in their respective core boxes are then placed on pellets for transfer to the ALS Minerals facility in Outokumpu, Finland. Transportation of the core is undertaken by reputable road freight companies. Each sample batch has a sample submission sheet that lists the sample numbers and the work required to be performed on each sample. ALS Minerals audit the sample submission on arrival at their facility. If there are any discrepancies, ALS Minerals reports these to

Section 1 - Sampling Techniques and Data
(Criteria in this Section apply to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
		Agnico Eagle for resolution prior to commencing activities. Following sample preparation a sub sample of prepped sample material is placed in Kraft type bags and boxed by the laboratory and prepared for transit. A reputable air/road freight group is used to transport the samples from the ALS Mineral sample preparation facility in Outokumpu, Finland to the ALS Minerals laboratory facilities at Rosia Montana in Romania and Vancouver in Canada.
Audits or Reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	Agnico Eagle carries out its own reviews and audits of sampling techniques and data. Dragon Mining has completed audits of the ALS Minerals facilities at Outokumpu, Finland; Rosia Montana, Romania and Vancouver, Canada. The completed reviews and audits raised no issues.

Section 2 - Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	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 Hanhimaa Gold Project is held by Dragon Mining Oy, the wholly owned Finnish subsidiary of Dragon Mining Limited. In February 2013, Dragon Mining and Agnico Eagle executed the Hanhimaa Earn-In Agreement whereby Agnico Eagle could earn up to 70% interest in the Hanhimaa Gold Project in northern Finland, with the staged expenditure of €9 million. Under the terms of the Agreement, Agnico Eagle can expend €5 million within 4 years of the commencement date to earn a 51% interest in the Hanhimaa Gold Project. Upon earning the 51% interest Agnico Eagle can then elect to earn an additional 19% by expending a further €4 million within 3 years of completion of the Stage 1 Earn-In Period. Agnico Eagle will be the manager during the earn-in and can withdraw at any time following expenditure of €1.5 million within 24 months of the commencement date. The Hanhimaa Gold Project comprises of 45 Claims and Claim Applications that encompass 7,941.24 hectares.

Section 2 - Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	The security of the tenure held at the time off reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	The tenements are in good standing and no impediments exist to undertake work programs.
Exploration Completed by Other Parties	*Acknowledgement and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	The Hanhimaa Gold Project area has been explored by Outokumpu Oyj prior to the acquisition of the Project by Dragon Mining Limited in 2003. The gold potential of the Hanhimaa area was first identified in 2002 by Outokumpu when indications of gold were found through geochemical sampling and trenching. Since then, three gold prospects and numerous other indications of gold mineralisation have been identified in the area.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The Hanhimaa Gold Project is located within the Palaeoproterozoic Central Lapland Greenstone Belt. The Palaeoproterozoic and structurally-controlled gold mineralisation at Hanhimaa is hosted by metamorphosed and hydrothermally altered metavolcanic and metasedimentary rocks. The known gold occurrences are closely associated with the 20 kilometre long, north-south trending Hanhimaa Shear Zone. The gold mineralisation is considered to represent orogenic type of gold mineralisation.
Drill Hole Information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* • *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.*	Refer to the drill results in Appendix 3 - Results from diamond core drilling on the Hanhimaa Gold Project, Finland.

Section 2 - Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
Data Aggregation Methods	*In reporting Exploration Results weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg 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 3 metres of internal dilution allowed. No high grade cuts were applied.
	Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.	High grade intervals internal to broader zones of mineralisation have not been reported.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalent values have been used or reported.
Relationship between Mineralisation Widths and Intercept Lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	All intercepts reported are down hole lengths. True widths have not been supplied.
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulation of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations*	No diagrams have been supplied.

Section 2 - Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	and appropriate sectional views.	
Balanced Reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practised to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	Comprehensive reporting of drill details has been provided in this report. All meaningful and material exploration data has been reported.
Other Substantive Exploration Data	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	Investigative work completed at the Hanhimaa Gold project include geological mapping, bedrock sampling, till sampling, heavy mineral sampling, trenching, geophysical surveys and diamond drilling. The results and updates on these activities have been regularly reported.
Further Work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (eg 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.*	Further work will be planned following interpretation of the current exploration data. No diagrams have been supplied.

Appendix 4

Company Tenement Holding

Mining Tenements

Project	Tenements			Held at end of the Quarter	Acquired during the Quarter	Disposed during the Quarter
	ID	Name	Type	%	%	%
SWEDEN						
Svartliden		Svartlidengruvan K nr 1	EC	100	-	-
	2004:114	Svartliden nr 2	EP	100	-	-
	2006:351	Pauträsk nr 4	EP	100	-	-
	2011:168	Harpsund E nr 1	EP	100	-	-
	2011:166	Harpsund W nr 1	EP	100	-	-
	2012:45	Alsträsket nr 2	EP	100	-	-
	2013:67	Tallberget nr 4	EP	100	-	-
	2012:144	Råberget	EP	100	-	-
FINLAND						
Orivesi	2676	Seri	MP	100	-	-
	2676	Seri	MP	100	-	-
	2676	Seri	MP	100	-	-
	7898/1	Sarvisuo 1	Claim	100	-	-
	7898/2	Sarvisuo 2	Claim	100	-	-
	8352/1	Sarvisuo 3	Claim	100	-	-
	9128/1	Yläinensilmäke	Claim	0	-	-
Jokisivu	7244 1a	Jokisivu	MP	100	-	-
	7244 1b	Jokisivu	MP	100	-	-
	ML2012:0112-01H	Jokisivu 4-5	Claim	100	-	-
	8766/1	Jokisivu 6	Claim	100	-	-
	8970/1	Jokisivu 7	Claim	100	-	-
	8970/2	Jokisivu 8	Claim	100	-	-
Vammala	1895	Stormi 1a	MP	100	-	-
	1895	Stormi 1b	MP	100	-	-
	1895	Stormi 1c	MP	100	-	-
	1895	Stormi 1d	MP	100	-	-
	1895	Stormi 1e	MP	100	-	-
	7967/1	Ekojoki	Claim	100	-	-
	8543/2	Karmeenmaa	Claim	100	-	-
Kaapelinkulma	K7094	Kaapelinkulma	MP	0	-	-
	7094/1	Kaapelinkulma	Claim	100	-	-
	7094/2	Perkoonsuo 1	Claim	100	-	-
	7942/1	Kairankorpi	Claim	0	-	100
Ritakallio	7864/1	Ritakallionmaa 1	Claim	100	-	-
	7864/2	Ritakallionmaa 2	Claim	100	-	-
Kuusamo	4909	Meurastuksenaho	MP	100	-	-
	3965	Juomasuo*	MP	100	-	-
	4013	Sivakkaharju	MP	100	-	-
	9447/1	Konttiaho 1	Claim	0	-	-

Project	Tenements			Held at end of the Quarter	Acquired during the Quarter	Disposed during the Quarter
	ID	Name	Type	%	%	%
	9118/1	Konttiaho 2	Claim	0	-	-
	9118/2	Konttiaho 3	Claim	0	-	-
	9118/3	Konttiaho 4	Claim	0	-	-
	9118/4	Konttiaho 5	Claim	0	-	-
	9118/5	Konttiaho 6	Claim	0	-	-
	9118/6	Konttiaho 7	Claim	0	-	0
	9118/7	Konttiaho 8	Claim	0	-	0
	9118/8	Konttiaho 9	Claim	0	-	0
	9118/9	Konttiaho 10	Claim	0	-	0
	9118/10	Konttiaho 11	Claim	0	-	0
	9118/11	Konttiaho 12	Claim	0	-	0
	9118/12	Konttiaho 13	Claim	0	-	0
	9118/13	Konttiaho 14	Claim	0	-	0
	9118/14	Konttiaho 15	Claim	0	-	0
	9118/15	Konttiaho 16	Claim	0	-	0
	9118/16	Konttiaho 17	Claim	0	-	0
	9118/17	Konttiaho 18	Claim	0	-	0
	9118/18	Konttiaho 19	Claim	0	-	0
	9118/19	Konttiaho 20	Claim	0	-	0
	9118/20	Konttiaho 21	Claim	0	-	0
	9118/21	Konttiaho 22	Claim	0	-	0
	9118/22	Konttiaho 23	Claim	0	-	0
	9118/23	Konttiaho 24	Claim	0	-	0
	9118/24	Konttiaho 25	Claim	0	-	0
	9118/25	Konttiaho 26	Claim	0	-	0
	9118/26	Konttiaho 27	Claim	0	-	0
	9118/27	Konttiaho 28	Claim	0	-	0
	9118/28	Konttiaho 29	Claim	0	-	0
	9118/19	Konttiaho 30	Claim	0	-	0
	9118/20	Konttiaho 31	Claim	0	-	0
	9118/21	Konttiaho 32	Claim	0	-	0
	9118/32	Murronmaa	Claim	0	-	0
	9117/1	Petajavaara 1	Claim	0	-	-
	9117/2	Petajavaara 2	Claim	0	-	-
	9117/3	Petajavaara 3	Claim	0	-	-
	9117/4	Petajavaara 4	Claim	0	-	-
	9117/5	Petajavaara 5	Claim	0	-	-
	9117/6	Petajavaara 6	Claim	0	-	-
	9117/7	Petajavaara 7	Claim	0	-	-
	9117/8	Petajavaara 8	Claim	0	-	-
	9117/9	Petajavaara 9	Claim	0	-	-
	9117/10	Petajavaara 10	Claim	0	-	-
	9117/11	Petajavaara 11	Claim	0	-	-
	9266/1	Hangaslampi 7	Claim	0	-	-
	9266/2	Hangaslampi 8	Claim	0	-	-
	9266/3	Hangaslampi 9	Claim	0	-	-
	9266/4	Hangaslampi 10	Claim	0	-	-
	9266/5	Hangaslampi 11	Claim	0	-	-

Project	Tenements			Held at end of the Quarter	Acquired during the Quarter	Disposed during the Quarter
	ID	Name	Type	%	%	%
	9266/6	Hangaslampi 12	Claim	0	-	-
	9182/1	Mutka-Aho 1	Claim	0	-	-
	9267/1	Mutka-Aho 2	Claim	0	-	-
	9267/2	Mutka-Aho 3	Claim	0	-	-
	9267/3	Mutka-Aho 4	Claim	0	-	-
	9267/4	Mutka-Aho 5	Claim	0	-	-
	9267/5	Mutka-Aho 6	Claim	0	-	-
	ML2011:0021-01H	Hangaslampi 13	EP	0	-	-
	ML2012:0056-01H	Hangaslampi 14	EP	0	-	-
	ML2011:0022-01H	Ollinsuo	EP	0	-	-
	ML2011:0023-01H	Konttiaho 33	EP	0	-	0
	ML2011:0024-01H	Murronmaa 2	EP	0	-	0
	ML2012:0088-01H	Koppelokorpi	EP	0	-	-
	ML2013:0127-01H	Sarvisuo	EP	0	-	-
	ML2013:0126-01H	Peräpalo	EP	0	-	-
	VA2012:0065	Mäntyvaara	Res	0	-	100
	VA2012:0060-01H	Särkijärvi	Res	0	-	100
	VA2012:0173-01H	Voho	Res	100	-	-
	VA2013:0005	Reposuo	Res	100	-	-
	VA2013:0031	Salmijärvi	Res	100	-	-
	VA2013:61	Korkeaharjunsuo	Res	100	-	-
	4843	Kutuvuoma	MP	100	-	-
Kutuvuoma	9129/1	Kutuvuoma 4	Claim	0	-	-
	9129/2	Kutuvuoma 5	Claim	0	-	-
	9275/1	Kutuvuoma 6	Claim	0	-	-
	9275/2	Kutuvuoma 7	Claim	0	-	-
	9275/3	Kutuvuoma 8	Claim	0	-	-
	9275/4	Kutuvuoma 9	Claim	0	-	-
	9275/5	Kutuvuoma 10	Claim	0	-	-
	9275/6	Kutuvuoma 11	Claim	0	-	-
	9275/7	Kutuvuoma 12	Claim	0	-	-
	9275/8	Kutuvuoma 13	Claim	0	-	-
	9275/9	Kutuvuoma 14	Claim	0	-	-
	9275/10	Kutuvuoma 15	Claim	0	-	-
	9275/11	Kutuvuoma 16	Claim	0	-	-
	9275/12	Kutuvuoma 17	Claim	0	-	-
	9275/13	Kutuvuoma 18	Claim	0	-	-

Project	Tenements			Held at end of the Quarter	Acquired during the Quarter	Disposed during the Quarter
	ID	Name	Type	%	%	%
	9275/14	Kutuvuoma 19	Claim	0	-	-
	9275/15	Kutuvuoma 20	Claim	0	-	-
	9275/16	Kutuvuoma 21	Claim	0	-	-
	VA2014:0009-01H	Kutuvuoma North	Res	100	-	-
	VA2014:0029-01H	Kutuvuoma South	Res	100	100	-
Silasselkä	9202/1	Silasselkä 1	Claim	0	-	-
	9202/2	Silasselkä 2	Claim	0	-	-
	9202/3	Silasselkä 3	Claim	0	-	-
	9202/4	Silasselkä 4	Claim	0	-	-
	9202/5	Silasselkä 5	Claim	0	-	-
	9202/6	Silasselkä 6	Claim	0	-	0
	9202/7	Silasselkä 7	Claim	0	-	0
	9202/8	Silasselkä 8	Claim	0	-	-
	9202/9	Silasselkä 9	Claim	0	-	-
	9202/10	Silasselkä 10	Claim	0	-	-
	9202/11	Silasselkä 11	Claim	0	-	-
	9202/12	Silasselkä 12	Claim	0	-	-
	9202/13	Silasselkä 13	Claim	0	-	-
	9202/14	Silasselkä 14	Claim	0	-	-
	9202/15	Silasselkä 15	Claim	0	-	-
	9202/16	Silasselkä 16	Claim	0	-	-
	9202/17	Silasselkä 17	Claim	0	-	-
	9202/18	Silasselkä 18	Claim	0	-	-
	9202/19	Silasselkä 19	Claim	0	-	-
	9201/1	Sopparakka 1	Claim	0	-	0
	9201/2	Sopparakka 2	Claim	0	-	0
	9201/3	Sopparakka 3	Claim	0	-	0
	9201/4	Sopparakka 4	Claim	0	-	0
	9201/5	Sopparakka 5	Claim	0	-	0
	9201/6	Sopparakka 6	Claim	0	-	0
	9201/7	Sopparakka 7	Claim	0	-	0
	9201/8	Sopparakka 8	Claim	0	-	0
	9201/9	Sopparakka 9	Claim	0	-	0
	9201/10	Sopparakka 10	Claim	0	-	0
	VA2012:0148-01H	Silaskaira	Res	100	-	-
	VA2014:0007-01H	Silasselkä-East	Res	100	-	-
	VA2014:0032-01H	Silasselkä North	Res	100	-100	-
Aakenusvaara	8319/1	Aakenusvaara	Claim	100	-	-
	8365/1	Saattopora 1	Claim	100	-	-
	8365/2	Saattopora 3	Claim	100	-	-
	8365/3	Saattopora 2	Claim	100	-	-
Käsivarsi	8330/16	Ruossa 9	Claim	100	-	-
	8330/17	Ruossa 10	Claim	100	-	-
	8330/20	Ruossa 13	Claim	100	-	-

Project	Tenements			Held at end of the Quarter	Acquired during the Quarter	Disposed during the Quarter
	ID	Name	Type	%	%	%
	8330/21	Ruossa 14	Claim	100	-	-
	8330/22	Ruossa 15	Claim	100	-	-
	8330/23	Ruossa 16	Claim	100	-	-
	8330/1	Sarvi 1	Claim	100	-	-
	8330/2	Sarvi 2	Claim	100	-	-
	7014	Hietaharju	MP	5	-	-
	7922	Peura-aho	MP	0	-	-
	ML2012:0047	Vaara	EP	5	-	-
	ML2013:0048	Kauniinlampi	EP	5	-	-
Kuhmo Joint Venture (Note 1)	8618/1	Hakovaara	Claim	0	-	5
	ML2013:0002	Peura-aho	EP	0	-	-
	8618/3	Myllyaho 1	Claim	0	-	5
	8618/4	Myllyaho 2	Claim	0	-	5
	8745/1	Hietaharju North	Claim	5	-	-
	ML2013:0047	Sika-aho	EP	0	-	-
	ML2013:0003	Arola	EP	0	-	-
AUSTRALIA – WESTERN AUSTRALIA						
	M 20/246		M	39.95	-	-
	M 51/434		M	39.95	-	-
	M 51/442		M	39.95	-	-
	M 51/443		M	39.95	-	-
	M 51/457		M	39.95	-	-
	M 51/481		M	39.95	-	-
	M 51/498		M	39.95	-	-
Weld Range (Note 2)	M 20/246		M	39.95	-	-
	M 51/719		M	39.95	-	-
	M 51/872		M	39.95	-	-
	M 51/873		M	39.95	-	-
	M 51/874		M	39.95	-	-
	M 51/875		M	39.95	-	-
	M 51/876		M	39.95	-	-
	E 20/844		E	0	-	-
	E 20/845		E	0	-	-

Notes	
*	Includes the area previously referred to as 3965 - Pohjasvaara
1	Dragon Mining hold a free carried 5% interest in the Kuhmo Joint Venture. Dragon Mining hold full rights to gold and silver on the Kuhmo Joint Venture tenements.
2	Dragon Mining hold a 39.95% interest in the unlisted entity Weld Range Metals Limited.
EC	Exploitation Concession (Sweden)
EP	Exploration Permit (Sweden)
EP	Exploration Permit (Finland) – Refers to tenements applied for after 1 July 2011 in accordance with the new Finnish Mining Act. Prior to 1 July 2011 tenements were referred to as Claims.
MP	Mining Permit (Finland)
Res	Reservation Notification (Finland)
M	Mining Lease (Western Australia)
E	Exploration Licence (Western Australia)

Farm-ins/Farm-outs

Project	Tenements			Held at end of the Quarter	Acquired during the Quarter	Disposed during the Quarter
	ID	Name	Type	%	%	%
SWEDEN						
Harpsund Joint Venture (Note 1)	2007:250	Harpsund nr 1	EP	60	-	-
	2011:43	Brokojan nr 2	EP	60	-	-
FINLAND						
Hanhimaa Earn-In (Note 2)	8020/1	Suksee 1	Claim	100	-	-
	8244/1	Kello 47	Claim	100	-	-
	8244/2	Kello 48	Claim	100	-	-
	8244/3	Kello 49	Claim	100	-	-
	8244/4	Kello 50	Claim	100	-	-
	8398/1	Kello 51	Claim	100	-	-
	8398/2	Kello 52	Claim	100	-	-
	8398/3	Kello 53	Claim	100	-	-
	8536/1	Kello 54	Claim	100	-	-
	8536/2	Kello 55	Claim	100	-	-
	8536/3	Kello 56	Claim	100	-	-
	8536/4	Kello 57	Claim	100	-	-
	8536/5	Kello 58	Claim	100	-	-
	8536/6	Kello 59	Claim	100	-	-
	8536/7	Kello 60	Claim	100	-	-
	8536/8	Kello 61	Claim	100	-	-
	8536/9	Kello 62	Claim	100	-	-
	8536/10	Kello 63	Claim	100	-	-
	8536/11	Kello 64	Claim	100	-	-
	8536/12	Kello 65	Claim	100	-	-
	8536/13	Kello 66	Claim	100	-	-
	8536/14	Kello 67	Claim	100	-	-
	8536/15	Kello 68	Claim	100	-	-
	8536/16	Kello 69	Claim	100	-	-
	8536/17	Kello 70	Claim	100	-	-
	8536/18	Kello 71	Claim	100	-	-
	8536/19	Kello 72	Claim	100	-	-
	8536/20	Kello 73	Claim	100	-	-
	8536/21	Kello 74	Claim	100	-	-
	8536/22	Kello 75	Claim	100	-	-
	8716/1	Kello 78	Claim	100	-	-
	8816/1	Kello 79	Claim	100	-	-
	8816/2	Kello 80	Claim	100	-	-
	8816/3	Kello 81	Claim	100	-	-
	9116/1	Kello 82	Claim	100	-	-
	9116/2	Kello 83	Claim	100	-	-
	9116/3	Kello 84	Claim	100	-	-
	9116/4	Kello 85	Claim	100	-	-
	9116/5	Kello 86	Claim	100	-	-
	9116/6	Kello 87	Claim	100	-	-

Project	Tenements			Held at end of the Quarter	Acquired during the Quarter	Disposed during the Quarter
	ID	Name	Type	%	%	%
	9116/7	Kello 88	Claim	100	-	-
	ML2011:0005	Kielisenmaa	EP	100	-	-
	ML2012:0095	Suksee 2-16	EP	100	-	-
	ML2011:0065	Kello 12	EP	100	-	-
	ML2013:0029-01H	Sieku	EP	0	-	-

Notes	
1	Dragon Mining earning up to 80% interest.
2	Dragon Mining diluting down to 30% interest.
EP	Exploration Permit (Sweden)
EP	Exploration Permit (Finland)
Res	Reservation Notification (Finland)