ASX ANNOUNCEMENT **11 JANUARY 2018**

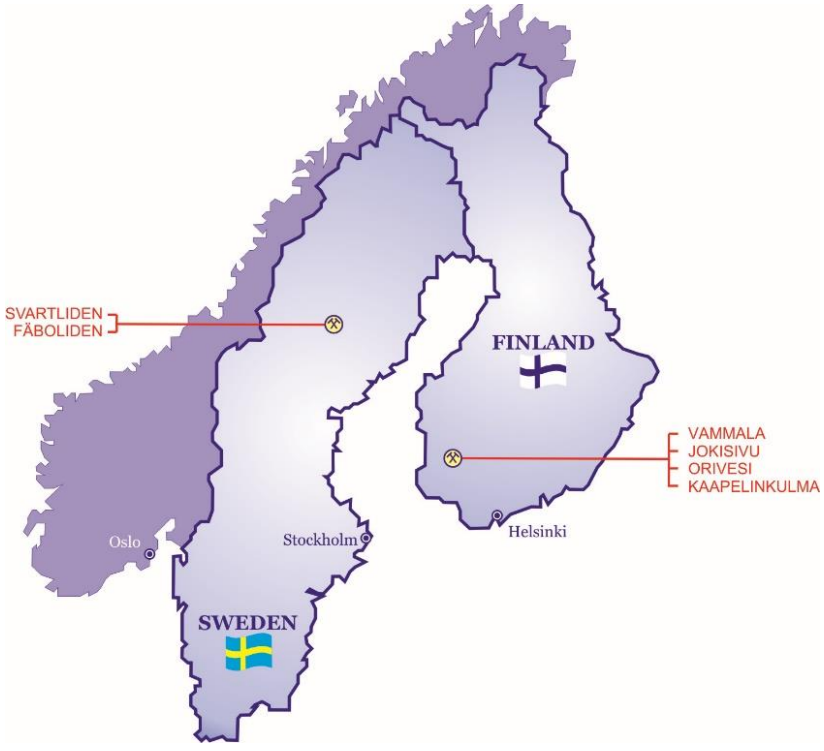
MINERAL RESOURCES UPDATED FOR THE DRAGON MINING'S NORDIC PROJECTS

- **Group Mineral Resources total 1.438 million ounces grading 3.3 g/t gold.**
- **Orivesi Mineral Resource update yields 65% increase in tonnes and 38% increase in ounces.**
- **Mineral Resource update for Jokisivu effectively replaces material mined in the nine months to 30 September 2017.**
- **Updating of the Group's Ore Reserves, including the full optimisation of the Jokisivu Gold Mine is nearing completion.**

Dragon Mining Limited (ASX:DRA) ("Dragon Mining" or "the Company") is pleased to announce that the Mineral Resources for the Company's Nordic projects have been updated, returning a combined total Mineral Resource of 13,630,000 tonnes grading 3.3 g/t gold for 1,438,000 ounces as at 30 September 2017 (Table 1).

This represents a 2.28% decrease in tonnes and a 0.35% decrease in ounces after depletion for mining to the 30 September, when compared to the previous update on the 31 December 2016 of 13,948,000 tonnes grading 3.2 g/t gold for 1,443,000 ounces that was announced to the ASX on 28 February 2017 – Mineral Resources Updated for the Nordic Production Centres.

The updating of the Mineral Resource estimates were finalised by independent mining consultants RPM Global in Western Australia and Hong Kong, and reported in accordance with the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves.



With the completion of the Mineral Resource update, the updating of the Group's Ore Reserves is now also nearing completion. It includes the full optimisation of the Jokisivu Gold Mine.

Table 1 - Mineral Resource estimates for the Vammala and Svartliden Production Centres as at 30 September 2017. Mineral Resources are reported inclusive of Ore Reserves.

	Measured			Indicated			Inferred			Total		
	Tonnes	Gold (g/t)	Ounces	Tonnes	Gold (g/t)	Ounces	Tonnes	Gold (g/t)	Ounces	Tonnes	Gold (g/t)	Ounces
Vammala Production Centre												
Orivesi Gold Mine	90,000	5.4	16,000	120,000	6.8	26,000	50,000	5.8	9,000	260,000	6.1	51,000
Jokisivu Gold Mine	504,000	4.5	73,000	1,180,000	4.2	161,000	396,000	4.4	56,000	2,080,000	4.3	289,000
Kaapelinkulma Gold Project	76,000	3.8	9,000	59,000	4.2	8,000	34,000	3.0	3,000	168,000	3.8	21,000
Vammala Total	**670,000**	**4.5**	**98,000**	**1,359,000**	**4.5**	**195,000**	**480,000**	**4.4**	**68,000**	**2,509,000**	**4.5**	**361,000**
Svartliden Production Centre												
Fäboliden Gold Project	-	-	-	4,768,000	2.8	436,000	5,864,000	3.1	583,000	10,632,000	3.0	1,019,000
Svartliden Gold Mine	119,000	3.4	13,000	311,000	3.8	38,000	60,000	4.0	8,000	489,000	3.7	59,000
Svartliden Total	**119,000**	**3.4**	**13,000**	**5,078,000**	**2.9**	**473,000**	**5,924,000**	**3.1**	**591,000**	**11,121,000**	**3.0**	**1,077,000**
Group Total	**789,000**	**4.4**	**111,000**	**6,437,000**	**3.2**	**668,000**	**6,404,000**	**3.2**	**659,000**	**13,630,000**	**3.3**	**1,438,000**

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

Cut-off Grades: Orivesi Gold Mine – 3.0 g/t gold; Jokisivu Gold Mine – 1.9 g/t gold; Kaapelinkulma Gold Project – 1.0 g/t gold; Fäboliden Gold Project – 1.25 g/t gold for material above the 350 m RL and 2.10 g/t gold for material below the 350 mRL; Svartliden Gold Mine – 1.0 g/t gold for open-pit material and 1.70 g/t gold for underground material.

VAMMALA PRODUCION CENTRE

The Vammala Production Centre is located in southern Finland, near the city of Tampere, 160km northwest of the Finnish capital Helsinki.

The Vammala Production Centre comprises the Vammala Plant, a conventional 300,000 tonnes per annum flotation and gravity circuit that processes ore from the Orivesi Gold Mine, Jokisivu Gold Mine, and the Company's soon to be third gold mining operation in the area the Kaapelinkulma Gold Project.

Since recommencing mining and processing operations in 2007, Dragon Mining has produced 302,589 ounces of gold from the Vammala Production Centre to the 30 September 2017.

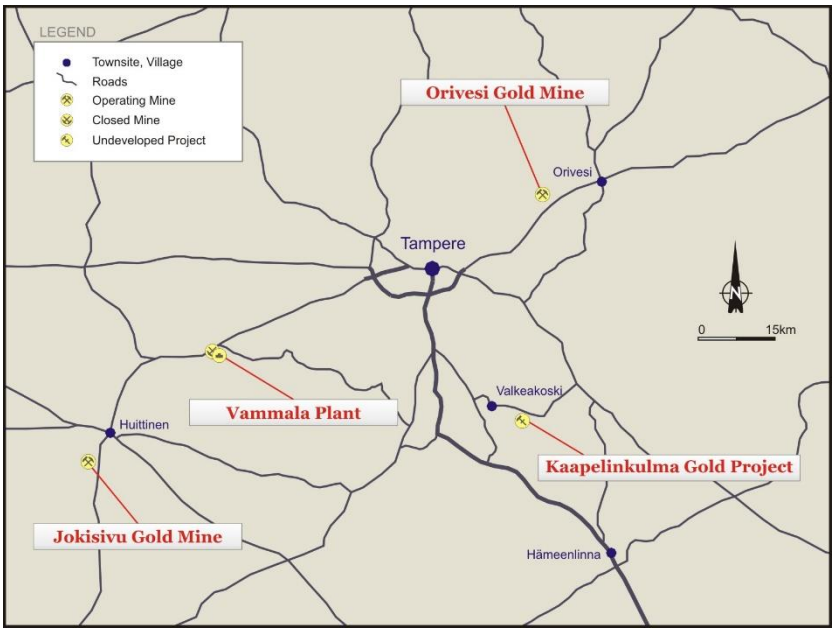


Figure 2 – Vammala Production Centre

Orivesi Gold Mine

The updated Mineral Resource for the Orivesi Gold Mine ("Orivesi") totals 260,000 tonnes grading 6.1 g/t gold for 51,000 ounces at a 3.0 g/t gold reporting cut-off grade. It comprises material from two principal lode systems, Kutema and Sarvisuo and represents a 65% increase in tonnes and 38% increase in ounces when compared to the Orivesi Mineral Resource as at 31 December 2016 of 157,000 tonnes grading 7.3 g/t gold for 37,000 ounces.

The increase in tonnes and ounces is due to the successful drilling campaigns carried out in the Sarvisuo and Sarvisuo West areas during 2017 and a change in the reporting cut-off grade from 3.85 g/t to 3.0 g/t gold due to lower costs associated with shallower mining in the foreseeable future. The new cut-off grade was determined using operating costs, mining and processing recoveries from Orivesi actuals and a gold price extrapolated for the potential economic extraction of the resource at a level approximating 120% of the spot gold price of US$1,550 per ounce.

The Mineral Resource for the Kutema lode system extends over a strike length of 145 metres, has a maximum width of 175 metres and primarily includes a 140 metres vertical interval from the 100m level and a 580 metre vertical interval from the 720m level to the 1,300m level. Material classified as Measured and Indicated accounts for 93% of the total

ounces (93% - 31 December 2016), extending over a 440 metres interval from the 720m level to the 1,260m level and a 140 metre interval from the 100m level. A rise in the quantity of material classified as Measured and Indicated has also been achieved, with tonnes in these categories collectively rising by 39% and ounces by 12% when compared to the 31 December 2016 Kutema Mineral Resource. Material classified as Inferred occurs between the 1,260m level to the 1,300m level. The Kutema lode system remains open with depth.

The Mineral Resource for the Sarvisuo lode system extends over a strike length of 530 metres and includes a 760 metre vertical extent from the 20m level to the 780m level. Material classified as Measured and Indicated accounts for 75% of the total ounces (61% - 31 December 2016) and occurs between the 60m and 700m levels. The successful drilling programs have also resulted in a rise in the quantity of material classified as Measured and Indicated, with tonnes in these categories collectively rising by 144% and ounces by 100% when compared to the 31 December 2016 Sarvisuo Mineral Resource. Material classified as Inferred occurs between the 20m and 780m levels. The Sarvisuo lodes lose continuity below the 620m level where drilling has failed to locate any continuous zones of high grade mineralisation. The Company however continues to evaluate the near surface potential of the Sarvisuo lodes, as well as areas immediately to the west of Sarvisuo, at Sarvisuo West.

Table 2 - Mineral Resource estimates for the Orivesi Gold Mine as at 30 September 2017. Mineral Resources for both the Kutema and Sarvisuo lode systems are reported at a cut-off grade of 3.0 g/t gold. Mineral Resources are reported inclusive of Ore Reserves.

	Measured			Indicated			Inferred			Total		
	Tonnes	Gold (g/t)	Ounces	Tonnes	Gold (g/t)	Ounces	Tonnes	Gold (g/t)	Ounces	Tonnes	Gold (g/t)	Ounces
Orivesi Gold Mine												
Kutema	55,000	5.0	9,000	56,000	5.3	10,000	8,000	5.5	1,000	118,000	5.2	20,000
Sarvisuo	36,000	6.0	7,000	64,000	8.1	17,000	42,000	5.8	8,000	142,000	6.9	31,000
Total	**90,000**	**5.4**	**16,000**	**120,000**	**6.8**	**26,000**	**50,000**	**5.8**	**9,000**	**260,000**	**6.1**	**51,000**

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

Orivesi is located 80 kilometres to the northeast of the Vammala Plant immediately to the west of the Orivesi township in the Pirkanmaa Region in southern Finland. It is hosted by the Palaeoproterozoic Tampere Schist Belt and has been interpreted to represent a metamorphosed and deformed high-sulphidation epithermal gold system. Orivesi was initially in operation between 1992 and 2003 and produced 422,000 ounces of gold from a series of near vertical pipe-like lodes at Kutema. Two of the five principal lodes at Kutema continued below the historical extent of the decline at the 720m level and this area has been the subject of a program of staged development and production stoping down to the 1205m level since 2007. Mining from the Sarvisuo lodes, 300 metres east of Kutema commenced in early 2008 and has to date been conducted from the 240m to the 620m level.

Jokisivu Gold Mine

The updated Mineral Resources for the Jokisivu Gold Mine ('Jokisivu") totals 2,080,000 tonnes grading 4.3 g/t gold for 289,000 ounces at a 1.9 g/t gold reporting cut-off grade. It comprises material from two deposits, Kujankallio and Arpola and associated satellite deposits.

The update returned a 17% decrease in tonnes and a 6% decrease in ounces at the new, higher reporting cut-off grade of 1.9 g/t gold, when compared to the Jokisivu Mineral Resource as at 31 December 2016 of 2,512,000 tonnes grading 3.8 g/t gold for 308,000 ounces. However, when the updated Mineral Resource is compared at the same reporting cut-off grade as at 31 December 2016 of 1.5 g/t gold, tonnes decrease by only 2% and ounces increase by 1%, effectively showing that material mined in the nine months to 30 September 2017 has been replaced.

The overall decreases in the reported Mineral Resource as at 30 September 2017 are the result of a change in the reporting cut-off grade from 1.5 g/t gold to 1.9 g/t gold primarily following changes to costs and modifying factors, and improvements to the Arpola geological and resource models during an extensive remodelling exercise during 2017. The new cut-off grade was determined using operating costs, mining and processing recoveries from Jokisivu actuals and a gold price extrapolated for the potential economic extraction of the resource at a level approximating 120% of the spot gold price of US$1,550 per ounce.

The Kujankallio Mineral Resource extends over a strike length of 870 metres and includes a vertical extent of 520 metres from surface to the -530mRL. Material classified as Measured and Indicated in the updated Mineral Resource for the Kujankallio deposit accounts for 84% of the total ounces (70% - 31 December 2016) and occurs over a vertical extent of 430 metres from -10m RL. The quantity of material classified as Measured and Indicated has also increased following successful drilling campaigns during 2017, with tonnes in these categories collectively rising by 14% and

ounces by 26% when compared to the 31 December 2016 Kujankallio Mineral Resource. Inferred material extends from the -20mRL to the -530mRL.

The updated Mineral Resource for Arpola extends over a strike length of 460 metres and includes a 310 metre vertical extent from -10mRL to -320mRL. Measured and Indicated material in the updated Arpola Mineral Resource accounts for 76% of the total ounces (84% - 31 December 2016) and occurs over a vertical extent of 250 metres from the -10mRL to -260mRL. The Inferred material extends from -10mRL level to -320mRL.

Both the Kujankallio and Arpola deposits remain open with depth.

Table 3 - Mineral Resource estimates for the Jokisivu Gold Mine as at 30 September 2017. Mineral Resources for both the Kujankallio and Arpola gold deposits are reported at a cut-off grade of 1.90 g/t gold. Mineral Resources are reported inclusive of Ore Reserves.

	Measured			Indicated			Inferred			Total		
	Tonnes	Gold (g/t)	Ounces	Tonnes	Gold (g/t)	Ounces	Tonnes	Gold (g/t)	Ounces	Tonnes	Gold (g/t)	Ounces
Jokisivu Gold Mine												
Kujankallio	359,000	4.3	50,000	791,000	3.8	97,000	239,000	3.6	28,000	1,389,000	3.9	175,000
Arpola	145,000	4.9	23,000	389,000	5.1	64,000	157,000	5.6	28,000	691,000	5.2	115,000
Total	**504,000**	**4.5**	**73,000**	**1,180,000**	**4.2**	**161,000**	**396,000**	**4.4**	**56,000**	**2,080,000**	**4.3**	**289,000**

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

Jokisivu is located in the municipality of Huittinen in southern Finland, 40 kilometres southwest of the Vammala Plant and hosts two gold deposits, Kujankallio and Arpola and associated satellite deposits. The deposits represent structurally controlled orogenic gold systems located within the Palaeoproterozoic Vammala Migmatite Belt. Open cut mining at Kujankallio commenced in 2009 and underground production in 2011. A small open pit was mined at Arpola in 2011 and underground production commenced from this deposit in 2014.

Kaapelinkulma Gold Project

The updated Mineral Resource for the Kaapelinkulma Gold Project ("Kaapelinkulma") totals 168,000 tonnes grading 3.8 g/t gold for 21,000 ounces at a 1 g/t gold reporting cut-off grade. It represents material from two zones of mineralisation, North and South.

The update returned a 7% increase in tonnes, whilst ounces remained unchanged when compared to the Mineral Resource as at 31 December 2016 of 157,000 tonnes grading 4.1 g/t gold for 21,000 ounces. The update incorporated results from the reverse circulation drill hole program that was completed in early 2017. The new cut-off grade was determined using costs and recoveries from the updated and ongoing Kaapelinkulma Pre-Feasibility study and a gold price extrapolated for the potential economic extraction of the resource at a level approximating 115% of the spot gold price of US$1,500 per ounce.

Table 4 - Mineral Resource estimates for the Kaapelinkulma Gold Project as at 30 September 2017. Mineral Resources are reported at a cut-off grade of 1.00 g/t gold and are reported inclusive of Ore Reserves.

	Measured			Indicated			Inferred			Total		
	Tonnes	Gold (g/t)	Ounces	Tonnes	Gold (g/t)	Ounces	Tonnes	Gold (g/t)	Ounces	Tonnes	Gold (g/t)	Ounces
Kaapelinkulma Gold Project												
Kaapelinkulma	**76,000**	**3.8**	**9000**	**59,000**	**4.2**	**8,000**	**34,000**	**3.0**	**3,000**	**168,000**	**3.8**	**21,000**
Total	**76,000**	**3.8**	**9000**	**59,000**	**4.2**	**8,000**	**34,000**	**3.0**	**3,000**	**168,000**	**3.8**	**21,000**

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

The Kaapelinkulma Mineral Resource extends over a combined strike length of 440 metres, 280 metres in the southern area and 160 metres in the northern area and includes a vertical extent of 85 metres from 120mRL to 35mRL. Material classified as Measured and Indicated in the updated Mineral Resource accounts for 84% of the total ounces (84% - 31 December 2016).

Kaapelinkulma is an advanced gold project, 65 kilometres east of the Vammala Plant in the municipality of Valkeakoski. It is an orogenic gold deposit sited within the Paleoproterozoic Vammala Migmatite Belt. Mining at Kaapelinkulma is planned to commence at the cessation of mining high-grade ore from Orivesi.

SVARTLIDEN PRODUCTION CENTRE

The Svartliden Production Centre is located in northern Sweden, 700km north of Stockholm and southwest of the world class Skellefte Mining District.

The broader Svartliden area has been the focus of gold exploration since the discovery of gold bearing boulder samples in the 1980´s. The Svartliden gold deposit was discovered in 1995 and Dragon Mining acquired its initial interest in the project in 1999. The company now holds a 100% interest in the Svartliden Production Centre, which compromises the Svartliden Plant, a 300,000 tonnes per annum conventional carbon in leach circuit, the Svartliden Gold Mine and the advanced Fäboliden Gold Project.

Svartliden was brought into production in March 2005 and represents the first integrated mine and treatment plant to be developed under the new Swedish Environment and Mining Acts. By the end of processing ore from the Svartliden Gold Mine, 377,347 ounces of gold had been produced. Subsequent to this, the Svartliden Plant has been utilised to process gold concentrates principally from the Company's Vammala Production Centre.

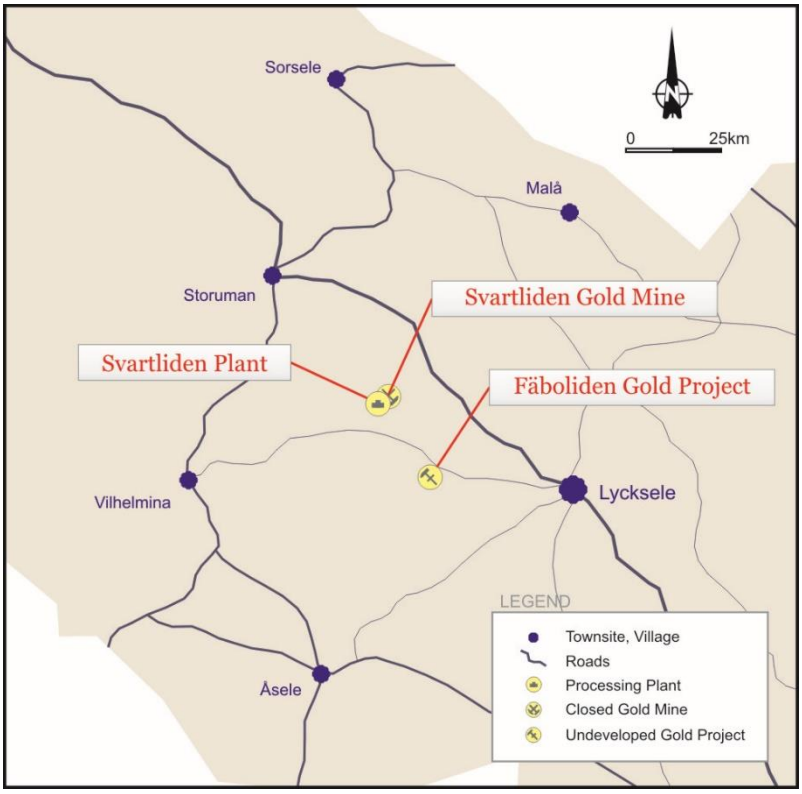


Figure 3 – Svartliden Production Centre

Fäboliden Gold Project

The Mineral Resource for the Fäboliden Gold Project totals 10,632,000 tonnes grading 3.0 g/t gold for 1,019,000 ounces and remains unchanged since 31 December 2016. Details of this Mineral Resource were released to the ASX on the 28 February 2017 – Mineral Resources Updated for the Nordic Production Centres. This release can be located at www.asx.com.au (Code: DRA).

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the Fäboliden Mineral Resource and the assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the 28 February 2017 release continue to apply and have not materially changed.

Table 5 - Mineral Resource estimates for the Fäboliden Gold Project as at 31 December 2016. Mineral Resources for material above 350 mRL is reported at a cut-off of 1.25 g/t gold and for material below 350 mRL reported at a cut-off grade of 2.10 g/t gold. Mineral Resources are reported inclusive of Ore Reserves.

	Measured			Indicated			Inferred			Total		
	Tonnes	Gold (g/t)	Ounces	Tonnes	Gold (g/t)	Ounces	Tonnes	Gold (g/t)	Ounces	Tonnes	Gold (g/t)	Ounces
Fäboliden Gold Project												
Above 350 mRL	-	-	-	3,807,000	2.8	340,000	887,000	2.4	69,000	4,694,000	2.7	409,000
Below 350 mRL	-	-	-	961,000	3.1	96,000	4,978,000	3.2	514,000	5,938,000	3.2	609,000
Total	-	-	-	**4,768,000**	**2.8**	**436,000**	**5,864,000**	**3.1**	**583,000**	**10,632,000**	**3.0**	**1,019,000**

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

Fäboliden is an advanced gold project located 40 kilometres west of the regional centre Lycksele in northern Sweden. It represents a potential source of gold bearing material that could be trucked to, and processed at the Svartliden Plant, 30 kilometres by road to the northwest. The project covers an area of 1,964.98 hectares and comprises the Fäboliden K nr 1 Exploitation Concession that hosts the Fäboliden Gold Deposit and two contiguous Exploration Permits that encompass approximately ten kilometres strike length of the host geological sequence. The Fäboliden deposit is an orogenic gold deposit, with mineralisation hosted by Paleoproterozoic meta-sediments and meta-volcanic rocks.

Svartliden Gold Mine

The Svartliden Gold Mine Mineral Resources total 489,000 tonnes grading 3.7 g/t gold for 59,000 ounces, representing open-pit and underground material that is reported at cut-off grades of 1.0 g/t gold and 1.7 g/t gold, respectively. These Mineral Resources remain unchanged since 31 December 2016, details of which were released to the ASX on the 28 February 2017 – Mineral Resources Updated for the Nordic Production Centres. This release can be located at www.asx.com.au (Code: DRA).

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the Svartliden Gold Mine Open Pit and Underground Mineral Resources and the assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the 28 February 2017 announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed.

Table 6 - Mineral Resource estimates for the Svartliden Gold Mine as at 31 December 2016. Mineral Resources for Open-Pit material is reported at a cut-off of 1.00 g/t gold and for underground material reported at a cut-off grade of 1.70 g/t gold.

	Measured			Indicated			Inferred			Total		
	Tonnes	Gold (g/t)	Ounces	Tonnes	Gold (g/t)	Ounces	Tonnes	Gold (g/t)	Ounces	Tonnes	Gold (g/t)	Ounces
Svartliden Gold Mine												
Open-Pit	83,000	3.1	8,000	160,000	3.0	16,000	-	-	-	244,000	3.0	24,000
Underground	36,000	4.3	5,000	150,000	4.6	22,000	60,000	4.0	8,000	245,000	4.4	35,000
Total	**119,000**	**3.4**	**13,000**	**311,000**	**3.8**	**38,000**	**60,000**	**4.0**	**8,000**	**489,000**	**3.7**	**59,000**

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

The Svartliden deposit represents an orogenic gold deposit hosted within a Palaeoproterozoic volcano-sedimentary sequence. It is located in northern Sweden, 70 kilometres west of the regional centre of Lycksele. Mining commenced at Svartliden in 2004, initially as an open pit operation, with underground operations commencing in 2011. Open-pit and underground mining were carried out in tandem until the completion of open-pit mining in April 2013. Underground mining was completed by the end of 2013.

Summary of Information Material to Understanding the Reported Mineral Resource Estimates

Orivesi Gold Mine – Kutema

- ***Geology and Mineralisation Interpretation***

The Kutema lode system is a Palaeoproterozoic gold deposit located in the Tampere Schist Belt. The area is dominated by intermediate, often massive, plagioclase porphyritic metatuffs of dacitic, trachydacitic and andesitic composition. The mineralisation is associated with the Kutema alteration zone and has been interpreted to represent a metamorphosed and deformed high-sulphidation epithermal gold deposit. The mine is located at the south-western edge of the altered metavolcanic sequence.

Kutema comprise multiple sub-vertical pipe-like lodes with excellent vertical continuity. Gold mineralisation is related to strongly deformed and silicified zones characterized by shearing, boudinaging, folding and quartz veining during syn- to late-stage deformation.

The interpretations of the mineralised lodes are based on a combination of gold assays, lithology and structure.

- ***Drill Information and Sampling***

The various mineralised lodes at Kutema have been sampled using diamond core drill holes and underground production sludge holes.

Production sludge hole (grade control) drilling was undertaken at 4 metre intervals along development drives, whilst diamond holes were drilled at variable spacing's, but averaged 10 metres to 30 metres spacing in the central portions of the deposit around the underground development, increasing to 30 metres to 60 metres above and below the current working levels.

Drill holes used in the Mineral Resource estimate included 743 diamond core drill holes and 4,871 underground production sludge holes for a combined total of 49,035 metres within the mineralisation wireframes. Drilling has been conducted by three groups, Lohja Oy ("Lohja"), Outokumpu Oy ("Outokumpu") and Dragon Mining. Diamond drilling by Lohja and Outokumpu used 45mm diameter core (T56). Diamond drilling by Dragon Mining has used 39mm, 40.7mm

and 50mm core diameter (WL-56, BQTK and NQ2). Sludge holes are drilled with a 'Solo' rig at a hole diameter of 64mm.

The majority of holes were drilled from underground towards grid north and angled in 'fans' to optimally intersect the mineralised zones. All drill hole collar coordinates have been accurately surveyed by qualified mine surveyors and tied into the local mine grid. Downhole surveys were undertaken on all exploration and resource development holes, however the majority of historic holes only have dip data with nominal azimuth readings.

Diamond full-core is usually submitted for sample preparation and assay. In some cases, core is cut in half or quarter using a core saw with half or quarter core is sent for analysis.

Sampling of diamond core uses industry standard techniques. Core sampling was undertaken at intervals from 0.3 metres to 2.5 metres based on geological boundaries with the average sample length being around 1.5 metres.

For the sludge drilling, slurry runs via a dedicated pipeline to a plastic bucket. After thorough mixing of the slurry, a sample is collected into a sample bag with a sample length of 1.5 metres (the length of a rod). After each sample (rod), the hole is washed with water to minimize contamination. This kind of sludge drilling has been routinely and successfully applied at Orivesi over 20 years.

Prior to 2004, QAQC programs were restricted to the analysis of 41 duplicate samples from two drill holes. Since 2004, a more expansive QAQC program was implemented consisting of the systematic inclusion of duplicate and standard samples. The program included using a duplicate sample every 20th sample and a standard sample every 20th sample. Constant monitoring of the standard and duplicate results has been undertaken by Dragon Mining.

- ***Sample Preparation and Analysis***

Prior to 2006 samples were assayed by GAL or VTT Laboratories in Outokumpu. The whole pulverised core was assayed for gold by Fire Assay using a 40g charge with gravimetric finish using standard methods. In addition to gold, some mineralised sections were analysed for a number of other elements including tellurium and bismuth. From 2006, all samples were shipped to ALS Minerals (Perth, Australia or more recently Rosia Montana, Romania) for Fire Assay determination (30g sub-sample) with AAS finish. For samples returning values above 5 g/t gold, repeat analysis is carried out using 50g Fire Assay with gravimetric finish.

- ***Estimation Methodology and Classification***

Inverse Distance Squared (ID^2) interpolation with an oriented 'ellipsoid' search was used for the estimate of the Kutema Mineral Resource, constrained by hard boundaries defined from a combination of gold grade, lithology and structure based on a nominal 0.6 g/t to 1.0 g/t gold cut-off and minimum down hole length of 1.5 metres. Samples within the wireframes were composited to 1.5m intervals. A high grade cut of 50 g/t gold was applied to mineralised objects. The estimate is based on a block size of 5m NS by 10m EW by 10m vertical, with sub-blocks of 1.25m by 2.5m by 2.5m. A bulk density value of 2.80t/m^3 was assigned to all material (ore and waste).

A first pass radius of 25 metres and a second pass of 60 metres were used with a minimum number of samples of 10 and 4 respectively. A third pass search radius of 200 metres was used with 2 the minimum number of samples to fill the model.

Mineral Resources are reported in accordance with the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC, 2012). The Kutema Mineral Resource was classified on the basis of sample spacing and continuity of the interpreted zones. The Measured portion of the deposit was defined for the main mineralised zones where there was extensive underground level development and sludge drilling. The Indicated Mineral Resource was defined within areas of reasonably close spaced diamond drilling (less than 30m by 30m) due to the good continuity and predictability of the lode positions. The Inferred Mineral Resource included areas of the deposit where sampling was greater than 30m by 30m.

The input data is comprehensive in its coverage of the mineralisation. The definition of mineralised zones is based on a high level of geological understanding, producing a robust model of the mineralised domains. This model has been confirmed by infill drilling, which supported the interpretation. Validation of the block model shows good correlation of the input data to the estimated grades. The drilling and sampling processes used by Dragon Mining are 'best practice' and certified laboratories have been used for gold analyses of samples.

The Mineral Resource has been reported at a 3.0 g/t gold cut-off based on Orivesi actuals and a gold price of US$1,550 per ounce and has been depleted for mining to the 30 September 2017.

- ***Mining, Metallurgy and Other Modifying Factors***

Dragon Mining has been mining by underground methods the Kutema lode system since 2007 and has a good understanding of the geology and mineralisation controls.

No assumptions have been made regarding metallurgical amenability for future material, however it is assumed that the ore type will not change based on the observation and results from recent drilling. Ore from Kutema is processed at the Vammala Plant, a conventional flotation and gravity circuit. Only the flotation circuit is used for the Kutema ore due to the fine-grained nature of the gold. The gold concentrate produced from the Kutema ore is trucked to, and further processed at the Company's Svartliden Plant in northern Sweden to produce doré bars or Boliden's Harjavalta smelter in southern Finland.

Orivesi Gold Mine – Sarvisuo

- ***Geology and Mineralisation Interpretation***

The Sarvisuo lode system is a Palaeoproterozoic gold deposit located in the Tampere Schist Belt. The area is dominated by intermediate, often massive, plagioclase porphyritic metatuffs of dacitic, trachydacitic and andesitic composition. The mineralisation is associated with the Kutema alteration zone and has been interpreted to represent a metamorphosed and deformed high-sulphidation epithermal gold deposit. The mine is located at the southwestern edge of the altered metavolcanic sequence.

Sarvisuo comprise multiple sub-vertical pipe-like lodes with good vertical continuity. Gold mineralisation is related to strongly deformed and silicified zones characterized by shearing, boudinaging, folding and quartz veining during syn- to late-stage deformation.

The interpretations of the mineralised lodes are based on gold assays using a nominal 0.5 g/t gold cut-off grade. However, in some areas the cut-off grade was reduced to as low as 0.1 g/t gold to capture the high grade mineralisation that is erratically distributed within the broader mineralised zones.

- ***Drill Information and Sampling***

The various mineralised lodes at Sarvisuo deposit have been sampled using surface and underground diamond drill holes, surface reverse circulation holes, underground production sludge holes, and surface trench sampling.

Production sludge drilling was undertaken at 4 metre intervals along development drives, whilst diamond holes were drilled at variable spacing's but averaged 10 metres to 30 metres spacing in the central portions of the deposit around the underground development, increasing to 30 metres to 60 metres above and below the current working levels.

Drill holes used in the estimate included 370 surface and underground diamond core drill holes, 2,017 underground production sludge holes, and 2 reverse circulation drill holes for a combined total of 14,758 metres within the mineralisation wireframes. Drilling has been conducted by two groups, Outokumpu and by Dragon Mining. Diamond drilling by Outokumpu used 62mm and 50mm diameter core (T76, NQ2 or T56). Diamond drilling by Dragon Mining used 50mm core diameter (NQ2). Sludge holes are drilled with a 'Solo' rig at a hole diameter of 64mm.

The majority of holes were drilled from underground towards grid north and angled in 'fans' to optimally intersect the mineralised zones. All drill hole collar coordinates have been accurately surveyed by qualified mine surveyors and tied into the local mine grid. Downhole surveys were undertaken on all exploration and resource development holes, however the majority of historic holes only have dip data with nominal azimuth readings.

Diamond full-core is usually submitted for sample preparation and assay. In some cases, core is cut in half or quarter using a core saw with half or quarter core is sent for analysis.

Sampling of diamond core uses industry standard techniques. Core sampling was undertaken at intervals from 0.3 metres to 2.5 metres based on geological boundaries with the average sample length being around 1.5 metres.

For the sludge drilling, slurry runs via a dedicated pipeline to a plastic bucket. After thorough mixing of the slurry, a sample is collected into a sample bag with a sample length of 1.5 metres (a length of a rod). After each sample (rod), the hole is washed with water to minimize contamination. This kind of sludge drilling has been routinely and successfully applied at Orivesi over 20 years.

Prior to 2004 QAQC programs were restricted to the analysis of 41 duplicate samples from two drill holes. Since 2004, a more expansive QAQC program was implemented consisting of the systematic inclusion of duplicate and standard samples. The program included using a duplicate sample every 20th sample and a standard sample for every 20th sample. Constant monitoring of the standard and duplicate results has been undertaken by Dragon Mining.

- ***Sample Preparation and Analysis***

Between 1992 and 2002 the Geoanalytical Laboratory in Outokumpu was responsible for all assaying. The whole pulverised core was assayed for gold by Fire Assay using a 40 gram charge with gravimetric finish using standard methods. From 2002 to 2003 analysis for gold was undertaken by the GTK (50g subsample / Pb Fire Assay / FAAS determination). In addition to gold, some mineralised sections were analysed for a number of other elements. From 2003 to 2006 all samples were shipped to ACME Analytical Laboratories Ltd in Vancouver, Canada for gold analysis (30g subsample / Pb Fire Assay / ICP-ES determination). From 2006, all samples were shipped to ALS Minerals (Perth, Australia or more recently Rosia Montana, Romania) for Fire Assay determination (30g subsample) with AAS finish. For samples returning values above 5 g/t gold, repeat analysis is carried out using 50g Fire Assay with gravimetric finish.

- ***Estimation Methodology and Classification***

Inverse Distance Squared (ID^2) interpolation with an oriented 'ellipsoid' search was used for the estimate of the Sarvisuo Mineral Resource, constrained by hard boundaries. Samples within the wireframes were composited to 1.5m intervals. A high grade cut of 70 g/t gold was applied to mineralised objects. The estimate is based on a block size of 2m NS by 10m EW by 10m vertical, with sub-blocks of 0.5m by 2.5m by 2.5m. A bulk density value of 2.80t/m^3 was assigned to all material (ore and waste).

A long axis radius of 30 metres was used for the first pass and this was increased to 60 metres for the second. A third pass radius of 200 metres was used to fill the model.

Mineral Resources have been reported in accordance with the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC, 2012). The Sarvisuo Mineral Resource was classified based on sample spacing and continuity of the interpreted zones. The Measured portion of the deposit was defined for the main mineralised zones where there was extensive underground level development and sludge drilling. The Indicated Mineral Resource was defined within areas of reasonably close spaced diamond drilling (less than 30m by 30m) due to the good continuity and predictability of the lode positions. The Inferred Mineral Resource included areas of the deposit where sampling was greater than 30m by 30m, small isolated pods of mineralisation outside the main mineralised zones and geologically complex zones.

The input data is comprehensive in its coverage of the mineralisation. The definition of mineralised zones is based on a high level of geological understanding, producing a robust model of the mineralised domains. This model has been confirmed by infill drilling which supported the interpretation. Validation of the block model shows good correlation of the input data to the estimated grades. The drilling and sampling processes used by Dragon Mining are 'best practice' and certified laboratories have been used for gold analyses of samples.

The Mineral Resource has been reported at a 3.0 g/t gold cut-off based on Orivesi actuals and a gold price of US$1,550 per ounce and has been depleted for mining to the 30 September 2017.

- ***Mining, Metallurgy and Other Modifying Factors***

Dragon Mining has been mining by underground methods the Sarvisuo lode system since 2008 and has a good understanding of the geology and mineralisation controls.

No assumptions have been made regarding metallurgical amenability, however it is assumed that the ore type will not change based on the observation and results from recent drilling. Ore from Sarvisuo is processed at the Vammala Plant, a conventional flotation and gravity circuit. Only the flotation circuit is used for the Sarvisuo ore due to the fine-grained nature of the gold. The gold concentrate produced from the Sarvisuo ore is trucked to, and further processed at the Company's Svartliden Plant in northern Sweden to produce doré bars or Boliden's Harjavalta smelter in southern Finland.

Jokisivu Gold Mine – Kujankallio

- ***Geology and Mineralisation Interpretation***

The Kujankallio deposit is a Palaeoproterozoic orogenic gold deposit within the Vammala Migmatite Belt. It comprises a set of parallel lodes of varying thickness and grade hosted in a shear zone striking west-northwest. The shears are characterised by laminating, pinching, and swelling quartz veins and a well-developed, moderately plunging lineation. The lodes are hosted within a sheared quartz diorite unit.

Gold mineralisation is contained within quartz veins occurring within the barren host rocks.

The current interpretations of the mineralised zones are based on gold assays using in general a 1 g/t gold cut-off grade, however grades as low as 0.2 g/t gold were included where known quartz veining, shearing and scheelite and

arsenopyrite mineralisation warranted it. No minimum width has been applied due to the pinch and swell nature of the deposit.

- ***Drill Information and Sampling***

The various mineralised lodes at the Kujankallio deposit were sampled using surface and underground diamond core drill holes, reverse circulation drill holes, percussion drill holes, surface trench sampling, sludge drill holes and face chip sampling from underground development drives.

Drill holes used in the estimate included 537 diamond core drill holes, 14 mini drill holes, 312 percussion drill holes, 47 reverse circulation drill holes, 939 underground production sludge holes and 17 surface channel samples for a combined total of 8,860 metres within the mineralised wireframes.

Drilling was conducted by Outokumpu and by Dragon Mining. In the 1980's and 1990's, diamond drilling by Outokumpu used 45mm core diameter (T56). Since 2000, diamond drilling by Outokumpu and Dragon Mining used 62mm and 50mm diameter core (T76 or NQ2).

Drill hole collars have been accurately surveyed in Finnish KKJ Zone 2 by various contract surveyors – Destia Oy's Survey and Analysis Services using a Laica TCRP1203+ tachometer from 2009 to October 2010, from October 2010 to 2012 Prismarit Oy using a Leica TCRP1201 tacheometer and from 2013 SK-Kaivin Oy using a Leica TS15P5 R400 tacheometer.

Collar azimuths have been accurately surveyed by qualified surveyors. Dip values were measured at regular 10m intervals down hole by the drillers using conventional equipment. The deeper holes have been surveyed with Reflex Maxibor, EMS multi-shot or DeviFlex equipment.

Diamond core is cut in half using a core saw with half core submitted for assay. In some cases, full-core or quarter core is sent for analysis.

Reverse circulation and percussion drill samples were collected at 1m intervals at the rig.

An expansive QAQC program is routinely implemented consisting of the systematic inclusion of duplicate and standard samples. The program included using a duplicate sample every 20th sample and a standard sample for every 20th sample. Constant monitoring of the standard and duplicate results has been undertaken by Dragon Mining.

- ***Sample Preparation and Analysis***

The predominant assay method for drill samples was by Fire Assay with AAS or ICP finish. Samples from drilling programs completed between 2000 and 2003 were analysed for gold using 50g Fire Assay with AAS or ICP finish at VTT laboratory in Outokumpu and GTK's facilities in Espoo and Rovaniemi. In addition, some mineralised sections were assayed by ACME Analytical Laboratories in Vancouver for a multi-element suite by ICP-MS methods. From 2003 to 2008, pulverised samples were shipped to ACME Analytical Laboratories for gold analysis using a 30g Fire Assay with ICP-ES finish. During this period, samples exceeding a 1 g/t gold level were checked using Fire Assay with gravimetric finish. From 2008, analysis was completed by ALS Minerals (Rosia Montana, Romania and Loughrea, Ireland) for gold using 30g Fire Assay with AAS finish. For samples returning values above 3 g/t gold, repeat analysis is carried out using 50g Fire Assay with gravimetric finish.

- ***Estimation Methodology and Classification***

Inverse Distance Squared (ID^2) interpolation with an oriented 'ellipsoid' search was used for the estimate of the Kujankallio Mineral Resource, constrained by hard boundaries defined by gold grade. No minimum width was applied due to the pinch and swell nature of the deposit. Samples within the wireframes were composited to 1.0m intervals. High grade cuts varying between 10 g/t to 100 g/t gold were applied to mineralised objects where appropriate. The estimate is based on a block size of 2m NS by 5m EW by 5m vertical, with sub-blocks of 0.5m by 1.25m by 1.25m. A bulk density value of 2.80t/m^3 was assigned to all material (ore and waste).

A long axis radius of 45 metres was used for the first pass and this was increased to 60 metres for the second. A third pass radius of 150 metres was used to fill the model.

Mineral Resources were classified in accordance with the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC, 2012). The resource was classified as Measured, Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource based on data quality, sample spacing, and lode continuity. The Measured Mineral Resource has been defined by close spaced open cut and underground grade control drilling (5m by 10m), which display very good grade and geological continuity. The Indicated Mineral Resource was defined within areas of reasonably close spaced diamond drilling (less than 30m by 30m) due to the good continuity and predictability of the lode positions. The Inferred Mineral Resource included areas of the resource where sampling was greater than 30m

by 30m, small isolated pods of mineralisation outside the main mineralised zones and geologically complex zones.

The mineralised lodes interpreted at Kujankallio are based on a high level of geological understanding, producing a robust model. The drilling and sampling processes used by Dragon Mining are 'best practice' and certified laboratories have been used for gold analyses of samples. The input data is considered reliable and suitable for use in the resource estimate.

The Mineral Resource has been reported at a 1.9 g/t gold cut-off based on Jokisivu actuals and a gold price of US$1,550 per ounce and depleted for mining to the 30 September 2017.

- ***Mining, Metallurgy and Other Modifying Factors***

The Kujankallio deposit is currently being mined using underground methods.

No assumptions have been made regarding metallurgical amenability, however it is assumed that the ore type will not change based on the observation and results from recent drilling. Ore from Kujankallio is processed at the Vammala Plant, a conventional flotation and gravity circuit. The gold flotation concentrate produced from the Kujankallio ore is trucked to, and further processed at the Company's Svartliden Plant in northern Sweden to produce doré bars. The gold gravity concentrate is shipped to Argor-Heraeus in Switzerland for refining.

Jokisivu Gold Mine – Arpola

- ***Geology and Mineralisation Interpretation***

The Arpola deposit is a Palaeoproterozoic orogenic gold deposit within the Vammala Migmatite Belt. It comprises a set of parallel lodes of varying thickness and grade hosted in a shear zone striking west-northwest. The shears are characterised by laminating, pinching, and swelling quartz veins and a well-developed, moderately plunging lineation. The lodes are hosted within a sheared quartz diorite unit.

Gold mineralisation is contained within quartz veins occurring within the barren host rocks.

The current interpretations of the mineralised zones are based on a combination of gold grade, lithology and structure. Shapes are consistent with the geological understanding of the deposit, in some areas the cut-off grade was reduced to as low as 0.07 g/t gold to generate continuous shapes.

- ***Drill Information and Sampling***

The various mineralised lodes at the Arpola deposit were sampled using surface and underground diamond core drill holes, reverse circulation and percussion drill holes, surface trench sampling, sludge drill holes and face chip sampling from underground development drives.

Drill holes used in the estimate included 222 diamond core drill holes, 1 mini-drill hole, 7 percussion drill holes, 374 production sludge drill holes, 79 reverse circulation drill holes and 22 surface trenches for a total of 3,998 metres within the mineralised wireframes.

Drilling was conducted by Outokumpu and Dragon Mining. In the 1980's and 1990's, diamond drilling by Outokumpu used 45mm core diameter (T56). Since 2000, diamond drilling by Outokumpu and Dragon Mining used 62mm and 50mm diameter core (T76 or NQ2).

Drill hole collars have been accurately surveyed in Finnish KKJ Zone 2 by various contract surveyors – Destia Oy's Survey and Analysis Services using a Laica TCRP1203+ tachometer from 2009 to October 2010, from October 2010 to 2012 Prismarit Oy using a Leica TCRP1201 tacheometer and from 2013 SK-Kaivin Oy using a Leica TS15P5 R400 tacheometer.

Collar azimuths have been accurately surveyed by qualified surveyors. Dip values were measured at regular 10m intervals down hole by the drillers using conventional equipment. The deeper holes have been surveyed with Reflex Maxibor, EMS multi-shot or DeviFlex equipment.

Diamond core is cut in half using a core saw with half core submitted for assay. In some cases, full-core or quarter core is sent for analysis.

Reverse circulation and percussion drill samples were collected at 1m intervals at the rig.

An expansive QAQC program is routinely implemented consisting of the systematic inclusion of duplicate and standard samples. The program included using a duplicate sample every 20th sample and a standard sample for every 20th

sample. Constant monitoring of the standard and duplicate results has been undertaken by Dragon Mining.

- ***Sample Preparation and Analysis***

The predominant assay method for drill samples was by Fire Assay with AAS or ICP finish. Samples from drilling programs completed between 2000 and 2003 were analysed for gold using 50g Fire Assay with AAS or ICP finish at VTT laboratory in Outokumpu and GTK's facilities in Espoo and Rovaniemi. In addition, some mineralised sections were assayed by ACME Analytical Laboratories in Vancouver for a multi-element suite by ICP-MS methods. From 2003 to 2008, pulverised samples were shipped to ACME Analytical Laboratories for gold analysis using a 30g Fire Assay with ICP-ES finish. During this period, samples exceeding a 1 g/t gold level were checked using Fire Assay with gravimetric finish. From 2008, analysis was completed by ALS Minerals (Rosia Montana, Romania) for gold using 30g Fire Assay with AAS finish. For samples returning values above 3 g/t gold, repeat analysis is carried out using 50g Fire Assay with gravimetric finish.

- ***Estimation Methodology and Classification***

Inverse Distance Squared (ID^2) interpolation with an oriented 'ellipsoid' search was used for the estimate of the Arpola Mineral Resource, constrained by hard boundaries. No minimum width was applied due to the pinch and swell nature of the deposit. Samples within the wireframes were composited to 1.0m intervals. High grade cuts varying between 10 g/t to 60 g/t gold were applied to mineralised objects where appropriate. The estimate is based on a block size of 2m NS by 5m EW by 5m vertical, with sub-blocks of 0.5m by 2.5m by 1.25m. A bulk density value of 2.80t/m^3 was assigned to all material (ore and waste).

A long axis radius of 30 metres was used for the first pass and this was increased to 60 metres for the second. A third pass radius of 90 metres was used to fill the model.

Mineral Resources were classified in accordance with the Australasian Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC, 2012). The Mineral Resource was classified on the basis of sample spacing and continuity of the interpreted zones. In general, any zone defined by surface trenching/drilling where drill hole spacing was 10m by 5m and reasonable geological lode continuity was apparent (or confirmed by underground development drives) was classified as Measured Mineral Resource. Other zones where drill hole spacing was less than 20m by 20m and reasonable geological lode continuity was apparent were classified as Indicated Mineral Resource. Those zones where drill hole spacing was greater than 20m by 20m, or where the continuity and/or geometry were uncertain were classified as Inferred Mineral Resource. Zones with less than four intersections were also classified as Inferred.

The mineralised lodes interpreted at Arpola are based on a high level of geological understanding. The drilling and sampling processes used by Dragon Mining are 'best practice' and certified laboratories have been used for gold analyses of samples. The input data is considered reliable and suitable for use in the resource estimate.

The Mineral Resource has been reported at a 1.9 g/t gold cut-off based on Jokisivu actuals and a gold price of US$1,550 per ounce and depleted for mining to the 30 September 2017.

- ***Mining, Metallurgy and Other Modifying Factors***

The Arpola deposit is currently being mined using underground methods.

No assumptions have been made regarding metallurgical amenability, however it is assumed that the ore type will not change based on the observation and results from recent drilling. Ore from Arpola is processed at the Vammala Plant, a conventional flotation and gravity circuit. The gold flotation concentrate produced from the Arpola ore is trucked to, and further processed at the Company's Svartliden Plant in northern Sweden to produce doré bars. The gold gravity concentrate is shipped to Argor-Heraeus in Switzerland for refining.

Kaapelinkulma Gold Project

- ***Geology and Mineralisation Interpretation***

The Kaapelinkulma North and South deposits are Palaeoproterozoic orogenic gold deposits located in the Vammala Migmatite Belt. The deposits comprise a set of sub-parallel lodes in a tight array hosted within a sheared quartz diorite unit which occurs inside a tonalitic intrusive. The shear system is en echelon type. Surrounding the tonalite is a mica gneiss. Gold mineralisation is mainly free gold in quartz veins.

The current interpretations are based on gold assays, using a nominal 0.5 g/t gold cut-off grade. In some areas, the cut-off grade was reduced to as low as 0.3 g/t gold to generate sensible geological shapes and to capture the high grade mineralisation that is erratically distributed within the broader mineralised zones.

- ***Drill Information and Sampling***

The various mineralised lodes at the Kaapelinkulma deposits were sampled using surface diamond drill holes, reverse circulation holes, percussion holes, and surface trench sampling. Drilling was conducted primarily on 10 metre line spacing increasing to 40 metres at depth.

Drill holes used in the estimate included 131 diamond core drill holes, 66 reverse circulation drill holes, 39 percussion drill holes and 13 surface channel samples for a combined total of 1,085 metres within the mineralised wireframes.

Drilling was conducted by Geological Survey of Finland (GTK), Outokumpu Mining Oy and by Dragon Mining. Diamond drilling by GTK used 45mm core diameter (T56). Diamond drilling by Outokumpu used 62mm and 50mm diameter core (T76 and NQ2). Diamond drilling by Dragon Mining used 50mm and 57.5mm core diameter (NQ2 and T76WL).

Diamond core is cut in half using a core saw with half core submitted for assay. In some cases, whole core is sent for analysis. Sample intervals range from 0.2 to 2.0 metres based on geological boundaries.

Reverse circulation drill samples were collected at 1 metre intervals. Samples were collected at the rig and a sub-sample collected via a riffle splitter (12.5%).

Percussion drill samples were collected at either 1 metre or 2 metre intervals. Samples were collected at the rig and split on a plastic covered table at the drill site. The sample cone was first split in half using hard and thin sheets, and then quarter split to obtain a sample to be sent for analysis.

Drill collars and starting azimuths have been accurately surveyed by surveyors from Orivesi and geotechnicians from the Exploration Department.

An expansive QAQC program is routinely implemented consisting of the systematic inclusion of duplicate and standard samples. The program included using a duplicate sample every 20th sample and a standard sample for every 20th sample. Constant monitoring of the standard and duplicate results has been undertaken by Dragon Mining.

- ***Sample Preparation and Analysis***

The predominant assay method for drill samples was by Fire Assay with AAS or ICP finish (30g or 50g pulps). Values exceeding 1 g/t gold (prior to 2009) and 5 g/t gold (from 2009) were checked using Fire-Assay with gravimetric finish. Trench samples were also analysed using Aqua-Regia digestion with ICP-MS analysis for multi-element assays. The main element assayed was gold, undertaken at GTK's laboratory in Espoo between 2000 and 2002, ACME laboratory in Vancouver between 2003 and 2008 and ALS Minerals in Perth, Australia; Vancouver, Canada; and Rosia Montana, Romania since 2008.

- ***Estimation Methodology and Classification***

The Inverse Distance Squared (ID^2) algorithm for grade interpolation was used for the Kaapelinkulma Mineral Resource using an ellipsoid search oriented to the average strike, plunge and dip of the mineralised zones. Samples within the wireframes were composited to 1.0m intervals. High grade cuts ranging from 20 g/t to 50 g/t gold based on statistical analysis were applied to the composites. The estimate is based on a block size of 10m NS by 2m EW by 5m vertical, with sub-blocks of 2.5m by 0.5m by 1.25m. A bulk density value of 2.83t/m^3 was assigned to all material (ore and waste) below the till. A bulk density of 1.8t/m^3 was used for the till material.

Mineral Resources have been reported in accordance with the Australasian Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC, 2012). The Mineral Resource is classified as Measured, Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource. The Measured Mineral Resource was defined in only seven of the main lodes (objects 9, 10, 12 and 37 to 40) within areas of channel sampling, close spaced diamond drilling and RC drilling (less than 10m by 10m spacing) due to the good continuity and predictability of the lode positions. The Indicated Mineral Resource was defined within areas of channel sampling, close spaced diamond drilling and RC drilling where the spacing was 10 to 20m by 10 to 20m where there was good continuity and predictability of the lode positions. Those zones where drill hole spacing was greater than 20m by 20m, or where the continuity and/or geometry were uncertain were classified as Inferred Mineral Resource.

The mineralised lodes interpreted at Kaapelinkulma are based on a high level of geological understanding of similar deposits currently being mined by Dragon Mining. The drilling and sampling processes used by Dragon Mining are 'best practice' and certified laboratories have been used for gold analyses of samples. The input data is considered reliable and suitable for use in the resource estimate.

The Mineral Resource has been reported at a 1 g/t gold cut-off that was determined using costs and recoveries from the updated and ongoing Kaapelinkulma Pre-Feasibility study and a gold price extrapolated for the potential economic extraction of the resource at a level approximating 115% of the spot gold price of US$1,500 per ounce.

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- ***Mining, Metallurgy and Other Modifying Factors***

A Pre-feasibility study for the mining of the Kaapelinkulma deposits is ongoing, the version completed and dated 30 September 2017 returned a positive outcome. The study is being compiled by RPM Global and is based on the establishment of an open-pit mining operation and the haulage of ore to Dragon Mining's Vammala Plant. The generated Kaapelinkulma Ore Reserves as at 30 September 2017 demonstrated a base case operation.

No assumptions were made regarding metallurgical amenability, however results from completed bench scale test work was included in the Pre-feasibility Study and Dragon Mining has been mining similar deposits near to the Kaapelinkulma deposit since 2009 and has a good knowledge of treating this type of ore through the Vammala Plant.

For and on behalf of
Dragon Mining Limited

Competent Persons Statements

The information in this report that relates to Mineral Resources for the Orivesi Gold Mine, Jokisivu Gold Mine and Kaapelinkulma Gold Project is based on information compiled or supervised by Mr. Jeremy Clark who is a full-time employee of RPMGlobal Asia Limited and a Registered Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr. Clark has sufficient experience that is relevant to the styles of mineralisation and types of deposit under consideration and to the activity that being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the JORC Code 2012 Edition. Mr Clark has provided written consent for the inclusion in the Report of the matters on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

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

The information in this report that relates to Mineral Resources dated 31 December 2016 were previously released to the ASX on the 28 February 2017 – Mineral Resources Updated for the Nordic Production Centres. This release can be found at www.asx.com.au (Code:DRA). It fairly represents information and supporting documentation that was compiled or supervised by Mr. Jeremy Clark who is a full-time employee of RPMGlobal Asia Limited and a Registered Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr. Jeremy Clark has sufficient experience that is relevant to the styles of mineralisation and types of deposit under consideration and to the activity that being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the JORC Code 2012 Edition. Written consent was previously provided by Mr. Jeremy Clark for the 28 February 2017 release.

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the Mineral Resources as reported on the 28 February 2017, and the assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the 28 February 2017 release continue to apply and have not materially changed.

Mr. Neale Edwards BSc (Hons), a Fellow of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists, who is a full time employee of Dragon Mining and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code of Reporting for Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves confirms that the form and context in which the Mineral Resources dated 31 December 2016 presented in this report have not been materially modified and are consistent with the 28 February 2017 release. Mr. Neale Edwards has provided written consent approving the use of previously reported Mineral Resources in this report in the form and context in which they appear.

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results fairly represents information and supporting documentation that was compiled by Mr. Neale Edwards BSc (Hons), a Fellow of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists, who is a full time employee of the company and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as Competent Persons as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code of Reporting for Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr. Neale Edwards has provided written consent approving the inclusion of the Exploration Results in the report in the form and context in which they appear.

APPENDIX 1 – JORC Table 1

Orivesi Gold Mine - Kutema

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	The various mineralised lodes at the Kutema deposit were sampled using surface and underground diamond drill holes (DD) and underground production 'soija' (sludge) holes. Production grade control drilling was undertaken at 4m intervals along development drives, whilst DD holes were drilled at variable spacings but averaged 10-30m spacing in the central portions of the deposit around the underground development, increasing to 30-60m above and below the current working levels. Drill holes were surveyed on the local mine grid. Drill holes used in the estimate included 743 surface and underground diamond holes and 4,871 underground production 'soija' (sludge) drill holes for a total of 49,035m within the resource wireframes. The supplied Orivesi database contained a total of 7,763 records for 196,669m of drilling. The majority of holes were drilled from underground towards grid north and angled in 'fans' to optimally intersect the sub-vertical mineralised zones. All drill hole collar co-ordinates in the Mineral Resource have been accurately surveyed by qualified mine surveyors and tied into the local mine grid. Down hole surveys were undertaken on all exploration and resource development holes, however the majority of historic holes only have dip data with nominal azimuth readings. Surveys were generally taken at 3m or 10m intervals down hole using Maxibor or EMS multishot equipment. The majority of surveys were conducted by Suomen Malmi Oy (SMOY). Recent drill holes were surveyed by Nivalan Timanttikairaus Oy using Maxibor II or Gyro equipment. Drilling was conducted by Lohja Oy, Outokumpu and Dragon Mining. Diamond drilling by Lohja and Outokumpu used 45mm diameter core (T56) with sampling at varying intervals based on geological boundaries. Lohja used mainly VTT Laboratory in Finland for assaying. In 1992-2003 (Outokumpu), sample preparation and analysis were undertaken at the local independent laboratory (GAL and later VTT) in the town of Outokumpu using Fire-Assay with AAS or ICP finish. Diamond drilling by Dragon Mining used 39mm, 40.7mm and 50mm core diameter (WL-56, BQTK and NQ2) with sampling and analysis as described above for Outokumpu drilling. In June 2008, the independent sample preparation laboratory in the town of Outokumpu became part of ALS Minerals laboratories.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	Diamond and sludge drilling were the primary techniques used at Kutema. Sludge drilling makes up 83% of the total holes drilled with depths ranging from 1m to 51m. Diamond holes make up 13% of the total holes drilled with core diameters varying from 39mm to 45mm. Hole depths range from 10m to 566.5m.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	Recoveries from diamond core were recorded in the supplied database. Core was orientated with an

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	average core recovery of >99%. Lost core was also routinely recorded. Diamond core was reconstructed into continuous runs for orientation marking with depths checked against core blocks. Core loss observations were noted by geologists during the logging process. No major recovery problems were encountered with sludge drilling which has been routinely applied for almost 20 years at the Orivesi Gold Mine. No relationship was noted between sample recovery and grade. The mineralised zones have predominantly been intersected by percussion and diamond core (13% of drill holes within the wireframes) with good core recoveries. The consistency of the mineralised intervals suggests sampling bias due to material loss or gain is not an issue.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	All holes were site logged by Company geologists to a high level of detail. Diamond holes were logged for recovery, RQD, number and type of defects. The supplied database contained tables with information recorded for alpha/beta angles, dips, azimuths, and true dips. Specific indicator minerals and the amount and type of ore textures and ore minerals were also recorded within separate tables. Drill samples were logged for lithology, rock type, colour, mineralisation, alteration, and texture. Logging is a mix of qualitative and quantitative observations. It has been standard practice by Outokumpu and Dragon Mining (since 2001), that all diamond core be routinely photographed. All drill holes were logged in full.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	Diamond full-core is usually submitted for sample preparation and assay. In some cases, core is cut in half or quarter using a core saw with half or quarter core is sent for analysis. Sampling of diamond core uses industry standard techniques. Core sampling was undertaken at intervals from 0.3m to 2.5m based on geological boundaries with the average sample length being around 1.5m. Whole core was generally sent for analysis, although some half core sampling has been carried out. At the Orivesi Gold Mine, sludge drill holes were drilled with a Solo rig, with a hole diameter of 64mm. Sludge drill holes are perpendicular to the strike of the lodes, with the dip of sludge drill holes is usually 30-80 degrees upwards. The slurry runs via a pipe line to a plastic bucket. After thorough mixing, a sample is collected into a sample bag with a sample length of 1.5m. After each sample is collected, the hole is washed with water to minimise contamination. This kind of sludge drilling has been routinely and successfully applied almost 20 years at Orivesi Gold Mine. Samples are dried at the ALS laboratory, and the weight of a dry sample is 3 kg on average. Standards and systematic duplicates are not put to the batches of sludge samples. Samples are assayed at ALS Minerals using the Gold_AA25 method, values exceeding 50 g/t are checked with Gold_GRA21. Dragon Mining has included standards and pulp

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		duplicate samples 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). 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 assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	Samples were assayed by GAL or VTT Laboratories in Outokumpu. The whole pulverised core was assayed for gold via Fire Assay using a 40g charge with gravimetric finish using standard methods. In addition to gold, some mineralised sections were analysed for a number of other elements including tellurium and bismuth. From 2006, all samples were shipped to ALS Minerals (Perth, Australia or more recently Rosia Montana, Romania) for Fire Assay determination (30g subsample) with AAS finish. Recently, for samples returning values above 5ppm gold, a 50g Fire Assay with GRA finish was used. No geophysical tools were used to determine any element concentrations used in this Mineral Resource estimate. Prior to 2004, QAQC programs were restricted to analysis of 41 duplicate samples from drill holes KU-803 to KU-805. Since 2004, a more expansive QAQC program was implemented consisting of systematic duplicate and standard inclusion. The program included inserting a duplicate sample every 20th sample and also inserting a standard sample for every 20th sample. ALS Minerals report their internal QAQC results for review by Dragon Mining personnel. Constant monitoring of the standard and duplicate results has been undertaken by Dragon Mining site geologists. The results are considered acceptable.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	RPM has independently verified significant intersections of mineralisation by inspecting drill core from the recent drilling at the Dragon Mining core yard during the 2015 site visit. Latest site visit conducted in December 2017 by Consultant Geologist Jeremy Clark. There has been no specific drill program at Kutema designed to twin existing drill holes. Primary data is documented on paper logs prior to being digitised using Drill Logger software. Dragon Mining adjusted zero gold grades to half the detection limit.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	Drill hole collars and starting azimuths have been accurately surveyed by Dragon Mining mine and exploration surveyors. Down hole surveys were undertaken on all exploration and resource development holes. Surveys were generally taken at 3m or 10m intervals down hole using Maxibor or EMS multishot equipment. The majority of surveys were conducted by Suomen Malmi Oy (SMOY). Recent drill holes were surveyed by Nivalan Timanttikairaus Oy using Maxibor II or Gyro equipment. A local mine grid system was used for the Kutema drilling and Mineral Resource estimate.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		A topographic surface was not utilised for the Kutema block model. The Mineral Resource is confined to the material between 100m to 240m and 720m to 1300m below the natural topographic surface.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	Production grade control drilling was undertaken at 4m intervals along development drives, whilst diamond core holes were drilled at variable spacings but averaged around 10-30m spacing in the central portions of the deposit around the underground development, increasing to 30-60m above and below the current working levels. The main mineralised domains have demonstrated sufficient continuity in both geological and grade continuity to support the definition of Mineral Resource, and the classifications applied under the 2012 JORC Code. Samples have been composited to 1.5m lengths using 'best fit' techniques.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	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 and the process was closely reviewed by Jeremy Clark (RPM) during the May 2015 site visit. Dragon Mining personnel or drill contractors transport diamond core to the core logging facilities where Dragon Mining geologists log the core. Core samples are cut either by Dragon Mining personnel or by ALS laboratory personnel. 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.*	A review of sampling techniques and data was carried out by Jeremy Clark (RPM) during the May 2015 site visit. The conclusion made was that sampling and data capture was to industry standards.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area.*	The Orivesi Mining Concession covers both the Kutema and Sarvisuo deposits which Dragon Mining is actively mining. Mining Concession 'SERI' (K2676, 39.82 ha). Claims: Exploration Licence 'Sarvisuo1-2' (ML2013:0006, 41.86 ha), 'Sarvisuo3' (ML2015:0026, 56.56 ha) and Claim 'Yläinensilmäke' (9245/1, 10.26 ha) are valid.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	The gold potential of the area was recognized in the early 1980's as a result of litho-geochemical research work carried out by the Department of Geology, University of Helsinki. Lohja Ab explored the area for gold until 1990 when Outokumpu acquired the property. After a feasibility study was completed, Outokumpu commenced gold production in 1994 based on the estimated ore reserves for the Kutema deposit of 360,000 tonnes at 7g/t gold. Between 1994

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		and December 2003 the mine produced 1.7Mt of ore grading 9.4 g/t gold (422,000 ounces) from the Kutema Lodes.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The Kutema and Sarvisuo deposits are Palaeoproterozoic metamorphosed and deformed paleo-epithermal gold deposits in the Tampere Schist Belt (TSB). The area is dominated by intermediate, often massive, plagioclase porphyritic metatuffs of dacitic, trachydacitic and andesitic composition. The mineralisation is associated with the Kutema alteration zone and has been interpreted to represent a metamorphosed and deformed high-sulphidation epithermal gold deposit. The mine is located at the south-western edge of the altered metavolcanic sequence. The Kutema lodes occur as sub-vertical pipe-like structures with extensive vertical continuity.

Drill hole information	• *A summary of all information material to the under-standing of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*
	  • *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  • *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  • *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  • *down hole length and interception depth*
	  • *hole length*
	• *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*
		The Kutema deposit is part of the Orivesi Gold Mine. 2017 drilling at the deposit was primarily underground sludge and diamond 'fan' drilling below -1080mRL. No exploration results are being reported.
		
		The Orivesi Gold Mine has been operating since 1994. In the opinion of Dragon Mining, material drill results have been adequately reported previously to the market as required under the reporting requirements of the ASX Listing Rules.

Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	Exploration results are not being reported. Not applicable as a Mineral Resource is being reported. Metal equivalent values have not been used.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	The 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.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	Relevant diagrams have been included within the Mineral Resource report main body of text.
Balanced Reporting	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	Drill hole collars and starting azimuths have been accurately surveyed by Dragon Mining mine and exploration surveyors. Down hole surveys were undertaken on all exploration and resource development diamond drill holes. Surveys were generally taken at 3m or 10m intervals down hole using Maxibor or EMS multishot equipment. The majority of surveys have been conducted by Suomen Malmi Oy (SMOY). Recent drill holes have been surveyed by Nivalan Timanttikairaus Oy using

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		Maxibor II or Gyro equipment. Exploration results are not being 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.*	Comprehensive wall and face sampling of development drives is undertaken by Dragon Mining geologists. Results are used to update the resource wireframes but are not incorporated into the Mineral Resource estimate.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large- scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	Mine development is ongoing. Dragon Mining is undertaking drilling underground at a number of levels to better understand the nature and extent of the gold mineralisation. Refer to diagrams in the body of text within the Mineral Resource report.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* • *Data validation procedures used.*	Drilling data is initially captured on paper logs and manually entered into a database. Dragon Mining carry out internal checks to ensure the transcription is error free. Laboratory assay results are loaded as electronic files direct from the laboratory so there is little potential for transcription errors. During recent drill programs, logging data has been recorded in a customised Excel spreadsheet and imported into an Access database. The data base is systematically audited by Dragon Mining geologists. All drill logs are validated digitally by the geologist once assay results are returned from the laboratory. RPM also performed data audits in Surpac and checked collar coordinates, down hole surveys and assay data for errors. No errors were found.
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	Initial site visits were conducted by Aaron Green in June 2007 and Paul Payne in May 2009 (both formerly ResEval and RUL). A site visit was conducted by Trevor Stevenson (formerly RPM) in October 2013. The most recent site visit was conducted by Jeremy Clark (RPM) in May 2015. Drilling, logging, and sampling procedures were viewed and it was concluded that these were being conducted to best industry practice.
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* • *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* • *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	The confidence in the geological interpretation is considered to be good and is based on previous mining history and visual confirmation in underground walls and faces. Drill hole logging by Dragon Mining geologists, through direct observation of drill core samples has been used to interpret the geological setting. The bedrock is exposed at surface. The continuity of the main mineralised lodes is clearly observed by gold grades within the drill holes. The close spaced underground drilling and face and wall sampling suggest the current interpretation is robust. The nature of the pipe-like structures would indicate that alternate interpretations would have little impact on the overall Mineral Resource estimation, which is confirmed with 2017 underground drilling program that intersected previous interpreted mineralization zones at down dip directions. Additional zones could

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		be defined with more drilling. Mineralisation occurs within the Kutema alteration zone. The lodes occur as sub-vertical pipe-like structures with extensive vertical continuity. The current interpretations are mainly based on gold assay results. Gold mineralisation is related to strongly deformed and silicified zones characterized by shearing, boudinaging, folding and quartz veining during syn- to late-stage deformation.
Dimensions	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	The Kutema Mineral Resource area extends over a strike length of 145m (from 10,805mE – 10,950mE), has a maximum width of 175m (from 5,430mN to 5,605mE) and includes the 580m vertical interval from -720mRL to -1,300mRL. Additional shallow (-100 to -240mRL) 2 mineralization zones were interpreted.
Estimation and modelling techniques	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* • *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* • *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* • *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).* • *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* • *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* • *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* • *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* • *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* • *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	Inverse Distance Squared (ID^2) interpolation with an oriented 'ellipsoid' search was used for the estimate. As shown by Dragon Mining's 8 years of mining experience at the Orivesi Gold Mine (Kutema and Sarvisuo deposits), inverse distance provides a robust estimate of grade that reconciles well with production data. Surpac software was used for the estimations. Three dimensional mineralised wireframes (interpreted by Dragon Mining and reviewed by RPM) were used to domain the gold data. Sample data was composited to 1.5m down hole lengths using the 'best fit' method. Intervals with no assays were excluded from the estimates. The influence of extreme grade values was addressed by reducing high outlier values by applying high grade cuts to the data. These cut values were determined through statistical analysis (histograms, log probability plots, cv's, and summary multi-variate and bi-variate statistics) using Geoaccess Professional software. The maximum distance of extrapolation from data points (down dip) was 25m. No assumptions have been made regarding recovery of by-products from the mining and processing of the Kutema gold resource. An orientated 'ellipsoid' search was used to select data and was based on the observed lode geometry. The search ellipse was orientated to the average strike, plunge, and dip of the main lodes. The model interpolation was divided above and below the -700mRL due to the change in orientation of the main mineralised lode at this level. Above -700mRL, a first pass search radius of 25m was used based on the drill spacing. The search radius was increased to 60m for the second pass. More than 99% of the blocks were filled by the first pass above -700mRL. Below -700mRL, a first pass radius of 25m and a second pass of 60m and third pass of 200m were used with a minimum number of samples of 10, 4 and 2 respectively. The mineralisation below the -720mRL as well as additional 2 mineralization zones defined by 2017 drilling program at -100 to -240mRL has been reported in this report Mineral Resource estimates for the Kutema deposit have previously been reported by RPM, with the

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		earliest reported in August 2007. The current estimate is based upon data and interpretations from the previous estimates, and has included information from recent underground diamond drilling. The Kutema deposit forms part of the Orivesi Gold Mine. Dragon Mining supplied RPM with stope and drift outlines, which were used to deplete the current model. No assumptions were made regarding the recovery of by-products. The parent block dimensions used were 5m NS by 10m EW by 10m vertical with sub-cells of 1.25m by 2.5m by 2.5m. The parent block size was selected on the basis of being approximately 50% of the average drill hole spacing. Selective mining units were not modelled. Only gold assay data was available, therefore correlation analysis was not carried out. From the interpretations provided, it appears that a combination of gold grade, lithology and structure has been used to define the margins of the mineralised zones based on a nominal 0.6-1.0g/t gold cut-off. The wireframes were applied as hard boundaries in the estimate. Statistical analysis was carried out on the composited data. The high coefficient of variation within some main lodes, and the scattering of high grade outliers observed on the histograms, suggested that top cuts were required if linear grade interpolation was to be carried out. A two-step process was used to validate the model. A quantitative assessment of the estimate was completed by comparing the average gold grades of the composite file input against the gold block model output for all the mineralised wireframes. A trend analysis was completed by comparing the interpolated blocks to the sample composite data within the main lodes. This analysis was completed for eastings and elevations across the deposit. Validation plots showed good correlation between the composite grades and the block model grades.
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	Tonnages and grades were estimated on a dry in situ basis.
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	The Mineral Resource estimate has been constrained by the wireframed mineralised envelopes, is undiluted by external waste and reported above a 3g/t gold cut-off grade. The cut-off grade was estimated using the following parameters which are based on gold market prices extrapolated for the potential economic extraction of a resource (120% of spot price), Orivesi actual operational costs and recoveries as outlined below: • *Gold price of US$1,550/oz;* • *Mining cost of US$93.21/t of ore;* • *Processing cost of US$28.17/t of ore; and* • *Processing recovery of 85.5%.*
Mining factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual*	The Kutema deposit is currently being mined using underground methods.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.	
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	RPM has made no assumptions regarding metallurgical amenability. Ore from Orivesi is processed at the Vammala Plant, a conventional flotation and gravity circuit plant. Only the flotation circuit is used for the Kutema and Sarvisuo ore due to the fine-grained gold.
Environmental factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	No assumptions have been made by RPM regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options.
Bulk density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* • *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* • *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	A bulk density value of 2.80t/m^3 was assigned to all material (ore and waste) based on 87 core measurements and almost 20 years of mining experience at the Orivesi Gold Mine (Kutema and Sarvisuo deposits). Bulk density is measured. Moisture is accounted for in the measuring process. It is assumed there are minimal void spaces in the rocks at Kutema. All material at the Kutema deposit is fresh rock and has been assigned the value of 2.80t/m^3.
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	Mineral Resources were classified in accordance with the Australasian Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC, 2012). The Mineral Resource was classified on the basis of sample spacing and continuity of the interpreted zones. The Measured portion of the deposit was defined for the main mineralised zones where there was extensive underground level development and sludge drilling. The Indicated Mineral Resource was defined within areas of reasonably close spaced diamond drilling (less than 30m by 30m) due to the good continuity and predictability of the lode positions. The Inferred Mineral Resource included areas of the deposit where sampling was greater than 30m by 30m, small isolated pods of mineralisation outside the main mineralised zones and geologically complex zones. The input data is comprehensive in its coverage of the mineralisation and does not favour or misrepresent in-situ mineralisation. The definition of mineralised zones is based on high level geological understanding

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		producing a robust model of mineralised domains. This model has been confirmed by infill drilling which supported the interpretation. Validation of the block model shows good correlation of the input data to the estimated grades. The drilling and sampling processes used by Dragon Mining are 'best practice' and certified laboratories have been used for Gold analyses of samples. The input data is considered reliable and suitable for use in the resource estimate. The Mineral Resource estimate appropriately reflects the view of the Competent Person.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	Internal audits have been completed by RPM, which verified the technical inputs, methodology, parameters and results of the estimate.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	The Kutema Mineral Resource estimate has been reported with a high degree of confidence. The lode geometry and continuity has been verified through sampling and mapping of underground development drives, and through infill drilling orientated to optimally intersect the lodes. Dragon Mining has been mining the Kutema deposit for many years and has a good understanding of the geology and mineralisation controls. The Mineral Resource statement relates to global estimates of tonnes and grade. Results from chip samples taken along underground development drives have confirmed the lode geometry and position.

APPENDIX 2 – JORC Table 1

Orivesi Gold Mine - Sarvisuo

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	The various mineralised lodes at the Sarvisuo deposit were sampled using surface and underground diamond drill holes (DD), surface reverse circulation holes (RC), underground production 'soija' (sludge) holes, and surface trench sampling. Production 'soija' (sludge) drilling was undertaken at 4m intervals along development drives, whilst DD holes were drilled at variable spacings but averaged 10-30m spacing in the central portions of the deposit around the underground development, increasing to 30-60m above and below the current working levels. Also 2017 drilling program composed of a few surface diamond drill holes. Drill holes were surveyed on the local mine grid. Drill holes used in the resource estimate included 370 surface and underground diamond holes, 2,017 underground production 'soija' (sludge) drill holes and 2 reverse circulation holes for a total of 14,758m within the resource wireframes. The supplied database contained a total of 6,677 records for 185,168m of drilling. The majority of holes were drilled from underground towards grid north and angled in 'fans' to optimally intersect the sub-vertical mineralised zones.2017 drilling consist of surface diamond drilling as well underground sludge holes targeted at -640mRL to -690mRL levels. All drill hole collar coordinates in the Mineral Resource have been accurately surveyed by qualified mine surveyors and tied into the local mine grid. Down hole surveys were undertaken on all exploration and resource development holes. Surveys were generally taken at 3m or 10m intervals down hole using Maxibor or EMS multishot equipment. The majority of surveys were conducted by Suomen Malmi Oy (SMOY). Recent drill holes were surveyed by Nivalan Timanttikairaus Oy using Maxibor II or Gyro equipment. Drilling was conducted by Outokumpu and by Dragon Mining. Diamond drilling by Outokumpu used 62mm and 50mm diameter core (T76, NQ2 or T56) with sampling at varying intervals based on geological boundaries. Half split or full core was sampled and sent for preparation (crushing and pulverising). Sample preparation was undertaken at the local independent laboratory in the town of Outokumpu. Pulverised samples were sent to laboratories: GAL, VTT, GTK, ACME and ALS, all used Fire-Assay with AAS or ICP finish. Diamond drilling by Dragon Mining used 50mm core diameter (NQ2) with sampling and analysis as described above for Outokumpu drilling. In June 2008, the independent sample preparation laboratory in the town of Outokumpu became part of ALS Minerals laboratories.
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*	Diamond or sludge drilling were the primary techniques used at Sarvisuo. Sludge drilling makes up 72% of the total holes drilled with depths ranging from 3m to 31.5m. Diamond holes make up 10% of the total holes drilled with core diameters varying from 45mm to 62mm. Hole depths range from 26m to

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	and if so, by what method, etc).	515m. Two RC holes were also included in the resource, for a total of 8m inside the mineralisation wireframes.
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.*	Recoveries from diamond core were recorded in the supplied database. Core was orientated with an average core recovery of 98%. Lost core was also routinely recorded. Diamond core was reconstructed into continuous runs for orientation marking with depths checked against core blocks. Core loss observations were noted by geologists during the logging process. No major recovery problems were encountered with sludge drilling which has been routinely applied for almost 20 years at the Orivesi Gold Mine. No relationship was noted between sample recovery and grade. The mineralised zones have predominantly been intersected by percussion and diamond core (21% of drilled metres within the resource wireframes) with good core recoveries. The consistency of the mineralised intervals suggests sampling bias due to material loss or gain is not an issue.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	All holes were site logged by Company geologists to a high level of detail. Diamond holes were logged for recovery, RQD, number and type of defects. The supplied database contained tables with information recorded for alpha/beta angles, dips, azimuths, and true dips. Specific indicator minerals and the amount and type of ore textures and ore minerals were also recorded within separate tables. Drill samples were logged for lithology, rock type, colour, mineralisation, alteration, and texture. Logging is a mix of qualitative and quantitative observations. It has been standard practice by Outokumpu and Dragon Mining (since 2001), that all diamond core be routinely photographed. All drill holes were logged in full.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	Diamond full-core is usually submitted for sample preparation and assay. In some cases, core is cut in half or quarter using a core saw with half or quarter core is sent for analysis. Sampling of diamond core uses industry standard techniques. Core sampling was undertaken at intervals from 0.3m to 2.5m based on geological boundaries with the average sample length being around 1.5m. Whole core was generally sent for analysis, although some half core sampling has been carried out. At the Orivesi Gold Mine, sludge drill holes were drilled with a Solo rig, with a hole diameter of 64mm. Sludge drill holes are perpendicular to the strike of the lodes, with the dip of sludge drill holes is usually 30-80 degrees upwards. The slurry runs via a pipe line to a plastic bucket. After thorough mixing, a sample is collected into a sample bag with a sample length of 1.5m. After each sample is collected, the hole is washed with water to minimise contamination. This kind of sludge drilling has been routinely and successfully applied almost 20 years at the Orivesi Gold Mine. Samples are dried at the ALS laboratory, and the weight of a dry sample is 3 kg, on average. Standards and systematic duplicates are not included with the batches of sludge samples. Samples are assayed at ALS Minerals Ltd using Gold_AA25

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		method, values exceeding 50g/t gold are checked with Gold_GRA21. In 2015, Activation Laboratories Ltd. (Actlabs) in Canada have been used in sludge hole assaying, with sample preparation conducted at CRS Minlab Oy in Finland (particularly -710mRL samples). All samples with Actlabs code 1A2-ICP analysed using a 30g sub-sample for FA+ICP for gold between 0.01 to 50g/t. Over 50g/t gold samples are analysed with gravimetric analysis (code 1A3, 30g sub-sample). Total S assayed (code 4F-S). Dragon Mining has included 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). 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 assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	From 1992-2002, the Geoanalytical Laboratory in Outokumpu was responsible for all assaying. The whole pulverised core was assayed for gold via Fire Assay using a 40g charge with gravimetric finish using standard methods. From 2002-2003, analysis for gold was undertaken by GTK (50g sub-sample / Pb Fire-Assay / FAAS determination). In addition to gold, some mineralised sections were also analysed for a number of other elements. From June 2003 to April 2006, all pulverized samples were shipped by DHL to Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd (Vancouver BC, Canada) for gold analysis (30g sub-sample / Pb Fire-Assay / ICP-ES determination). From 2006, all samples were shipped to ALS Minerals (Perth, Australia or more recently Rosia Montana, Romania) for Fire Assay determination (30g subsample) with AAS finish. Recently, for samples analysing above 5ppm gold, a 50g Fire Assay with GRA finish has been used. Previously, samples exceeding 1g/t or 3g/t gold were re-checked with Fire Assay with GRA finish. The main element assayed was gold, but major and trace elements were analysed on selected drill holes. No geophysical tools were used to determine any element concentrations used in this Mineral Resource estimate. Prior to 2004, QAQC programs were restricted to analysis of 41 duplicate samples from drill holes KU-803 to KU-805. Since 2004, a more expansive QAQC program was implemented consisting of systematic duplicate and standard sampling. The program included inserting a duplicate sample every 20th sample and also inserting a standard sample for every 20th sample. ALS Minerals report their internal QAQC results for review by Dragon Mining personnel. Constant monitoring of the standard and duplicate results has been undertaken by Dragon Mining site geologists. The results are considered acceptable.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.*	RPM has independently verified significant intersections of mineralisation by inspecting drill core from the recent drilling at the Dragon Mining core yard during the 2015 site visit. The most recent site visit carried out by Jeremy Clark in December 2017. There has been no specific drill program at Sarvisuo

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	• *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	designed to twin existing drill holes. Primary data is documented on paper logs prior to being digitised using Drill Logger software. Dragon Mining adjusted zero gold grades to half the detection limit.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	Drill hole collars and starting azimuths have been accurately surveyed by Dragon Mining mine and exploration surveyors. Down hole surveys were undertaken on all exploration and resource development holes. Surveys were generally taken at 3m or 10m intervals down hole using Maxibor or EMS multishot equipment. The majority of surveys were conducted by Suomen Malmi Oy (SMOY). Recent drill holes were surveyed by Nivalan Timanttikairaus Oy using Maxibor II or Gyro equipment. A local mine grid system was used for the Sarvisuo drilling and Mineral Resource estimate. A topographic surface was not utilised for the Sarvisuo block model. The main mineralised lodes commence approximately 200m below the surface, therefore a topographic surface is not required for the Mineral Resource.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	Production grade control drilling was undertaken at 4m intervals along development drives, whilst diamond core holes were drilled at variable spacings but averaged around 10-30m spacing in the central portions of the deposit around the underground development, increasing to 30-60m above and below the current working levels. The main mineralised domains have demonstrated sufficient continuity in both geological and grade continuity to support the definition of Mineral Resource, and the classifications applied under the 2012 JORC Code. Samples have been composited to 1.5m lengths using 'best fit' techniques.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	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 and the process was closely reviewed by Jeremy Clark (RPM) during the May 2015 site visit. Dragon Mining personnel or drill contractors transport diamond core to the core logging facilities where Dragon Mining geologists log the core. Core samples are cut either by Dragon Mining personnel or by ALS laboratory personnel. 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.*	A review of sampling techniques and data was carried out by Jeremy Clark (RPM) during the May 2015 site visit. The conclusion made was that sampling and data capture was to industry standards. The most recent site visit conducted by Jeremy Clark in December 2017 to review all exploration and mining programs.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area.*	The Orivesi Mining Concession covers both the Kutema and Sarvisuo deposits which Dragon Mining is actively mining. Mining Concession 'SERI' (K2676, 39.82 ha). Claims: Exploration Licence 'Sarvisuo1-2' (ML2013:0006, 41.86 ha), 'Sarvisuo3' (ML2015:0026, 56.56 ha) and Claim 'Yläinensilmäke' (9245/1, 10.26 ha) are valid.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	The gold potential of the area was recognized in the early 1980's as a result of litho-geochemical research work carried out by the Department of Geology, University of Helsinki. Lohja Ab explored the area for Gold until 1990 when Outokumpu acquired the property. After a feasibility study was completed, Outokumpu commenced gold production in 1994 based on the estimated ore reserves for the Kutema deposit of 360,000 tonnes at 7g/t gold. Between 1994 and December 2003 the mine produced 1.7Mt of ore grading 9.4g/t gold (422,000 ounces) from the Kutema Lodes. No mining of the Sarvisuo lodes was carried out during this period except a small-scale test open pit at Sarvisuo NW in 1994.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The Kutema and Sarvisuo deposits are Palaeoproterozoic metamorphosed and deformed paleo-epithermal gold deposits in the Tampere Schist Belt (TSB). The area is dominated by intermediate, often massive, plagioclase porphyritic metatuffs of dacitic, trachydacitic and andesitic composition. The mineralisation is associated with the Kutema alteration zone and has been interpreted to represent a metamorphosed and deformed high-sulphidation epithermal Gold deposit. The mine is located at the south-western edge of the altered metavolcanic sequence. The Kutema lodes occur as sub-vertical pipe-like structures with extensive vertical continuity.

Drill hole information	• *A summary of all information material to the under-standing of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*
	  • *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  • *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  • *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  • *down hole length and interception depth*
	  • *hole length*
	• *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*
		The Sarvisuo deposit is part of the Orivesi Gold Mine. Recent drilling (2017) at the Savisuo deposit consist of surface diamond drilling and underground diamond 'fan' drilling at -250mRL to -350mRL and underground sludge holes are concentrated at -630mRL to -690mRL. No exploration results are being reported.
		
		The Orivesi Gold Mine has been operating since 1994. In the opinion of Dragon Mining, material drill results have been adequately reported previously to the market as required under the reporting requirements of the ASX Listing Rules.

Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	Exploration results are not being reported. Not applicable as a Mineral Resource is being reported. Metal equivalent values have not been used.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	The 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.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	Relevant diagrams have been included within the Mineral Resource report main body of text.
Balanced Reporting	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	Drill hole collars and starting azimuths have been accurately surveyed by Dragon Mining mine and exploration surveyors. Down hole surveys were undertaken on all exploration and resource development diamond drill holes. Surveys were generally taken at 3m or 10m intervals down hole using Maxibor or EMS multishot equipment. The majority of surveys have been conducted by Suomen Malmi Oy (SMOY). Recent drill holes have been surveyed by Nivalan Timanttikairaus Oy using Maxibor II or Gyro equipment. Exploration results are not being 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.*	Comprehensive wall and face sampling of development drives is undertaken by Dragon Mining geologists. Results are used to update the resource wireframes but are not incorporated into the Mineral Resource estimate.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large- scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	Mine development is ongoing. Dragon Mining is undertaking drilling underground at a number of levels to better understand the nature and extent of the gold mineralisation. Refer to diagrams in the body of text within the Mineral Resource report.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* • *Data validation procedures used.*	Drilling data is initially captured on paper logs and manually entered into a database. Dragon Mining carry out internal checks to ensure the transcription is error free. Laboratory assay results are loaded as electronic files direct from the laboratory so there is little potential for transcription errors. During recent drill programs, logging data has been recorded in a customised Excel spreadsheet and imported into an Access database. The data base is systematically audited by Dragon Mining geologists. All drill logs are validated digitally by the geologist once assay results are returned from the laboratory. RPM also performed data audits in Surpac and checked collar coordinates, down hole surveys and assay data for errors. No errors were found.
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.*	Initial site visits were conducted by Aaron Green in June 2007 and Paul Payne in May 2009 (both formerly ResEval and RUL). A site visit was

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	• *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	conducted by Trevor Stevenson (formerly RPM) in October 2013. The site visit was conducted by Jeremy Clark (RPM) in May 2015. The most recent site visit is conducted by Jeremy in December 2017. Drilling, logging, and sampling procedures were viewed and it was concluded that these were being conducted to best industry practice. A site visit was conducted, therefore not applicable.
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* • *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* • *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	The confidence in the geological interpretation is considered to be good and is based on previous mining history and visual confirmation in underground walls and faces. Drill hole logging by Dragon Mining geologists, through direct observation of drill core samples has been used to interpret the geological setting. The bedrock is exposed at surface. The continuity of the main mineralised lodes is clearly observed by gold grades within the drill holes. The close spaced underground drilling and face and wall sampling suggest the current interpretation is robust. The nature of the pipe-like structures would indicate that alternate interpretations would have little impact on the overall Mineral Resource estimation. Mineralisation occurs within the Kutema alteration zone. The lodes occur as sub-vertical pipe-like structures with extensive vertical continuity. The current interpretations are mainly based on gold assay results. Gold mineralisation is related to strongly deformed and silicified zones characterized by shearing, boudinaging, folding and quartz veining during syn- to late-stage deformation.
Dimensions	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	The Sarvisuo Mineral Resource area extends over a strike length of 530m (from 10,700mE – 11,230mE), has a maximum width of 160m (from 5,480mN to 5,640mN) and includes the 760m vertical interval from -20mRL to -780mRL.
Estimation and modelling techniques	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* • *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* • *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* • *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).* • *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* • *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* • *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* • *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* • *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade*	Inverse Distance Squared (ID^2) interpolation with an oriented 'ellipsoid' search was used for the estimate. As shown by Dragon's 8 years of mining experience at the Orivesi Gold Mine (Kutema and Sarvisuo deposits), inverse distance provides a robust estimate of grade that reconciles well with production data. Surpac software was used for the estimations. Three dimensional mineralised wireframes (interpreted by Dragon Mining and reviewed by RPM) were used to domain the gold data. Sample data was composited to 1.5m down hole lengths using the 'best fit' method. Intervals with no assays were excluded from the estimates. The influence of extreme grade values was addressed by reducing high outlier values by applying high grade cuts to the data. These cut values were determined through statistical analysis (histograms, log probability plots, cv's, and summary multi-variate and bi-variate statistics) using Geoaccess Professional software. The maximum distance of extrapolation from data points (down dip) was 20m. No assumptions have been made regarding recovery of by-products from the mining and processing of the

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	cutting or capping. • *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	Sarvisuo gold resource. An orientated 'ellipsoid' search was used to select data and was based on the observed lode geometry. The search ellipse was orientated to the average strike, plunge, and dip of the main lodes. Three passes were used in the estimation. For the main lodes, the first pass used a range 30m, with a minimum of 10 samples. For the second pass, the range was extended to 60m, with a minimum of 4 samples. A third pass radius of 200m with a minimum of 2 samples was used to fill the model. A maximum of 40 samples was used for all 3 passes. More than 99% of the blocks were filled in the first two passes. Mineral Resource estimates for the Sarvisuo deposit have previously been reported by RPM, with the earliest reported in November 2004. The current estimate is based upon data and interpretations from the previous estimates, and has included information from recent (2017) surface, underground diamond drilling as well as underground sludge drilling information. The Sarvisuo deposit forms part of the Orivesi Gold Mine. Dragon Mining supplied RPM with stope and drift outlines which were used to deplete the current model. No assumptions were made regarding the recovery of by-products. No non-grade deleterious elements were estimated. The parent block dimensions used were 2m NS by 10m EW by 10m vertical with sub-cells of 0.5m by 2.5m by 2.5m. The parent block size was selected on the basis of being approximately 50% of the average drill hole spacing. The block model size used in the Mineral Resource estimate was based on drill sample spacing and lode geometry. Selective mining units were not modelled. Only gold assay data was available, therefore correlation analysis was not carried out. From the interpretations provided, it appears that a combination of gold grade, lithology and structure has been used to define the margins of the mineralised zones with no particular cut-off grade and no minimum width. This has resulted in numerous intersections being included in the wireframes where the gold grade is extremely low, and where the intersection length is very small. However, in most cases the minimum grade of 0.5g/t gold was used as a limit value when the envelopes of mineralisation were digitised. The wireframes were applied as hard boundaries in the estimate. Statistical analysis was carried out on the composited data. The high coefficient of variation within some main lodes, and the scattering of high grade outliers observed on the histograms, suggested that top cuts were required if linear grade interpolation was to be carried out. A three step process was used to validate the model. A qualitative assessment was completed by slicing sections through the block model in positions coincident with drilling. A quantitative assessment of the estimate was completed by comparing the average gold grades of the composite file input

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		against the gold block model output for all the mineralised wireframes. A trend analysis was completed by comparing the interpolated blocks to the sample composite data within the main lodes. This analysis was completed for eastings and elevations across the deposit. Validation plots showed good correlation between the composite grades and the block model grades.
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	Tonnages and grades were estimated on a dry in situ basis.
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	The Mineral Resource estimate has been constrained by the wireframed mineralised envelopes, is undiluted by external waste and reported above a 3g/t gold cut-off grade. The cut-off grade was estimated using the following parameters which are based on gold market prices extrapolated for the potential economic extraction of a resource (120% of spot price), Orivesi actual operational costs and recoveries as outlined below: • *Gold price of US$1,550/oz;* • *Mining cost of US$93.21/t of ore;* • *Processing cost of US$28.17/t of ore; and* • *Processing recovery of 85.5%.*
Mining factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	Until recently, the Sarvisuo deposit was mined by Dragon Mining using underground methods.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	RPM has made no assumptions regarding metallurgical amenability. Ore from Orivesi is processed at the Vammala Plant, a conventional flotation and gravity circuit plant. Only the flotation circuit is used for the Kutema and Sarvisuo ore due to the fine-grained gold.
Environmental factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	No assumptions have been made by RPM regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options.
Bulk density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and*	A bulk density value of 2.80t/m^3 was assigned to all material (ore and waste) based on 87 core measurements and almost 20 years of mining experience at the Orivesi Gold Mine (Kutema and

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	representativeness of the samples. • *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* • *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	Sarvisuo deposits). Bulk density is measured. Moisture is accounted for in the measuring process. It is assumed there are minimal void spaces in the rocks at Sarvisuo. All material at the Sarvisuo deposit is fresh rock and has been assigned the value of 2.80t/m^3.
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	Mineral Resources were classified in accordance with the Australasian Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC, 2012). The Mineral Resource was classified on the basis of sample spacing and continuity of the interpreted zones. The Measured portion of the deposit was defined for the main mineralised zones where there was extensive underground level development and sludge drilling. The Indicated Mineral Resource was defined within areas of reasonably close spaced diamond drilling (less than 30m by 30m) due to the good continuity and predictability of the lode positions. The Inferred Mineral Resource included areas of the deposit where sampling was greater than 30m by 30m, small isolated pods of mineralisation outside the main mineralised zones and geologically complex zones. The input data is comprehensive in its coverage of the mineralisation and does not favour or misrepresent in-situ mineralisation. The definition of mineralised zones is based on high level geological understanding producing a robust model of mineralised domains. This model has been confirmed by infill drilling which supported the interpretation. Validation of the block model shows good correlation of the input data to the estimated grades. The drilling and sampling processes used by Dragon Mining are 'best practice' and certified laboratories have been used for gold analyses of samples. The input data is considered reliable and suitable for use in the resource estimate. The Mineral Resource estimate appropriately reflects the view of the Competent Person.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	Internal audits have been completed by RPM, which verified the technical inputs, methodology, parameters and results of the estimate.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	The Sarvisuo Mineral Resource estimate has been reported with a high degree of confidence. The lode geometry and continuity has been verified through sampling and mapping of underground development drives, and through infill drilling orientated to optimally intersect the lodes. Dragon Mining has been mining the Sarvisuo deposit for many years and has a good understanding of the geology and mineralisation controls. The Mineral Resource statement relates to global estimates of tonnes and grade. Results from chip samples taken along underground development drives have confirmed the lode geometry and position.

APPENDIX 3 – JORC Table 1

Jokisivu Gold Mine - Kujankallio

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	The various mineralised lodes at the Kujankallio deposit were sampled using surface and underground diamond drill holes, reverse circulation drill holes, percussion drill holes, and sludge drill holes, surface trench sampling, and face chip sampling from underground development drives. Drill hole collars and starting azimuths have been accurately surveyed by various contract surveyors. Dip values were measured at 10m intervals down hole by drillers using conventional equipment. Azimuth deviations of the deepest holes were surveyed with Reflex Maxibor or EMS multi-shot equipment. Drill samples were taken at geological intervals with average sample lengths of 1m. Face and wall samples were taken from development drives within ore zones. Drilling was conducted by Outokumpu and Dragon Mining. In the 1990s, diamond drilling by Outokumpu used 45mm core diameter (T56) with sampling at varying intervals based on geological boundaries. Half-split core was sampled and sent for preparation (crushing and pulverising) and assaying at Outokumpu's laboratory where samples were analysed using a Fire-Assay method with AAS or ICP finish. Since 2000, diamond drilling by Outokumpu and Dragon Mining used 62mm and 50mm diameter core (T76 or NQ2) with sampling and preparation as described above. In some circumstances drill holes have been sampled using the full-core sample. Sample preparation was undertaken at the local independent laboratory in Outokumpu. Pulverised samples from drilling programs over the period 2000 to mid-2003 were assayed for gold using a 50g Fire Assay with AAS or ICP finish at VTT laboratory (Outokumpu town) and GTK's laboratory (Espoo and Rovaniemi). In addition to gold, some mineralised sections were assayed by ACME Analytical Laboratories (Vancouver, Canada) for a multi-element suite by ICP-MS method. From mid-2003 to 2007, all pulverised sample pulps have been shipped by DHL to ACME Analytical Laboratories (Vancouver, Canada) for gold analysis using a 30g Fire Assay with ICP-ES finish. During this period, all samples exceeding a 1ppm gold value were checked using Fire Assay with gravimetric finish. From the start of 2008 to the end of 2013, analysis of Dragon Mining's pulverised core was completed at ALS Minerals Laboratory (Rosia Montana, Romania) for gold using a 30g Fire Assay with AAS finish. In 2008, any gold values exceeding 3ppm were checked with Fire Assay using gravimetric finish. In the 2009 grade control program, gold values in diamond core and percussion samples in excess of 5ppm and 50ppm respectively were checked using Fire Assay with gravimetric finish. In 2014, full core from infill drilling was submitted to ALS Minerals, whilst half core was submitted from surface exploration holes.
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*	Diamond, percussion, sludge and reverse circulation (RC) were the primary drilling techniques used at Kujankallio. Mini drill holes were also used

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	historically at surface. Diamond holes make up 18% of the total holes drilled at the Kujankallio deposit with core diameters varying from 45mm to 62mm. Hole depths ranged from 11m to 544m. Recoveries from diamond core were recorded as RQD figures in the database. A total of 67,325 records have currently been recorded with an average value of 92%. Core was orientated using Reflex tools. Runs of diamond core were placed in cradles by Dragon Mining geologists and marked up with an orientated centre line prior to logging. Lost core was also routinely recorded. RC drilling makes up 2% of the total holes drilled with depths ranging from 8m to 85m. Percussion drilling makes up 21% of the drill holes with depths ranging from 1m to 17m. Trench or channel sampling accounts for less than 3% of the 'drilling' at the deposit with sampling at intervals from 0.3m to 10.5m. Sludge holes are makes up 55% of all the drilling.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	Diamond core was reconstructed into continuous runs for orientation marking with depths checked against core blocks. Core loss observations were noted by geologists during the logging process. All percussion and RC samples were visually checked for recovery, moisture and contamination and no recovery problems were encountered. No relationship was noted between sample recovery and grade. The mineralised zones have predominantly been intersected by diamond core with generally good core recoveries. The consistency of the mineralised intervals suggests sampling bias due to material loss or gain is not an issue.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	All holes were field logged by company geologists to a high level of detail. Diamond holes were logged for recovery, RQD, number and type of defects. The supplied database contained tables with information on quartz vein shearing and vein percentage with observations recorded for alpha/beta angles, dips, azimuths, and true dips. The amount and type of ore textures and ore minerals were also recorded within a separate table. Drill samples were logged for lithology, rock type, colour, mineralisation, alteration, and texture. Logging was a mix of qualitative and quantitative observations. It has been standard practice by Outokumpu and Dragon Mining (since 2000), that all diamond core be routinely photographed. All drill holes were logged in full.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain*	Diamond core is cut in half using a core saw with half core submitted for assay. In some circumstances, full-core or quarter core has been sent for analysis. Open pit percussion drill samples were collected at 1m intervals. Samples were collected at the rig, representing cutting's coarse fraction. The whole sample was collected and split at the laboratory's sample handling facility. Samples were predominantly dry. Percussion drilling was halted immediately if groundwater was encountered. Drilling was through bedrock from surface. Sampling of diamond core and RC chips uses industry standard techniques. After drying the sample was subject to a primary crush, then pulverised so that 85% passes a -75um sieve.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	size of the material being sampled.	Underground sludge holes were sampled at 1m intervals. The collected sample represents the whole drilled bulk material. Sample material was collected directly from the hole into a large plastic bucket. Dragon Mining has used systematic standard and pulp duplicate sampling since 2004. Every 20th sample (sample id ending in -00, -20, -40, -60, -80) is submitted as a standard, and every 20th sample (sample id ending in -10, -30, -50, -70, -90) is inserted as a pulp duplicate (with the original sample id ending in -09, -29, -49, -69, -89). 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 assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	The predominant assay method for drill samples was by Fire Assay with AAS or ICP finish (30g or 50g pulps). From 2008, samples reporting greater than 5ppm were checked using the gravimetric finish. Trench samples were analysed using Aqua-Regia digestion with ICP-MS analysis. The main element assayed was gold, but major and trace elements were analysed on selected drill holes with analysis undertaken at ACME Analytical Laboratories (Vancouver, Canada). In 2015 and 2016, analysis of the Jokisivu sludge samples was conducted at the Kemian Tutkimuspalvelut Oy/CRS Minlab laboratory in Finland, using PAL1000 cyanide leach with AAS finish. In 2017, analysis of the Kujankallio drill hole samples carried out at ALS laboratory with fire assay with AAS finish. No geophysical tools were used to determine any element concentrations used in this resource estimate. Sample preparation checks for fineness were carried out by the laboratory as part of internal procedures to ensure the grind size of more than 85% passing 75µm was being attained. Laboratory QAQC includes the use of internal standards using certified reference material, and pulp replicates. The various programs of QAQC carried out by various companies over the years have produced results which support the sampling and assaying procedures used at the various deposits. A total of 3 different certified reference materials representing a variety of grades from 1.34g/t to 8.67g/t were inserted systematically since 2004. Results highlighted that the sample assays are accurate, showing no obvious bias. Standard sample plots for 2017 sample analysis indicates that all samples were within 2SD for all 3 types of standards. A total of 116 and 167 blank samples were submitted during the 2016 and 2017 respectively. Results show that no contamination has occurred.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	RPM has independently verified significant intersections of mineralisation by inspecting drill core from the recent drilling at the Dragon Mining core yard during the 2015 site visit. Latest site visit is conducted by RPM consultant geologist Jeremy Clark in December 2017. There has been no specific drill program at Kujankallio designed to twin existing drill holes.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		Primary data is documented on paper logs prior to being digitised using Drill Logger software. During recent years, drill logging has been recorded on customised Excel spreadsheets and imported onto an Access database. Dragon Mining adjusted zero gold grades to half the detection limit.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	Drill hole collars and starting azimuths have been accurately surveyed by various contract surveyors. Down hole dip values were recorded at 10m intervals by the drillers using conventional equipment. The azimuth deviations of the deepest holes have been surveyed with Maxibor equipment. All drilling from 2010 has been surveyed using the Maxibor or Deviflex equipment. Drill hole locations were positioned using the Finnish National Grid System (FIN KKJ2, 2003) with survey control established by Suomen Malmi Oy. A local mine grid is used at the Jokisivu Mine and all resource modelling was done using the local grid co-ordinates. The topographic surface over the Jokisivu Mine was prepared by Dragon Mining using topographic contours from digi-form maps. Surveyed data points from drill hole collars and trench samples were used to create a more accurate surface immediately above the mineralised lodes. The Kujankallio open pit was generated from mine survey pickups.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	Drill holes have been located at 5m by 10m through the shallow portions of the mineralised lodes at Kujankallio. The nominal spacing across the deposit is at 20m by 20m. The main mineralised domains have demonstrated sufficient continuity in both geological and grade continuity to support the definition of Mineral Resource, and the classifications applied under the 2012 JORC Code. Samples have been composited to 1m lengths using 'best fit' techniques.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	Drill holes are orientated predominantly to the south (local mine grid) and drilled at an angle which is approximately perpendicular to the orientation of the mineralised trends. Underground 'fan' drilling is at variable dips and directions dependant on the drill site within the drives and orientated to optimally intercept the mineralised lodes. There is the potential for orientation based sampling bias due to sludge drill holes being drilled up into the mineralised lodes but is not considered to be material.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Chain of custody of samples is managed by Dragon Mining and the process was closely reviewed by Jeremy Clark (RPM) during the May 2015 site visit. Dragon Mining personnel or drill contractors transport diamond core to the core logging facilities where Dragon Mining geologists log the core. Core samples are cut either by Dragon Mining personnel or by ALS laboratory personnel. 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.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	A review of sampling techniques and data was carried out by Jeremy Clark (RPM) during the May 2015 site visit later in December 2017. The conclusion made was that sampling and data capture was to industry standards.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area.*	The Jokisivu Mining Concessions covers both the Arpola and Kujankallio deposits which Dragon Mining are actively mining. Mining Concessions 'JOKISIVU' (K7244 1a-1b, 48.32 ha) and 'JOKISIVU2' (KL2015:0005, 21.30 ha). Exploration Licences and Claims, close to mining concession area: Jokisivu4-5 (ML2012:0112, 85.76 ha), Jokisivu7 (8970/1, 6.70 ha) and Jokisivu8 (8970/2, 26.40 ha). The tenements are in good standing and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	The Kujankallio deposit was discovered by Outokumpu Mining Oy.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	Jokisivu is a Palaeoproterozoic orogenic gold deposit comprising two major ore bodies (Kujankallio and Arpola) in a diorite. Mineralisation is hosted within relatively undeformed and unaltered diorite in 1m to 5m wide shear zones that are characterised by laminated, pinching, and swelling quartz veins.

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*
	• *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*
		The Kujankallio deposit is part of the Jokisivu Mine. The most recent diamond drilling has targeted the main lodes at depth and has confirmed the continuity of the lodes at depth. 2017 drilling mostly concentrated below -240mRL and additional diamond drill holes targeted shallow mineralization zones at -50 to -200mRL. No exploration results are being reported in this report.
		
		The Jokisivu Mine has been operating since 2009. In the opinion of Dragon Mining, material drill results have been adequately reported previously to the market as required under the reporting requirements of the ASX Listing Rules.

Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	Exploration results are not being reported. Not applicable as a Mineral Resource is being reported. Metal equivalent values have not been used.
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*	The majority of drill holes were orientated predominantly to an azimuth of 198° (local mine grid) and angled to an average dip of approximately -60°, which is approximately perpendicular to the orientation of the mineralised trends. The main Kujankallio lode strikes at approximately

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	280° (local grid) and dips at 40° to the north (local grid). Lodes within the 'hinge zone' strike approximately at 160° to 205° and dip to the east (local grid) at approximately 45°. Six lodes to the north-west strike at 015° and dip at 45° to the east.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	Relevant diagrams have been included within the Mineral Resource report main body of text.
Balanced Reporting	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	Drill hole collars and starting azimuths have been accurately surveyed by Dragon Mining mine and exploration surveyors. Down hole surveys were undertaken on all exploration and resource development diamond drill holes. Surveys were generally taken at 3m or 10m intervals down hole using Maxibor, EMS multishot or Deviflex equipment. The majority of surveys have been conducted by Suomen Malmi Oy (SMOY). Recent drill holes have been surveyed by Nivalan Timanttikairaus Oy using Maxibor II, Gyro or Deviflex equipment. Exploration results are not being 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.*	Face and wall chip sampling has been undertaken as the Kujankallio development continues. These samples are not included in Mineral Resource estimates but are used by Dragon Mining to guide the mineralisation interpretations.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large- scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	Mine development is ongoing. Dragon Mining is undertaking drilling underground at a number of levels to better understand the nature and extent of the gold mineralisation. Refer to diagrams in the body of text within the Mineral Resource report.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* • *Data validation procedures used.*	During recent years, drill logging has been recorded on customised Excel spreadsheets and imported onto an Access database. Dragon Mining carry out internal checks to ensure the transcription is error free. Laboratory assay results are loaded as electronic files direct from the laboratory so there is little potential for transcription errors. The data base is systematically audited by Dragon Mining geologists. All drill logs are validated digitally by the geologist once assay results are returned from the laboratory. RPM also performed data audits in Surpac and checked collar coordinates, down hole surveys and assay data for errors. Minor errors were noted but pertain to data outside the resource.
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	Initial site visits were conducted by Aaron Green in June 2007 and Paul Payne in May 2009 (both formerly ResEval and RUL). A site visit was conducted by Trevor Stevenson (formerly RPM) in October 2013. The site visit was conducted by Jeremy Clark (RPM) in May 2015. The most recent site visit conducted by Jeremy Clark in December 2017. Drilling, logging, and sampling procedures were viewed and it was concluded that these were

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		being conducted to best industry practice.
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* • *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* • *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	The Kujankallio deposit comprises a set of parallel lodes of varying thickness and grade hosted in a shear zone striking west-north-west. The shears are characterised by laminating, pinching, and swelling quartz veins and a well-developed, moderately plunging lineation. The lodes are hosted within a sheared quartz diorite unit. Ongoing underground development has increased the level of confidence in the current interpretations. Drill hole logging by Dragon Mining geologists, through direct observation of drill core and percussion samples have been used to interpret the geological setting. The bedrock is exposed at surface and within the open pit. The continuity of the main mineralised lodes is clearly observed by gold grades within the drill holes. The close spaced drilling (5m) at shallow depths, and ongoing face and wall sampling, suggest the current interpretation is robust. The majority of the mineralisation has been captured within the current interpretations of thin parallel lodes. Alternate interpretations would have little impact on the overall Mineral Resource estimation. Mineralisation occurs within quartz diorite that is directly observed at surface. Vein percent has been used in geological logging to highlight mineralised intersections. The current interpretations are mainly based on gold assay results. Gold mineralisation is contained within quartz veins occurring within the barren host rocks.
Dimensions	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	The Kujankallio Mineral Resource area extends over a strike length of 870m (from 5,680mE to 6,550mE local grid) and includes the 530m vertical interval from 0m to -530m local grid.
Estimation and modelling techniques	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* • *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* • *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* • *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).* • *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* • *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* • *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* • *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* • *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* • *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole*	Inverse Distance Squared (ID^2) interpolation with an oriented 'ellipsoid' search was used for the estimate. Surpac software was used for the estimations. Three dimensional mineralised wireframes (interpreted by Dragon Mining and checked by RPM) were used to domain the gold data. Sample data was composited to 1m down hole lengths using the 'best fit' method. Intervals with no assays were excluded from the estimates. The influence of extreme grade values was addressed by reducing high outlier values by applying top-cuts to the data. These cut values were determined through statistical analysis (histograms, log probability plots, cv's, and summary multi-variate and bi-variate statistics) using Geoaccess Professional software. The maximum distance of extrapolation from data points (down dip) was 20m. RPM has not made assumptions regarding recovery of by-products from the mining and processing of ore at the Kujankallio deposit. No estimation of deleterious elements was carried out. Only gold was interpolated into the block model. An orientated 'ellipsoid' search was used to select data and was based on the observed lode geometry.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	data, and use of reconciliation data if available.	The search ellipse was orientated to the average strike, plunge, and dip of the main lodes. Three passes were used in the estimation. The first pass used a range 45m with a minimum of 10 samples. For the second pass, the range was extended to 60m, with a minimum of 6 samples. A third pass radius of 150-200m with a minimum of two samples was used to fill the model. A maximum of 40 samples was used for all 3 passes. More than 90% of the blocks were filled in the first two passes. Mineral Resource estimates for the Kujankallio deposit have previously been reported by RPM, with the earliest reported in January 2009. Prior to this, an estimate was completed by Maxwell Geoservices in January 2005. The current estimate is based upon data and interpretations from the previous estimates, and has included information from recent underground diamond drilling. The Kujankallio deposit forms part of the Jokisivu Gold Mine. Dragon Mining supplied RPM with stope and drift outlines which were used to deplete the current model. No assumptions were made regarding the recovery of by-products. No non-grade deleterious elements were estimated. The parent block dimensions used were 2m NS by 5m EW by 5m vertical with sub-cells of 0.5m by 1.25m by 1.25m. The parent block size was selected on the basis of being approximately 50% of the average drill hole spacing. Selective mining units were not modelled. The block size used in the resource model was based on drill sample spacing and lode orientation. Only gold assay data was available, therefore correlation analysis was not carried out. The deposit mineralisation was constrained by wireframes constructed using a combination of gold grade, lithology, and structure. No minimum intercept length was used, and a lower grade cut-off was not applied although, in most cases, the minimum grade of 1.0g/t gold was used as a limit. The wireframes were applied as hard boundaries in the estimate. Top cuts were applied to the data. Statistical analysis was carried out on data from each lode. The high coefficient of variation within some main lodes, and the scattering of high grade outliers observed on the histograms, suggested that top-cuts were required if linear grade interpolation was to be carried out. To validate the model, a qualitative assessment was completed by slicing sections through the block model in positions coincident with drilling. A quantitative assessment of the estimate was completed by comparing the average gold grades of the composite file input against the gold block model output for all the resource objects. A trend analysis was completed by comparing the interpolated blocks to the sample composite data within the main lodes. This analysis was completed for eastings and elevations across the deposit. Validation plots showed good correlation between the composite

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		grades and the block model grades.
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	Tonnages and grades were estimated on a dry in situ basis.
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	The Mineral Resource estimate has been constrained by the wireframed mineralised envelopes, is undiluted by external waste and reported above a 1.9g/t gold cut-off grade. The cut-off grade was estimated using the following parameters which are based on gold market prices extrapolated for the potential economic extraction of a resource (120% of spot price), Jokisivu actual operational costs and recoveries as outlined below: • *Gold price of US$1,550/oz;* • *Mining cost of US$40.73/t of ore;* • *Processing cost of US$23.62/t of ore; and* • *Processing recovery of 88.5%.* The Kujankallio deposit is currently being mined as part of the Jokisivu Underground Mine. Ore Reserves for the mine are currently being updated.
Mining factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	The Kujankallio deposit is currently being mined using underground methods.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	RPM has made no assumptions regarding metallurgical amenability. Ore from Jokisivu is processed at the Vammala Plant, a conventional flotation and gravity circuit.
Environmental factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	No assumptions have been made by RPM regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options.
Bulk density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* • *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and*	The bulk density values assigned to the block model were assumed. A value of 2.8t/m^3 was used for fresh material (both mineralised and waste material). A value of 1.75t/m^3 was assigned to the overlying till material. These values are consistent with similar styles of mineralisation and lithologies at neighbouring Dragon Mining operations.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit. • *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	Mineral Resources were classified in accordance with the Australasian Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC, 2012). The Mineral Resource was classified as Measured, Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource on the basis of data quality, sample spacing, and lode continuity. The Measured Mineral Resource has been defined by extensive open cut and underground grade control drilling (10m strike spacing), surface trenching and underground mapping which has confirmed the geological and grade continuity of the mineralisation. The Indicated Mineral Resource was defined within areas of reasonably close spaced diamond drilling (less than 30m by 30m) due to the good continuity and predictability of the lode positions. The Inferred Mineral Resource included areas of the resource where sampling was greater than 30m by 30m, small isolated pods of mineralisation outside the main mineralised zones and geologically complex zones. The mineralised lodes interpreted at Kujankallio are based on a high level of geological understanding of similar deposits currently being mined by Dragon Mining. The drilling and sampling processes used by Dragon Mining are 'best practice' and certified laboratories have been used for gold analyses of samples. The input data is considered reliable and suitable for use in the estimate. The Mineral Resource estimate appropriately reflects the view of the Competent Person.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	Internal audits have been completed by RPM that verified the technical inputs, methodology, parameters and results of the estimate.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	The Kujankallio Mineral Resource estimate has been reported with a high degree of confidence. The lode geometry and continuity has been verified through sampling and mapping of underground drives, and through infill drilling orientated to optimally intersect the lodes. Dragon Mining has a good understanding of the geology and mineralisation controls gained through mining of the deposit since 2009. The Mineral Resource statement relates to global estimates of tonnes and grade. Results from chip samples taken along underground development drives have confirmed the lode geometry and position.

APPENDIX 4 – JORC Table 1

Jokisivu Gold Mine – Arpola

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	The various mineralised lodes at the Arpola deposit were sampled using surface and underground diamond drill holes, reverse circulation drill holes, percussion drill holes, and sludge drill holes, surface trench sampling, and face chip sampling from underground development drives. Drill hole collars and starting azimuths have been accurately surveyed by various contract surveyors. Dip values were measured at 10m intervals down hole by drillers using conventional equipment. Azimuth deviations of the deepest holes were surveyed with Reflex Maxibor or EMS multi-shot equipment. Drill samples were taken at geological intervals with average sample lengths of 1m. Face and wall samples were taken from development drives within ore zones. Drilling was conducted by Outokumpu and Dragon Mining. In the 1990s, diamond drilling by Outokumpu used 45mm core diameter (T56) with sampling at varying intervals based on geological boundaries. Half-split core was sampled and sent for preparation (crushing and pulverising) and assaying at Outokumpu's laboratory where samples were analysed using a Fire-Assay method with AAS or ICP finish. Since 2000, diamond drilling by Outokumpu and Dragon Mining used 62mm and 50mm diameter core (T76 or NQ2) with sampling and preparation as described above. In some circumstances drill holes have been sampled using the full-core sample. Sample preparation was undertaken at the local independent laboratory in Outokumpu. Pulverised samples from drilling programs over the period 2000 to mid-2003 were assayed for gold using a 50g Fire Assay with AAS or ICP finish at VTT laboratory (Outokumpu town) and GTK's laboratory (Espoo and Rovaniemi). In addition to gold, some mineralised sections were assayed by ACME Analytical Laboratories (Vancouver, Canada) for a multi-element suite by ICP-MS method. From mid-2003 to 2007, all pulverised sample pulps have been shipped by DHL to ACME Analytical Laboratories (Vancouver, Canada) for gold analysis using a 30g Fire Assay with ICP-ES finish. During this period, all samples exceeding a 1ppm gold value were checked using Fire Assay with gravimetric finish. From the start of 2008 to the end of 2013, analysis of Dragon Mining's pulverised core was completed at ALS Minerals Laboratory (Rosia Montana, Romania) for gold using a 30g Fire Assay with AAS finish. In 2008, any gold values exceeding 3ppm were checked with Fire Assay using gravimetric finish. Since 2009, grade control program, gold values in diamond core and percussion samples in excess of 5ppm and 50ppm respectively were checked using Fire Assay with gravimetric finish. Since 2014, full core from infill drilling was submitted to ALS Minerals, whilst half core was submitted from surface exploration holes. In 2015, analysis of the Jokisivu sludge samples was conducted at the Kemian Tutkimuspalvelut Oy/CRS

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		Minlab laboratory in Finland, using PAL1000 cyanide leach with AAS finish.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	Diamond, percussion, sludge, and reverse circulation (RC) were the primary drilling techniques used at Arpola. Channel sampling (with a field diamond saw) was used at trenches and outcrops. Mini drill holes were also used historically. By end 2017, diamond holes make up 21% of the total holes drilled at the Arpola deposit with core diameters varying from 45mm to 62mm. Hole depths ranged from 0.3m to 339m. Recoveries from diamond core were recorded as RQD figures in the supplied database. A total of 67,325 records were supplied with an average value of 92. Core was orientated using Reflex tools. Runs of diamond core were placed in cradles by Dragon Mining geologists and marked up with an orientated centre line prior to logging. Lost core was also routinely recorded. RC drilling makes up 10% of the total holes drilled with depths ranging from 4m to 85m. Sludge holes makes up 60% of the all drilling at Arpola.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	Diamond core was reconstructed into continuous runs for orientation marking with depths checked against core blocks. Core loss observations were noted by geologists during the logging process. All percussion and RC samples were visually checked for recovery, moisture and contamination and no recovery problems were encountered. No relationship was noted between sample recovery and grade. The mineralised zones have predominantly been intersected by diamond core with generally good core recoveries. The consistency of the mineralised intervals suggests sampling bias due to material loss or gain is not an issue.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	All holes were field logged by Company geologists to a high level of detail. Diamond holes were logged for recovery, RQD, number and type of defects. The supplied database contained tables with information on quartz vein shearing and vein percentage with observations recorded for alpha/beta angles, dips, azimuths, and true dips. The amount and type of ore textures and ore minerals were also recorded within a separate table. Drill samples were logged for lithology, rock type, colour, mineralisation, alteration, and texture. Logging was a mix of qualitative and quantitative observations. It has been standard practice by Outokumpu and Dragon Mining (since 2000), that all diamond core be routinely photographed. All drill holes were logged in full.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected,*	Diamond core is cut in half using a core saw with half core submitted for assay. In some circumstances, full-core or quarter core has been sent for analysis. Open pit percussion drill samples were collected at 1m intervals. Samples were collected at the rig, representing cutting's coarse fraction. The whole sample was collected and split at the laboratory's sample handling facility. Samples were predominantly dry. Percussion drilling was halted immediately if groundwater was encountered. Drilling was through bedrock from surface. Sampling of diamond core and RC chips uses industry standard techniques. After drying the sample was subject to a primary crush, then pulverised so that 85% passes a

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	-75um sieve. Underground sludge holes were sampled at 1m intervals. The collected sample represents the whole drilled bulk material. Sample material was collected directly from the hole into a large plastic bucket. Dragon Mining has used systematic standard and pulp duplicate sampling since 2004. Every 20th sample (sample id ending in -00, -20, -40, -60, -80) is submitted as a standard, and every 20th sample (sample id ending in -10, -30, -50, -70, -90) is inserted as a pulp duplicate (with the original sample id ending in -09, -29, -49, -69, -89). 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 assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	The predominant assay method for drill samples was by Fire Assay with AAS or ICP finish (30g or 50g pulps). From 2008, samples reporting greater than 5ppm were checked using the gravimetric finish. Trench samples were analysed using Aqua-Regia digestion with ICP-MS analysis. The main element assayed was gold, but major and trace elements were analysed on selected drill holes with analysis undertaken at ACME Analytical Laboratories (Vancouver, Canada). In 2015, 2016 and 2017, analysis of the Jokisivu sludge samples was conducted at the Kemian Tutkimuspalvelut Oy/CRS Minlab laboratory in Finland, using PAL1000 cyanide leach with AAS finish. No geophysical tools were used to determine any element concentrations used in this resource estimate. Sample preparation checks for fineness were carried out by the laboratory as part of internal procedures to ensure the grind size of more than 85% passing 75µm was being attained. Laboratory QAQC includes the use of internal standards using certified reference material, and pulp replicates. The various programs of QAQC carried out by various companies over the years have produced results which support the sampling and assaying procedures used at the various deposits. A total of 3 different certified reference materials representing a variety of grades from 1.34g/t to 8.67g/t were inserted systematically since 2004 for a total of 585 samples. Results highlighted that the sample assays are accurate, showing no obvious bias. A total of 287 blank samples were submitted during the drill programs. Results show that contamination of samples has not occurred. Field duplicate analyses (838) honour the original assay and demonstrate best practice sampling procedures have been adopted.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry*	RPM has independently verified significant intersections of mineralisation by inspecting drill core from the recent drilling at the Dragon Mining core yard during the 2015 site visit. Most recent site visit conducted by Jeremy Clark of RPM in December

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	2017. There has been no specific drill program at Arpola designed to twin existing drill holes. Primary data is documented on paper logs prior to being digitised using Drill Logger software. During recent years, drill logging has been recorded on customised Excel spreadsheets and imported onto an Access database. Dragon Mining adjusted zero gold grades to half the detection limit.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	Drill hole collars and starting azimuths have been accurately surveyed by various contract surveyors. Down hole dip values were recorded at 10m intervals by the drillers using conventional equipment. The azimuth deviations of the deepest holes have been surveyed with Maxibor or EMS multi-shot equipment. Since 2010, all drilling has been surveyed using Maxibor or Devliflex equipment. Drill hole locations were positioned using the Finnish National Grid System (FIN KKJ2, 2003) with survey control established by Suomen Malmi Oy. A local mine grid is used at the Jokisivu Gold Mine and all resource modelling was done using the local grid co-ordinates. The topographic surface over the Jokisivu Gold Mine was prepared by Dragon Mining using topographic contours from digi-form maps. Surveyed data points from drill hole collars and trench samples were used to create a more accurate surface immediately above the mineralised lodes. The Arpola open pit was generated from mine survey pickups.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	Drill holes have been located at 5m by 10m through the shallow portions of the mineralised lodes at Arpola. The nominal spacing across the deposit is at 20m by 20m. The main mineralised domains have demonstrated sufficient continuity in both geological and grade continuity to support the definition of Mineral Resource, and the classifications applied under the 2012 JORC Code. Samples have been composited to 1m lengths using 'best fit' techniques.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	Drill holes are orientated predominantly to the south (local mine grid) and drilled at an angle which is approximately perpendicular to the orientation of the mineralised trends. No orientation based sampling bias has been identified in the data.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Chain of custody of samples is managed by Dragon Mining and the process was closely reviewed by Jeremy Clark (RPM) during the May 2015 site visit. Dragon Mining personnel or drill contractors transport diamond core to the core logging facilities where Dragon Mining geologists log the core. Core samples are cut either by Dragon Mining personnel or by ALS laboratory personnel. 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

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		preparation or analysis of samples.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	A review of sampling techniques and data was carried out by Jeremy Clark (RPM) during the May 2015 site visit and most recent site visit also conducted in December 2017. The conclusion made was that sampling and data capture was to industry standards.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area.*	The Jokisivu Mining Concessions cover both the Arpola and Kujankallio deposits, which Dragon Mining are actively mining. Mining Concessions 'JOKISIVU' (K7244 1a-1b, 48.32 ha) and 'JOKISIVU2' (KL2015:0005, 21.31 ha). Claims, close to the Mining Concession area: Jokisivu4-5 (ML2012:0112, 90.82 ha), Jokisivu6 (8768/1, 4.22 ha), Jokisivu7 (8970/1, 6.70 ha) and Jokisivu8 (8970/2, 26.40 ha). The tenements are in good standing and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	The Arpola deposit was discovered by Outokumpu Mining Oy.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The Arpola deposit is a Palaeoproterozoic orogenic gold deposit comprising two major ore bodies (Kujankallio and Arpola) in a diorite. Mineralisation is hosted within relatively undeformed and unaltered diorite in 1m to 5m wide shear zones that are characterised by laminated, pinching, and swelling quartz veins.

Drill hole information	• *A summary of all information material to the under-standing of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*
	  • *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  • *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  • *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  • *down hole length and interception depth*
	  • *hole length*
	• *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*
		The Arpola deposit is part of the Jokisivu Gold Mine. 2017 drilling mostly consist of sludge holes concentrated at -80 to -225mRL. Channel sampling also carried out in 2017 and channel samples only used to guide the mineralization and not used in the Mineral Resource estimate.
		
		No exploration results are being reported in this report.
		
		The Jokisivu Gold Mine has been operating since 2009. In the opinion of Dragon Mining, material drill results have been adequately reported previously to the market as required under the reporting requirements of the ASX Listing Rules.

Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	Exploration results are not being reported. Not applicable as a Mineral Resource is being reported. Metal equivalent values have not been used.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and	• *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*	Drill holes were orientated predominantly to an azimuth of 180° (local mine grid) and angled to an average dip of approximately -50° that is approximately perpendicular to the orientation of the

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
intercept lengths	*reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	mineralised trends. The narrow mineralised zones strike at approximately 280° (local grid) and are variably dipping between 45° and 65° to the north (local grid).
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	Relevant diagrams have been included within the Mineral Resource report main body of text.
Balanced Reporting	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	Drill hole collars and starting azimuths have been accurately surveyed by Dragon Mining mine and exploration surveyors. Down hole surveys were undertaken on all exploration and resource development diamond drill holes. Surveys were generally taken at 3m or 10m intervals down hole using Maxibor or EMS multishot equipment. The majority of surveys have been conducted by Suomen Malmi Oy (SMOY). Recent drill holes have been surveyed by Nivalan Timanttikairaus Oy using Maxibor II or Gyro equipment. Recent drill holes, drilled by SMOY, Northdrill Oy and Nivalan Timanttikairaus Oy, have been surveyed using Maxibor II, Gyro or Deviflex equipment. Exploration results are not being 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.*	Face and wall chip sampling has been undertaken as the Arpola development continues. These samples are not included in Mineral Resource estimates but are used by Dragon Mining to guide the mineralisation interpretations.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large- scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	Mine development is ongoing. Dragon Mining is undertaking drilling underground at a number of levels to better understand the nature and extent of the gold mineralisation. Refer to diagrams in the body of text within the Mineral Resource report.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* • *Data validation procedures used.*	During recent years, drill logging has been recorded on customised Excel spreadsheets and imported onto an Access database. Dragon Mining carry out internal checks to ensure the transcription is error free. Laboratory assay results are loaded as electronic files direct from the laboratory so there is little potential for transcription errors. The data base is systematically audited by Dragon Mining geologists. All drill logs are validated digitally by the geologist once assay results are returned from the laboratory. RPM also performed data audits in Surpac and checked collar coordinates, down hole surveys and assay data for errors. Minor errors were noted but pertain to data outside the resource.
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	Initial site visits were conducted by Aaron Green in June 2007 and Paul Payne in May 2009 (both formerly ResEval and RUL). A site visit was conducted by Trevor Stevenson (formerly RPM) in October 2013 later site visit was conducted by

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		Jeremy Clark (RPM) in May 2015. The most recent site visit conducted by Jeremy Clark in December 2017. Drilling, logging, and sampling procedures were viewed and it was concluded that these were being conducted to best industry practice.
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* • *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* • *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	The Arpola deposit comprises a set of multiple thin, discontinuous structures modelled as sub-parallel lodes in a tight array. The lodes are hosted within a sheared quartz diorite unit. Open pit mining and underground development has increased the level of confidence in the current interpretations. Drill hole logging by Dragon Mining geologists, through direct observation of drill core and percussion samples have been used to interpret the geological setting. The bedrock is exposed at surface and within the current open pit. The continuity of the main mineralised lodes is clearly observed by gold grades within the drill holes. The close spaced drilling (5m) at shallow depths, and trench sampling, suggest the current interpretation is robust. The majority of the mineralisation has been captured within the current interpretations of thin parallel lodes. Alternate interpretations would have little impact on the overall Mineral Resource estimation. Mineralisation occurs within quartz diorite which is directly observed at surface. Vein percent has been used in geological logging to highlight mineralised intersections. The current interpretations are mainly based on gold assay results. Gold mineralisation is contained within quartz veins occurring within the barren host rocks.
Dimensions	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	The Arpola Mineral Resource area extends over a strike length of 460m from 6,055mE to 6,515mE and includes the vertical extent of 305m from -10mRL to -315mRL.
Estimation and modelling techniques	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* • *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* • *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* • *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).* • *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* • *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* • *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* • *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* • *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* • *The process of validation, the checking process*	Inverse Distance Squared (ID^2) interpolation with an oriented 'ellipsoid' search was used for the estimate. As shown by Dragon Mining's mining experience at the Jokisivu Gold Mine, inverse distance provides a robust estimate of grade that reconciles well with production data. Surpac software was used for the estimations. Three dimensional mineralised wireframes (interpreted by Dragon Mining and checked by RPM) were used to domain the gold data. Sample data was composited to 1m down hole lengths using the 'best fit' method. Intervals with no assays were excluded from the estimates. The influence of extreme grade values was addressed by reducing high outlier values by applying high grade cuts to the data. These cut values were determined through statistical analysis (histograms, log probability plots, cv's, and summary multi-variate and bi-variate statistics) using Geoaccess Professional software. The maximum distance of extrapolation from data points (down dip) was 20m. No assumptions have been made regarding recovery of by-products from the mining and processing of the Arpola gold resource. No estimation of deleterious elements was carried

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.	out. Only gold was interpolated into the block model. An orientated 'ellipsoid' search was used to select data and was based on the observed lode geometry. The search ellipse was orientated to the average strike, plunge, and dip of the main lodes. Three passes were used in the estimation. For the main lodes, the first pass used a range 30m with a minimum of 10 samples. For the second pass, the range was extended to 60m, with a minimum of 6 samples. A third pass radius of 90m with a minimum of two samples was used to fill the model. A maximum of 32 samples was used for all 3 passes. More than 97% of the blocks were filled in the first two passes. Mineral Resource estimates for the Arpola deposit have previously been reported by RPM, with the earliest reported in July 2010. Prior to this, an estimate was completed by Maxwell Geoservices in February 2005. The current estimate is based upon data and interpretations from the previous estimates, and has included information from recent (2017) underground slugde drilling and underground sampling. The Arpola deposit forms part of the Jokisivu Gold Mine. Recent underground development has occurred at Arpola. Dragon Mining supplied RPM with drift outlines which were used to deplete the current model. No assumptions were made regarding the recovery of by-products. No non-grade deleterious elements were estimated. The parent block dimensions used were 2m NS by 10m EW by 5m vertical with sub-cells of 0.5m by 2.5m by 1.25m. The parent block size was selected on the basis of being approximately 50% of the average drill hole spacing. Selective mining units were not modelled. Only gold assay data was available, therefore correlation analysis was not carried out. The deposit mineralisation was constrained by wireframes constructed using a combination of gold grade, lithology, and structure. No minimum intercept length was used, and a lower grade cut-off was not applied although, in most cases, the minimum grade of 0.5g/t gold was used as a limit. The wireframes were applied as hard boundaries in the estimate. Top-cuts were applied to the data based on a statistical analysis of samples at Arpola. The high coefficient of variation within some main lodes, and the scattering of high grade outliers observed on the histograms, suggested that top-cuts were required if linear grade interpolation was to be carried out. To validate the model, a qualitative assessment was completed by slicing sections through the block model in positions coincident with drilling. A quantitative assessment of the estimate was completed by comparing the average gold grades of the composite file input against the gold block model output for all the resource objects. A trend analysis was completed for 20m eastings and 10m elevations for lode 1. The model validation showed good

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		correlation between the composite grades and the block model grades and highlighted the smoothing effect of the estimated grades compared to the composites.
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	Tonnages and grades were estimated on a dry in situ basis.
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	The Mineral Resource estimate has been constrained by the wireframed mineralised envelopes, is undiluted by external waste and reported above a 1.9g/t gold cut-off grade. The cut-off grade was estimated using the following parameters which are based on gold market prices extrapolated for the potential economic extraction of a resource (120% of spot price), Jokisivu actual operational costs and recoveries as outlined below: • *Gold price of US$1,550/oz;* • *Mining cost of US$40.73/t of ore;* • *Processing cost of US$23.62/t of ore; and* • *Processing recovery of 88.5%.*
Mining factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	The Arpola deposit is currently being mined using underground methods.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	RPM has made no assumptions regarding metallurgical amenability. Ore from Jokisivu is processed at the Vammala Plant, a conventional flotation and gravity circuit.
Environmental factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	No assumptions have been made by RPM regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options.
Bulk density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* • *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones*	The bulk density values assigned to the block model were assumed. A value of 2.8t/m^3 was used for fresh material (both mineralised and waste material). A value of 1.75t/m^3 was assigned to the overlying till material. These values are consistent with similar styles of mineralisation and lithologies at neighbouring Dragon Mining operations.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	within the deposit. • *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	Mineral Resources were classified in accordance with the Australasian Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC, 2012). The Mineral Resource was classified on the basis of sample spacing and continuity of the interpreted zones. In general, any zone defined by surface trenching or drilling immediately below the mined pit, where drill hole spacing was 10m by 5m, and good geological lode continuity was apparent (or confirmed by underground development), was classified as Measured Mineral Resource. Remaining areas where drill hole spacing was less than 20m by 20m and reasonable geological lode continuity was apparent were classified as Indicated Mineral Resource. Those zones where drill hole spacing was greater than 20m by 20m, or where the continuity and/or geometry were uncertain were classified as Inferred Mineral Resource. Zones with less than four drill hole intersections were also classified as Inferred. The mineralised lodes interpreted at Arpola are based on a high level of geological understanding of similar deposits currently being mined by Dragon Mining. The drilling and sampling processes used by Dragon Mining are 'best practice' and certified laboratories have been used for Gold analyses of samples. The input data is considered reliable and suitable for use in the Mineral Resource estimate. The Mineral Resource estimate appropriately reflects the view of the Competent Person.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	Internal audits have been completed by RPM which verified the technical inputs, methodology, parameters and results of the estimate.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	The Arpola Mineral Resource estimate has been reported with a high degree of confidence. The lode geometry and continuity has been verified through sampling and mapping of underground drives, and through infill drilling orientated to optimally intersect the lodes. Dragon Mining has a good understanding of the geology and mineralisation controls gained through mining of the deposit since 2009. The Mineral Resource statement relates to global estimates of tonnes and grade. Results from chip samples taken along underground development drives have confirmed the lode geometry and position.

APPENDIX 5 – JORC Table 1

Kaapelinkulma Gold Project

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	The various mineralised lodes at the Kaapelinkulma deposit have been sampled using surface diamond core drill holes, reverse circulation drill holes, percussion holes, and surface trench sampling. Drilling was conducted primarily on 10m or 20m line spacing increasing to 40m at depth, and drilled on the Finnish National Grid system (FIN KKJ2, 2003). The recent 80 hole Reverse Circulation program was completed over the planned open pit area, reducing drill spacing to a nominal 10m by 10m grid spacing. Sawed channel profiles at the surface trenches were spaced at 10m or 20m along strike over the southern lodes. Trench samples were split and then quartered in the field by Dragon Mining personnel to produce representative samples. Drill holes were generally angled at -50° towards the north-west (average of 292° azimuth) to optimally intersect the mineralised zones. Diamond core was sampled at geological intervals prior to being cut, with half core sent for analysis (in some cases quarter core was submitted for analysis). Reverse circulation drill holes were sampled every metre at the drill rig and a sub-sample collected via a riffle splitter. The sub-sample was submitted for analysis. Drill hole collars and starting azimuths appear to have been accurately surveyed by Dragon Mining mine and exploration surveyors. Dip values were measured at 10m intervals down hole by drillers using conventional equipment. Azimuth deviations of the deepest holes were surveyed with Maxibor equipment. In the recent drilling campaigns, drill holes were down-hole surveyed using Maxibor, Gyro or DeviFlex equipment. Only select reverse circulation drill holes were down hole surveyed. Drilling has been conducted by the Geological Survey of Finland (GTK), Outokumpu Mining Oy, and by Dragon Mining. Diamond drilling by GTK used 45mm core diameter (T56) with sampling at varying intervals based on geological boundaries. Half-split core was sampled and sent for preparation (crushing and pulverising) and assaying at GTK's laboratory where samples were analysed using a Fire-Assay method with AAS or ICP finish. Diamond drilling by Outokumpu used 62mm and 50mm diameter core (T76 or NQ2) with sampling and preparation as described above. Sample analysis was undertaken at the local independent laboratory in the town of Outokumpu using Fire-Assay with AAS or ICP finish. Diamond drilling by Dragon Mining used 50 to 57.5mm core diameter (T66WL, NQ2 and T76WL) with sampling and analysis as described above for Outokumpu drilling. In June 2008, the independent sample preparation laboratory in the town of Outokumpu became part of ALS Minerals laboratories.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		Reverse circulation drill holes were submitted to the ALS Mineral facility in Outokumpu for sample preparation and then freighted to the ALS Minerals facility at Rosia Montana in Romania for gold analysis using fire-assay methods with AA finish.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	Diamond, reverse circulation or percussion drilling were the primary techniques used at Kaapelinkulma. Diamond holes make up 81% of the total metres drilled with core diameters varying from 45mm to 62mm. Hole depths range from 14m to 181m. Reverse circulation drill holes account for 11% of the total metres drilled and range in depth from 10m to 70m. Percussion drill hole depths range from <2m to 21m. The length of sawed channels varies from 0.4m to 15m.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	RQD values for diamond core were recorded in the database. Core was orientated with an average RQD of 89%. Lost core was also routinely recorded. Diamond core was reconstructed into continuous runs for orientation marking with depths checked against core blocks. Core loss observations were noted by geologists during the logging process. All reverse circulation and percussion samples were visually checked for recovery, moisture and contamination and no recovery problems were encountered. No relationship was noted between sample recovery and grade. The mineralised zones have predominantly been intersected by diamond core with generally good core recoveries. The consistency of the mineralised intervals suggests sampling bias due to material loss or gain is not an issue.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	All holes were field logged by Dragon Mining geologists to a high level of detail. Diamond holes were logged for recovery, RQD, number and type of defects. The database contains tables with information on quartz vein shearing and vein percent with observations recorded for alpha/beta angles, dips, azimuths, and true dips. The amount and type of ore textures and ore minerals were also recorded within a separate table. All drill samples were logged for lithology, rock type, colour, mineralisation, alteration, and texture. Logging is a mix of qualitative and quantitative observations. It has been standard practice by Outokumpu and Dragon Mining (since 2001), that all diamond core be routinely photographed. All drill holes were logged in full.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain*	Diamond core is cut in half using a core saw with half core submitted for assay. In some cases, quarter core is sent for analysis. Reverse circulation drill samples were collected at 1m intervals. Samples were collected at the rig, with a sub-sample for analysis collected through a riffle splitter (12.5%). Samples were dry. Drilling was through bedrock from surface. Sampling of RC drill holes uses industry standard techniques. After drying, the sample was subject to a primary crush, then pulverised so that more than 85% passes a -75um sieve at ALS Minerals. Percussion drill samples were collected at either 1m or 2m intervals. Samples were collected at the rig

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	size of the material being sampled.	and split on a plastic covered table at the drill site. The sample cone was first split in half using hard and thin sheets, and then quarter split to obtain a sample to be sent for analysis. Samples were predominantly dry. Percussion drilling was halted immediately if groundwater was encountered. Drilling was through bedrock from surface. Sampling of diamond core uses industry standard techniques. After drying, the sample was subject to a primary crush, then pulverised so that more than 85% passes a -75um sieve at ALS Minerals. Dragon Mining has used systematic standard and pulp duplicate sampling since 2004. Every 20th sample (sample id ending in -00, -20, -40, -60, -80) is submitted as a standard, and every 20th sample (sample id ending in -10, -30, -50, -70, -90) is inserted as a pulp duplicate (with the original sample id ending in -09, -29, -49, -69, -89). 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 assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	The predominant assay method for drill samples was by Fire Assay with AAS or ICP finish (30g or 50g pulps). Values exceeding 1ppm gold (prior to 2009) and 5ppm gold (from 2009) were checked using Fire-Assay with gravimetric finish. Trench samples were also analysed using Aqua-Regia digestion with ICP-MS analysis for multi-element assays. The main element assayed was gold, but major and trace elements were analysed on selected drill holes. No geophysical tools were used to determine any element concentrations used in this resource estimate. Sample preparation checks for fineness were carried out by the laboratory as part of internal procedures to ensure the grind size of more than 85% passing 75µm was being attained. Laboratory QAQC includes the use of internal standards using certified reference material, and pulp replicates. The various programs of QAQC carried out by various companies over the years have produced results which support the sampling and assaying procedures used at the various deposits. A series of five different certified reference materials representing a variety of grades from 1.34g/t gold to 18.12g/t gold were inserted systematically since 2004 for a total of 540 samples. Results highlighted that the sample assays are accurate, showing no obvious bias. A total of 330 blank samples were submitted during the drill programs. Results show that no contamination has occurred. Field duplicate analyses (8) honour the original assay and demonstrate best practice sampling procedures have been adopted.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.*	RPM has independently verified significant intersections of mineralisation by inspecting drill core from the most recent diamond core drilling program at the Dragon Mining core yard during the 2015 site

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	• *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	visit. There has been no specific drill program at Kaapelinkulma designed to twin existing drill holes, although infill drilling has largely confirm continuity and tenor. Primary data was documented on paper logs prior to being digitised using Drill Logger software. During recent years, drill logging observation data has been recorded in customised Excel sheets and imported into an Access database. Dragon Mining adjusted zero gold grades to half the detection limit.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	Drill hole collars and starting azimuths have been accurately surveyed by Dragon Mining mine and exploration surveyors. Down hole dip values were recorded at 10m intervals by the drillers using conventional equipment. The azimuth deviations of the deepest holes have been surveyed with Maxibor equipment. All drilling from 2010 has been surveyed using Maxibor, Gyro or DeviFlex equipment. Only select reverse circulation drill holes were down hole surveyed. Drill hole locations were positioned using the Finnish National Grid System (FIN KKJ2, 2003). The topographic surface over the Kaapelinkulma deposit was provided to RPM by Dragon Mining and was prepared by Dragon Mining using topographic contours from digi-form maps. Surveyed data points from drill hole collars and trench samples were used to create a more accurate surface immediately above the mineralised lodes. Aerial photography was conducted at Kaapelinkulma over the immediate mine area at the end of November 2016. Topographic measurements to a 0.5m grid are available in this area.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	Drill holes have been located at a nominal grid pattern of 10m by 10m through the southern zone. In the north, the nominal drill spacing is at 20m on 40m spaced drill lines. The main mineralised domains have demonstrated sufficient continuity in both geological and grade continuity to support the definition of Mineral Resource, and the classifications applied under the 2012 Edition of the JORC Code. Samples have been composited to 1m lengths using 'best fit' techniques.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	Drill holes are orientated predominantly to an azimuth of 290° and drilled at an angle of between 30° and 80° to the northeast, which is approximately perpendicular to the orientation of the mineralised trends. No orientation based sampling bias has been identified in the data.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Chain of custody of samples is managed by Dragon Mining and the process was closely reviewed by Mr. Jeremy Clark (RPM) during the May 2015 site visit. Dragon Mining personnel or drill contractors transport diamond core to the core logging facilities where Dragon Mining geologists log the core. Core samples are cut either by Dragon Mining personnel

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		or by ALS laboratory personnel. Core, reverse circulation and percussion drill samples were transported to the sample preparation laboratory and then on to the analysis laboratory using contract couriers or laboratory personnel. Dragon Mining employees have no further involvement in the preparation or analysis of samples.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	A review of sampling techniques and data was carried out by Mr. Jeremy Clark (RPM) during the May 2015 site visit. The conclusion made was that sampling and data capture was to industry standards. No independent review of the reverse circulation sampling technique has been undertaken.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area.*	Mining Concession 'Kaapelinkulma' (K7094, 66.54 ha) is valid. It covers both the northern and southern zones of mineralization that comprise the Kaapelinkulma deposit. The Mining Concession is surrounded by a valid Reservation area 'Kaapeli' (VA2016:0026, 1,589 ha). A small NATURA conservation area 'PITKÄKORPI' (FI0349001, 70 ha) is located 400 metres east of Kaapelinkulma gold deposit. A population of a butterfly Woodland Brown (Lopinga Achine) has been discovered south of the Kaapelinkulma open pit area. The butterfly is protected under a European Union Directive the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC. The butterfly is listed in Directive's Annex IV that covers species in need of strict protection. The legislation, which is adopted into the Finnish Nature Conservation Act (1096/1996) states that those places that the butterfly uses for breeding and resting, are not to be destroyed. The open pit or any other mining related activity cannot extend into this area.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	The Kaapelinkulma deposit was discovered by the Geological Survey of Finland (GTK) after a gold bearing boulder was sent by an amateur prospector in 1986. Subsequent exploration by GTK, Outokumpu Oy (Outokumpu), and then by Dragon Mining, outlined a small, medium to high grade deposit.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	Kaapelinkulma is a Palaeoproterozoic orogenic gold deposit located in the Vammala Migmatite Belt. The deposit comprises a set of sub-parallel lodes in a tight array hosted within a sheared quartz diorite unit inside a tonalitic intrusive. A mica gneiss surrounds the tonalite.

Drill hole information	• *A summary of all information material to the under-standing of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*
	  • *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  • *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  • *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  • *down hole length and interception depth*
	  • *hole length*
	• *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the*
		Drill hole locations and the resource distribution are shown in the attached Mineral Resource report.
		
		In the opinion of Dragon Mining, material drill results have been adequately reported previously to the market as required under the reporting requirements of the ASX Listing Rules.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	Exploration results are not being reported. Not applicable as a Mineral Resource is being reported. Metal equivalent values have not been used.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	Drill holes were orientated predominantly to an azimuth of 290° and angled to a dip of -50°, which is approximately perpendicular to the orientation of the mineralised trends. The narrow mineralised zones strike at approximately 020° in the south to 000° in the north and are variably dipping between 25° and 45° to the east.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	Relevant diagrams have been included within the Mineral Resource report main body of text.
Balanced Reporting	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	Drill hole collars and starting azimuths have been accurately surveyed by Dragon Mining mine and exploration surveyors. Down hole surveys were undertaken on the majority of exploration and resource development diamond drill holes and reverse circulation drill holes.
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.*	In addition to drilling, trench samples were taken at Kaapelinkulma. A field diamond saw was used to cut 6cm channels within the exposed bedrock. Channel profiles were spaced at either 10m or 20m. Sampling occurred at intervals ranging from 0.15m to 0.90m. Logging and sampling was carried out by Dragon Mining geologists.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large- scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	Pit optimisation and design studies were completed in 2015, in order to report the maiden Ore Reserve for Kaapelinkulma. The Ore Reserves were re-reported at the end of 2016 reflecting changes in modifying factors. Refer to diagrams in the body of text within the Mineral Resource report.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* • *Data validation procedures used.*	Drilling data is initially captured on paper logs and manually entered into a database. Dragon Mining carries out internal checks to ensure the transcription is error free. Laboratory assay results are loaded as electronic files direct from the laboratory so there is little potential for transcription errors. During recent

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		drill programs, logging data has been recorded in a customised Excel spreadsheet and imported into an Access database. The data base is systematically audited by Dragon Mining geologists. All drill logs are validated digitally by the geologist once assay results are returned from the laboratory. RPM also performed data audits in Surpac and checked collar coordinates, down hole surveys and assay data for errors. No errors were found.
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	Initial site visits were conducted by Paul Payne in May 2009 (formerly ResEval and RUL). A site visit was conducted by Trevor Stevenson (formerly RPM) in October 2013. The most recent site visit was conducted by Jeremy Clark (RPM) in May 2015. Drilling, logging, and sampling procedures were viewed and it was concluded that these were being conducted to best industry practice.
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* • *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* • *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	The Kaapelinkulma deposit comprises a set of sub-parallel lodes in a tight array hosted within a sheared quartz diorite unit which occurs inside a tonalitic intrusive. The shear system is en echelon type. Surrounding the tonalite is a mica gneiss. Gold mineralisation is mainly free gold in quartz veins. Mineralisation occurs at two locations along a shear zone which strikes approximately 020° in the south and 000° in the north. Narrow mineralised lodes, within quartz diorite, dip between 30° and 80° to the east. The confidence in the geological interpretation of the main lodes is considered to be good as the drilling is close spaced, and the continuity of mineralisation can be traced along strike at surface through trench sampling. Drill hole logging by Dragon Mining geologists, through direct observation of drill core and percussion samples have been used to interpret the geological setting. The bedrock is exposed at surface. The continuity of the main mineralised lodes is clearly observed by gold grades within the drill holes. The close spaced drilling and trench sampling suggest the current interpretation is robust. The nature of the thin parallel lodes would indicate that alternate interpretations would have little impact on the overall Mineral Resource estimation. Mineralisation occurs within quartz diorite, which is directly observed at surface. Vein percentage has been used in geological logging to highlight mineralised intersections. The current interpretations are mainly based on gold assay results. Gold mineralisation is contained within quartz veins occurring within the barren host rocks.
Dimensions	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	The Kaapelinkulma Mineral Resource area extends over a combined strike length of 440m (280m in the southern area from 6,791,165mN to 6,791,445mN) and (160m in the northern area from 6,791,630mN to 6,791,790mN) and includes the vertical extent of 85m from 120mRL to 35mRL.
Estimation and modelling techniques	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values,*	Inverse Distance Squared (ID^2) interpolation with an oriented 'ellipsoid' search was used for the estimate. Surpac software was used for the estimations.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used. • *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* • *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* • *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).* • *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* • *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* • *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* • *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* • *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* • *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	Three dimensional mineralised wireframes (interpreted by Dragon and reviewed by RPM) were used to domain the gold data. Sample data was composited to 1m down hole lengths using the 'best fit' method. Intervals with no assays were excluded from the estimates. The influence of extreme grade values was addressed by reducing high outlier values by applying high grade cuts to the data. These cut values were determined through statistical analysis (histograms, log probability plots, cv's, and summary multi-variate and bi-variate statistics) using Supervisor software. The maximum distance of extrapolation from data points (down dip) was 20m. No assumptions have been made regarding recovery of by-products from the mining and processing of the Kaapelinkulma Gold resource. An orientated 'ellipsoid' search was used to select data and was based on the observed lode geometry. The search ellipse was orientated to the average strike, plunge, and dip of the main lodes. The plunge was generally aligned to the 40°-45° south lineation as reported by Dragon. Three passes were used in the estimation. For the main lodes, the first pass used a range 40m, with a minimum of 10 samples. For the second pass, the range was extended to 80m, with a minimum of 10 samples. For the minor lodes, a first pass radius of 25m and a second pass of 50m were used with a minimum of 10 samples. A third pass radius of 100m with a minimum of 1 sample was used to fill the model. A maximum of 40 samples was used for all 3 passes. Greater than 80% of the blocks were filled in the first two passes. No mining has occurred at the Kaapelinkulma deposit. No assumptions were made regarding the recovery of by-products. No non-grade deleterious elements were estimated. The parent block dimensions used were 10m NS by 2m EW by 5m vertical with sub-cells of 2.5m by 0.5m by 1.25m. Selective mining units have not been modelled. The block size used in the Mineral Resource estimate was based on the drill hole sample spacing and the orientation of the lode geometry. Multi-element results were supplied for 833 samples. Results showed a good correlation between gold and arsenic (from arsenopyrite and loellingite). Arsenic was not estimated or reported by RPM and is not considered material to the current estimate. The deposit mineralisation was constrained by wireframes constructed using a 0.5g/t gold cut-off grade with a minimum intercept of 2m required. The wireframes were applied as hard boundaries in the estimate. Statistical analysis was carried out on data from each

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		prospect. The high coefficient of variation within some main lodes, and the scattering of high grade outliers observed on the histograms, suggested that high grade cuts were required if linear grade interpolation was to be carried out. A three step process was used to validate the model. A qualitative assessment was completed by slicing sections through the block model in positions coincident with drilling. A quantitative assessment of the estimate was completed by comparing the average gold grades of the composite file input against the gold block model output for all the resource objects. A trend analysis was completed by comparing the interpolated blocks to the sample composite data within the main lodes. This analysis was completed for northings and elevations across the deposit. Validation plots showed good correlation between the composite grades and the block model grades.
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	Tonnages and grades were estimated on a dry in situ basis.
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	The Mineral Resource estimate has been constrained by the wireframed mineralised envelopes, is undiluted by external waste and reported above a 1.0g/t gold cut-off grade. The cut-off grade was estimated using the following parameters which are based on gold market prices extrapolated for the potential economic extraction of a resource (115% of spot price), Kaapelinkulma Pre-Feasibility Study costs and recoveries as outlined below: • *Gold price of US$1,500/oz;* • *Mining cost of US$38.25/t of ore;* • *Processing cost of US$27.92/t of ore; and* • *Processing recovery of 85%.*
Mining factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	RPM has assumed that the deposit could potentially be mined using small scale open pit techniques as part of a larger operation.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	RPM has made no assumptions regarding metallurgical amenability. This work is currently being conducted as part of a Feasibility Study and this section will be updated at its conclusion.
Environmental factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential*	No assumptions have been made by RPM regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. RPM is aware that an exclusion zone for mining exists within the southern portion of the Kaapelinkulma South deposit. Ore Reserve

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	environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.	classification is currently excluded from this zone due to it being the habitat of a rare butterfly.
Bulk density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* • *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* • *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	A bulk density value of 2.83t/m^3 was assigned to all material (ore and waste) below the till, based on 630 core measurements. The till was assigned a value of 1.8t/m^3. Bulk density is measured. Moisture is accounted for in the measuring process. It is assumed there are minimal void spaces in the rocks at Kaapelinkulma. All material at the Kaapelinkulma deposit is fresh rock and has been assigned the value of 2.83t/m^3.
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	Mineral Resources were classified in accordance with the Australasian Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC, 2012). The Mineral Resource was classified on the basis of sample spacing and continuity of the interpreted lodes. The Measured Mineral Resource was defined only in seven of the main lodes (objects 9, 10, 12 and 37 to 40) within areas of channel sampling, close spaced diamond drilling and RC drilling (less than 10m by 10m spacing) due to the good continuity and predictability of the lode positions. The Indicated Mineral Resource was defined within areas of channel sampling, close spaced diamond drilling and RC drilling where the spacing was 10 to 20m by 10 to 20m where there was good continuity and predictability of the lode positions. Those zones where drill hole spacing was greater than 20m by 20m, or where the continuity and/or geometry were uncertain were classified as Inferred Mineral Resource. The input data is comprehensive in its coverage of the mineralisation and does not favour or misrepresent in-situ mineralisation. The definition of mineralised zones is based on high level geological understanding producing a robust model of mineralised domains. This model has been confirmed by infill drilling which supported the interpretation. Validation of the block model shows good correlation of the input data to the estimated grades. The drilling and sampling processes used by Dragon Mining are 'best practice' and certified laboratories have been used for gold analyses of samples. The input data is considered reliable and suitable for use in the resource estimate. The Mineral Resource estimate appropriately reflects the view of the Competent Person.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	Internal audits have been completed by RPM which verified the technical inputs, methodology, parameters and results of the estimate.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the*	The Kaapelinkulma Mineral Resource estimate has been reported with a high degree of confidence. The lode geometry and continuity has been verified through sampling and mapping of surface bedrock, and through infill drilling orientated to optimally intersect the lodes. Dragon Mining is currently

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate. • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	mining similar deposits near to the Kaapelinkulma deposit and has a good understanding of the geology and mineralisation controls. The Mineral Resource statement relates to global estimates of tonnes and grade. No mining has occurred at the deposit.