ASX ANNOUNCEMENT **24 APRIL 2015**

SOUTHERN FINLAND DRILLING ACTIVITIES YIELD ENCOURAGING RESULTS

Dragon Mining Limited (ASX:DRA) ("Dragon Mining" or "the Company") is pleased to provide an update of drilling activities completed at the Orivesi Gold Mine ("Orivesi"), Jokisivu Gold Mine ("Jokisivu") and Kaapelinkulma Gold Project ("Kaapelinkulma") in southern Finland since January 2015. A total of 60 holes, 9,497.70 metres of underground diamond core drilling and 35 holes, 2.566.05 metres of surface diamond core drilling has been completed during this period, returning a number of encouraging results including highlight intercepts **9.75 metres @ 23.96 g/t gold** and **22.00 metres @ 5.57 g/t gold** from Orivesi and **4.30 metres @ 27.13 g/t gold** and **6.40 metres @ 28.95 g/t gold** from Jokisivu.

All drilling at Orivesi, Jokisivu and Kaapelinkulma has been carried out with the objective of identifying extensions to known mineralised zones and new mineralised zones, as well as providing information to support mine planning and development.

- ***Orivesi Gold Mine*** *(35 holes, 5,296.50 metres)*

The reporting of 17 holes (2,920 metres) of the 35 underground diamond core drill holes completed at Orivesi since January 2015 and results received from Orivesi during January and February 2015 were previously released to the ASX on 2 March 2015 - Robust Drill Intercepts Received from the Orivesi Gold Mine, which can be found at www.asx.com.au (Code: DRA). Activities undertaken and results received from Orivesi subsequent to the 2 March 2015 announcement are provided in this update.

The 31 hole program that targeted the extensions of the Kutema lode system between the 1060m and 1,220m levels was completed in March with the drilling of the final hole (150.90 metres). Results from the 31 hole program are listed in Table 1, including results for the 11 holes that were previously released to the ASX on 19 January 2015 – Encouraging Results from Southern Finland Drilling Activities, which can be found at www.asx.com.au (Code: DRA) and 11 holes released to the ASX in the 2 March 2015 release.

Recent assays from the 31 hole program have yielded a number of intercepts including highlights 9.75 metres @ 23.96 g/t gold from the 1097m level and 22.00 metres @ 5.57 g/t gold, from the 1125m level. These results follow the previously reported robust intercepts from this program, including 5.00 metres @ 21.68 g/t gold, 10.50 metres @ 4.93 g/t gold, 20.40 metres @ 5.64 g/t gold, 17.30 metres @ 24.18 g/t gold, 14.15 metres @ 14.37 g/t gold and 12.30 metres @ 6.09 g/t gold. The results have provided encouragement that the high grade mineralised zone at Kutema extends below the current planned development levels, continuing down to at least the 1175m level. Extensions to the mineralised zone below this level remain untested.

Drilling of the final 8 holes (467.80 metres) in a 12 hole program designed to assist stope definition in the Kutema area between the 1040m and 1080m levels have been completed. Results have been received for all holes, returning better recent intercepts of 18.50 metres @ 11.73 g/t gold, 11.80 metres @ 6.55 g/t gold and 10.50 metres @ 6.22 g/t gold (Table 2).

A further 3 holes (845.10 metres) were drilled to evaluate previously untested and poorly tested areas west of the Sarvisuo lode system between the 240m and 300m levels. The results from the initial 2 holes completed in this 10 hole program yielded a number of significant intercepts including the previously released high grade intercept of 3.55 metres @ 59.94 g/t gold from the 330m level. Results are pending for the recently drilled holes.

The drilling of the final 2 holes (205.90 metres) of a 4 hole program that was planned to follow-up a previously released intercept of 3.65 metres @ 8.30 g/t gold, 50 metres northeast of Kutema Pipe 5 was completed. Results are pending for all 4 holes. Results are also pending for the initial 4 holes (706.50 metres) in an 8 hole program that was designed to check the boundaries of Kutema Pipe 5 between the 1110m and 1200m levels.

- ***Jokisivu Gold Mine*** *(25 holes, 4,201.20 metres)*

Results have been received for the final 8 holes of the 15 hole surface exploration drilling program that was completed at Arpola in late 2014, returning the high grade intercepts 4.30 metres @ 27.13 g/t gold and 6.40 metres @ 28.95 g/t gold. Results for all holes are provided in Table 3. The results from the program have supported the existence of depth extensions at Arpola, though accurate modelling of the extensions requires further drilling.

Drilling commenced on an 18 hole program targeting the Kujankallio deposit between the 65m and 100m levels, with 15 holes (2,817.90 metres) completed. The targeted area occurs within the current resource model, the additional drilling required to resolve uncertainties related to the geological structure. Results have been received for 2 holes to date, returning better intercepts of 1.05 metres @ 9.44 g/t gold, 3.00 metres @ 3.63 g/t gold, 5.85 metres @ 3.82 g/t gold and 2.55 metres @ 3.71 g/t gold (Table 4).

The second definition drilling program at Arpola comprising 16 holes that are to be drilled from the 100m and 120m levels commenced. The program has been designed to improve confidence in the Arpola resource model, providing better information for footwall stoping and development planning. Results are pending for the 8 holes (793.10 metres) drilled to date.

Drilling was completed on a 2 hole (590.20 metres) campaign that was undertaken in an area identified near the Kujankallio deposit that has a structural setting similar to the Kujankallio Main Zone. Results are pending.

- ***Kaapelinkulma Gold Project (35 Holes, 2,566.05 metres)***

The drilling phase of the 45 hole, 2,994 metre diamond core drilling program at the Kaapelinkulma Gold Project was completed. This program was designed to improve the density of drilling over the southern lode system, with the objective of updating the Mineral Resource in readiness for a detailed study into the viability of establishing Dragon Mining's third gold mine in the southern Finland region.

Results have been received for 29 holes yielding a number of significant intercepts, including 3.30 metres @ 13.79 g/t gold, 4.80 metres @ 3.95 g/t gold, 6.35 metres @ 5.08 g/t gold, 2.80 metres @ 32.41 g/t gold, 2.95 metres @ 5.54 g/t gold and 3.60 metres @ 6.44 g/t gold (Table 5). Results for 16 holes are pending.

For and on behalf of
Dragon Mining Limited

Competent Persons Statement

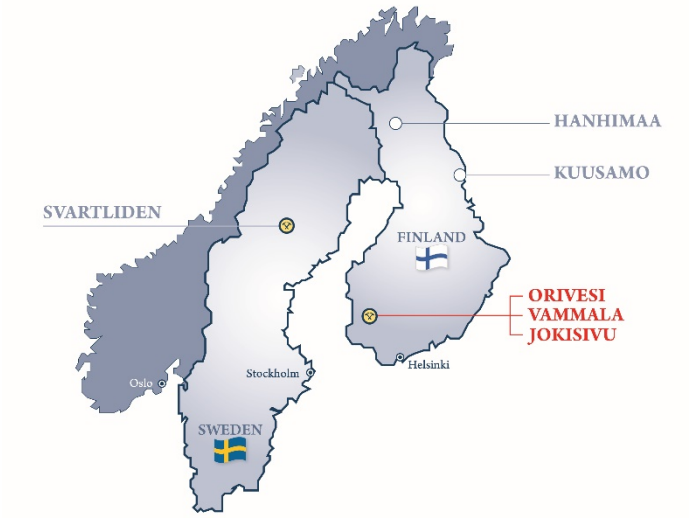
The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results that had previously been released to the ASX on the 19 January 2015 – Encouraging Results from Southern Finland Drilling Activities and 2 March 2015 – Robust Drill Intercepts Received from the Orivesi Gold Mine can be found at www.asx.com.au (Code:DRA). In the case of the 19 January 2015 and 2 March 2015 releases, they fairly represent information and supporting documentation that was compiled by Mr. Neale Edwards BSc (Hons), a Fellow of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and Mr. Matti Talikka MSc (Geology), a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, who are full time employees of the company and have sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which they are undertaking to qualify as Competent Persons as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code of Reporting for Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Written consent was previously provided by Mr. Neale Edwards and Mr. Matti Talikka for the releases dated the 19 January 2015 and 2 March 2015.

Mr. Neale Edwards BSc (Hons), a Fellow of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists, confirms that the form and context in which the previously released Exploration Results are presented in this report have not been materially modified from the releases dated 19 January 2015 and 2 March 2015 and has provided written consent approving the inclusion of the Exploration Results in the report in the form and context in which they appear.

The information in this announcement that relates to previously unreleased Exploration Results is based on and fairly represents information and supporting documentation 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 Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code of Reporting for Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr. Neale Edwards has provided written consent for the inclusion in the announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Background

The Vammala Production Centre is located in the Sastamala region in southern Finland, 165 kilometres northwest of the Finnish capital Helsinki.



It comprises the Vammala Plant, a 300,000 tonnes per annum crushing, milling and flotation facility, which sources feed from two gold mines, Orivesi and Jokisivu and the advanced Kaapelinkulma Gold Project.

The Centre was successfully recommissioned in June 2007 and has to 31 December 2014 produced 214,335 ounces of gold in concentrate.

The Orivesi Gold Mine is located 80 kilometres to the northeast of the Vammala Plant. The mine 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 is now subject to a program of staged development and production stoping. Mining from the Sarvisuo lodes, 300 metres east of Kutema commenced in April 2008 and has been conducted from the 240m to the 620m level.

Gold mineralisation at Orivesi is associated with strongly deformed andalusite rich, silicified zones. Both Kutema and Sarvisuo remain partially open and the potential for the identification of additional pipes or pipe clusters within the surrounding hydrothermal alteration system is high.

The Jokisivu Gold Mine is located 40 kilometres southwest of the Vammala Plant and hosts two gold occurrences 200 metres apart, Kujankallio and Arpola. Gold mineralisation at both locations is hosted within relatively undeformed and unaltered diorite, in 1 to 5 metre wide shear zones that are characterised by laminated, pinching and swelling quartz veins.

The Kujankallio lode system has been shown by drilling to extend to at least 525 metres in depth, though resource drilling currently extends only down to 440 metres, whilst the Arpola lode system has only been drilled down to 200 metres. Both deposits remain open with depth and partially along strike.

Open cut mining at Kujankallio commenced in 2009 and underground production stoping in 2011. A small open pit was mined at Arpola in 2011.

The Kaapelinkulma Gold Project is an advanced gold project located 65 kilometres east of the Vammala Plant. Kaapelinkulma is an orogenic gold deposit located in the Palaeoproterozoic Vammala Migmatite Belt. It comprises a set of sub-parallel lodes in a tight array hosted within a sheared quartz-diorite unit inside a tonalitic intrusive. Two separate gold lode systems have been identified at Kaapelinkulma, the southernmost lode system is the largest and extends over a strike length of 285 metres and defined to a vertical depth of 90 metres. The northern lode system extends over 160 metres to a depth of 60 metres. Both lode systems remain open in several directions, with additional drilling required down plunge and dip to further evaluate the lode systems.

Table 1 - Results from the underground diamond core drilling program designed to to better define the extent and geometry of the Kutema lode system between the 1060m and 1220m levels, Orivesi Gold Mine. All intercepts reported at a 1 g/t gold cut-off. Previously unreleased results highlighted in red. (Refer to Appendix 1 – JORC Table 1)

Hole	North	East	Elevation	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Hole Length (m)	From (m)	Down Hole Interval (m)	Gold (g/t)
KU-1403	6838481.7	2508607.9	-879.9	14.2	-42.4	212.20	118.20	7.80	3.34
					Includes 1.00 metre @ 15.80 g/t gold from 122.00 metres				
							153.00	1.00	1.41
							185.00	1.00	5.52
KU-1404	6838481.7	2508607.9	-880.0	16.4	-36.6	166.90	57.00	1.50	1.64
							109.00	7.00	1.87
							124.70	0.80	1.60
							128.50	3.00	1.82
KU-1408	6838479.2	2508603.6	-860.6	315.5	-55.7	230.40	No significant intercepts		
KU-1409	6838479.4	2508603.6	-860.6	319.3	-52.7	206.30	112.00	1.50	2.42
							140.00	11.50	2.20
KU-1410	6838479.0	2508604.2	-860.6	324.3	-48.5	191.00	80.00	1.30	1.59
							126.4	0.60	1.07
							130.00	2.00	1.11
							134.00	2.45	1.96
							80.00	1.30	1.59
KU-1411	6838478.9	2508604.3	-860.5	327.0	-56.6	242.20	143.20	0.90	7.34
							162.50	0.95	10.65
							172.80	1.00	1.97
							177.15	4.55	1.23
KU-1412	6838478.8	2508604.5	-860.6	326.7	-39.8	161.40	No significant intercepts		
KU-1413	6838478.8	2508604.4	-860.6	332.4	-45.7	179.40	94.00	1.00	1.07
							97.30	0.70	1.08
							114.00	1.00	2.64
KU-1414	6838478.8	2508604.6	-860.6	334.6	-53.3	224.50	112.00	1.50	4.61
KU-1415	6838478.9	2508604.6	-860.6	339.5	-51.6	212.50	No significant intercepts		
KU-1417	6838483.1	2508607.8	-880.4	4.9	-43.1	170.40	69.50	1.50	1.25
							108.00	12.00	1.90
KU-1418	6838483.3	2508606.9	-880.6	344.1	-34.0	150.90	53.80	0.50	2.47
KU-1419	6838482.9	2508607.4	-880.9	14.9	-49.9	40.00	No samples		
KU-1420	6838483.2	2508607.0	-880.9	349.5	-39.4	194.10	No significant intercepts		
KU-1421	6838483.0	2508607.3	-880.9	352.5	-52.7	200.00	No significant intercepts		
KU-1422	6838489.3	2508610.7	-919.6	14.4	-41.3	150.90	68.00	1.50	1.16
							72.70	0.60	1.27
							86.50	1.50	1.03
							122.00	1.00	1.90
							125.00	1.25	1.26
							128.00	1.50	1.54
							132.50	3.00	1.20
							139.00	2.50	1.21
KU-1423	6838483.2	2508607.6	-880.7	354.6	-37.4	206.40	98.60	9.75	23.96
					Includes 5.15 metres @ 42.48 g/t gold from 103.20 metres				
KU-1424	6838482.7	2508607.3	-880.9	357.9	-55.8	245.10	94.00	1.00	1.50
							99.80	2.20	1.27
							145.00	1.00	1.21
KU-1425	6838482.7	2508607.8	-880.9	0.6	-47.0	182.10	76.20	0.80	2.08
							83.00	1.00	1.12
							112.00	22.00	5.57
					Includes 6.00 metres @ 15.55 g/t gold from 122.00 metres				
KU-1426	6838483.1	2508607.7	-880.6	2.0	-40.0	174.70	54.50	1.50	1.22
							72.55	0.40	16.90
							97.70	12.30	6.09
					Includes 1.00 metres @ 25.20 g/t gold from 107.00 metres				
KU-1427	6838482.7	2508607.9	-881.0	1.5	-56.3	231.60	160.00	14.15	14.37

					Includes 4.00 metres @ 36.73 g/t gold from 165.00 metres				
KU-1428	6838483.1	2508607.9	-880.5	3.0	-33.4	150.90	65.00	1.50	1.00
							92.50	13.50	3.25
					Includes 1.00 metres @ 12.15 g/t gold from 104.00 metres				
KU-1429	6838483.1	2508607.8	-880.9	3.3	-53.5	215.40	89.00	2.05	4.19
					Includes 0.45 metres @ 16.65 g/t gold from 90.60 metres				
							141.70	17.30	24.18
					Includes 7.00 metres @ 52.98 g/t gold from 147.00 metres				
KU-1430	6838483.2	2508606.6	-880.8	4.1	-49.3	215.40	52.90	2.00	1.65
							79.75	0.75	4.35
							90.80	1.00	1.53
							128.50	20.40	5.64
					Includes 5.10 metres @ 13.17 g/t gold from 136.90 metres				
KU1430B	6838483.1	2508607.8	-880.7	4.4	-48.0	251.40	121.50	10.50	4.93
					Includes 1.00 metres @ 13.95 g/t gold from 130.00 metres				
							137.00	2.00	1.44
							221.00	1.00	1.88
KU-1431	6833195.3	2497619.5	-880.8	8.6	-51.6	234.90	83.40	0.65	1.26
							86.60	0.60	14.25
							98.00	1.50	1.36
							142.50	0.95	1.06
							145.55	2.45	4.42
							149.00	1.00	1.52
							153.50	3.35	2.04
							164.00	2.00	3.70
							232.00	1.00	1.27
KU-1432	6833195.3	2497619.5	-880.9	10.9	-45.7	206.30	121.8	1.35	1.61
							126.0	5.00	5.70
							137.65	1.35	4.15
KU-1433	6833195.3	2497619.5	-880.7	13.2	-38.9	185.40	64.75	0.95	1.83
							69.90	0.50	2.05
							108.20	0.80	2.01
							111.00	4.00	2.77
							117.00	1.00	2.48
							135.00	1.50	1.12
							141.65	1.35	1.16
KU-1448	6838481.9	2508607.9	-879.9	18.4	-46.5	194.20	134.00	2.00	3.43
							158.00	1.50	1.85
KU-1449	6838482.3	2508608.7	-881.0	20.4	-42.7	228.30	130.00	5.00	21.68
					Includes 3.00 metres @ 34.55 g/t gold from 132.00 metres				
							159.00	0.70	2.48
							162.30	1.15	1.37
							174.50	1.50	1.19
KU-1450	6838482.2	2508608.7	-881.0	23.5	-48.7	278.10	140.65	1.50	1.19
							171	2.00	2.75
							184	1.10	1.20
							189	2.30	1.11
							215	0.90	2.00
							220	2.50	2.64

Table 2 - Results from the underground diamond core drilling program designed to assist with stope definition of the Kutema lode system, Orivesi Gold Mine. All intercepts reported at a 1 g/t gold cut-off. Previously unreleased results highlighted in red. (Refer to Appendix 1 – JORC Table 1)

Hole	North	East	Elevation	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Length (m)	From (m)	Interval (m)	Gold (g/t)
KU-1434	6838552.4	2508594.8	-878.2	1.8	0.53	29.6	3.50	13.50	4.56
					Includes 1.50 metres @ 18.05 g/t gold from 3.50 metres				
KU-1435	6838552.4	2508596.7	-878.2	27.9	0.76	38.8	13.50	3.00	1.36
							25.50	5.50	6.62
					Includes 1.50 metres @ 18.50 g/t gold from 27.00 metres				
KU-1436	6838551.5	2508598.4	-878.0	44.6	0.97	42.8	3.65	2.35	13.45

					Includes 1.35 metres @ 20.20 g/t gold from 3.65 metres				
							11.00	12.00	3.32
							26.00	3.00	1.88
							32.00	1.50	1.05
							39.00	1.20	7.65
							42.40	0.40	12.15
KU-1437	6838548.5	2508598.4	-878.0	61.4	0.71	45.9	13.50	31.50	15.89
					Includes 23.00 metres @ 21.32 g/t gold from 15.00 metres				
KU-1438	6838548.4	2508599.3	-898.3	353.6	0.38	33.8	9.00	2.00	1.21
							14.00	11.00	2.80
KU-1439	6838548.6	2508601.5	-898.1	19.2	1.17	39.8	8.10	23.90	2.84
KU-1440	6838544.8	2508603.4	-898.4	1.63	34.6	49.3	16.50	18.50	11.73
					Includes 5.00 metres @ 30.13 g/t gold from 18.00 metres				
KU-1441	6838539.3	2508605.2	-898.4	1.30	41.6	50.7	0.00	1.50	2.39
							33.00	11.80	6.55
					Includes 1.00 metres @ 16.30 g/t gold from 38.00 metres and 1.00 metres @ 17.80 g/t gold from 42.00 metres				
							49.90	0.80	1.28
KU-1442	6838521.3	2508607.0	-917.9	0.40	349.6	65.4	38.00	6.00	4.96
							48.00	4.00	14.04
					Includes 2.00 metres @ 11.45 g/t gold from 41.00 metres				
KU-1443	6838518.2	2508610.9	-917.9	1.18	357.5	77.2	41.90	13.10	1.58
KU-1444	6838518.5	2508610.6	-917.8	1.48	12.2	74.3	46.00	10.50	6.22
					Includes 1.50 metres @ 24.00 g/t gold from 49.00 metres				
							64.00	1.50	2.89
KU-1445	6838518.5	2508610.7	-917.7	1.43	23.0	77.3	14.50	1.50	1.00
							49.60	0.70	1.09
							55.00	7.50	6.02
					Includes 1.50 metres @ 15.40 g/t gold from 59.50 metres				

Table 3 - Results from the surface diamond core drilling program targeting the Arpola deposit, Jokisivu Gold Mine. All intercepts reported at a 1 g/t gold cut-off. Previously unreleased results highlighted in red. (Refer to Appendix 2 – JORC Table 1)

Hole	North	East	Elevation	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Hole Length (m)	From (m)	Down Hole Interval (m)	Gold (g/t)
HU/JS-631	6779291.78	2426445.53	60.63	179.36	-61.78	181.50	62.25	0.95	1.15
							86.65	0.95	1.11
							113.80	0.75	10.60
							133.20	0.65	2.86
HU/JS-632	6779300.00	2426430.00	65.00	180.00	-65.30	205.05	81.95	1.55	1.34
							125.55	1.00	1.55
							145.00	1.00	1.56
							152.00	1.25	3.07
							171.05	1.45	1.38
HU/JS-633	6779380.00	2426430.00	65.00	180.00	-69.30	289.70	122.50	1.05	1.42
							153.10	0.85	1.86
							165.80	1.80	4.01
							201.55	8.55	9.52
					Includes 0.50 metres @ 130.00 g/t gold from 203.50 metres				
							212.80	1.60	7.34
							216.65	1.00	3.43
							235.90	0.90	2.19
							253.85	4.55	2.72
							266.35	2.65	1.51
HU/JS-634	6779407.62	2 426430.00	65.00	180	-69.3	310.95	132.70	1.10	3.88
							171.15	1.00	1.00
							191.45	1.45	2.93
							263.60	1.00	3.35
							267.60	7.05	2.93
							302.90	0.95	1.58

HU/JS-635	6779320.00	2426410.00	65.00	180.00	-58.10	220.05	57.35	1.00	4.18
							78.00	0.75	12.20
							97.50	3.15	2.38
							120.00	1.50	1.56
							165.00	2.60	1.23
							205.00	1.50	1.07
							211.00	1.50	2.00
HU/JS-636	6779416.69	2426410.00	65.00	180	-69.3	310.40	137.25	0.45	8.36
							168.60	0.95	1.26
							177.00	1.00	4.66
							181.00	1.50	1.02
							196.00	1.00	2.83
							304.25	0.35	11.75
HU/JS-637	6779382.45	2426390.00	65.00	180	-69.3	290.75	104.10	0.75	11.35
							233.35	1.10	1.14
							244.15	3.00	2.91
							262.30	1.20	1.53
HU/JS-638	6779305.72	2426371.28	61.94	180.13	-55.9	190.50	77.15	1.65	6.69
							93.10	2.00	18.72
					Includes 1.15 metres @ 24.80 g/t gold from 93.95 metres				
							119.70	0.95	4.73
							140.10	2.90	6.34
					Includes 0.80 metres @ 17.50 g/t gold from 142.20 metres				
							145.30	1.00	1.35
							176.50	1.20	1.10
HU/JS-639	6779359.49	2426370.00	65.00	180.00	-70.5	269.95	69.30	1.30	1.20
							74.20	0.65	51.50
							134.15	1.00	2.22
							157.00	2.00	1.38
							181.50	1.50	2.52
							215.00	1.05	1.17
							231.00	2.00	4.63
							246.00	0.75	8.38
							263.00	1.00	1.68
							266.55	1.45	1.57
HU/JS-640	6779369.82	2426448.60	61.00	172	-60.0	339.00	107.50	3.25	1.15
							159.20	2.55	14.53
					Includes 0.65 metres @ 38.40 g/t gold from 173.65 metres				
							171.75	0.85	4.52
							180.60	0.90	1.34
							183.25	1.00	1.03
							202.85	1.10	1.16
							219.65	1.05	1.03
							221.80	0.50	330.00
							276.30	1.05	32.30
HU/JS-641	6779170.26	2426389.86	61.81	182.85	-45.2	67.25	14.50	0.95	1.54
							26.80	0.70	6.42
							33.80	1.50	1.48
HU/JS-642	6779215.03	2426390.97	61.93	179.85	-42.4	105.90	32.60	1.20	1.45
							68.25	4.30	27.13
					Includes 0.85 metres @ 116.00 g/t gold from 69.45 metres				
							73.75	2.00	4.87
							78.60	1.10	1.08
							89.20	1.20	29.90
							95.60	1.25	1.61
HU/JS-643	6779151.26	2426370.00	62.40	180	-44.8	41.00	8.70	1.50	4.37
HU/JS-644	6779170.73	2426369.83	62.27	180.50	-45.25	61.50	17.35	1.40	1.23
							28.00	6.40	28.95
					Includes 0.85 metres @ 142.00 g/t gold from 29.00 metres				
HU/JS-645	6779161.22	2426350.00	62.50	180	-51.0	47.40	12.80	1.20	6.89
							20.55	1.50	1.70

							24.15	1.20	1.79
							37.50	0.45	8.36

Table 4 - Results from the underground diamond core drilling program targeting the Kujankallio deposit, Jokisivu Gold Mine between the 65m and 100m levels. All intercepts reported at a 1 g/t gold cut-off. (Refer to Appendix 2 – JORC Table 1)

Hole	North	East	Elevation	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Hole Length (m)	From (m)	Down Hole Interval (m)	Gold (g/t)
HU/JS-649	6779473.79	2425994.61	-64.80	257.95	-6.00	190.10	12.55	1.05	9.44
							122.75	0.35	9.96
							125.10	3.00	3.63
							135.00	0.75	6.28
							150.50	1.50	2.09
HU/JS-652	6779473.51	2425994.61	-64.61	251.93	-6.00	191.50	35.00	1.00	3.90
							117.95	5.85	3.82
							129.00	1.00	1.00
							132.45	1.05	1.05
							134.50	2.55	3.71
							138.80	2.75	1.45
							142.65	0.70	1.25
							144.35	1.30	3.88
							160.75	1.25	1.09

Table 5 - Results from the surface diamond core drilling program targeting the southern Kaapelinkulma deposit, Kaapelinkulma Gold Project. All intercepts reported at a 1 g/t gold cut-off. (Refer to Appendix 3 – JORC Table 1)

Hole	North	East	Elevation	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Hole Length (m)	From (m)	Down Hole Interval (m)	Gold (g/t)
VK/KKU-124	6791243.84	250673676	113.60	299.51	-63.18	70.50	1.90	0.85	54.40
							34.70	2.95	3.07
							39.70	0.90	1.16
							43.45	0.55	23.20
							50.55	0.45	7.82
							57.25	0.95	12.10
							60.00	0.50	59.90
VK/KKU-125	6791435.80	2506803.49	121.14	303.02	-50.65	40.35	14.00	2.00	1.40
VK/KKU-126	6791435.45	2506804.13	121.16	303.44	-66.78	46.45	17.20	1.90	2.77
VK/KKU-127	6791410.71	2506847.16	123.24	295.08	-49.31	91.35	No significant intercepts		
VK/KKU-128	6791428.61	2506796.04	120.17	302.50	-56.67	31.50	17.60	1.00	1.10
VK/KKU-129	6791393.62	2506858.28	122.88	298.35	-60.88	98.00	No significant intercepts		
VK/KKU-130	6791414.52	2506799.34	120.55	303.26	-73.38	35.10	No significant intercepts		
VK/KKU-131	6791400.55	2506824.67	121.76	299.36	-62.40	80.40	No significant intercepts		
VK/KKU-132	6791400.38	2506824.93	121.68	299.16	-74.21	47.05	No significant intercepts		
VK/KKU-133	6791378.55	2506862.60	122.12	298.04	-71.69	38.20	No significant intercepts		
VK/KKU-134	6791408.19	2506791.38	120.55	303.35	-51.38	36.70	7.70	1.40	10.26
					Includes 0.80 metres @ 15.65 g/t gold from 7.70 metres				
VK/KKU-135	6791407.72	2506792.12	120.60	303.40	-68.60	36.85	No significant intercepts		
VK/KKU-136	6791397.68	2506810.26	121.26	298.27	-63.29	43.95	30.15	3.30	13.79
					Includes 0.70 metres @ 19.80 g/t gold from 30.15 metres, 0.55 metres @ 11.40 g/t gold from 31.45 metres and 0.65 metres @ 38.50 g/t gold from 32.80 metres.				
VK/KKU-137	6791385.14	2506812.56	121.36	301.42	-66.80	52.55	No significant intercepts		
VK/KKU-138	6791366.33	2506843.72	121.07	304.14	-55.09	100.40	No significant intercepts		
VK/KKU-139	6791366.07	2506824.43	121.47	296.28	-65.58	95.20	60.30	0.60	2.35
VK/KKU-140	6791331.84	2506863.59	120.13	301.30	-54.30	110.05	65.60	1.00	1.07
VK/KKU-141	6791333.24	2506841.62	120.45	303.38	-48.89	88.65	23.00	0.70	2.13
							74.00	1.00	1.13
							82.10	0.90	1.20
VK/KKU-142	6791316.56	2506870.22	119.30	298.54	-49.83	124.70	No significant intercepts		

VK/KKU-143	6791327.67	2506827.00	120.51	303.44	-54.38	94.10	17.70	0.55	1.60
							62.00	1.00	4.20
							66.10	6.35	5.08
					Includes 1.15 metres @ 18.90 g/t gold from 71.30 metres				
VK/KKU-146	6791304.23	2506851.59	119.08	302.27	-59.18	64.40	51.75	0.85	1.14
VK/KKU-149	6791285.97	2506843.44	117.28	301.39	-66.94	92.30	No significant intercepts		
VK/KKU-156	6791397.22	2506793.33	121.03	305.01	-45.05	37.30	17.00	0.85	1.54
VK/KKU-157	6791385.43	2506812.05	121.40	303.26	-50.49	67.25	31.20	1.00	1.70
							34.20	4.80	3.95
					Includes 0.90 metres @ 13.00 g/t gold from 34.20 metres				
VK/KKU-158	6791393.03	2506775.48	121.29	300.23	-49.67	33.35	7.00	0.70	1.06
VK/KKU-159	6791375.98	2506788.08	123.16	299.49	-50.48	49.50	9.10	1.05	10.90
							19.70	3.45	1.50
VK/KKU-161	6791355.41	2506803.34	121.58	300.59	-56.69	79.55	33.00	2.80	32.41
					Includes 1.00 metres @ 77.50 g/t gold from 33.00 metres and 0.85 metres @ 15.30 g/t gold from 34.95 metres				
VK/KKU-163	6791344.95	2506800.89	120.95	302.16	-53.58	86.40	29.50	2.95	5.54
							34.15	1.00	1.41
VK/KKU-164	6791332.64	2506801.98	120.33	295.24	-72.84	70.95	43.60	1.35	1.04
							49.00	3.60	6.44
					Includes 0.95 metres @ 20.80 g/t gold from 51.65 metres				
							68.20	1.85	2.34

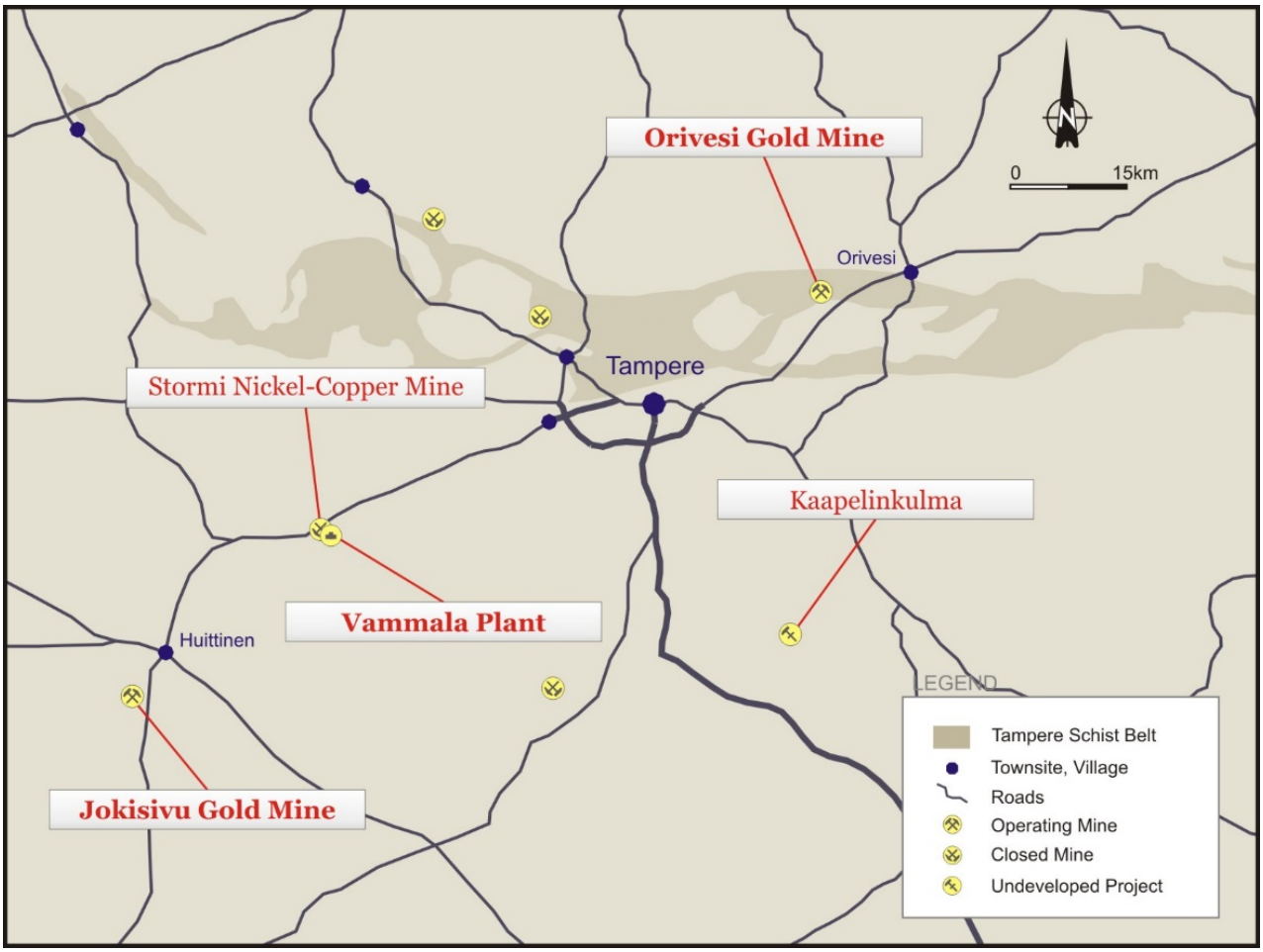


Figure 1 – Vammala Production Centre

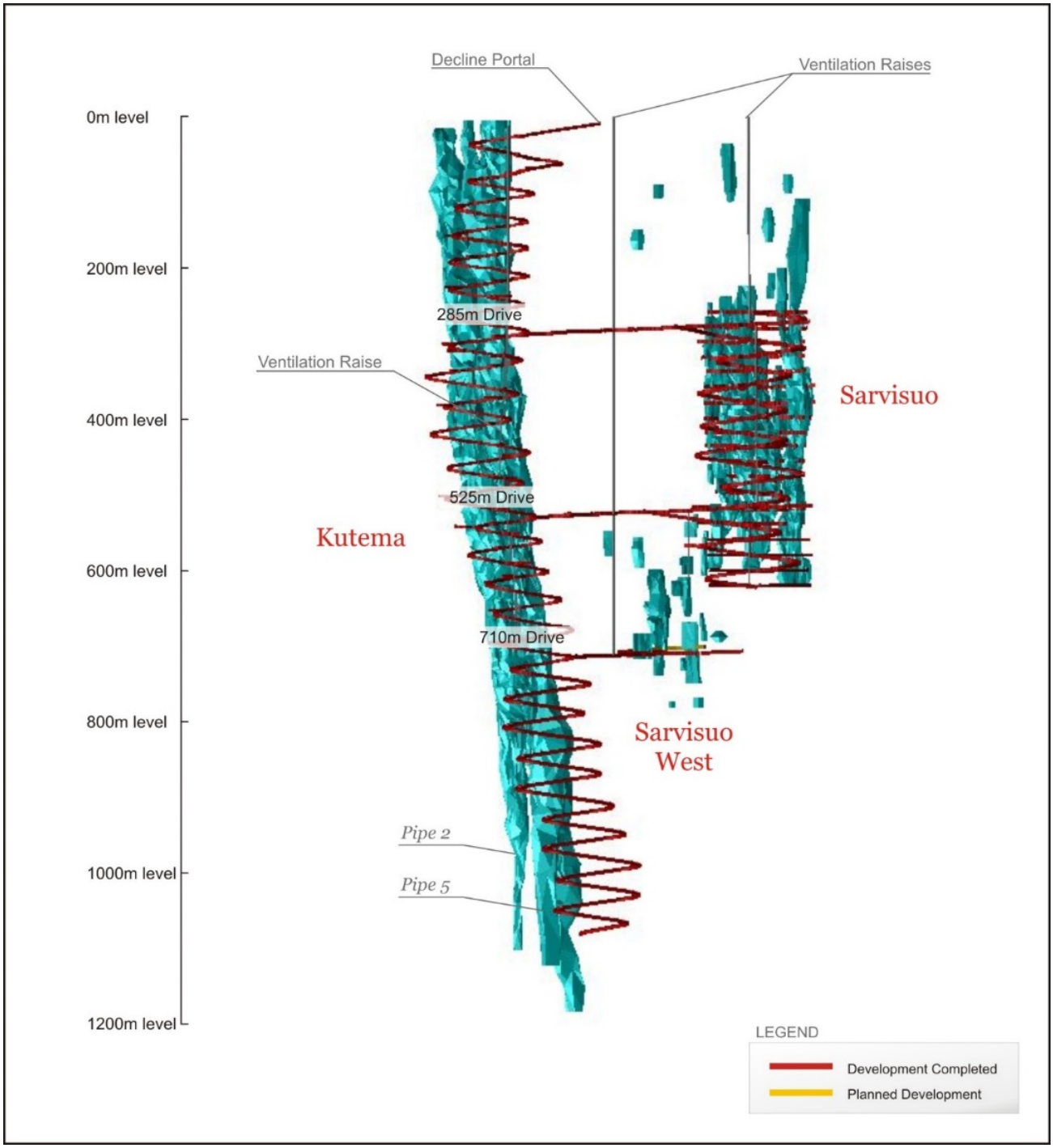


Figure 2 – Orivesi Gold Mine (View looking north)

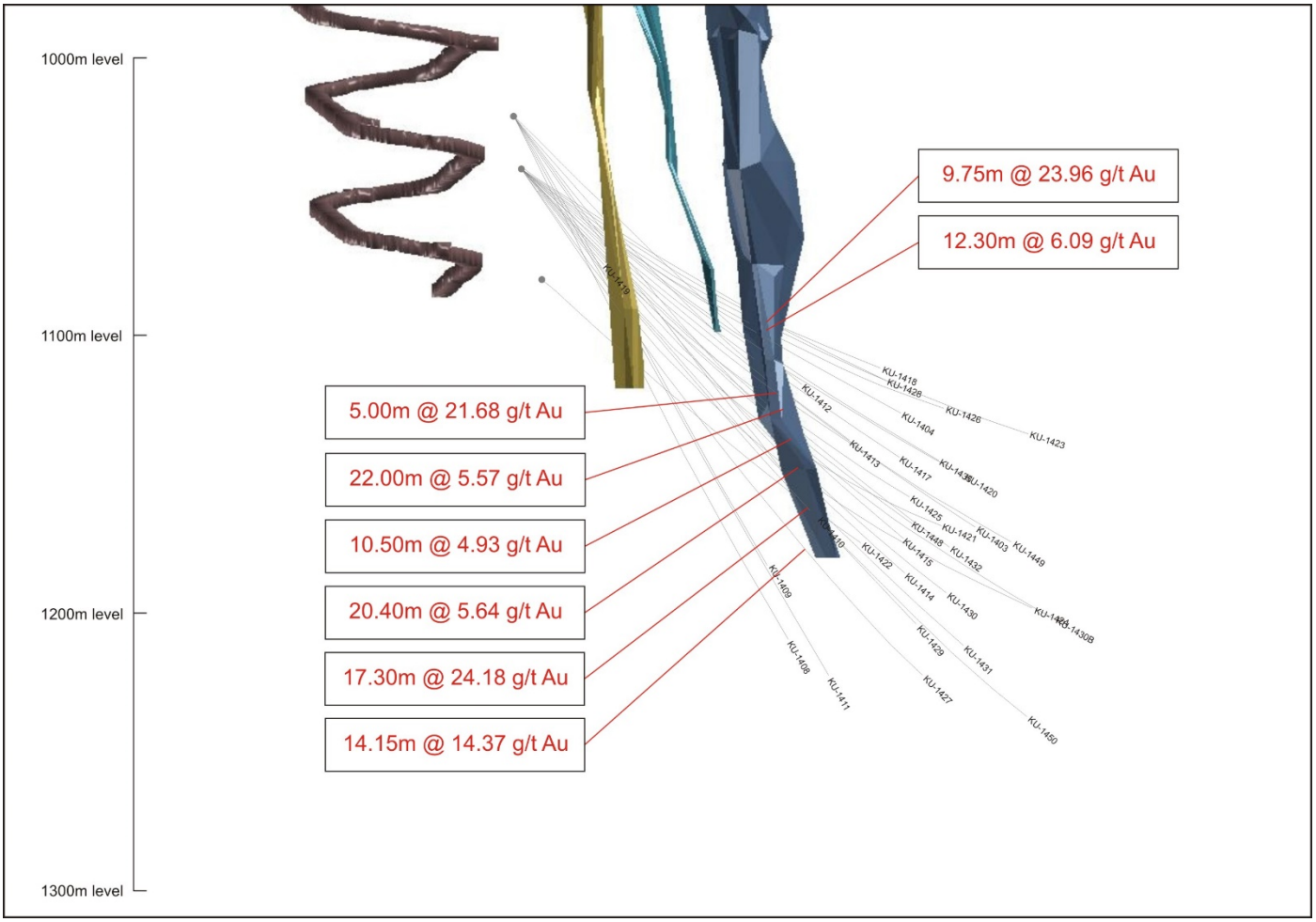


Figure 3 – Drilling completed at Kutema targeting the zone between the 1060m and 1220m levels displaying highlight intercepts, Orivesi Gold Mine.

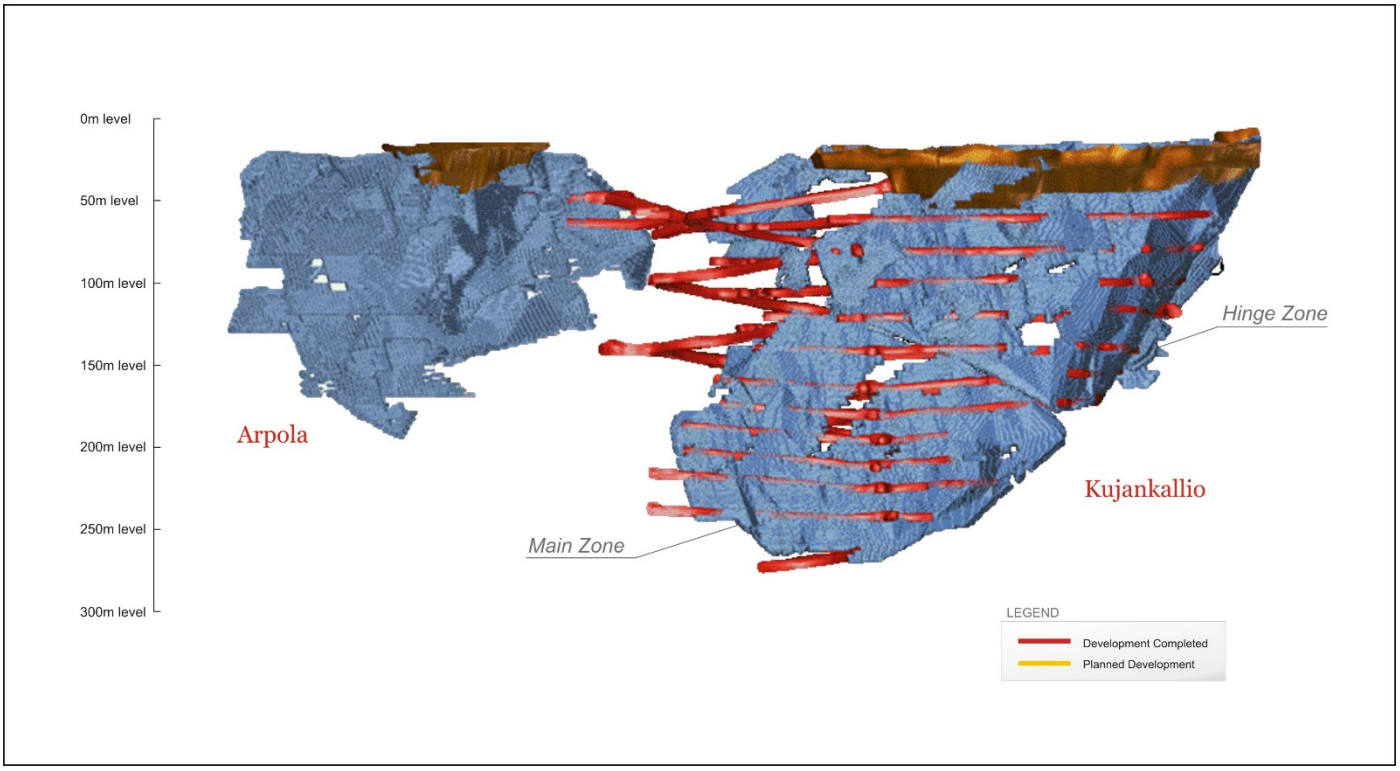


Figure 4 – Jokisivu Gold Mine.

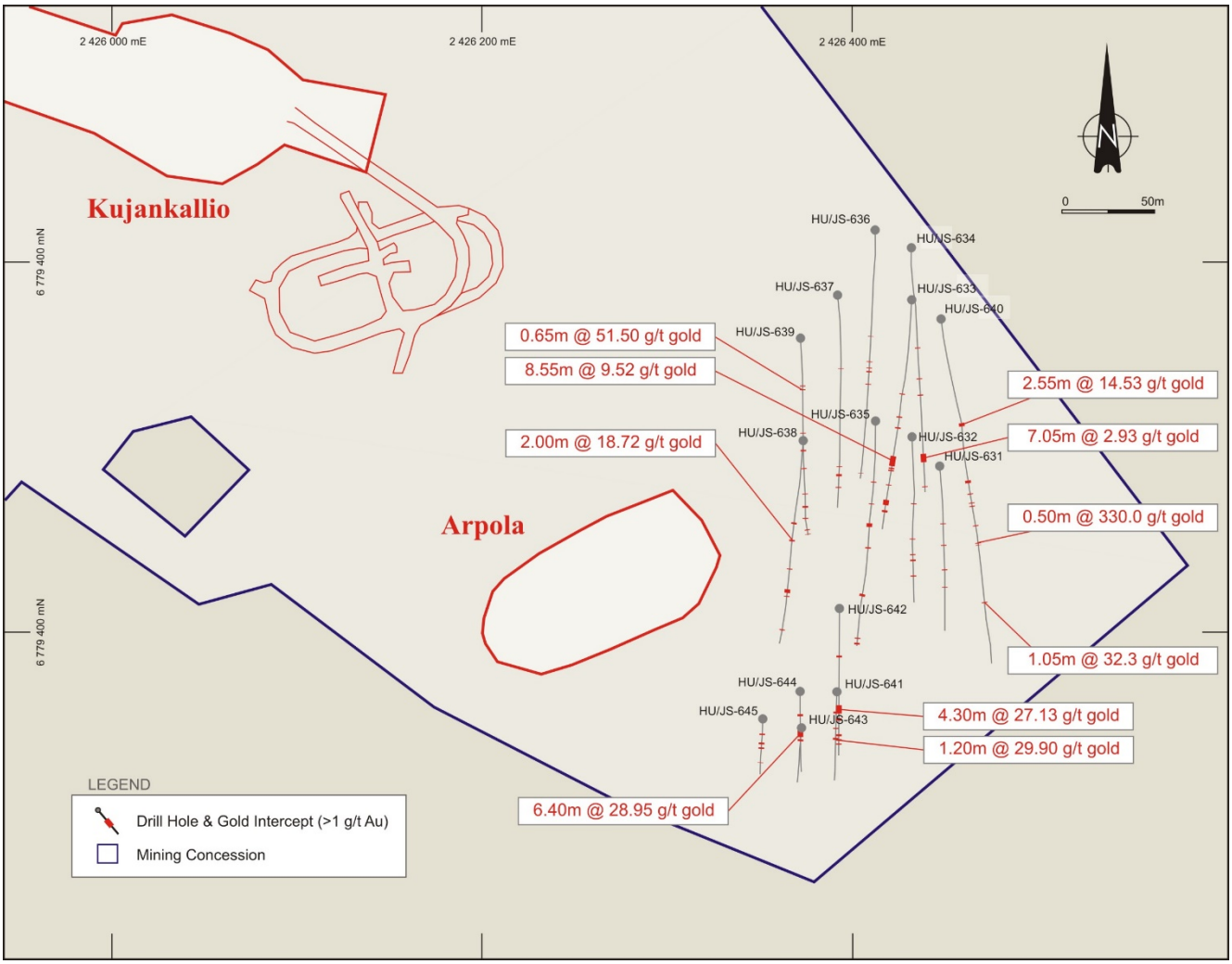


Figure 5 – Plan view of the surface diamond core drilling program targeting the Arpola deposit, Jokisivu Gold Mine. Results are pending for the holes coloured light blue.

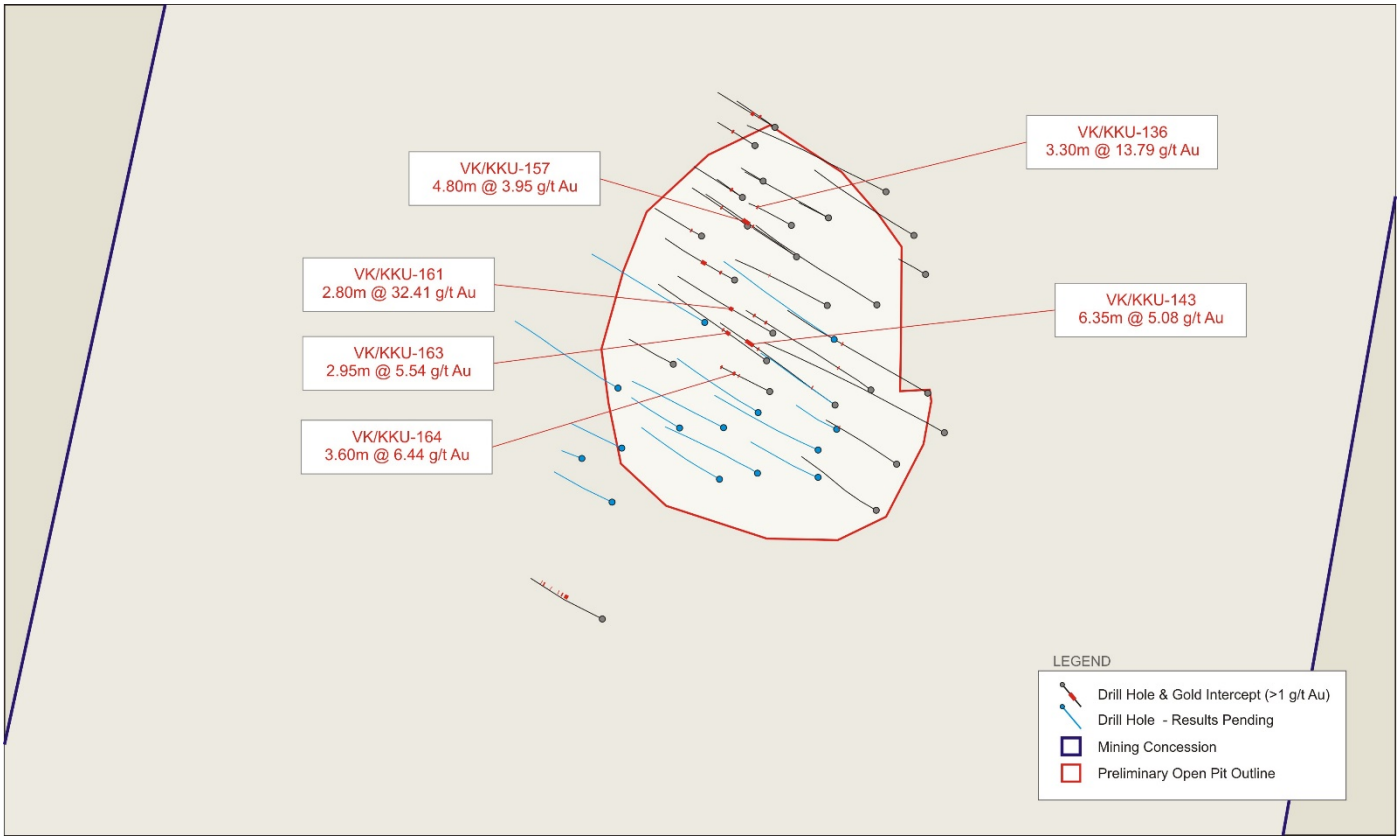


Figure 6 – Plan view of the surface diamond core drilling program targeting the southern Kaapelinkulma deposit, Kaapelinkulma Gold Project.

Appendix 1

JORC Code Table 1 - Orivesi Drilling Programs

Section 1 - Sampling Techniques and Data *(Criteria in this Section apply to all succeeding sections)*		
Criteria	**Explanation**	**Commentary**
Sampling Techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	The Kutema and Sarvisuo lode systems have been sampled by a series of underground and surface diamond core drill holes and underground production holes (sludge). In the reported programs, Dragon Mining has completed 35 WL-56 (39mm) diamond core drill holes for an advance of 5,296.50 metres. These holes are part of a 31 hole program designed to better define the extent and geometry of the Kutema lode system between the 1060m and 1220m levels, a 12 hole program designed to assist stope definition at Kutema, a 10 hole program that was designed to test the area west of Sarvisuo between the 240m and 300m levels, a 4 hole program testing an area 50 metres northeast of Kutema and an 8 hole program checking the boundaries of Kutema Pipe 5 between the 1110m and 1200m levels. Diamond drill 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.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or system used.	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. Drill hole collar co-ordinates are accurately surveyed by qualified mine surveyors and tied into the local mine grid using a Leica TCRP 1205 R300 Total Station. Deviation surveys are completed on all drill holes using a Maxibor II device. All drill core is geologically and geotechnically logged, photographed and mineralised zones sampled with lithological control. Sampling and QAQC protocols are as per industry best applicable practice.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from	Drilling was conducted by Lohja Oy, Outokumpu and Dragon. Diamond core 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

Section 1 - Sampling Techniques and Data *(Criteria in this Section apply to all succeeding sections)*		
Criteria	**Explanation**	**Commentary**
	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.	or ICP finish. Diamond core drilling by Dragon 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 Chemex 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).*	All drilling in the recent campaigns was completed by WL-56 (39mm) diamond core methods. The lengths of holes completed in the reported programs have ranged from 29.6 metres to 348.9 metres in length. Core is collected with a standard tube. Core is not orientated and hole deviation surveys are completed on all drill holes using a Maxibor II device.
Drill Sample Recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	Diamond core was reconstructed into continuous runs with depths checked against core blocks. Core loss observations were noted by geologists during the logging process. All information is recorded in the database.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	Recoveries from diamond core were recorded in the supplied database, with an average core recovery of >99%. Lost core was also routinely recorded. Drilling is undertaken in primary rock material. All drilling is planned to avoid existing underground development. An experienced underground drilling contract group is engaged to undertake the program of work. Drilling contractors are supervised and routinely monitored by company personnel.
	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.	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.*	All holes were logged by company geologists to a high level of detail that will support Mineral Resource estimation and mining studies. Diamond holes were logged for recovery, RQD, number and type of defects. The database contains tables with information recorded for alpha/beta angles, dips, azimuths, and true dips. Specific indicator minerals and the amount and type of ore textures and ore minerals were also recorded within separate tables.
	Whether logging is	Drill samples were logged for lithology, rock type,

Section 1 - Sampling Techniques and Data ***(Criteria in this Section apply to all succeeding sections)***		
Criteria	**Explanation**	**Commentary**
	qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	colour, mineralisation, alteration, and texture. Logging is a mix of qualitative and quantitative observations. It has been standard practice that all diamond core be routinely photographed.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	All holes were logged in full.
Sub-sampling Techniques and Sample Preparation	*If cut, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	Full core samples of select zones are collected for analysis.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	Not applicable. All drilling is completed by diamond core methods.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Full core samples of select zones are usually collected for analysis by company personnel. 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. With respect to the nature of the mineralised system and the core diameter, the use of full, half or quarter core is considered appropriate. Sample preparation is completed by ALS Minerals and follows industry best applicable practice. ALS Minerals procedures and facilities are organised to assure proper preparation of the sample for analysis, to prevent sample mixing, and to minimise dust contamination or sample to sample contamination. Core samples are submitted to the ALS Minerals facility in Outokumpu, Finland for sample preparation by method PREP-31BY. Samples were weighed, assigned a unique bar code and logged into the ALS system. The sample was dried, fine crushed to >70% passing 2mm screen. A split off weighing 1kg is collected and pulverised to better than 85% passing 75 microns. A sub-sample is collected for analysis at the ALS Minerals facility at Rosia Montana, Romania. The method selected for sample preparation is considered appropriate.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Certified reference material and blanks are routinely inserted with the sample submission. Dragon 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, -

Section 1 - Sampling Techniques and Data *(Criteria in this Section apply to all succeeding sections)*		
Criteria	**Explanation**	**Commentary**
		69, -89). A review of the results of the certified reference material and blanks indicates that they are within acceptable limits.
	Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.	Coarse crush duplicates are included in the sample stream every 20 samples. A review of the results of the duplicate samples indicates that they are within acceptable limits.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Sample sizes are considered appropriate to correctly represent the moderately nuggetty gold mineralisation based on the style of mineralisation, the thickness and consistency of the intersections, the sampling methodology and assay value ranges for gold.
Quality of Data and Laboratory Tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	Recent analysis is completed at ALS Minerals in Rosia Montana, Romania using procedures Au-AA26 (Detection Limit – 0.01 g/t gold; Upper Limit – 100.00 g/t gold) – 50g fire assay with AAS finish. Gold values exceeding 5 g/t gold are re-assayed by Au-GRA22 (Detection Limit – 0.05 g/t gold; Upper Limit – 1,000.00 g/t gold) – 50g fire assay with gravimetric finish. ALS Minerals are a certified global laboratory group. They are monitored by an internal QAQC program and a QAQC program implemented by Dragon Mining, both of which include the inclusion of blank material, duplicates and certified reference material. The analytical techniques used are considered total.
	For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.	No such device was used for analytical purposes on sample material.
	Nature and quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	QAQC protocols are stringently adhered to throughout the duration of all drilling programs undertaken by Dragon Mining. The protocols of the QAQC program implemented by Dragon Mining includes the insertion of certified reference material (three ranges used – high, medium and low) and blank material on a 1 sample every 20 sample basis and the insertion duplicate samples on a 1 sample every 20 sample basis. ALS Minerals implement an internal QAQC program that includes the insertion of blanks, certified reference material and duplicates with each analytical run.

Section 1 - Sampling Techniques and Data ***(Criteria in this Section apply to all succeeding sections)***		
Criteria	**Explanation**	**Commentary**
		A review of both the Dragon Mining and ALS Minerals QAQC results indicates that the blank material, certified reference material and duplicates are within acceptable limits.
Verification of Sampling and Assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	All significant intercepts are reviewed and verified by Dragon Mining geologists.
	The use of twinned holes.	No twinned holes have been drilled.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Primary data is collected by Dragon Mining personnel at site on paper logs prior to being digitised using Drill Logger software. All measurements and observations are digitally recorded and transferred into an Access database. Primary assay and QAQC data is entered into an Oracle master database. Verification and validation of the databases is handled internally.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustment has been made to the assay data.
Location of Data Points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	Drill hole collars and starting azimuths have been accurately surveyed by Dragon Mining surveyors. Down hole surveys were undertaken on all exploration and resource development holes. Collar and underground mine surveys are performed using a Leica TCRP 1205 R300 Total Station to a level of accuracy of 0.05 metres. Deviation surveys are carried out on all drill holes using a Maxibor II device. 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.
	Specification of the grid system used.	The grid system used for the reporting of results is the Finnish Grid System – KKJ2. A local mine grid is used at the Orivesi mine.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	A series of fixed points are located at the surface form the basis of all topographic control at the Orivesi Gold Mine. Additional fixed points have been established at the 525m level via the air raise and function as the elevation control underground. These points are regularly checked with the surface fixed points.
Data Spacing and Distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	Drilling has been undertaken from underground. Diamond drill 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.
	Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade	The geology and mineralisation displays good continuity and will be sufficient to support the definition of a Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve and the classifications contained in the JORC Code (2012

Section 1 - Sampling Techniques and Data *(Criteria in this Section apply to all succeeding sections)*		
Criteria	**Explanation**	**Commentary**
	continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.	Edition).
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	No sampling compositing has been applied.
Orientation of Data in Relation to Geological Structure	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*	The majority of drill holes are underground drill holes and 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.
	If the relationship between the drilling orientation and orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, thus should be assessed and reported if material.	No orientation based sampling bias has been identified in the data.
Sample Security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Chain of custody of samples is managed by Dragon Mining. Dragon Mining personnel or drill contractors transport diamond core to the core logging facilities where Dragon Mining geologists log the core. Core samples are transported to the sample preparation laboratory and then on to the analysis laboratory using contract couriers or laboratory personnel. Dragon Mining employees have no further involvement in the preparation or analysis of samples.
Audits or Reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	Dragon Mining carries out its own reviews and audits of sampling techniques and data. Dragon Mining has completed audits of the ALS Minerals facilities at Outokumpu, Finland; Rosia Montana, Romania and Vancouver, Canada. The completed reviews and audits raised no issues.

Section 2 - Reporting of Exploration Results		
Criteria	**Explanation**	**Commentary**
Mineral Tenement and Land Tenure Status	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.*	The Orivesi Gold Mine is located within a granted Mining Concession (Concession ID – 2676; Concession Name – Seri; Are – 39.82 ha).
	The security of the tenure held at the time off reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	The Mining Concession is in good standing and no impediments to operating exist.
Exploration Completed by	*Acknowledgement and*	As early as the 1940's mining activities were carried

Section 2 - Reporting of Exploration Results		
Criteria	**Explanation**	**Commentary**
Other Parties	*appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	out on the present-day mine site. In these earlier days sericite was quarried for use in ceramic insulators, among other things. The Orivesi gold deposit was discovered in 1982 as a result of a research project by Lohja Oy and the Department of Geology from the University of Helsinki. Outokumpu Oy purchased the rights to the gold deposit in 1990 and conducted technical and feasibility studies over the next four years, including test mining in 1990, and in 1993. The Orivesi Gold Mine was officially opened in 1994. During 1994-2003 the Orivesi Gold Mine was operated by Outokumpu Mining Oy and produced 422,000 ounces of gold at a grade of 9.4 g/t gold. The mine was placed on care and maintenance at the end of 2003 following the acquisition of the asset by Dragon Mining. Mining resumed in 2007, with Dragon Mining focusing efforts on the Sarvisuo lode system that was discovered in 2002. Sarvisuo is located 300 meters from the Kutema lode system, which had previously been mined to the 720m level. The Kutema and Sarvisuo lode systems are narrow, vertical pipes or pipe clusters, which have been shown to possess depth continuations from tens of metres to hundreds of meters. The deepest part of the mine is currently at the 1080m level at Kutema, and the gold-bearing zones are known to continue to the 1175m level. Ore from the Orivesi Gold Mine is trucked 80 kilometres to the Vammala Plant for processing.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The Orivesi Gold Mine is located in the Paleoproterozoic Tampere Schist Belt, which is dominated by turbiditic metasedimentary rocks, metavolcanic rocks of island-arc type and syn-orogenic granitoids. The known gold lode systems occur in a broader zone of hydrothermally altered rocks that extend over an area of approximately 0.5 km^2, at the contact of metavolcanic rocks and a sub-volcanic intrusion. They have been interpreted to represent a metamorphosed and deformed high-sulphidation epithermal gold system. The gold mineralization is found in vertical pipe-like lode systems which occur in strongly deformed, andalusite rich, silicified zones. The depth continuation of these lode systems ranges from tens of metres to hundreds of metres.
Drill Hole Information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including*	Recent drilling at the deposit was primarily underground diamond core 'fan' drilling. Refer to: Table 1 - Results from the underground diamond core

Section 2 - Reporting of Exploration Results		
Criteria	**Explanation**	**Commentary**
	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.*	drilling program designed to to better define the extent and geometry of the Kutema lode system between the 1060m and 1220m levels, Orivesi Gold Mine. Table 2 - Results from the underground diamond core drilling program designed to assist with stope definition of the Kutema lode system, Orivesi Gold Mine.
Data Aggregation Methods	*In reporting Exploration Results weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*	Weighted average gold intercepts are reported at a 1 g/t gold cut-off with up to 3 metres of internal dilution allowed. No high grade cuts were applied.
	Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.	High grade intervals internal to broader zones of mineralisation are reported at a 10 g/t gold cut-off as included intervals. Refer to: Table 1 - Results from the underground diamond core drilling program designed to to better define the extent and geometry of the Kutema lode system between the 1060m and 1220m levels, Orivesi Gold Mine. Table 2 - Results from the underground diamond core drilling program designed to assist with stope definition of the Kutema lode system, Orivesi Gold Mine.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalent values have been used or reported.
Relationship between Mineralisation Widths and Intercept Lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true*	All intercepts reported are down hole lengths. True widths have not been calculated. 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.

Section 2 - Reporting of Exploration Results		
Criteria	**Explanation**	**Commentary**
	width not known').	
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulation of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	Refer to the provided diagrams – Figures 2 and 3.
Balanced Reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practised to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	Comprehensive reporting of drill details has been provided in this announcement. All meaningful and material exploration data has been reported.
Other Substantive Exploration Data	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	Investigative geological work completed at the Orivesi Gold Mine is dominated by diamond core drilling. The results for completed drilling campaigns have been regularly reported to the ASX as results become available.
Further Work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*	Drilling will continue with the aim to identify extensions to known mineralised zones and new mineralised zones, as well as providing information to support mine planning and development.
	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	Refer to the provided diagrams.

Appendix 2

JORC Code Table 1 - Jokisivu Drilling Programs

Section 1 - Sampling Techniques and Data ***(Criteria in this Section apply to all succeeding sections)***		
Criteria	**Explanation**	**Commentary**
Sampling Techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	The Kujankallio and Arpola deposits at the Jokisivu Gold Mine have been sampled by a series underground diamond core and surface diamond core drilling programs. In the reported programs, Dragon Mining has completed 25 underground diamond core drill holes for an advance of 4,201.20 metres. These holes are part of an 18 hole program targeting the Kujankallio deposit between the 65m and 100m levels, the second definition drilling program at Arpola comprising 16 holes that are to be drilled from the 100m and 120m levels and a 2 hole campaign targeting an area identified near the Kujankallio deposit that has a structural setting similar to the Kujankallio Main Zone. Underground pierce points are usually spaced at 20 metres vertically and 20 metres horizontally. Surface drilling is usually completed on a nominal 20 metre by 20 metre grid base.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or system used.	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. The majority of drill holes are underground drill holes and completed at various angles in a 'fan' array to optimally intersect the orientation of the mineralised trends. Surface drill holes are completed on a grid type pattern to optimally intersect the mineralised zones. Drill hole collars and starting azimuths have been accurately surveyed with a Leica TCRP 1203+ Total Station. Dip values were measured at 10m intervals down hole by drillers using conventional equipment. Azimuth deviations of the deepest holes were surveyed with Reflex Maxibor or EMS multi-shot equipment.
	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	All drill core is geologically and geotechnically logged, photographed and mineralised zones sampled with lithological control. Sampling and QAQC protocols are as per industry best applicable practice. Drill cores are sampled with lithological control to a maximum down hole length of 1.5 metres. Sample intervals are measured by tape from depth intervals shown on core blocks labelled by the drillers. Samples are collected by Dragon Mining personnel

Section 1 - Sampling Techniques and Data *(Criteria in this Section apply to all succeeding sections)*		
Criteria	**Explanation**	**Commentary**
	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.	and dispatched via road transport to ALS Minerals for sample preparation and analysis for gold by fire-assay methods.
Drilling Techniques	*Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	Diamond core, percussion, sludge, and reverse circulation (RC) were the primary drilling techniques used at Jokisivu. Underground drilling in the reported programs was completed by BGM (42.0mm) diamond core methods. The lengths of holes completed in the reported programs have ranged from 86.50 to 296.60 metres. Surface drilling in the reported programs was completed by WL-66 diamond core methods. The length of the holes completed in this report have ranged from 41.0 to 339.0 metres. Core from underground and surface drilling is collected with a standard tube. Core is not orientated for definition drill programs but is for exploration drill programs. Hole deviation surveys are completed on all drill holes Reflex Maxibor or EMS multi-shot equipment. .
Drill Sample Recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	Diamond core was reconstructed into continuous runs with depths checked against core blocks. Core loss observations were noted by geologists during the logging process. All information is recorded in the database.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	Sample recovery is high with >90% of the drill core having recoveries >95%. Drilling is well planned to avoid existing underground development and is undertaken in primary rock material. Experienced underground and surface drilling contract groups were engaged to undertake the program of work. Drilling contractors are supervised and routinely monitored by Dragon Mining personnel.
	Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	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*	All holes were logged by Dragon Mining geologists to a high level of detail that will support Mineral Resource estimation and mining studies. Diamond holes were logged for recovery, RQD, number and type of defects. The database contains tables with information recorded for alpha/beta angles, dips,

Section 1 - Sampling Techniques and Data *(Criteria in this Section apply to all succeeding sections)*		
Criteria	**Explanation**	**Commentary**
	Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.	azimuths, and true dips. Specific indicator minerals and the amount and type of ore textures and ore minerals were also recorded within separate tables.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Drill samples were logged for lithology, rock type, colour, mineralisation, alteration, and texture. Logging is a mix of qualitative and quantitative observations. It has been standard practice that all diamond core be routinely photographed.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	All holes were logged in full.
Sub-sampling Techniques and Sample Preparation	*If cut, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	Half or full core samples of select zones are collected for analysis from underground diamond core drill holes, depending on the nature of the program ie definition or exploration. Half core samples of select zones are collected for analysis from surface diamond core drill holes. When undertaken drill core is sawn.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	Not applicable. All drilling is completed by diamond core methods.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Full and half core samples of select zones were collected for analysis by company personnel. With respect to the nature of the mineralised system and the core diameter, the use of full or half core is considered the most appropriate. Sample preparation is completed by ALS Minerals and follows industry best applicable practice. ALS Minerals procedures and facilities are organised to assure proper preparation of the sample for analysis, to prevent sample mixing, and to minimise dust contamination or sample to sample contamination. Core samples are submitted to the ALS Minerals facility in Outokumpu, Finland for sample preparation by method PREP-31BY. Samples were weighed, assigned a unique bar code and logged into the ALS system. The sample was dried, fine crushed to >70% passing 2mm screen. A split off weighing 1kg is collected and pulverised to better than 85% passing 75 microns. A sub-sample is collected for analysis at the ALS Minerals facility at Rosia Montana, Romania. The method selected for sample preparation is considered appropriate.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Certified reference material and blanks are routinely inserted with the sample submission. Dragon has used systematic standard and pulp duplicate sampling since 2004. Every 20th sample (sample id ending in -00, -20, -40, -60, -80) is submitted as a standard, and

Section 1 - Sampling Techniques and Data ***(Criteria in this Section apply to all succeeding sections)***		
Criteria	**Explanation**	**Commentary**
		every 20th sample (sample id ending in -10, -30, -50, -70, -90) is inserted as a pulp duplicate (with the original sample id ending in -09, -29, -49, -69, -89). A review of the results of the certified reference material and blanks indicates that they are within acceptable limits.
	Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.	Coarse crush duplicates are included in the sample stream every 20 samples. A review of the results of the duplicate samples indicates that they are within acceptable limits.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Sample sizes are considered appropriate to correctly represent the moderately nuggetty gold mineralisation based on: the style of mineralisation, the thickness and consistency of the intersections, the sampling methodology and assay value ranges for gold.
Quality of Data and Laboratory Tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	Analysis is completed at ALS Minerals in Rosia Montana, Romania using procedures Au-AA25 (Detection Limit – 0.01 g/t gold; Upper Limit – 100.00 g/t gold) – 30g fire assay with AAS finish. Gold values exceeding 3 g/t gold are re-assayed by Au-GRA21 (Detection Limit – 0.05 g/t gold; Upper Limit – 1,000.00 g/t gold) – 30g fire assay with gravimetric finish. ALS Minerals are a certified global laboratory group. They are monitored by an internal QAQC program and a QAQC program implemented by Dragon Mining, both of which include the inclusion of blank material, duplicates and certified reference material. The analytical techniques used are considered total.
	For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.	No such device was used for analytical purposes on sample material collected.
	Nature and quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	QAQC protocols are stringently adhered to throughout the duration of all drilling programs undertaken by Dragon Mining. The protocols of the QAQC program implemented by Dragon Mining includes the insertion of certified reference material (three ranges used – high, medium and low) and blank material on a 1 sample every 20 sample basis and the insertion duplicate samples on a 1 sample every 20 sample basis. ALS Minerals implement an internal QAQC program that includes the insertion of blanks, certified

Section 1 - Sampling Techniques and Data *(Criteria in this Section apply to all succeeding sections)*		
Criteria	**Explanation**	**Commentary**
		reference material and duplicates with each analytical run. A review of both the Dragon Mining and ALS Minerals QAQC results indicates that the blank material, certified reference material and duplicates are within acceptable limits.
Verification of Sampling and Assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	All significant intercepts are reviewed and verified by Dragon Mining geologists.
	The use of twinned holes.	No twinned holes have been drilled.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Primary data is collected by Dragon Mining personnel at the site, documenting on paper logs or Excel spreadsheets prior to being digitised using Drill Logger software. Primary assay data is received direct from the laboratory in digital format. All measurements and observations are digitally recorded and transferred into an Access database. Primary assay and QAQC data is entered into an Oracle master database. Verification and validation of the databases is handled internally.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustment has been made to the assay data.
Location of Data Points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	Drill hole collars and starting azimuths have been accurately surveyed by various contract surveyors. Down hole surveys were undertaken on all exploration and resource development holes. Collars and underground mine surveys are performed using a Leica TCRP 1203+ Total Station to a level of accuracy of 0.05 metres. Down hole surveys are carried out on all drill holes using a Maxibor II device. Down hole dip values were recorded at 10m intervals.
	Specification of the grid system used.	The grid system used for the reporting of results is the Finnish Grid System – KKJ2. A local mine grid is used at the Jokisivu mine. The local grid system is parallel to National Grid System, and equivalence of systems as follows (examples of coordinate values): $Northing_{Nat}$ 6,779,500.00 = $Northing_{Loc}$ 9,500.00, $Easting_{Nat}$ 2,425,800.00 = $Easting_{Loc}$ 5,800.00, $Elevation_{Nat}$ 80.00 = $Elevation_{Loc}$ 0.00. $Northing_{Loc} = Northing_{Nat} – 6,770,000m$ $Easting_{Loc} = Easting_{Nat} – 2,420,000m$ $Elevation_{Loc} = Elevation_{Nat} – 80m$
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	A series of fixed points are located at the surface form the basis of all topographic control at the Jokisivu Gold Mine. Additional fixed points have been

Section 1 - Sampling Techniques and Data *(Criteria in this Section apply to all succeeding sections)*		
Criteria	**Explanation**	**Commentary**
		established along the underground development and function as the elevation control underground.
Data Spacing and Distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	Underground drilling has been undertaken in a fan array type pattern. Pierce points are usually spaced nominally at 20 metres vertically and 20 metres horizontally. Surface drilling has been undertaken in a grid type pattern based on a nominal 20 metre by 20 metre grid spacing.
	Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.	The geology and mineralisation displays satisfactory continuity in both geology and grade from hole to hole and will be sufficient to support the definition of a Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve and the classifications contained in the JORC Code (2012 Edition).
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	No sampling compositing has been applied.
Orientation of Data in Relation to Geological Structure	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*	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. The majority of drill holes are underground drill holes and completed at various angles in a 'fan' array to optimally intersect the orientation of the mineralised trends. Surface drill holes are completed on a grid type pattern to optimally intersect the mineralised zones.
	If the relationship between the drilling orientation and orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, thus should be assessed and reported if material.	No orientation based sampling bias has been identified in the data.
Sample Security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Chain of custody of samples is managed by Dragon Mining. Dragon Mining personnel or drill contractors transport diamond core to the core logging facilities where Dragon Mining geologists log the core. Core samples are transported to the sample preparation laboratory and then on to the analysis laboratory using contract couriers or laboratory personnel. Dragon Mining employees have no further involvement in the preparation or analysis of samples.
Audits or Reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	Dragon Mining undertakes its own reviews and audits of sampling techniques and data. Dragon Mining has completed audits of the ALS Minerals facilities at Outokumpu, Finland; Rosia Montana, Romania and Vancouver, Canada. The completed reviews and audits raised no issues.

Section 2 - Reporting of Exploration Results		
Criteria	**Explanation**	**Commentary**
Mineral Tenement and Land Tenure Status	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.*	The Jokisivu Gold Mine is located within a granted Mining Concession (Concession ID – 7244; Concession Name – Jokisivu; Area – 48.57 ha).
	The security of the tenure held at the time off reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	The Mining Concession is in good standing and no impediments to operating exist.
Exploration Completed by Other Parties	*Acknowledgement and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	The first indication of gold mineralization in the Jokisivu area was obtained in 1964, when a local youth sent a gold-bearing boulder to an ore prospecting competition. Outokumpu Oy began exploring the area in 1985 and continued until 2003, when Dragon Mining acquired the Project. Dragon Mining advanced the project over the ensuing years, undertaking extensive drilling and completing mining studies to enable production to commence in 2009. Production from the Jokisivu Gold Mine commenced with open-pit mining of the near surface portion of the Kujankallio deposit in September 2009. The open pit has a span of 300 metres and attained a maximum depth of 45 metres. The near surface portion of the Arpola deposit was also mined by open-pit methods in 2011. The Arpola open-pit spanned a distance of 130 meters and was 30 meters deep. The Arpola open-pit has subsequently been re-filled with waste rock. Underground development of the Kujankallio deposit commenced in September 2010 access achieved through a decline portal located at the eastern most end of the Kujankallio open pit. Since then, the decline has advanced 1,855 metres and has reached a vertical depth of 275 metres. Underground production from the Arpola deposit commenced in 2014.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The Jokisivu Gold Mine is located in the Paleoproterozoic Vammala Migmatite Belt, which is dominated by tonalitic and granodioritic gneisses, micagneiss, migmatites, intermediate and mafic metamorphosed volcanic rocks as well as felsic and mafic plutonic rocks. Gold mineralisation is hosted within a sheared and quartz-veined diorite unit surrounded by mica gneiss. The Kujankallio deposit consists of several gold-bearing lodes, having a total length of at least 350 metres. The lodes strike northeast, primarily dipping

Section 2 - Reporting of Exploration Results		
Criteria	**Explanation**	**Commentary**
		50 degrees to the southwest. The nearby Arpola deposit consists of several east-west trending gold lodes that extend over length of 150 metres. The Arpola lodes strike northeast and dip 50 degrees to the southwest. Both deposits represent structurally controlled gold systems.
Drill Hole Information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* • *easting and northing of the drill hole collar;* • *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar;* • *dip and azimuth of the hole;* • *down hole length and interception depth;* • *hole length.*	Refer to the drill results in: Table 3 - Results from the surface diamond core drilling program targeting the Arpola deposit, Jokisivu Gold Mine. Table 4 - Results from the underground diamond core drilling program targeting the Kujankallio deposit, Jokisivu Gold Mine between the 65m and 100m levels.
Data Aggregation Methods	*In reporting Exploration Results weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*	Weighted average gold intercepts are reported at a 1 g/t gold cut-off with up to 3 metres of internal dilution allowed. No high grade cuts were applied.
	Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.	High grade intervals internal to broader zones of mineralisation are reported at a 10 g/t gold cut-off as included intervals. Refer to: Table 3 - Results from the surface diamond core drilling program targeting the Arpola deposit, Jokisivu Gold Mine. Table 4 - Results from the underground diamond core drilling program targeting the Kujankallio deposit, Jokisivu Gold Mine between the 65m and 100m levels.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalent values have been used or reported.
Relationship between Mineralisation Widths and Intercept Lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*	All intercepts reported are down hole lengths. True widths have not been calculated. At Arpola the drill holes were orientated predominantly

Section 2 - Reporting of Exploration Results		
Criteria	**Explanation**	**Commentary**
	If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	to an azimuth of 180° (local mine grid) and angled to an average dip of approximately -50° which is approximately perpendicular to the orientation of the 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). At Kujankallio 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 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°. Four lodes to the north-west strike at 015° and dip at 45° to the east.
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulation of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	Refer to provided diagrams – Figures 4 to 5.
Balanced Reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practised to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	Comprehensive reporting of drill details has been provided in this report. All meaningful and material exploration data has been reported.
Other Substantive Exploration Data	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	Investigative geological work completed at the Jokisivu Gold Mine is dominated by diamond core drilling. The results for completed drilling campaigns have been regularly reported to the ASX as results become available.
Further Work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*	Drilling will continue with the aim to identify extensions to known mineralised zones and new mineralised zones, as well as providing information to support mine planning and development.
	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the	Refer to provided diagrams – Figures 4 to 5.

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

Appendix 3

JORC Code Table 1 – Kaapelinkulma Drilling Program

Section 1 - Sampling Techniques and Data *(Criteria in this Section apply to all succeeding sections)*		
Criteria	**Explanation**	**Commentary**
Sampling Techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard*	The various mineralised lodes at the Kaapelinkulma deposits were sampled using surface diamond drill holes, percussion holes, and surface trench sampling. Drilling was conducted primarily on 10m or

Section 1 - Sampling Techniques and Data *(Criteria in this Section apply to all succeeding sections)*		
Criteria	**Explanation**	**Commentary**
	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.	20m line spacing increasing to 40m at depth, and drilled on the Finnish National Grid system (FIN KKJ2, 2003). In the reported programs, Dragon Mining has completed 35 diamond core drill holes from surface for an advance of 2,556.05 metres. These holes are part of an 45 hole program targeting the southern deposit at Kaapelinkulma.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or system used.	Drill holes were generally angled at -50° towards the north-west (average of 292° azimuth) to optimally intersect the mineralised zones. Drill hole collars and starting azimuths appear to have been accurately surveyed by Dragon 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. Recent drill holes were down hole surveyed using Maxibor equipment (2009-2010) and Devico equipment (2014-2015).
	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.	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). All drill core is geologically and geotechnically logged, photographed and mineralised zones sampled with lithological control. Sampling and QAQC protocols are as per industry best applicable practice. Samples are collected by Dragon Mining personnel and dispatched via road transport to ALS Minerals for sample preparation and analysis for gold by fire-assay methods.
Drilling Techniques	*Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	Diamond or percussion drilling were the primary techniques used at Kaapelinkulma. Surface drilling in the reported programs was completed by WL-76 diamond core methods. The lengths of holes completed in this recent program have ranged from 31.40 to 124.70 metres. Core from surface drilling is collected with a standard tube. Core is orientated for all holes. Hole deviation surveys are completed on all drill holes using Devico equipment. .
Drill Sample Recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and*	Diamond core was reconstructed into continuous runs with depths checked against core blocks. Core loss observations were noted by geologists during the

Section 1 - Sampling Techniques and Data *(Criteria in this Section apply to all succeeding sections)*		
Criteria	**Explanation**	**Commentary**
	results assessed.	logging process. All information is recorded in the database.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	Sample recovery is high at >90%. Experienced underground and surface drilling contract groups were engaged to undertake the program of work. Drilling contractors are supervised and routinely monitored by Dragon Mining personnel.
	Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	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.*	All holes were logged by Dragon Mining geologists to a high level of detail that will support Mineral Resource estimation and mining studies. Diamond holes were logged for recovery, RQD, number and type of defects. The database contains tables with information recorded for alpha/beta angles, dips, azimuths, and true dips. The amount and type of ore textures and ore minerals were also recorded within separate tables.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Drill samples were logged for lithology, rock type, colour, mineralisation, alteration, and texture. Logging is a mix of qualitative and quantitative observations. It has been standard practice that all diamond core be routinely photographed.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	All holes were logged in full.
Sub-sampling Techniques and Sample Preparation	*If cut, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	Half core samples of select zones are collected for analysis from diamond core drill holes completed from surface. Drill core is sawn.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	Not applicable. Reported programs have been completed by diamond core methods.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Half core samples of select zones were collected for analysis by ALS laboratory personnel. With respect to the nature of the mineralised system and the core diameter, the use of half core is considered the most appropriate. Sample preparation is completed by ALS Minerals and follows industry best applicable practice. ALS Minerals procedures and facilities are organised to assure proper preparation of the sample for analysis, to prevent sample mixing, and to minimise dust contamination or sample to sample contamination. Core samples are submitted to the ALS Minerals

Section 1 - Sampling Techniques and Data *(Criteria in this Section apply to all succeeding sections)*		
Criteria	**Explanation**	**Commentary**
		facility in Outokumpu, Finland for sample preparation by method PREP-31BY. Samples were weighed, assigned a unique bar code and logged into the ALS system. The sample was dried, fine crushed to >70% passing 2mm screen. A split off weighing 1kg is collected and pulverised to better than 85% passing 75 microns. A sub-sample is collected for analysis at the ALS Minerals facility at Rosia Montana, Romania. The method selected for sample preparation is considered appropriate.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Certified reference material and blanks are routinely inserted with the sample submission. Dragon has used systematic standard and pulp duplicate sampling since 2004. Every 20th sample (sample id ending in -00, -20, -40, -60, -80) is submitted as a standard, and every 20th sample (sample id ending in -10, -30, -50, -70, -90) is inserted as a coarse crush duplicate (with the original sample id ending in -09, -29, -49, -69, -89). A review of the results of the certified reference material and blanks indicates that they are within acceptable limits.
	Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.	Coarse crush duplicates are included in the sample stream every 20 samples. A review of the results of the duplicate samples indicates that they are within acceptable limits.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Sample sizes are considered appropriate to correctly represent the moderately nuggetty gold mineralisation based on: the style of mineralisation, the thickness and consistency of the intersections, the sampling methodology and assay value ranges for gold.
Quality of Data and Laboratory Tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	Analysis is completed at ALS Minerals in Rosia Montana, Romania using procedures Au-AA25 (Detection Limit – 0.01 g/t gold; Upper Limit – 100.00 g/t gold) – 30g fire assay with AAS finish. Gold values exceeding 5 g/t gold are re-assayed by Au-GRA21 (Detection Limit – 0.05 g/t gold; Upper Limit – 1,000.00 g/t gold) – 30g fire assay with gravimetric finish. ALS Minerals are a certified global laboratory group. They are monitored by an internal QAQC program and a QAQC program implemented by Dragon Mining, both of which include the inclusion of blank material, duplicates and certified reference material. The analytical techniques used are considered total.
	For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis	No such device was used for analytical purposes on sample material collected.

Section 1 - Sampling Techniques and Data *(Criteria in this Section apply to all succeeding sections)*		
Criteria	**Explanation**	**Commentary**
	including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.	
	Nature and quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	QAQC protocols are stringently adhered to throughout the duration of all drilling programs undertaken by Dragon Mining. The protocols of the QAQC program implemented by Dragon Mining includes the insertion of certified reference material (three ranges used – high, medium and low) and blank material on a 1 sample every 20 sample basis and the insertion duplicate samples on a 1 sample every 20 sample basis. ALS Minerals implement an internal QAQC program that includes the insertion of blanks, certified reference material and duplicates with each analytical run. A review of both the Dragon Mining and ALS Minerals QAQC results indicates that the blank material, certified reference material and duplicates are within acceptable limits.
Verification of Sampling and Assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	All significant intercepts are reviewed and verified by Dragon Mining geologists.
	The use of twinned holes.	No twinned holes have been drilled.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Primary data is collected by Dragon Mining personnel at the site, documenting on paper logs or Excel spreadsheets prior to being digitised using Drill Logger software. Primary assay data is received direct from the laboratory in digital format. All measurements and observations are digitally recorded and transferred into an Access database. Primary assay and QAQC data is entered into an Oracle master database. Verification and validation of the databases is handled internally.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustment has been made to the assay data.
Location of Data Points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	Drill hole collars and starting azimuths have been accurately surveyed by Dragon Mining mine and exploration surveyors or geologists. Down hole surveys were undertaken on all holes. Collars and underground mine surveys are performed using a Leica TCRP 1203+ Total Station to a level of accuracy of 0.05 metres. Down hole surveys are carried out on all drill holes using a Devico device. Down hole dip values were recorded at 4m intervals.

Section 1 - Sampling Techniques and Data ***(Criteria in this Section apply to all succeeding sections)***		
Criteria	**Explanation**	**Commentary**
	Specification of the grid system used.	The grid system used for the reporting of results is the Finnish Grid System – KKJ2.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	The topographic surface over the Kaapelinkulma deposits 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.
Data Spacing and Distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	Drill holes have been located at 10m by 10m through the shallow portions of the mineralised lodes at the southern extents Kaapelinkulma. The nominal spacing across the southern zone is at 20m by 20m. In the north, the nominal drill spacing is at 20m on 40m spaced drill lines.
	Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.	The geology and mineralisation displays satisfactory continuity in both geology and grade from hole to hole and will be sufficient to support the definition of a Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve and the classifications contained in the JORC Code (2012 Edition).
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	No sampling compositing has been applied.
Orientation of Data in Relation to Geological Structure	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*	Drill holes are orientated predominantly to an azimuth of 290° and drilled at an angle of between 30° and 80° to the north-east which is approximately perpendicular to the orientation of the mineralised trends.
	If the relationship between the drilling orientation and orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, thus should be assessed and reported if material.	No orientation based sampling bias has been identified in the data.
Sample Security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Chain of custody of samples is managed by Dragon Mining. Dragon Mining personnel or drill contractors transport diamond core to the core logging facilities where Dragon Mining geologists log the core. Core samples are cut either by Dragon personnel or by ALS laboratory personnel. Core samples are transported to the sample preparation laboratory and then on to the analysis laboratory using contract couriers or laboratory personnel. Dragon Mining employees have no further involvement in the preparation or analysis of samples.
Audits or Reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	Dragon Mining undertakes its own reviews and audits of sampling techniques and data. Dragon Mining has completed audits of the ALS Minerals facilities at Outokumpu, Finland; Rosia Montana, Romania and Vancouver, Canada. The completed reviews and audits raised no issues.

Section 2 - Reporting of Exploration Results		
Criteria	**Explanation**	**Commentary**
Mineral Tenement and Land Tenure Status	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.*	The Kaapelinkulma Gold Project is located within a Mining Concession Application (Concession ID – K7094; Concession Name – Kaapelinkulma; Area – 66.54 ha). A small Natura conservation area 'Pitkakorpi' (FI0349001, 70 ha) is located 400 metres east of Kaapelinkulma gold deposit.
	The security of the tenure held at the time off reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	The application for the Mining Concession is in good standing and progressing through the granting process. No impediments to operating exist.
Exploration Completed by Other Parties	*Acknowledgement and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	The Kaapelinkulma deposits were discovered by the Geological Survey of Finland (GTK) after a gold bearing boulder was sent to them by an amateur prospector in 1986. Subsequent exploration by GTK, Outokumpu Oy, and then by Dragon Mining, outlined a small, medium to high grade deposit.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The Kaapelinkulma North and South systems are Palaeoproterozoic orogenic gold deposits located in the Vammala Migmatite Zone. The deposits 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 understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* • *easting and northing of the drill hole collar;* • *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar;* • *dip and azimuth of the hole;* • *down hole length and interception depth;* • *hole length.*	Refer to the drill results in: Table 5 - Results from the surface diamond core drilling program targeting the southern Kaapelinkulma deposit, Kaapelinkulma Gold Project.
Data Aggregation Methods	*In reporting Exploration Results weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*	Weighted average gold intercepts are reported at a 1 g/t gold cut-off with up to 3 metres of internal dilution allowed. No high grade cuts were applied.

Section 2 - Reporting of Exploration Results		
Criteria	**Explanation**	**Commentary**
	Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.	High grade intervals internal to broader zones of mineralisation are reported at a 10 g/t gold cut-off as included intervals. Refer to: Table 5 - Results from the surface diamond core drilling program targeting the southern Kaapelinkulma deposit, Kaapelinkulma Gold Project.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalent values have been used or reported.
Relationship between Mineralisation Widths and Intercept Lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	All intercepts reported are down hole lengths. True widths have not been calculated. 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 tabulation of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	Refer to provided diagram – Figures 6.
Balanced Reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practised to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	Comprehensive reporting of drill details has been provided in this report. All meaningful and material exploration data has been reported.
Other Substantive Exploration Data	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results;*	Investigative geological work completed at the Kaapelinkulma Gold Project is dominated by diamond core drilling. The results for completed drilling campaigns have been regularly reported to the ASX as results become available.

Section 2 - Reporting of Exploration Results		
Criteria	**Explanation**	**Commentary**
	bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	
Further Work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*	Drilling will continue with the aim to identify extensions to known mineralised zones and new mineralised zones, as well as providing information to support mine planning and development. The planned open pit area will be tested with RC or diamond drilling (grade control). Deep diamond holes will be used to test for depth extensions to the main lodes.
	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	Refer to provided diagrams – Figures 6.