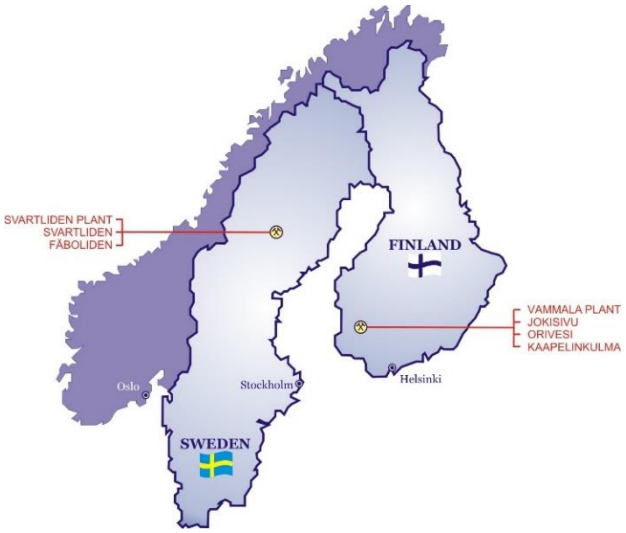
ASX ANNOUNCEMENT **23 FEBRUARY 2018**

DRAGON MINING UPDATES ORE RESERVES FOR NORDIC PROJECTS

- **Group Ore Reserves total 232kozs grading 3.1 g/t gold as at 30 September 2017.**
- **Update returns increase of 29% in total tonnes and 22% in total ounces since 31 December 2016.**
- **Company records highest total Ore Reserve tonnage since commencing activities in the Nordic region.**
- **Mine life for the Jokisivu Gold Mine increased to four years with further programs and studies underway.**

Dragon Mining Limited (ASX:DRA) ("Dragon Mining" or "the Company") is pleased to announce that an update of the Ore Reserves for the Company's Nordic Projects has been completed. The update has lifted the total Proved and Probable Ore Reserves for the group as at 30 September 2017 to 2,315 kt grading 3.1 g/t gold for 232 kozs, the highest total Ore Reserve tonnage level recorded by Dragon Mining since commencing activities in the Nordic Region in 2000.



The updated total Ore Reserve represents an overall increase of 29% in tonnage and 22% in ounces of gold, after depletion for mining to 30 September 2017, when compared to the Proved and Probable Ore Reserves as at 31 December 2016 of 1,790 kt grading 3.3 g/t gold for 189 kozs. The 31 December 2016 Ore Reserve was released to the ASX on the 21 March 2017 – Ore Reserves Updated for Dragon Mining's Nordic Projects.

The updates have increased the mine life for the Jokisivu Gold Mine to four years, whilst successful drilling campaigns carried out at the Orivesi Gold Mine during 2017 has resulted in an additional year of Ore Reserves being defined. This has provided the Company with confidence that Ore Reserves in Finland are sustainable until mining starts at the Faboliden Gold Project and beyond. When including the Ore Reserves for the Faboliden Gold Project, where the Company is working towards environmental approval, the Company now has sufficient Ore Reserves for production through to at least 2024.

The Ore Reserves were finalised by independent mining consultants RPM Global in Western Australia and reported in accordance with the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code). They are based on the Mineral Resource estimates listed in Appendix 1, which were released to the ASX on 11 January 2018 – Mineral Resources Updated for Dragon Mining's Nordic Projects.

Table 1 – Ore Reserves for Dragon Mining's Nordic Projects. Reported as at 30 September 2017.

	Proved			Probable			Total		
	Tonnes (kt)	Gold (g/t)	Ounces (kozs)	Tonnes (kt)	Gold (g/t)	Ounces (kozs)	Tonnes (kt)	Gold (g/t)	Ounces (kozs)
Vammala Production Centre									
Orivesi Gold Mine (Underground)	24	4.0	3.1	46	6.3	9.4	71	5.5	12.5
Jokisivu Gold Mine (Underground)	172	2.8	15.6	841	2.9	79.6	1,013	2.9	95.2
Kaapelinkulma Gold Project (Open Pit)	52	3.9	6.5	19	4.3	2.6	71	4.0	9.0
Svartliden Production Centre									
Fäboliden Gold Project (Open Pit)	-	-	-	1,160	3.1	115	1,160	3.1	115
Group Total	**248**	**3.2**	**25.2**	**2,066**	**3.1**	**114.8**	**2,315**	**3.1**	**232**

Ore Reserve estimates have been rounded to reflect accuracy. All the estimates are on dry tonne basis.

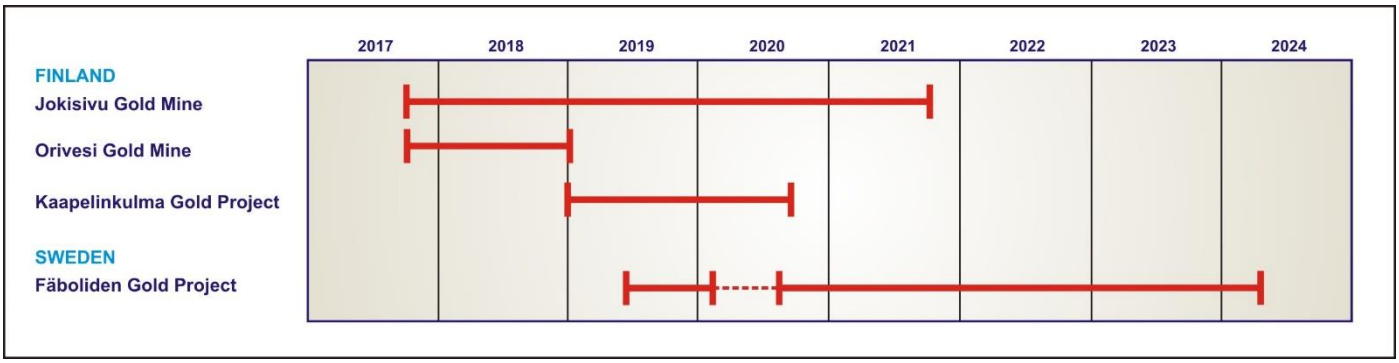


Figure 2 – Project Life based on updated Ore Reserves.
Note: The project timeline above for the Fäboliden Gold Project is the management's current estimate for the purpose of operational planning, and it is subject to legal and regulatory processes which the Company may not be able to control.

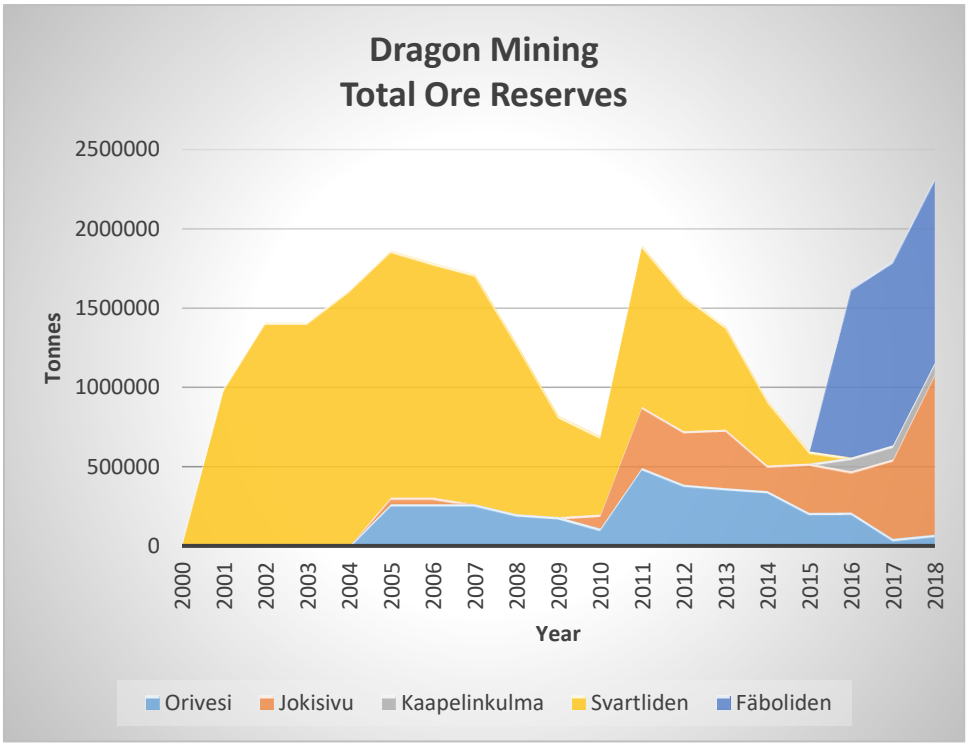


Figure 3 – Total Ore Reserves tonnage levels since commencing activities in the Nordic region.

In addition to site specific mining, metallurgical, cost and revenue factors, the updated Ore Reserve estimates for the Orivesi Gold Mine and the Jokisivu Gold Mine used a gold price of US$1,280 per ounce (31 December 2016: US$1,260 per ounce). For the future mining operations, a gold price of US$1,260 per ounce was used for the update of the Ore Reserves for the Kaapelinkulma Gold Project, whilst no change was made to the Ore Reserves for the Fäboliden Gold Project, which had been estimated at a gold price of US$1,260 per ounce.

Vammala Production Centre

Jokisivu Gold Mine

The updated Proved and Probable Ore Reserves for the Jokisivu Gold Mine ("Jokisivu") totals 1,013 kt grading 2.9 g/t gold for 95.2 kozs as at 30 September 2017. This represents a 103% increase in tonnes and a 65% increase in ounces after depletion for mining to 30 September 2017, when compared to the Ore Reserves as at 31 December 2016 of 500 kt grading 3.6 g/t gold for 57.6 kozs.

These increases have extended the mine life for Jokisivu to four years and are attributable to the undertaking of an underground optimisation study at Jokisivu, incorporating Measured and Indicated Mineral Resources from the two

deposits Kujankallio and Arpola, and associated satellite deposits Osmo Zones and Basin Zones. The Ore Reserves are estimated from underground stope and development designs and were based on the mines operating performance.

The Company will continue with ongoing drilling programs and studies at Jokisivu to evaluate the open extensions of the Kujankallio and Arpola deposits and their associated satellite zones as the mine advances deeper. This will be carried out with the aim of maintaining a revolving mine life through the replenishment of ore material mined, as the Company has successfully done each year since the commencement of underground mining at Jokisivu.

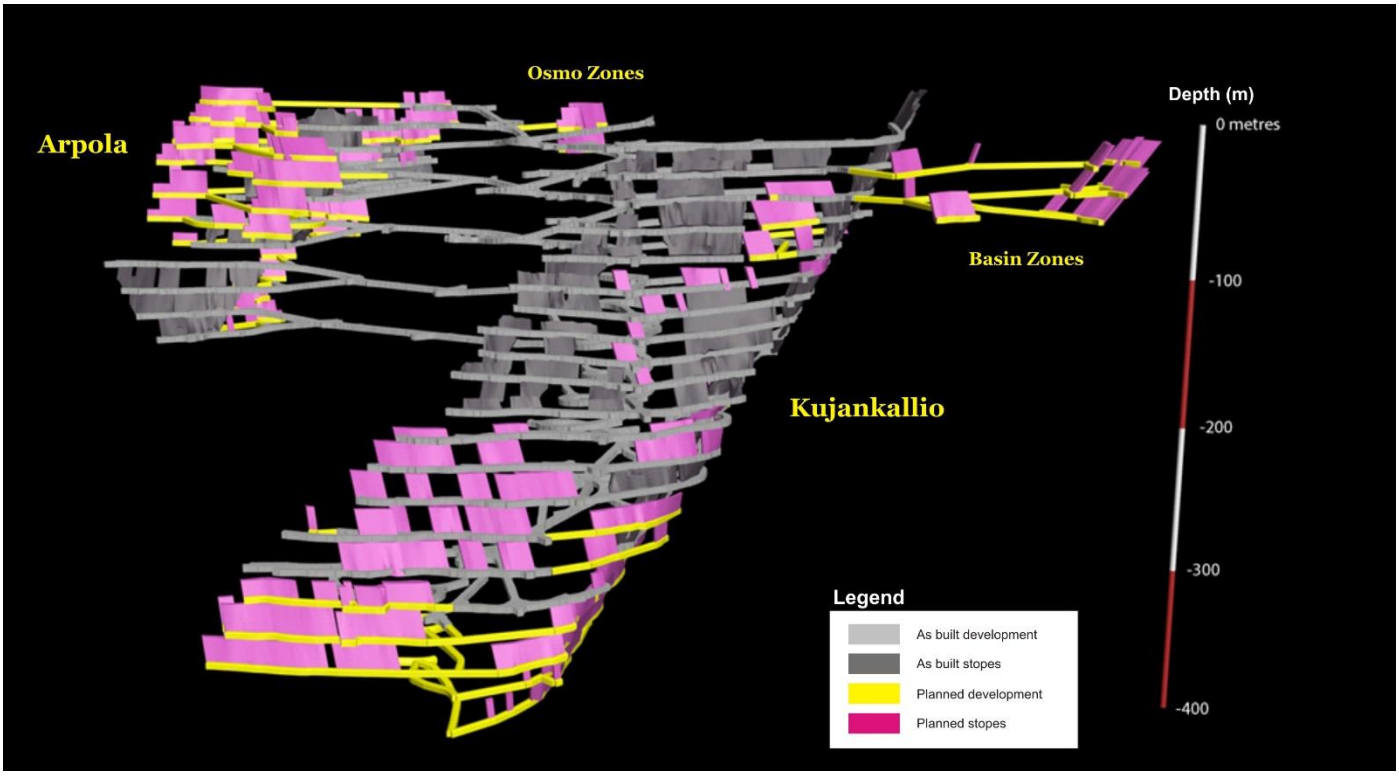


Figure 4 – Jokisivu Gold Mine

Background

Mining at Jokisivu began in May 2009, commencing initially by open-pit methods at the Kujankallio deposit. Underground development at Kujankallio commenced in September 2010, the portal being located within the open-pit, 35 metres below the surface. The first underground ore was delivered to the Vammala Plant, 40 kilometres to the northeast in January 2011. A small open-pit was mined at the Arpola deposit between March and July 2011 with underground production stoping commencing in 2014.

Kujankallio and Arpola are Palaeoproterozoic orogenic gold deposits located in the Vammala Migmatite Belt. They comprise a set of parallel lodes of varying thickness and grade hosted in a west-northwest trending shear zone. Gold mineralisation is contained within quartz veins occurring within a quartz diorite unit. Both the Kujankallio and Arpola deposits remain open with depth.

The Measured, Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resources for Jokisivu as at 30 September 2017 totals 2,080,000 tonnes grading 4.3 g/t gold for 289,000 ounces and have been reported inclusive of Ore Reserves. Mineral Resources were released to the ASX on the 11 January 2018 - Mineral Resources Updated for Dragon Mining's Nordic Projects. This release can be found at www.asx.com.au (Code: DRA).

Summary of Information Material to Understanding the Reported Estimates of Ore Reserves

- *Material Assumptions*

The updated Ore Reserves consist of proposed development and stoping operations. The Mineral Resources have been converted to Ore Reserves by means of a Life of Mine development and stoping plan, together with economic model preparation. Operational costs are based on historical costs and an allowance has been made for royalties' payable at Jokisivu.

- *Estimation Methodology*

Ore Reserve estimation was completed by establishing ore stope outlines and development designs, within the economic mining limits. ROM ore quantities within the designs were estimated by applying mining modifying factors.

- *Cut-off Grades*

The in-situ ore cut-off grades are based on a gold price of US$1,280 per ounce, mining factors, metallurgical factors and costs. Four areas, Areas A, B, C and D have been defined at Jokisivu, based on variances for dilution levels, ore loss levels and minimum stope width.

Table 2 – Jokisivu Underground In-situ Cut-Off Grades.

Areas	Project (gold g/t)	Operating (gold g/t)	Stoping (gold g/t)	Development (gold g/t)
Arpola – Area A	3.6	2.7	2.3	1.0
Arpola – Area B	3.7	2.7	2.4	1.0
Arpola – Area C	3.1	2.3	2.0	0.9
Arpola – Area D	3.6	2.7	2.3	1.0
Kujankallio	3.6	2.7	2.3	1.0

The Development cut-off grade assumes that all mining costs have been otherwise included and hence provides an indicator of whether development ore is economical to mill and refine. The Stoping cut-off grade includes the operating cost without ore development. That is, the average grade of a stope must be above this value for it to be economic to mine. It assumes stope access development has been completed for the level. The Operating cut-off grade includes all the operating costs inclusive of ore development and hence provides an indicator of whether an entire level is economic to be mined. The Project costs include direct underground capital and operating costs.

- *Mining Method*

The mining method at Jokisivu is overhand bench and rock fill mining. Mining advances from bottom upwards in approximately 80 metre high mining panels leaving a sill pillar between the panels. Back fill material is waste rock from development. Access drives from the main decline to mining areas are developed at 15 to 20 metre vertical sub-level intervals. Various mining dilution and ore loss factors of the metal within the defined stope shapes to be mined have been adopted, based on reconciliation of past production.

Table 3 – Jokisivu Mining Dilution and Ore Loss Factors.

Areas	Mining Dilution	Ore Loss	Minimum Stoping Width
Arpola – Area A	30%	15%	5m
Arpola – Area B	30%	20%	3m
Arpola – Area C	15%	5%	2m
Arpola – Area D	30%	10%	3m
Kujankallio	30%	10%	3m

- *Processing*

Ore from Jokisivu is processed on a campaign basis through the Vammala Plant, which is located 40 kilometres to the northeast. The Vammala Plant is a 300,000 tonnes per annum, crushing, milling, gravity and flotation circuit that produces a gravity gold concentrate and a flotation gold concentrate. A gold recovery factor of 88.5%, comprising 10.5% by gravity and 78.0% by flotation, has been applied to estimate the Jokisivu Ore Reserves based on historic processing results. The Jokisivu flotation concentrate is transported to the Company's Svartliden Plant in northern Sweden where the concentrate is processed through a carbon in leach ("CIL") circuit to produce doré bars. The gravity concentrate is shipped to Argor-Heraeus in Switzerland for refining.

- *Classification*

Ore Reserves have been classified based on the underlying Mineral Resources classifications and the level of detail in the mine planning. The Mineral Resources were identified as Measured, Indicated and Inferred. The Ore Reserves, based only on the Measured and Indicated Resources have been classified as Proved and Probable Ore Reserves, respectively some areas within the upper portion of the Arpola deposit are classified as Measured Resources, further study however is required to confirm the mining ore loss and dilution factors to a high level of confidence. As such all Measured Resources within these areas have been classified as Probable Reserves.

Inferred material that has been included in the stope shapes used to define the Ore Reserves has been reclassified as waste with a zero grade.

- *Tenure, Permitting and Other*

The Jokisivu Gold Mine is located on Mining Concession 7244 – Jokisivu and KL2015:0005 – Jokisivu 2, which

collectively cover an area of 69.62 hectares. Jokisivu is fully permitted and no additional infrastructure is required.

The Vammala Plant is located on the Mining Concession 1895 – Stormi, which covers an area of 157.53 hectares. In 2014 an updated Environment Permit for the Vammala Plant was approved with conditions, but has been appealed.

In June 2016, the Company agreed with the Centre for Economic Development, Transport and the Environment ("ELY Centre"), that it would submit a proposal containing its improvement actions relating to water management around the Vammala Plant site. In addition, the Company agreed to provide additional information on the Kaapelinkulma ore and tailings. The purpose of the proposal was to further the Company's application to process Kaapelinkulma ore and to continue processing 300,000 tonnes per annum at Vammala. The updated Environment Permit allows these activities but is still progressing through the appeals process.

The proposal was submitted on 30 August 2016 and the ELY Centre responded on the 22 September 2016 indicating that they consider both activities as acceptable and have provided permission to process Kaapelinkulma ore and continue processing 300,000 tonnes per annum at Vammala while the new Environment Permit is under appeal, on the basis that environmental impacts do not increase.

Orivesi Gold Mine

The updated Proved and Probable Ore Reserves for the Orivesi Gold Mine ("Orivesi") totals 71 kt grading 5.5 g/t gold for 12.5 kozs as at 30 September 2017. This represents a 54% increase in tonnage and 58% increase in gold ounces after depletion for mining to 30 September 2017, when compared to the Ore Reserves as at 31 December 2016 of 46 kt grading 5.3 g/t gold for 7.9 kozs. The increases were generated following the completion of a series of successful drilling campaigns completed during 2017 in the Sarvisuo and Sarvisuo West areas that identified further gold mineralisation near surface and close to existing underground development. The Ore Reserves are estimated from underground stope and development designs and were based on the mines operating performance.

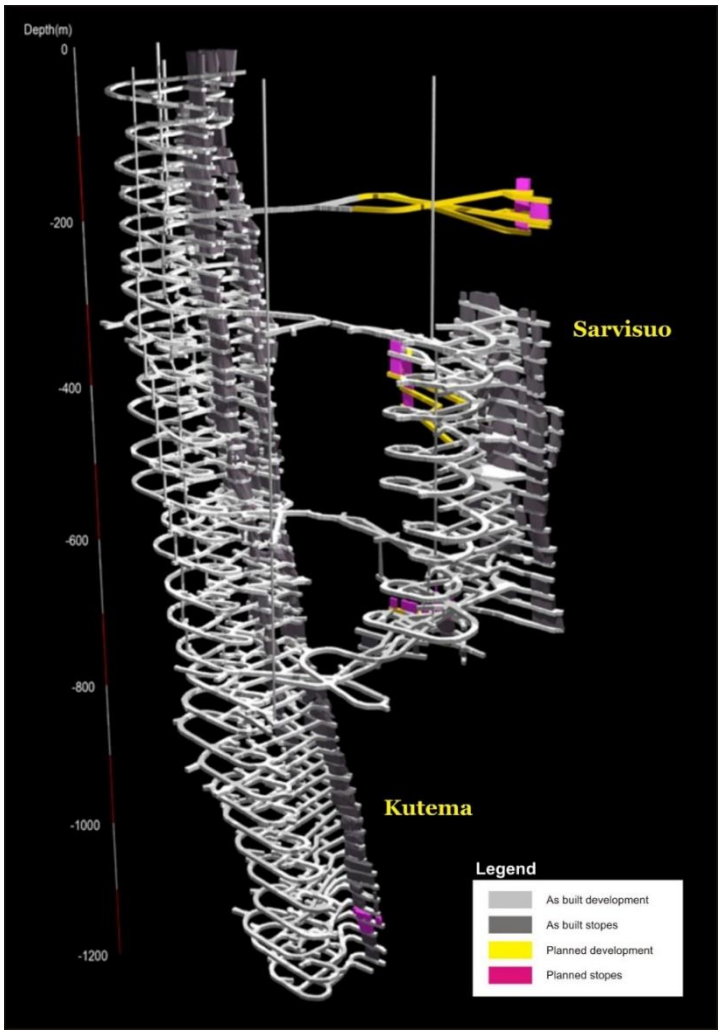


Figure 5 – Orivesi Gold Mine

Background

Between 1994 and 2003, Orivesi was operated by Outokumpu Mining Oy, producing 422,000 ounces of gold at a grade of 9.4 g/t gold from the Kutema lode system down to the 720m level. Dragon Mining acquired the operation at the end of 2003 and recommenced mining in 2007, with mining activities initially focused on remnant ore associated with the Kutema lode system before beginning mining of the Sarvisuo lode system, 300 meters east of Kutema in early 2008. Staged development and mining of the Kutema lode system below the 720m level commenced in January 2011 and production stoping commenced in August 2012. The deepest part of the mine at 30 September 2017 was at the 1205m level at Kutema, with gold mineralisation associated with Kutema Pipe 5 continuing to at least the 1300m level.

Kutema and Sarvisuo are Palaeoproterozoic gold lode systems located in the Tampere Schist Belt. Gold mineralisation is associated with the Kutema alteration zone and has been interpreted to represent a metamorphosed and deformed high-sulphidation epithermal gold deposit. The lode systems occur as sub-vertical pipe-like structures with excellent vertical continuity. The principal lode system, Kutema remains open with depth, whereas the Sarvisuo lode system extends to the 720m level, though the main pipe lodes appear to be losing continuity at depth below the 620m level with drilling below the main lodes failing to locate any continuous zones of high-grade mineralisation. Recent drilling of the upper zones of the Sarvisuo however has returned a series of positive intercepts whilst drilling from the 340m level at Sarvisuo West has yielded very encouraging results that warrant follow-up activities.

The Measured, Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource for the Orivesi Gold Mine as at 30 September 2017 totals 260,000 tonnes grading 6.1 g/t gold for 51,000 ounces and have been reported inclusive of Ore Reserves. Mineral Resources were released to the ASX on the 11 January 2018 - Mineral Resources Updated for Dragon Mining's Nordic Projects. This release can be found at www.asx.com.au (Code: DRA).

Summary of Information Material to Understanding the Reported Estimates of Ore Reserves

- *Material Assumptions*

The updated Ore Reserves consist of planned development and stoping tonnages. The Mineral Resources have been converted to Ore Reserves by means of a Life of Mine plan, together with economic model preparation. Operational costs are based on historical and budgeted costs.

- *Estimation Methodology*

Ore Reserve estimation was completed by establishing ore stope outlines and development designs, within the economic mining limits. ROM ore quantities within the designs were estimated by applying mining modifying factors.

- *Cut-off Grades*

The in-situ ore cut-off grade is based on the gold price of US$1,280 per ounce, mining factors, metallurgical factors and costs. The Development cut-off grade assumes that all mining costs have been otherwise included and hence provides an indicator of whether development ore is economical to mill and refine. The Stoping cut-off grade includes the operating cost without ore development. That is, the average grade of a stope must be above this value for it to be economic to mine. It assumes stope access development has been completed for the level. The Operating cut-off grade includes all the operating costs inclusive of ore development and hence provides an indicator of whether an entire level is economic to be mined. The Project costs include direct underground capital and operating costs.

Table 4 – Orivesi Underground In-situ Cut-Off Grades.

	Project	Operating	Stoping	Development
In-situ Gold Grade (g/t gold)	5.4	4.4	3.7	1.0

- *Mining Method*

Mining of the Kutema and Sarvisuo lode systems is carried out with trackless diesel powered mobile equipment accessing the underground workings by means of a decline. The current mining method at Orivesi is overhand bench and rock fill mining. Mining advances from bottom upwards in 80 metre vertical panels, leaving a sill panel between each panel. These voids are subsequently backfilled with waste rock from development. Access drives from the main decline to mining areas are developed at 20 metre vertical sub-level intervals, which form as service points for each stoping area. A mining dilution factor of 12% and ore loss factor of 10% have been applied.

- *Processing*

Ore from Orivesi is processed on a campaign basis through the Vammala Plant, which is located approximately 80 kilometres southwest of the mine. The Vammala Plant is a 300,000 tonnes per annum crushing, milling, gravity and flotation circuit that produces a flotation gold concentrate from Orivesi ore. A gold recovery factor of 85.5% has been applied to estimate the Ore Reserves based on existing processing results. The Orivesi concentrate is either

transported to the Company's Svartliden Plant in northern Sweden where the concentrate is processed through a CIL circuit to produce doré bars or sold to Boliden's Harjavalta Smelter in southern Finland.

- *Classification*

Ore Reserves have been classified based on the underlying Mineral Resource classification and the level of detail in the mine planning. The Mineral Resources within the underground mine that were identified as Measured and Indicated have been classified as Proved and Probable, respectively for the reporting of Ore Reserves.

Inferred material that has been included in the stope shapes used to define the Ore Reserves has been reclassified as waste with a zero grade.

- *Tenure, Permitting and Other*

The Orivesi Gold Mine is located on Mining Concession 2676 - Seri, which covers an area of 39.82 hectares.

On 8 December 2015, the Regional State Administrative Office ("AVI") rejected the 2010 submitted application for a new Environmental Permit. The Company submitted an appeal against the decision on the 7 January 2016, with relevant arguments supported by an updated waste management plan, the latest fish inventory report and a description of water management improvements. In early January, the Centre for Economic Development, transport and the Environment ("ELY Centre") informed the Company, that it had also appealed against the decision not to extend the permit. The Vaasa Administrative Court ("Court") asked for the Company's explanation to one statement and several opinions, which were given due to the appeal. The Company submitted its explanation on 13 May 2016.

The ruling by the AVI is not binding until the Courts have processed the appeals. Until then Orivesi can operate under its previous Environment Permit.

No additional infrastructure is required at Orivesi.

The Vammala Plant is located on the Mining Concession 1895 – Stormi, which covers an area of 157.53 hectares. In 2014, an updated Environment Permit for the Vammala Plant was approved with conditions, but has been appealed.

In June 2016, the Company agreed with the Centre for Economic Development, Transport and the Environment ("ELY Centre"), that it would submit a proposal containing its improvement actions relating to water management around the Vammala Plant site. In addition, the Company agreed to provide additional information on the Kaapelinkulma ore and tailings. The purpose of the proposal was to further the Company's application to process Kaapelinkulma ore and to continue processing 300,000 tonnes per annum at Vammala. The updated Environment Permit allows these activities but is still progressing through the appeals process.

The proposal was submitted on 30 August 2016 and the ELY Centre responded on the 22 September 2016, indicating that they consider both activities as acceptable and have provided permission to process Kaapelinkulma ore and continue processing 300,000 tonnes per annum at Vammala while the new Environment Permit is under appeal, on the basis that environmental impacts do not increase.

Kaapelinkulma Gold Project

The updated Proved and Probable Ore Reserves for the Kaapelinkulma Gold Project totals 71 kt grading 4.0 g/t gold for 9.0 kozs as at 30 September 2017. This represents a 10% decrease in tonnage and 1% increase in gold ounces when compared to the Ore Reserves as at 31 December 2016 of 79 kt grading 3.5 g/t gold for 8.9 kozs.

The decrease in tonnage is attributable to better definition of mineralised zones following the detailed reverse circulation drilling program that was completed in early 2017. The increase in gold ounces is attributable to an increase in grade.The Ore Reserves are part of an update to a Pre-Feasibility level study into the development of the Kaapelinkulma Gold Project in southern Finland. The study is based on the establishment of an open-pit mining operation and the haulage of ore to Dragon Mining's Vammala Plant.

The Kaapelinkulma Ore Reserves demonstrate a base case operation, the Proved and Probable Ore Reserves representing a mining life of approximately twenty months based on a combined ore and waste movement of 45,000 tonnes per month. The Company will phase in the operation with the mine plans at Orivesi.

Background

Kaapelinkulma is an advanced gold project located 65 kilometres east of Dragon Mining's operating Vammala Plant. It represents an orogenic gold deposit located in the Palaeoproterozoic Vammala Migmatite Belt, comprising a set of sub-

parallel lodes in a tight array hosted within a sheared quartz-diorite unit inside a tonalitic intrusive. Two separate gold occurrences have been identified at Kaapelinkulma, the southernmost is the larger of the two and both occurrences remain open in several directions. No mining has previously been undertaken on the Kaapelinkulma deposits.

The Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resources for Kaapelinkulma as at 30 September 2017 totals 168,000 tonnes grading 3.8 g/t gold for 21,000 ounces, inclusive of Ore Reserves. The Mineral Resources were released to the ASX on the 11 January 2018 - Mineral Resources Updated for Dragon Mining's Nordic Projects. This release can be found at www.asx.com.au (Code: DRA).

Summary of Information Material to Understanding the Reported Estimates of Ore Reserves

- *Material Assumptions*

The Ore Reserves for Kaapelinkulma consist of a proposed open-pit operation. The Mineral Resources have been converted to Ore Reserves by means of a Life of Mine plan, together with economic model preparation. Operational costs are based on contractors tenders sourced by Dragon Mining as well as unit rates based on the current operations.

- *Estimation Methodology*

Ore Reserve estimation was completed by establishing the economic pit limits that were determined using the Whittle 4X pit limit optimisation software. Parameters utilised in the optimisation are based on independent studies and contractors tenders sourced by Dragon Mining, as well as unit rates based on the current operations.

Mine designs were completed based on the Whittle 100% Revenue Factor pit shell. This shell was composed of a single pit.

- *Cut-off Grade*

The in-situ ore cut-off grade is 1.1 g/t gold, which is based on the gold price of US$1,260 per ounce, mining factors, metallurgical factors and costs.

- *Mining Method*

The mining method at Kaapelinkulma is proposed to be open-pit extraction as mineralisation occurs near surface, it will incur minimal initial mining capital investment and the Company's experience with commencing and undertaking open pit mining in the Nordic Region. It will involve the excavation and stockpiling of the overlying till, thence the drill and blast, digging, loading and hauling of ore and waste rock to the surface. Mining will advance on 2.5 metre flitches to enable selective mining of the deposit and minimise ore loss. A selective mining unit (SMU) size of 2.5m east-west by 2.5m north-south and 2.5m high was applied to the geological model to represent the expected mining loss and dilution at the edges of the ore zones.

- *Processing*

Material from the Kaapelinkulma Gold Project is planned to be processed on a campaign basis through the 300,000 tonne per annum Vammala Plant, 65 kilometres to the east, at a throughput rate averaging 2,800 tonnes per month over a twenty month period. The Vammala Plant is a crushing, milling, gravity and flotation circuit that produces a gravity gold concentrate and a flotation gold concentrate. A gold recovery factor of 85%, comprising 5% by gravity and 80% by flotation has been applied to estimate the Kaapelinkulma Ore Reserves based on bench scale test work on samples from the Kaapelinkulma deposit and from existing processing results on similar ore types. The Kaapelinkulma concentrate will then be transported to the Company's Svartliden Plant in northern Sweden where the concentrate will be processed through a CIL circuit to produce doré bars. The gravity concentrate will be shipped to Argor-Heraeus in Switzerland for refining.

- *Classification*

Ore Reserves respectively have been classified based on the underlying Mineral Resources classifications and the level of detail in the mine planning. The Kaapelinkulma Mineral Resources were identified as Measured, Indicated and Inferred. The Ore Reserves, based only on the Measured and Indicated Resources have been classified as Proved and Probable Ore Reserves. Inferred material that has been included in the shapes used to define the Ore Reserves has been reclassified as waste with a zero grade.

- *Tenure, Permitting and Other*

The Kaapelinkulma Gold Project is located on Mining Concession K7094 - Kaapelinkulma, which covers an area of 66.54 hectares. A valid Environmental Permit for mining at Kaapelinkulma has been received.

The Vammala Plant is located on the Mining Concession 1895 – Stormi, which covers an area of 157.53 hectares. In 2014 an updated Environment Permit for the Vammala Plant was approved with conditions, but has been appealed.

In June 2016, the Company agreed with the Centre for Economic Development, Transport and the Environment ("ELY

Centre"), that it would submit a proposal containing its improvement actions relating to water management around the Vammala Plant site. In addition, the Company agreed to provide additional information on the Kaapelinkulma ore and tailings. The purpose of the proposal was to further the Company's application to process Kaapelinkulma ore and to continue processing 300,000 tonnes per annum at Vammala. The Environment Permit allows these activities but is still progressing through the appeals process.

The proposal was submitted on 30 August and the ELY Centre responded on the 22 September 2016 indicating that they consider both activities as acceptable and have provided permission to process Kaapelinkulma ore and continue processing 300,000 tonnes per annum at Vammala while the new Environment Permit is under appeal, on the basis that environmental impacts do not increase.

Svartliden Production Centre

Fäboliden Gold Project
The Proved and Probable Ore Reserves for the Fäboliden Gold Project total 1,160 kt grading 3.1 g/t gold for 115 kozs and remains unchanged since 31 December 2016. The Ore Reserves were previously released to the ASX on the 21 March 2017 – Ore Reserves Updated for Dragon Mining's Nordic Projects. This release can be found at www.asx.com.au (Code: DRA).

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the Mineral Resources and the assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the 21 March 2017 release continue to apply and have not materially changed.

The Ore Reserves form part of an update to a Pre-Feasibility level study into the development of the Fäboliden Gold Project in northern Sweden. The study based on the establishment of a multiple open-pit mining operation and the haulage of ore to Dragon Mining's Svartliden Plant.

The Fäboliden Ore Reserves demonstrate a base case operation, the Proved and Probable Ore Reserves representing a mining life of approximately five years based on the developed mining schedule, which includes a period of test mining.

Background

The Fäboliden Gold Deposit is an orogenic gold deposit, with mineralisation hosted by Paleoproterozoic meta-sediments and meta-volcanic rocks, surrounded by granitoids. The host sequence is crosscut by a set of northwest-southeast striking, flat lying undeformed and unmineralised dolerites.

The mineralised system is delineated over a strike length of 1,295 metres and includes a 665 metre vertical extent from 485mRL to -180mRL. Gold displays a strong association with sulphides and most abundant gangue minerals. Arsenopyrite, boulangerite and pyrrohotite are commonly associated with gold in variably boudinaged quartz and sulphide veins where the gold is found in fractures and as inclusions. Gold is also seen as free grains in the silicate matrix of the host rock with feldspars, quartz and micas common hosts. The gold is generally fine grained ranging from 2µm to 40 µm.

Exploration at Fäboliden commenced in 1993 and has primarily involved the drilling of 367 diamond core and reverse circulation drill holes, as well as test mining and processing, resource estimation and compilation of a Definitive Feasibility Study for a large tonnage, low grade mining and processing operation.

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

For and on behalf of
Dragon Mining Limited

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to Ore Reserves for the Jokisivu Gold Mine, Orivesi Gold Mine and Kaapelinkulma Gold Project is based on information compiled by Mr Joe McDiarmid, who is a Chartered Professional Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and is an employee of RPM Advisory Services Pty Ltd. Mr Joe McDiarmid has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code of Reporting for Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Joe McDiarmid has provided written consent for the inclusion in this report of the matters based on their information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this report that relates to Ore Reserves for the Fäboliden Gold Project was previously released to the ASX on the 21 March 2017 - Ore Reserves Updated for Dragon Mining's Nordic Projects, which can be found at www.asx.com.au (Code:DRA). It fairly represents information and supporting documentation that was compiled by Mr. Joe McDiarmid, who is a Chartered Professional Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and is an employee of RPM Advisory Services Pty Ltd. Mr Joe McDiarmid has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code of Reporting for Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Written consent was previously provided by Mr. McDiarmid for the 21 March 2017 release.

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the Ore Reserves for the Fäboliden Gold Project as reported on the 21 March 2017, and the assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the 21 March 2017 release continue to apply and have not materially changed.

Mr. Neale Edwards BSc (Hons), a Fellow of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists, who is a full time employee of Dragon Mining and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code of Reporting for Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves confirms that the form and context in which the Mineral Resources are presented in this report have not been materially modified and are consistent with the 21 March 2017 release. Mr. Neale Edwards has provided written consent approving the statement of the Fäboliden Ore Reserves in this report in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this report that relates to Mineral Resources dated 30 September 2017 were previously released to the ASX on the 11 January 2018 – Mineral Resources Updated for Dragon Mining's Nordic Projects. This release can be found at www.asx.com.au (Code:DRA). It fairly represents information and supporting documentation that was compiled or supervised by Mr. Jeremy Clark who is a full-time employee of RPMGlobal Asia Limited and a Registered Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr. Jeremy Clark has sufficient experience that is relevant to the styles of mineralisation and types of deposit under consideration and to the activity that being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the JORC Code 2012 Edition. Written consent was previously provided by Mr. Jeremy Clark for the 11 January 2018 release.

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the Mineral Resources as reported on the 11 January 2018, and the assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the 11 January 2018 release continue to apply and have not materially changed.

Mr. Neale Edwards BSc (Hons), a Fellow of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists, who is a full time employee of Dragon Mining and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code of Reporting for Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves confirms that the form and context in which the Mineral Resources dated 31 December 2016 presented in this report have not been materially modified and are consistent with the 11 January 2018 release. Mr. Neale Edwards has provided written consent approving the use of previously reported Mineral Resources in this report in the form and context in which they appear.

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

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

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

APPENDIX 1 – DRAGON MINING MINERAL RESOURCES

Reported as at 30 September 2017, inclusive of Ore Reserves

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

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

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

APPENDIX 2 – JORC TABLE 1 FOR THE JOKISIVU GOLD MINE

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data - Kujankallio Deposit

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	The various mineralised lodes at the Kujankallio deposit were sampled using surface and underground diamond drill holes, reverse circulation drill holes, percussion drill holes, and sludge drill holes, surface trench sampling, and face chip sampling from underground development drives. Drill hole collars and starting azimuths have been accurately surveyed by various contract surveyors. Dip values were measured at 10m intervals down hole by drillers using conventional equipment. Azimuth deviations of the deepest holes were surveyed with Reflex Maxibor or EMS multi-shot equipment. Drill samples were taken at geological intervals with average sample lengths of 1m. Face and wall samples were taken from development drives within ore zones. Drilling was conducted by Outokumpu and Dragon Mining. In the 1990s, diamond drilling by Outokumpu used 45mm core diameter (T56) with sampling at varying intervals based on geological boundaries. Half-split core was sampled and sent for preparation (crushing and pulverising) and assaying at Outokumpu's laboratory where samples were analysed using a Fire-Assay method with AAS or ICP finish. Since 2000, diamond drilling by Outokumpu and Dragon Mining used 62mm and 50mm diameter core (T76 or NQ2) with sampling and preparation as described above. In some circumstances drill holes have been sampled using the full-core sample. Sample preparation was undertaken at the local independent laboratory in Outokumpu. Pulverised samples from drilling programs over the period 2000 to mid-2003 were assayed for gold using a 50g Fire Assay with AAS or ICP finish at VTT laboratory (Outokumpu town) and GTK's laboratory (Espoo and Rovaniemi). In addition to gold, some mineralised sections were assayed by ACME Analytical Laboratories (Vancouver, Canada) for a multi-element suite by ICP-MS method. From mid-2003 to 2007, all pulverised sample pulps have been shipped by DHL to ACME Analytical Laboratories (Vancouver, Canada) for gold analysis using a 30g Fire Assay with ICP-ES finish. During this period, all samples exceeding a 1ppm gold value were checked using Fire Assay with gravimetric finish. From the start of 2008 to the end of 2013, analysis of Dragon Mining's pulverised core was completed at ALS Minerals Laboratory (Rosia Montana, Romania) for gold using a 30g Fire Assay with AAS finish. In 2008, any gold values exceeding 3ppm were checked with Fire Assay using gravimetric finish. In the 2009 grade control program, gold values in diamond core and percussion samples in excess of 5ppm and 50ppm respectively were checked using Fire Assay with gravimetric finish. In 2014, full core from infill drilling was submitted to ALS Minerals, whilst half core was submitted from surface exploration holes.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	Diamond, percussion, sludge and reverse circulation (RC) were the primary drilling techniques used at Kujankallio. Mini drill holes were also used historically at surface. Diamond holes make up 18% of the total holes drilled at the Kujankallio deposit with core diameters varying from 45mm to 62mm. Hole

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

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

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		recent years, drill logging has been recorded on customised Excel spreadsheets and imported onto an Access database. Dragon Mining adjusted zero gold grades to half the detection limit.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	Drill hole collars and starting azimuths have been accurately surveyed by various contract surveyors. Down hole dip values were recorded at 10m intervals by the drillers using conventional equipment. The azimuth deviations of the deepest holes have been surveyed with Maxibor equipment. All drilling from 2010 has been surveyed using the Maxibor or Deviflex equipment. Drill hole locations were positioned using the Finnish National Grid System (FIN KKJ2, 2003) with survey control established by Suomen Malmi Oy. A local mine grid is used at the Jokisivu Mine and all resource modelling was done using the local grid co-ordinates. The topographic surface over the Jokisivu Mine was prepared by Dragon Mining using topographic contours from digi-form maps. Surveyed data points from drill hole collars and trench samples were used to create a more accurate surface immediately above the mineralised lodes. The Kujankallio open pit was generated from mine survey pickups.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	Drill holes have been located at 5m by 10m through the shallow portions of the mineralised lodes at Kujankallio. The nominal spacing across the deposit is at 20m by 20m. The main mineralised domains have demonstrated sufficient continuity in both geological and grade continuity to support the definition of Mineral Resource, and the classifications applied under the 2012 JORC Code. Samples have been composited to 1m lengths using 'best fit' techniques.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	Drill holes are orientated predominantly to the south (local mine grid) and drilled at an angle which is approximately perpendicular to the orientation of the mineralised trends. Underground 'fan' drilling is at variable dips and directions dependant on the drill site within the drives and orientated to optimally intercept the mineralised lodes. There is the potential for orientation based sampling bias due to sludge drill holes being drilled up into the mineralised lodes but is not considered to be material.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Chain of custody of samples is managed by Dragon Mining and the process was closely reviewed by Jeremy Clark (RPM Global) during the May 2015 site visit. Dragon Mining personnel or drill contractors transport diamond core to the core logging facilities where Dragon Mining geologists log the core. Core samples are cut either by Dragon Mining personnel or by ALS laboratory personnel. Samples are transported to the sample preparation laboratory and then on to the analysis laboratory using contract couriers or laboratory personnel. Dragon Mining employees have no further involvement in the preparation or analysis of samples.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	A review of sampling techniques and data was carried out by Jeremy Clark (RPM Global) during the May 2015 site visit later in December 2017. The

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		conclusion made was that sampling and data capture was to industry standards.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results - Kujankallio Deposit

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

Drill hole information	• *A summary of all information material to the under-standing of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*
	  • *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  • *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  • *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  • *down hole length and interception depth*
	  • *hole length*
	• *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*
		The Kujankallio deposit is part of the Jokisivu Mine. The most recent diamond drilling has targeted the main lodes at depth and has confirmed the continuity of the lodes at depth. 2017 drilling mostly concentrated below -240mRL and additional diamond drill holes targeted shallow mineralization zones at -50 to -200mRL. No exploration results are being reported in this report.
		
		The Jokisivu Mine has been operating since 2009. In the opinion of Dragon Mining, material drill results have been adequately reported previously to the market as required under the reporting requirements of the ASX Listing Rules.

Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	Exploration results are not being reported. Not applicable as a Mineral Resource is being reported. Metal equivalent values have not been used.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	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

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

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources – Kujankallio Deposit

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

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

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

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

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

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data – Arpola Deposit

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole*	The various mineralised lodes at the Arpola deposit were sampled using surface and underground diamond drill holes, reverse circulation drill holes, percussion drill holes, and sludge drill holes, surface

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	trench sampling, and face chip sampling from underground development drives. Drill hole collars and starting azimuths have been accurately surveyed by various contract surveyors. Dip values were measured at 10m intervals down hole by drillers using conventional equipment. Azimuth deviations of the deepest holes were surveyed with Reflex Maxibor or EMS multi-shot equipment. Drill samples were taken at geological intervals with average sample lengths of 1m. Face and wall samples were taken from development drives within ore zones. Drilling was conducted by Outokumpu and Dragon Mining. In the 1990s, diamond drilling by Outokumpu used 45mm core diameter (T56) with sampling at varying intervals based on geological boundaries. Half-split core was sampled and sent for preparation (crushing and pulverising) and assaying at Outokumpu's laboratory where samples were analysed using a Fire-Assay method with AAS or ICP finish. Since 2000, diamond drilling by Outokumpu and Dragon Mining used 62mm and 50mm diameter core (T76 or NQ2) with sampling and preparation as described above. In some circumstances drill holes have been sampled using the full-core sample. Sample preparation was undertaken at the local independent laboratory in Outokumpu. Pulverised samples from drilling programs over the period 2000 to mid-2003 were assayed for gold using a 50g Fire Assay with AAS or ICP finish at VTT laboratory (Outokumpu town) and GTK's laboratory (Espoo and Rovaniemi). In addition to gold, some mineralised sections were assayed by ACME Analytical Laboratories (Vancouver, Canada) for a multi-element suite by ICP-MS method. From mid-2003 to 2007, all pulverised sample pulps have been shipped by DHL to ACME Analytical Laboratories (Vancouver, Canada) for gold analysis using a 30g Fire Assay with ICP-ES finish. During this period, all samples exceeding a 1ppm gold value were checked using Fire Assay with gravimetric finish. From the start of 2008 to the end of 2013, analysis of Dragon Mining's pulverised core was completed at ALS Minerals Laboratory (Rosia Montana, Romania) for gold using a 30g Fire Assay with AAS finish. In 2008, any gold values exceeding 3ppm were checked with Fire Assay using gravimetric finish. Since 2009, grade control program, gold values in diamond core and percussion samples in excess of 5ppm and 50ppm respectively were checked using Fire Assay with gravimetric finish. Since 2014, full core from infill drilling was submitted to ALS Minerals, whilst half core was submitted from surface exploration holes. In 2015, analysis of the Jokisivu sludge samples was conducted at the Kemian Tutkimuspalvelut Oy/CRS Minlab laboratory in Finland, using PAL1000 cyanide leach with AAS finish.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	Diamond, percussion, sludge, and reverse circulation (RC) were the primary drilling techniques used at Arpola. Channel sampling (with a field diamond saw) was used at trenches and outcrops. Mini drill holes were also used historically. By end 2017, diamond holes make up 21% of the total holes drilled at the Arpola deposit with core diameters varying from 45mm to 62mm. Hole depths ranged from 0.3m to 339m. Recoveries from diamond core were recorded as RQD figures in the supplied database. A total of 67,325 records were supplied

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		with an average value of 92. Core was orientated using Reflex tools. Runs of diamond core were placed in cradles by Dragon Mining geologists and marked up with an orientated centre line prior to logging. Lost core was also routinely recorded. RC drilling makes up 10% of the total holes drilled with depths ranging from 4m to 85m. Sludge holes makes up 60% of the all drilling at Arpola.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	Diamond core was reconstructed into continuous runs for orientation marking with depths checked against core blocks. Core loss observations were noted by geologists during the logging process. All percussion and RC samples were visually checked for recovery, moisture and contamination and no recovery problems were encountered. No relationship was noted between sample recovery and grade. The mineralised zones have predominantly been intersected by diamond core with generally good core recoveries. The consistency of the mineralised intervals suggests sampling bias due to material loss or gain is not an issue.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	All holes were field logged by Company geologists to a high level of detail. Diamond holes were logged for recovery, RQD, number and type of defects. The supplied database contained tables with information on quartz vein shearing and vein percentage with observations recorded for alpha/beta angles, dips, azimuths, and true dips. The amount and type of ore textures and ore minerals were also recorded within a separate table. Drill samples were logged for lithology, rock type, colour, mineralisation, alteration, and texture. Logging was a mix of qualitative and quantitative observations. It has been standard practice by Outokumpu and Dragon Mining (since 2000), that all diamond core be routinely photographed. All drill holes were logged in full.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	Diamond core is cut in half using a core saw with half core submitted for assay. In some circumstances, full-core or quarter core has been sent for analysis. Open pit percussion drill samples were collected at 1m intervals. Samples were collected at the rig, representing cutting's coarse fraction. The whole sample was collected and split at the laboratory's sample handling facility. Samples were predominantly dry. Percussion drilling was halted immediately if groundwater was encountered. Drilling was through bedrock from surface. Sampling of diamond core and RC chips uses industry standard techniques. After drying the sample was subject to a primary crush, then pulverised so that 85% passes a -75um sieve. Underground sludge holes were sampled at 1m intervals. The collected sample represents the whole drilled bulk material. Sample material was collected directly from the hole into a large plastic bucket. Dragon Mining has used systematic standard and pulp duplicate sampling since 2004. Every 20th sample (sample id ending in -00, -20, -40, -60, -80) is submitted as a standard, and every 20th sample (sample id ending in -10, -30, -50, -70, -90) is inserted as a pulp duplicate (with the original sample id ending in -09, -29, -49, -69, -89).

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		Sample sizes are considered appropriate to correctly represent the moderately nuggetty gold mineralisation based on: the style of mineralisation, the thickness and consistency of the intersections, the sampling methodology and assay value ranges for gold.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	The predominant assay method for drill samples was by Fire Assay with AAS or ICP finish (30g or 50g pulps). From 2008, samples reporting greater than 5ppm were checked using the gravimetric finish. Trench samples were analysed using Aqua-Regia digestion with ICP-MS analysis. The main element assayed was gold, but major and trace elements were analysed on selected drill holes with analysis undertaken at ACME Analytical Laboratories (Vancouver, Canada). In 2015, 2016 and 2017, analysis of the Jokisivu sludge samples was conducted at the Kemian Tutkimuspalvelut Oy/CRS Minlab laboratory in Finland, using PAL1000 cyanide leach with AAS finish. No geophysical tools were used to determine any element concentrations used in this resource estimate. Sample preparation checks for fineness were carried out by the laboratory as part of internal procedures to ensure the grind size of more than 85% passing 75µm was being attained. Laboratory QAQC includes the use of internal standards using certified reference material, and pulp replicates. The various programs of QAQC carried out by various companies over the years have produced results which support the sampling and assaying procedures used at the various deposits. A total of 3 different certified reference materials representing a variety of grades from 1.34g/t to 8.67g/t were inserted systematically since 2004 for a total of 585 samples. Results highlighted that the sample assays are accurate, showing no obvious bias. A total of 287 blank samples were submitted during the drill programs. Results show that contamination of samples has not occurred. Field duplicate analyses (838) honour the original assay and demonstrate best practice sampling procedures have been adopted.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	RPM Global has independently verified significant intersections of mineralisation by inspecting drill core from the recent drilling at the Dragon Mining core yard during the 2015 site visit. Most recent site visit conducted by Jeremy Clark of RPM Global in December 2017. There has been no specific drill program at Arpola designed to twin existing drill holes. Primary data is documented on paper logs prior to being digitised using Drill Logger software. During recent years, drill logging has been recorded on customised Excel spreadsheets and imported onto an Access database. Dragon Mining adjusted zero gold grades to half the detection limit.

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

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results – Arpola Deposit

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

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

Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	Exploration results are not being reported. Not applicable as a Mineral Resource is being reported. Metal equivalent values have not been used.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	Drill holes were orientated predominantly to an azimuth of 180° (local mine grid) and angled to an average dip of approximately -50° that 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).
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	Relevant diagrams have been included within the Mineral Resource report main body of text.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Balanced Reporting	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	Drill hole collars and starting azimuths have been accurately surveyed by Dragon Mining mine and exploration surveyors. Down hole surveys were undertaken on all exploration and resource development diamond drill holes. Surveys were generally taken at 3m or 10m intervals down hole using Maxibor or EMS multishot equipment. The majority of surveys have been conducted by Suomen Malmi Oy (SMOY). Recent drill holes have been surveyed by Nivalan Timanttikairaus Oy using Maxibor II or Gyro equipment. Recent drill holes, drilled by SMOY, Northdrill Oy and Nivalan Timanttikairaus Oy, have been surveyed using Maxibor II, Gyro or Deviflex equipment. Exploration results are not being reported.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples - size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	Face and wall chip sampling has been undertaken as the Arpola development continues. These samples are not included in Mineral Resource estimates but are used by Dragon Mining to guide the mineralisation interpretations.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large- scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	Mine development is ongoing. Dragon Mining is undertaking drilling underground at a number of levels to better understand the nature and extent of the gold mineralisation. Refer to diagrams in the body of text within the Mineral Resource report.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources – Arpola Deposit

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* • *Data validation procedures used.*	During recent years, drill logging has been recorded on customised Excel spreadsheets and imported onto an Access database. Dragon Mining carry out internal checks to ensure the transcription is error free. Laboratory assay results are loaded as electronic files direct from the laboratory so there is little potential for transcription errors. The data base is systematically audited by Dragon Mining geologists. All drill logs are validated digitally by the geologist once assay results are returned from the laboratory. RPM Global also performed data audits in Surpac and checked collar coordinates, down hole surveys and assay data for errors. Minor errors were noted but pertain to data outside the resource.
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	Initial site visits were conducted by Aaron Green in June 2007 and Paul Payne in May 2009 (both formerly ResEval and RUL). A site visit was conducted by Trevor Stevenson (formerly RPM Global) in October 2013 later site visit was conducted by Jeremy Clark (RPM Global) in May 2015. The most recent site visit conducted by Jeremy Clark in December 2017. Drilling, logging, and sampling procedures were viewed and it was concluded that these were being conducted to best industry practice.
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* • *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* • *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on*	The Arpola deposit comprises a set of multiple thin, discontinuous structures modelled as sub-parallel lodes in a tight array. The lodes are hosted within a sheared quartz diorite unit. Open pit mining and underground development has increased the level of confidence in the current interpretations.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	Mineral Resource estimation. • *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	Drill hole logging by Dragon Mining geologists, through direct observation of drill core and percussion samples have been used to interpret the geological setting. The bedrock is exposed at surface and within the current open pit. The continuity of the main mineralised lodes is clearly observed by gold grades within the drill holes. The close spaced drilling (5m) at shallow depths, and trench sampling, suggest the current interpretation is robust. The majority of the mineralisation has been captured within the current interpretations of thin parallel lodes. Alternate interpretations would have little impact on the overall Mineral Resource estimation. Mineralisation occurs within quartz diorite which is directly observed at surface. Vein percent has been used in geological logging to highlight mineralised intersections. The current interpretations are mainly based on gold assay results. Gold mineralisation is contained within quartz veins occurring within the barren host rocks.
Dimensions	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	The Arpola Mineral Resource area extends over a strike length of 460m from 6,055mE to 6,515mE and includes the vertical extent of 305m from -10mRL to -315mRL.
Estimation and modelling techniques	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* • *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* • *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* • *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).* • *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* • *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* • *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* • *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* • *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* • *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	Inverse Distance Squared (ID^2) interpolation with an oriented 'ellipsoid' search was used for the estimate. As shown by Dragon Mining's mining experience at the Jokisivu Gold Mine, inverse distance provides a robust estimate of grade that reconciles well with production data. Surpac software was used for the estimations. Three dimensional mineralised wireframes (interpreted by Dragon Mining and checked by RPM Global) were used to domain the gold data. Sample data was composited to 1m down hole lengths using the 'best fit' method. Intervals with no assays were excluded from the estimates. The influence of extreme grade values was addressed by reducing high outlier values by applying high grade cuts to the data. These cut values were determined through statistical analysis (histograms, log probability plots, cv's, and summary multi-variate and bi-variate statistics) using Geoaccess Professional software. The maximum distance of extrapolation from data points (down dip) was 20m. No assumptions have been made regarding recovery of by-products from the mining and processing of the Arpola gold resource. No estimation of deleterious elements was carried out. Only gold was interpolated into the block model. An orientated 'ellipsoid' search was used to select data and was based on the observed lode geometry. The search ellipse was orientated to the average strike, plunge, and dip of the main lodes. Three passes were used in the estimation. For the main lodes, the first pass used a range 30m with a minimum of 10 samples. For the second pass, the range was extended to 60m, with a minimum of 6 samples. A third pass radius of 90m with a minimum

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		of two samples was used to fill the model. A maximum of 32 samples was used for all 3 passes. More than 97% of the blocks were filled in the first two passes. Mineral Resource estimates for the Arpola deposit have previously been reported by RPM Global, with the earliest reported in July 2010. Prior to this, an estimate was completed by Maxwell Geoservices in February 2005. The current estimate is based upon data and interpretations from the previous estimates, and has included information from recent (2017) underground slugde drilling and underground sampling. The Arpola deposit forms part of the Jokisivu Gold Mine. Recent underground development has occurred at Arpola. Dragon Mining supplied RPM Global with drift outlines which were used to deplete the current model. No assumptions were made regarding the recovery of by-products. No non-grade deleterious elements were estimated. The parent block dimensions used were 2m NS by 10m EW by 5m vertical with sub-cells of 0.5m by 2.5m by 1.25m. The parent block size was selected on the basis of being approximately 50% of the average drill hole spacing. Selective mining units were not modelled. Only gold assay data was available, therefore correlation analysis was not carried out. The deposit mineralisation was constrained by wireframes constructed using a combination of gold grade, lithology, and structure. No minimum intercept length was used, and a lower grade cut-off was not applied although, in most cases, the minimum grade of 0.5g/t gold was used as a limit. The wireframes were applied as hard boundaries in the estimate. Top-cuts were applied to the data based on a statistical analysis of samples at Arpola. The high coefficient of variation within some main lodes, and the scattering of high grade outliers observed on the histograms, suggested that top-cuts were required if linear grade interpolation was to be carried out. To validate the model, a qualitative assessment was completed by slicing sections through the block model in positions coincident with drilling. A quantitative assessment of the estimate was completed by comparing the average gold grades of the composite file input against the gold block model output for all the resource objects. A trend analysis was completed for 20m eastings and 10m elevations for lode 1. The model validation showed good correlation between the composite grades and the block model grades and highlighted the smoothing effect of the estimated grades compared to the composites.
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	Tonnages and grades were estimated on a dry in situ basis.
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	The Mineral Resource estimate has been constrained by the wireframed mineralised envelopes, is undiluted by external waste and reported above a 1.9g/t gold cut-off grade. The cut-

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

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

Section 4: Estimation and Reporting of Ore Reserves – Jokisivu Gold Mine

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Mineral Resource estimate for conversion to Ore Reserves	• *Description of the Mineral Resource estimate used as a basis for the conversion to an Ore Reserve.* • *Clear statement as to whether the Mineral Resources are reported additional to, or inclusive of, the Ore Reserves.*	The Mineral Resources for Jokisivu is a combination of the Kujankallio and Arpola deposits. The Competent Person for the Mineral Resource estimate is Mr. Jeremy Clark who is a full time employee of RPM Global Asia Limited and is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Geoscientists with sufficient relevant experience to qualify as a Competent Person. The Mineral Resources are inclusive of these Ore Reserves.

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code Explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td>Site visits</td><td>• Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.
• If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.</td><td>A site visit was undertaken to the Jokisivu Mine by Mr Joe McDiarmid in November 2016. A following site visit was conducted by the Resource CP, Mr Jeremy Clark, in November 2017 and no material changes were noted.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Study status</td><td>• The type and level of study undertaken to enable Mineral Resources to be converted to Ore Reserves.
• The Code requires that a study to at least Pre-Feasibility Study level has been undertaken to convert Mineral Resources to Ore Reserves. Such studies will have been carried out and will have determined a mine plan that is technically achievable and economically viable, and that material Modifying Factors have been considered.</td><td>Jokisivu is an operating mine with a history of mining in the types of development and stopes included in the Ore Reserves. The Mineral Resources have been converted to Ore Reserves by means of Life of Mine development and stoping plan together with economic budget preparation. Material, even if within the Mineral Resources that have not been planned to be mined at this stage have not been included in the Ore Reserves.

Standard modifying factors based on historic mining as stated below were used for underground mining.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Cut-off parameters</td><td>• The basis of the cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.</td><td>Cut-off grades have been determined for both the Kujankallio and Arpola regions of the Jokisivu area. In the case of Arpola, several different COG’s have been estimated depending on ground conditions and corresponding mining loss and dilution figures. The table below shows the cut-off grades used:

<table>
<tr><th>Area</th><th>Project</th><th>Operating</th><th>Stoping</th><th>Ore Dev</th></tr>
<tr><td>Kujankallio In Situ Au Grade (g/t)</td><td>3.6</td><td>2.7</td><td>2.3</td><td>1.0</td></tr>
<tr><td>Arpola A In Situ Au Grade (g/t)</td><td>3.6</td><td>2.7</td><td>2.3</td><td>1.0</td></tr>
<tr><td>Arpola B In Situ Au Grade (g/t)</td><td>3.7</td><td>2.7</td><td>2.4</td><td>1.0</td></tr>
<tr><td>Arpola C In Situ Au Grade (g/t)</td><td>3.1</td><td>2.3</td><td>2.0</td><td>0.9</td></tr>
<tr><td>Arpola D In Situ Au Grade (g/t)</td><td>3.6</td><td>2.7</td><td>2.3</td><td>1.0</td></tr>
</table>

An in-situ stoping COG includes the operating cost without ore development. The Operating COG includes all the operating cost inclusive of ore development, the Project COG includes all site capital and operating costs. The in situ ore development COG assumes the mining cost is included in the Opex Operating COG and only includes the milling and refining costs

The key parameters to estimate ore cut-off grade are based on the current mining operations.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Mining factors or assumptions</td><td>• The method and assumptions used as reported in the Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility Study to convert the Mineral Resource to an Ore Reserve (i.e. either by application of appropriate factors by optimisation or by preliminary or detailed design).
• The choice, nature and appropriateness of the selected mining method(s) and other mining parameters including associated design issues such as pre-strip, access, etc.
• The assumptions made regarding geotechnical parameters (eg pit slopes, stope sizes, etc), grade control and pre-production drilling.
• The major assumptions made and Mineral Resource model used for pit and stope</td><td>Reconciliation of past production for this mine was used to determine appropriate miming modifying factors to convert the Mineral Resource to an Ore Reserve

Overhand bench and rock fill mining has been successfully used at the mine for many years and is appropriate for this style of deposit. Mining advances from bottom upwards in 80m high mining panels leaving a sill pillar between the panels. Back fill material is waste rock from development. Access drives from the main decline to mining areas are developed at 15 to 20 m vertical sub level intervals.

The stopes have been designed based on historical operational parameters and validated using a commercial stope optimisation product.

The average mining dilution and ore loss factors are shown in the table below, also included are the minimum mining widths adopted:

<table>
<tr><th>Area</th><th>Dilution</th><th>Ore Loss</th><th>Width (m)</th></tr>
<tr><td>Kujankallio</td><td>30%</td><td>10%</td><td>3</td></tr>
<tr><td>Arpola A</td><td>30%</td><td>15%</td><td>5</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	optimisation (if appropriate). • *The mining dilution factors used.* • *The mining recovery factors used.* • *Any minimum mining widths used.* • *The manner in which Inferred Mineral Resources are utilised in mining studies and the sensitivity of the outcome to their inclusion.* • *The infrastructure requirements of the selected mining methods.*	<table><tr><td>Arpola B</td><td>30%</td><td>20%</td><td>3</td></tr><tr><td>Arpola C</td><td>15%</td><td>5%</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>Arpola D</td><td>30%</td><td>10%</td><td>3</td></tr></table> Inferred Mineral Resources may be included within stope shapes but the assigned grade to this material is zero and hence assumed to be waste rock. All required infrastructure is present or proposed (such as ventilation raises) as this is an ongoing operation.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The metallurgical process proposed and the appropriateness of that process to the style of mineralisation.* • *Whether the metallurgical process is well-tested technology or novel in nature.* • *The nature, amount and representativeness of metallurgical test work undertaken, the nature of the metallurgical domaining applied and the corresponding metallurgical recovery factors applied.* • *Any assumptions or allowances made for deleterious elements.* • *The existence of any bulk sample or pilot scale test work and the degree to which such samples are considered representative of the orebody as a whole.* • *For minerals that are defined by a specification, has the ore reserve estimation been based on the appropriate mineralogy to meet the specifications?*	Material from the Jokisivu Gold Mine is processed through a conventional flotation circuit at Vammala with a gold concentrate being produced, which is subsequently treated at the company's Svartliden CIL Plant in northern Sweden. The metallurgical process is well tested having been in operation since 1994. The metallurgical recovery is estimated at 88.5% based on the historical performance of the plant. Bulk samples are not required for further metallurgical testing.
Environmental	• *The status of studies of potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. Details of waste rock characterisation and the consideration of potential sites, status of design options considered and, where applicable, the status of approvals for process residue storage and waste dumps should be reported.*	The Jokisivu mine and the Vammala Plant have separate Environmental Permits. As an ongoing mining operation no adverse environmental restrictions are anticipated.
Infrastructure	• *The existence of appropriate infrastructure: availability of land for plant development, power, water, transportation (particularly for bulk commodities), labour, accommodation; or the ease with which the infrastructure can be provided, or accessed.*	Existing site infrastructure is in place, no additional infrastructure is required.
Costs	• *The derivation of, or assumptions made, regarding projected capital costs in the study.* • *The methodology used to*	Only sustaining capital has been utilised, estimated from historic costs. The operational costs have been based on historical costs. Allowances for deleterious elements and concentrate treatment have

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	estimate operating costs. • *Allowances made for the content of deleterious elements.* • *The derivation of assumptions made of metal or commodity price(s), for the principal minerals and co- products.* • *The source of exchange rates used in the study.* • *Derivation of transportation charges.* • *The basis for forecasting or source of treatment and refining charges, penalties for failure to meet specification, etc.* • *The allowances made for royalties payable, both Government and private.*	been allowed for in the economic model. The gold price was supplied by Dragon Mining and reviewed by RPM Global. The exchange rate was supplied by Dragon Mining. Transport charges are based on current site operating conditions. Treatment and refining charges have been applied as per ongoing experience. Minimal royalties are payable to the land owner.
Revenue factors	• *The derivation of, or assumptions made regarding revenue factors including head grade, metal or commodity price(s) exchange rates, transportation and treatment charges, penalties, net smelter returns, etc.* • *The derivation of assumptions made of metal or commodity price(s), for the principal metals, minerals and co-products.*	A gold price of US$1,280/oz was provided by Dragon Mining and confirmed by RPM Global as reasonable using published metal price forecasts. An exchange rate of USD/EUR 1.18 was provided by Dragon Mining and validated by internal RPM Global data bases.
Market assessment	• *The demand, supply and stock situation for the particular commodity, consumption trends and factors likely to affect supply and demand into the future.* • *A customer and competitor analysis along with the identification of likely market windows for the product.* • *Price and volume forecasts and the basis for these forecasts.* • *For industrial minerals the customer specification, testing and acceptance requirements prior to a supply contract.*	The demand for gold is considered in the gold price used. It was considered that gold will be marketable for beyond the processing life of these Reserves. The commodity is not an industrial metal.
Economic	• *The inputs to the economic analysis to produce the net present value (NPV) in the study, the source and confidence of these economic inputs including estimated inflation, discount rate, etc.* • *NPV ranges and sensitivity to variations in the significant assumptions and inputs.*	This project has been operating since 2009 and the inputs into the economic modelling are based on this historic information. The economic modelling demonstrates that the Project is cash flow positive. The base case results in a positive economic outcome as assessed by a NPV calculation (@10% DCF). The NPV is most sensitive to the gold price. The NPV at a discount factor of 10%pa changes by +/- 66% with a +/-10% change in gold price yet still economically viable.
Social	• *The status of agreements with key stakeholders and matters leading to social licence to operate.*	Operations have been in place since 2009 and enjoy a good relationship with the local community.
Other	• *To the extent relevant, the impact of the following on the project and/or on the estimation and classification of the Ore Reserves:* • *Any identified material naturally occurring risks.* • *The status of material legal agreements and marketing*	Ingress of water and geotechnical issues are addressed by site. All legal and marketing arrangements are in good standing. Government agreements and approvals are in line with current operations.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	arrangements. • *The status of governmental agreements and approvals critical to the viability of the project, such as mineral tenement status, and government and statutory approvals. There must be reasonable grounds to expect that all necessary Government approvals will be received within the timeframes anticipated in the Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility study. Highlight and discuss the materiality of any unresolved matter that is dependent on a third party on which extraction of the reserve is contingent.*	
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Ore Reserves into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.* • *The proportion of Probable Ore Reserves that have been derived from Measured Mineral Resources (if any).*	The Ore Reserve is classified as Proved and Probable in accordance with the JORC Code, corresponding to the resource classifications of Measured and Indicated. RPM Global notes that while some areas within the upper portion of Arpola (Areas A, C and D) are classified as Measured Resources, further study is required to confirm the mining ore loss and dilution factors to a high level of confidence. As such all Measured Resource within these areas have been decreased to Probable Reserves. The deposit's geological model is well constrained. The Ore Reserve classification is considered appropriate given the nature of the deposit, the moderate grade variability, drilling density, structural complexity and mining history. No Inferred Mineral Resources were included in the Ore Reserve estimate.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Ore Reserve estimates.*	RPM Global has completed an internal review of the Ore Reserve estimate and found it to be reasonable.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Ore Reserve estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the reserve within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors which could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *Accuracy and confidence discussions should extend to specific discussions of any applied Modifying Factors that*	RPM Global has used mine design practices and estimates based on the operational factors that have occurred throughout the mines life since 2009. No statistical analysis procedures have been applied. The Ore Reserve report is a global assessment of the Jokisivu Gold Mine based on the assumption that the operation will continue in operation. The accuracy and confidence limits are based on the current designs and cut-off grade analysis employed in the economic evaluation. Material changes to the economic assumptions including the operating assumption and the revenue factors may materially impact the accuracy of the estimate. The Ore Reserve has utilised parameters provided by site as made available.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	may have a material impact on Ore Reserve viability, or for which there are remaining areas of uncertainty at the current study stage. • *It is recognised that this may not be possible or appropriate in all circumstances. These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	

APPENDIX 3 – JORC TABLE 1 FOR THE ORIVESI GOLD MINE

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data – Kutema Lode System

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	The various mineralised lodes at the Kutema deposit were sampled using surface and underground diamond drill holes (DD) and underground production 'soija' (sludge) holes. Production grade control drilling was undertaken at 4m intervals along development drives, whilst DD holes were drilled at variable spacings but averaged 10-30m spacing in the central portions of the deposit around the underground development, increasing to 30-60m above and below the current working levels. Drill holes were surveyed on the local mine grid. Drill holes used in the estimate included 743 surface and underground diamond holes and 4,871 underground production 'soija' (sludge) drill holes for a total of 49,035m within the resource wireframes. The supplied Orivesi database contained a total of 7,763 records for 196,669m of drilling. The majority of holes were drilled from underground towards grid north and angled in 'fans' to optimally intersect the sub-vertical mineralised zones. All drill hole collar co-ordinates in the Mineral Resource have been accurately surveyed by qualified mine surveyors and tied into the local mine grid. Down hole surveys were undertaken on all exploration and resource development holes, however the majority of historic holes only have dip data with nominal azimuth readings. Surveys were generally taken at 3m or 10m intervals down hole using Maxibor or EMS multishot equipment. The majority of surveys were conducted by Suomen Malmi Oy (SMOY). Recent drill holes were surveyed by Nivalan Timanttikairaus Oy using Maxibor II or Gyro equipment. Drilling was conducted by Lohja Oy, Outokumpu and Dragon Mining. Diamond drilling by Lohja and Outokumpu used 45mm diameter core (T56) with sampling at varying intervals based on geological boundaries. Lohja used mainly VTT Laboratory in Finland for assaying. In 1992-2003 (Outokumpu), sample preparation and analysis were undertaken at the local independent laboratory (GAL and later VTT) in the town of Outokumpu using Fire-Assay with AAS or ICP finish. Diamond drilling by Dragon Mining used 39mm, 40.7mm and 50mm core diameter (WL-56, BQTK and NQ2) with sampling and analysis as described above for Outokumpu drilling. In June 2008, the independent sample preparation laboratory in the town of Outokumpu became part of ALS Minerals laboratories.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	Diamond and sludge drilling were the primary techniques used at Kutema. Sludge drilling makes up 83% of the total holes drilled with depths ranging from 1m to 51m. Diamond holes make up 13% of the total holes drilled with core diameters varying from 39mm to 45mm. Hole depths range from 10m to 566.5m.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may*	Recoveries from diamond core were recorded in the supplied database. Core was orientated with an average core recovery of >99%. Lost core was also routinely recorded. Diamond core was reconstructed into continuous runs

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	for orientation marking with depths checked against core blocks. Core loss observations were noted by geologists during the logging process. No major recovery problems were encountered with sludge drilling which has been routinely applied for almost 20 years at the Orivesi Gold Mine. No relationship was noted between sample recovery and grade. The mineralised zones have predominantly been intersected by percussion and diamond core (13% of drill holes within the wireframes) with good core recoveries. The consistency of the mineralised intervals suggests sampling bias due to material loss or gain is not an issue.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	All holes were site logged by Company geologists to a high level of detail. Diamond holes were logged for recovery, RQD, number and type of defects. The supplied database contained tables with information recorded for alpha/beta angles, dips, azimuths, and true dips. Specific indicator minerals and the amount and type of ore textures and ore minerals were also recorded within separate tables. Drill samples were logged for lithology, rock type, colour, mineralisation, alteration, and texture. Logging is a mix of qualitative and quantitative observations. It has been standard practice by Outokumpu and Dragon Mining (since 2001), that all diamond core be routinely photographed. All drill holes were logged in full.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	Diamond full-core is usually submitted for sample preparation and assay. In some cases, core is cut in half or quarter using a core saw with half or quarter core is sent for analysis. Sampling of diamond core uses industry standard techniques. Core sampling was undertaken at intervals from 0.3m to 2.5m based on geological boundaries with the average sample length being around 1.5m. Whole core was generally sent for analysis, although some half core sampling has been carried out. At the Orivesi Gold Mine, sludge drill holes were drilled with a Solo rig, with a hole diameter of 64mm. Sludge drill holes are perpendicular to the strike of the lodes, with the dip of sludge drill holes is usually 30-80 degrees upwards. The slurry runs via a pipe line to a plastic bucket. After thorough mixing, a sample is collected into a sample bag with a sample length of 1.5m. After each sample is collected, the hole is washed with water to minimise contamination. This kind of sludge drilling has been routinely and successfully applied almost 20 years at Orivesi Gold Mine. Samples are dried at the ALS laboratory, and the weight of a dry sample is 3 kg on average. Standards and systematic duplicates are not put to the batches of sludge samples. Samples are assayed at ALS Minerals using the Gold_AA25 method, values exceeding 50 g/t are checked with Gold_GRA21. Dragon Mining has included standards and pulp duplicate samples since 2004. Every 20th sample (sample id ending in -00, -20, -40, -60, -80) is submitted as a standard, and every 20th sample (sample id ending in -10, -30, -50, -70, -90) is inserted

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		as a pulp duplicate (with the original sample id ending in -09, -29, -49, -69, -89). Sample sizes are considered appropriate to correctly represent the moderately nuggetty gold mineralisation based on: the style of mineralisation, the thickness and consistency of the intersections, the sampling methodology and assay value ranges for gold.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	Samples were assayed by GAL or VTT Laboratories in Outokumpu. The whole pulverised core was assayed for gold via Fire Assay using a 40g charge with gravimetric finish using standard methods. In addition to gold, some mineralised sections were analysed for a number of other elements including tellurium and bismuth. From 2006, all samples were shipped to ALS Minerals (Perth, Australia or more recently Rosia Montana, Romania) for Fire Assay determination (30g subsample) with AAS finish. Recently, for samples returning values above 5ppm gold, a 50g Fire Assay with GRA finish was used. No geophysical tools were used to determine any element concentrations used in this Mineral Resource estimate. Prior to 2004, QAQC programs were restricted to analysis of 41 duplicate samples from drill holes KU-803 to KU-805. Since 2004, a more expansive QAQC program was implemented consisting of systematic duplicate and standard inclusion. The program included inserting a duplicate sample every 20th sample and also inserting a standard sample for every 20th sample. ALS Minerals report their internal QAQC results for review by Dragon Mining personnel. Constant monitoring of the standard and duplicate results has been undertaken by Dragon Mining site geologists. The results are considered acceptable.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	RPM Global has independently verified significant intersections of mineralisation by inspecting drill core from the recent drilling at the Dragon Mining core yard during the 2015 site visit. Latest site visit conducted in December 2017 by Consultant Geologist Jeremy Clark. There has been no specific drill program at Kutema designed to twin existing drill holes. Primary data is documented on paper logs prior to being digitised using Drill Logger software. Dragon Mining adjusted zero gold grades to half the detection limit.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	Drill hole collars and starting azimuths have been accurately surveyed by Dragon Mining mine and exploration surveyors. Down hole surveys were undertaken on all exploration and resource development holes. Surveys were generally taken at 3m or 10m intervals down hole using Maxibor or EMS multishot equipment. The majority of surveys were conducted by Suomen Malmi Oy (SMOY). Recent drill holes were surveyed by Nivalan Timanttikairaus Oy using Maxibor II or Gyro equipment. A local mine grid system was used for the Kutema drilling and Mineral Resource estimate. A topographic surface was not utilised for the Kutema block model. The Mineral Resource is confined to the material between 100m to 240m and 720m to 1300m

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		below the natural topographic surface.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	Production grade control drilling was undertaken at 4m intervals along development drives, whilst diamond core holes were drilled at variable spacings but averaged around 10-30m spacing in the central portions of the deposit around the underground development, increasing to 30-60m above and below the current working levels. The main mineralised domains have demonstrated sufficient continuity in both geological and grade continuity to support the definition of Mineral Resource, and the classifications applied under the 2012 JORC Code. Samples have been composited to 1.5m lengths using 'best fit' techniques.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	The majority of drill holes are underground drill holes and orientated predominantly to an azimuth of grid north and drilled at various angles in a 'fan' array to optimally intersect the sub-vertical orientation of the mineralised trends. No orientation based sampling bias has been identified in the data.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Chain of custody of samples is managed by Dragon Mining and the process was closely reviewed by Jeremy Clark (RPM Global) during the May 2015 site visit. Dragon Mining personnel or drill contractors transport diamond core to the core logging facilities where Dragon Mining geologists log the core. Core samples are cut either by Dragon Mining personnel or by ALS laboratory personnel. Samples are transported to the sample preparation laboratory and then on to the analysis laboratory using contract couriers or laboratory personnel. Dragon Mining employees have no further involvement in the preparation or analysis of samples.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	A review of sampling techniques and data was carried out by Jeremy Clark (RPM Global) during the May 2015 site visit. The conclusion made was that sampling and data capture was to industry standards.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results – Kutema Lode System

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area.*	The Orivesi Mining Concession covers both the Kutema and Sarvisuo deposits which Dragon Mining is actively mining. Mining Concession 'SERI' (K2676, 39.82 ha). Claims: Exploration Licence 'Sarvisuo1-2' (ML2013:0006, 41.86 ha), 'Sarvisuo3' (ML2015:0026, 56.56 ha) and Claim 'Yläinensilmäke' (9245/1, 10.26 ha) are valid.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	The gold potential of the area was recognized in the early 1980's as a result of litho-geochemical research work carried out by the Department of Geology, University of Helsinki. Lohja Ab explored the area for gold until 1990 when Outokumpu acquired the property. After a feasibility study was completed, Outokumpu commenced gold production in 1994 based on the estimated ore reserves for the Kutema deposit of 360,000 tonnes at 7g/t gold. Between 1994 and December 2003 the mine produced 1.7Mt of ore grading 9.4 g/t gold (422,000 ounces) from the Kutema Lodes.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of*	The Kutema and Sarvisuo deposits are

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	mineralisation.	Palaeoproterozoic metamorphosed and deformed paleo-epithermal gold deposits in the Tampere Schist Belt (TSB). The area is dominated by intermediate, often massive, plagioclase porphyritic metatuffs of dacitic, trachydacitic and andesitic composition. The mineralisation is associated with the Kutema alteration zone and has been interpreted to represent a metamorphosed and deformed high-sulphidation epithermal gold deposit. The mine is located at the south-western edge of the altered metavolcanic sequence. The Kutema lodes occur as sub-vertical pipe-like structures with extensive vertical continuity.

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

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

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples - size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	Comprehensive wall and face sampling of development drives is undertaken by Dragon Mining geologists. Results are used to update the resource wireframes but are not incorporated into the Mineral Resource estimate.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large- scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	Mine development is ongoing. Dragon Mining is undertaking drilling underground at a number of levels to better understand the nature and extent of the gold mineralisation. Refer to diagrams in the body of text within the Mineral Resource report.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources – Kutema Lode System

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

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		zone. The lodes occur as sub-vertical pipe-like structures with extensive vertical continuity. The current interpretations are mainly based on gold assay results. Gold mineralisation is related to strongly deformed and silicified zones characterized by shearing, boudinaging, folding and quartz veining during syn- to late-stage deformation.
Dimensions	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	The Kutema Mineral Resource area extends over a strike length of 145m (from 10,805mE – 10,950mE), has a maximum width of 175m (from 5,430mN to 5,605mE) and includes the 580m vertical interval from -720mRL to -1,300mRL. Additional shallow (-100 to -240mRL) 2 mineralization zones were interpreted.
Estimation and modelling techniques	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* • *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* • *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* • *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).* • *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* • *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* • *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* • *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* • *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* • *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	Inverse Distance Squared (ID^2) interpolation with an oriented 'ellipsoid' search was used for the estimate. As shown by Dragon Mining's 8 years of mining experience at the Orivesi Gold Mine (Kutema and Sarvisuo deposits), inverse distance provides a robust estimate of grade that reconciles well with production data. Surpac software was used for the estimations. Three dimensional mineralised wireframes (interpreted by Dragon Mining and reviewed by RPM Global) were used to domain the gold data. Sample data was composited to 1.5m down hole lengths using the 'best fit' method. Intervals with no assays were excluded from the estimates. The influence of extreme grade values was addressed by reducing high outlier values by applying high grade cuts to the data. These cut values were determined through statistical analysis (histograms, log probability plots, cv's, and summary multi-variate and bi-variate statistics) using Geoaccess Professional software. The maximum distance of extrapolation from data points (down dip) was 25m. No assumptions have been made regarding recovery of by-products from the mining and processing of the Kutema gold resource. An orientated 'ellipsoid' search was used to select data and was based on the observed lode geometry. The search ellipse was orientated to the average strike, plunge, and dip of the main lodes. The model interpolation was divided above and below the -700mRL due to the change in orientation of the main mineralised lode at this level. Above -700mRL, a first pass search radius of 25m was used based on the drill spacing. The search radius was increased to 60m for the second pass. More than 99% of the blocks were filled by the first pass above -700mRL. Below -700mRL, a first pass radius of 25m and a second pass of 60m and third pass of 200m were used with a minimum number of samples of 10, 4 and 2 respectively. The mineralisation below the -720mRL as well as additional 2 mineralization zones defined by 2017 drilling program at -100 to -240mRL has been reported in this report Mineral Resource estimates for the Kutema deposit have previously been reported by RPM Global, with the earliest reported in August 2007. The current estimate is based upon data and interpretations from the previous estimates, and has included information

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

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

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

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data – Sarvisuo Lode System

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	The various mineralised lodes at the Sarvisuo deposit were sampled using surface and underground diamond drill holes (DD), surface reverse circulation holes (RC), underground production 'soija' (sludge) holes, and surface trench sampling. Production 'soija' (sludge) drilling was undertaken at 4m intervals along development drives, whilst DD holes were drilled at variable spacings but averaged 10-30m spacing in the central portions of the deposit around the underground development, increasing to 30-60m above and below the current working levels. Also 2017 drilling program composed of a few surface diamond drill holes. Drill holes were surveyed on the local mine grid. Drill holes used in the resource estimate included 370 surface and underground diamond holes, 2,017 underground production 'soija' (sludge) drill holes and 2 reverse circulation holes for a total of 14,758m within the resource wireframes. The supplied database contained a total of 6,677 records for 185,168m of drilling. The majority of holes were drilled from underground towards grid north and angled in 'fans' to optimally intersect the sub-vertical mineralised zones.2017 drilling consist of surface diamond drilling as well underground sludge holes targeted at -640mRL to -690mRL levels. All drill hole collar coordinates in the Mineral Resource have been accurately surveyed by qualified mine surveyors and tied into the local mine grid. Down hole surveys were undertaken on all exploration and resource development holes. Surveys were generally

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		taken at 3m or 10m intervals down hole using Maxibor or EMS multishot equipment. The majority of surveys were conducted by Suomen Malmi Oy (SMOY). Recent drill holes were surveyed by Nivalan Timanttikairaus Oy using Maxibor II or Gyro equipment. Drilling was conducted by Outokumpu and by Dragon Mining. Diamond drilling by Outokumpu used 62mm and 50mm diameter core (T76, NQ2 or T56) with sampling at varying intervals based on geological boundaries. Half split or full core was sampled and sent for preparation (crushing and pulverising). Sample preparation was undertaken at the local independent laboratory in the town of Outokumpu. Pulverised samples were sent to laboratories: GAL, VTT, GTK, ACME and ALS, all used Fire-Assay with AAS or ICP finish. Diamond drilling by Dragon Mining used 50mm core diameter (NQ2) with sampling and analysis as described above for Outokumpu drilling. In June 2008, the independent sample preparation laboratory in the town of Outokumpu became part of ALS Minerals laboratories.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	Diamond or sludge drilling were the primary techniques used at Sarvisuo. Sludge drilling makes up 72% of the total holes drilled with depths ranging from 3m to 31.5m. Diamond holes make up 10% of the total holes drilled with core diameters varying from 45mm to 62mm. Hole depths range from 26m to 515m. Two RC holes were also included in the resource, for a total of 8m inside the mineralisation wireframes.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	Recoveries from diamond core were recorded in the supplied database. Core was orientated with an average core recovery of 98%. Lost core was also routinely recorded. Diamond core was reconstructed into continuous runs for orientation marking with depths checked against core blocks. Core loss observations were noted by geologists during the logging process. No major recovery problems were encountered with sludge drilling which has been routinely applied for almost 20 years at the Orivesi Gold Mine. No relationship was noted between sample recovery and grade. The mineralised zones have predominantly been intersected by percussion and diamond core (21% of drilled metres within the resource wireframes) with good core recoveries. The consistency of the mineralised intervals suggests sampling bias due to material loss or gain is not an issue.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	All holes were site logged by Company geologists to a high level of detail. Diamond holes were logged for recovery, RQD, number and type of defects. The supplied database contained tables with information recorded for alpha/beta angles, dips, azimuths, and true dips. Specific indicator minerals and the amount and type of ore textures and ore minerals were also recorded within separate tables. Drill samples were logged for lithology, rock type, colour, mineralisation, alteration, and texture. Logging is a mix of qualitative and quantitative observations. It has been standard practice by Outokumpu and Dragon Mining (since 2001), that all diamond core be routinely photographed.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		All drill holes were logged in full.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	Diamond full-core is usually submitted for sample preparation and assay. In some cases, core is cut in half or quarter using a core saw with half or quarter core is sent for analysis. Sampling of diamond core uses industry standard techniques. Core sampling was undertaken at intervals from 0.3m to 2.5m based on geological boundaries with the average sample length being around 1.5m. Whole core was generally sent for analysis, although some half core sampling has been carried out. At the Orivesi Gold Mine, sludge drill holes were drilled with a Solo rig, with a hole diameter of 64mm. Sludge drill holes are perpendicular to the strike of the lodes, with the dip of sludge drill holes is usually 30-80 degrees upwards. The slurry runs via a pipe line to a plastic bucket. After thorough mixing, a sample is collected into a sample bag with a sample length of 1.5m. After each sample is collected, the hole is washed with water to minimise contamination. This kind of sludge drilling has been routinely and successfully applied almost 20 years at the Orivesi Gold Mine. Samples are dried at the ALS laboratory, and the weight of a dry sample is 3 kg, on average. Standards and systematic duplicates are not included with the batches of sludge samples. Samples are assayed at ALS Minerals Ltd using Gold_AA25 method, values exceeding 50g/t gold are checked with Gold_GRA21. In 2015, Activation Laboratories Ltd. (Actlabs) in Canada have been used in sludge hole assaying, with sample preparation conducted at CRS Minlab Oy in Finland (particularly -710mRL samples). All samples with Actlabs code 1A2-ICP analysed using a 30g sub-sample for FA+ICP for gold between 0.01 to 50g/t. Over 50g/t gold samples are analysed with gravimetric analysis (code 1A3, 30g sub-sample). Total S assayed (code 4F-S). Dragon Mining has included systematic standard and pulp duplicate sampling since 2004. Every 20th sample (sample id ending in -00, -20, -40, -60, -80) is submitted as a standard, and every 20th sample (sample id ending in -10, -30, -50, -70, -90) is inserted as a pulp duplicate (with the original sample id ending in -09, -29, -49, -69, -89). Sample sizes are considered appropriate to correctly represent the moderately nuggetty gold mineralisation based on: the style of mineralisation, the thickness and consistency of the intersections, the sampling methodology and assay value ranges for gold.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	From 1992-2002, the Geoanalytical Laboratory in Outokumpu was responsible for all assaying. The whole pulverised core was assayed for gold via Fire Assay using a 40g charge with gravimetric finish using standard methods. From 2002-2003, analysis for gold was undertaken by GTK (50g sub-sample / Pb Fire-Assay / FAAS determination). In addition to gold, some mineralised sections were also analysed for a number of other elements. From June 2003 to April 2006, all pulverized samples were shipped by DHL to Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd (Vancouver BC, Canada) for gold analysis (30g sub-sample / Pb Fire-Assay / ICP-ES determination). From 2006, all samples were shipped to ALS Minerals (Perth, Australia or more recently Rosia Montana, Romania) for Fire Assay determination (30g subsample) with

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		AAS finish. Recently, for samples analysing above 5ppm gold, a 50g Fire Assay with GRA finish has been used. Previously, samples exceeding 1g/t or 3g/t gold were re-checked with Fire Assay with GRA finish. The main element assayed was gold, but major and trace elements were analysed on selected drill holes. No geophysical tools were used to determine any element concentrations used in this Mineral Resource estimate. Prior to 2004, QAQC programs were restricted to analysis of 41 duplicate samples from drill holes KU-803 to KU-805. Since 2004, a more expansive QAQC program was implemented consisting of systematic duplicate and standard sampling. The program included inserting a duplicate sample every 20th sample and also inserting a standard sample for every 20th sample. ALS Minerals report their internal QAQC results for review by Dragon Mining personnel. Constant monitoring of the standard and duplicate results has been undertaken by Dragon Mining site geologists. The results are considered acceptable.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	RPM Global has independently verified significant intersections of mineralisation by inspecting drill core from the recent drilling at the Dragon Mining core yard during the 2015 site visit. The most recent site visit carried out by Jeremy Clark in December 2017. There has been no specific drill program at Sarvisuo designed to twin existing drill holes. Primary data is documented on paper logs prior to being digitised using Drill Logger software. Dragon Mining adjusted zero gold grades to half the detection limit.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	Drill hole collars and starting azimuths have been accurately surveyed by Dragon Mining mine and exploration surveyors. Down hole surveys were undertaken on all exploration and resource development holes. Surveys were generally taken at 3m or 10m intervals down hole using Maxibor or EMS multishot equipment. The majority of surveys were conducted by Suomen Malmi Oy (SMOY). Recent drill holes were surveyed by Nivalan Timanttikairaus Oy using Maxibor II or Gyro equipment. A local mine grid system was used for the Sarvisuo drilling and Mineral Resource estimate. A topographic surface was not utilised for the Sarvisuo block model. The main mineralised lodes commence approximately 200m below the surface, therefore a topographic surface is not required for the Mineral Resource.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	Production grade control drilling was undertaken at 4m intervals along development drives, whilst diamond core holes were drilled at variable spacings but averaged around 10-30m spacing in the central portions of the deposit around the underground development, increasing to 30-60m above and below the current working levels. The main mineralised domains have demonstrated sufficient continuity in both geological and grade continuity to support the definition of Mineral Resource, and the classifications applied under the 2012 JORC Code.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		Samples have been composited to 1.5m lengths using 'best fit' techniques.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	The majority of drill holes are underground drill holes and orientated predominantly to an azimuth of grid north and drilled at various angles in a 'fan' array to optimally intersect the sub-vertical orientation of the mineralised trends. No orientation based sampling bias has been identified in the data.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Chain of custody of samples is managed by Dragon Mining and the process was closely reviewed by Jeremy Clark (RPM Global) during the May 2015 site visit. Dragon Mining personnel or drill contractors transport diamond core to the core logging facilities where Dragon Mining geologists log the core. Core samples are cut either by Dragon Mining personnel or by ALS laboratory personnel. Samples are transported to the sample preparation laboratory and then on to the analysis laboratory using contract couriers or laboratory personnel. Dragon Mining employees have no further involvement in the preparation or analysis of samples.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	A review of sampling techniques and data was carried out by Jeremy Clark (RPM Global) during the May 2015 site visit. The conclusion made was that sampling and data capture was to industry standards. The most recent site visit conducted by Jeremy Clark in December 2017 to review all exploration and mining programs.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results – Sarvisuo Lode System

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

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		sequence. The Kutema lodes occur as sub-vertical pipe-like structures with extensive vertical continuity.

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

Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	Exploration results are not being reported. Not applicable as a Mineral Resource is being reported. Metal equivalent values have not been used.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	The majority of drill holes are underground drill holes and orientated predominantly to an azimuth of grid north and drilled at various angles in a 'fan' array to optimally intersect the sub-vertical orientation of the mineralised trends.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	Relevant diagrams have been included within the Mineral Resource report main body of text.
Balanced Reporting	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	Drill hole collars and starting azimuths have been accurately surveyed by Dragon Mining mine and exploration surveyors. Down hole surveys were undertaken on all exploration and resource development diamond drill holes. Surveys were generally taken at 3m or 10m intervals down hole using Maxibor or EMS multishot equipment. The majority of surveys have been conducted by Suomen Malmi Oy (SMOY). Recent drill holes have been surveyed by Nivalan Timanttikairaus Oy using Maxibor II or Gyro equipment. Exploration results are not being reported.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples - size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	Comprehensive wall and face sampling of development drives is undertaken by Dragon Mining geologists. Results are used to update the resource wireframes but are not incorporated into the Mineral Resource estimate.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large- scale step-out drilling).*	Mine development is ongoing. Dragon Mining is undertaking drilling underground at a number of levels to better understand the nature and extent of the gold

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	• *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	mineralisation. Refer to diagrams in the body of text within the Mineral Resource report.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources – Sarvisuo Lode System

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* • *Data validation procedures used.*	Drilling data is initially captured on paper logs and manually entered into a database. Dragon Mining carry out internal checks to ensure the transcription is error free. Laboratory assay results are loaded as electronic files direct from the laboratory so there is little potential for transcription errors. During recent drill programs, logging data has been recorded in a customised Excel spreadsheet and imported into an Access database. The data base is systematically audited by Dragon Mining geologists. All drill logs are validated digitally by the geologist once assay results are returned from the laboratory. RPM Global also performed data audits in Surpac and checked collar coordinates, down hole surveys and assay data for errors. No errors were found.
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	Initial site visits were conducted by Aaron Green in June 2007 and Paul Payne in May 2009 (both formerly ResEval and RUL). A site visit was conducted by Trevor Stevenson (formerly RPM Global) in October 2013. The site visit was conducted by Jeremy Clark (RPM Global) in May 2015. The most recent site visit is conducted by Jeremy in December 2017. Drilling, logging, and sampling procedures were viewed and it was concluded that these were being conducted to best industry practice. A site visit was conducted, therefore not applicable.
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* • *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* • *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	The confidence in the geological interpretation is considered to be good and is based on previous mining history and visual confirmation in underground walls and faces. Drill hole logging by Dragon Mining geologists, through direct observation of drill core samples has been used to interpret the geological setting. The bedrock is exposed at surface. The continuity of the main mineralised lodes is clearly observed by gold grades within the drill holes. The close spaced underground drilling and face and wall sampling suggest the current interpretation is robust. The nature of the pipe-like structures would indicate that alternate interpretations would have little impact on the overall Mineral Resource estimation. Mineralisation occurs within the Kutema alteration zone. The lodes occur as sub-vertical pipe-like structures with extensive vertical continuity. The current interpretations are mainly based on gold assay results. Gold mineralisation is related to strongly deformed and silicified zones characterized by shearing, boudinaging, folding and quartz veining during syn- to late-stage deformation.
Dimensions	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper*	The Sarvisuo Mineral Resource area extends over a strike length of 530m (from 10,700mE – 11,230mE), has a maximum width of 160m (from 5,480mN to

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.	5,640mN) and includes the 760m vertical interval from -20mRL to -780mRL.
Estimation and modelling techniques	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* • *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* • *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* • *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).* • *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* • *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* • *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* • *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* • *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* • *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	Inverse Distance Squared (ID^2) interpolation with an oriented 'ellipsoid' search was used for the estimate. As shown by Dragon's 8 years of mining experience at the Orivesi Gold Mine (Kutema and Sarvisuo deposits), inverse distance provides a robust estimate of grade that reconciles well with production data. Surpac software was used for the estimations. Three dimensional mineralised wireframes (interpreted by Dragon Mining and reviewed by RPM Global) were used to domain the gold data. Sample data was composited to 1.5m down hole lengths using the 'best fit' method. Intervals with no assays were excluded from the estimates. The influence of extreme grade values was addressed by reducing high outlier values by applying high grade cuts to the data. These cut values were determined through statistical analysis (histograms, log probability plots, cv's, and summary multi-variate and bi-variate statistics) using Geoaccess Professional software. The maximum distance of extrapolation from data points (down dip) was 20m. No assumptions have been made regarding recovery of by-products from the mining and processing of the Sarvisuo gold resource. An orientated 'ellipsoid' search was used to select data and was based on the observed lode geometry. The search ellipse was orientated to the average strike, plunge, and dip of the main lodes. Three passes were used in the estimation. For the main lodes, the first pass used a range 30m, with a minimum of 10 samples. For the second pass, the range was extended to 60m, with a minimum of 4 samples. A third pass radius of 200m with a minimum of 2 samples was used to fill the model. A maximum of 40 samples was used for all 3 passes. More than 99% of the blocks were filled in the first two passes. Mineral Resource estimates for the Sarvisuo deposit have previously been reported by RPM Global, with the earliest reported in November 2004. The current estimate is based upon data and interpretations from the previous estimates, and has included information from recent (2017) surface, underground diamond drilling as well as underground sludge drilling information. The Sarvisuo deposit forms part of the Orivesi Gold Mine. Dragon Mining supplied RPM Global with stope and drift outlines which were used to deplete the current model. No assumptions were made regarding the recovery of by-products. No non-grade deleterious elements were estimated. The parent block dimensions used were 2m NS by 10m EW by 10m vertical with sub-cells of 0.5m by 2.5m by 2.5m. The parent block size was selected on the basis of being approximately 50% of the average drill hole spacing. The block model size used in the Mineral Resource estimate was based on drill sample spacing and lode

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		geometry. Selective mining units were not modelled. Only gold assay data was available, therefore correlation analysis was not carried out. From the interpretations provided, it appears that a combination of gold grade, lithology and structure has been used to define the margins of the mineralised zones with no particular cut-off grade and no minimum width. This has resulted in numerous intersections being included in the wireframes where the gold grade is extremely low, and where the intersection length is very small. However, in most cases the minimum grade of 0.5g/t gold was used as a limit value when the envelopes of mineralisation were digitised. The wireframes were applied as hard boundaries in the estimate. Statistical analysis was carried out on the composited data. The high coefficient of variation within some main lodes, and the scattering of high grade outliers observed on the histograms, suggested that top cuts were required if linear grade interpolation was to be carried out. A three step process was used to validate the model. A qualitative assessment was completed by slicing sections through the block model in positions coincident with drilling. A quantitative assessment of the estimate was completed by comparing the average gold grades of the composite file input against the gold block model output for all the mineralised wireframes. A trend analysis was completed by comparing the interpolated blocks to the sample composite data within the main lodes. This analysis was completed for eastings and elevations across the deposit. Validation plots showed good correlation between the composite grades and the block model grades.
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	Tonnages and grades were estimated on a dry in situ basis.
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	The Mineral Resource estimate has been constrained by the wireframed mineralised envelopes, is undiluted by external waste and reported above a 3g/t gold cut-off grade. The cut-off grade was estimated using the following parameters which are based on gold market prices extrapolated for the potential economic extraction of a resource (120% of spot price), Orivesi actual operational costs and recoveries as outlined below: • *Gold price of US$1,550/oz;* • *Mining cost of US$93.21/t of ore;* • *Processing cost of US$28.17/t of ore; and* • *Processing recovery of 85.5%.*
Mining factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	Until recently, the Sarvisuo deposit was mined by Dragon Mining using underground methods.

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

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

Section 4: Estimation and Reporting of Ore Reserves – Orivesi Gold Mine

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Mineral Resource estimate for conversion to Ore Reserves	• *Description of the Mineral Resource estimate used as a basis for the conversion to an Ore Reserve.* • *Clear statement as to whether the Mineral Resources are reported additional to, or inclusive of, the Ore Reserves.*	The Mineral Resources for Orivesi is a combination of the Kutema and Sarvisuo deposits. The Competent Person for the Mineral Resource estimate is Jeremy Clark who is a full time employee of RPM Global Asia Limited and is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Geoscientists with sufficient relevant experience to qualify as a Competent Person. The Mineral Resources are inclusive of these Ore Reserves.
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	A site visit was undertaken to the Orivesi Mine by Mr Joe McDiarmid in November 2016. A following site visit was conducted by the Resource CP, Mr jeremy Clark in November 2017 and no material changes were noted.
Study status	• *The type and level of study undertaken to enable Mineral Resources to be converted to Ore Reserves.* • *The Code requires that a study to at least Pre-Feasibility Study level has been undertaken to convert Mineral Resources to Ore Reserves. Such studies will have been carried out and will have determined a mine plan that is technically achievable and economically viable, and that material Modifying Factors have been considered.*	Orivesi is an operating mine. The mine was initially operated by Outokumpu from 1994 to 2003 and again by Dragon Mining since 2007. Geological studies are being updated as more data is obtained. Mining studies are continually being updated by a budgeting process. Standard modifying factors based on historic mining as stated below were used for underground mining.
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	An in-situ stoping COG includes the operating cost without ore development is estimated as 3.7 g/t in situ for gold. The Operating COG includes all the operating cost inclusive of ore development and is estimated at 4.4 g/t in situ for gold and the Project COG is estimated at 5.4 g/t for gold and includes all site capital

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		and operating costs. The 1g/t in situ development COG assumes the mining cost is included in the Operating COG and only includes the milling and refining costs The key parameters to estimate ore cut-off grade are based on the current mining operations.
Mining factors or assumptions	• *The method and assumptions used as reported in the Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility Study to convert the Mineral Resource to an Ore Reserve (i.e. either by application of appropriate factors by optimisation or by preliminary or detailed design).* • *The choice, nature and appropriateness of the selected mining method(s) and other mining parameters including associated design issues such as pre-strip, access, etc.* • *The assumptions made regarding geotechnical parameters (eg pit slopes, stope sizes, etc), grade control and pre-production drilling.* • *The major assumptions made and Mineral Resource model used for pit and stope optimisation (if appropriate).* • *The mining dilution factors used.* • *The mining recovery factors used.* • *Any minimum mining widths used.* • *The manner in which Inferred Mineral Resources are utilised in mining studies and the sensitivity of the outcome to their inclusion.* • *The infrastructure requirements of the selected mining methods.*	Reconciliation of past production for this mine was used to determine appropriate mining modifying factors to convert the Mineral Resource to an Ore Reserve Overhand bench and rock fill mining has been successfully used at the mine for many years and is appropriate for this style of deposit. Mining advances from bottom upwards in 80 m high mining panels leaving a sill pillar between the panels. Back fill material is waste rock from development. Access drives from the main decline to mining areas are developed at 20 m vertical sub level intervals. The stopes have been designed based on historical operational parameters and validated using a commercial stope optimisation product. The average mining dilution factor adopted is 12%. The average mining recovery factor adopted is 90% of the metal within the defined shapes. A minimum mining width of 5m is adopted. Inferred Mineral Resources may be included within stope shapes but the assigned grade to this material is zero and hence assumed to be waste rock. All required infrastructure is present or proposed (such as ventilation raises) as this is an ongoing operation.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The metallurgical process proposed and the appropriateness of that process to the style of mineralisation.* • *Whether the metallurgical process is well-tested technology or novel in nature.* • *The nature, amount and representativeness of metallurgical test work undertaken, the nature of the metallurgical domaining applied and the corresponding metallurgical recovery factors applied.* • *Any assumptions or allowances made for deleterious elements.* • *The existence of any bulk sample or pilot scale test work and the degree to which such samples are considered representative of the orebody as a whole.* • *For minerals that are defined by a specification, has the ore reserve estimation been based on the appropriate mineralogy to meet the specifications?*	Material from the Orivesi Gold Mine is processed through a conventional flotation circuit at the Vammala Plant with a gold concentrate being produced, which is subsequently treated at the company's Svartliden CIL Plant in northern Sweden. The metallurgical process is well tested having been in operation since 1994. The metallurgical recovery is estimated at 85.5% based on the historical performance of the plant. Bulk samples are not required for further metallurgical testing.
Environmental	• *The status of studies of potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. Details of waste rock characterisation and the consideration of potential sites, status of design options considered and, where applicable, the status of approvals for process residue storage and waste dumps should be reported.*	The Orivesi Mine and the Vammala Plant have separate Environmental Permits. As an ongoing mining operation no adverse environmental restrictions are anticipated. An extension for the Environment Permit for Orivesi has been rejected by the Western and Inland Finland Regional State Administrative Office ("AVI") and has been appealed by Dragon Mining. The ruling by the AVI is not binding until the appeals have been

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		processed by the courts and these Ore Reserves will be depleted by the time the appeals process will be complete.
Infrastructure	• *The existence of appropriate infrastructure: availability of land for plant development, power, water, transportation (particularly for bulk commodities), labour, accommodation; or the ease with which the infrastructure can be provided, or accessed.*	Existing site infrastructure is in place, no additional infrastructure is required.
Costs	• *The derivation of, or assumptions made, regarding projected capital costs in the study.* • *The methodology used to estimate operating costs.* • *Allowances made for the content of deleterious elements.* • *The derivation of assumptions made of metal or commodity price(s), for the principal minerals and co- products.* • *The source of exchange rates used in the study.* • *Derivation of transportation charges.* • *The basis for forecasting or source of treatment and refining charges, penalties for failure to meet specification, etc.* • *The allowances made for royalties payable, both Government and private.*	Sustaining capital has been utilised, estimated from historic costs. Additional Capital has been included for upgrades to the mill. The operational costs have been based on historical costs Allowances for deleterious elements and concentrate treatment have been allowed for in the economic model. The gold price was supplied by Dragon Mining and reviewed by RPM Global. The exchange rate was supplied by Dragon Mining. Transport charges are based on current site operating conditions. Treatment and refining charges have been applied as per ongoing experience. Minimal royalties are payable to the land owner.
Revenue factors	• *The derivation of, or assumptions made regarding revenue factors including head grade, metal or commodity price(s) exchange rates, transportation and treatment charges, penalties, net smelter returns, etc.* • *The derivation of assumptions made of metal or commodity price(s), for the principal metals, minerals and co-products.*	A gold price of US$1,280/oz was provided by Dragon Mining and confirmed by RPM Global as reasonable using published metal price forecasts. An exchange rate of USD/EUR 1.18 was provided by Dragon Mining and validated by internal RPM Global data bases.
Market assessment	• *The demand, supply and stock situation for the particular commodity, consumption trends and factors likely to affect supply and demand into the future.* • *A customer and competitor analysis along with the identification of likely market windows for the product.* • *Price and volume forecasts and the basis for these forecasts.* • *For industrial minerals the customer specification, testing and acceptance requirements prior to a supply contract.*	The demand for gold is considered in the gold price used. It was considered that gold will be marketable for beyond the processing life of these Reserves. The commodity is not an industrial metal.
Economic	• *The inputs to the economic analysis to produce the net present value (NPV) in the study, the source and confidence of these economic inputs including estimated inflation, discount rate, etc.* • *NPV ranges and sensitivity to variations in the significant assumptions and inputs.*	This project has been operating since 2007 and the inputs into the economic modelling are based on this historic information. The economic modelling demonstrates that the Project is cash flow positive. The base case results in a positive economic outcome as assessed by a NPV estimate (@10% DCF). The NPV is most sensitive to the gold price and processing recovery.
Social	• *The status of agreements with key stakeholders and matters leading to social licence to operate.*	Operations have been in place since 2007 and enjoy a good relationship with the local community.
Other	• *To the extent relevant, the impact of the following on the project and/or on the estimation and classification of the Ore Reserves:* • *Any identified material naturally occurring risks.* • *The status of material legal agreements and*	Ingress of water and geotechnical issues are addressed by site. All legal and marketing arrangements are in good standing.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	marketing arrangements. • *The status of governmental agreements and approvals critical to the viability of the project, such as mineral tenement status, and government and statutory approvals. There must be reasonable grounds to expect that all necessary Government approvals will be received within the timeframes anticipated in the Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility study. Highlight and discuss the materiality of any unresolved matter that is dependent on a third party on which extraction of the reserve is contingent.*	Government agreements and approvals are in line with current operations.
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Ore Reserves into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.* • *The proportion of Probable Ore Reserves that have been derived from Measured Mineral Resources (if any).*	The Ore Reserve is classified as Proved and Probable in accordance with the JORC Code, corresponding to the resource classifications of Measured and Indicated. The deposit's geological model is well constrained. The Ore Reserve classification is considered appropriate given the nature of the deposit, the moderate grade variability, drilling density, structural complexity and mining history. No Measured was included in the Probable Ore Reserve No Inferred Mineral Resources were included in the Ore Reserve estimate.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Ore Reserve estimates.*	RPM Global has completed an internal review of the Ore Reserve estimate and found it to be reasonable.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Ore Reserve estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the reserve within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors which could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *Accuracy and confidence discussions should extend to specific discussions of any applied Modifying Factors that may have a material impact on Ore Reserve viability, or for which there are remaining areas of uncertainty at the current study stage.* • *It is recognised that this may not be possible or appropriate in all circumstances. These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	RPM Global has used mine design practices and estimates based on the operational factors that have occurred throughout the mines life since 2007. No statistical analysis procedures have been applied. The Ore Reserve report is a global assessment of the Orivesi Gold Mine based on the assumption that the operation will continue in operation. The accuracy and confidence limits are based on the current designs and cut-off grade analysis employed in the economic evaluation. Material changes to the economic assumptions including the operating assumption and the revenue factors may materially impact the accuracy of the estimate. The Ore Reserve has utilised parameters provided by site as made available.

APPENDIX 4 – JORC TABLE 1 FOR THE KAAPELINKULMA GOLD PROJECT

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

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

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

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

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

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Drill hole information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*
	  • *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  • *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  • *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  • *down hole length and interception depth*
	  • *hole length*
	• *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*
		Drill hole locations and the resource distribution are shown in the attached Mineral Resource report.
		
		In the opinion of Dragon Mining, material drill results have been adequately reported previously to the market as required under the reporting requirements of the ASX Listing Rules.

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

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

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

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

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

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

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

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate. • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	The Mineral Resource statement relates to global estimates of tonnes and grade. No mining has occurred at the deposit.

Section 4: Estimation and Reporting of Ore Reserves

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Mineral Resource estimate for conversion to Ore Reserves	• *Description of the Mineral Resource estimate used as a basis for the conversion to an Ore Reserve.* • *Clear statement as to whether the Mineral Resources are reported additional to, or inclusive of, the Ore Reserves.*	The Mineral Resources for the Kaapelinkulma Gold Deposit were compiled and supervised by Mr Jeremy Clark. Mr Clark, who is a Registered Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, is a full time employee of RPM Global Asia Limited and is the Competent Person for the Mineral Resource estimate Mineral Resources quoted in this report are inclusive of Ore Reserves.
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	The Ore Reserve for the Kaapelinkulma Gold Project is based on information compiled and reviewed by Mr Joe McDiarmid, who is a Chartered Professional and Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, and is an employee of RPM Global. A site visit was undertaken by Mr McDiarmid to the Project area in May 2015. The site visit confirmed site conditions and enabled planning assumptions to be reviewed.
Study status	• *The type and level of study undertaken to enable Mineral Resources to be converted to Ore Reserves.* • *The Code requires that a study to at least Pre-Feasibility Study level has been undertaken to convert Mineral Resources to Ore Reserves. Such studies will have been carried out and will have determined a mine plan that is technically achievable and economically viable, and that material Modifying Factors have been considered.*	The Mineral Resources have been converted to Ore Reserves by means of a Pre-Feasibility level Life of Mine plan including economic assessment. Key aspects of the study were technically achievable pit designs based on Pit Limit Optimisation. These designs were also assessed to ensure economic viability.
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	The cut-off grade is based on the processing costs and parameters developed for the Operation. The cut-off grade derived and used in this study is 1.1 g/t gold.
Mining factors or assumptions	• *The method and assumptions used as reported in the Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility Study to convert the Mineral Resource to an Ore Reserve (i.e. either by application of appropriate factors by optimisation or by preliminary or detailed design).* • *The choice, nature and appropriateness of the selected mining method(s) and other mining parameters including associated design issues such as pre-strip, access, etc.* • *The assumptions made regarding geotechnical parameters (eg pit slopes, stope sizes, etc), grade control and pre-production drilling.* • *The major assumptions made and*	The chosen mining method is conventional open pit mining utilising hydraulic excavators and trucks, mining bench heights of 5.0 m in waste and 2.5 m in ore. The economic pit shell was defined using Whittle 4X pit optimisation software ("Whittle 4X") with inputs such as geotechnical parameters, ore loss and dilution, metallurgical recovery and mining costs. The pit optimisation was run with revenue generated only by Measured and Indicated Mineral Resources. No value was allocated to Inferred Mineral Resource and it was mined as waste. Whittle 4X inputs were based on parameters and costs developed by Dragon Mining, contractor quotations, Dragon Mining's consultants and supporting technical studies. The pit wall design criteria are based on a desktop geotechnical assessment by Infra Tech Consulting Pty Ltd. Overall pit with slopes of 57 degrees inclusive of berms spaced at between 20m vertically and berm widths of 7.5 m. Till slope angles of 18.4 degrees (1:3)

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	Mineral Resource model used for pit and stope optimisation (if appropriate). • *The mining dilution factors used.* • *The mining recovery factors used.* • *Any minimum mining widths used.* • *The manner in which Inferred Mineral Resources are utilised in mining studies and the sensitivity of the outcome to their inclusion.* • *The infrastructure requirements of the selected mining methods.*	were used. Appropriate mining modifying factors such as ore loss, dilution and design parameters were used to convert the Mineral Resource to an Ore Reserve Based on the digging unit selected and geometry of mineralisation the geological models were re-blocked and regularised to represent the smallest mining unit (SMU) size. The SMU selected for this study was 2.5 m east-west (X), 2.5 m north-south (Y) and 2.5 m vertically (Z). The resulting SMU model is considered to have ore loss and dilution included. A minimum mining width of 20 m was generally applied to the pit designs. Inferred Resources have not been included in this mining study. As Dragon Mining has been operating mines in the region since 2007 and the mining method is the same as previously used at Jokisivu, the only infrastructure needed to access new mining areas is that required due to the selected mining method. RPM Global has not identified or been informed of any physical constraints to mining within the lease area. No property, infrastructure or environmental issues are known to exist which may limit the extent of mining within the mining lease.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The metallurgical process proposed and the appropriateness of that process to the style of mineralisation.* • *Whether the metallurgical process is well-tested technology or novel in nature.* • *The nature, amount and representativeness of metallurgical test work undertaken, the nature of the metallurgical domaining applied and the corresponding metallurgical recovery factors applied.* • *Any assumptions or allowances made for deleterious elements.* • *The existence of any bulk sample or pilot scale test work and the degree to which such samples are considered representative of the orebody as a whole.* • *For minerals that are defined by a specification, has the ore reserve estimation been based on the appropriate mineralogy to meet the specifications?*	The Vammala Plant is a 300,000 tonne per annum crushing, milling, flotation and gravity facility that was recommissioned in June 2007. The Svartliden Plant is a conventional comminution and carbon-in-leach (CIL) circuit with a design capacity of 300,000 tonnes per annum. The technology used in the both processing plants is well proven, and the plants have been operating successfully since 2005 at Svartliden and 1994 on gold ore at Vammala. Processing test work was undertaken on historical core samples from the pit area. The samples may not be fully representative of the different material types throughout the mining area. No deleterious material has been identified A processing recovery of 85% has been estimated based the bench scale metallurgical test work. Only fresh rock will be processed as ore.
Environmental	• *The status of studies of potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. Details of waste rock characterisation and the consideration of potential sites, status of design options considered and, where applicable, the status of approvals for process residue storage and waste dumps should be reported.*	No environmental issues are known to exist which will prevent open pit mining and ore processing to operate. A native butterfly exclusion zone has been included in compilation of the Ore Reserves. A population of a butterfly Woodland Brown (Lopinga Achine) has been discovered south from the Kaapelinkulma open pit area. The butterfly is protected under a European Union Directive the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC. The butterfly is listed in Directive's Annex IV that covers species in need of strict protection. The legislation, that is adopted into Finnish Nature Conservation Act (1096/1996) states that those places, which the butterfly uses for breeding and resting, are not to be destroyed. The open pit or any other mining related activity cannot be extended into this area, south of the Northern pit area. Dragon Mining appears to have sufficient space available for waste dumps to store the expected quantities of mine waste rock associated

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		with the open pit Ore Reserve. Any potentially acid generating material will be encapsulated within the waste rock. Environmental Permits are currently in place – Environmental Permit 92/2011/1, Dnro LSSAVI/315/04.08/2010 – Environmental Permit 175/2015/1 (Dnro LSSAVI/4511/04.08/2014) The Kaapelinkulma Mining Concession is valid. In 2014 an updated Environmental Permit for the Vammala Plant was approved with conditions, but has been appealed. The previous Environmental Permit will remain in force until the appeal process has been completed. In June 2016, the Company agreed with the Centre for Economic Development, Transport and the Environment ("ELY Centre"), that it would submit a proposal containing its improvement actions relating to water management around the Vammala site. In addition, the Company agreed to provide additional information on the Kaapelinkulma ore and tailings. The purpose of the proposal was to further the Company's application to process Kaapelinkulma ore and to continue processing at Vammala at a rate of 300,000 tons per annum. The proposal was submitted on 30 August 2016 and the ELY Centre responded on 22 September 2016. The ELY Center considered both activities as acceptable, and have provided the permission while the new Environmental Permit for the Vammala Plant is still under appeal. In December 2012 a new Operating Permit was received by Dragon Mining for the Svartliden Operation. The permit adjusted discharge conditions. The Svartliden Water Treatment Plant (SWTP) is used to discharge treated water from the tailings storage facility to a nearby clear water dam.
Infrastructure	• *The existence of appropriate infrastructure: availability of land for plant development, power, water, transportation (particularly for bulk commodities), labour, accommodation; or the ease with which the infrastructure can be provided, or accessed.*	No significant infrastructure currently exists at Kaapelinkulma. As processing of the ore will take place at Vammala, the Kaapelinkulma site will only require the building of offices, site amenities and structures for use by the mining contractor Existing site infrastructure at Vammala and Svartliden is in place and includes haul roads, a conventional CIL plant, stockpiles, offices, tailings dam and associated facilities.
Costs	• *The derivation of, or assumptions made, regarding projected capital costs in the study.* • *The methodology used to estimate operating costs.* • *Allowances made for the content of deleterious elements.* • *The derivation of assumptions made of metal or commodity price(s), for the principal minerals and co- products.* • *The source of exchange rates used in the study.* • *Derivation of transportation charges.* • *The basis for forecasting or source of treatment and refining charges, penalties for failure to meet specification, etc.* • *The allowances made for royalties payable, both Government and*	Capital costs were derived by Dragon Mining based on infrastructure requirements, material estimates and their previous operating experience within Finland The mining cost is based on a schedule of rates provided by a selected Dragon Mining contractor. All other operating costs have been provided by Dragon Mining and its consultants No deleterious materials have been identified Gold is the only metal considered in the Ore Reserves and has been assigned a price in line with consensus forecasts for the project duration Exchange rates were provided by Dragon Mining in line with consensus forecasts for the duration of the Project All costs in this report have been converted to US$ Transportation costs of the ore from Kaapelinkulma to Vammala have been obtained from a contractor quotation

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code Explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>private.</td><td>Refining costs are based on historical costs from the company owned and operated Svartliden processing plant

A royalty of US$0.158 per tonne of ore is applicable.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Revenue factors</td><td>• The derivation of, or assumptions made regarding revenue factors including head grade, metal or commodity price(s) exchange rates, transportation and treatment charges, penalties, net smelter returns, etc.
• The derivation of assumptions made of metal or commodity price(s), for the principal metals, minerals and co-products.</td><td>A gold price of US$1,260 per ounce was provided by Dragon Mining and validated by RPM Global using independent consensus price forecasts.

The payable gold is 94.5%.

The following ore costs have been applied;

<table><tr><th>Description</th><th>Units</th><th>Value</th></tr><tr><td>Grade control</td><td>US$/t ore</td><td>1.00</td></tr><tr><td>Site Costs</td><td>US$/t ore</td><td>3.60</td></tr><tr><td>Processing</td><td>US$/t ore</td><td>22.93</td></tr><tr><td>General & Administration</td><td>US$/t ore</td><td>4.98</td></tr></table>
Processing and Refining costs are based on historical data from Dragon Mining’s processing facilities at Vammala and Svartliden

A royalty of US$0.158 per tonne of ore is applicable.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Market assessment</td><td>• The demand, supply and stock situation for the particular commodity, consumption trends and factors likely to affect supply and demand into the future.
• A customer and competitor analysis along with the identification of likely market windows for the product.
• Price and volume forecasts and the basis for these forecasts.
• For industrial minerals the customer specification, testing and acceptance requirements prior to a supply contract.</td><td>The demand for gold is considered in the gold price used.

It was considered that gold will be marketable for beyond the processing life.

The processing forecast and mine life are based on life of mine plans.

The commodity is not an industrial metal</td></tr>
<tr><td>Economic</td><td>• The inputs to the economic analysis to produce the net present value (NPV) in the study, the source and confidence of these economic inputs including estimated inflation, discount rate, etc.
• NPV ranges and sensitivity to variations in the significant assumptions and inputs.</td><td>The project economic factors have been based on current and historic operations and the latest test work and contractor quotes. The economic modelling demonstrates that the Project is cash flow positive.

The base case results in a positive economic outcome as assessed by a NPV estimate (@10% DCF). The NPV is most sensitive to the gold price and processing recovery</td></tr>
<tr><td>Social</td><td>• The status of agreements with key stakeholders and matters leading to social licence to operate.</td><td>Dragon Mining has held information meetings with the local community in relation to developing the Kaapelinkulma Gold Project

The Kaapelinkulma Mining Concession is valid Dragon Mining finalising purchase or compensation agreements with affected landowners. Dragon Mining have been active in the region since 2003 and enjoys a good relationship with the local community.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Other</td><td>• To the extent relevant, the impact of the following on the project and/or on the estimation and classification of the Ore Reserves:
• Any identified material naturally occurring risks.
• The status of material legal agreements and marketing arrangements.
• The status of governmental agreements and approvals critical to the viability of the project, such as mineral tenement status, and government and statutory</td><td>The estimate of Ore Reserves for the Kaapelinkulma Open Pit is not, to RPM Global’s knowledge, materially affected by any other known environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-economic, marketing, political or other relevant factors other than that described in the preceding text. It is believed that the classification of Ore Reserves as set out in this report is reasonable.

Ingress of water and geotechnical issues are part of the ongoing study before mining commences.

All marketing arrangements are in good standing.

The Kaapelinkulma Open Pit occurs fully within the valid Mining Concession – Kaapelinkulma K7094 that covers an area of 66.54</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	approvals. There must be reasonable grounds to expect that all necessary Government approvals will be received within the timeframes anticipated in the Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility study. Highlight and discuss the materiality of any unresolved matter that is dependent on a third party on which extraction of the reserve is contingent.	hectares. Environmental Permits to commence mining at Kaapelinkulma are granted. In 2014 an updated Environmental Permit for the Vammala Plant was approved with conditions, but has been appealed. The previous Environmental Permit will remain in force until the appeal process has been completed. In June 2016, the Company agreed with the Centre for Economic Development, Transport and the Environment ("ELY Centre"), that it would submit a proposal containing its improvement actions relating to water management around the Vammala site. In addition, the Company agreed to provide additional information on the Kaapelinkulma ore and tailings. The purpose of the proposal was to further the Company's application to process Kaapelinkulma ore and to continue processing at Vammala at a rate of 300,000 tons per annum. The proposal was submitted on 30 August 2016 and the ELY Centre responded on 22 September 2016. The ELY Center considered both activities as acceptable, and have provided the permission while the new Environmental Permit for the Vammala Plant is still under appeal. The Svartliden processing site is fully permitted.
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Ore Reserves into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.* • *The proportion of Probable Ore Reserves that have been derived from Measured Mineral Resources (if any).*	Ore Reserves are classified based on the underlying Mineral Resources classifications and the level of detail in the mine planning. Mineral Resources are classified as Measured, Indicated and Inferred. Ore Reserves are based only on the Measured and Indicated Resources, and are classified as Proved and Probable Ore Reserves, respectively. The Kaapelinkulma deposit contains Measured, Indicated and Inferred Resources The Ore Reserve is classified as Proved and Probable in accordance with the JORC Code, corresponding to the Measured and Indicated Mineral Resource classifications and taking into account other factors where relevant. The deposit's geological model is well constrained. The Ore Reserve classification is considered appropriate given the nature of the deposit, the moderate grade variability, drilling density, structural complexity and mining history. Therefore it was deemed appropriate to use Indicated Mineral Resources as a basis for Probable Reserves.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Ore Reserve estimates.*	RPM Global has completed an internal review of the Ore Reserve estimate. The JORC Code provides guidelines which set out minimum standards, recommendations and guidelines for the Public Reporting of exploration results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Within the JORC Code is a "Checklist of Assessment and Reporting Criteria" (Table 1 – JORC Code). This checklist has been used as a systematic method to undertake a review of the underlying Study used to report in accordance with the JORC Code. A high level LOM Plan was prepared based on the ROM mineable ore contained with the pit designs. RPM Global reviewed the LOM Plan for reasonableness and accuracy and confirmed that it was suitable for estimation of Ore Reserves. An economic model was prepared in conjunction with Dragon Mining that confirmed the Operation to be economically viable
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Ore Reserve estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of*	The accuracy and confidence of the inputs are, as a minimum, to a Pre-Feasibility level (for the global open pit Ore Reserves). The key factors that are likely to affect the accuracy and confidence in the Ore Reserves are: • Accuracy of the underlying Resource Block Models;

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