ASX ANNOUNCEMENT **17 APRIL 2018**

UPDATE OF ACTIVITES COMPLETED IN SOUTHERN FINLAND - ROBUST RESULTS RECEIVED FROM DRILLING AT THE ORIVESI GOLD MINE

- **Thirty-five diamond core holes drilled at the Orivesi Gold Mine targeting the Sarvisuo West area from the 340m level.**

  Initial results have returned a series of significant gold intercepts including the robust:

  - **25.50 metres @ 33.20 g/t gold from 35.50 metres down hole in KU-1643;**
  - **11.50 metres @ 14.33 g/t gold from 28.50 metres down hole in KU-1644;**
  - **17.00 metres @ 9.08 g/t gold from 44.00 metres down hole in KU-1651;**
  - **18.70 metres @ 4.71 g/t gold from 69.80 metres down hole in KU-1652; and**
  - **7.30 metres @ 13.77 g/t gold from 27.20 metres down hole in KU-1657.**

- **Nineteen diamond core holes drilled at the Jokisivu Gold Mine targeting the Kujankallio Main Zone between the 340m and 420m levels.**

- **Preparation to commence mining at the Kaapelinkulma Gold Project continued to advance.**

Dragon Mining Limited (ASX:DRA) ("Dragon Mining" or "the Company") is pleased to provide an update on activities carried out at the Company's projects in southern Finland between 1 January 2018 and the 31 March 2018 (the "period"). During the period the Company drilled fifty-four diamond core holes for a total of 7,899.75 metres, which were designed with the objective of better defining the extent and geometry of known mineralised zones and providing information to support future mine planning and development. Preparation to commence mining at the Kaapelinkulma Gold Project also advanced during the period.

Orivesi Gold Mine

Thirty-five diamond core holes, totalling 2,889.50 metres were drilled over two campaigns at the Orivesi Gold Mine ("Orivesi") during the period. They include:

- all twenty-five holes in a twenty-five hole underground diamond core campaign from the 340m level targeting select mineralised pipes in the Sarvisuo West area that returned a series of high-grade intercepts from drilling completed in late 2017; and

- ten holes in an eighteen hole campaign from the 340m level that is targeting a series of other mineralised zones in the Sarvisuo West area, to the north and northeast of the zones targeted in the twenty-five hole campaign.

Results have been received for fourteen holes from the completed twenty-five hole campaign yielding a series of significant intercepts including the robust 25.50 metres @ 33.20 g/t gold, 11.50 metres @ 14.33 g/t gold, 17.00 metres @ 9.08 g/t gold, 18.70 metres @ 4.71 g/t gold and 7.30 metres @ 13.77 g/t gold. The

results received are providing confidence that the targeted mineralised zones extend deeper than currently defined, at grades commensurate with results from previous drilling. A list of all available results to date from this campaign is provided in Table 1. Results from eleven holes are pending.

Results are pending for all ten holes completed in the ongoing eighteen hole program.

During the period, results were also received for the final six holes of the ten hole surface diamond core campaign that was drilled in late 2017 targeting near surface positions at Sarvisuo and Sarvisuo West. A number of intercepts have been received including 3.00 metres @ 4.83 g/t gold and 3.00 metres @ 9.27 g/t gold. Results for the initial four holes were released to the ASX on the 22 December 2017 - Encouraging Drill Results Received from Southern Finland Projects. A complete list of results from this campaign is provided in Table 2.

Results were also received during the period for the final four holes from the twelve hole underground diamond core campaign that was designed to target the Sarvisuo West area between the 340m and 420m levels. Better intercepts received during the period include 6.00 metres @ 5.99 g/t gold and 4.50 metres @ 17.15 g/t gold. Results for the initial eight holes were released to the ASX on the 22 December 2017 - Encouraging Drill Results Received from Southern Finland Projects. A complete list of results from this campaign is provided in Table 3.

Jokisivu Gold Mine
Drilling resumed at the Jokisivu Gold Mine ("Jokisivu") during the period with the completion of nineteen holes, 5,010.25 metres in a twenty-seven hole campaign from the 350m level that has been designed to further evaluate the Kujankallio Main Zone between the 340m and 420m levels. Results have been received for three full holes and two part holes, returning a best intercept of 3.95 metres @ 4.24 g/t gold. A list of available results to date from this campaign is provided in Table 4. Results from fourteen full holes and two part holes remain pending. Eight holes remain to be drilled to complete the drilling phase of this campaign.

Kaapelinkulma Gold Project
Preparation to commence mining at the Kaapelinkulma Gold Project ("Kaapelinkulma") continued to advance during the period with the establishment of a site office. Representatives from the Company also gave a presentation to members of the local community at the Orivesi Institute on 22 February 2018 outlining the planned mining operation at Kaapelinkulma. The meeting was attended by eighty people.

The mining authority, the Finnish Safety and Chemicals Agency ("Tukes') returned a decision in relation to the bond for the Kaapelinkulma project during the period. Tukes has indicated that mining can commence at any stage at Kaapelinkulma, in accordance with the conditions of the mining permit irrespective if an appeal is received against the bond decision. The Company remains committed to begin full scale mining at Kaapelinkulma at the cessation of mining high-grade ore from Orivesi, but as the Company has all Permits and agreements in place, it is in a position to commence mining at any stage.

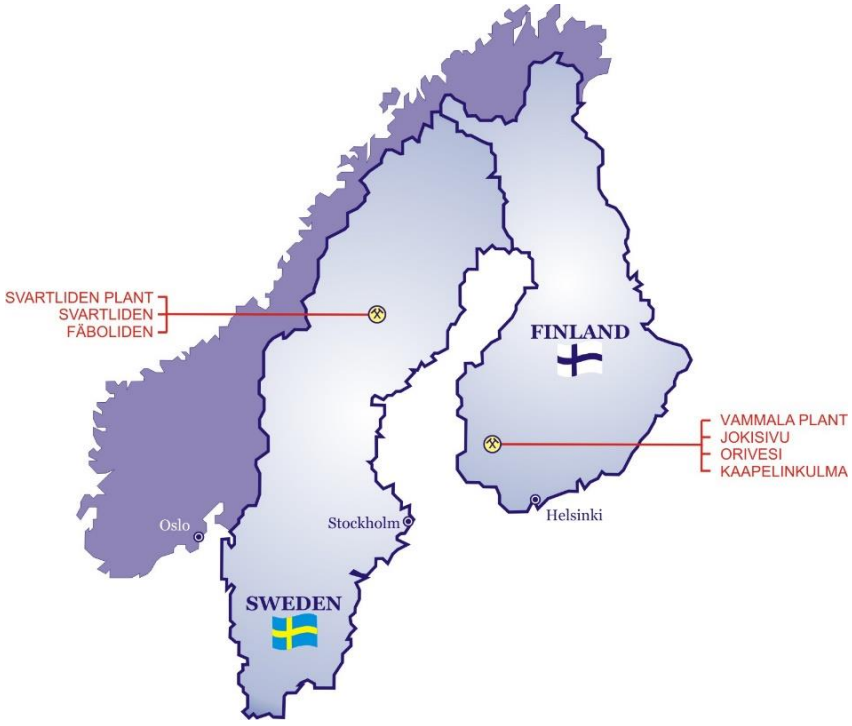
Background
The Vammala Production Centre is located in southern Finland, 165 kilometres northwest of the Finnish capital Helsinki.

The Centre comprises the Vammala Plant, a 300,000 tonnes per annum conventional crushing, milling and flotation facility, which sources feed from the Orivesi Gold Mine and the Jokisivu Gold Mine. In addition, the Centre also includes the Kaapelinkulma Gold Project, which will soon become the Company's third gold mine in southern Finland region.

The Vammala Plant was successfully recommissioned in June 2007 and has to 31 December 2017 produced 311,606 ounces of gold in concentrate.

The Orivesi Gold Mine is located 80 kilometres to the northeast of the Vammala Plant. The mine was initially in operation between 1992 and 2003 and produced 422,000 ounces of gold from a series of near vertical pipe-like lodes at Kutema.

Mining recommenced at Orivesi in July 2007, initially on remnant mineralisation associated with the Kutema lode system above the 720m level. Two of the five principal lodes at Kutema continued below the historical extent of the decline at the 720m level and this area has been the subject of a program of staged development and production stoping down to the 1205m level since January 2011. Mining from the Sarvisuo lodes, 300 metres east of Kutema commenced in April 2008 and has been conducted from the 240m to the 620m level.



The Kutema and Sarvisuo lode systems occur within the Proterozoic Tampere Schist Belt, representing a metamorphosed palaeo-epithermal system. Gold mineralisation is associated with strongly deformed andalusite rich, silicified zones found in vertical pipe-like lode systems that exhibit depth extensions ranging from tens to hundreds of metres. These lode systems are located in a broad zone of hydrothermally altered rocks that cover an area of 40 hectares. Both Kutema and Sarvisuo remain partially open and potential remains for the identification of additional gold bearing pipes or pipe clusters within the surrounding hydrothermal alteration system.

The Jokisivu Gold Mine is located 40 kilometres southwest of the Vammala Plant and hosts two principal gold deposits 200 metres apart, Kujankallio and Arpola. The deposits represent structurally controlled orogenic gold systems located within the Palaeoproterozoic Vammala Migmatite Belt. Gold mineralization at both Kujankallio and Arpola is hosted within relatively undeformed and unaltered diorite, in 1 to 5 metre wide shear zones that are characterised by laminated, pinching and swelling quartz veins.

The Kujankallio deposit has been shown by drilling to extend to at least 530 metres in depth, whilst the Arpola deposit has been drilled down to 310 metres. Both deposits remain open with depth and partially along strike.

Open cut mining at Kujankallio commenced in 2009 and underground production in 2011. A small open pit was mined at Arpola in 2011 and underground production commenced from this deposit in 2014.

The Kaapelinkulma Gold Project is an advanced gold project located 65 kilometres east of the Vammala Plant. Kaapelinkulma is an orogenic gold deposit located in the Palaeoproterozoic Vammala Migmatite Belt. It comprises a set of sub-parallel lodes in a tight array hosted within a sheared quartz-diorite unit inside a tonalitic intrusive. Two separate gold deposits have been identified at Kaapelinkulma, the southernmost deposit is the larger of the two.

For and on behalf of
Dragon Mining Limited

Competent Persons Statement

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

The information in this report that relates to previously released Exploration Results was released to the ASX on the 22 December 2017 – Encouraging Drill Results Received from Southern Finland Projects. This release can be found at www.asx.com.au (Code: DRA). It fairly represents information and supporting documentation that was compiled by Mr Neale Edwards BSc (Hons), a Fellow of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists, who is a full time employee of the Company and has sufficient experience that 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 Neale Edwards for the release dated the 22 December 2017.

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the Exploration Results as released on the 22 December 2017, and the assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the Exploration Results in the listed releases 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 Exploration Results are presented in this report have not been materially modified from the release dated the 22 December 2017. Mr Neale Edwards has provided written consent approving the Exploration Results in this report in the form and context in which they appear.

Table 1 – Results from the underground diamond core drilling program from the 340m level that was designed to target select mineralised pipes in the Sarvisuo West area at the Orivesi Gold Mine. All intercepts reported at a 1 g/t gold cut-off. (Appendix 1: JORC Table 1 - Orivesi)

Hole	North	East	Elevation	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Length (m)	From (m)	Down Hole Interval (m)	Gold (g/t)
KU-1639	6838533.72	2508757.36	-172.36	273.96	-50.25	182.40	25.70	0.70	3.18
							38.50	1.50	1.66
							117.50	1.50	3.35
							153.50	2.50	1.97
KU-1640	6838528.73	2508720.84	-171.54	281.62	-39.68	110.20	1.30	3.90	79.22
					Includes 1.00 metre @ 288.00 g/t gold from 2.50 metres				
							32.30	1.50	2.15
							101.20	1.00	2.22
KU-1642	6838528.64	2508720.96	-171.56	270.83	-53.72	110.20	0.20	5.80	24.02
KU-1643	6838533.77	2508757.43	-172.35	280.39	-56.35	104.40	35.50	25.50	33.20
					Includes 6.00 metre @ 117.61 g/t gold from 50.00 metres				
							99.00	5.40	2.09
KU-1644	6838533.72	2508756.95	-172.35	287.31	-38.49	80.20	28.50	11.50	14.33
					Includes 3.00 metre @ 49.90 g/t gold from 36.00 metres				
							68.00	1.00	1.12
							70.00	1.50	1.30
KU-1645	6838532.17	2508734.41	-171.78	300.47	-67.41	95.40	No Significant Results		
KU-1646	6838529.09	2508718.52	-171.54	323.75	-66.92	74.40	0.20	1.80	51.04
					Includes 0.80 metre @ 109.50 g/t gold from 0.20 metres				
							46.00	1.00	1.08
							57.00	1.00	1.49
KU-1647	6838529.07	2508718.65	-171.54	329.62	-74.24	95.40	0.10	1.90	22.27
					Includes 0.90 metre @ 45.50 g/t gold from 0.10 metres				
KU-1648	6838529.69	2508719.06	-171.56	339.19	-62.93	68.30	13.50	0.90	1.01
KU-1649	6838532.19	2508735.55	-171.74	314.14	-63.80	83.20	7.60	0.40	36.80
							19.00	1.00	1.23
							22.00	4.00	2.92
KU-1651	6838531.88	2508735.45	-171.76	326.51	-79.82	98.70	13.50	1.00	12.60
							27.50	4.00	2.68
							44.00	17.00	9.08
							64.50	1.50	4.09
KU-1652	6838531.04	2508734.51	-171.73	9.96	-82.59	110.70	39.50	1.80	2.91
							53.00	4.00	2.86
							59.00	3.00	1.31
							69.80	18.70	4.71
					Includes 1.00 metre @ 27.95 g/t gold from 80.00 metres				
KU-1657	6838547.36	2508713.38	-170.87	152.57	-57.80	50.40	27.20	7.30	13.77
					Includes 1.00 metre @ 58.30 g/t gold from 27.20 metres				
							44.40	1.00	1.04
KU-1659	6838547.40	2508713.52	-170.88	175.18	-65.50	56.60	8.40	0.80	11.85
							44.00	1.00	11.10
							50.50	0.80	2.09

Table 2 – Results from the surface diamond core drilling program that was targeting near surface positions at Sarvisuo and Sarvisuo West at the Orivesi Gold Mine. All intercepts reported at a 1 g/t gold cut-off. (Appendix 1: JORC Table 1 - Orivesi)

Hole	North	East	Elevation	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Length (m)	From (m)	Down Hole Interval (m)	Gold (g/t)
KU-1609	6838562.68	2508705.53	144.89	328.15	-63.38	134.80	62.00	0.90	1.46
							114.50	1.50	1.77
KU-1610	6838562.53	2508708.81	144.59	47.77	-64.79	131.70	No significant results		
KU-1611	6838562.01	2508709.61	144.58	84.56	-44.67	169.70	84.20	1.30	1.74
							96.50	1.00	2.64
KU-1612	6838560.58	2508709.64	144.62	94.51	-44.70	154.60	72.50	1.05	1.69
							77.00	2.00	3.38

KU-1613	6838559.91	2508707.57	144.75	136.73	-57.41	125.20	74.00	1.00	3.04
KU-1614	6838492.24	2508902.37	147.81	327.31	-59.12	151.90	34.00	2.00	1.44
							117.00	1.00	1.06
KU-1615	6838492.06	2508902.97	147.80	335.28	-68.70	120.00	22.00	3.00	2.81
KU-1616	6838492.37	2508903.63	147.85	355.46	-59.29	131.60	36.15	1.10	1.06
							52.60	1.00	7.43
							56.80	1.00	2.09
							75.50	1.20	2.83
							77.80	1.00	1.88
							82.30	0.75	1.54
KU-1617	6838492.10	2508903.87	147.69	357.69	-69.15	165.00	53.00	3.00	4.83
							76.50	0.50	1.19
							111.00	1.50	10.27
							143.00	1.50	3.94
							153.50	3.00	9.27
KU-1618	6838492.02	2508904.17	147.72	7.32	-67.97	148.90	61.50	15.00	3.15
							103.50	4.50	2.63
							133.00	1.50	1.18

Table 3 - Results from the underground diamond core drilling program that targeted the Sarvisuo West area between the 340m and 420m levels at the Orivesi Gold Mine. All intercepts reported at a 1 g/t gold cut-off. (Appendix 1: JORC Table 1 - Orivesi)

Hole	North	East	Elevation	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Length (m)	From (m)	Down Hole Interval (m)	Gold (g/t)
KU-1619	6838552.45	2508717.04	-170.70	315.20	-37.89	155.50	65.00	1.50	1.30
KU-1620	6838552.44	2508716.59	-169.87	324.89	-8.55	109.00	47.00	6.00	5.99
							95.40	1.15	1.26
KU-1621	6838552.49	2508716.77	-170.53	344.19	-35.16	134.20	40.50	1.30	1.15
KU-1622	6838553.56	2508734.60	-170.44	338.85	-10.28	101.40	28.20	1.20	11.75
KU-1623	6838553.44	2508734.67	-170.87	351.12	-25.12	101.50	No significant results		
KU-1624	6838553.70	2508735.01	-170.47	1.52	-7.44	95.50	7.20	0.80	14.45
KU-1625	6838553.64	2508735.28	-171.04	12.99	-33.85	131.50	No significant results		
KU-1626	6838553.63	2508735.75	-170.49	24.55	-8.31	104.50	No significant results		
KU-1627	6838535.60	2508776.52	-172.64	350.55	-21.00	128.30	No significant results		
KU-1628	6838535.08	2508777.14	-171.98	1.59	-7.35	137.50	21.00	2.70	8.46
					Includes 1.00 metre @ 20.20 g/t gold from 21.00 metres				
KU-1629	6838535.01	2508777.24	-172.27	9.68	-17.62	152.50	19.00	0.70	2.69
							22.00	4.50	17.15
							79.50	1.50	1.56
KU-1630	6838534.92	2508777.43	-172.04	16.99	-10.45	140.50	25.00	1.00	22.50
							80.50	1.20	1.16

Table 4 - Results from the underground diamond core drilling program that targeted the Kujankallio Main Zone between the 340m and 420m levels at the Jokisivu Gold Mine. All intercepts reported at a 1 g/t gold cut-off. (Appendix 2: JORC Table 1 - Jokisivu)

Hole	North	East	Elevation	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Length (m)	From (m)	Down Hole Interval (m)	Gold (g/t)
HU/JS-874	6779546.81	2426400.32	-273.44	353.75	-22.66	348.95	78.00	1.00	1.84
							170.30	2.75	1.89
							230.00	1.00	1.39
							233.05	1.10	1.64
							235.70	0.30	14.70
							259.35	0.30	2.14
							319.30	1.50	4.91
HU/JS-875	6779546.81	2426400.32	-273.44	357.60	-26.29	388.80	82.80	1.20	1.71
							125.45	1.05	1.80
							184.70	0.90	1.59
							335.90	1.15	9.21
							361.05	1.30	1.30

HU/JS-876*	6779546.75	2426400.78	-274.18	356.96	-14.79	249.10	124.30	3.95	4.24
							204.50	1.50	1.25
							216.40	1.15	1.74
							242.80	0.60	1.23
HU/JS-877	6779546.73	2426401.17	-274.28	358.72	-19.55	225.00	137.80	0.95	9.14
							141.70	2.10	2.16
							152.80	1.50	1.13
							155.80	1.35	1.66
							215.70	1.45	1.12
HU/JS-878*	6779546.59	2426401.27	-274.33	0.74	-23.77	213.20	161.75	0.70	3.35
							164.70	0.65	1.65

* Further results pending

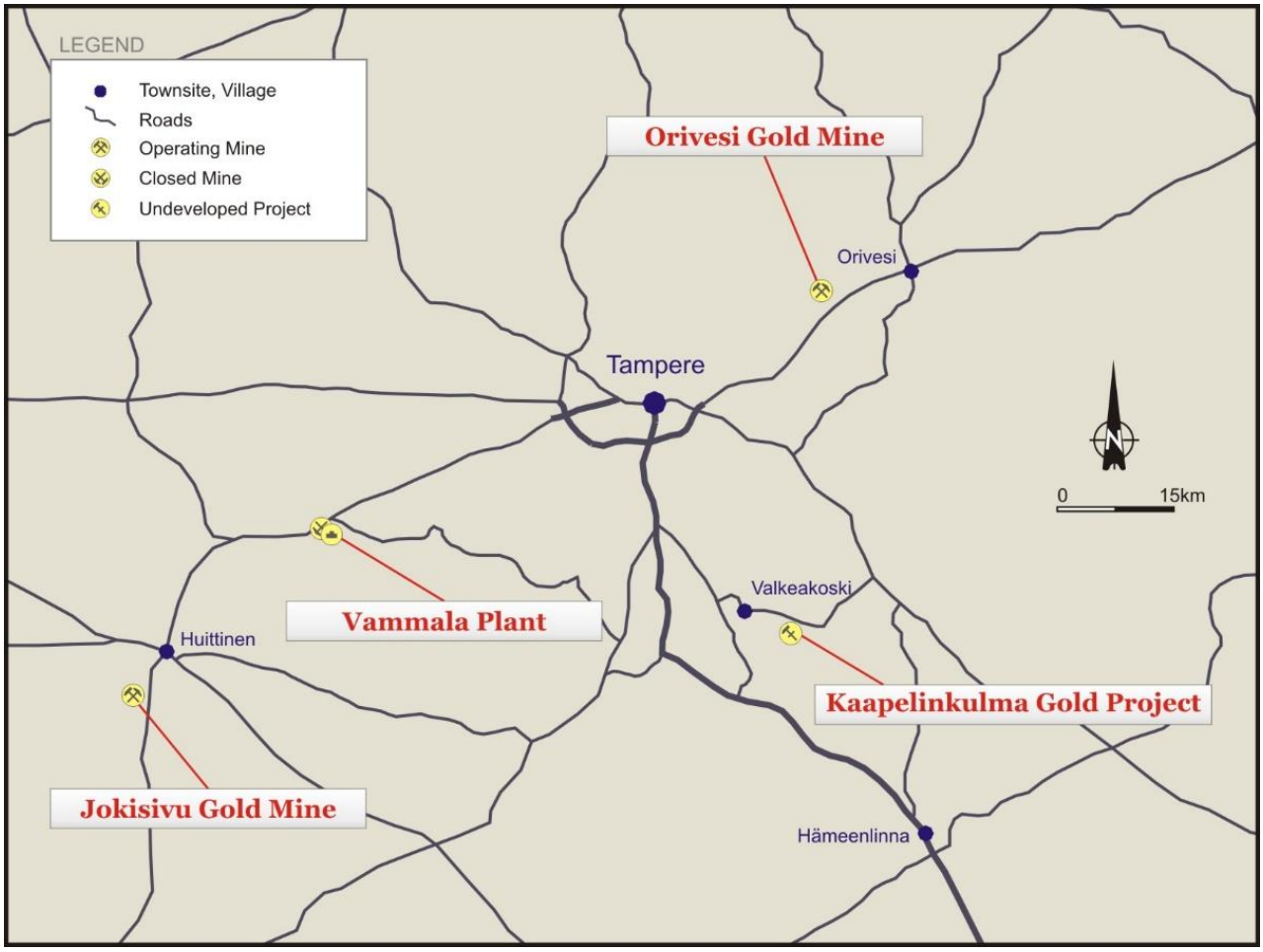


Figure 1 – Vammala Production Centre.

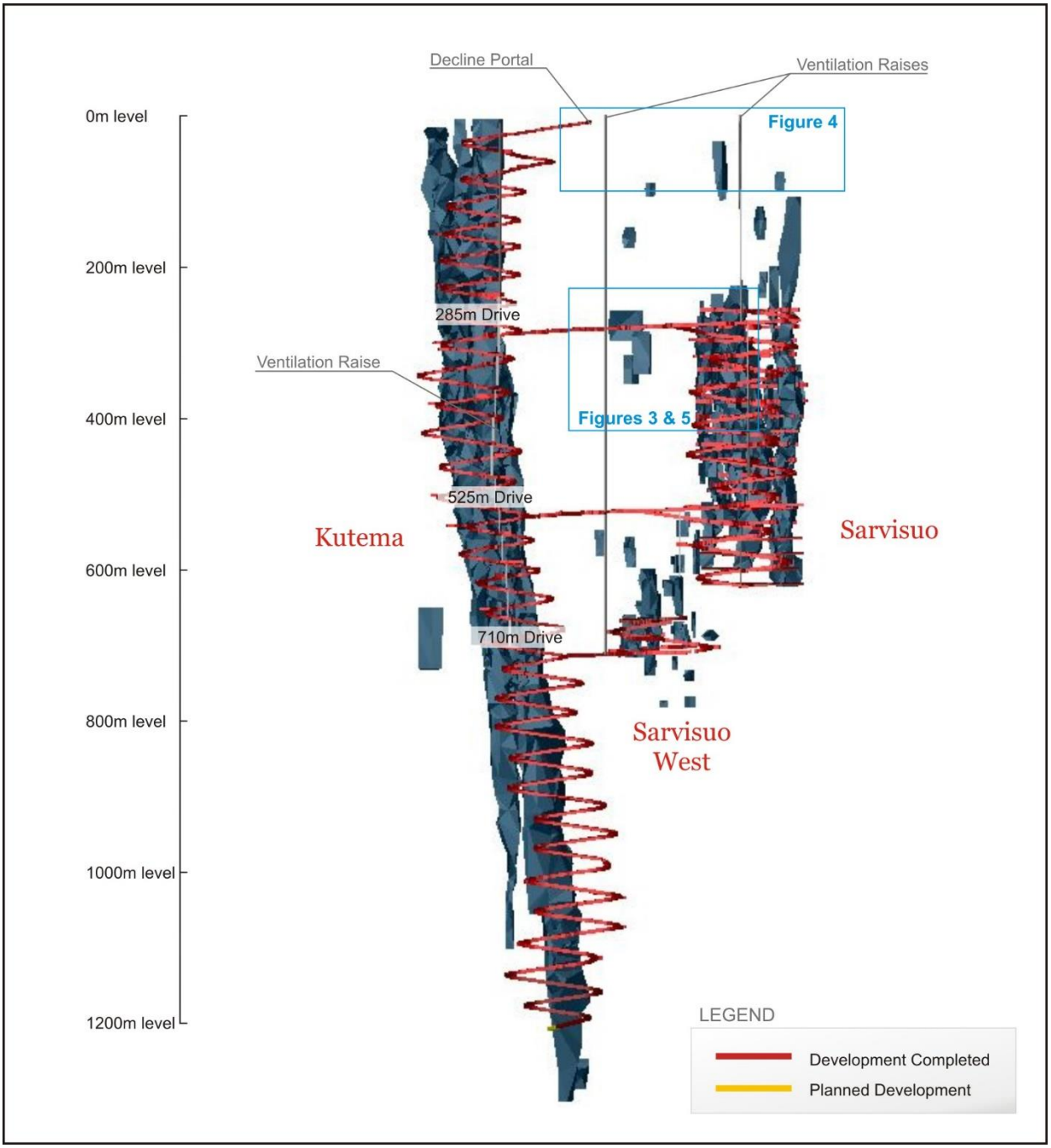


Figure 2 – Orivesi Gold Mine.

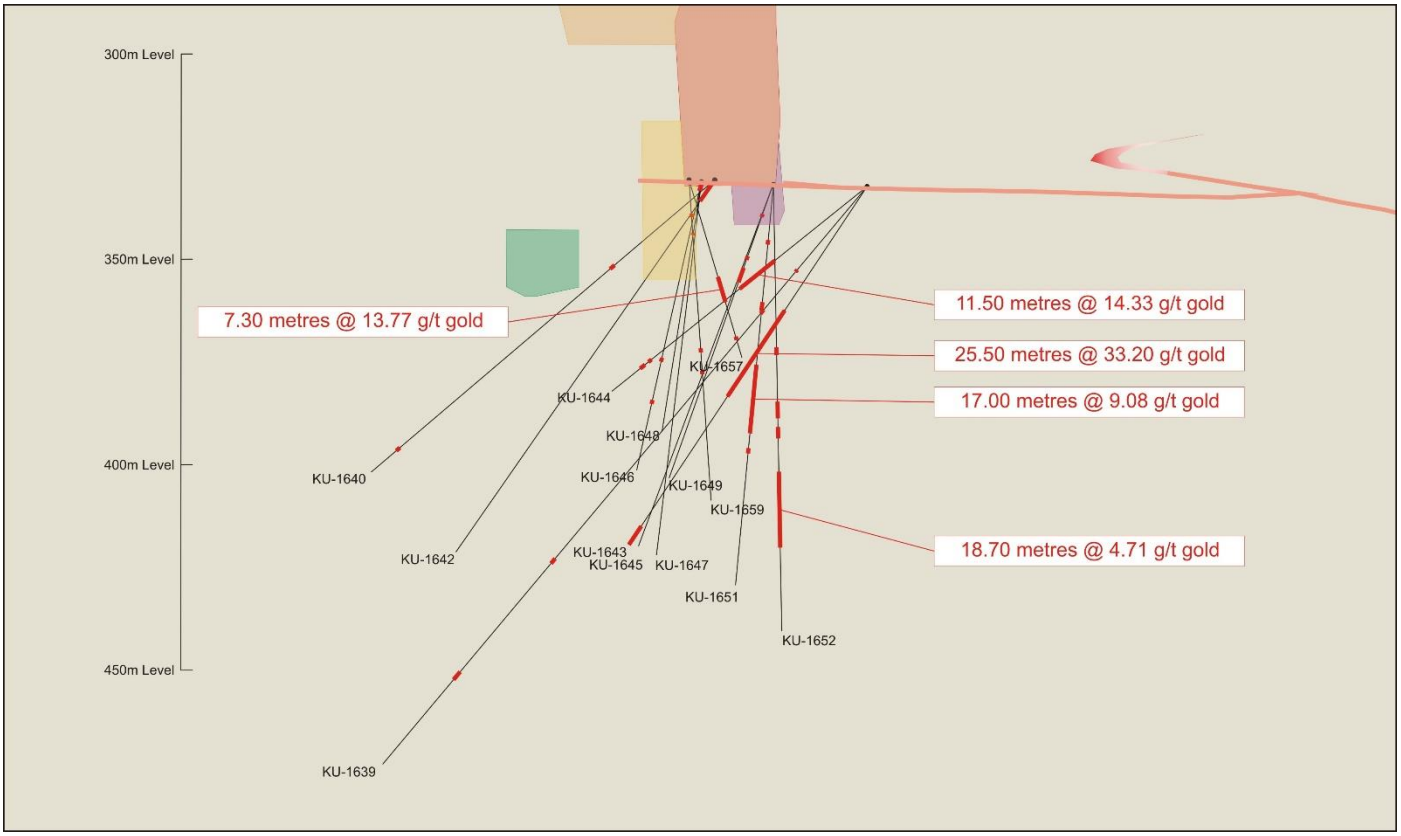


Figure 3 – Vertical view of the twenty-five hole campaign drilled from the 340m level at Sarvisuo West, displaying holes that have received assays and highlight intercepts.

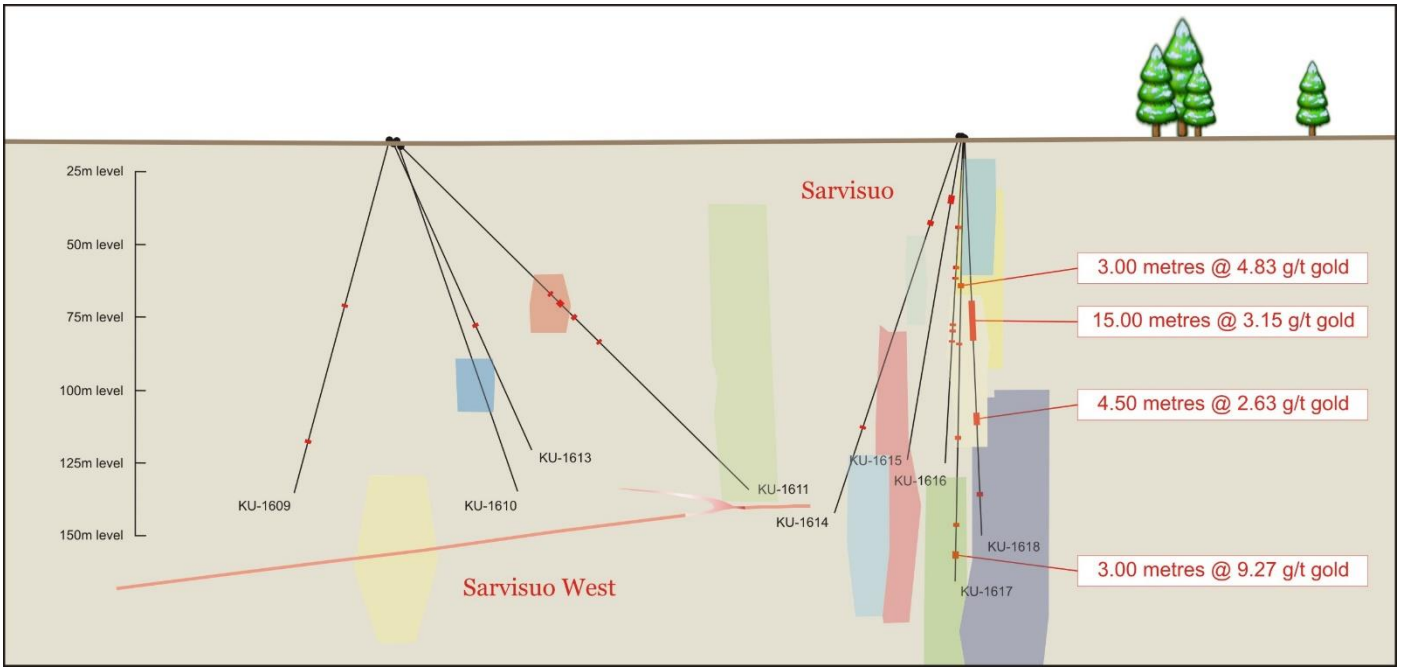


Figure 4 - Surface drilling at Sarvisuo and Sarvisuo West.

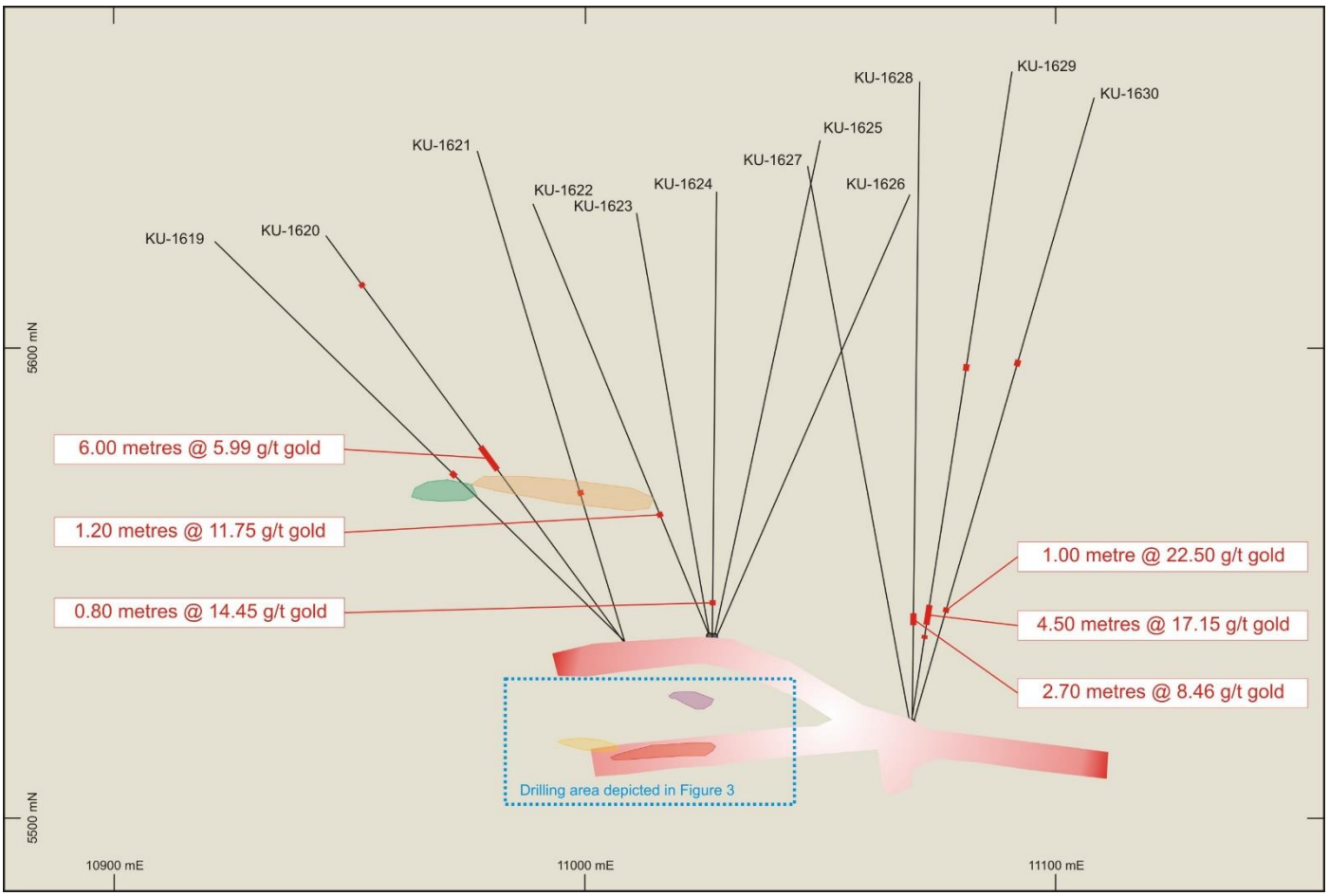


Figure 5 – Plan view of drilling program that targeted other mineralised zones at Sarvisuo West from the 340m level.

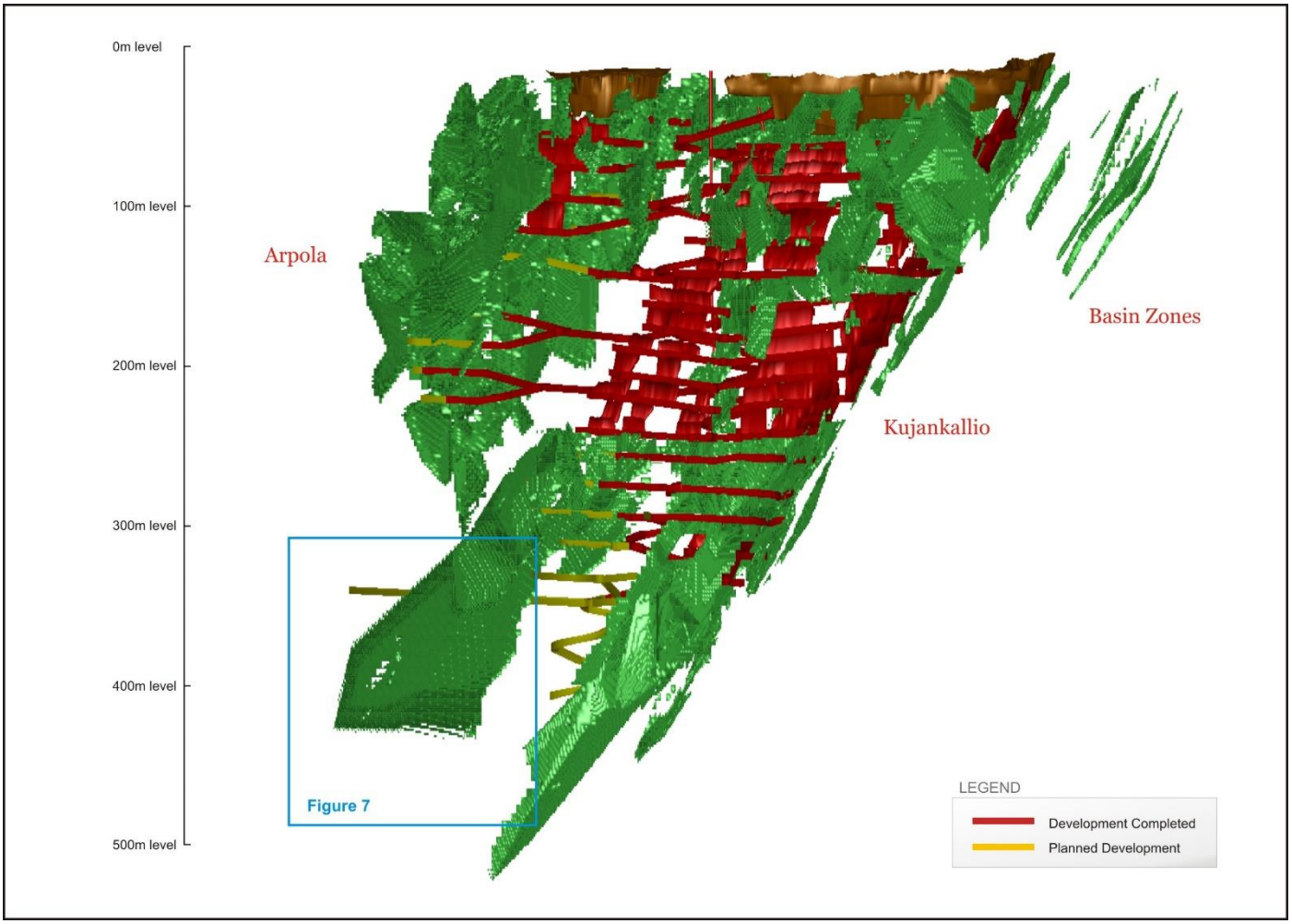


Figure 6 – Jokisivu Gold Mine.

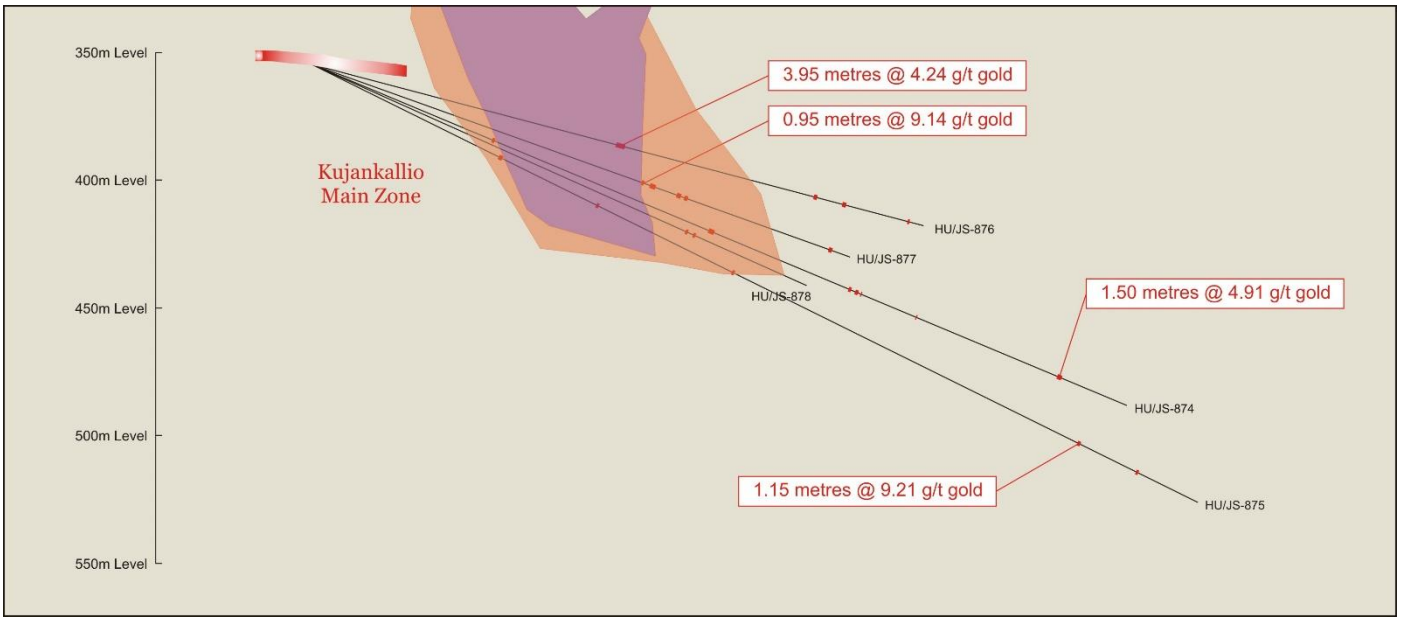


Figure 7 – Underground diamond core drilling program that is targeting the Kujankallio Main Zone between the 340m and 420m levels at the Jokisivu Gold Mine.

Appendix 1

JORC Code Table 1 - Orivesi

Section 1 - Sampling Techniques and Data *(Criteria in this Section apply to all succeeding sections)*		
Criteria	**Explanation**	**Commentary**
Sampling Techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	The Kutema and Sarvisuo lode systems have been sampled by a series of underground and surface diamond core drill holes and underground production holes (sludge). In the reported program, Dragon Mining has completed thirty-five diamond core drill holes for an advance of 2,889.50 metres over two campaigns. • *Twenty-five holes were drilled from the 340m level in the Sarvisuo West area targeting select mineralised pipes that previously returned a series of high grade intercepts.* • *Ten holes were drilled from the 340m level, targeting other mineralised zones in the Sarvisuo West area.* • *Final assay results were received for a ten hole surface diamond core program that targeted near surface positions at Sarvisuo and Sarvisuo West and a twelve hole underground diamond core program that targeted the Sarvisuo west area between the 340m and 420m levels. These drilling campaigns were completed in late 2017 initially released to the ASX on the 22 December 2017 – Encouraging Drill Results Received from Southern Finland Projects.* Diamond drill holes were drilled at variable spacing's. Drill holes were surveyed on the local mine grid.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or system used.	Drilling from underground and surface has been completed at various azimuths of grid north and drilled at various angles in a 'fan' array to optimally intersect the sub-vertical orientation of the mineralised trends. Drill hole collar co-ordinates are accurately surveyed by Company personnel and tied into the local mine grid using a Leica GNSS system. Deviation surveys are completed on all drill holes using a DeviFlex device. All drill core is geologically and geotechnically logged, photographed and mineralised zones sampled with lithological control. Sampling and QAQC protocols are as per industry best applicable practice.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from	Drilling at the Orivesi Gold Mine has been conducted by Lohja Oy, Outokumpu and Dragon Mining. Diamond core drilling by Lohja and Outokumpu used 45mm diameter core (T56) with sampling at varying intervals based on geological boundaries. Lohja used mainly VTT Laboratory in Finland for assaying. In 1992-2003 (Outokumpu), sample preparation and analysis were undertaken at the local independent laboratory (GAL and later VTT) in the town of

Section 1 - Sampling Techniques and Data *(Criteria in this Section apply to all succeeding sections)*		
Criteria	**Explanation**	**Commentary**
	which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	Outokumpu using Fire-Assay with AAS or ICP finish. Underground diamond core 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. A WL-76 drilling rig has completed recent surface diamond core drilling. In June 2008, the independent sample preparation laboratory in the town of Outokumpu became part of ALS Minerals.
Drilling Techniques	*Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	All holes in the recent campaigns were drilled by diamond core methods. Core is collected with a standard tube. Core is not orientated and hole deviation surveys are completed on all drill holes using a Deviflex device.
Drill Sample Recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	Diamond core was reconstructed into continuous runs with depths checked against core blocks. Core loss observations were noted by geologists during the logging process. All information is recorded in the database.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	Recoveries from diamond core were recorded in the supplied database, with an average core recovery of >99%. Lost core was also routinely recorded. Drilling is undertaken in primary rock material. All drilling is planned to avoid existing underground development. Nivalan Timanttikairaus Oy and Northdrill Oy, an experienced drilling contract groups were engaged to undertake the programs of work. Drilling contractors are supervised and routinely monitored by company personnel.
	Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	No relationship was noted between sample recovery and grade. The mineralised zones have predominantly been intersected by diamond core with generally good core recoveries. The consistency of the mineralised intervals suggests sampling bias due to material loss or gain is not an issue.
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.*	All holes were logged by company geologists to a high level of detail that will support Mineral Resource estimation and mining studies. Diamond holes were logged for recovery, RQD, number and type of defects. The database contains tables with information recorded for alpha/beta angles, dips, azimuths, and true dips. Specific indicator minerals and the amount and type of ore textures and ore minerals were also recorded within separate tables.

Section 1 - Sampling Techniques and Data ***(Criteria in this Section apply to all succeeding sections)***		
Criteria	**Explanation**	**Commentary**
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Drill samples were logged for lithology, rock type, colour, mineralisation, alteration, and texture. Logging is a mix of qualitative and quantitative observations. It has been standard practice that all diamond core be routinely photographed.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	All holes were logged in full.
Sub-sampling Techniques and Sample Preparation	*If cut, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	Primarily full core samples of select zones are collected for analysis.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	Not applicable. All drilling is completed by diamond core methods.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Full core samples of select zones are primarily collected for analysis by company personnel. In some cases, core is cut in half or quarter using a core saw with half or quarter core is sent for analysis. Sampling of diamond core uses industry standard techniques. Core sampling was undertaken at intervals from 0.3m to 2.5m based on geological boundaries with the average sample length being around 1.5m. Whole core was generally sent for analysis, although some half core sampling has been carried out at various times. With respect to the nature of the mineralised system and the core diameter, the use of full core is considered appropriate. Sample preparation is completed by ALS Minerals and follows industry best applicable practice. ALS Minerals procedures and facilities are organised to assure proper preparation of the sample for analysis, to prevent sample mixing, and to minimise dust contamination or sample to sample contamination. Core samples are submitted to the ALS Minerals facility in Outokumpu, Finland for sample preparation by method PREP-31BY. Samples were weighed, assigned a unique bar code and logged into the ALS system. The sample was dried, fine crushed to >70% passing 2mm screen. A split off weighing 1kg is collected and pulverised to better than 85% passing 75 microns. A sub-sample is collected for analysis at the ALS Minerals facility at Rosia Montana, Romania. The method selected for sample preparation is considered appropriate.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Certified reference material and blanks are routinely inserted with the sample submission. Dragon Mining has used systematic standard and pulp duplicate sampling since 2004. Every 20th sample (sample id ending in -00, -20, -40, -60, -80) is submitted as a standard, and every 20th sample (sample id ending in -10, -30, -50, -70, -90) is inserted as a pulp duplicate

Section 1 - Sampling Techniques and Data *(Criteria in this Section apply to all succeeding sections)*		
Criteria	**Explanation**	**Commentary**
		(with the original sample id ending in -09, -29, -49, -69, -89). A review of the results of the certified reference material and blanks indicates that they are within acceptable limits.
	Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.	Coarse crush duplicates are included in the sample stream every 20 samples. A review of the results of the duplicate samples indicates that they are within acceptable limits.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Sample sizes are considered appropriate to correctly represent the moderately nuggetty gold mineralisation based on the style of mineralisation, the thickness and consistency of the intersections, the sampling methodology and assay value ranges for gold.
Quality of Data and Laboratory Tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	Recent analysis is completed at ALS Minerals in Rosia Montana, Romania using procedures Au-AA26 (Detection Limit – 0.01 g/t gold; Upper Limit – 100.00 g/t gold) – 50g fire assay with AAS finish. Gold values exceeding 5 g/t gold are re-assayed by Au-GRA22 (Detection Limit – 0.05 g/t gold; Upper Limit – 1,000.00 g/t gold) – 50g fire assay with gravimetric finish. ALS Minerals are a certified global laboratory group. They are monitored by an internal QAQC program and a QAQC program implemented by Dragon Mining, both of which include the inclusion of blank material, duplicates and certified reference material. The analytical techniques used are considered total.
	For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.	No such device was used for analytical purposes on sample material.
	Nature and quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	QAQC protocols are stringently adhered to throughout the duration of all drilling programs undertaken by Dragon Mining. The protocols of the QAQC program implemented by Dragon Mining includes the insertion of certified reference material (three ranges used – high, medium and low) and blank material on a 1 sample every 20 sample basis and the insertion duplicate samples on a 1 sample every 20 sample basis. ALS Minerals implement an internal QAQC program that includes the insertion of blanks, certified reference material and duplicates with each analytical run.

Section 1 - Sampling Techniques and Data ***(Criteria in this Section apply to all succeeding sections)***		
Criteria	**Explanation**	**Commentary**
		A review of both the Dragon Mining and ALS Minerals QAQC results indicates that the blank material, certified reference material and duplicates are within acceptable limits.
Verification of Sampling and Assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	All significant intercepts are reviewed and verified by Dragon Mining geologists.
	The use of twinned holes.	No twinned holes have been drilled.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Primary data is collected by Dragon Mining personnel at site using Drill Logger software. All measurements and observations are digitally recorded and transferred into an Access database. Primary assay and QAQC data is entered into a master database. Verification and validation of the databases is handled internally.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustment has been made to the assay data.
Location of Data Points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	Drill hole collars and starting azimuths have been accurately surveyed by Dragon Mining personnel. Down hole surveys were undertaken on all exploration and resource development holes. Collar and underground mine surveys are performed using a Leica GNSS system. Deviation surveys are carried out on all drill holes using a DeviFlex device. Surveys were generally taken at 3m or 10m intervals down hole.
	Specification of the grid system used.	The grid system used for the reporting of results is the Finnish Grid System – KKJ2. A local mine grid is used at the Orivesi Gold Mine.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	A series of fixed points are located at the surface form the basis of all topographic control at the Orivesi Gold Mine. Additional fixed points have been established at the 525m level via the air raise and function as the elevation control underground. These points are regularly checked with the surface fixed points.
Data Spacing and Distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	Drilling has been undertaken from the surface. Diamond drill holes were drilled at variable spacings but averaged 10-30m spacing in the central portions of the deposit around the underground development, increasing to 30-60m above and below the current working levels.
	Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.	The geology and mineralisation displays good continuity and will be sufficient to support the definition of a Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve and the classifications contained in the JORC Code (2012 Edition).

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

Section 2 - Reporting of Exploration Results		
Criteria	**Explanation**	**Commentary**
Mineral Tenement and Land Tenure Status	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.*	The Orivesi Gold Mine is located within a granted Mining Concession (Concession ID – 2676; Concession Name – Seri; Area – 39.82 ha).
	The security of the tenure held at the time off reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	The Mining Concession is in good standing. Mining has been undertaken on the concession area since 1994.
Exploration Completed by Other Parties	*Acknowledgement and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	As early as the 1940's mining activities were carried out on the present-day mine site. In these earlier days, sericite was quarried for use in ceramic insulators, among other things.

Section 2 - Reporting of Exploration Results		
Criteria	**Explanation**	**Commentary**
		The Orivesi gold deposit was discovered in 1982 as a result of a research project by Lohja Oy and the Department of Geology from the University of Helsinki. Outokumpu Oy purchased the rights to the gold deposit in 1990 and conducted technical and feasibility studies over the next four years, including test mining in 1990, and in 1993. The Orivesi Gold Mine was officially opened in 1994. During 1994-2003 the Orivesi Gold Mine was operated by Outokumpu Mining Oy and produced 422,000 ounces of gold at a grade of 9.4 g/t gold. The mine was placed on care and maintenance at the end of 2003 following the acquisition of the asset by Dragon Mining. Mining resumed in 2007, with Dragon Mining focusing efforts initially on remnant mineralization associated with the Kutema lode system above the 720m level. Mining commenced on the Sarvisuo lode system 300 meters from the Kutema lode system in 2008. Mining on the Kutema lode system below the 720m level commenced in 2011. The Kutema and Sarvisuo lode systems are narrow, vertical pipes or pipe clusters, which have been shown to possess depth continuations from tens of metres to hundreds of meters. The deepest part of the mine is currently at the 1205m level at Kutema, and the gold-bearing zones are known to continue to and beyond the 1280m level. Ore from the Orivesi Gold Mine is trucked 80 kilometres to the Vammala Plant for processing.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The Orivesi Gold Mine is located in the Paleoproterozoic Tampere Schist Belt, which is dominated by turbiditic metasedimentary rocks, metavolcanic rocks of island-arc type and syn-orogenic granitoids. The known gold lode systems occur in a broader zone of hydrothermally altered rocks that extend over an area of approximately 0.5 km^2, at the contact of metavolcanic rocks and a sub-volcanic intrusion. They have been interpreted to represent a metamorphosed and deformed high-sulphidation epithermal gold system. The gold mineralization is found in vertical pipe-like lode systems, which occur in strongly deformed, andalusite rich, silicified zones. The depth continuation of these lode systems ranges from tens of metres to hundreds of metres.
Drill Hole Information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following*	Recent drilling at the deposit was surface and underground diamond core drilling. Refer to: Table 1 – Results from the underground diamond core drilling program from the 340m level that was

Section 2 - Reporting of Exploration Results		
Criteria	**Explanation**	**Commentary**
	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.*	designed to target select mineralised pipes in the Sarvisuo West area at the Orivesi Gold Mine. Table 2 – Results from the surface diamond core drilling program that was targeting near surface positions at Sarvisuo and Sarvisuo West at the Orivesi Gold Mine. Table 3 - Results from the underground diamond core drilling program that targeted the Sarvisuo West area between the 340m and 420m levels at the Orivesi Gold Mine.
Data Aggregation Methods	*In reporting Exploration Results weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*	Weighted average gold intercepts are reported at a 1 g/t gold cut-off with up to 3 metres of internal dilution allowed. No high grade cuts were applied.
	Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.	High grade intervals internal to broader zones of mineralisation are reported at a 15 g/t gold cut-off as included intervals. Refer to: Table 1 – Results from the underground diamond core drilling program from the 340m level that was designed to target select mineralised pipes in the Sarvisuo West area at the Orivesi Gold Mine. Table 2 – Results from the surface diamond core drilling program that was targeting near surface positions at Sarvisuo and Sarvisuo West at the Orivesi Gold Mine. Table 3 - Results from the underground diamond core drilling program that targeted the Sarvisuo West area between the 340m and 420m levels at the Orivesi Gold Mine.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalent values have been used or reported.
Relationship between Mineralisation Widths and Intercept Lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.*	All intercepts reported are down hole lengths. True widths have not been calculated. Drill holes are orientated at various azimuths and drilled at various angles in a 'fan' array to optimally intersect the sub-vertical orientation of the mineralised trends.

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

Appendix 2

JORC Code Table 1 - Jokisivu

Section 1 - Sampling Techniques and Data *(Criteria in this Section apply to all succeeding sections)*		
Criteria	**Explanation**	**Commentary**
Sampling Techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	The Kujankallio and Arpola deposits at the Jokisivu Gold Mine have been sampled by a series underground diamond core and surface diamond core drilling programs. In the reported program, Dragon Mining has completed nineteen diamond core drill holes of a 27 hole campaign for an advance of 5,010.25 metres. The campaign has been planned to further evaluate the Kujankallio Main zone between the 340m and 420m levels. Pierce points are nominally spaced at 20 metres vertically and 20 to 30 metres horizontally for underground drilling.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or system used.	Drill holes are orientated predominantly to the south (local mine grid) and drilled at an angle which is approximately perpendicular to the orientation of the mineralised trends. The majority of drill holes are underground drill holes and completed at various angles in a 'fan' array to optimally intersect the orientation of the mineralised trends. Drill hole collars and starting azimuths have been accurately surveyed with a Leica TCRP 1203+ Total Station. Azimuth deviations of the holes were surveyed with Reflex Maxibor II or Devico Deviflex equipment.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for 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.	All drill core is geologically and geotechnically logged, photographed and mineralised zones sampled with lithological control. Sampling and QAQC protocols are as per industry best applicable practice. Drill cores are sampled with lithological control to a maximum down hole length of 1.5 metres. Sample intervals are measured by tape from depth intervals shown on core blocks labelled by the drillers. Samples are collected by Dragon Mining personnel and dispatched via road transport to ALS Minerals for sample preparation and analysis for gold by fire-assay methods.
Drilling Techniques	*Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc)*	Diamond core, percussion, sludge, and reverse circulation (RC) are the primary drilling techniques used at Jokisivu.

Section 1 - Sampling Techniques and Data ***(Criteria in this Section apply to all succeeding sections)***		
Criteria	**Explanation**	**Commentary**
	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).	Underground drilling in the reported programs was completed by T56/WL-56 (39.0mm) diamond core methods. Core from underground drilling is collected with a standard tube. Core is not orientated for definition drill programs but is sometimes for exploration drill programs. Hole deviation surveys are completed on all drill holes Reflex Maxibor II, or Devico Deviflex equipment. .
Drill Sample Recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	Diamond core was reconstructed into continuous runs with depths checked against core blocks. Core loss observations were noted by geologists during the logging process. All information is recorded in the database.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	Sample recovery is high with >95% of the drill core having recoveries >95%. Drilling is well planned to avoid existing underground development and is undertaken in primary rock material. Experienced underground drilling contract groups were engaged to undertake the program of work. Drilling contractors are supervised and routinely monitored by Dragon Mining personnel.
	Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	No relationship was noted between sample recovery and grade. The mineralised zones have predominantly been intersected by diamond core with generally good core recoveries. The consistency of the mineralised intervals suggests sampling bias due to material loss or gain is not an issue.
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.*	All holes were logged by Dragon Mining geologists to a high level of detail that will support Mineral Resource estimation and mining studies. Diamond holes were logged for recovery, RQD, number and type of defects. The database contains tables with information recorded for alpha/beta angles, dips, azimuths, and true dips. Specific indicator minerals and the amount and type of ore textures and ore minerals were also recorded within separate tables.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Drill samples were logged for lithology, rock type, colour, mineralisation, alteration, and texture. Logging is a mix of qualitative and quantitative observations. It has been standard practice that all diamond core be routinely photographed.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	All holes were logged in full.
Sub-sampling Techniques and Sample Preparation	*If cut, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	Half or full core samples of select zones are collected for analysis from underground diamond core drill holes, depending on the nature of the program. Half core is collected for exploration programs, full core for definition programs.

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

Section 1 - Sampling Techniques and Data ***(Criteria in this Section apply to all succeeding sections)***		
Criteria	**Explanation**	**Commentary**
	of the material being sampled.	based on: the style of mineralisation, the thickness and consistency of the intersections, the sampling methodology and assay value ranges for gold.
Quality of Data and Laboratory Tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	Analysis is completed at ALS Minerals in Rosia Montana, Romania or Loughrea in Ireland using procedures Au-AA25 (Detection Limit – 0.01 g/t gold; Upper Limit – 100.00 g/t gold) – 30g fire assay with AAS finish. Gold values exceeding 3 g/t gold are re-assayed by Au-GRA21 (Detection Limit – 0.05 g/t gold; Upper Limit – 1,000.00 g/t gold) – 30g fire assay with gravimetric finish. ALS Minerals are a certified global laboratory group. They are monitored by an internal QAQC program and a QAQC program implemented by Dragon Mining, both of which include the inclusion of blank material, duplicates and certified reference material. The analytical techniques used are considered total.
	For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.	No such device was used for analytical purposes on sample material collected.
	Nature and quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	QAQC protocols are stringently adhered to throughout the duration of all drilling programs undertaken by Dragon Mining. The protocols of the QAQC program implemented by Dragon Mining includes the insertion of certified reference material (three ranges used – high, medium and low) and blank material on a 1 sample every 20 sample basis and the insertion duplicate samples on a 1 sample every 20 sample basis. ALS Minerals implement an internal QAQC program that includes the insertion of blanks, certified reference material and duplicates with each analytical run. A review of both the Dragon Mining and ALS Minerals QAQC results indicates that the blank material, certified reference material and duplicates are within acceptable limits.
Verification of Sampling and Assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	All significant intercepts are reviewed and verified by Dragon Mining geologists.
	The use of twinned holes.	No twinned holes have been drilled.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Primary data is collected by Dragon Mining personnel at the site using Excel work sheets. Primary assay data is received direct from the laboratory in digital format.

Section 1 - Sampling Techniques and Data ***(Criteria in this Section apply to all succeeding sections)***		
Criteria	**Explanation**	**Commentary**
		All measurements and observations are digitally recorded and transferred into an Access database. Primary assay and QAQC data is entered into an Oracle master database. Verification and validation of the databases is handled internally.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustment has been made to the assay data.
Location of Data Points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	Drill hole collars and starting azimuths have been accurately surveyed by various contract surveyors. Down hole surveys were undertaken on all exploration and resource development holes. Collars and underground mine surveys are performed using a Leica TCRP 1203+ Total Station to a level of accuracy of 0.05 metres. Down hole surveys are carried out on all drill holes using a Maxibor II, EMS multi-shot or Devico Deviflex device. Down hole dip values were recorded at 10m intervals.
	Specification of the grid system used.	The grid system used for the reporting of results is the Finnish Grid System – KKJ2. A local mine grid is used at the Jokisivu mine. The local grid system is parallel to National Grid System, and equivalence of systems as follows (examples of coordinate values): $Northing_{Nat}$ 6,779,500.00 = $Northing_{Loc}$ 9,500.00, $Easting_{Nat}$ 2,425,800.00 = $Easting_{Loc}$ 5,800.00, $Elevation_{Nat}$ 80.00 = $Elevation_{Loc}$ 0.00. $Northing_{Loc} = Northing_{Nat}$ – 6,770,000m $Easting_{Loc} = Easting_{Nat}$ – 2,420,000m $Elevation_{Loc} = Elevation_{Nat}$ – 80m
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	A series of fixed points are located at the surface form the basis of all topographic control at the Jokisivu Gold Mine. Additional fixed points have been established along the underground development and function as the elevation control underground.
Data Spacing and Distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	Underground drilling has been undertaken in a fan array type pattern. Pierce points are usually spaced nominally at 20 metres vertically and 20 metres horizontally. Surface drilling is completed on a nominal grid base. Pierce points are variable.
	Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.	The geology and mineralisation displays satisfactory continuity in both geology and grade from hole to hole and will be sufficient to support the definition of a Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve and the classifications contained in the JORC Code (2012 Edition).
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	No sampling compositing has been applied.

Section 1 - Sampling Techniques and Data *(Criteria in this Section apply to all succeeding sections)*		
Criteria	**Explanation**	**Commentary**
Orientation of Data in Relation to Geological Structure	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*	Drill holes are orientated predominantly to the south (local mine grid) and drilled at an angle which is approximately perpendicular to the orientation of the mineralised trends. The majority of drill holes are underground drill holes and completed at various angles in a 'fan' array to optimally intersect the orientation of the mineralised trends.
	If the relationship between the drilling orientation and orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, thus should be assessed and reported if material.	No orientation based sampling bias has been identified in the data.
Sample Security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Chain of custody of samples is managed by Dragon Mining. Dragon Mining personnel or drill contractors transport diamond core to the core logging facilities where Dragon Mining geologists log the core. Core samples are transported to the sample preparation laboratory and then on to the analysis laboratory using contract couriers or laboratory personnel. Dragon Mining employees have no further involvement in the preparation or analysis of samples.
Audits or Reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	Dragon Mining undertakes its own reviews and audits of sampling techniques and data. Dragon Mining has completed audits of the ALS Minerals facilities at Outokumpu, Finland; Rosia Montana, Romania and Vancouver, Canada. The completed reviews and audits raised no issues.

Section 2 - Reporting of Exploration Results		
Criteria	**Explanation**	**Commentary**
Mineral Tenement and Land Tenure Status	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.*	The Jokisivu Gold Mine is located within granted contiguous Mining Concessions (Concession ID – 7244; Concession Name – Jokisivu; Area – 48.57 ha and Concession ID – KL2015:0005; Concession Name – Jokisivu 2; Area – 21.30 ha).
	The security of the tenure held at the time off reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	The Mining Concessions are in good standing and no impediments to operating exist.
Exploration Completed by Other Parties	*Acknowledgement and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	The first indication of gold mineralization in the Jokisivu area was obtained in 1964, when a local youth sent a gold-bearing boulder to an ore prospecting competition.

Section 2 - Reporting of Exploration Results		
Criteria	**Explanation**	**Commentary**
		Outokumpu Oy began exploring the area in 1985 and continued until 2003, when Dragon Mining acquired the Project. Dragon Mining advanced the project over the ensuing years, undertaking extensive drilling and completing mining studies to enable production to commence in 2009. Production from the Jokisivu Gold Mine commenced with open-pit mining of the near surface portion of the Kujankallio deposit in September 2009. The near surface portion of the Arpola deposit was also mined by open-pit methods in 2011. Underground development of the Kujankallio deposit commenced in September 2010 access achieved through a decline portal located at the eastern most end of the Kujankallio open pit. Underground production from the Arpola deposit commenced in 2014.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The Jokisivu Gold Mine is located in the Paleoproterozoic Vammala Migmatite Belt, which is dominated by tonalitic and granodioritic gneisses, micagneiss, migmatites, intermediate and mafic metamorphosed volcanic rocks as well as felsic and mafic plutonic rocks. Gold mineralisation is hosted within a sheared and quartz-veined diorite unit surrounded by mica gneiss. The Kujankallio deposit consists of several gold-bearing lodes, having a total length of at least 350 metres. The lodes strike northeast, primarily dipping 50 degrees to the southwest. The nearby Arpola deposit consists of several east-west trending gold lodes that extend over length of 150 metres. The Arpola lodes strike northeast and dip 50 degrees to the southwest. Both deposits represent structurally controlled gold systems.
Drill Hole Information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* • *easting and northing of the drill hole collar;* • *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar;* • *dip and azimuth of the hole;*	Refer to the drill results in: Table 4 - Results from the underground diamond core drilling program that targeted the Kujankallio Main Zone between the 340m and 420m levels at the Jokisivu Gold Mine.

Section 2 - Reporting of Exploration Results		
Criteria	**Explanation**	**Commentary**
	• *down hole length and interception depth;* • *hole length.*	
Data Aggregation Methods	*In reporting Exploration Results weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*	Weighted average gold intercepts are reported at a 1 g/t gold cut-off with up to 2 metres of internal dilution allowed. No high grade cuts were applied.
	Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.	High grade intervals internal to broader zones of mineralisation are reported at a 15 g/t gold cut-off as included intervals. Refer to: Table 4 - Results from the underground diamond core drilling program that targeted the Kujankallio Main Zone between the 340m and 420m levels at the Jokisivu Gold Mine.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalent values have been used or reported.
Relationship between Mineralisation Widths and Intercept Lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	All intercepts reported are down hole lengths. True widths have not been calculated. At Kujankallio the majority of drill holes were orientated predominantly to an azimuth of 198° (local mine grid) and angled to an average dip of approximately -60° which is approximately perpendicular to the orientation of the mineralised trends. The main Kujankallio lode strikes at approximately 280° (local grid) and dips at 40° to the north (local grid). Lodes within the 'hinge zone' strike approximately at 160° to 205° and dip to the east (local grid) at approximately 45°. Four lodes to the north-west strike at 015° and dip at 45° to the east.
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulation of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	Refer to provided diagrams.
Balanced Reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practised to avoid*	Comprehensive reporting of drill details has been provided in this report. All meaningful and material exploration data has been reported.

Section 2 - Reporting of Exploration Results		
Criteria	**Explanation**	**Commentary**
	misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	
Other Substantive Exploration Data	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	Investigative geological work completed at the Jokisivu Gold Mine is dominated by diamond core drilling. The results for completed drilling campaigns have been regularly reported to the ASX as results become available.
Further Work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*	Drilling will continue with the aim to identify extensions to known mineralised zones and new mineralised zones, as well as providing information to support mine planning and development.
	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	Refer to provided diagrams.