

Hong Kong Exchanges and Clearing Limited and The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited take no responsibility for the contents of this announcement, make no representation as to its accuracy or completeness and expressly disclaim any liability whatsoever for any loss howsoever arising from or in reliance upon the whole or any part of the contents of this announcement.



龍資源有限公司
DRAGON MINING
LIMITED

DRAGON MINING LIMITED

龍資源有限公司*

(Incorporated in Western Australia with limited liability ACN 009 450 051)

(Stock Code: 1712)

VOLUNTARY ANNOUNCEMENT

DRILLING CAMPAIGN AT UUNIMAKI YIELDS ENCOURAGING RESULTS

This announcement is made by Dragon Mining Limited 龍資源有限公司* (“**Dragon Mining**” or the “**Company**”) on a voluntary basis to inform the shareholders of the Company and potential investors of recent activities.

The Company is pleased to advise that final assay results have been received for the Company’s maiden diamond core drilling program at the Uunimäki Gold Project (**Uunimäki**) in southern Finland. The program which targeted the identified near surface mineralisation returned several noteworthy intercepts including high-grade highlights:

- 4.30 metres @ 9.23 g/t gold from 15.50 metres in drill hole HU/UUN-3
- 4.30 metres @ 10.39 g/t gold from 61.55 metres in drill hole HU/UUN-12
- 3.20 metres @ 15.80 g/t gold from 83.10 metres in drill hole HU/UUN-22
- 2.50 metres @ 39.68 g/t gold from 39.35 metres in drill hole HU/UUN-23

The Uunimäki Gold Project is located 80 kilometres south-west of Tampere in the Satakunta Region, approximately 15 kilometres southwest of the Company’s operating Jokisivu Gold Mine and within trucking distance to the Company’s Vammala Plant. The project forms part of Dragon Mining’s wholly owned Vammala Production Centre in southern Finland.

Uunimäki is situated within the Palaeoproterozoic Häme Belt, which comprises calc-alkaline and tholeiitic volcanic rocks, migmatites, granitoids, and mafic to ultramafic intrusions. Identified gold mineralisation is associated with arsenopyrite-bearing quartz veins that are hosted within a sheared metamorphosed gabbro. The most common ore minerals identified are pyrrhotite and ilmenite, with minor arsenopyrite and quartz veins. Native bismuth and various bismuth-tellurium minerals are also common with gold mineralisation.

The Company holds a single Exploration Licence at Uunimäki encompassing an area of 89.22 hectares which encompasses the Uunimäki gold occurrence. This is fully surrounded by a granted Reservation area of that covers an area of 1,269.09 hectares.

The Uunimäki deposit was discovered by the Geological Survey of Finland (**GTK**) in 2008 following outcrop mapping, heavy mineral studies and an initial drilling campaign that returned several gold results ranging from 2.00 g/t to 12.00 g/t gold. These results justified further studies by the GTK, which included ground geophysical surveys, geochemical till surveys and further diamond core drilling.

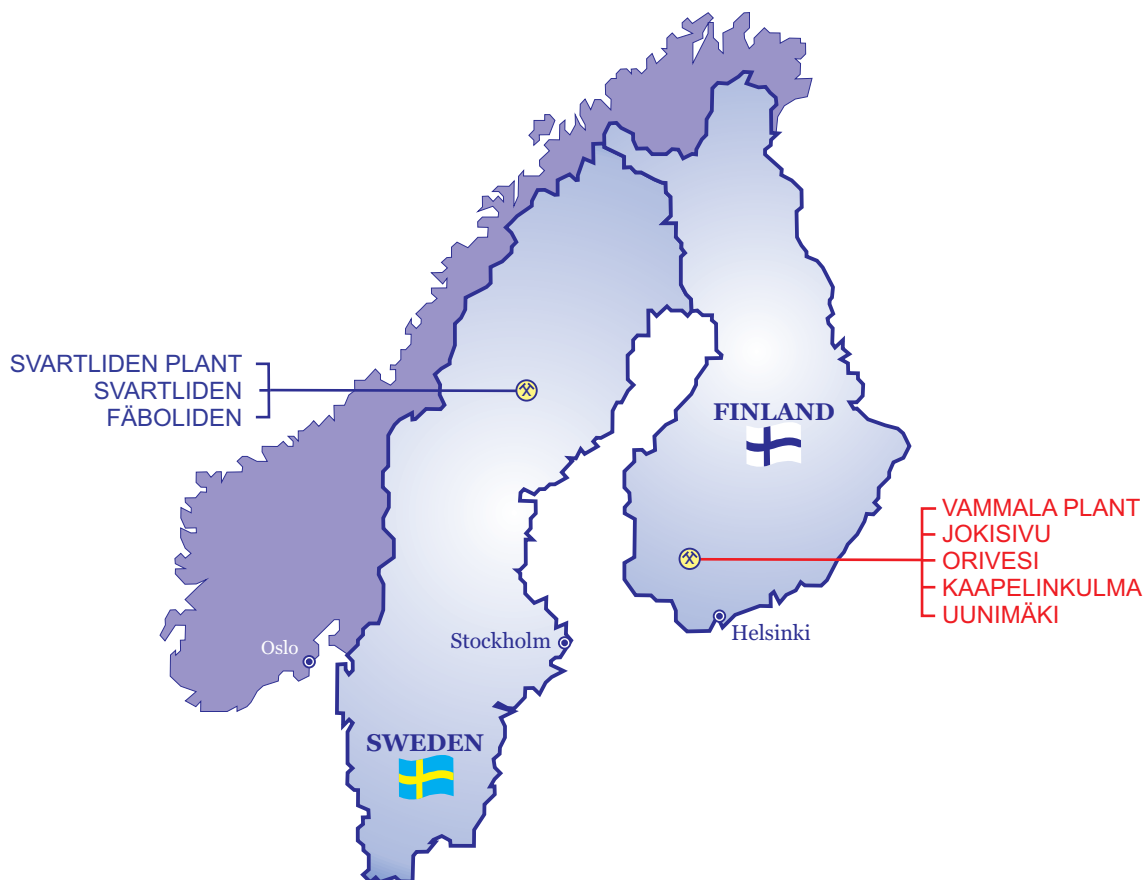


Figure 1 — Location Plan.

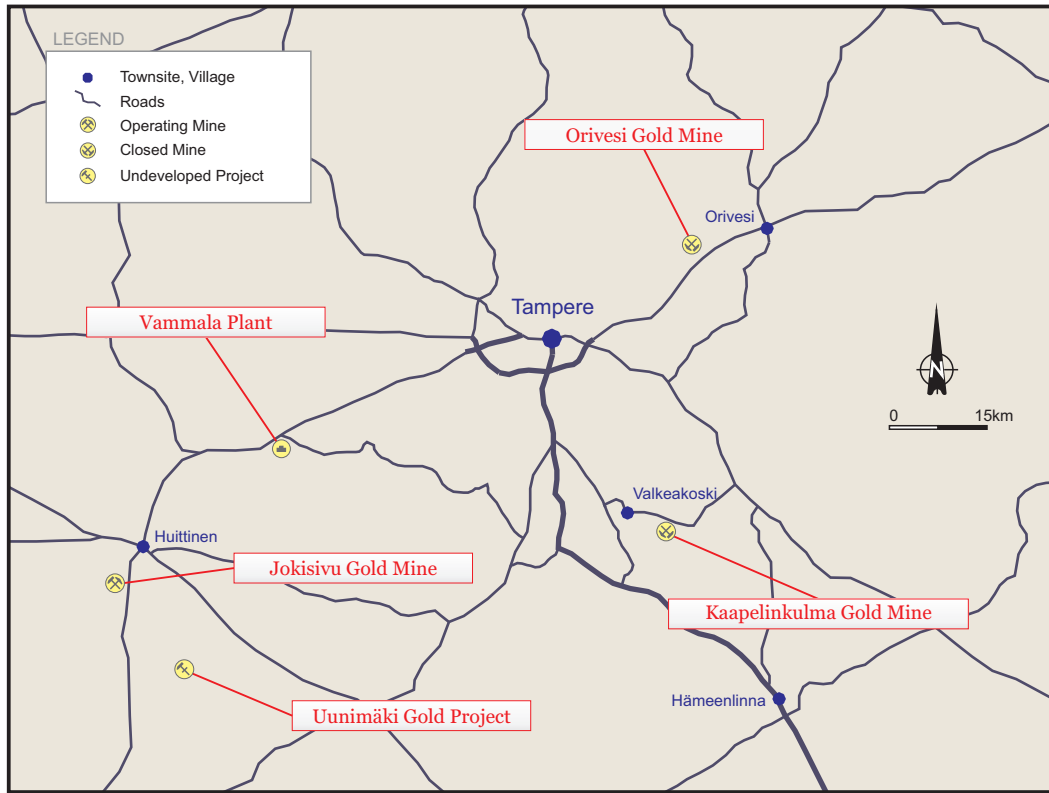


Figure 2 — Vammala Production Centre.

Dragon Mining completed its maiden drilling campaign at Uunimäki in 2025, comprising 21 drill holes for 2,369.45 metres. The program targeted near surface mineralisation to a vertical depth of approximately 120 metres on spacings of 20 metres and 40 metres. The campaign returned several significant drill hole intercepts including:

- 4.30 metres @ 9.23 g/t gold from 15.50 metres in drill hole HU/UUN-3
- 0.70 metres @ 21.80 g/t gold from 29.30 metres in drill hole HU/UUN-7
- 1.00 metre @ 11.60 g/t gold from 78.60 metres in drill hole HU/UUN-10
- 2.00 metres @ 8.85 g/t gold from 118.70 metres in drill hole HU/UUN-10
- 4.00 metres @ 7.07 g/t gold from 41.00 metres in drill hole HU/UUN-11
- 3.00 metres @ 3.94 g/t gold from 62.00 metres in drill hole HU/UUN-11
- 2.50 metres @ 8.02 g/t gold from 84.50 metres in drill hole HU/UUN-11
- 0.45 metres @ 54.70 g/t gold from 96.55 metres in drill hole HU/UUN-11
- 4.30 metres @ 10.39 g/t gold from 61.55 metres in drill hole HU/UUN-12

- 1.10 metres @ 23.40 g/t gold from 86.00 metres in drill hole HU/UUN-20
- 3.20 metres @ 15.80 g/t gold from 83.10 metres in drill hole HU/UUN-22
- 2.10 metres @ 5.48 g/t gold from 93.10 metres in drill hole HU/UUN-22
- 2.50 metres @ 39.68 g/t gold from 39.35 metres in drill hole HU/UUN-23

Full details of the Company's Unimäki drill holes and results received are provided in Table 1.

Table 1 — Results from the diamond core drilling campaign at the Unimäki Gold Project. Intercepts reported at a 1 g/t gold cut-off.

Hole	North	East	Elevation	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Length (m)	From (m)	Down Hole Interval (m)	Gold (g/t)
HU/UUN-1	6771934.74	273729.72	91.57	224.57	-44.59	93.00	No significant results		
HU/UUN-2	6771902.29	273697.56	94.11	224.66	-45.00	75.10	40.10	0.90	2.54
HU/UUN-3	6771871.22	273664.17	94.79	224.38	-44.97	56.3	15.50	4.30	9.23
				Includes 1.20 metres @ 27.30 g/t gold from 15.50 metres			44.10	0.90	2.03
HU/UUN-4	6771896.70	273731.73	91.65	225.44	-44.70	89.40	No significant results		
HU/UUN-6	6771912.92	273785.71	90.72	223.96	-44.82	152.00	53.00	1.00	9.34
							74.50	1.50	1.04
							124.50	0.95	1.14
HU/UUN-7	6771863.44	273733.85	92.83	225.80	-47.46	84.00	2.30	1.45	4.50
							29.30	0.70	21.80
							53.00	2.75	1.76
							65.00	1.00	4.82
HU/UUN-8	6771824.82	273697.96	96.57	223.72	-44.32	59.40	14.80	0.95	1.42
HU/UUN-9	6771861.42	273767.76	90.42	223.33	-44.97	128.80	62.25	2.75	2.94
							75.35	0.85	1.45
							86.00	1.10	1.71
							98.00	1.10	1.84
HU/UUN-10	6771888.10	273829.02	89.28	224.88	-45.19	170.10	36.20	1.00	1.05
							73.50	1.00	2.48
							78.60	1.00	11.60
							118.70	2.00	8.85
							130.80	1.00	1.59
							142.00	1.50	2.55
HU/UUN-11	6771854.39	273799.74	95.29	219.07	-44.22	140.20	22.30	1.00	2.50
							41.00	4.00	7.07
				Includes 1.00 metre @ 20.10 g/t gold from 41.00 metres			58.25	1.05	3.65
							62.00	3.00	3.94
							71.00	1.50	1.87
							84.50	2.50	8.02
							96.55	0.45	54.70
							125.00	1.30	1.90
							128.85	1.35	1.24

Hole	North	East	Elevation	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Length (m)	From (m)	Down Hole Interval (m)	Gold (g/t)
HU/UUN-12	6771804.60	273752.45	92.95	224.27	-44.08	107.20	56.00 61.55	1.50 4.30	1.20 10.39
							Includes 1.25 metres @ 31.80 g/t gold from 64.60 metres		
HU/UUN-13	6771773.84	273720.30	97.24	224.09	-44.46	89.20	32.90	1.10	3.28
HU/UUN-14	6771836.89	273867.26	87.63	222.00	-43.97	125.80	No significant results		
HU/UUN-15	6771795.15	273826.19	87.20	220.96	-44.93	116.80	48.00 93.00	1.20 1.00	2.10 6.54
HU/UUN-17	6771811.66	273884.40	86.00	224.96	-44.96	134.20	108.25 113.15	1.00 0.95	2.42 1.75
HU/UUN-18	6771786.60	273908.46	83.69	225.44	-45.27	158.80	48.50	1.00	1.89
HU/UUN-19	6771728.34	273849.91	87.13	223.92	-45.08	120.00	No significant results		
HU/UUN-20	6771742.65	273908.95	83.78	223.70	-44.21	128.80	82.00 86.00	1.00 1.10	3.01 23.40
HU/UUN-21	6771716.89	273937.85	84.85	222.52	-45.63	137.70	No significant results		
HU/UUN-22	6771679.18	273906.75	89.50	223.86	-45.63	119.20	1.85 83.10	0.95 3.20	1.72 15.80
							Includes 2.00 metres @ 21.95 g/t gold from 84.30 metres		
							93.10	2.10	5.48
HU/UUN-23	6771640.03	273864.68	91.34	223.25	-43.70	83.45	39.35	2.50	39.68
							Includes 1.50 metres @ 63.80 g/t gold from 40.35 metres — core loss of 0.90 metres		

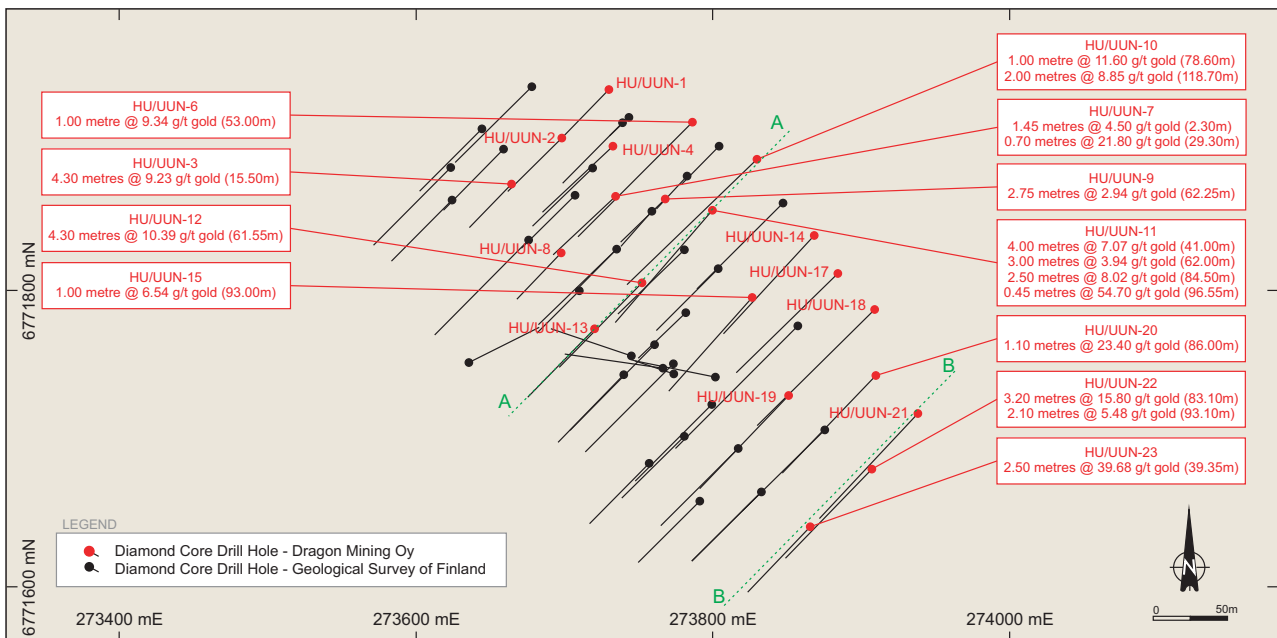


Figure 3 — Uunimäki Gold Project, plan view of drill hole locations.

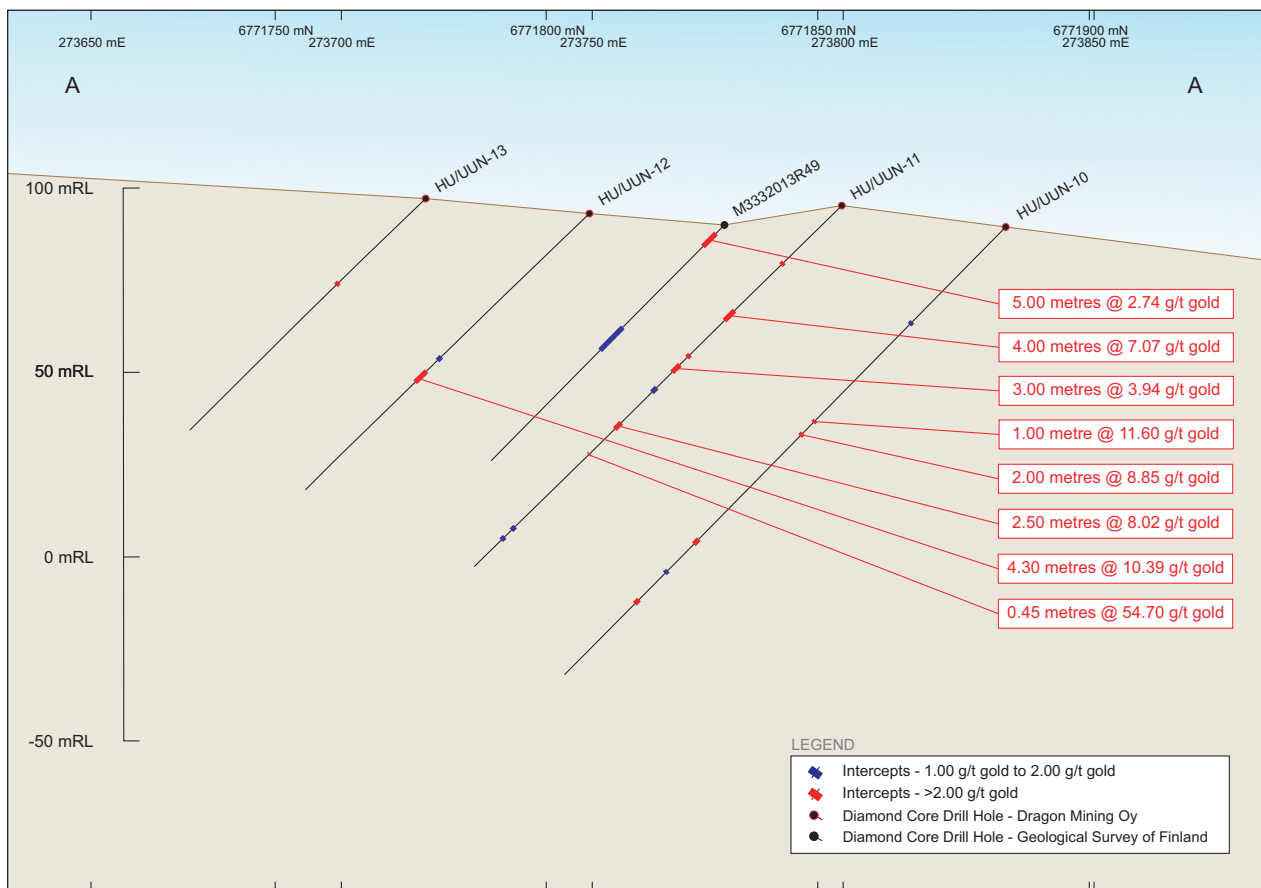


Figure 4 — Uunimäki Cross Section A-A.

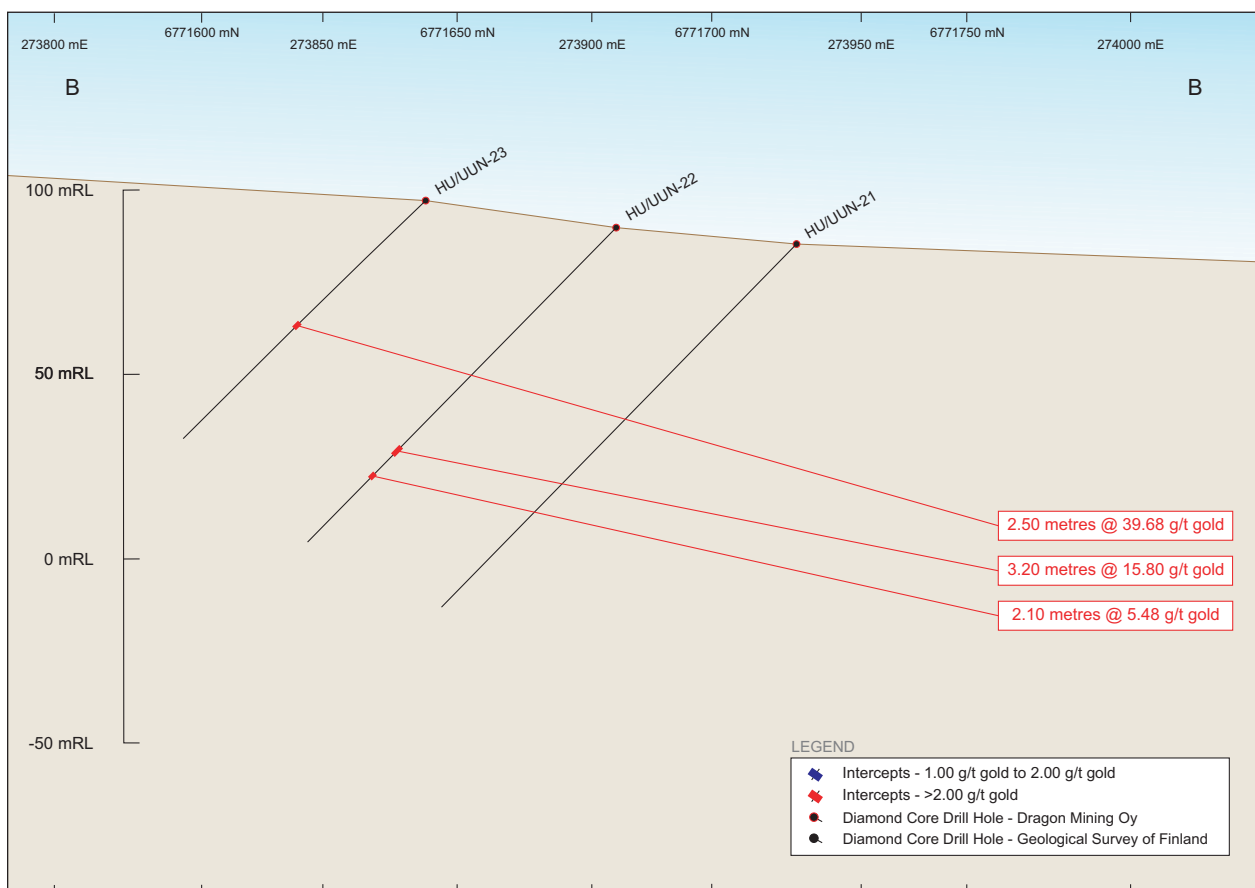


Figure 4 — Uunimäki Cross Section B-B.

The Company is now preparing to undertake an initial phase of bench scale metallurgical testwork to ascertain that the Uunimäki mineralisation is amenable to processing through the Vammala Plant. It is also planning to complete further drilling during 2026 before completing the initial Mineral Resource estimate at the end of 2026.

On behalf of the Board
DRAGON MINING LIMITED
Arthur George Dew
Chairman

Hong Kong, 6 March 2026

As at the date of this announcement, the Board comprises Mr. Arthur George Dew as Chairman and Non-Executive Director (with Mr. Wong Tai Chun Mark as his alternate); Mr. Brett Robert Smith as Chief Executive Officer and Executive Director; Ms. Lam Lai as Non-Executive Director; and Mr. Carlisle Caldwell Procter, Mr. Pak Wai Keung Martin and Mr. Poon Yan Wai as Independent Non-Executive Directors.

* *For identification purpose only*

COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr. Neale Edwards BSc (Hons), a Fellow of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and 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.

APPENDIX 2 — JORC TABLE 1

Uunimäki Gold Project

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<i>Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. 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.</i>	Sampling by surface diamond core drilling (“DDH”) completed by Dragon Mining. DDH samples are NQ2 (50.6mm core diameter) with samples defined by the geologist to honour geological boundaries to a maximum length of 1.5 metres.
	<i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representativity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i>	DDH core is reconstructed into continuous runs, measured by tape and compared to down hole core blocks consistent with industry practice. Drill hole collars and starting azimuths have been accurately surveyed with a Leica TS15 P 5” R400 Total Station with PS. Azimuth deviations of the holes were surveyed with DeviFlex equipment. All drill core is geologically and geotechnically logged, photographed and mineralised zones sampled with lithological control. Sampling and QAQC protocols are as per industry best applicable practice.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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 (e.g. '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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	DDH drilling is completed to industry standards, with samples collected at varying lengths based on geological intervals. Core from surface drilling is collected with a standard tube. Core has been orientated. Hole deviation surveys are completed on all drill holes using DeviFlex equipment. Samples were collected by Dragon Mining geologists and dispatched via road transport to the ALS facility in Outokumpu in eastern Finland for sample preparation. Samples are crushed and pulverised to produce ca. 200g sub-sample, p85 passing to 75µm use in the analytical process. ALS then forward sub-samples to their facility in Rosia Montana in Romania for analysis for gold by fire-assay methods.
Drilling techniques	Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. 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.).	Surface drilling in the reported campaign was completed by NQ2 (40.6mm core diameter) diamond core methods, with full core samples collected at varying lengths based on geological intervals. Core from surface drilling is collected with a standard tube. Core has not been orientated. Hole deviation surveys are completed on all drill holes using DeviFlex equipment.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Drill sample recovery</i>	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i>	Diamond core was reconstructed into continuous runs with depths checked against core blocks. Core loss observations were noted by geologists during the core logging process. All information is recorded in the database. Sample recovery in the completed campaigns is high with drill core having recoveries > 98%.
	<i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i>	An experienced diamond core drilling group, Northdrill Oy were engaged to undertake the program of work. Drilling contractors are supervised and routinely monitored by Dragon Mining geologists. Drilling is well planned to avoid existing underground development and is undertaken in primary rock material.
	<i>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.</i>	No relationship was noted between sample recovery and grade. The mineralised zones have predominantly been intersected by diamond core with good core recoveries. The consistency of the mineralised intervals suggests sampling bias due to material loss or gain is not an issue.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 and Ore Reserve estimation.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.	Diamond holes were logged for recovery, RQD, number and type of defects. 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 that all diamond core is 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 core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	For the reported campaign, Dragon Mining collected half-core samples of select zones for analysis. Samples of select zones were collected for analysis by Dragon Mining geologists. With respect to the nature of the mineralised system and the core diameter, the use of full core is considered appropriate.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.	All drilling in this report has been completed by diamond core methods. No riffle, rotary or tube sampling was required.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i>	Sample preparation is completed by ALS and follows industry best applicable practice. ALS 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 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 facility in Rosia Montana, Romania. The method selected for sample preparation is considered appropriate.
	<i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representativity of samples.</i>	Certified reference material and blanks are routinely inserted with the sample submission. Dragon Mining has used systematic standard and pulp duplicate sampling since 2004. Every 20th sample (sample id ending in -00, -20, -40, -60, -80) is submitted as a standard, and every 20th sample (sample id ending in -10, -30, -50, -70, -90) is inserted as a pulp duplicate (with the original sample id ending in -09, -29, -49, -69, -89). A review of the results of the certified reference material and blanks indicates that they are within acceptable limits.
	<i>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.</i>	Pulp duplicates are inserted on a 1 sample in every 20-sample basis. A review of the results of the pulp duplicate samples indicates that they are within acceptable limits.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	Sample sizes are considered appropriate to correctly represent the moderately nuggetty gold mineralisation, 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	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i>	Analysis of diamond core samples for gold has been completed at ALS in Rosia Montana, Romania using procedures Au-AA25 (Detection Limit — 0.01 g/t gold; Upper Limit — 100.00 g/t gold) — 30g fire assay with AAS finish. Gold values exceeding 5 g/t gold are re-assayed by Au-GRA21 (Detection Limit — 0.05 g/t gold; Upper Limit — 1,000.00 g/t gold) — 30g fire assay with gravimetric finish. Au-SCR24 method was used for samples with visible gold (1kg pulp dry screened to -106 microns, range 0.05–100000ppm). ALS is a certified international laboratory group. They are monitored by an internal QAQC program and a QAQC program implemented by Dragon Mining, both of which include blank material, pulp duplicates and certified reference material. The analytical techniques used are considered total.
	<i>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..</i>	Not applicable, no geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments or similar devices were used for analytical purposes on sample material collected.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i>	QAQC protocols are stringently adhered to throughout the duration of all drilling campaigns 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 of pulp duplicate samples on a 1 sample every 20-sample basis. ALS 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 QAQC results indicates that the blank material, certified reference material and duplicates are within acceptable limits and are considered to provide an acceptable level of accuracy and precision.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i>	All significant intercepts are reviewed and verified by experienced Dragon Mining geologists.
	<i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	No twinned holes were drilled in the reported campaigns.
	<i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i>	Primary data is collected by Dragon Mining geologists at site using Excel work sheets. All measurements and observations are digitally recorded and transferred into an Access database. Primary assay data is received direct from the laboratory in digital format. Primary assay and QAQC data are entered into an Access database. Verification and validation of the databases is handled internally because of regular use of the data.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	No adjustment has been made to the assay data. The first (primary) gold assay is utilised for any resource estimation. When analysis is repeated by the fire assay with gravimetric finish, the fire assay with gravimetric finish result is used. Au-SCR results replace the gravimetric result.
<i>Location of data points</i>	<i>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.</i>	Drill hole collars and starting azimuths have been accurately surveyed by contract surveyors. Collars and underground mine surveys are performed using a Leica TS15 P 5" R400 Total Station with PS to a level of accuracy of 0.05 metres. Down hole surveys are undertaken on all exploration and resource development holes. Down hole surveys were carried out on all drill holes using DeviFlex equipment. Down hole dip values were recorded at 3m intervals.
	<i>Specification of the grid system used.</i>	The grid system used for the reporting of results is the Finnish National Grid System — ETRS-TM35FIN and N2000 height system.
	<i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	Topographic control was established through detailed measurements of drill hole collars with high accuracy GPS.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data spacing and distribution	• <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	Surface diamond core drilling has been undertaken on a series of profiles. Pierce points are spaced nominally at 20 metres and 40 metres. Down hole sample lengths vary and are dependent on geology.
	• <i>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.</i>	As this is the first campaign completed, further drilling in this area is needed to support the definition of a Mineral Resource classified in accordance with the JORC Code (2012 Edition).
	• <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	No sampling compositing has been applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i>	Drill holes are orientated predominantly perpendicular to the orientation of the mineralised trends. All reported drill holes are surface diamond core drill holes and completed at various angles on a series of north-south trending profiles to optimally intersect the orientation of the mineralised trends.
	• <i>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.</i>	No orientation-based sampling bias has been identified in the recent drill hole data.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Sample security</i>	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	Chain of custody of samples is managed by Dragon Mining. Dragon Mining geologists 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 are not involved in the preparation or analysis of samples.
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	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 listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

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 Uunimäki Exploration Licence — Uunimäki 1 (ML2020:0020, 89.22 ha) the Uunimäki gold deposit and its immediate extensions. This area is fully surrounded by a granted Reservation area — Uunimäki 2 (VA2026:0002, 1,269.09 ha)
	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 Exploration Licence — Uunimäki 1 is granted and in good standing. The Reservation — Uunimäki 2 is granted and in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	The Uunimäki deposit was discovered by the Geological Survey of Finland (GTK) in 2008 following outcrop mapping, heavy mineral studies and an initial drilling campaign that returned several gold results ranging from 2.00 g/t to 12.00 g/t gold. These results justified further studies by the GTK, which included ground geophysical surveys, geochemical till surveys and further diamond core drilling (36 holes — 3,424 metres). Dragon Mining acquired the area in 2020 by way of an application for an Exploration Licence.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	Uunimäki is situated within the Palaeoproterozoic Häme Belt, which comprises calc-alkaline and tholeiitic volcanic rocks, migmatites, granitoids, and mafic to ultramafic intrusions. Identified gold mineralisation is associated with arsenopyrite-bearing quartz veins that are hosted within a sheared metamorphosed gabbro. The most common ore minerals identified are pyrrhotite and ilmenite, with minor arsenopyrite and quartz veins. Native bismuth and various bismuth-tellurium minerals are also common with gold mineralisation.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill hole information	<i>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:</i> <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level — elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> <i>hole length</i>	The reported drill results are provided in: Table 1 — Results from the diamond core drilling campaign at the Uunimäki Gold Project. Intercepts reported at a 1 g/t gold cut-off.
	<i>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.</i>	No material information has been excluded from this release.
Data aggregation methods	<i>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.</i>	Results are reported as weighted average using a nominal 1 g/t gold cut-off and may include up to a maximum of 2 metres continuous of internal dilution. No high-grade cuts were applied.
	<i>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.</i>	High-grade intervals internal to broader lower-grade zones of mineralisation are reported at a 10 g/t gold cut-off as included intervals.
	<i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i>	No metal equivalent values have been used or reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.	The drill holes at Uunimäki were orientated with azimuths and dips that are approximately perpendicular to the orientation of the targeted mineralised trend.
	If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.	Mineralisation is sub-vertical to vertical.
	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').	Only down hole lengths have been reported. True widths have not been determined.
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.	Diagrams are included in the report.
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 practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	Reporting of drill hole details and available results has been provided in this report. Refer to: Table 1 — Results from the diamond core drilling campaign at the Uunimäki Gold Project. Intercepts reported at a 1 g/t gold cut-off.
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 Uunimäki Gold Project Mine is dominated by diamond core drilling. The results for the historical drilling campaigns completed by the GTK have not been reported to the HKEX by Dragon Mining.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Further work</i>	<i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large- scale step-out drilling).</i>	The Company is now preparing to undertake an initial phase of bench scale metallurgical testwork to ascertain that the Uunimäki mineralisation is amenable to processing through the Vammala Plant. It is also planning to complete further drilling during 2026 before completing the initial Mineral Resource estimate at the end of 2026.
	<i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i>	Diagrams are included in the report.