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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

ANNUAL UPDATE OF MINERAL RESOURCE AND ORE RESERVE ESTIMATES

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 shareholders and potential investors of recent activities.

Dragon Mining is pleased to announce that it has completed its annual update of the Company's Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimates for its projects in Finland and Sweden.

As at 31 December 2025, the total Mineral Resource estimate, inclusive of Ore Reserves (that is Ore Reserves are not additional to Mineral Resources) is 16,000 kt at an average grade of 3.1 g/t gold containing 1,600 koz of gold. This represents an 8% increase in tonnes and a 10% increase ounces compared with the total Mineral Resource estimate reported to the Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (Stock Exchange) on 16 June 2025 – “Review of Finland and Sweden Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve Estimates”.

The updated Ore Reserve estimate as at 31 December 2025 is 6,300kt at an average grade of 2.7 g/t gold containing 540koz of gold. This reflects a 41% increase in tonnes and a 35% increase in ounces compared with the Ore Reserve estimate reported on 16 June 2025.

The Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimates have been prepared and reported in accordance with the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (the JORC Code).

Table 1 – Mineral Resource estimates for the Vammala Production Centre in southern Finland and the Svartliden Production Centre in northern Sweden. Mineral Resources are reported inclusive of Ore Reserves.

	Measured			Indicated			Inferred			Total		
	Tonnes (kt)	Gold (g/t)	Ounces (koz)	Tonnes (kt)	Gold (g/t)	Ounces (koz)	Tonnes (kt)	Gold (g/t)	Ounces (koz)	Tonnes (kt)	Gold (g/t)	Ounces (koz)
Vammala Production Centre (“VPC”) – Southern Finland												
Jokisivu Gold Mine (Reported as of 31 December 2025)												
Kujankallio	490	2.9	45	750	2.5	60	280	2.3	20	1,500	2.6	130
Arpola	460	3.5	52	1,100	4.7	170	530	2.5	43	2,100	3.9	270
Stockpiles	–	–	–	170	1.7	10	–	–	–	170	1.7	10
Total	940	3.2	97	2,000	3.6	240	810	2.4	63	3,800	3.3	400
Kaapelinkulma Gold Mine (Reported as of 1 May 2025)												
North	–	–	–	33	2.2	2	45	3.5	5	77	3.0	7
South – above 0m RL	8	1.8	<1	14	3.2	1	17	7.1	4	40	4.6	6
South – below 0m RL	–	–	–	–	–	–	35	5.4	6	35	5.4	6
South – Butterfly Exclusion Zone	13	2.1	1	16	3.8	2	1	2.6	<1	30	3.1	3
Total	21	1.9	1	63	2.9	6	98	4.8	15	180	3.8	22
Orivesi Gold Mine (Reported as of 1 May 2025)												
Kutema	59	4.5	9	61	5.1	10	13	4.4	2	130	4.8	20
Sarvisuo	34	5.7	6	47	7.0	11	58	4.9	9	140	5.8	26
Total	93	5.0	15	110	5.9	21	71	4.8	11	270	5.3	46
VPC Total	1,100	3.3	110	2,200	3.6	270	980	2.8	89	4,300	3.4	470
Svartliden Production Centre (“SPC”) – Northern Sweden												
Fäboliden Gold Mine (Reported as of 1 May 2025)												
Inside RF 120% Shell	100	3.3	11	5,400	2.6	460	19	3.6	2	5,500	2.6	470
Outside RF 120% Shell	–	–	–	630	2.6	53	5,200	3.3	560	5,800	3.3	610
Total	100	3.3	11	6,000	2.6	510	5,200	3.3	560	11,000	3.0	1,100
Svartliden Gold Mine (Reported as of 1 May 2025)												
Open pit	83	3.1	8	160	3.0	16	<1	2.0	<1	240	3.0	24
Underground	36	4.3	5	150	4.6	22	60	4.0	8	250	4.4	35
Total	120	3.4	13	310	3.8	38	60	4.0	8	490	3.7	59
SPC Total	220	3.4	24	6,300	2.7	550	5,200	3.4	570	12,000	3.0	1,100
Group Total	1,300	3.3	140	8,600	2.9	810	6,200	3.3	650	16,000	3.1	1,600

Mineral Resource estimates are not precise calculations, as they depend on the interpretation of limited information regarding the location, shape and continuity of the mineralisation, as well as the available sampling results. The quantities presented in the table above have been rounded to two significant figures to reflect the relative uncertainty of the estimates. As a result, rounding may cause some values in the table to appear to contain computational inconsistencies.

Mineral Resources are reported on a dry in-situ basis.

RF – Revenue Factor.

Jokisivu Gold Mine – 0.7 g/t gold

Reporting cut-off grades are based on operating costs, mining and processing recoveries from Jokisivu actuals and a gold price of US\$4,200 per troy ounce extrapolated for the potential economic extraction of the resource at a level approximating 120% of an average consensus forecast gold price of US\$3,500 per troy ounce that was generated from annual consensus gold forecasts over the mine life period.

Kaapelinkulma Gold Mine – 0.9 g/t gold for the South gold occurrence above 0mRL, 1.5 g/t gold for the South gold occurrence below 0mRL, 1.5 g/t gold for the South gold occurrence in the Butterfly Exclusion Zone and 0.9 g/t gold for the North deposit

Reporting cut-off grades are based on operating costs, mining and processing recoveries from Kaapelinkulma actuals and a gold price of US\$1,800 per troy ounce extrapolated for the potential economic extraction of the resource at a level approximating 120% of the long-term average consensus forecast gold price of US\$1,500 per troy ounce.

Orivesi Gold Mine – 2.6 g/t gold

Reporting cut-off grades are based on operating costs, mining and processing recoveries from Orivesi actuals and a gold price of US\$1,770 per troy ounce extrapolated for the potential economic extraction of the resource at a level approximating 120% of the short-term consensus forecast gold price of US\$1,475 per troy ounce.

Fäboliden Gold Mine – 1.0 g/t gold for material inside the RF 120% Pit Shell and 2.0 g/t gold for material outside the RF 120% Pit Shell

Reporting cut-off grades are based on costs and recoveries from the updated Fäboliden Life-of-Mine study and a gold price of US\$2,305 per troy ounce.

Svartliden Gold Mine – 1.0 g/t gold for open pit material and 1.7 g/t gold for underground material

Reporting cut-off grades are based on updated estimates for mining costs and a gold price of US\$1,500 per troy ounce, extrapolated for the potential economic extraction of the open pit and underground resource at a level approximating 115% of the short-term consensus forecast gold price of US\$1,260 per troy ounce.

Table 2 – Ore Reserves for the Vammala Production Centre in southern Finland and the Svartliden Production Centre in northern Sweden.

	Proved			Probable			Total		
	<i>Tonnes</i>	<i>Gold</i>	<i>Ounces</i>	<i>Tonnes</i>	<i>Gold</i>	<i>Ounces</i>	<i>Tonnes</i>	<i>Gold</i>	<i>Ounces</i>
	<i>(kt)</i>	<i>(g/t)</i>	<i>(koz)</i>	<i>(kt)</i>	<i>(g/t)</i>	<i>(koz)</i>	<i>(kt)</i>	<i>(g/t)</i>	<i>(koz)</i>
Vammala Production Centre									
Jokisivu (UG)	930	1.9	57	2,100	2.5	170	3,100	2.3	230
Svartliden Production Centre									
Fäboliden (OP)	–	–	–	3,200	3.0	310	3,200	3.0	310
Group Total	930	1.9	57	5,400	2.8	480	6,300	2.7	540

Ore Reserve estimates are not precise calculations, as they depend on the interpretation of limited information regarding the location, shape and continuity of the mineralisation, as well as the available sampling results. The quantities presented in the table above have been rounded to two significant figures to reflect the relative uncertainty of the estimates. As a result, rounding may cause some values in the table to appear to contain computational inconsistencies.

Ore Reserve estimates are reported on a dry tonne basis.

Jokisivu Gold Mine – Reported as of 31 December 2025. The economic in-situ stope ore cut-off grade of 0.84 g/t gold and in-situ ore development cut-off grade of 0.52 g/t gold is based on a medium-term consensus forecast gold price of US\$3,500 per troy ounce gold, a EUR:USD exchange rate of 1.16, process recovery of 88%, mining factors and costs.

Fäboliden Gold Mine – Reported as of 1 May 2025. The in-situ ore cut-off grade is 1.00 g/t gold is based on a long-term consensus forecast gold price of US\$2,300 per troy ounce, process recovery of 80%, mining factors and costs.

VAMMALA PRODUCTION CENTRE – FINLAND

In southern Finland, Dragon Mining holds a group of projects covering a total area of 2,242.22 hectares, collectively known as the Vammala Production Centre (VPC). The VPC is located 165 kilometres northwest of the Finnish capital Helsinki and comprises the Vammala Plant, a 300,000 tonnes-per-annum conventional crushing, milling and flotation facility, the operational Jokisivu Gold Mine (Jokisivu), Kaapelinkulma Gold Mine (Kaapelinkulma) where mining ceased in April 2021, Orivesi Gold Mine (Orivesi) where mining ceased in 2019 and the Uunimäki Gold Project (Uunimäki).

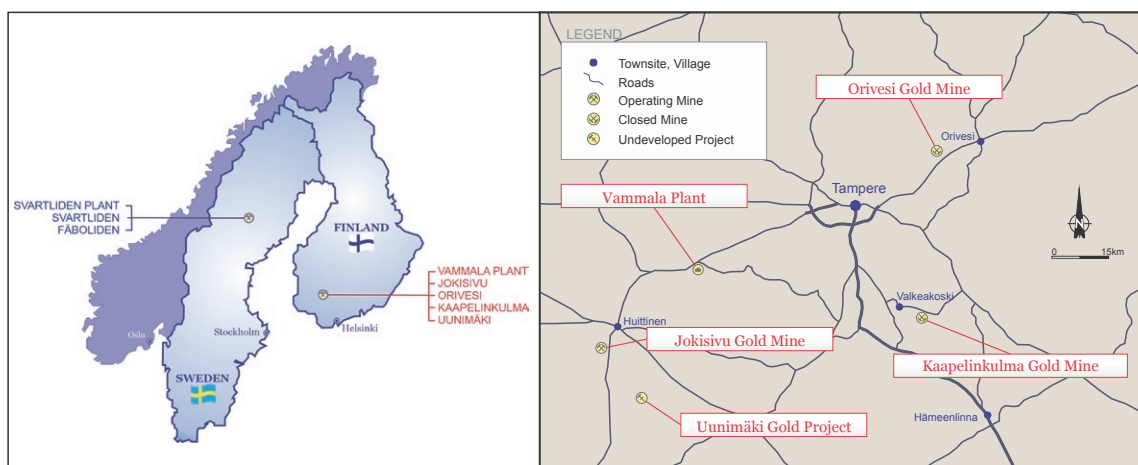


Figure 1 – Vammala Production Centre

- **Jokisivu Gold Mine**

The Jokisivu Gold Mine (Jokisivu) is situated in the municipality of Huittinen in southern Finland, 40 kilometres southwest of the Vammala Plant.

The Jokisivu deposit is covered by four contiguous Mining Concessions, 7244 – Jokisivu (48.32ha), KL2015:0005 – Jokisivu 2 (21.3ha), KL2018:0010 – Jokisivu 3 (8.97ha) and KL2024:0005-01 – Jokisivu 4 (13.7ha) that collectively encompass an area of 92.29 hectares. Two granted Exploration Licenses, Jokisivu 7-8 (ML2017:0131, 10.22ha) and Jokisivu 10 (ML2018:0082, 461.37ha) and one Exploration Licence application Jokisivu 4-5 (ML2026:0009-01, 54.50ha), surround the Mining Concessions and cover a total area of 526.09 hectares. The Jokisivu mining operation is fully permitted, and no additional infrastructure is required.

Open-pit mining at Jokisivu commenced in 2009 and underground production in 2011. By the 31 December 2025 underground development at Jokisivu has extended down to the 645m level, with approximately 3.7 million tonnes grading 2.8 g/t gold being mined from the open-pit and underground operations.

Mineral Resources

The updated Mineral Resource estimate for Jokisivu totals 3,800 kt grading 3.3 g/t gold for 400 koz as of 31 December 2025, inclusive of Ore Reserves (that is, Ore Reserves are not additional to Mineral Resources) (Table 1). The total Mineral Resource represents an increase of 43% in tonnes and 57% in ounces when compared to the Mineral Resource estimate as of 31 December 2024, which was first reported to the Stock Exchange on 21 March 2025 – Annual Update of Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve Estimates.

The increases recorded are attributable to drilling undertaken during 2025 and the increase in gold price since the previous update.

– Geology and Mineralisation

Jokisivu represents a structurally controlled orogenic gold system located in the Palaeoproterozoic Vammala Migmatite Belt within the Svecofennian Domain of Finland. The deposit comprises two principal sets of lodes, Kujankallio and Arpola, of varying thickness and grade approximately 200-metres apart. Mineralisation is hosted within a quartz diorite unit in shear zones that are characterised by laminated, pinching and swelling quartz veins that exhibit a well developed, moderately east-northeast plunging lineation. Gold mineralisation occurs mostly as free grains in quartz veins, locally related to arsenopyrite, loellingite, pyrrhotite and scheelite. The mineralisation host rock is surrounded by mica gneisses, volcanogenic and arenitic metasedimentary gneisses and intermediate metavolcanic rocks, most of which have a tonalitic to granodioritic composition. The mineralised zones extend over a vertical extent of 710 metres in the Kujankallio area and 480 metres in the Arpola area.

– Drill Information and Sampling

The various lodes at Jokisivu have been sampled using surface and underground diamond core drill holes, reverse circulation drill holes, percussion drill holes, sludge drill holes, surface trench sampling, and face chip sampling from the decline and underground development drives.

Drilling has been completed at Jokisivu by Outokumpu Oy between 1985 and 2003 and Dragon Mining following its acquisition of the project at the end of 2003. A total of 1,364 diamond drill holes completed for 201,950 metres, 126 reverse circulation drill holes for 3,147 metres and 5,528 sludge drill holes for 69,360 metres have been completed within the Mineral Resource area by the two companies. Since the previous Mineral Resource estimate, 100 diamond core drill holes for 13,298 metres and 1,109 sludge holes for 12,508 metres have been drilled.

Drill hole locations are positioned using the Finnish National Grid System (FIN KKJ2) with drill hole collars and starting azimuths accurately surveyed by various contract surveyors. Down hole dip values were recorded at 10m intervals by the drillers and more recently at 3m intervals with all drilling from 2010 surveyed using the Maxibor or Deviflex equipment. A local mine grid is used at the Jokisivu mine and all resource modelling was done using the local grid co-ordinates.

Core from infill diamond drilling is submitted for analysis as full core. Core from exploration drilling is cut in half using a core saw with half core submitted for analysis. In some circumstances, quarter core has been sent for analysis. Reverse circulation and sludge drill samples were taken at 1m intervals at the rig, with the whole sample collected and split at the laboratory's sample handling facility. Sampling of diamond, reverse circulation and sludge drill holes use industry standard techniques.

– *Sample Preparation and Analysis*

Sample preparation has been completed at the ALS sample preparation facility at Outokumpu in eastern Finland where after drying, the sample was subjected to a primary crush, then pulverised so that 85% passes a -75µm sieve.

Analysis for gold was completed by Fire Assay with AAS or ICP finish (30g or 50g pulps) at the ALS Rosia Montana laboratory facilities in Romania. From 2008, samples reporting greater than 5.0 g/t gold were checked using the Fire Assay with gravimetric finish. In 2025, samples that displayed visible gold have been analysed by screen fire assay (AU-SCR24). Since 2015, analysis of the Jokisivu sludge samples was conducted by CRS Laboratories Oy in Kempele in northern Finland, using the PAL1000 cyanide leach method with AAS finish.

The Company routinely implements a detailed QAQC program for all drilling programs. Certified Reference Material (standards) are sourced from Rocklabs in New Zealand and are inserted at a rate of 1 in 20 samples. Blank samples were inserted at a rate of 1 in 40 and duplicates of crushed material were taken at a rate of 1 in 20 samples.

Monitoring of standards, blanks and check samples was undertaken by Dragon geologists. Overall, QAQC results were satisfactory and did not indicate any bias, confirming the data was suitable for use in the Mineral Resource estimate.

– *Estimation Methodology and Classification*

Three dimensional mineralised wireframes were prepared by Dragon Mining with some modifications completed by independent consultants Ashmore Advisory Pty Ltd (Ashmore). The wireframes were established to domain the gold data using a cut-off grade of 0.5 g/t gold, as well as lithology and structure. No minimum width was applied due to the pinch and swell nature of the deposit.

The wireframes of the mineralised zones were used to code the database to allow identification of the resource intersections. Surpac software was then used to extract down hole composites within the different resource domains. All holes were composited to 1m as most of the sampling was at 1m intervals. The composites were checked for spatial correlation within the objects, the location of the rejected composites, and zero composite values. Individual composite files were created for each of the domains in the wireframe models and summary statistics determined.

Analysis of statistics and histogram plots for all lodes suggested that high grade cuts were required for some lodes. A high grade cut of between 5g/t gold and 150g/t gold was applied to some of the lodes for gold. This resulted in a total of 956 composites being cut. The high-grade cuts were applied to the composite data prior to grade estimation.

Mineralisation continuity was examined via variography. Experimental gold variograms for Domains 1, 6, 9, 31, 60, 62, 70, 86 and 167 were completed using Supervisor software. Variography for other lodes without recent drilling was not updated.

Ashmore modelled the down-hole and three orthogonal variograms for each domain, with variograms displaying reasonable structure, noting that the variograms were utilised to assist in determining suitable search neighbourhood parameters.

A block model was created using Surpac software to encompass the full extent of the deposit. The block model used a primary block size of 2m NS by 5m EW by 5m vertical with sub-blocking to 0.5m by 1.25m by 1.25m. The parent block size was selected based on half the average drill spacing of grade control drilling, while dimensions in other directions were selected to provide sufficient resolution to the block model in the across-strike and down-dip direction.

Inverse Distance Squared (ID2) grade interpolation was used to estimate gold values in the block models with the search ellipses oriented to the lode orientations. For all zones in the block model, the wireframe interpretations were used as hard boundaries in the interpolation. That is, only grades inside each lode were used to interpolate the blocks inside the lode.

An orientated ‘ellipsoid’ search was used to select data for interpolation. The ellipsoid was oriented to the average strike and dip of the mineralised zones. A first pass of radius 45m with a minimum number of samples of 10 samples and a second pass of radius 60m with a minimum number of 6 samples were used for Kujankallio. A third pass of search radius 150m to 200m was used with one minimum sample to ensure all blocks within the mineralised lodes were estimated. A maximum of 20 samples were used for all three passes.

For Arpola, a first pass of radius 30m to 45m with a minimum number of samples of 10 samples and a second pass of radius 60m with a minimum number of 6 samples used. A third pass of search radius 90m was used with one minimum sample to ensure all blocks within the mineralised lodes were estimated. A maximum of 20 samples were used for all three passes.

For some folded domains at Arpola, a first pass of radius 30m was used with a minimum of 6 samples. The second pass used a radius of 60m with a minimum of 4 samples. A third pass of search radius 100m was used with 2 minimum samples to ensure all blocks within the mineralised lodes were estimated. A maximum of 16 samples were used for all three passes for these folded domains.

A standard bulk density of 2.80t/m³ was applied to all fresh material (both waste and mineralisation) based on recent open pit and underground mining at Jokisivu, and historical drill core measurements and more recent drill core measurements performed on all mineralised zones by ALS. A value of 1.75t/m³ was applied to the overburden (till).

A three-step process was used to validate the Mineral Resource estimate. Firstly, a qualitative assessment was completed by slicing sections through the block model in positions coincident with drilling. Overall, the assessment indicated that the trend of the modelled grade was consistent with the drill hole grades.

The Mineral Resource was classified as Measured, Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource based on data quality, sample spacing, and lode continuity. The Measured Mineral Resource was defined within areas of grade control spaced DD and sludge drilling of less than 10m by 10m in the developed areas. The Indicated Mineral Resource was defined within areas of close spaced diamond and sludge drilling of less than 30m by 30m, and where the continuity and predictability of the lode positions was good. The Inferred Mineral Resource was assigned to areas where drill hole spacing was greater than 30m by 30m, where small, isolated pods of mineralisation occur outside the main mineralised zones, and to geologically complex zones.

Ore Reserves

The updated Ore Reserve estimate for Jokisivu totals 3,100 kt at a grade of 2.2 g/t gold containing 230 koz of gold as of 31 December 2025 (Table 2). This represents a 151% increase in tonnes and a 157% increase in ounces compared with the Ore Reserves as of 31 December 2024, which were first reported to the Stock Exchange on 21 March 2025 – “Annual Update of Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve Estimates”.

Ore Reserves have been estimated from underground stope and development designs and are based on the mine’s operating performance. The Life of Mine (LOM) study incorporates material from the Kujankallio and Arpola areas, as well as stockpiles.

In addition to site specific mining, metallurgical, cost and revenue factors, the updated Ore Reserve estimate for Jokisivu applied a gold price of US\$3,500 per troy ounce, derived from annual consensus gold price forecasts over the mine-life period.

The Jokisivu Ore Reserves support a base case operation with a potential mine life of approximately 10 years, based on the developed mining schedule.

– *Estimation Methodology*

The updated Ore Reserves comprise proposed development and stoping operations. Mineral Resources were converted to Ore Reserves through the preparation of a Life of Mine development and stoping plan, supported by an economic model.

Ore Reserve estimation was completed by establishing ore stope outlines and development designs, within economic mining limits. Run-of-mine (ROM) ore quantities within these designs were estimated by applying appropriate mining modifying factors.

– *Cut-off Grades*

The cut-off grades (COG) are based on an average consensus forecast gold price of US\$3,500 per troy ounce that was generated from annual consensus gold forecasts over the mine life period, mining factors, metallurgical factors and costs.

Table 3 – Jokisivu Gold Mine In-situ Cut-off Grades at US\$3,500 per troy ounce.

	Operating	Stoping	Development
In-Situ Gold Grade (g/t)	1.16	0.84	0.52

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

– *Mining Methods*

The mining method at Jokisivu is long-hole open stoping (LHOS) with rockfill, applied in an overhand manner. Mining progresses from the bottom upwards in approximately 80m high mining panels, with a sill pillar left between panels. Backfill material consists of waste rock sourced either from underground development or from the surface, depending on availability. Access drives from the main decline to the mining areas are developed at vertical sub-level intervals of 15 to 20 m.

Underground mining of both lode systems is carried out using trackless diesel and electric-powered drill jumbos, load-haul-dump (LHD) machines, and trucks. Open stopes are developed at varying heights, with floor pillars left at regular intervals; these pillars are extracted later where possible. The mine's production rate is 300,000 tonnes per annum (tpa), including stockpiles, with ore transported via public roads to the processing plant at Vammala.

A mining dilution factor of 30%, an ore loss factor of 10% and a minimum stope width of 3 metres have been adopted, based on reconciliation of past production.

– *Processing*

Ore from Jokisivu is processed through the Vammala Plant, which is located 40 kilometres to the northeast. The Vammala Plant is a 300,000 tonnes per annum, crushing, milling, gravity and flotation circuit that produces a gravity gold concentrate and a flotation gold concentrate. A gold recovery factor of 88% has been applied to estimate the Jokisivu Ore Reserves based on historic processing results. The Jokisivu flotation concentrate is transported to the Company's Svartliden Plant in northern Sweden where the concentrate is processed through a Carbon in Leach (CIL) circuit to produce doré bars.

– *Classification*

The Ore Reserve is classified as Proved and Probable in accordance with the JORC Code, corresponding to the resource classifications of Measured and Indicated Resources. The deposit's geological model is well constrained, and the Ore Reserve classification is considered appropriate given the nature of the deposit, the moderate grade variability, drilling density, structural complexity and mining history.

- **Kaapelinkulma Gold Mine**

The Kaapelinkulma Gold Mine (Kaapelinkulma) is located 35 kilometres southeast of Tampere and 65 kilometres east of the Vammala Plant in the municipality of Valkeakoski. It is situated on Mining Concession, K7094 – Kaapelinkulma and comprises a set of sub-parallel gold lodes within a sheared quartz-diorite host.

The South gold occurrence is the largest of the gold occurrences identified to date at Kaapelinkulma and was subject to open pit mining between February 2019 and April 2021. At the cessation of mining a total of 104 kt grading 3.2 g/t gold for 10.6 koz had been mined from the open pit.

Further permitting will be required if the Company elects to recommence mining in the area.

Mineral Resources

The Mineral Resource estimate for Kaapelinkulma totals 180 kt grading 3.8 g/t gold for 22 koz as of 1 May 2025 (Table 1). It is reported at cut-off grades of 0.9 g/t gold for the South gold occurrence above 0mRL, 1.5 g/t gold for the South gold occurrence below 0mRL, 1.5 g/t gold for the South gold occurrence in the Butterfly Exclusion Zone and 0.9 g/t gold for the North deposit, which are based on operating costs, mining and processing recoveries from Kaapelinkulma actuals and a gold price of US\$1,800 per troy ounce extrapolated for the potential economic extraction of the resource at a level approximating 120% of the long-term average consensus forecast gold price of US\$1,500 per troy ounce.

These Mineral Resources remain unchanged since 1 May 2025, details of which were reported to the Stock Exchange on the 16 June 2025 – Review of Finland and Sweden Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve Estimates.

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the Kaapelinkulma Mineral Resource estimate and the assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the 16 June 2025 announcement continue to apply.

- **Orivesi Gold Mine**

The Orivesi Gold Mine (Orivesi) is located 80 kilometres to the northeast of the Vammala Plant, immediately to the west of the Orivesi township in the Pirkanmaa Region in southern Finland. The known gold lodes at Orivesi are hosted by the Paleoproterozoic Tampere Schist Belt and has been interpreted to represent a metamorphosed and deformed high-sulphidation epithermal gold system.

Orivesi was initially in operation between 1992 and 2003 on a series of near vertical pipe-like lodes at Kutema that were mined by the previous owner, Outokumpu Mining Oy down to the 720m level. Dragon Mining recommenced mining at Orivesi in June 2007, initially on remnant mineralisation associated with the near-vertical pipe like 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 became the subject of a program of staged development and production stoping down to the 1205m level between January 2011 and January 2018. Mining from the Sarvisuo lodes, 300 metres east of Kutema commenced in April 2008 and was conducted between the 240m and 620m levels, as well as between the 360m and 400m levels and the 650m and 710m levels in the Sarvisuo West area. Mining at Orivesi ceased in June 2019. By the cessation of mining, 3.3 million tonnes of ore grading 7.1 g/t gold had been mined from the operation since mining first commenced.

Orivesi is located on Mining Concession, 2676 – Orivesi, which covers an area of 39.82 hectares. Orivesi is not permitted, and the existing mine is currently in the process of being closed. The Group however holds tenure in the area and is considering undertaking further early-stage exploration in areas away from the known zones of mineralisation.

Mineral Resources

The Orivesi Mineral Resource totals 270 kt grading 5.3 g/t gold for 46 koz, which is reported at a cut-off grade of 2.6 g/t gold (Table 1). They were estimated using a gold price of US\$1,770 per troy ounce extrapolated for the potential economic extraction of the underground resource at a level approximating 120% of the short-term consensus forecast gold price of US\$1,475 per troy ounce. These Mineral Resources remain unchanged since 1 May 2025, details of which were reported to the Stock Exchange on the 16 June 2025 – Review of Finland and Sweden Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve Estimates.

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the Orivesi Mineral Resource estimate and the assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the 16 June 2025 announcement continue to apply.

SVARTLIDEN PRODUCTION CENTRE – SWEDEN

In northern Sweden, the Company holds 1,764.23 hectares of tenure, which collectively is known as the Svartliden Production Centre (SPC). Located 750 kilometres north of Stockholm, the SPC includes the Svartliden Plant, a 300,000 tonne per annum conventional comminution and carbon in leach (CIL) plant, the Fäboliden Gold Mine (Fäboliden) and the closed Svartliden Gold Mine (Svartliden).

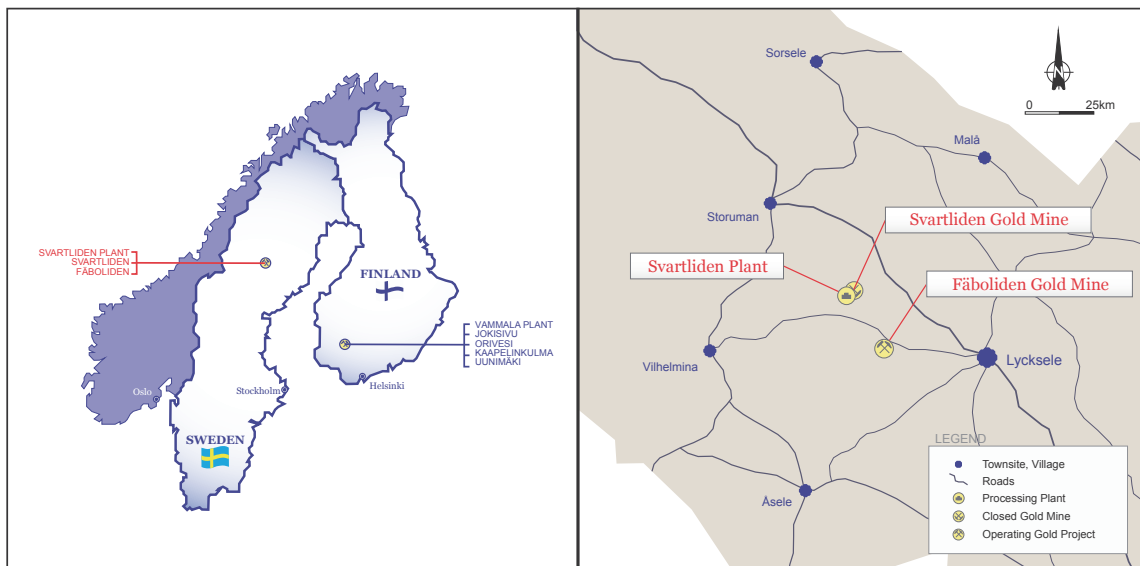


Figure 2 – Svartliden Production Centre

Fäboliden Gold Mine

The Fäboliden Gold Mine (Fäboliden) is located 40 kilometres west of the regional centre Lycksele in the Västerbotten County in northern Sweden. It contains a source of gold-bearing ore that can be trucked to, and processed at Dragon Mining's wholly owned Svartliden Plant, a conventional carbon-in-leach (CIL) facility 30 kilometres by road to the northwest.

The Fäboliden project covers an area of 1,676.69 hectares and comprises the Fäboliden K nr 1 Exploitation Concession that encompasses the Fäboliden gold deposit and surrounding Exploration Permits Fäboliden nr 11 and Fäboliden nr 85, which secure the immediate strike extensions of the Fäboliden host geological sequence.

On 23 November 2017, the County Administration Board (CAB) in Västerbotten granted Dragon Mining a Permit for test mining operations at Fäboliden (Test Mining Permit), with test mining undertaken in two periods between May and September in 2019 and May and September in 2020. By the cessation of Test Mining the Company had successfully mined and processed 99,974 tonnes of ore from Fäboliden with an average grade of 2.6 g/t gold. A further 26,264 tonnes of mineralised waste material grading 1.9 g/t gold was processed during 2021.

The Company is continuing to work towards obtaining environmental approval for full-scale mining at Fäboliden.

Mineral Resources

The Fäboliden Mineral Resource totals 11,000 kt grading 3.0 g/t gold for 1,100 koz, which is reported at a cut-off grade of 1.0 g/t gold for material inside the RF 120% Pit Shell and 2.0 g/t gold for material outside the RF 120% Pit Shell (Table 1). They were estimated using recoveries and updated costs from the Fäboliden Life-of-Mine study and a gold price of US\$2,300 per troy ounce. These Mineral Resources remain unchanged since 1 May 2025, details of which were reported to the Stock Exchange on the 16 June 2025 – Review of Finland and Sweden Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve Estimates.

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the Fäboliden Mineral Resource estimate and the assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the 16 June 2025 announcement continue to apply.

Ore Reserves

The Ore Reserve estimate for Fäboliden totals 3,300 kt grading 3.0 g/t gold for 310 koz as at 1 May 2025 (Table 2). It is reported at an in-situ ore cut-off grade of 1.0 g/t gold that is based on a long-term (10-year) consensus forecast gold price of US\$2,300 per troy ounce, a USD:SEK exchange rate of 9.62, process recovery of 80%, mining factors and costs. It demonstrates a base case operation, generating a potential mine life of approximately 11 years based on the developed mining schedule.

These Ore Reserves remain unchanged since 1 May 2025, details of which were reported to the Stock Exchange on the 16 June 2025 – Review of Finland and Sweden Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve Estimates.

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the Fäboliden Ore Reserve estimate and the assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the on the 16 June 2025 report continue to apply.

Svartliden Gold Mine

The Svartliden Gold Mine (Svartliden) is situated in northern Sweden, 70 kilometres west of the regional center of Lycksele in the Västerbotten County. Mining commenced at Svartliden in 2004, initially as an open pit operation, with underground operations commencing in 2011. Open pit and underground mining were carried out in tandem until the completion of open pit mining in April 2013. Underground mining was completed by the end of 2013 when mining of known Ore Reserves was exhausted. A total of 3.2 million tonnes grading 4.1 g/t gold was mined from Svartliden during its life producing 377 koz of gold. The mined deposit represents an orogenic gold deposit hosted within a Paleoproterozoic metavolcanic-sedimentary sequence. Gold mineralisation is structurally controlled and occurs along an east-northeast trending steeply dipping shear zone on the contact between the metavolcanics and sediments.

The Company has now commenced a review of the remaining Mineral Resources at the Svartliden Gold Mine with view to evaluating the merits of recommencing mining activities at the eastern end of the Svartliden deposit.

Mineral Resources

The Svartliden Mineral Resource totals 490 kt grading 3.7 g/t gold for 59 koz, representing open pit and underground material that is reported at cut-off grades of 1.0 g/t gold and 1.7 g/t gold, respectively (Table 1). They were estimated using updated estimates for mining costs and a gold price of US\$1,500 per troy ounce, extrapolated for the potential economic extraction of the open pit and underground resource at a level approximating 125% of the short-term consensus forecast gold price of US\$1,260 per troy ounce. These Mineral Resources remain unchanged since 1 May 2025, details of which were reported to the Stock Exchange on the 16 June 2025 – Review of Finland and Sweden Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve Estimates.

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the Svartliden Mineral Resource estimate and the assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the 16 June 2025 announcement continue to apply.

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

Hong Kong, 20 March 2026

As at the date of this announcement, the Board of Directors of the Company 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 Statements

The information in this report that relates to the Mineral Resource for the Jokisivu Gold Mine dated 31 December 2025 was compiled by Mr. Shaun Searle, a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Searle has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the ‘Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves’. Mr. Searle is a director of Ashmore Advisory Pty Ltd (“Ashmore”). Ashmore and the Competent Person are independent of the Company and other than being paid fees for services in compiling this report, neither has any financial interest (direct or contingent) in the Company.

Mr. Searle has provided written consent for the inclusion in this report of the matters based on their information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this report that relates to Mineral Resource estimates dated 1 May 2025 for the Kaapelinkulma Gold Mine, Orivesi Gold Mine, Fäboliden Gold Mine and Svartliden Gold Mine were previously released to the Stock Exchange on the 16 June 2025 – Review of Finland and Sweden Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve Estimates. This report can be found at www.hkex.com.hk (Stock Code: 1712). It fairly represents information compiled by Mr. Shaun Searle, a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Searle has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the ‘Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves’. Mr. Searle is a director of Ashmore Advisory Pty Ltd (“Ashmore”). Ashmore and the Competent Person are independent of the Company and other than being paid fees for services in compiling this report, neither has any financial interest (direct or contingent) in the Company.

Dragon Mining confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the Mineral Resource estimates as reported on the 16 June 2025, and the assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the 16 June 2025 report continue to apply.

Mr. Neale Edwards BSc (Hons), a Fellow of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists, who is a full-time employee of Dragon Mining and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code of Reporting for Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves confirms that the form and context in which the Mineral Resource estimates dated 1 May 2025 presented in this report have not been materially modified and are consistent with the 16 June 2025 release.

The information in this report that relates to Ore Reserves for the Jokisivu Gold Mine is based on data compiled and reviewed by Mr. Joe McDiarmid, a Chartered Professional of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and a full-time employee of MoJoe Mining Pty Ltd. Mr. McDiarmid has sufficient experience, relevant to the style of mineralisation, the type of deposit under consideration and the activities he has undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for the Reporting of Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr. McDiarmid has provided written consent for the inclusion of the information he compiled in this report in which it appears.

The Statement of JORC Ore Reserves for the Fäboliden Gold Mine dated 1 May 2025 was previously released to the Stock Exchange on the 16 June 2025 – Review of Finland and Sweden Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve Estimates. This report can be found at www.hkex.com.hk (Stock Code: 1712). It is based on information compiled under the supervision of Mr. Ian Sheppard who is an employee of SLR and is a Member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Ian Sheppard has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of ore and type of deposit under consideration to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the ‘Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves’ (JORC Code).

Dragon Mining confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the Ore Reserve estimate as reported on the 16 June 2025, and the assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the 16 June 2025 report continue to apply.

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 Ore Reserve estimates dated 1 May 2025 presented in this report have not been materially modified and are consistent with the 16 June 2025 release.

APPENDIX 1 – JORC TABLE 1

Jokisivu Gold Mine

Mr. Neale Edwards, Chief Geologist of Dragon Mining, compiled the information in Section 1 and Section 2 of JORC Table 1 for the Jokisivu Gold Mine in this document and is the Competent Person for those sections.

Mr. Shaun Searle a director of Ashmore Advisory Pty Ltd, compiled the information in Section 3 of JORC Table 1 for the Jokisivu Gold Mine in this document and is the Competent Person for those sections.

Mr. Joe McDiarmid of MoJoe Mining Pty Ltd, compiled the information in Section 4 of JORC Table 1 for the Jokisivu Gold Mine in this document and is the Competent Person for those sections.

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. • Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where ‘industry standard’ work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg ‘reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay’). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	The various mineralised lodes at the Kujankallio and Arpola lode systems were sampled using surface and underground diamond drill holes, reverse circulation drill holes, percussion drill holes, and sludge drill holes, surface trench sampling, and face chip sampling from the decline and underground development drives. Drill hole collars and starting azimuths have been accurately surveyed by various contract surveyors. Dip values were measured at 3m intervals down hole by drillers using conventional equipment. Azimuth deviations of the deepest holes were surveyed with Reflex Maxibor or EMS multi-shot equipment. Drill samples were taken at geological intervals with average sample lengths of 1m. Face and wall samples were taken from development drives within ore zones.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representativity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i>	Drilling was conducted by Outokumpu Mining Oy (Outokumpu) and Dragon. In the 1990s, diamond drilling by Outokumpu used 45mm core diameter (T56) with sampling at varying intervals based on geological boundaries. Half-split core was sampled and sent for preparation (crushing and pulverising) and assaying at Outokumpu's laboratory where samples were analysed using a Fire-Assay method with AAS or ICP finish. Since 2000, diamond drilling by Outokumpu and Dragon used 62mm and 50mm diameter core (T76 or NQ2) with sampling and preparation as described above. In some circumstances drill holes have been sampled using the full-core sample. Sample preparation was undertaken at the local independent laboratory in the township of Outokumpu. Pulverised samples from drilling programs over the period 2000 to mid-2003 were assayed for gold using a 50g Fire Assay with AAS or ICP finish at the VTT laboratory (Outokumpu township) and GTK's laboratory (Espoo and Rovaniemi). In addition to gold, some mineralised sections were assayed by ACME Analytical Laboratories (Vancouver, Canada) for a multi-element suite by ICP-MS method. From mid-2003 to 2007, all pulverised sample pulps have been shipped by DHL to ACME Analytical Laboratories (Vancouver, Canada) for gold analysis using a 30g Fire Assay with ICP-ES finish. During this period, all samples exceeding a 1ppm gold value were checked using Fire Assay with gravimetric finish. From the start of 2008 analysis of Dragon's pulverised core was completed at ALS (Rosia Montana, Romania and Loughrea, Ireland) for gold using a 30g Fire Assay with AAS finish. In 2008, any gold values exceeding 5g/t were checked with Fire Assay using gravimetric finish. In 2025, any sample that displayed visible gold was analysed by Screen Fire Assay method (Au-SCR24). From 2014 on, full core from infill drilling was submitted to ALS, whilst half core was submitted from surface exploration holes.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Drilling techniques</i>	Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	Diamond, percussion, sludge and reverse circulation (RC) were the primary drilling techniques used at Kujankallio and Arpola. Channel sampling (with a field diamond saw) was used at trenches and outcrops. Mini drill holes were also used historically at surface. Diamond holes make up 66.7% of the total metreage drilled at the Kujankallio deposit and 72.0% of the total metreage drilled at the Arpola lode system. Core diameters vary from 45mm to 62mm. Hole depths ranged from 11m to 554m at Kujankallio and 8.1m to 461.2m at Arpola. Recoveries from diamond core were recorded as RQD figures in the database returning an average of 92%. No core orientation was undertaken in recent drilling campaigns. When undertaken core was orientated using Reflex tools. Runs of diamond core were placed in cradles by Dragon geologists and marked up with an orientated centre line prior to logging. Lost core was also routinely recorded. RC drilling makes up 1.0% of the total meterage drilled at Kujankallio with depths ranging from 8m to 85m and 5.0% of the total meterage at Arpola with depths ranging from 4m to 85m. Percussion drilling makes up 0.6% of the total metreage drilled at Kujankallio with depths ranging from 1m to 17m and 0.4% of the total metreage drilled at Arpola with depths ranging from 4m to 15m. Sludge holes make up 25.8% of the total metreage at Kujankallio and 7.6% of the total metreage drilled at Arpola.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill sample recovery	• <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> • <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i> • <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>	Diamond core was reconstructed into continuous runs for orientation marking with depths checked against core blocks. Core loss observations were noted by geologists during the logging process. All percussion and RC samples were visually checked for recovery, moisture and contamination and no recovery problems were encountered. No relationship was noted between sample recovery and grade. The mineralised zones have predominantly been intersected by diamond core with generally good core recoveries. The consistency of the mineralised intervals suggests sampling bias due to material loss or gain is not an issue.
Logging	• <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i> • <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i>	All holes were field logged by company geologists to a high level of detail. Diamond holes were logged for recovery, RQD, number and type of defects. The supplied database contained tables with information on quartz vein shearing and vein percentage with observations recorded for alpha/beta angles, dips, azimuths, and true dips. The amount and type of ore textures and ore minerals were also recorded within a separate table. Drill samples were logged for lithology, rock type, colour, mineralisation, alteration, and texture. Logging was a mix of qualitative and quantitative observations. It has been standard practice by Outokumpu and Dragon (since 2000), that all diamond core be routinely photographed. All drill holes were logged in full.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</i>	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representativity of samples.</i> <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> <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	Diamond core from infill drilling is submitted as full core. Core from exploration drilling is cut in half using a core saw with half core submitted for assay. In some circumstances, quarter core has been sent for analysis. Open pit percussion drill samples were collected at 1m intervals. Samples were collected at the rig, representing cutting's coarse fraction. The whole sample was collected and split at the laboratory's sample handling facility. Samples were predominantly dry. Percussion drilling was halted immediately if groundwater was encountered. Drilling was through bedrock from surface. Sampling of diamond core and RC chips uses industry standard techniques. After drying the sample was subject to a primary crush, then pulverised so that 85% passes a -75um sieve. Underground sludge holes were sampled at 1m intervals. The collected sample represents the whole drilled bulk material. Sample material was collected directly from the hole into a large plastic bucket. Dragon has used systematic standard and pulp duplicate sampling since 2004. Every 20th sample (sample id ending in -00, -20, -40, -60, -80) is submitted as a standard, and every 20th sample (sample id ending in -10, -30, -50, -70, -90) is inserted as a pulp duplicate (with the original sample id ending in -09, -29, -49, -69, -89). Sample sizes are considered appropriate to correctly represent the moderately nuggetty gold mineralisation based on: the style of mineralisation; the thickness and consistency of the intersections; the sampling methodology, and assay value ranges for gold.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</i>	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> <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> <i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i>	The predominant assay method for drill samples was by Fire Assay with AAS or ICP finish (30g or 50g pulps). From 2008, samples reporting greater than 5ppm were checked using the gravimetric finish. This has been undertaken at ALS. Trench samples were analysed using Aqua-Regia digestion with ICP-MS analysis. The main element assayed was gold, but major and trace elements were analysed on selected drill holes with analysis undertaken at ACME Analytical Laboratories (Vancouver, Canada). Since 2015, analysis of the Jokisivu sludge samples was conducted at the Kemian Tutkimuspalvelut Oy/CRS Minlab laboratory in Finland, using PAL1000 cyanide leach with AAS finish. No geophysical tools were used to determine any element concentrations used in this resource estimate. Sample preparation checks for fineness were carried out by the laboratory as part of internal procedures to ensure the grind size of more than 85% passing 75µm was being attained. Laboratory QAQC includes the use of internal standards using certified reference material, and pulp replicates. The various programs of QAQC carried out by various companies over the years have produced results which support the sampling and assaying procedures used at the various deposits. Five different certified reference materials (CRM) representing a variety of grades from 1.333 g/t gold to 8.679 g/t gold were inserted systematically since 2004.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		In the main, the CRM's accurately reflected the original assays and expected values. There were some minor failures when utilising two standard deviations as control limits, with the majority of CRM's passing within three standard deviations. All blanks returned assays less than 0.1g/t gold showing that no contamination has occurred. Coarse crush duplicates displayed reasonable repeatability. Overall, the QAQC data does not indicate any bias and supports the assay data used in the Mineral Resource.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	Ashmore has independently verified significant intersections of mineralisation by inspecting drill core from drilling at the Dragon core yard during the 2022 site visit. There has been no specific drill program at Kujankallio or Arpola designed to twin existing drill holes. Primary data is documented on paper logs prior to being digitised using Drill Logger software. During recent years, drill logging has been recorded on customised Excel spreadsheets and imported onto an Access database. Dragon adjusted zero gold grades to half the detection limit.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<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> • <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> • <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	Drill hole collars and starting azimuths have been accurately surveyed by various contract surveyors. Down hole dip values were recorded at 3m intervals by the drillers using conventional equipment. The azimuth deviations of the deepest holes have been surveyed with Maxibor equipment. All drilling from 2010 has been surveyed using the Maxibor or Deviflex equipment. Drill hole locations were positioned using the historic Finnish National Grid System (FIN KKJ2) with survey control initially established by independent contractors Suomen Malmi Oy. A local mine grid is used at the Jokisivu mine and all resource modelling was done using the local grid co-ordinates. The topographic surface over the Jokisivu mine was prepared by Dragon using topographic contours from digi-form maps. Surveyed data points from drill hole collars and trench samples were used to create a more accurate surface immediately above the mineralised lodes. The Kujankallio open pit was generated from mine survey pickups.
<i>Data spacing and distribution</i>	• <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <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> • <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	Drill holes have been located at 5m by 10m through the shallow portions of the mineralised lodes at Kujankallio and Arpola. The nominal spacing across the deposit is at 20m by 20m. The main mineralised domains have demonstrated sufficient continuity in both geological and grade continuity to support the definition of Mineral Resource, and the classifications applied under the 2012 JORC Code. Samples have been composited to 1 metre lengths using 'best fit' techniques.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	<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> <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>	Drill holes are orientated predominantly to the south (local mine grid) and drilled at an angle which is approximately perpendicular to the orientation of the mineralised trends. Underground ‘fan’ drilling is at variable dips and directions dependant on the drill site within the drives and orientated to optimally intercept the mineralised lodes. There is the potential for orientation based sampling bias due to sludge drill holes being drilled up into the mineralised lodes but it is not considered to be material.
<i>Sample security</i>	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	Chain of custody of samples is managed by Dragon. Dragon personnel or drill contractors transport diamond core to the core logging facilities where Dragon geologists log the core. Samples are transported to the sample preparation laboratory and then on to the analysis laboratory using contract couriers or laboratory personnel. Dragon employees have no further involvement 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>	A review of sampling techniques and data was carried out by Ashmore. The conclusion made was that sampling and data capture was to industry standards.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<i>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.</i> <i>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.</i>	The Jokisivu Mining Concessions cover both the Arpola and Kujankallio deposits, which Dragon are actively mining. Four contiguous Mining Concessions 'Jokisivu' (K7244, 48.32 ha), 'Jokisivu 2' (KL2015:0005, 21.30 ha), 'Jokisivu 3' (KL2018:0010, 8.97 ha) and 'Jokisivu 4' (KL2024:0005-01, 13.7 0ha) are granted and legally valid. Granted Exploration Licenses Jokisivu 7-8 (ML2017:0131, 10.22 ha) and Jokisivu 10 (ML2018:0082, 461.37 ha) and Exploration Licence Application Jokisivu 4-5 (ML2026:0009-01, 54.50ha) surround the Mining Concession area: The tenements are in good standing and no known impediments exist.
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	The Kujankallio and Arpola lode systems were discovered by Outokumpu Oy (Outokumpu) when they began exploring the area in 1985.
<i>Geology</i>	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	Jokisivu is a Palaeoproterozoic orogenic gold deposit comprising two major lode systems (Kujankallio and Arpola) in a diorite. Mineralisation is hosted within relatively undeformed and unaltered diorite in 1m to 5m wide shear zones that are characterised by laminated, pinching, and swelling quartz veins.

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> <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>	All exploration results have previously been reported by Dragon since 2004. All information has been included in the appendices. No drill hole information has been excluded.
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> <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> <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i>	Exploration results are not being reported. Not applicable as a Mineral Resource is being reported. Metal equivalent values have not been used.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	• <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> • <i>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').</i>	The majority of drill holes at Kujankallio 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. At Arpola drill holes were orientated predominantly to an azimuth of 180° (local mine grid) and angled to an average dip of approximately -50° that is approximately perpendicular to the orientation of the mineralised trends. The 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°. Six lodes to the north-west strike at 015° and dip at 45° to the east. At Arpola the narrow mineralised zones strike at approximately 280° (local grid) and are variably dipping between 45° and 65° to the north (local grid).
<i>Diagrams</i>	• <i>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.</i>	Relevant diagrams have been included within the Mineral Resource report main body of text.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Balanced Reporting	• <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> • <i>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.</i>	Drill hole collars and starting azimuths have been accurately surveyed by contract mine surveyors. Down hole surveys were undertaken on all exploration and resource development diamond drill holes. Surveys were generally taken at 3m or 10m intervals down hole using Maxibor, EMS multishot, Reflex Gyro or Deviflex equipment. Most surveys have been conducted by Suomen Malmi Oy (SMOY). Recent drill holes have been surveyed by Nivalan Timanttikairaus Oy using Maxibor II, Gyro or Deviflex equipment and Taratest Oy using a Reflex Gyro. Exploration results are not being reported.
Other substantive exploration data	• <i>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.</i>	Face and wall chip sampling was undertaken until 2018, however is not conducted any more due to safety reasons. These samples were not included in Mineral Resource estimates but were used by Dragon to guide the mineralisation interpretations.
Further work	• <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> • <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>	Mine development is ongoing. Dragon is undertaking drilling underground at several levels to better understand the nature and extent of the gold mineralisation. Refer to diagrams in the body of text within the Mineral Resource report.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources – Kujankallio

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	<i>Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.</i> <i>Data validation procedures used.</i>	During recent years, drill logging has been recorded on customised Excel spreadsheets and imported into an Access database. Dragon carry out internal checks to ensure the transcription is error free. Laboratory assay results are loaded as electronic files direct from the laboratory so there is little potential for transcription errors. The database is systematically audited by Dragon geologists. All drill logs are validated digitally by the geologist once assay results are returned from the laboratory. Ashmore also performed data audits in Surpac and checked collar coordinates, down hole surveys and assay data for errors. Minor errors were noted but pertain to data outside the resource.
Site visits	<i>Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.</i> <i>If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.</i>	A site visit was conducted by Ashmore during December 2022.
Geological interpretation	<i>Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.</i> <i>Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.</i> <i>The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.</i> <i>The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.</i> <i>The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.</i>	The Kujankallio lode system comprises a set of parallel lodes of varying thickness and grade hosted in a shear zone striking west-northwest. The shears are characterised by laminating, pinching, and swelling quartz veins and a well-developed, moderately plunging lineation. The lodes are hosted within a sheared quartz diorite unit. Ongoing underground development has increased the level of confidence in the current interpretations. Drill hole logging by Dragon geologists, through direct observation of drill core and percussion samples have been used to interpret the geological setting. The bedrock is exposed at surface and within the open pit.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		The continuity of the main mineralised lodes is clearly observed by gold grades within the drill holes. The close spaced drilling (5m) at shallow depths, and ongoing face and wall sampling, suggest the current interpretation is robust. Most of the mineralisation has been captured within the current interpretations of thin parallel lodes. Alternate interpretations would have little impact on the overall Mineral Resource estimation. Mineralisation occurs within quartz diorite that is directly observed at surface. Vein percent has been used in geological logging to highlight mineralised intersections. The current interpretations are mainly based on gold assay results. Gold mineralisation is contained within quartz veins occurring within the barren host rocks.
Dimensions	<i>The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.</i>	The Kujankallio Mineral Resource area extends over a west-east strike length of 990m (from 5,680mE – 6,670mE local grid), has a maximum width of 460m (9,320mN – 9,780mN local grid) and includes the 710m vertical interval from the 0m level to the -710m level, local grid.
Estimation and modelling techniques	<i>The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.</i> <i>The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.</i>	Inverse Distance Squared (ID2) interpolation with an oriented ‘ellipsoid’ search was used for the estimate. Surpac software was used for the estimations. Three dimensional mineralised wireframes (interpreted by Dragon and checked by Ashmore) were used to domain the gold data. Sample data was composited to 1m down hole lengths using the ‘best fit’ method. Intervals with no assays were excluded from the estimates.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.</i> <i>Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).</i> <i>In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.</i> <i>Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.</i> <i>Any assumptions about correlation between variables.</i> <i>Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.</i> <i>Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.</i> <i>The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.</i>	The influence of extreme grade values was addressed by reducing high outlier values by applying top-cuts to the data. These cut values were determined through statistical analysis (histograms, log probability plots, CV's, and summary multi-variate and bi-variate statistics) using Supervisor software. The maximum distance of extrapolation from data points (down dip) was 20m. Ashmore has not made assumptions regarding recovery of by-products from the mining and processing of ore at the Kujankallio deposit. No estimation of deleterious elements was carried out. Only gold was interpolated into the block model. An orientated 'ellipsoid' search was used to select data and was based on the observed lode geometry. The search ellipsoid was orientated to the average strike, plunge, and dip of the main lodes. Three passes were used in the estimation. For Kujankallio, the first pass used a range 45m with a minimum of 10 samples. For the second pass, the range was extended to 60m, with a minimum of 6 samples. A third pass radius of 150-250m with a minimum of one or two samples was used to fill the model. A maximum of 20 samples was used for all 3 passes. Mineral Resource estimates for the Kujankallio lode system have previously been conducted by RPM, MJM and Ashmore, with the earliest reported in December 2008. The current estimate is based upon data and interpretations from the previous estimates and has included information from recent underground diamond and sludge drilling.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Dragon supplied Ashmore with stope and drift outlines which were used to deplete the current models for Jokisivu. No assumptions were made regarding the recovery of by-products. No non-grade deleterious elements were estimated. The parent block dimensions used were 2m NS by 5m EW by 5m vertical with sub-cells of 0.5m by 1.25m by 1.25m. The parent block size was selected on the basis of being approximately 50% of the average drill hole spacing. Selective mining units were not modelled. The block size used in the resource model was based on drill sample spacing and lode orientation. Only gold assay data was available, therefore correlation analysis was not carried out. The mineralisation was constrained by wireframes constructed using a combination of gold grade, lithology, and structure. No minimum intercept length was used, and a lower grade cut-off was not applied although, in most cases, the minimum grade of 1.0g/t gold was used, which was reduced to 0.5g/t gold for the 2025 update. The wireframes were applied as hard boundaries in the estimate. Top cuts were applied to the data. Statistical analysis was carried out on data from each lode. The high coefficient of variation within some main lodes, and the scattering of high-grade outliers observed on the histograms, suggested that top-cuts were required if linear grade interpolation was to be carried out.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		To validate the model, a qualitative assessment was completed by slicing sections through the block model in positions coincident with drilling. A quantitative assessment of the estimate was completed by comparing the average gold grades of the composite file input against the gold block model output for all the resource objects. A trend analysis was completed by comparing the interpolated blocks to the sample composite data within the main lodes. This analysis was completed for eastings and elevations across the deposit. Validation plots showed good correlation between the composite grades and the block model grades.
Moisture	Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.	Tonnages and grades were estimated on a dry in-situ basis.
Cut-off parameters	The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.	The Mineral Resource estimate has been constrained by the wireframed mineralised envelopes, is undiluted by external waste and reported above a 0.7g/t gold cut-off grade for underground material.
Mining factors or assumptions	Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.	The Kujankallio lode system is currently being mined using underground methods.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Metallurgical factors or assumptions</i>	<i>The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.</i>	Ore from Jokisivu is processed at the Vammala Plant, a conventional flotation and gravity circuit. The metallurgical gold processing recovery for Jokisivu ore has averaged approximately 85% over the life of the operation, 87.9% in 2025.
<i>Environmental factors or assumptions</i>	<i>Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.</i>	No assumptions have been made regarding environmental factors. Dragon will work to mitigate environmental impacts as a result of any future mining or mineral processing.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Bulk density	<i>Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.</i> <i>The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.</i> <i>Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.</i>	A bulk density value of 2.8t/m ³ was used for fresh material (both mineralised and waste material). This value is supported by a recent bulk density measurement program conducted during 2024 and 2025, with an average measurement obtained of 2.83t/m ³ . A value of 1.75t/m ³ was assigned to the overlying till material.
Classification	<i>The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.</i> <i>Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).</i> <i>Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.</i>	The Mineral Resource estimate is reported here in compliance with the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves' by the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC). The Mineral Resource was classified as Measured, Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource based on data quality, sample spacing, and lode continuity. The Measured Mineral Resource was defined within areas of grade control spaced DD and sludge drilling of less than 10m by 10m in the developed areas. The Indicated Mineral Resource was defined within areas of close spaced diamond and sludge drilling of less than 30m by 30m, and where the continuity and predictability of the lode positions was good. The Inferred Mineral Resource was assigned to areas where drill hole spacing was greater than 30m by 30m, where small isolated pods of mineralisation occur outside the main mineralised zones, and to geologically complex zones.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		The input data is comprehensive in its coverage of the mineralisation and does not favour or misrepresent in-situ mineralisation. The definition of mineralised zones is based on high level geological understanding producing a robust model of mineralised domains. This model has been confirmed by infill drilling which supported the interpretation. Validation of the block model shows good correlation of the input data to the estimated grades.
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.</i>	No audits or reviews of this estimate have been conducted.
<i>Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence</i>	<i>Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.</i> <i>The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.</i> <i>These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.</i>	The Kujankallio Mineral Resource estimate has been reported with a high degree of confidence. The lode geometry and continuity has been verified through sampling and mapping of underground drives, and through infill drilling orientated to optimally intersect the lodes. Dragon has a good understanding of the geology and mineralisation controls gained through mining of the deposit since 2009. The Mineral Resource statement relates to global estimates of tonnes and grade. Results from chip samples taken along underground development drives have confirmed the lode geometry and position.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources – Arpola

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Database integrity</i>	<i>Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.</i> <i>Data validation procedures used.</i>	During recent years, drill logging has been recorded on customised Excel spreadsheets and imported into an Access database. Dragon carry out internal checks to ensure the transcription is error free. Laboratory assay results are loaded as electronic files direct from the laboratory so there is little potential for transcription errors. The database is systematically audited by Dragon geologists. All drill logs are validated digitally by the geologist once assay results are returned from the laboratory. Ashmore also performed data audits in Surpac and checked collar coordinates, down hole surveys and assay data for errors. Minor errors were noted but pertain to data outside the resource.
<i>Site visits</i>	<i>Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.</i> <i>If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.</i>	A site visit was conducted by Ashmore during December 2022.
<i>Geological interpretation</i>	<i>Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.</i> <i>Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.</i> <i>The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.</i> <i>The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.</i> <i>The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.</i>	The Arpola lode system comprises a set of multiple thin, discontinuous structures modelled as sub-parallel lodes in a tight array. The lodes are hosted within a sheared quartz diorite unit. Open pit mining and underground development has increased the level of confidence in the current interpretations. Drill hole logging by Dragon geologists, through direct observation of drill core and percussion samples have been used to interpret the geological setting. The bedrock is exposed at surface and within the current open pit.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		The continuity of the main mineralised lodes is clearly observed by gold grades within the drill holes. The close spaced drilling (5m) at shallow depths, and trench sampling, suggest the current interpretation is robust. The majority of the mineralisation has been captured within the current interpretations of thin parallel lodes. Alternate interpretations would have little impact on the overall Mineral Resource estimation. Mineralisation occurs within quartz diorite which is directly observed at surface. Vein percent has been used in geological logging to highlight mineralised intersections. The current interpretations are mainly based on gold assay results. Gold mineralisation is contained within quartz veins occurring within the barren host rocks.
Dimensions	<i>The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.</i>	The Arpola Mineral Resource area extends over a west-east strike length of 460m (from 6,050mE – 6,510mE local grid), has a maximum width of 360m (9,110mN – 9,470mN local grid) and includes the 480m vertical interval from the -10m level to the -490 m level, local grid.
Estimation and modelling techniques	<i>The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.</i> <i>The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.</i>	Inverse Distance Squared (ID2) interpolation with an oriented ‘ellipsoid’ search was used for the estimate. Surpac software was used for the estimations. Three-dimensional mineralised wireframes (interpreted by Dragon and checked by Ashmore) were used to domain the gold data. Sample data was composited to 1m down hole lengths using the ‘best fit’ method. Intervals with no assays were excluded from the estimates.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.</i> <i>Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).</i> <i>In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.</i> <i>Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.</i> <i>Any assumptions about correlation between variables.</i> <i>Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.</i> <i>Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.</i> <i>The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.</i>	The influence of extreme grade values was addressed by reducing high outlier values by applying high-grade cuts to the data. These cut values were determined through statistical analysis (histograms, log probability plots, CV's, and summary multi-variate and bi-variate statistics) using Supervisor software. The maximum distance of extrapolation from data points (down dip) was 20m. No assumptions have been made regarding recovery of by-products from the mining and processing of the Arpola gold resource. No estimation of deleterious elements was carried out. Only gold was interpolated into the block model. An orientated 'ellipsoid' search was used to select data and was based on the observed lode geometry. The search ellipsoid was orientated to the average strike, plunge, and dip of the main lodes. Three passes were used in the estimation. For Arpola, the first pass used a range 30m to 45m with a minimum of 10 samples. For the second pass, the range was extended to 60m, with a minimum of 6 samples. A third pass radius of 90m with a minimum of one sample was used to fill the model. A maximum of 20 samples was used for all 3 passes.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Mineral Resource estimates for the Arpola deposit have previously been reported by RPM, MJM and Ashmore, with the earliest reported in December 2008. The current estimate is based upon data and interpretations from the previous estimates and has included information from recent underground diamond core drilling. The Arpola lode system forms part of the Jokisivu Gold Mine. Recent underground development has occurred at Arpola. Dragon supplied Ashmore with stope and drift outlines, which were used to deplete the current model. No assumptions were made regarding the recovery of by-products. No non-grade deleterious elements were estimated. For Arpola, the parent block dimensions used were 2m NS by 10m EW by 5m vertical with sub-cells of 0.5m by 2.5m by 1.25m. The parent block size was selected on the basis of being approximately 50% of the average drill hole spacing. Selective mining units were not modelled. Only gold assay data was available, therefore correlation analysis was not carried out.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		The Arpola mineralisation was constrained by wireframes constructed using a combination of gold grade, lithology, and structure. No minimum intercept length was used, and a lower grade cut-off was not applied although. In general, a 0.5g/t gold cut-off grade was used for Arpola prior to 2020. Between 2020 and 2024, the mineralisation for Arpola has been delineated with a 1.0g/t gold cut-off grade, however some grades as low as 0.2g/t gold were included where known quartz veining, shearing, and scheelite and arsenopyrite mineralisation warranted it. During the 2025 wireframing, the cut-off grade was reduced to 0.5g/t gold. No minimum width was applied due to the pinch and swell nature of the ore body. The wireframes were applied as hard boundaries in the estimate. Top-cuts were applied to the data based on a statistical analysis of samples at Arpola. The high coefficient of variation within some main lodes, and the scattering of high-grade outliers observed on the histograms, suggested that top-cuts were required if linear grade interpolation was to be carried out. To validate the model, a qualitative assessment was completed by slicing sections through the block model in positions coincident with drilling. A quantitative assessment of the estimate was completed by comparing the average gold grades of the composite file input against the gold block model output for all the resource objects. A trend analysis was completed for 20m eastings and 10m elevations for lode 1. The model validation showed good correlation between the composite grades and the block model grades and highlighted the smoothing effect of the estimated grades compared to the composites.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Moisture	Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.	Tonnages and grades were estimated on a dry in situ basis.
Cut-off parameters	The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.	The Mineral Resource estimate has been constrained by the wireframed mineralised envelopes, is undiluted by external waste and reported above a 0.7g/t gold cut-off grade for underground material.
Mining factors or assumptions	Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.	The Arpola lode system is currently being mined using underground methods.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.	Ore from Jokisivu is processed at the Vammala Plant, a conventional flotation and gravity circuit. The metallurgical gold processing recovery for Jokisivu ore has averaged approximately 85% over the life of the operation, 87.9% in 2025.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Environmental factors or assumptions</i>	<i>Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.</i>	No assumptions have been made regarding environmental factors. Dragon will work to mitigate environmental impacts as a result of any future mining or mineral processing.
<i>Bulk density</i>	<i>Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.</i> <i>The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.</i> <i>Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.</i>	A bulk density value of 2.8t/m ³ was used for fresh material (both mineralised and waste material). This value is supported by a recent bulk density measurement program conducted during 2024 and 2025, with an average measurement obtained of 2.82t/m ³ . A value of 1.75t/m ³ was assigned to the overlying till material.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Classification</i>	<i>The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.</i> <i>Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).</i> <i>Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.</i>	The Mineral Resource estimate is reported here in compliance with the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves' by the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC). The Mineral Resource was classified as Measured, Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource based on data quality, sample spacing, and lode continuity. The Measured Mineral Resource was defined within areas of grade control spaced DD and sludge drilling of less than 10m by 10m in the developed areas. The Indicated Mineral Resource was defined within areas of close spaced diamond and sludge drilling of less than 30m by 30m, and where the continuity and predictability of the lode positions was good. The Inferred Mineral Resource was assigned to areas where drill hole spacing was greater than 30m by 30m, where small isolated pods of mineralisation occur outside the main mineralised zones, and to geologically complex zones. The input data is comprehensive in its coverage of the mineralisation and does not favour or misrepresent in-situ mineralisation. The definition of mineralised zones is based on high level geological understanding producing a robust model of mineralised domains. This model has been confirmed by infill drilling which supported the interpretation. Validation of the block model shows good correlation of the input data to the estimated grades.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.</i>	No audits or reviews of this estimate have been conducted.
<i>Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence</i>	<i>Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.</i> <i>The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.</i> <i>These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.</i>	The Arpola Mineral Resource estimate has been reported with a high degree of confidence. The lode geometry and continuity has been verified through sampling and mapping of underground drives, and through infill drilling orientated to optimally intersect the lodes. Dragon has a good understanding of the geology and mineralisation controls gained through mining of the deposit since 2009. The Mineral Resource statement relates to global estimates of tonnes and grade. Results from chip samples taken along underground development drives have confirmed the lode geometry and position.

Section 4 Estimation and Reporting of Ore Reserves

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Mineral Resource estimate for conversion to Ore Reserves	<i>Description of the Mineral Resource estimate used as a basis for the conversion to an Ore Reserve.</i> <i>Clear statement as to whether the Mineral Resources are reported additional to, or inclusive of, the Ore Reserves.</i>	The Mineral Resources for the Kujankallio and Arpola deposits were compiled by Mr. Shaun Searle, a director of Ashmore Advisory Pty Ltd and a Registered Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr. Searle is the Competent Person for the Mineral Resource estimate. Mineral Resources quoted in this report are inclusive of Ore Reserves.
Site visits	<i>Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.</i> <i>If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.</i>	A site visit was undertaken to the project area by Mr. Joe McDiarmid, a Principal Mining Engineer and full-time employee of MoJoe Mining Pty Ltd (MJM), in December 2022. The site visit confirmed site conditions and allowed for a review of planning assumptions. No material changes have been identified since the site visit, other than depletion.
Study status	<i>The type and level of study undertaken to enable Mineral Resources to be converted to Ore Reserves.</i> <i>The Code requires that a study to at least Pre-Feasibility Study level has been undertaken to convert Mineral Resources to Ore Reserves. Such studies will have been carried out and will have determined a mine plan that is technically achievable and economically viable, and that material Modifying Factors have been considered.</i>	Jokisivu is an operating mine with a history of mining in development and stopes included in the Ore Reserves. The Mineral Resources have been converted to Ore Reserves using a development and stoping plan, supported by actual figures used in economic budget preparation. In MJM's opinion, the approach and data support a study at least a Pre-Feasibility Study level. MJM considers the mine plan technically achievable and economically viable.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary							
<i>Cut-off parameters</i>	<i>The basis of the cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.</i>	Cut-off grades have been determined for both the Kujankallio and Arpola regions of the Jokisivu area. The table below shows the cut-off grades applied: <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Area</th><th>Stoping (g/t Au)</th><th>Ore Dev (g/t Au)</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Kujankallio In-Situ Au Grade (g/t)</td><td rowspan="2">0.84</td><td rowspan="2">0.52</td></tr> <tr> <td>Arpola In-Situ Au Grade (g/t)</td></tr> </tbody> </table> The Operating COG includes all operating costs, including ore development. The In-Situ Stoping COG includes the operating cost, excluding ore development. The In-Situ Ore Development COG assumes mining costs are included in the Operating COG and only considers milling and refining costs. The key parameters used to estimate cut-off grades are based on current mining operations.	Area	Stoping (g/t Au)	Ore Dev (g/t Au)	Kujankallio In-Situ Au Grade (g/t)	0.84	0.52	Arpola In-Situ Au Grade (g/t)
Area	Stoping (g/t Au)	Ore Dev (g/t Au)							
Kujankallio In-Situ Au Grade (g/t)	0.84	0.52							
Arpola In-Situ Au Grade (g/t)									
<i>Mining factors or assumptions</i>	<i>The method and assumptions used as reported in the Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility Study to convert the Mineral Resource to an Ore Reserve (i.e. either by application of appropriate factors by optimisation or by preliminary or detailed design).</i> <i>The choice, nature and appropriateness of the selected mining method(s) and other mining parameters including associated design issues such as pre-strip, access, etc..</i> <i>The assumptions made regarding geotechnical parameters (e.g. pit slopes, stope sizes, etc.), grade control and pre-production drilling.</i>	Overhand bench and rockfill mining has been successfully used at Jokisivu for many years and is appropriate for this style of deposit. Mining advances bottom-up in approximately 80 m high mining panels, leaving a sill pillar between the panels. Backfill material consists of waste rock from development or surface waste rock, as required. Access drives from the main decline to mining areas are developed at 15 to 20 m vertical sub-level intervals. Stopes have been designed based on historical operational parameters using a commercial stope optimisation product.							

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary												
	<i>The major assumptions made and Mineral Resource model used for pit and stope optimisation (if appropriate).</i> <i>The mining dilution factors used.</i> <i>The mining recovery factors used.</i> <i>Any minimum mining widths used.</i> <i>The manner in which Inferred Mineral Resources are utilised in mining studies and the sensitivity of the outcome to their inclusion.</i> <i>The infrastructure requirements of the selected mining methods.</i>	Reconciliation of past production was used to determine appropriate modifying factors to convert the Mineral Resource to an Ore Reserve. The average mining dilution and ore loss factors are shown in the table below, also included are the minimum mining widths adopted: <table><tr><th>Area</th><th>Dilution</th><th>Ore Loss</th><th>Min Width (m)</th></tr><tr><td>Kujankallio</td><td>30%</td><td>10%</td><td>3</td></tr><tr><td>Arpola</td><td>30%</td><td>10%</td><td>3</td></tr></table> Inferred Mineral Resources may be included within stope shapes, but assigned grades are set to zero and are assumed to be waste rock. All required infrastructure is either already present or planned (e.g., ventilation raises).	Area	Dilution	Ore Loss	Min Width (m)	Kujankallio	30%	10%	3	Arpola	30%	10%	3
Area	Dilution	Ore Loss	Min Width (m)											
Kujankallio	30%	10%	3											
Arpola	30%	10%	3											
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	<i>The metallurgical process proposed and the appropriateness of that process to the style of mineralisation.</i> <i>Whether the metallurgical process is well-tested technology or novel in nature.</i> <i>The nature, amount and representativeness of metallurgical test work undertaken, the nature of the metallurgical domaining applied and the corresponding metallurgical recovery factors applied.</i> <i>Any assumptions or allowances made for deleterious elements.</i>	Jokisivu Gold Mine material is processed through a conventional flotation circuit at Vammala, producing a gold concentrate, which is treated at Dragon’s Svartliden Plant in northern Sweden. The metallurgical process has been in operation since 1994 and is well tested. The combined metallurgical recovery is estimated at 88.0%, based on historical plant performance. Bulk samples are not required for further metallurgical testing.												

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	<i>The existence of any bulk sample or pilot scale test work and the degree to which such samples are considered representative of the orebody as a whole.</i> <i>For minerals that are defined by a specification, has the ore reserve estimation been based on the appropriate mineralogy to meet the specifications?</i>	
Environmental	<i>The status of studies of potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. Details of waste rock characterisation and the consideration of potential sites, status of design options considered and, where applicable, the status of approvals for process residue storage and waste dumps should be reported.</i>	Jokisivu mine and the Vammala Plant have separate Environmental Permits. Jokisivu received an Environmental Permit in 2006, which was renewed in 2010. The Company's application for a new Environmental Permit has been granted by the Regional State Administrative Agency for Jokisivu on the 28 January 2025. The decision to grant the Environmental Permit is subject to an appeal period, which ends on 6 March 2025. During the appeal period one appeal was submitted to Vaasa Administrative Court by a non-government organisation. On 25 June 2025 the Vaasa Administrative Court requested the Company's response to the appeal, with a submission deadline of 22 August 2025. The Court also sought statements from AVI, Centre for Economic Development, Transport and the Environment for South-West Finland (VAR ELY), and TUKES regarding the appeal. These have been received. A decision was received from the Vaasa Administrative Court on 30 January 2026 and may be appealed by no later than 9 March 2026, during which time, the new permit is not yet legally effective. On 10 March 2026, an inquiry was made to the Supreme Administrative Court regarding appeals, and the Supreme Court responded that no application for leave to appeal or appeal has been filed concerning the environmental permit decision for the Jokisivu mine, issued by the Vaasa Administrative Court on 30 January 2026. Consequently, the environmental permit decision of the Vaasa Administrative Court regarding the Jokisivu mine is now legally binding.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		The operation continues to comply with all permit conditions. One of the key environmental concerns is the presence of a flying squirrel population in the Jokisivu area. The endangered flying squirrel is protected under the EU Habitats Directive and the Finnish Nature Conservation Act. A flying squirrel mapping study was conducted by AFRY Oy on 11-12 May 2024, with results received on 24 October 2024. The study confirmed a viable population of flying squirrels in the area. The next flying squirrel mapping study will be undertaken during the 2025 Finnish summer. AFRY Oy conducted a flying-squirrel survey near and around the Jokisivu mine area in April 2025, with their report submitted on 12 June 2025. The survey observed fewer droppings than in previous years, likely due to normal annual variation, 2018 being an exceptionally high year, and differences in weather and survey timing. The smaller, isolated forests around the mine may also contribute to population fluctuations. Nesting tree availability remains good, with the Company having installed multiple flying-squirrel huts. The next survey is scheduled for 2028. Dragon Mining continues to monitor and consider the flying squirrel habitat in its daily activities.
Infrastructure	<i>The existence of appropriate infrastructure: availability of land for plant development, power, water, transportation (particularly for bulk commodities), labour, accommodation; or the ease with which the infrastructure can be provided, or accessed.</i>	Existing site infrastructure is in place, no major additional infrastructure is required.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Costs	<i>The derivation of, or assumptions made, regarding projected capital costs in the study.</i> <i>The methodology used to estimate operating costs.</i> <i>Allowances made for the content of deleterious elements.</i> <i>The derivation of assumptions made of metal or commodity price(s), for the principal minerals and co-products.</i> <i>The source of exchange rates used in the study.</i> <i>Derivation of transportation charges.</i> <i>The basis for forecasting or source of treatment and refining charges, penalties for failure to meet specification, etc..</i> <i>The allowances made for royalties payable, both Government and private.</i>	Client Budget Capital Costs (including development, ventilation, general, and sustaining capital) have been included in the financial model. Operating costs are based on historical figures provided by the Client (up to October 2024). Allowances for deleterious elements, concentrate treatment, and payability are included in the economic model. The gold price was derived from long-term real gold price forecasts using published metal prices. The exchange rate was provided by Dragon and reviewed by MJM. Transport charges, treatment, and refining costs are based on ongoing operating experience. Minimal included royalties are payable to the landowner.
Revenue factors	<i>The derivation of, or assumptions made regarding revenue factors including head grade, metal or commodity price(s) exchange rates, transportation and treatment charges, penalties, net smelter returns, etc..</i> <i>The derivation of assumptions made of metal or commodity price(s), for the principal metals, minerals and co-products.</i>	A gold price of USD3,500/oz was provided by Dragon and deemed appropriate by MJM for this study. An exchange rate of USD/EUR 1.16 was provided by Dragon.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Market assessment	<i>The demand, supply and stock situation for the particular commodity, consumption trends and factors likely to affect supply and demand into the future.</i> <i>A customer and competitor analysis along with the identification of likely market windows for the product.</i> <i>Price and volume forecasts and the basis for these forecasts.</i> <i>For industrial minerals the customer specification, testing and acceptance requirements prior to a supply contract.</i>	The demand for gold is considered in the gold price used. It was considered that gold will be marketable for beyond the processing life of these Reserves. The commodity is not an industrial metal.
Economic	<i>The inputs to the economic analysis to produce the net present value (NPV) in the study, the source and confidence of these economic inputs including estimated inflation, discount rate, etc.</i> <i>NPV ranges and sensitivity to variations in the significant assumptions and inputs.</i>	This project has been operating since 2009 and the inputs into the economic modelling are based on this historic information. The economic modelling demonstrates that the Project is cash flow positive. The base case results in a positive economic outcome as assessed by an NPV calculation (@10% DCF). The NPV is most sensitive to the gold price. The project break-even gold price is approximately USD1,640/oz Au.
Social	<i>The status of agreements with key stakeholders and matters leading to social licence to operate.</i>	Operations have been in place since 2009, and Dragon Mining advises that it maintains a positive relationship with the local community.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
<i>Other</i>	<i>To the extent relevant, the impact of the following on the project and/or on the estimation and classification of the Ore Reserves:</i> <i>Any identified material naturally occurring risks.</i> <i>The status of material legal agreements and marketing arrangements.</i> <i>The status of governmental agreements and approvals critical to the viability of the project, such as mineral tenement status, and government and statutory approvals. There must be reasonable grounds to expect that all necessary Government approvals will be received within the timeframes anticipated in the Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility study. Highlight and discuss the materiality of any unresolved matter that is dependent on a third party on which extraction of the reserve is contingent.</i>	Water ingress and geotechnical concerns are addressed by on-site management. All legal and marketing arrangements are in good standing. All government agreements and approvals are in good standing.
<i>Classification</i>	<i>The basis for the classification of the Ore Reserves into varying confidence categories.</i> <i>Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.</i> <i>The proportion of Probable Ore Reserves that have been derived from Measured Mineral Resources (if any).</i>	The Ore Reserve is classified as Proved and Probable in accordance with the JORC Code, corresponding to the Measured and Indicated Resource classifications. The deposit's geological model is well constrained. The Ore Reserve classification is considered appropriate given the nature of the deposit, the moderate grade variability, adequate drilling density, structural complexity, and a strong mining history. No Measured Mineral Resource metal was included in the Probable Ore Reserve. A small portion, less than 0.2%, of Inferred Mineral Resources metal was included in the Ore Reserve estimate.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of Ore Reserve estimates.</i>	Internal review of the Ore Reserve estimate found it to be reasonable.
<i>Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence</i>	<i>Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Ore Reserve estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the reserve within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors which could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.</i> <i>The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.</i> <i>Accuracy and confidence discussions should extend to specific discussions of any applied Modifying Factors that may have a material impact on Ore Reserve viability, or for which there are remaining areas of uncertainty at the current study stage.</i> <i>It is recognised that this may not be possible or appropriate in all circumstances. These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.</i>	MJM has applied mine design practices and estimates based on operational factors observed throughout the mine's life since 2009. No statistical analysis procedures have been applied. The Ore Reserve report provides a global assessment of the Jokisivu Gold Mine, based on the assumption that operations will continue. The accuracy and confidence limits are based on the current mine designs and cut-off grade analysis used in the economic evaluation. Material changes to economic assumptions, including operating assumptions and revenue factors, may significantly impact the accuracy of the estimate. The Ore Reserve estimate has been prepared using parameters provided by the site, as made available.