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UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D. C. 20549

FORM 10-K/A

(Amendment No.1)

(Mark One)

[X] ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(D) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the fiscal year ended **December 31, 2014**

[ ] TRANSITION REPORT UNDER SECTION 13 OR 15(D) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission File Number **0-29657**

SILVER DRAGON RESOURCES INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware	**33-0727323**
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

200 Davenport Road Toronto,
Ontario, M5R 1J2
(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip Code)

(416) 223-8500
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

Securities registered under Section 12(b) of the Exchange Act:

Title of Each Class:	Name of Each Exchange on Which Registered
N/A	**N/A**

Securities registered under Section 12(g) of the Exchange Act:
Common Stock $0.0001 par value
(Title of Class)

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act.

Yes [ ] No [X]

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Act.

Yes [ ] No [X]

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.

Yes [X] No [ ]

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on the corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files).

Yes [X] No [ ]

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K.[ ]

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer" and "smaller reporting company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one)

Large accelerated filer [ ]	Non-accelerated filer [ ] (Do not check if smaller reporting company)	Accelerated filer [ ]	Smaller reporting company [X]

Indicate by check mark whether registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Act).

Yes [ ] No [X]

As of June 30, 2014, the last business day of the registrant's most recently completed second quarter, the aggregate market value of the issued and outstanding common stock held by non-affiliates of the registrant, based upon the closing price of our common stock as quoted on the OTCQB was approximately $5,485,000. For purposes of the foregoing statement only, all directors, executive officers and 10% shareholders are assumed to be affiliates. As of March 25, 2015, there were 290,634,110 shares of the registrant's common stock outstanding, par value $0.0001.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

None.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

Silver Dragon Resources Inc. (the "Company" or "we") is filing this Amendment No. 1 (the "Amendment") to our annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2014, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 27, 2015 (the "Original Filing") to remove all resource disclosures in compliance with Industry Guide 7. This Amendment contains changes to Part 1-Item 2 (Description of Properties) and Part IV-Item 15 (Exhibits, Financial Statement Schedules).

In accordance with Sections 302 and 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, currently dated certifications of the Company's principal executive officers and principal financial officers are attached to this Form 10-K/A as Exhibits 31.1, 31.2 and 32.1. Part IV-Item 15 has not been amended in any respect from the Original Filing, except for the amended text of the aforementioned Exhibits.

No changes have been made to the Original Filing other than to add the information as described above. This Amendment should be read in conjunction with the Original Filing and the Company's other filings made with the Securities and Exchange Commission subsequent to the filing of the Original Filing on March 27, 2015. The Original Filing has not been amended or updated to reflect events occurring after March 27, 2015, except as specifically set forth in this Amendment.

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Part I

Item 2. Description of Properties

Introduction

We currently have an interest in the following six silver poly-metallic exploration properties in the Erbahuo Silver District located in Inner Mongolia, China: Dadi; Laopandao; Aobaotugounao; Shididonggou; Yuanlinzi; and Zhuanxinhu. The nature and extent of our interest in such properties is discussed above under the heading "*Item 1 – Description of Business*". Only two of such properties are material to us at the current date: Dadi and Laopandao. We no longer consider Aobaotugounao to be material as a result of Sino-Top having determined not to further invest in Aobaotugounao, beginning in 2013. The following table briefly summarizes certain details relating to these properties

Property Name	Location	Size	Minerals Targeted	Operational Status
Dadi	Keshiketeng County Inner Mongolia, China	12.48km2/ 3,083.88 acres	Silver, copper, tin,lead, zinc, cadmium	Active exploration Mining license submitted in November 2011
Laopandao	Keshiketeng County Inner Mongolia, China	33.67km2/ 8,320acres	Silver, copper, tin,lead,zinc	Active exploration
Aobaotugounao	Keshiketeng County Inner Mongolia, China	21.07km2/ 5,207acres	Silver	Inactive
Yuanlinzi Beishan	Keshiketeng County Inner Mongolia, China	51.20km2/ 12,652acres	Silver,tin	Inactive
Shididonggou	Keshiketeng County Inner Mongolia, China	3.11km2/ 768acres	Silver	Inactive

Zhuanxinhu	Keshiketeng County Inner Mongolia, China	6.24km2/ 1,542acres	Silver, copper	Inactive

Dadi Silver-Polymetallic Project

The Dadi silver-polymetallic property ("Dadi" or the "Dadi Property") is owned by Sino-Top, in which the Company owns a 20% equity interest.

The Dadi Property is without known reserves. Five mineralized zones have been discovered at the Dada Property. Among them, mineralization zones I, II and IV are controlled by adits, transverse adits, surface trenches, surface drill holes and underground drill holes intensively.

The General features of the mineralization zones are as follows:

- Mineralization zone I is located in the central part of the property and is approximately 1000m long with widths ranging from 5m to 60m and with a 310° to 340° strike. Within mineralization zone I, five mineralized bodies are identified. The largest is mineralized body I, which is 350m long, 2.8m wide, and its dip extension reaches 350m.

- Mineralization zone II is located in the northeast part of the property and is approximately 1000m long with width from 5m to 60m and dips to northeast with 60°~70°dip angle. Within mineralization zone II, six mineralized bodies are discovered by surface trenches, surface drill holes, underground drill holes, exploration tunnels at 1,426m (PD2), 1,384m (PD1), and at 1,350m levels. According to estimation, mineralization zone II accounted for 80% of all the polymetallic mineralization at the Dadi Property.

- Mineralized body II is the most important polymetallic body within mineralization zone II. It is of 320°~340°strike, dips to NE with 70°~75°dip angle. On the surface (1,500m elevation), mineralized body II is 300m long and its widest part is 6m at trench TC26-2. At 1,426m level adit (PD1), it is 330m long; at 1,384m level adit, it is 290m long; and at 1,350m level adit, it reaches 550m long. All transverse drifts at each three level tunnels hit mineralized body II, with the widths ranging from 0.5m to 17.4m. Within mineralized body II, massive vein forms and disseminated galena are common.

- Surface drill holes control mineralized body II in the range of 400m along its strike with dipping depths ranging from 130m to 430m. The true thickness of mineralized body II at depth is from 2.9m to 22m, discovered by drilling. The thickest part (20.8m) is discovered by drill hole ZK0801, which is located at exploration line 8.

- Mineralization zone III is located 250m southwest of mineralization zone II. It is approximately 250m long and 1m wide, and controlled by four surface trenches. Its occurrence is NW strike, and it dips to NE25°~75° with dip angle 55°. Mineralization zone IV is located at the central part of the property. On the surface, it is 450m long with width 0.8~7.2m. Its deep part is controlled by tunnel PD4 at 1,329m level and 18 underground drill holes. The controlled length of mineralization zone IV at depth reaches 350m and the width ranges from 0.7m to 5.5m. The dipping depth controlled by underground drilling reaches 140m.

- Mineralization zone V is located between mineralization zones I and II. It is 200m long and consists of 10 mineralized bodies.

Location and Description

The Dadi Property is situated in north central Inner Mongolia in the Xilin Gol Administrative District, approximately 450 kilometers north of Beijing. The geographic coordinates of the Property are Longitude 117° 36' 15" to 117° 38' 45" E and Latitude 43° 21'00" to 43° 23' 00" N. Modern multi-lane divided highways provide excellent access to within five kilometers of the Property.

Regionally, the Dadi Property is located on the intersection of the northern edge of the microplates that makes up the North China platform, striking east-west, and the Siberian platform, and is situated in the area where the Altaids belt intersects the Yanshanian orogenic belt. These structural belts are major mineral-forming belts of China and this tectonic setting provides a dynamic environment for the development of mineralizing systems. Mesozoic (Yanshanian) continental volcano-magmatic activity took place along a northeasterly trend to form the Butelaqu-Duolun volcanic zone. This zone consists of a series of fault basins filled with volcanic rocks developed along a northeasterly trend.

The Dadi Property is on the margin of the Toudi-Liudguo Jurassic volcanic basin and is situated on the southwest end of the south side of Huanggangliang-Ganzhuermiao Anticlinorium and is underlain by the volcanic and volcanic-clastic rocks of

the upper Jurassic Balyingaolao Formation.

Two explosive magazines were newly built in 2011. Gravel and dirt roads have been constructed on the property and are in good condition. Equipment on the property includes air compressors, cinder scrapers, jack drills, generators, all purchased in 2011. *Geology and Mineralization*

Regional Geology

Regionally, the Dadi Property is located on the intersection of the northern edge of the microplates that make up the North China platform, striking east-west, and the Siberian platform, and is situated in the area where the Altaids belt intersects the Yanshanian orogenic belt.

Mesozoic (Yanshanian) continental volcano-magmatic activity took place along a northeasterly trend to form the Butelaqu-Duolun volcanic zone. This zone consists of a series of fault basins filled with volcanic rocks developed along a northeasterly trend. The Property is on the margin of the Toudi-Liudguo, Jurassic volcanic basin.

Local and Property Geology

The Dadi Property is underlain by the volcanic and volcanic-clastic rocks of the upper Jurassic Balyingaolao Formation.

Minerals occur in a gangue of quartz, chalcedony, carbonate minerals, fluorite, barite, sericite, adularia and clay minerals. Banding of the minerals is common. The veins can also contain minerals in crusty, vuggy and colloform textures. Widespread wall rock alteration includes chlorite, sericite, quartz, pyrite and locally carbonate and feldspar minerals. Heavily oxidized rock consists of limonite with sulphide inclusions.

Alteration in the Dadi Property is pervasive. Type and intensity of the alteration varies with proximity to mineralization and the host rock. Near surface oxidation of the sulfide minerals is pervasive and is characterized by the development of box work structures providing evidence of extensive leaching. Limonite is the dominant alteration product. Oxidation moderates with the transition to the sulphide environment at depth.

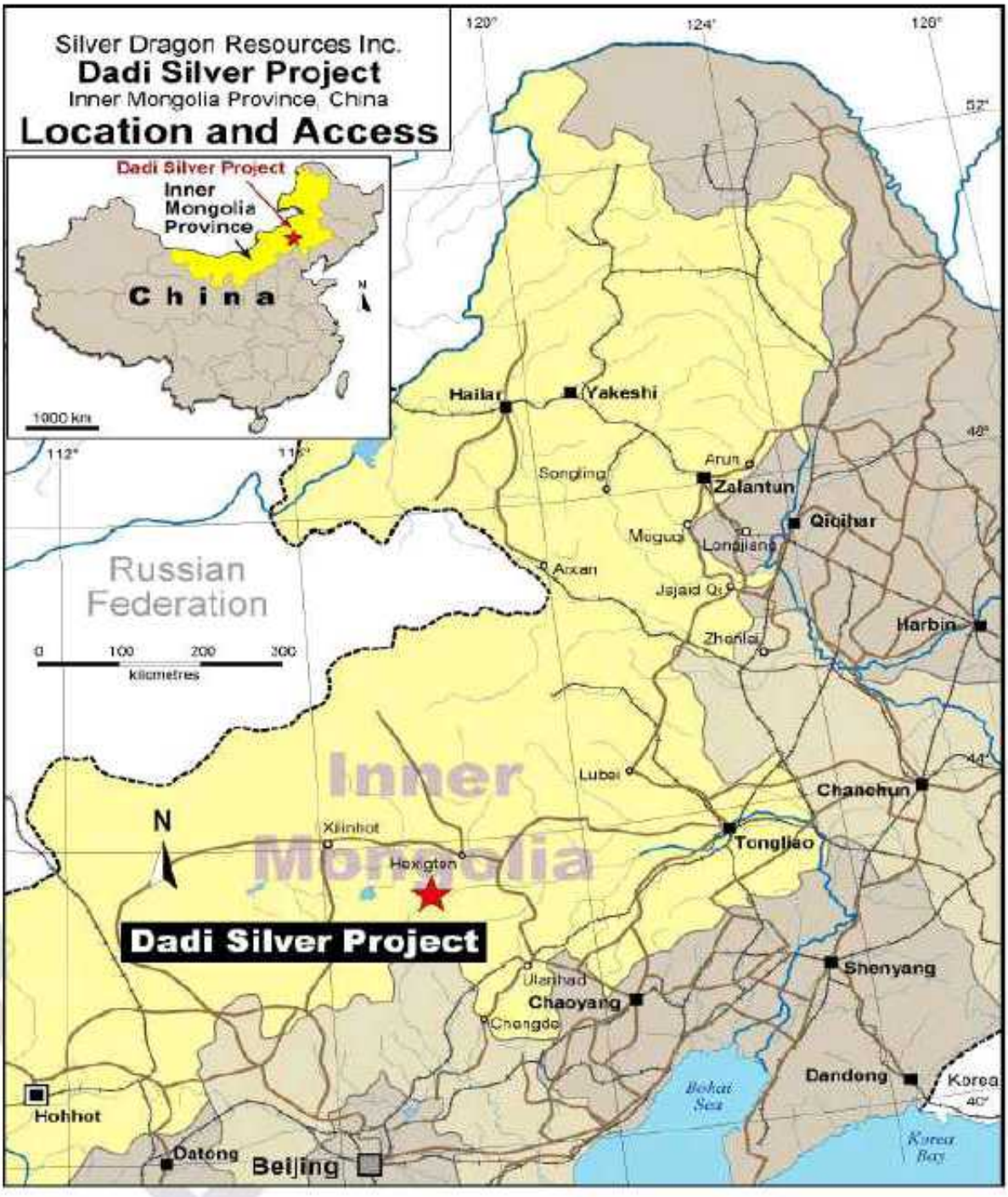
Within the sulphide environment the nature, extent and intensity of the wall rock alteration is directly related to proximity to mineralization and to a lesser degree on the rock type. Limonitization and pyritization are dominant with weak chloritization and carbonatization; the alteration products include limonite and pyrite, which exhibit a grainy or cellular appearance and chlorite and calcite occurs as veinlets.

Mining Claims

The Dadi Property comprises one exploration license, T15120090602031788, which covers 1,248 hectares. The license was granted on August 2, 2013 and is valid until June 30, 2015. The exploration license is under the name of Inner Mongolia Guangda Mining, Ltd. (a wholly owned subsidiary of Sino-Top). The license grants the right to detailed exploration over an area of 12.48 square kilometers in Keshiketeng County, Inner Mongolia. The registrant of the license must file annual geological reports with the local land and resources administration at year end. Prior to expiration of the license, which is usually valid for two years, the registrant can apply for license renewal, which requires relevant materials to be presented in order to show that the stage of exploration work on the property is further advanced. Stages of exploration work advance from reconnaissance, general exploration, detailed exploration and prospecting. If the registrant cannot fully complete the necessary exploration work on the property due to geological conditions, the registrant has one opportunity to apply for the license renewal at the same stage of exploration. The application materials for renewal presented to the Land and Resources Department include property location map, exploration license, opinions from the local government, exploration work design/contracts, qualification certificates of contractors, source of project funds, annual exploration reports reviewed/approved by the local land and resources administration and financial reports. While management expects that the license will be renewed following application, there can be no assurance thereof.

There are no environmental liabilities, royalties, back-in rights or other payments known to us to which the Dadi Property is subject, and there are no other significant factors or risks known to us that may affect access, title, or the right or ability to perform work on the property.

The following map illustrates the general location of the Dadi Project and the associated mining claims:



History of Previous Operations

The silver, lead and zinc mineralization on the Dadi Property was discovered by silt geochemical surveys in 1963 and 1964 by the North China Exploration Bureau. Over the next three decades, to our knowledge, very little work was done on the Dadi Property.

In 2005, Sino-Top acquired Dadi and commenced work in 2006. Since, extensive surface and underground exploration was carried out.

Over the past eight plus years, as discussed below, exploration on the Dadi Property has included geological mapping at various scale, soil geochemistry, trenching, geophysics, diamond drilling, extensive underground exploration on two levels.

An extensive underground tunnel system has been constructed and a drilling, trenching & tunneling program is well underway with a total of 7,174 meters of surface trenching 19,113 meters of diamond drilling, and 10,071 meters of underground exploration and infrastructure tunneling completed to date.

Trenching

The majority of the trenching activity on the Dadi Property over the past 5 years focused on exploring the primary deposit zone 1 ("PD1") deposit area (mineralized zone), excavating over 30 trenches and extracting over 4,600 metres^3 of overburden-regolith. The results of this work were encouraging, resulting in the discovery of 10 mineralized zones. During this time, three trenches (TC24, TC25-1 and TC2) exposed the primary deposit 2 ("PD2") deposit along strike for 250 metres. During 2010, trenching activity shifted to the PD2 deposit area, excavating six additional trenches, extracting approximately 225 metres^3 of overburden-regolith to expose and trace the PD2 deposit along strike for an additional 550 metres for a total strike length of 800 metres. Samples from trenching were delivered to the field office for temporary secure storage and held for shipment to the Yanjiao Central Laboratory of North China Nonferrous Geological Bureau in Sanhe for analysis. Results of the sample analysis were used to evaluate and further define future exploration targets and focus.

Underground Exploration

The underground infrastructure work on the Dadi Property was carried out under contract by Wenzhou Mining Engineering Co. Ltd., The contract called for nominal two metre by two metre underground openings; however, in most cases, the openings are slightly larger. During the 2010 exploration Program, 1,910.7 metres of underground tunneling was completed. This work connected the PD1 deposit accessed by the PD1 adit level (1384 meters ASL) with the PD2 deposit accessed by the PD-2 adit level (1426 metres ASL), thereby integrating both deposits into the Dadi mine plan.

Underground Channel Sampling

Extensive underground channel sampling was completed during the 2010 exploration program.

Underground exploration during 2010 exposed the PD1 and PD2 mineralized zones. The mineralized zone was mapped and sample locations identified by a geologist. The sample locations were based on visual inspection of the exposed mineralized zone. Samples were delivered to the field office for temporary secure storage and held for shipment to the Yanjiao Central Laboratory of North China Nonferrous Geological Bureau in Sanhe for analysis.

Results of the sample analysis were used to evaluate and further define future exploration targets and focus.

Initially, the program focused on sampling the mineralized zones intersected along the crosscut drift connecting the PD1 and PD2 deposits.

Diamond Drilling

Concurrent with the underground exploration program, Sino-Top contracted HIC to perform a diamond-drilling program consisting of 18 diamond drill holes totaling 8,476.04 metres. These holes were located to test deep targets on the PD1 and PD2 deposits. The core boxes were delivered to the field office by a technician, and the core was stored in a secure location pending logging and sampling. The drill core was logged and sample intervals identified for diamond saw cutting and sampling. The intervals to be sampled were based on the visual presence or absence of lead and zinc mineralization in the drill core. Nominally, the sample interval was 1.0 meters, respecting geologic control, and depending on the nature of the mineralization the samples would range between 3 and 5 kilograms. The samples were stored in the field at a secure location and delivered to the Yanjiao Central Laboratory of North China Nonferrous Geological Bureau in Sanhe for analysis. Results of the sample analysis were used to evaluate and further define future exploration targets and focus.

2012 Operations

Exploration work for 2012 at Dadi commenced on February 24, 2012, focusing on underground drifting (face drilling) and underground drilling. Twelve underground drill holes have been completed with a total drilling length of 1,039 meters. In addition, underground drifting, including transverse drifts at the 1,350m level and in tunnel PD4, was also completed. The total tunneling length was 692.8 meters, including transverse drifts and transportation tunnels. At present, 149 samples from drill core and channel sampling within the transverse drifts have been analyzed.

Twelve underground drill holes and six underground transverse drifts were completed to define mineralization zones I, II and IV. A total of five mineralization zones have been discovered at Dadi, of which, zones I, II and IV haven been the main targets for this year's exploration work.

Samples were collected from drill holes and transverse drifts at Dadi: three transverse drifts at 1,350 meters showed silver-lead-zinc mineralization in mineralization zone II; and one transverse drift revealed silver-lead-zinc mineralization in mineralization zone IV. Three underground drill holes showed silver-lead-zinc mineralization.

According to assay results, four of the completed underground drill holes (ZK0808, ZK0308, ZK0702, and ZK0901) have revealed significant Silver-Lead-Zinc mineralization.

The four underground drill holes located in the 1,384m level PD1 tunnel at exploration lines No. 3, No. 7 and No. 9 at Dadi further define mineralization zones I and II, at deeper levels.

Two mineralized intervals at Dadi have been discovered at the underground drill hole ZK0808: azimuth 220°, dip angle 86°, drilling length 120m. One is from 61.5m to 63.0m interval and the second interval is from 97.5m to 100.5m.

Four intervals at Dadi hit silver, lead and zinc mineralization at underground drill hole ZK0702: azimuth 220°, dip angle 85°, drilling length 71.5m; the first interval is from 58.5m to 60.0m , the second and the third intervals are from 63.0m to 66.0m, and the fourth interval is from 67.5m to 69.0m. Additionally, in intervals from 45.65m to 70.0m, the rocks are strongly altered and assay results show most of the samples reaching industrial grades or near cutoff grades of lead and zinc. These results demonstrate a concentration of lead and zinc mineralization.

Three samples taken at Dadi from intervals from 56.4m to 60.6m, at underground drill hole ZK0901: azimuth 220°, dip angle

87°, drilling length 72m show relatively strong zinc mineralization and weak silver and lead mineralization.

Based on assay results for underground dill hole ZK0308 at Dadi: azimuth 220°, dip angle 86°,drilling length 120.85m, one sample (from 84.0m to 85.5m interval) reveals mineralization.

2013 Operations

Exploration and mine development were conducted in 2013 in preparation for mining and ore processing. Surface and underground exploration was conducted in 2013 to further probe the extensions of mineralization in mineralization zones I, II and IV, with 3,071.62m tunneling (incl. 2,120.92m adit, 225.1m ventilation shaft, 637.3m cutting and 88.3m winze), and 3,823.74m³ mine development (tunnel expansion and consolidation) completed. In addition, a shaft above the main mining tunnel was commenced and progressed to approximately 18 meters, and an inclined shaft inside adit No. IV progressed to 88.3 meters. Also 359.25m surface drilling and 4,122.1m in-pit drilling were completed in 2013. The total cost of exploration work completed by Sino-Top in 2013 was over RMB10.0 million.

In preparation for mill construction, 120,000 square meters (approximately 30 acres) of land was acquired for the sites of the mill and tailings pond.

Mining license application is in progress, currently in the stage of environmental appraisal (including water resource utilization review). The management expects to obtain the mining license in early 2015.

2014 Operations

During 2014, field projects for the yearly exploration season were completed, with 2,791.77m of tunneling (including 2,442.47m adit and 349.3m ventilation shaft), 753.46m in-pit drilling (3 holes) and 1,436.935m3 mine development (tunnel expansion and consolidation). Chemical analysis was completed for 381 samples. In addition, the shaft above the main mining tunnel progressed to 277.024m and the inclined shaft inside adit No.IV to 21.87m. Within mineralization zone IV, copper and tin mineralization was newly identified and a 6m wide mineralization belt was identified which contains lead, zinc, silver, tin and copper. Extraction preparation was completed for 85,000 tonnes of ore. Mine design and equipment procurement are currently in progress for the planned construction of a 1,000tpd mill. Mining license application is also progressing, currently in the stage of environmental appraisal, which includes water resource utilization review. The total cost of exploration work completed by Sino-Top in 2014 was approximately RMB13.661 million or approximately $2,217,000.

Exploration Plans for 2015

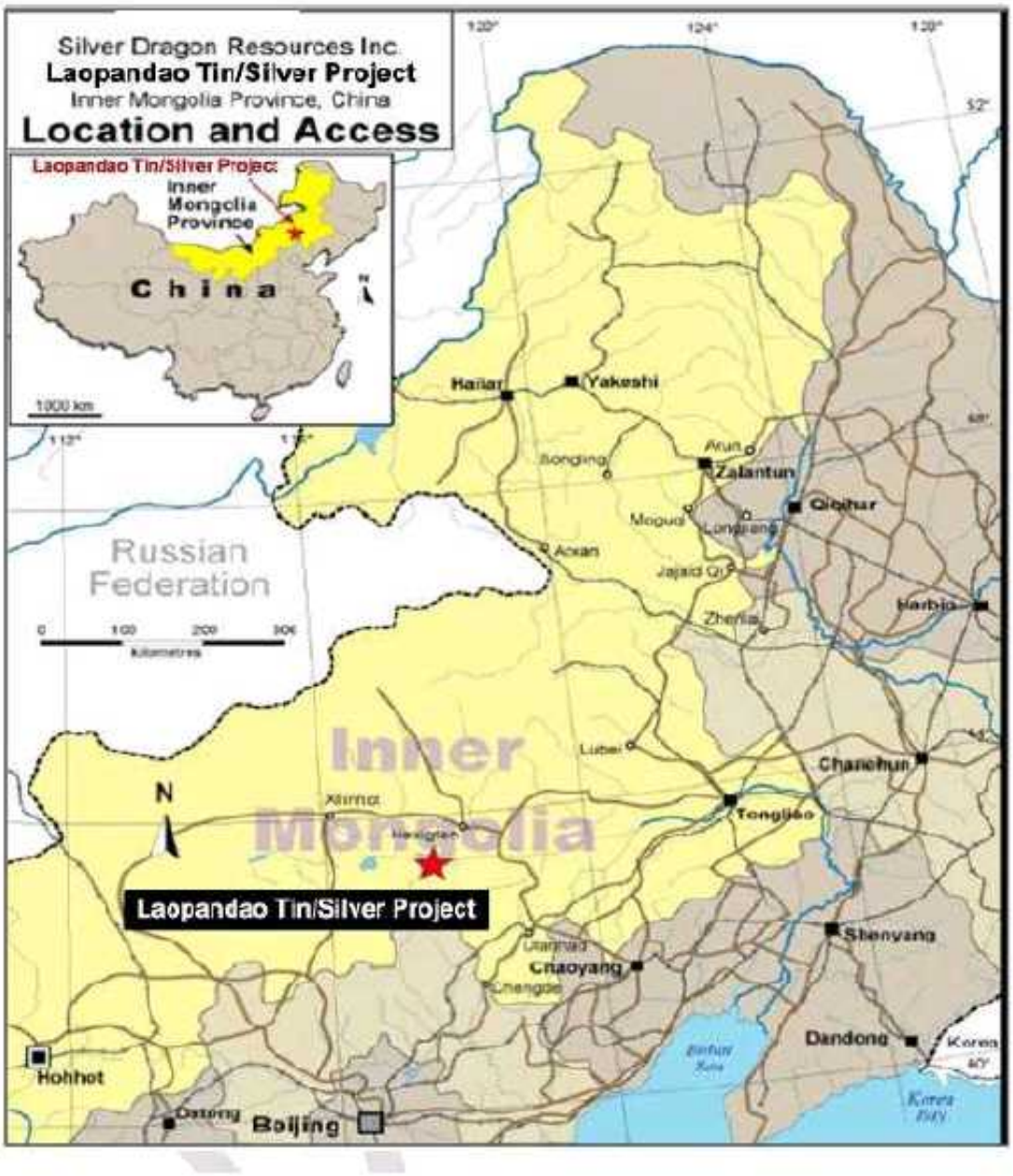
As of the filing of this report, the 2015 exploration plans at Dadi had not been finalized or approved by the board of directors of Sino-Top, although we expect the plans to include: core drilling, trenching and tunneling program; metallurgical study of the minerals; additional sample testing and assaying; and conducting test runs of the mill and tailings pond and make the necessary modifications once the mill is completed.

Laopandao Silver-Tin-Polymetallic Project

Location and Description

Located in north central Inner Mongolia in Keshiketeng County, approximately 650 kilometers north of Beijing, the Laopandao Silver-Tin-Polymetallic Project (“the “Laopandao Property”) is readily accessible by car along modern, interprovincial, multi-lane highways, secondary paved and gravel roads. Inner Mongolia is located in north-central China and covers approximately 1.183 million km2, and borders Russia and Mongolia. The geographic coordinates of the Laopandao Property are: Longitude from 117° 37’ 00” E to 117° 40’ 00” East and Latitude from 43° 31’ 00” N to 43° 37’ 00” North.

The following map illustrates the general location of the Laopandao Property and the associated mining claims:



The Laopandao Property is strategically located at the intersection of two major mineral rich metallogenic belts in northern China. The Greater Hinggan Mountain Range is a result of this dynamic junction environment. The Laopandao Property is dominantly underlain by the Upper Jurassic Baiyinggaolao Formation dacitic-tuffaceous lava, rhyolite tuff, tuffaceous sandstone and conglomerate of the Greater Hinggan Mountain Range. The principal host rocks for the mineralization on the Property are dacitic-tuffaceous lava, dacitic tuff and granite.

The Laopandao Property is without known reserves. An explosives magazine was newly built in 2011. Gravel and dirt roads have been constructed on the property and are in good condition. A total of 2,800 meters of tunneling have been completed. The total cost incurred to date by Sino-Top on exploration of Laopandao has exceeded RMB19.2 million. The source of power is on-site diesel generators. Water is transported from local water supply to the project by tankers.

Geology and Mineralization

In the Laopandao Project area, faults are well developed and control not only the formation, distribution and spatial shape of magmatic rocks, but also the formation and distribution of mineral deposits. In particular, torsion and deflection of NE-trending structure provides the space for mineral formation, especially the junction of numerous structures; the intersection part of rhombus faulted blocks is a favorable place for mineral deposition.

Faults are well developed in the Anomaly 95 area. The prominent regional north-northeasterly trending F1 faults are not mineralized; however, the north-northwesterly trending F2, F5 and F4 dominantly control the mineral deposition in the area and on the Property.

Hydrothermal tin-polymetallic fracture filling and disseminated mineralization in granite prophyry occur on the Laopandao Property. The hydrothermal tin-polymetallic mineralization consists of marcasite, arsenopyrite, chalcopyrite, chalcocite, tetrahedrite, pyrrhotite, cassiterite, argentite, sphalerite and native silver. Occasionally, limonite fills the fissure on the shallow surface and replaces arsenopyrite and pyrite. Metallic minerals vary irregularly along the dip and strike. However, there is no obvious difference between mineral combination and content. Gangue minerals are mainly composed of feldspar, quartz, sericite, carbonate and minor tourmaline.

Major elements in the sulphide bodies include Ag, Cu and Sn, with minor Au, As, Mo and Sb. The structure and texture is hypidiomorphic, allotriomorphic granular or irregular and granular cataclastic textures, and sparse, dense or strip-like dissemination or scattered or massive structures. The disseminated mineralization includes cassiterite, arsenopyrite, chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite, magnetite, pyrite, silver tetrahedrite, tennantite and anatase. Tin is the major element and ranges from 0.1% to 34.08% with minor Ag, Cu, As, Mo and Sb. The gangue minerals mainly include quartz, acid plagioclase, feldspar, biotite, fluorite and tourmaline.

Anomaly 95 has been the primary focus of the exploration activity over the years. This anomaly contains Zone I, Zone II and Zone III. Each structure contains mineralized pods or lenses of fracture filling type massive sulphide mineralization.

ZoneI Mineralization

Hosted by the volcanic sequence of the Baiyingaolao Formation, Zone I strikes WNW and dips 75° to 80° NNE. The structure has been exposed along strike by trenching, intersected in diamond drill holes and exposed underground as being approximately 540m long, 100m wide and has been traced by diamond drilling to a depth of 300m. HIC has identified seven mineralized bodies hosted by this structure. The alteration consists of chloritization, silicification, argillization, fluoritization, limonitization and tourmalinization, with minor pyritization.

Zone II Mineralization

Zone II is hosted by the volcanic Baiyingaolao Formation and is located approximately 150m south-southwest of Zone I. Zone II strikes WNW and dips 75° to 80° NNE. The structure has been exposed along strike by trenching and intersected in diamond drill holes as being approximately 200 long, 250 wide and has been traced by diamond drilling to a depth 300m. HIC has identified three mineralized bodies hosted by this structure. The bodies are parallel features approximately 50m apart; each has parallel zones of mineralization hanging wall and footwall of the Zone. The alteration consists of chloritization, silicification, argillization, fluoritization, limonitization and tourmalinization, with minor pyritization. Further work is required on this Zone to determine its potential.

Zone III Mineralization

Zone III is located in the southern portion of Anomaly 95 and is hosted by the marginal-phase Granite Porphyry-Late Yanshanian Period ($\gamma\pi 53$). This Zone strike East-West and is comprised of twenty-one (21) parallel tin polymetallic mineralized lenses which has been exposed in trenching, drill holes and underground. The lenses have been traced along strike for 300m being exposed in trenches and intersected in drill holes. The lenses dip variably to the north at between 31° and 73°. In general the dips are steeper in the upper portion of the hole and tend to flatten at depth.

In the 15 drill holes which defined Zone III, there is locally intense mineralization, particularly in the line 304 in the east, and the alteration continues to a depth of over 400m. Alteration consists of tourmalitization, seritization and feldsparization, followed by lesser fluoritization.

Channel sampling across the mineralized zones and the enclosing hanging wall and footwall rocks was carried out under geologic control by technicians under the supervision of HIC's geologists. The sampling channels were 10cm wide and 3cm deep and cut with a hammer and chisel. Sampling was carried out across the working face immediately following a blast or across the back or along the ribs of the drift or cross cut. Rock chip samples were also taken every 3m along the drift or cross-cut to obtain a composite 250 to 300 gram sample. One rock chip sample was taken every 1m² along the main haulage adit.

Mining Claims

The Laopandao Property comprises one exploration license, T15120090702032551, covering 33.67 square kilometers. The license is valid from June 30, 2012 to June 30, 2014 and is renewable by way of an application. The exploration license is owned by Inner Mongolia Guangda Mining, Ltd. (a wholly owned subsidiary of Sino-Top). It grants the right to detailed exploration over an area of 33.67 square kilometers in Keshiketeng County, Inner Mongolia. The registrant must file annual geological reports with the local land and resources administration at year end. Prior to expiration of the exploration license, which is usually valid for two years, the registrant can apply for license renewal, which requires relevant materials to be presented in order to show that the stage of exploration work on the property is further advanced. Stages of exploration work advance from reconnaissance, general exploration, detailed exploration and prospecting. If the registrant cannot fully complete the necessary exploration work on the property due to geological conditions, the registrant has one chance to apply for the license renewal at the same stage of exploration. The materials required to be presented to the Land and Resources Department include renewal application, property location map, exploration license, opinions from the local government, exploration work design/contracts, qualification certificates of contractors, source of project funds, annual exploration reports reviewed/approved by the local land and resources administration, financial reports on exploration expenses, and the exploration work summary/plan. While the Company anticipates that the license renewal request will be approved, there can be no assurances.

There are no environmental liabilities, royalties, back-in rights or other payments known to us to which the Laopandao Property is subject, and there are no other significant factors known to us that may affect access, title, or the right or ability to perform work on the Laopandao Property.

The exploration program, as conducted from 2005 through present day, has been carried out by HIC under a contract with Sino-Top.

History of Operations

The following summarizes the history of the exploration activity on the Laopandao Property from 1960 to the present.

1960-1980

During the 1960s, an airborne magnetometer survey was carried over Keshiketeng County as part of the regional mapping program. Subsequent prospecting, soil geochemical surveys and geological mapping during the 1970's and early 1980's by North China Geological Exploration Bureau resulted in the delineation of tin-polymetallic (silver, lead and zinc) soil geochemical dispersion trains and mineral occurrences referred to as Anomaly 95, Anomaly 102 and Anomaly 104 (falls outside the Property). The anomalous areas are up to 300m wide and contain lenticular mineralized bodies ranging from 1 to 7m wide.

1985-1986

Follow-up trenching and sampling during this period resulted in the discovery of 37 tin occurrences. Exploration on the Laopandao Property was suspended from 1986 until 2004.

2004

After almost two decades of inactivity, Sino-Top acquired the Laopandao Property.

2005

During the 2005 exploration season, HIC, on behalf of Sino-Top, completed follow-up magnetometer and electromagnetic surveys, reconnaissance geological mapping and soil geochemical profiling over the known tin occurrences. The results of the work further defined Anomaly 95 and Anomaly 104.

2006

The 2006 exploration program focused on the Anomaly 95. The work associated therewith included preliminary geological mapping (1:5000), soil geochemical profiling, IP and resistivity profiling, two diamond drill holes totaling 3,265m and underground exploration, mapping and sampling on the PD6 adit.

2007

During 2007, the exploration program at the Laopandao Property continued to focus on Anomaly 95. HIC completed reconnaissance prospecting and detailed exploration, consisting of preliminary geological mapping (1: 5000), topographic mapping (1: 2000), geological mapping (1: 2000), random primary litho-geochemical halo mapping (1: 5000), soil geochemical and geophysical profiling (1: 2000), 11,613 metres of diamond drilling in 7 holes and underground exploration, mapping and sampling (PD2 Adit). Geological mapping and reconnaissance soil geochemical sampling was also carried out on Anomaly 102 and Anomaly 104.

Detailed exploration of Anomaly 95 identified three prominent mineralized structures hereafter referred to as ("Zone 1", "Zone II" and "Zone III"). Each such zone contains a number of lenticular mineralized bodies- lenses. Zone I contains 7 lenses, Zone II contains 16 lenses and Zone III contains 15 mineralized lenses, for a total of 38 mineralized bodies.

2008

During the 2008 exploration season, HIC carried out prospecting and detailed surveys over Anomaly 95 completing a soil geochemical survey (1: 2000), a reconnaissance and detailed Induced Polarization ("IP") surveys, 501 metres of diamond drilling in 1 hole and 217 metres of underground exploration extending the PD6 adit for a total of 1,617m and PD3 adit for a total of 1,468m.

2009

The North China Geological Bureau continued to focus on Anomaly 95, completing detailed exploration of Zone I and Zone II, as well as reconnaissance exploration on Zone III and confirmation of Anomaly 102. This work included a topographic survey (1:2000) and preliminary geological survey (1: 2000), continued underground exploration and surface diamond drilling. Further work was also carried out on Anomaly 102, which included underground infrastructure construction and a deep penetrating IP survey.

2010

Advanced geological exploration work was continued and the exploration targets were focused on mineralization Zone I and Zone III. The exploration consisted of 11 drill holes (4,696 m), 634m tunneling, and an additional geophysical survey.

2011

In 2011, the exploration work focused on mineralization Zone III and included 308 meters tunneling, 192 pieces of sampling and assaying, as well as hydrogeological, engineering, geological, and environmental surveys within the Laopandao Property demonstrating a potential viable operation

2012

In 2012, Beijing Longxing Shengxuan Technology Investment Co., Ltd. was commissioned by Sino-Top to conduct metallurgic tests on Mineralization Zones I, II and III of Laopandao Sn-Polymetallic Property.

A summary of the metallurgic test on Mineralization Zones I and II of Laopandao Sn-Polymetallic Property is as follows:

The metallurgic test mainly involves Cu and Ag recovery. The major metallic minerals include chalcopyrite, tetrahedrite and arsenopyrite, followed by sphalerite, galena, pyrite, native bismuth, bismuthinite, cassiterite, wolframite, etc. Gangue minerals are mainly quartz, feldspar, mica, followed by kaolinite, apatite, rutile, xenotime, zircon, etc. The results of chemical phase analysis show that most of Cu and Ag elements exist in Cu-bearing sulfide, which is favorable for the recovery of copper and silver.

The challenge of this metallurgic test is the high content of arsenic in the mineral. Arsenic is mainly in the form of arsenopyrite, but the arsenic-bearing tetrahedrite is the major obstacle that impedes the effort of separating arsenic from Cu concentrate. In order to improve the sale of the Cu (Ag) concentrate, the arsenic content in the concentrate should be reduced as much as possible. During the test, we applied coarse grinding to separate Cu and Ag and processed the coarse concentrate to further reduce the content of arsenic in Cu/Ag concentrate.

A summary of the metallurgic test on Mineralization Zone III of Laopandao Sn-Polymetallic Property is as follows:

The results of chemical phase analysis show that tin mineralization mainly exists in cassiterite. The major metallic minerals include cassiterite, limonite, pyrite, arsenopyrite, etc. Gangue minerals are mainly quartz, white mica, feldspar, chlorite, rutile, zircon, monazite, xenotime, etc. Cassiterite in the mineral form ranges in size from micro grained to fine granular. Due to poor floatability of cassiterite and its fine-grained granularity, and the complexity of the minerals that affect cassiterite recovery by gravity separation method, the recovery of cassiterite is complicated.

The mineral contains iron-bearing minerals in high specific gravity. First, we extracted iron-bearing minerals by coarse grinding and magnetic separation method (60% at -0.074mm level); then we processed the magnetic separation tailings by gravity separation method in two categories (+0.037mm and -0.037mm), so that cassiterite at +0.037mm level can be recovered well and that of -0.037mm level recovered to the greatest extent. The mineral contains pyrite and arsenopyrite, which gather and concentrate with cassiterite during gravity separation, resulting in heavy contents of sulfur and arsenic. Thus we conducted reverse flotation to separate sulfur and arsenic from Sn concentrate and eventually obtained qualified Sn concentrate.

2013

No exploration work was conducted in 2013. Mining license application is in progress, currently in the stage of mining area delimitation. Management expects to obtain the mining license by the end of next year. The total cost of exploration work completed by Sino-Top in 2013 was approximately RMB15,000.

2014

The plans for 2014 included completing the review and filing the geological report and completing the mining application. In addition, once the mining license is obtained, Sino-Top intends to sell the Laopandao property (assuming an interested party). At present, the mining application is still in progress and expected in 2015.The total cost of exploration work completed by Sino-Top in 2014 was approximately RMB33,770 or approximately $5,500.

Exploration Plans for 2015

As of the filing of this report, the 2015 exploration plans at Laopandao had not been finalized or approved by the board of directors of Sino-Top.

Other Exploration Properties

The following properties, which have no known reserves and are exploratory in nature, began exploration during the prior year.

- Yuanlinzi Beishan

  Located in Keshiketeng County, Inner Mongolia, China the property is 5,120 hectares (12,652 acres).

  Identified commodities are silver and tin. The Company has a 20% interest in this property through its Sino-Top joint venture. The exploration license is held by HIC for the benefit of Sino-Top. It grants the right to detailed exploration over an area of 38.1 square kilometers in Keshiketeng County, Inner Mongolia. The validity period is from June 30, 2013 to June 30, 2015.

  Surface exploration was conducted in 2013 to verify the existence of mineralization in the geophysical and geochemical anomalies, with 1,000m³trenching work completed, including three trenches (TC250-1, TC190-1 and TC31). Ordinary chemical analysis was conducted on 21 samples. The total cost incurred by Sino-Top on the exploration of Yuanlinzi in 2014 was approximately RMB77,000.

  The planned exploration for 2014 was to further identify the deeper parts of the original tin bodies I and II, with the use of old data of the 1970's, recalculating the economic values and identifying the promising anomalies.

  At present, field projects for the yearly exploration season were completed with 502.45m drilling (2 holes) completed during 2014. In addition, chemical analysis was completed for 14 samples. No industrial-value mineralization was detected. The total cost of exploration work completed by Sino-Top in 2014 was approximately RMB192,000 or approximately $31,200.

- Shididonggou

  Located in Keshiketeng County, Inner Mongolia, China the property is 311 hectares (768 acres).

  Identified commodities are silver lead and zinc. The Company has a 20% interest in this property through its Sino-top joint venture. The exploration license is under the name of Sino-Top. It grants the right to detailed exploration over an area of 3.11 square kilometers in Keshiketeng County, Inner Mongolia. The validity period was from April 4, 2012 to April 3, 2014. The license renewal application has been submitted to the local government for review and approval.

  Surface exploration was conducted in 2013 to probe the extensions of mineralization, with 617m drilling (3 holes) and 594 m³trenching completed. Ordinary chemical analysis was conducted on 103 samples, and mineralogical analysis on 2 samples. Drill hole ZK3501 hit two layers of Pb-Zn-Ag-Cu mineralization with a total thickness of 2.5m. Drill hole ZK2502 also hit mineralization. The controlled mineralization zone II-1 has an average thickness of 2 – 3 meters and a maximum along-hole depth of 218 meters.

  The exploration plans for 2014 included conducting trenching and drilling work to find out the ore-bearing potentials and continuity of major mineralization and verify the geophysical and geochemical anomalies based on the 2013 exploration work.

  At present, field projects for the yearly exploration season were accomplished with 845.01m drilling (3 holes) having been drilled. In addition, 4.2km geophysical profiling was completed. Chemical analysis was completed for 51 samples. The total cost of exploration work completed by Sino-Top in 2014 was approximately RMB635,100 or approximately $103,000.

- Zhuanxinhu

  Located in Keshiketeng County, Inner Mongolia, China the property is 624 hectares (1,542 acres).

  Identified commodities are silver and copper. The Company has a 20% interest in this property through its Sino- top joint venture. The exploration license is under the name of Sino-Top. It grants the right to detailed exploration over an area of 6.24 square kilometers in Keshiketeng County, Inner Mongolia. The validity period is from April 4, 2012 to April 3, 2014. The license renewal application has been submitted to the local government for review and approval.

  Surface exploration was conducted in 2013 to probe the extensions of mineralization, with 3,022m drilling (12 holes) and 377m³trenching completed. Ordinary chemical analysis was conducted on 449 samples, and mineralogical analysis on 10 samples. The controlled mineralization zone No. I has a length of 650 meters and an along-hole depth of 300 – 400 meters. The exploration plans for 2014 included conducting drilling work to control the strike and dip of ore body 1 based on work completed in 2013; conducting other exploration work to understand its ore-controlling structure and find new mineralization zones; conducting drilling and tunneling work to increase the mineralization zones; and studying ore-processing parameters and economic values.

  At present, field projects for the yearly exploration season were completed with 4,399.84m of drilling (16 holes). In addition, 6.24km2 geophysical prospecting was completed. Chemical analysis was completed for 375 samples. The total cost of exploration work completed by Sino-Top in 2014 was approximately RMB2.520 million or approximately $409,000.

Aobaotugounao

In addition, Sino-Top owns the Aobaotugounao silver-polymetallic property. This property was previously considered material to us, but is no longer considered material because Sino-Top determined in 2013 not to fund further exploration. The Aobaotugounao Property is exploratory in nature. Sino-Top intends to sell the Aobaotugounao Property (assuming an interested buyer). The total cost of exploration work completed by Sino-Top in 2014 was approximately RMB971,000 or approximately $157,600.

The Aobaotugounao property covers a total of 21.07 km2. It is approximately 9km northwest of Tongxing Township, Keshiketeng County, Inner-Mongolia. Geologically, it is characterized by a hydrothermal vein Ag-polymetallic deposit within Jurassic volcanic series. Major alterations are limonitization, siliconization, chloritization and fluoritization.

The exploration license is held by Sino-Top. It grants the right to detailed exploration over an area of 21.07 square kilometers in Keshiketeng County, Inner Mongolia. The validity period is from January 15, 2013 to January 14, 2015 with a new exploration license application submitted.

In 2012, the Exploration Unit of North China Geological Exploration Bureau completed exploration projects on the property. The main tasks of the exploration were to operate advanced geological mapping of the whole property area and to detect mineralization zones I and II in northern property by trenching and drilling with 100m × 100m exploratory grid in order to obtain 333 degree resources of silver, lead and zinc.

Completed exploration projects in 2012

The exploration projects completed in 2012 include 14 drill holes and one surface trenching. The exploration work was focused on Ag-Pb-Zn mineralization zone no. I (particularly ore zone [1]), which was discovered by geophysical and geochemical detection, surface trenches, and 4 drill holes in 2011. The following table (Table 1) shows detailed exploration items of 2012. As a result, a total of 12 Ag-Pb-Zn ore zones and mineralized bodies were identified in the Property.

Table of Exploration work completed in 2012

no.	Exploration work		Completed work
	Item	Unit	
1	1:2000 geological and topographic mapping	km^2	2.0
2	Measurement of exploration lines	km	9.6
3	Drilling (14 drill holes)	m	5695.25
4	Trenching	m^3	78
5	Sample assaying	piece	423
6	Petrologic study on samples	piece	4
7	engineering measurement	point	42

Part IV

Item 15. Exhibits, Financial Statement Schedules

The financial statements filed as part of this report are listed separately in the Index to Financial Statements.

Exhibit No.	Name of Exhibit
3.1(1)	Certificate of Incorporation of American Electric Automobile Company, Inc., dated May 9, 1996
3.2(2)	Certificate of Amendment to Certificate of Incorporation of American Electric Automobile Company, Inc., dated July 16, 2002 Certificate of Amendment to Certificate of Incorporation of American Entertainment & Animation Corporation, dated February
3.3(3)	25, 2005
3.4(3)	Certificate of Amendment of Certificate of Incorporation of Silver Dragon Resources Inc., dated September 23, 2011
3.5(9)	Amended and Restated Bylaws
4.1(8)	Form of Warrant
4.2(4)	Company Note dated February 15, 2011 between Silver Dragon Resources Inc. and Tonaquint, Inc.
4.3(4)	Warrant to Purchase Shares of Common Stock issued to Tonaquint, Inc. and dated February 15, 2011
10.1(5)	Asset Purchase Agreement dated as of March 16, 2006 among Silver Dragon Resources Inc., Sino Silver Corp. and Sanhe Sino- Top Resources and Technologies, Ltd.
10.2(7)	Consulting Services Agreement dated November 1, 2010 between Silver Dragon Resources Ltd., Silver Dragon Resources Inc. and Travellers International Inc. and Marc Hazout
10.3(7)	Equity Transfer Contract dated July 4, 2008 by and between Silver Dragon Resources Inc. and Exploration Unit of North China Nonferrous Geological Exploration Bureau
10.4(7)	Equity Transfer Agreement dated July 4, 2008 regarding Sanhe Sino-Top Resources & Technologies, Ltd. between Silver Dragon Resources Inc. and Zhou Lin
10.5(6)	Order Approving Stipulation for Settlement of Claim in the matter entitled Socius CG II, Ltd. v. Silver Dragon Resources Inc. filed on January 27, 2011
10.6(4)	Note and Warrant Purchase Agreement dated February 15, 2011 by and between Silver Dragon Resources Inc. and Tonaquint, Inc.
10.7(4)	Form of Buyer Trust Deed Note dated February 15, 2011 between Tonaquint, Inc. and Silver Dragon Resources Inc.
10.8(4)	Form of Secured Buyer Note dated February 15, 2011 between Tonaquint, Inc. and Silver Dragon Resources Inc.
10.9(4)	Form of Deed of Reconveyance
10.10(10)	Amendment dated June 10, 2011 to outstanding Buyer Trust Deed Notes between Tonaquint, Inc. and Silver Dragon Resources Inc.
10.11(4)	Form of Request for Full Reconveyance
10.12(4)	Security Agreement dated February 15, 2011 between Silver Dragon Resources Inc. and Tonaquint, Inc.
10.13(8)	Convertible Promissory Note A-04192011 issued to JMJ Financial
10.14(8)	Convertible Promissory Note B-04192011a issued to JMJ Financial
10.15(8)	Convertible Promissory Note B-04192011b issued to JMJ Financial
10.16(8)	Convertible Promissory Note B-04192011c issued to JMJ Financial
10.17(8)	Secured & Collateralized Promissory Note C-04192011a from JMJ Financial
10.18(8)	Secured & Collateralized Promissory Note C-04192011b from JMJ Financial
10.19(8)	Secured & Collateralized Promissory Note C-04192011c issued by JMJ Financial
10.20(8)	Letter Agreement between JMJ Financial and Silver Dragon Resources Inc. dated April 19, 2011
10.21(8)	Additional Default Provisions related to the Convertible Promissory Notes issued to JMJ Financial
10.22(12)	Promissory Note issued April 6, 2011 from GEL Properties, LLC
10.23(12)	Promissory Note issued April 11, 2011 to GEL Properties, LLC ($300,000)
10.24(12)	Amendment #1 dated October 12, 2011 to Promissory Note issued April 11, 2011 to GEL Properties, LLC ($300,000)
10.25(12)	Promissory Note issued April 11, 2011 to GEL Properties, LLC ($100,000)
10.26(12)	Promissory Note issued December 15, 2011 to GEL Properties, LLC ($250,000)
10.27(12)	Promissory Note issued December 15, 2011 to GEL Properties, LLC ($150,000)

10.28(12)	Commercial lease dated December 19, 2011 between Silver Dragon Resources Ltd. and Haute Inc., as amended
10.29(12)	Amendment dated January 31, 2012 between Tonaquint, Inc. and the Company
10.30(12)	Promissory Note issued February 10, 2012 from GEL Properties, LLC
10.31(12)	Promissory Note issued February 10, 2012 to GEL Properties, LLC ($200,000)
10.32(12)	Promissory Note issued February 10, 2012 to GEL Properties, LLC ($150,000)
10.33(12)	Equity Transfer Agreement dated May 28, 2012 between the Company and Den Zuoping

10.34(12)	Joint Venture Contract related to Sino-Top dated January 20, 2005, together with amendments and related agreements dated March 16, 2006, October 31, 2006, July 4, 2008, March 20, 2009, July 3, 2009, December 12, 2009 and September 13, 2011
10.35(12)	Amendment dated April 25, 2012 between JMJ Financial and the Company
10.36(12)	Convertible Promissory Note B-04192011c issued to JMJ Financial
10.37(12)	Secured & Collateralized Promissory Note C-04192011c from JMJ Financial
10.38(12)	Forbearance Agreement dated July 16, 2012 between the Company and Tonaquint, Inc.
10.39(12)	Standstill Agreement dated July 16, 2012 between the Company and JMJ Financial.
10.40(12)	Amended and Restated Forbearance Agreement dated August 23, 2012 between the Company and Tonaquint, Inc.
10.41(12)	First Amendment to Amended and Restated Forbearance Agreement dated October 4, 2012 between the Company and Tonaquint, Inc.
10.42(11)	Loan facility between the Company and Travellers International Inc.
10.43(10)	Letter agreement dated November 29, 2012 between the Company and Asher Enterprises, Inc.
10.44(10)	Letter agreement dated December 6, 2012 between the Company and GEL Properties, LLC
10.45(10)	Letter agreement dated December 13, 2012 between the Company and JMJ Financial
10.46(10)	Letter agreement dated December 20, 2012 between the Company and Tonaquint, Inc.
10.47(10)	Letter agreement effective April 12, 2013 between the Company and Asher Enterprises, Inc.
10.48(10)	Letter agreement effective April 12, 2013 between the Company and GEL Properties, LLC
10.49(10)	Letter agreement effective April 12, 2013 between the Company and JMJ Financial
10.50(10)	Letter agreement effective April 12, 2013 between the Company and Tonaquint, Inc.
10.51(12)	Amendment dated June 3, 2013 between the Company and Tonaquint, Inc.
10.52(12)	Letter agreement effective July 10, 2013 between the Company and Asher Enterprises, Inc.
10.53(12)	Letter agreement effective August 8, 2013 between the Company and GEL Properties, LLC
10.54(12)	Letter agreement effective August 8, 2013 between the Company and JMJ Financial
10.55(12)	Letter agreement effective August 8, 2013 between the Company and Tonaquint, Inc.
10.56(12)	Letter agreement effective November 8, 2013 between the Company and GEL Properties, LLC
10.57(12)	Letter agreement effective November 8, 2013 between the Company and JMJ Financial
10.58(12)	Letter agreement effective November 8, 2013 between the Company and Asher Enterprises, Inc.
10 59(12)	Letter agreement effective November 13, 2013 between the Company and Tonaquint, Inc.
10.60(12)	Letter agreement effective November 27, 2013 between the Company and Tonaquint, Inc.
10.61(12)	Consulting agreement effective September 1, 2012 between the Company and Manuel Chan
10.62(12)	Letter agreement effective March 27, 2014 between the Company and Tonaquint, Inc.
10.63(12)	Letter agreement effective March 25, 2014 between the Company and Gel Properties, LLC.
10.64(12)	Letter agreement effective March 25, 2014 between the Company and JML Financial
10.65(12)	Letter agreement effective March 25, 2014 between the Company and Asher Enterprises, Inc.
10.66(13)	Departure of director R. Glen MacMullin on March 31, 2014
10.67(14)	Loan facility between the Company and Travellers International Inc.
10.68(15)	Press release on Joint Venture receiving new business license
10.69(16)	Announcement of agreement between the Joint Venture and Shengda Mining Co.
10.70(17)	Loan facility between the Company and Travellers International Inc.
10.71(18)	Filing of Schedule 13G/A
21.1	Subsidiaries of the Company (included in item 1)
31.1	Certification pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act
31.2	Certification pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act
32.1	Certification pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act
101.INS*	XBRL Instance Document
101.SCH*	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document
101.CAL*	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document
101.DEF*	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document
101.LAB*	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document
101.PRE*	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document

(1) Incorporated by reference to Form 10-SB filed on February 23, 2000
(2) Incorporated by reference to Form 10-SB/A filed on July 17, 2002
(3) Incorporated by reference to Form 8-K filed September 26, 2011
(4) Incorporated by reference to Form 8-K filed February 18, 2011
(5) Incorporated by reference to Form 8-K filed March 24, 2006
(6) Incorporated by reference to Form 8-K filed on January 28, 2011
(7) Incorporated by reference to Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2010 filed on March 22, 2011
(8) Incorporated by reference to Form 8-K filed on April 21, 2011
(9) Incorporated by reference to Form 8-K filed on August 4, 2011
(10) Incorporated by reference to Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2012 filed on April 26, 2013
(11) Incorporated by reference to Item 1.01 of Form 8-K filed on November 26, 2012, as supplemented by the Item 1.01 disclosure of Form 8-Ks filed on March 6, 2013 and April 30, 2013
(12) Incorporated by reference to Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2013 filed on March 31, 2014
(13) Incorporated by reference to Form 8-K filed April 3, 2014
(14) Incorporated by reference to Form 8-K filed August 1, 2014
(15) Incorporated by reference to Form 8-K filed on August 11, 2014
(16) Incorporated by reference to Form 8-K filed on October 8, 2014
(17) Incorporated by reference to Form 8-K filed on November 28, 2014
(18) Incorporated by reference to Form 8-K filed on January 28, 2015

* Users of this data are advised, in accordance with Rule 406T of Regulation S-T promulgated by the SEC, that this Interactive Data file is deemed not filed or part of a registration statement or prospectus for purposes of Sections 11 or 12 of the 1933 Act, is deemed not filed for purposes of Section 18 of the Exchange Act, and otherwise is not subject to liability under these sections.

Signatures

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto authorized.

SILVER DRAGON RESOURCES INC.

By: */s/ Marc M. Hazout*
Marc M. Hazout
President, Chief Executive Officer and Principal Financial and Accounting Officer

Dated: November 2, 2015

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed by the following persons on behalf of the registrant, in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

Signature	Title	Date
/s/ *Marc M. Hazout* Marc M. Hazout	President and Chief Executive Officer, and Director (principal executive, financial and accounting officer)	November 2, 2015
/s/ Charles McAlpine Charles McAlpine	Director	November 2, 2015