9 MAY 2016

EXTREMELY WIDE INTERSECTIONS AT JUPITER OUTLINE THICK BODY OF MINERALISATION EXTENDING +160m BELOW BASE OF EXISTING OPEN PIT

Latest results, which will form part of June resource upgrade for Mt Morgans, further support potential to merge 3 conceptual pits into a single, large 1.8km-long open pit

HIGHLIGHTS

- Outstanding new thick intercepts returned from immediately below the base of the existing Doublejay open pit at the Jupiter Prospect, including:
  - **133m @ 2.4 g/t Au** (incl **17m @ 10.1 g/t Au, 20m @ 2.0 g/t Au** and **13m @ 5.1 g/t Au**)
  - **186.7m @ 1.0 g/t Au** (incl **47m @ 1.9 g/t Au** and **24m @ 1.6 g/t Au**)
  - **87.3m @ 0.9 g/t Au** (incl **40.3m @ 1.2 g/t Au**)
- The results confirm that the 100-120m thick mineralised Doublejay syenite extends for more than 140m below the base of the Scoping Study conceptual open pit.
- Additional wide intersections returned from Doublejay, both inside and outside the existing Mineral Resource and conceptual open pit include:
  - **81m @ 1.1 g/t Au**
  - **70.9m @ 1.0 g/t Au**
  - **93m @ 0.9 g/t Au**
  - **29m @ 1.3 g/t Au**
  - **70.9m @ 1.0 g/t Au**
  - **69m @ 0.8 g/t Au**
- Separate high grade in-fill intersections include:
  - **18m @ 6.2 g/t Au** at Doublejay
  - **4m @ 10.7 g/t Au** at Doublejay
  - **2m @ 15.0 g/t Au** at Doublejay
  - **31m @ 2.7 g/t Au** at Doublejay
  - **20m @ 2.7 g/t Au** at Ridge Dyke
  - **15m @ 1.9 g/t Au** at Doublejay
- 313-hole, 34,000m RC in-fill and extensional drilling program at Jupiter now complete, with a large number of results defining significant levels of mineralisation outside both the existing 1.1Moz Mineral Resource and the conceptual open pit designs completed as part of the 2015 Mt Morgans Scoping Study.
- The latest results support the potential for an increase in Jupiter Mineral Resource, and provide further evidence that the three conceptual open pits designed in the Scoping Study may merge into a single, large open pit measuring 1.8km in length.

Dacian Gold Ltd ("Dacian Gold" or "the Company") is pleased to advise that the 34,000m, 313-hole in-fill and resource-extension drilling program at the Jupiter Prospect, part of its 100%-owned Mount Morgans Gold Project ("MMGP") in Western Australia, has now been completed with further exceptional results received ahead of the planned June resource upgrade.

Further to the ASX announcement of 14 March 2016, which outlined several thick intersections immediately below the historical Doublejay open pit, results have now been received from the final 65 RC drill holes, together with 12 diamond drill hole results, which are described in this ASX release.

The results – which include several extremely wide intersections beneath the Doublejay open pit as well as numerous high-grade results – reinforce the potential to further increase the existing 1.1 million ounce resource at Jupiter and continue to support the Company's view that a single large 1.8km long open pit may be possible at Jupiter.

Dacian Executive Chairman Rohan Williams said the results of the recently completed in-fill and resource-extension drilling program at Jupiter had exceeded the Company's expectations.

"The drilling demonstrates that the mineralised syenite unit below the base of the Doublejay pit, which is more than 100m thick, is a substantial body of mineralisation which extends for a vertical depth of more than 140m below the base of the conceptual pit defined by our 2015 Scoping Study – and 160m below the previously mined open pit.

"This is a highly significant development, which clearly highlights the potential for a much larger open pit at Doublejay. This together with other recent results supports our view that the Doublejay pit may ultimately merge with the planned conceptual pits Heffernans and Ganymede, further to the south.

"While further work is required to confirm this conclusion, the highly successful drilling program has provided strong support for a single, large open pit extending over a strike length of some 1.8km at Jupiter.

"With the Jupiter program now complete, we are on track to complete an updated Mineral Resource estimate at the end of this quarter. At the same time, drilling is continuing on schedule at the Westralia Prospect, with more results expected in coming weeks.

"This timetable puts us firmly on track to complete the Mount Morgans Feasibility Study by the end of this calendar year."

BACKGROUND

Dacian Gold is finalising a major resource in-fill and extensional drill program totalling approximately 90,000m of RC and diamond drilling at its wholly owned Mt Morgans Gold Project (MMGP) located near Laverton in Western Australia. Drilling has focussed on the Mineral Resources at the Jupiter and Westralia Prospects that were used in the MMGP Scoping Study, completed last year (see ASX announcement 30 September 2015).

Key outcomes from the MMGP Scoping Study showed that the MMGP has the potential to deliver an initial 7 year life-of-mine producing 1.2 million ounces of gold at an AISC of A$929/oz. Proposed mining at the Jupiter Prospect is estimated to produce 483,000 ounces from open pits and 745,000 ounces is estimated to be produced from underground at the Westralia Prospect.

The 90,000m drill program comprises 313 RC drill holes (for 34,000m) and 37 diamond drill holes (for 7,000m) at the Jupiter Prospect (all of which has now been completed), and 97 diamond drill holes (for approximately 46,500m) at the Westralia Prospect (of which 71 have now been completed).

Dacian Gold has previously released the results of 247 RC holes at Jupiter (see ASX announcements of 8 February 2016 and 14 March 2016) and the results of 37 diamond drill holes at Westralia (see ASX announcements of 11 February 2016 and 21 March 2016).

This ASX announcement reports the results of the final 65 RC drill holes at Jupiter plus 12 diamond drill holes for a total of 11,440m drilled.

The broad objective of the 34,000m in-fill and resource-extension drill-out at the Jupiter Prospect has been to:

- Define new mineralised positions outside the existing Jupiter Mineral Resource limits that may, if confirmed, increase both the size of the Mineral Resource as well as the conceptual open pits defined in the MMGP Scoping Study;
- Complete the 40m x 40m in-fill drill program over the existing 1.8km long Jupiter Mineral Resource. The 40m x 40m in-fill drill spacing is intended to improve the geological confidence of the Jupiter Mineral Resource to Indicated classification; and
- Complete a 7,000m diamond drilling program which will include geotechnical assessment of the proposed open pit designs. Several of the planned holes for geotechnical purposes have been extended to test for deeper mineralisation below the base of the Doublejay open pit.

NEW RESULTS FROM THE JUPITER DRILL-OUT

Numerous mineralised drill intersections have been returned from the final 65 RC drill holes and 12 diamond drill holes that are the subject of this ASX release. Table 3 at the back of this announcement lists all results from the 77 drill holes completed and reported herein.

Figure 1 shows the location of all 313 RC drill holes that comprise the Jupiter Prospect in-fill and resource-extension drill-out, as well as the potential open pit outlines, as designed during the MMGP Scoping Study. It shows the 77 drill holes that are described in this ASX release (pink dots) together with those previously released to the ASX (8 February 2016 and 14 March 2016) as blue dots, and the drill holes completed and awaiting the return of assay results (black dots).

As shown in Figure 1, the majority of drill results are from around Doublejay, with a fewer number of holes from the Heffernans and Ganymede areas.

The key results returned from the 77 drill holes reported in this release are:

- The very thick intersections of mineralisation directly below the Doublejay open pit, and
- High grade drill results obtained from in-fill drilling of the Jupiter Mineral Resource

Many of the intersections returned occur from outside both the conceptual open pit designs developed in the Scoping Study and from outside the existing Jupiter Mineral Resource. The results point to (i) a likely increase in the Jupiter Mineral Resource, and (ii) supporting a possible large, single open pit at Jupiter in excess of 1.8km long.

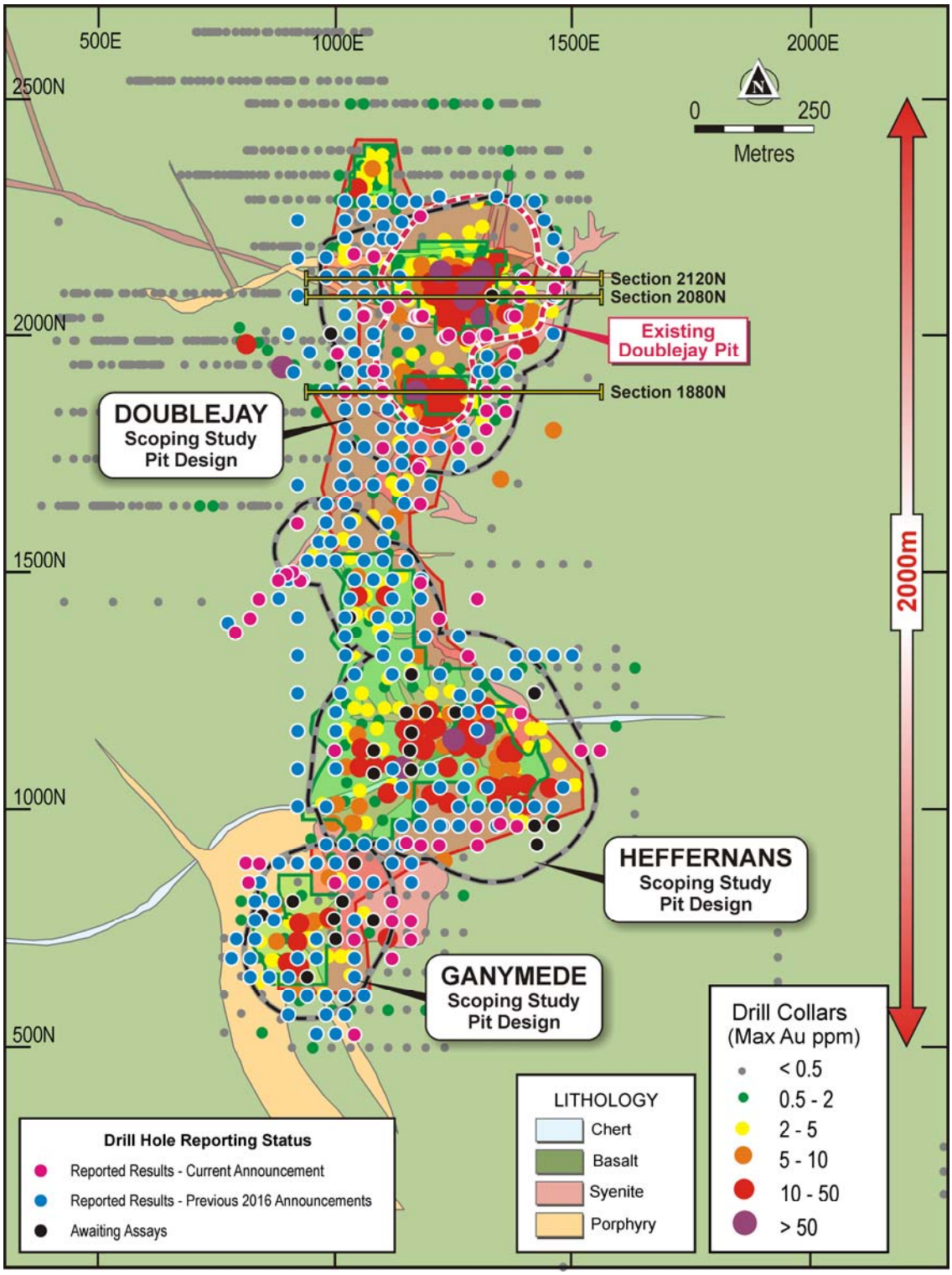

Figure 1: Drill status plan of the 313 hole in-fill and resource-extension drilling program at the Jupiter Prospect. Pink dots refer to drill holes the subject of this announcement and blue dots refer to drill holes described in the 8 February 2016 and 14 March 2016 ASX releases; and black dots refer to holes completed and awaiting assay. Also shown are the potential open pit designs from the MMGP Scoping Study. The trace of cross sections 2080N, 2120N and 1880N; shown as Figures 2, 3 and 4 respectively are also labelled.

New Significant Intersections Immediately Below the Doublejay Open Pit

Drill-testing below the previously mined 140m deep Doublejay open pit (1994-1996) has defined very thick mineralisation immediately beneath the pit floor. Two new intersections of:

- **133m @ 2.4 g/t Au** from 87m in 16JURC311 (which includes **17m @ 10.1 g/t Au, 20m @ 2.0 g/t Au** and **13m @ 5.1 g/t Au**), and
- **186.7m @ 1.0 g/t Au** from 154m in 16JURD390 (which includes **47m @ 1.9 g/t Au** and **24m @ 1.6 g/t Au**), together with the previously drilled
- **61.8m @ 1.1 g/t Au** from 268m in 13JURD017 (see ASX announcement 29 January 2014)

confirm the Doublejay syenite **is mineralised over its entire width of 100-120m** to at least **160 vertical metres below the base of the existing open pit**, and it remains open at depth.

Figure 2 is a cross section at 2080N that shows the location of the intersections described above in relation to the existing open pit. It also shows the mineralised Doublejay syenite is now confirmed as **extending 140m below the base of the conceptual open pit developed during the MMGP Scoping Study**.

Figure 3 is a cross section at 2120N (40m north of Figure 2) that shows similarly located thick intersections of **139m @ 1.2 g/t Au** in 16JURC397 (which includes 17m @ 2.2 g/t Au and 42m @ 1.9 g/t Au) and **167m @ 0.8 g/t Au** in 16JURC321 (which includes 30m @ 1.8 g/t Au). Both of these intersections, which were reported in Dacian's ASX release of 14 March 2016, lie above a new drill result of **87.3m @ 0.9 g/t Au** (includes **40.3m @ 1.2 g/t Au**) which was intersected from 259.7 after re-entering and deepening 16JURD323. Similar true thicknesses and depth extents of the mineralisation are seen on both sections 2080N and 2120N.

Geological interpretation over Figures 2 and 3 confirm the strike distance of the widely mineralised Doublejay syenite, located immediately below the historic open pit, is at least 100m. Significantly, much of this newly defined mineralisation below the Doublejay open pit is outside the existing Jupiter Mineral Resource.

In addition to the thick intervals of mineralisation located directly below the Doublejay open pit described above, several other thick intersections were returned from drilling around the Doublejay open pit, which are summarised below in Table 1.

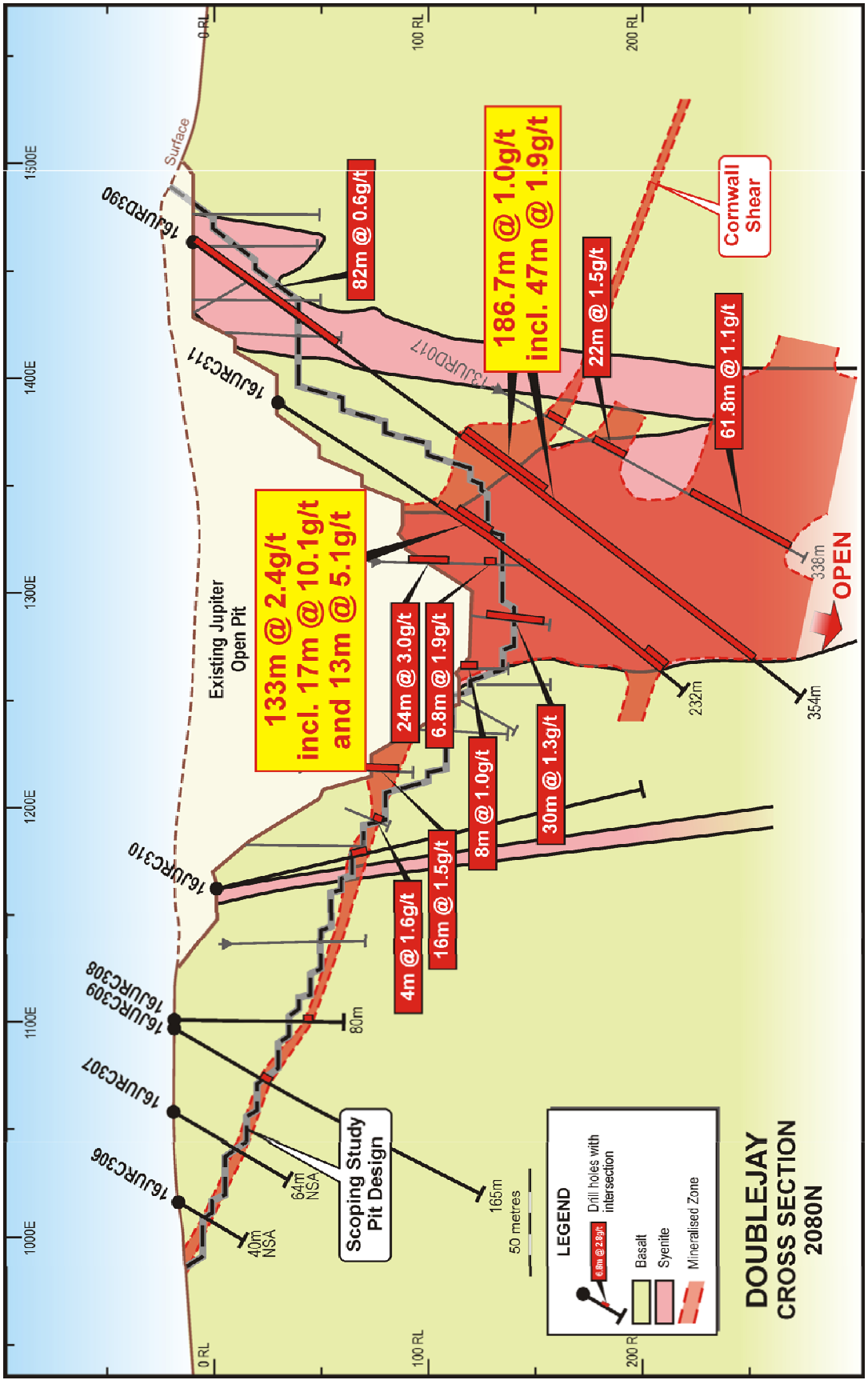

Figure 2: Cross section through the Doublejay open pit at 2080N. Note the new, very thick intersections of **133m @ 2.4 g/t Au** and **186.7m @ 1.0 g/t Au** lying directly below the existing open pit and the conceptual Scoping Study pit design (grey / black dashed line). Note also the previously released intersection of 61.8m @ 1.1 g/t Au confirms the 100–120m true thickness of the mineralisation persists for at least 160m below the previously mined open pit.

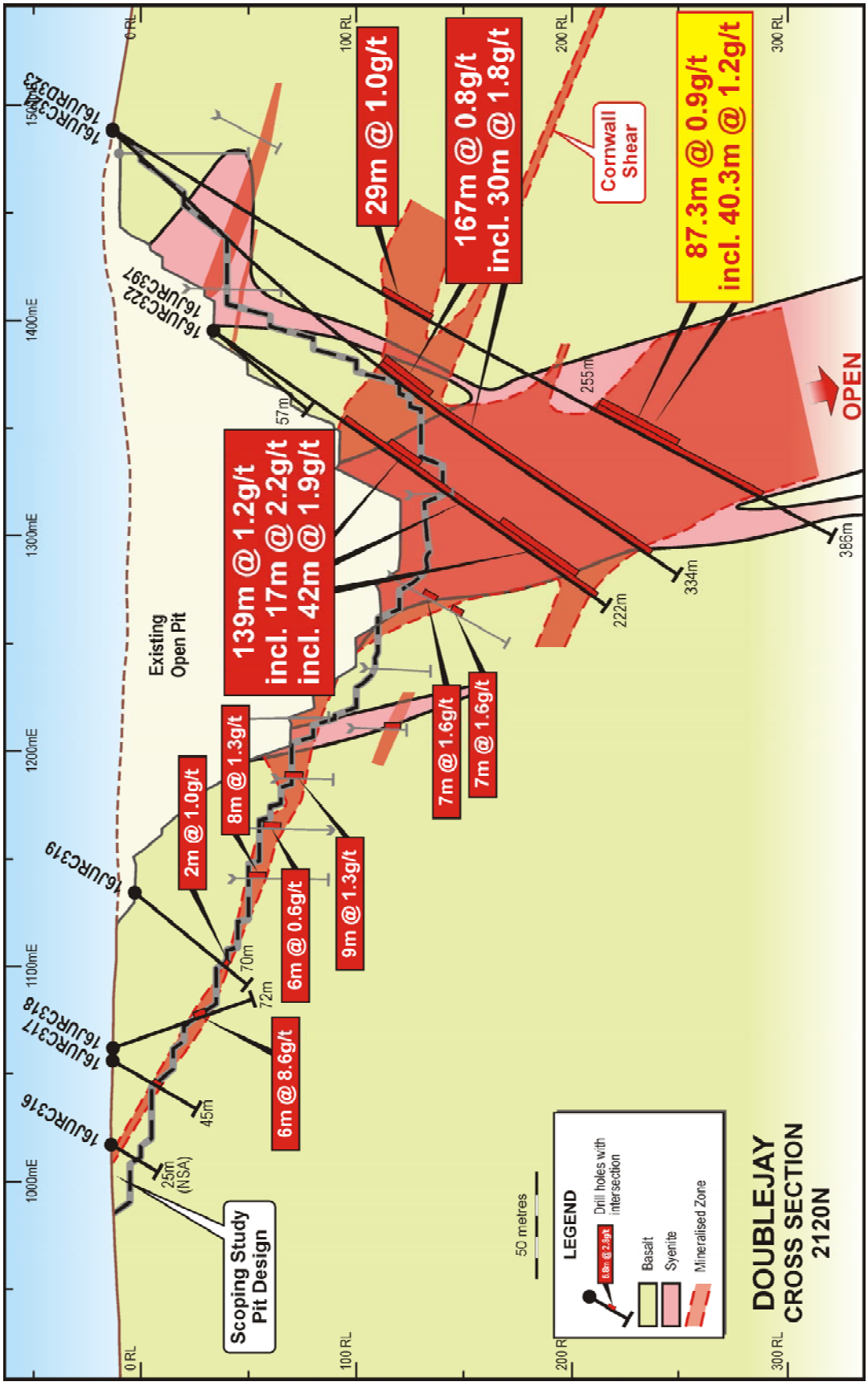

Figure 3: Cross section through the Doublejay open pit at 2120N (40m north of Figure 2). Note the new, thick intersections of **87.3m @ 0.9 g/t Au** lying beneath the previously released intersections of **139m @ 1.2 g/t Au** and **167m @ 0.8 g/t Au** (see ASX announcement dated 14 March 2016); all of which confirm the 100m wide body of mineralisation lying directly below the floor of the previously mined Doublejay open pit extends for at least 160m below the base of the open pit, and remains open at depth.

Drill hole	Intersection	From	Comments
16JURC256	**81m @ 1.1 g/t Au**	119m	Doublejay intersection: inside both mineral resource and conceptual pit shell. See location of drill intersection on Figure 4
16JURC303	**69m @ 0.8 g/t Au** and **93m @ 0.9 g/t Au**	90m 193m	Doublejay intersections: both partially contained within/outside the mineral resource and both outside the conceptual pit shell
16JURD313	**70.9m @ 1.0 g/t Au**	475m	Doublejay intersection: outside both mineral resource and conceptual pit shell
16JURD390	**82m @ 0.6 g/t Au**	0m	Outcropping Doublejay mineralisation inside pit shell but not in mineral resource. Note this drill hole also includes the **186.7m @ 1.0 g/t Au** from 154m depth intersection located below the pit floor (reported above and in Figure 2)
16JURC304	**25m @ 1.3 g/t Au** and **23m @ 1.0 g/t Au**	96m 199m	Doublejay intersections: both partially contained within/outside the mineral resource and both outside the conceptual pit shell
16JURC300	**29m @ 1.3 g/t Au**	91m	Doublejay intersection: inside both mineral resource and conceptual pit shell
16JURC257	**25m @ 0.7 g/t Au**	174m	Doublejay intersection: inside mineral resource and outside conceptual pit shell. See location of drill intersection on Figure 4

Table 1: Additional thick intersections returned from the in-fill and resource-extension drilling around Doublejay.

High Grade Results from the In-fill and Resource-Extension Drill Program

In addition to the very thick mineralisation identified immediately below the Doublejay open pit, as shown above in Figures 2 and 3; as well as other thick intersections around Doublejay listed in Table 1, several high grade intersection have been returned from the in-fill drilling, and are described below in Table 2.

Drill hole	Intersection	From	Comments
16JURC254	**1m @ 43.6 g/t Au** and **18m @ 6.2 g/t Au**	71m 158m	Doublejay intersections: upper intersection is outside mineral resource but inside the conceptual pit shell. The lower intersection lies inside/outside both the mineral resource and the conceptual pit shell
16JURC221	**4m @ 10.7 g/t Au**	28m	Doublejay intersection: outside both mineral resource and conceptual pit shell
16JURC287	**2m @ 15.0 g/t Au**	36m	Doublejay intersection: inside both mineral resource and conceptual pit shell
16JURC255	**15m @ 1.9 g/t Au** and **31m @ 2.7 g/t Au**	71m 147m	Doublejay intersections: upper intersection outside mineral resource but inside conceptual pit shell. Lower intersection within mineral resource but inside/outside conceptual pit shell
16JURC399	**20m @ 2.7 g/t Au**	14m	Ridge Dyke intersection south-west of Doublejay: outside both mineral resource and conceptual pit shell
16JURC288	**22m @ 2.0 g/t Au**	95m	Doublejay intersection: both partially contained within/outside the mineral resource and the conceptual pit shell
16JURC326	**11m @ 1.9 g/t Au**	12m	Doublejay intersection: inside mineral resource and outside conceptual pit shell
16JURC148	**14m @ 1.6 g/t Au**	73m	Heffernans intersection: inside both mineral resource and conceptual pit shell
16JURC378	**6m @ 2.5 g/t Au**	38m	Ridge Dyke intersection south-west of Doublejay: outside both mineral resource and conceptual pit shell

Table 2: Significant new high grade drill intersections from the in-fill and resource-extension drill program.

Four of the high grade intersections of Table 2, being **18m @ 6.2 g/t Au**, **1m @ 43.6 g/t Au**, **31m @ 2.7 g/t Au** and **15m @ 1.9 g/t Au** are shown on cross section 1880N as Figure 4 (see Figure 1 for location of this cross section). The Figure also shows the **81m @ 1.1 g/t Au** and the **25m @ 0.7 g/t Au** described above in Table 1. All of the intersections reported here, except the 1m @ 43.6 g/t Au and 15m @ 1.9 g/t Au, fall outside the conceptual open pits designed during the Scoping Study and point to a likely increase in the size of the open pit during Feasibility Studies design work.

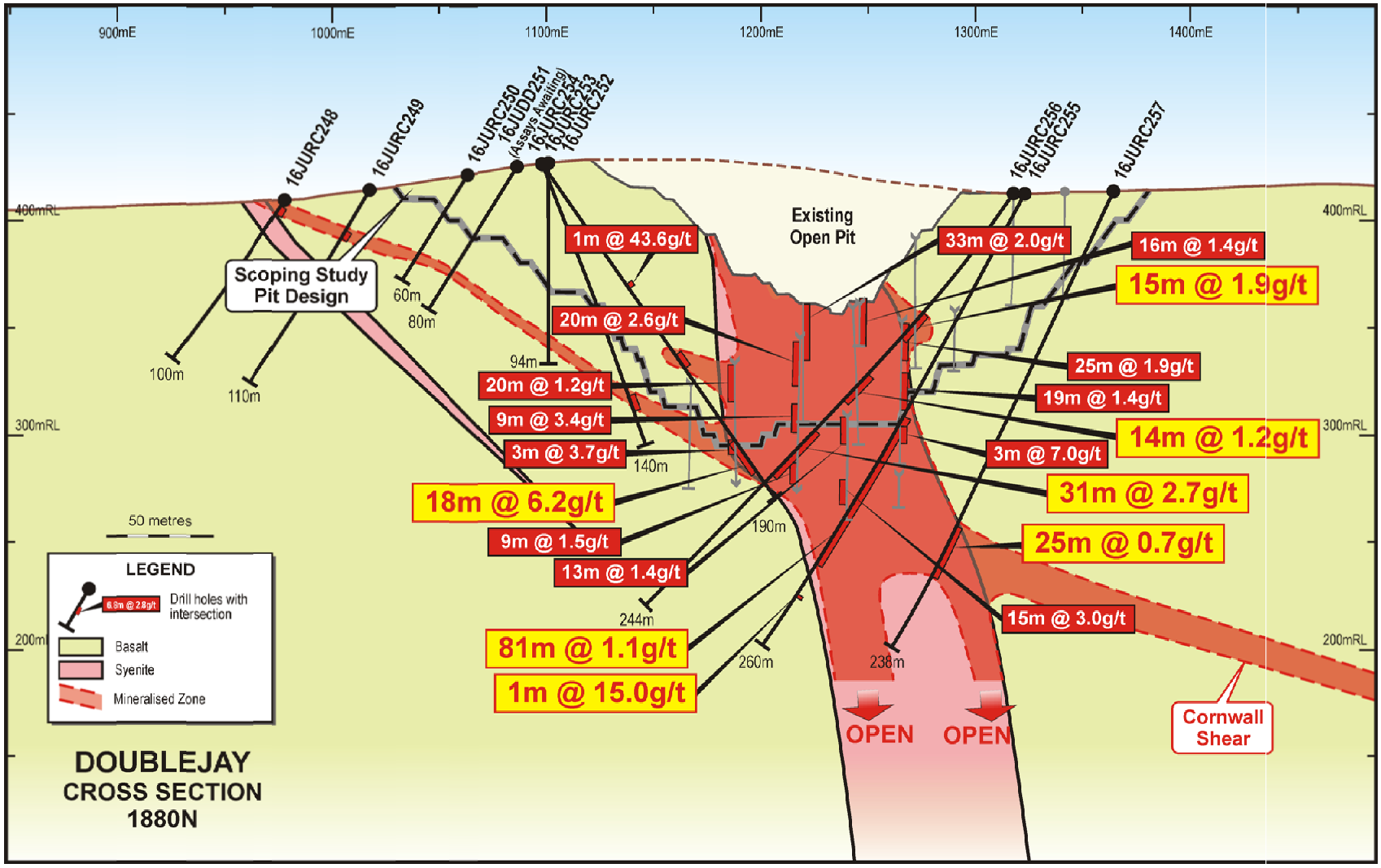

Figure 4: Cross section through the Doublejay open pit at 1880N. Note the combination of high grade and thicker low grade intersections reported from the drill results. The majority of the new intersections lie outside the conceptual pit shell.

NEXT STEPS

All 313 RC drill holes that comprised the 34,000m in-fill and resource-extension drilling program over the Jupiter Prospect have now been released to the market.

The drilling program has successfully met its objective of in-filling the resource to 40m x 40m centres so as to improve the geological confidence of the known mineralisation at Jupiter to Indicated classification.

As has been noted in this announcement, together with Jupiter Prospect drilling updates announced to the market on 8 February 2016 and 14 March 2016, it is clear there are numerous significant assay results that have been returned from both outside the current Mineral Resource limits at Jupiter and the three conceptual open pit shells designed as part of the MMGP Scoping Study.

Dacian management therefore believe there is a high likelihood the Jupiter Prospect:

- Will see an increase in the new Mineral Resource estimate due for release toward the end of the June quarter, and
- The three conceptual open pits designed as part of the MMGP Scoping Study may merge into a single large open pit measuring at least 1.8km long.

Dacian Gold is awaiting the results of 22 diamond drill holes, three of which were extended from previously completed geotechnical diamond drill holes to test for interpreted deeper extensions of the mineralisation defined beneath the Doublejay open pit. It is expected these results will be released in the June quarter.

Once the updated Jupiter Mineral Resource is complete, Dacian Gold will commence detailed open pit mine design studies with a view of delivering a maiden Ore Reserve for the Jupiter Prospect in the September quarter.

Dacian Gold will also shortly release to the market the final 30 diamond drill holes from the Morgans Underground in-fill and resource-extension drill program, part of the Westralia Prospect. It is anticipated that an updated Morgans Underground Mineral Resource (previously referred to as the Footwall BIF Mineral Resource) will be announced to the ASX in the middle of the year.

Exploration drilling remains an ongoing and important initiative at Mt Morgans. Results from the following exploration drilling programs will be released to the market as they become available:

- Jupiter Regional targeting the recently identified potential “syenite corridors” as well as several untested bulls-eye magnetic anomalies
- Morgans North RC drill testing

- Westralia Footwall BIF RC drill testing south of the Westralia open pit
- Europa diamond drilling program testing high grade underground targets south-east of the Doublejay open pit

Dacian Gold has recently been granted approval to build a causeway on Lake Carey to drill test the Callisto, Wallaby look-a-like magnetic anomaly. The Company anticipates drill testing Callisto in the June quarter.

For and on behalf of the Board

Rohan Williams
Executive Chairman

Table 3: Mt Morgans Exploration Drilling Results - Jupiter

Collar Location and Orientation								Intersection > 0.2ppm Au and >1 g/t Au*m			
Hole	Type	X	Y	Z	Total Depth	Dip	Azimuth	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)
13JURD014	RC	1,380	1,960	414	196	-60	273	65	67	2	1.3
Re-entry from 30m								80	81	1	1.1
								89	90	1	2.6
								166	172	6	1.2
16JUDD024	DD	1,519	1,120	398	444	-60	272	62	63	1.0	1.1
								131	133	2.0	1.9
								159	160	1.0	2.6
								167	168.8	1.8	2.5
								172.78	174.4	1.6	0.8
								193	195	2.1	2.0
								241.75	244	2.3	0.6
								246.15	248	1.9	1.2
								251.7	**261**	**9.3**	**1.2**
								284.25	286.6	2.4	0.9
								290	**296.55**	**6.6**	**2.2**
								345	345.8	0.8	4.8
								353	354	1.0	1.0
								383	384	1.0	1.5
								424	**428**	**4.0**	**2.6**
								437	438	1.0	2.2
16JURD025	RCD	1,559	1,120	398	307	-61	269	112.95	116	3.1	0.6
RC hole extended with diamond tail from 76m to 307m								163.3	163.75	0.4	5.9
								178.4	181.65	3.3	1.2
								184	188	4.0	0.5
								192	193	1.0	1.1
								198	206.75	8.8	1.0
								222.6	224	1.4	1.5
								234	235.45	1.4	2.6
								265.9	271	5.1	1.0
								274	277	3.0	1.2
16JURC078	RC	1,120	680	400	100	-60	270	No significant assays			
16JURC082	RC	1,040	720	400	144	-60	270	104	105	1	1.6
16JURC083	RC	1,160	720	400	110	-60	270	15	16	1	4.5
16JURC088	RC	1,120	760	400	96	-60	270	22	23	1	2.2
								27	28	1	1.5
16JURC089	RC	1,160	760	400	114	-60	270	8	19	11	0.6
								30	31	1	1.3
16JURC094	RC	1,120	800	400	60	-60	270	47	48	1	1.2
16JURC096	RC	1,000	840	400	118	-61	268	58	59	1	3.8
								73	75	2	1.3
16JURC116	RC	1,298	960	399	166	-60	269	No significant assays			
16JURD118	DD	1,384	960	398	207	-61	270	138	139	1	3.9
								149.9	154.55	4.65	1.3

Collar Location and Orientation								Intersection > 0.2ppm Au and >1 g/t Au*m			
Hole	Type	X	Y	Z	Total Depth	Dip	Azimuth	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)
16JURC140	RC	999	1,120	403	40	-60	269	20	22	2	1.3
16JURC148	RC	1,392	1,199	404	148	-59	268	5	8	3	2.2
								73	**87**	**14**	**1.6**
								94	99	5	0.5
								127	129	2	1.1
								143	146	3	1.9
16JURC167	RC	1,281	1,320	402	130	-50	270	No significant assays			
16JURC184	RC	1,220	1,400	401	208	-70	269	30	32	2	0.9
								43	44	1	1.3
								136	138	2	0.8
16JURC188	RC	1,300	1,441	399	50	-60	270	3	4	1	1.1
16JURC205	RC	920	1,601	406	60	-60	275	No significant assays			
16JURC221	RC	1,176	1,718	421	124	-60	270	7	15	8	1.0
								28	**32**	**4**	**10.7**
								56	57	1	2.1
								109	111	2	0.7
								121	123	2	3.3
16JURC225	RC	1,100	1,760	422	70	-60	270	**36**	**37**	**1**	**10.5**
16JUDD229	DD	1,260	1,760	421	129	-60	270	No significant assays			
16JURC230	RC	1,300	1,760	413	148	-60	270	No significant assays			
16JURC237	RC	1,319	1,800	414	178	-60	270	161	165	4	0.5
								168	169	1	1.4
16JURC246	RC	1,320	1,840	413	208	-50	270	31	33	2	0.8
								61	62	1	1.6
								119	120	1	4.9
								161	162	1	3.4
								166	171	5	1.1
								183	185	2	0.9
								188	189	1	1.3
16JUDD247	DD	1,360	1,838	411	270	-56	273	48	49.8	1.8	0.9
								55.6	59.7	4.1	0.9
								78.75	79.6	0.85	1.6
								95.4	97.1	1.7	0.6
								178	180.95	2.95	2.5
								188	188.65	0.65	2.1
								191.3	192.6	1.3	2.3
								199.5	205.45	5.95	0.8
								216.9	218.9	2.0	1.1
								248.45	250	1.55	1.0
16JURC249	RC	1,020	1,880	418	110	-60	270	31	33	2	1.2
								41	48	7	0.7
16JURC253	RC	1,100	1,880	426	140	-70	90	115	118	3	1.6
16JURC254	RC	1,098	1,884	426	190	-55	90	**71**	**72**	**1**	**43.6**
								146	153	7	0.6
								158	**176**	**18**	**6.2**

Collar Location and Orientation								Intersection > 0.2ppm Au and >1 g/t Au*m			
Hole	Type	X	Y	Z	Total Depth	Dip	Azimuth	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)
16JURC255	RC	1,320	1,880	418	260	-50	270	51	52	1	1.2
								56	61	5	0.9
								71	**86**	**15**	**1.9**
								101	102	1	1.5
								112	**126**	**14**	**1.2**
								134	136	2	1.0
								143	144	1	1.7
								147	**178**	**31**	**2.7**
							incl.	**147**	**148**	**1**	**32.5**
							and	**161**	**178**	**17**	**2.6**
16JURC256	RC	1,320	1,880	418	244	-63	270	64	66	2	0.7
								119	**200**	**81**	**1.1**
							incl.	**119**	**126**	**7**	**3.9**
							and	131	137	6	1.2
							and	**157**	**179**	**22**	**1.4**
								216	**217**	**1**	**15.0**
16JURC257	RC	1,360	1,880	413	238	-65	270	19	21	2	0.9
								32	36	4	0.7
								120	121	1	1.4
								174	**199**	**25**	**0.7**
							incl.	174	182	8	0.9
							and	194	199	5	1.4
16JURC272	RC	1,005	1,960	418	130	-60	270	3	5	2	2.1
Re-entry from 40m							New	103	105	2	2.3
16JURC278A	RC	1,240	2,000	387	34	-55	220	No significant assays			
16JURC278	RC	1,233	1,995	387	130	-53	222	39	41	2	1.6
								105	112	7	0.8
16JURC287	RC	1,231	1,995	387	175	-69	270	**36**	**38**	**2**	**15.0**
								43	44	1	1.6
								85	88	3	1.0
16JURC288	RC	1,282	1,994	383	124	-80	273	77	79	2	0.8
								95	**117**	**22**	**2.0**
16JURC289	RC	1,314	1,999	380	122	-90	305	91	98	7	0.8
								106	107	1	1.8
								111	115	4	0.7
16JURC290	RC	1,320	2,000	380	82	-50	90	9	10	1	3.1
								13	17	4	0.9
16JURC294	RC	1,060	2,040	420	150	-90	360	19	20	1	1.0
								40	43	3	0.6
16JUDD295	DD	1,111	2,058	420	93	-59	271	43	44	1.0	3.2
								58	60.2	2.2	1.5
								63	64	1.0	2.4
16JURC296	RC	1,171	2,039	395	90	-50	270	66	70	4	0.7
16JURC297	RC	1,173	2,039	395	85	-75	272	1	4	3	0.9
								59	**68**	**9**	**1.1**

Collar Location and Orientation								Intersection > 0.2ppm Au and >1 g/t Au*m			
Hole	Type	X	Y	Z	Total Depth	Dip	Azimuth	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)
16JURC298	RC	1,184	2,040	394	150	-75	77	17	18	1	2.9
								56	60	4	1.2
								80	84	4	0.5
16JURC299	RC	1,180	2,040	395	32	-50	90	No significant assays			
16JURC300	RC	1,372	2,040	373	220	-54	269	22	24	2	0.6
								61	62	1	1.1
								91	**120**	**29**	**1.3**
								137	140	3	0.7
								149	156	7	0.7
								166	178	12	0.5
16JURC303	RC	1,380	2,040	373	298	-67	270	67	69	2	1.0
								90	**159**	**69**	**0.8**
							incl.	99	107	8	1.2
							and	**126**	**142**	**16**	**1.5**
								193	**286**	**93**	**0.9**
							incl.	**208**	**221**	**13**	**2.7**
16JURC304	RC	1,380	2,040	373	222	-90	360	**96**	**121**	**25**	**1.3**
								129	134	5	1.7
								137	142	5	0.9
								174	179	5	0.8
								185	189	4	0.7
								199	**222**	**23**	**1.0**
16JURC310	RC	1,150	2,080	399	183	-75	94	24	28	4	0.6
								48	50	2	3.1
								69	71	2	1.0
								75	76	1	2.0
								147	151	4	0.9
16JURC310A	RC	1,150	2,080	399	55	-75	90	26	28	2	0.9
								36	37	1	1.4
								50	55	5	0.6
16JURC311	RC	1,390	2,080	370	232	-57	268	34	42	8	0.7
								58	65	7	0.7
								87	**220**	**133**	**2.4**
							incl.	**97**	**114**	**17**	**10.1**
							and	**169**	**189**	**20**	**2.0**
							and	**205**	**218**	**13**	**5.1**

Collar Location and Orientation								Intersection > 0.2ppm Au and >1 g/t Au*m			
Hole	Type	X	Y	Z	Total Depth	Dip	Azimuth	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)
16JURD313	RCD	1,464	2,098	410	550	-75	275	45	53	8	0.7
								80	**90**	**10**	**1.2**
								99	101	2	0.8
								120	**141**	**21**	**0.7**
							incl.	136	141	5	1.7
								154	**159**	**5**	**5.1**
								191	192	1	2.0
								202	203	1	2.3
								210	**215**	**5**	**2.5**
								255	265	10	0.6
								274	279	5	0.9
RC hole to 310m followed with diamond tai							New	**287**	**315**	**28**	**1.0**
							New	379	386	7	0.7
							New	395	407.25	12.25	0.7
							New	414	415	1	2.3
							New	425	429.6	4.6	1.0
							New	434.35	441.25	6.9	1.0
							New	444.8	449	4.2	1.0
							New	453.25	456	2.75	0.9
							New	**475**	**545.9**	**70.9**	**1.0**
16JURD323	RCD	1,487	2,134	412	386	-58	274	81	86	5	0.7
								113	115	2	1.0
								142	**171**	**29**	**1.0**
								186	188	2	0.7
								219	221	2	0.7
								230	236	6	0.5
								243	246	3	0.7
Re-entry from 255m with diamond core							New	**259.7**	**347**	**87.3**	**0.9**
						incl.	New	**259.7**	**300**	**40.3**	**1.2**
						and	New	**308**	**347**	**39**	**0.8**
							New	361	364.05	3	0.8
							New	373	378	5	0.7
16JURC326	RC	1,039	2,171	413	55	-60	270	**12**	**23**	**11**	**1.9**
16JURC346	RC	1,180	2,251	413	200	-50	93	5	7	2	0.6
								58	59	1	1.3
								142	143	1	1.5
								161	166	5	1.1
16JUDD365	DD	1,150	925	400	258	-53	32	112.35	113	0.65	1.5
								117	121	4	0.7
16JUDD370	DD	1,180	1,475	400	80	-55	227	73	76	3	0.6
16JUDD371	DD	1,180	1,724	421	147	-51	12	0	2.7	2.7	0.6
16JURC373	RC	820	1,400	402	100	-60	315	49	51	2	2.1
16JURC374	RC	839	1,440	402	100	-60	270	34	36	2	2.5
16JURC377	RC	926	1,479	403	100	-60	312	53	58	5	1.2

Collar Location and Orientation								Intersection > 0.2ppm Au and >1 g/t Au*m			
Hole	Type	X	Y	Z	Total Depth	Dip	Azimuth	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)
16JURC378	RC	879	1,480	403	52	-60	268	**38**	**44**	**6**	**2.5**
16JURC382	RC	1,181	920	399	130	-61	270	No significant assays			
16JURC383	RC	1,220	920	399	140	-62	271	30	34	4	0.5
								85	86	1	1.2
								99	101	2	1.5
16JURC384	RC	1,301	920	398	154	-60	270	1	3	2	1.0
16JURC385	RC	1,082	1,924	422	82	-90	360	57	60	3	0.5
16JURC389	RC	1,180	1,642	414	166	-60	270	73	77	4	1.6
								83	84	1	2.6
								94	95	1	1.3
								150	151	1	1.0
16JURD390	RCD	1,464	2,088	410	354	-50	277	0	**82**	**82**	**0.6**
							incl.	**68**	**81**	**13**	**1.6**
								88	89	1	2.0
Drill hole extended from 250m to 354m with diamond core tail								**154**	**340.7**	**186.7**	**1.0**
							incl.	**154**	**250**	**96**	**1.2**
							or	**154**	**201**	**47**	**1.9**
							and	**299**	**323**	**24**	**1.6**
16JURC392	RC	1,348	965	398	166	-55	270	No significant assays			
16JURC393	RC	811	882	399	30	-55	270	No significant assays			
16JURC394	RC	840	881	399	45	-60	270	No significant assays			
16JURC395	RC	817	841	399	25	-55	270	No significant assays			
16JURC396	RC	1,040	519	399	80	-61	272	57	58	1	1.3
16JURC397	RC	1,400	2,120	366	222	-55	270	**75**	**214**	**139**	**1.2**
							incl.	**103**	**120**	**17**	**2.2**
							and	**132**	**138**	**6**	**1.8**
							and	**165**	**207**	**42**	**1.9**
							New	217	220	3	0.6
16JURC398	RC	1,082	2,166	410	80	-87	307	11	13	2	0.9
16JURC399	RC	896	1,493	404	40	-90	360	**14**	**34**	**20**	**2.7**
16JURC400	RC	910	1,498	404	20	-90	360	No significant assays			
16JURC401	RC	789	1,370	401	64	-59	317	38	39	1	2.8

About Dacian Gold Limited

The Mt Morgans Gold Project hosts high grade Mineral Resources of 3.0 million ounces at an average grade of 2.2 g/t gold. In addition, the Company has identified multiple exploration targets and resource extension opportunities. If proven, they will enable growth of the Mt Morgans' existing Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve base.

Dacian Gold has a strong Board and Management team which includes Rohan Williams as Executive Chairman; and Robert Reynolds, Barry Patterson and Ian Cochrane as non-executive directors.

Dacian Gold's strategy at Mt Morgans is evolving toward mine development. It has identified two large mineralised systems at Westralia and Jupiter where it believes simultaneous mine development at each site is a possibility, and will be the subject of ongoing drilling and feasibility studies.

Dacian Gold is fully funded to complete the MMGP Feasibility Study, complete a major 90,000m resource in-fill drill program currently underway and maintain an active exploration program aimed at identifying new, high value mineral resources with the Mt Morgans project.

For further information visit: www.daciangold.com.au or please contact:

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APPENDIX I

Mount Morgans Gold Project Mineral Resources as at 15 September 2015

Deposit	Cut-off	Measured			Indicated			Inferred			Total Mineral Resource		
	Au g/t	Tonnes	Au g/t	Au Oz	Tonnes	Au g/t	Au Oz	Tonnes	Au g/t	Au Oz	Tonnes	Au g/t	Au Oz
King Street*	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	532,000	2.0	33,000	532,000	2.0	33,000
Jupiter	0.5	-	-	-	13,066,000	1.4	605,000	13,484,000	1.1	480,000	26,550,000	1.3	1,085,000
Jupiter LG Stockpile	0.5	3,494,000	0.5	58,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,494,000	0.5	58,000
Westralia	2.0	235,000	4.6	35,000	1,961,000	4.7	293,000	7,074,000	5.2	1,192,000	9,269,000	5.1	1,520,000
Craic*	0.5	-	-	-	69,000	8.2	18,000	120,000	7.1	27,000	189,000	7.5	46,000
Transvaal	2.0	367,000	5.8	68,000	404,000	5.3	69,000	482,000	4.7	73,000	1,253,000	5.2	210,000
Ramornie	2.0	-	-	-	156,000	4.1	21,000	285,000	3.9	36,000	442,000	4.0	57,000
Total		4,096,000	1.2	161,000	15,656,000	2.0	1,006,000	21,978,000	2.6	1,842,000	41,730,000	2.2	3,008,000

Mt Morgans Gold Project Ore Reserves as at 15 September 2015

Deposit	Cut-off Grade	Proved			Probable			Total		
	Au g/t	Tonnes	Au g/t	Au Oz	Tonnes	Au g/t	Au Oz	Tonnes	Au g/t	Au Oz
Craic	3.9	-	-	-	28,000	9.2	8,000	28,000	9.2	8,000
Total		-	-	-	28,000	9.2	8,000	28,000	9.2	8,000

In relation to Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves, the Company confirms that all material assumptions and technical parameters that underpin the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed.

Competent Person Statement

Exploration

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Rohan Williams who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Williams holds shares and options in, and is a director and full time employee of, Dacian Gold Ltd. Mr Williams has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation 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." Mr Williams consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on the information compiled by him, in the form and context in which it appears.

Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves

The information in this report that relates the Westralia, Jupiter and Transvaal Mineral Resource (see ASX announcement – 16th September, 2015) and the Ramornie Mineral Resource (see ASX announcement – 24th February, 2015) is based on information compiled by Mr Shaun Searle who is a Member of Australian Institute of Geoscientists and a full time employee of RPM. Mr Searle 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 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 consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this report that relates the Jupiter Low Grade Stockpile (see ASX announcement – 16th September, 2015) and is based on information compiled by Mr Rohan Williams who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Williams holds shares and options in, and is a director and full time employee of, Dacian Gold Ltd. Mr Williams 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 a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Williams consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this report that relates to Mineral Resources (other than Westralia, Jupiter, Jupiter Low Grade Stockpile, Transvaal, and Ramornie which are reported under JORC 2012) is based on information compiled by Mr Rohan Williams, who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Williams holds shares and options in, and is a director and full time employee of, Dacian Gold Ltd.

Where the Company refers to the Mineral Resources in this report (referencing this release made to the ASX), it confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in that announcement and all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the resource estimate with that announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed.

The information in this report that relates to Ore Reserves is based on information compiled by Mr Bill Frazer, a director and full time employee of Mining One Pty Ltd and a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr. Williams and Mr Frazer have sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which they are undertaking to qualify as Competent Persons as defined in the 2004 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Williams and Mr Frazer consent to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on their information in the form and context in which it appears.

All information relating to Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (other than the King Street and Craic) were prepared and disclosed under the JORC Code 2012. The JORC Code 2004 Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve have not been updated since to comply with the JORC Code 2012 on the basis that the information has not materially changed since it was last updated.

APPENDIX II – JORC TABLE 1

The following Table and Sections are provided to ensure compliance with the JORC Code (2012) edition requirements for the reporting of exploration results on the Mt Morgans Project which includes both Westralia and Jupiter.

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Dacian utilised RC and diamond drilling. Holes were generally angled towards grid west to optimally intersect the targeted mineralised zones. • Dacian core was sampled as half core at 1m intervals or to geological contacts • To ensure representative sampling, half core samples were always taken from the same side of the core. • At Jupiter the full length of each hole was sampled and at Westralia the core was selectively sampled. • Dacian RC drilling was sampled at 1m intervals via an on-board cone splitter. • Minor 4m composite samples were taken via a scoop and submitted for analysis. • Historical RC samples were collected at 1m, 2m and 4m intervals using riffle splitters. • Dacian samples were submitted to a contract laboratory for crushing and pulverising to produce a 40g charge for fire assay.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• Diamond drilling was carried out with NQ2 sized equipment with standard tube. • Drill core was orientated using a Reflex orientation tool. • For RC holes, a 5¼" face sampling bit was used • For deeper holes, RC pre-collars

		were followed with diamond tails.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• Recoveries from historical drilling are unknown. • Recoveries from Dacian core drilling were measured and recorded in the database and recovery was generally 100% in fresh rock with minor core loss in oxide. • In Dacian drilling no relationship exists between sample recovery and grade.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• All diamond drill holes were logged for recovery, RQD, geology and structure. RC drilling was logged for various geological attributes. • For Dacian drilling, diamond core was photographed both wet and dry. • All drill holes were logged in full.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• Dacian core was cut in half using an automatic core saw at either 1m intervals or to geological contacts. • To ensure representivity, all core samples were collected from the same side of the core. • Historical RC samples were collected at the rig using riffle splitters. Samples were generally dry. • Dacian RC samples were collected via on-board cone splitters. Most samples were dry. • For RC drilling, sample quality was maintained by monitoring sample volume and by cleaning splitters on a regular basis. • Field duplicates were taken at 1 in 25 for RC drilling. • Sample preparation was conducted by a contract laboratory. After drying, the sample is subject to a primary crush, then pulverised to that 90% passing 75µm. • For historic drilling detailed

		information on the QAQC programs used was not available. • Sample sizes are considered appropriate to correctly represent the gold mineralisation based on: the style of mineralisation, the thickness and consistency of the intersections, the sampling methodology and assay value ranges for Au.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• For Dacian drilling, the analytical technique used was a 50g Lead collection fire assay. Analysed by Inductively Coupled Plasma Optical (Atomic) Emission • Spectrometry. This is a full digestion technique. Samples were analysed at Intertek Genalysis in Maddington, Western Australia. • For Dacian drilling, sieve analysis was carried out by the laboratory to ensure the grind size of 90% passing 75µm was being attained. • For Dacian drilling, QAQC procedures involved the use of certified reference materials (1 in 20) and blanks (1 in 50). Results were assessed as each laboratory batch was received and were acceptable in all cases • No QAQC data has been reviewed for historic drilling although mine production has largely validated drilling results. • Laboratory QAQC includes the use of internal standards using certified reference material, blanks, splits and replicates. • Certified reference materials demonstrate that sample assay values are accurate. • At both Jupiter and Westralia, umpire laboratory testwork was completed in January 2014 over mineralised intersections with good correlation of results. • The Intertek preparation lab in Kalgoorlie was audited by Dacian

		in January 2016.
Verification of sampling & assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• At Jupiter and Westralia, significant intersections were visually field verified by company geologists. • At Westralia, significant intersections from seven Dacian holes were re-assayed by screen fire assay with good repeatability of results • No twin holes were drilled. • Primary data was collected into either an Excel spread sheet and then imported into a Data Shed database. • Assay values that were below detection limit were adjusted to equal half of the detection limit value.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Historic drill hole collar coordinates were tied to a local grid with subsequent conversion to MGA94 Zone 51. • Mine workings support the locations of historic drilling. • All Dacian hole collars were surveyed in MGA94 Zone 51grid using differential GPS. • Dacian holes at Jupiter were downhole surveyed either with multi-shot EMS or Reflex multi-shot tool. • Dacian holes at Westralia were downhole surveyed by Gyro Australia using a north seeking gyro tool. • Topographic surface prepared from detailed ground and mine surveys.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• At Jupiter, the nominal hole spacing of Dacian drilling is approximately 40 -80m. • At Westralia, the Dacian drilling has a nominal spacing of approximately 40-80m along strike and 40-200m down dip. • The drilling subject to this announcement has not been used to prepare Mineral Resource

		estimates for either deposit at this stage.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• At Westralia, drill holes are angled to 245º, which is approximately perpendicular to the orientation of the well-defined mineralisation. • At Jupiter, most holes are angled to the west so that intersections are orthogonal to the expected trend of mineralisation. • No orientation based sampling bias has been identified in the data.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Chain of custody is managed by Dacian. Samples are stored on site until collected for transport to Intertek Laboratories in Kalgoorlie. Dacian personnel have no contact with the samples once they are picked up for transport. Tracking sheets have been set up to track the progress of samples.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• A RungePincockMinarco (RPM) consultant reviewed RC and diamond core sampling techniques in January 2016 and concluded that sampling techniques are satisfactory.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area.*	• The Westralia deposit is located within Mining Lease 39/18, which is wholly owned by Dacian and subject to a 1% capped third party production royalty. • The Jupiter deposit is located within Mining Lease 39/236, which is wholly owned by Dacian and subject to a 1% capped production royalty and another tonnage based royalty. • The tenements are in good standing with no known impediment to future grant of a mining permit.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• At Westralia, open pit and underground mining has occurred since the 1890's. Other companies to have explored the deposit include Whim Creek Consolidated NL, Dominion Mining, Plutonic Resources, Homestake Gold and Barrick Gold Corporation. • At Jupiter, open pit mining occurred in the 1990's. Previous companies to have explored the deposit include Croesus Mining, Dominion Mining and Barrick Gold Corporation.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Westralia gold deposit is Archaean BIF hosted sulphide replacement mineralisation and is located within the Yilgarn Craton of Western Australia. • The Jupiter prospect is interpreted to comprise structurally controlled mesothermal gold mineralisation related to syenite intrusions within altered basalt.

Drill hole information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*
	  • *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  • *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  • *dip and azimuth of the hole*
		• For drilling not previously reported, the locations and mineralised intersections for all holes completed are summarised in Tables 4 in the body of this ASX release.
		• Refer to previous Dacian ASX releases for information regarding previous Dacian drilling.
		• Reporting of intersection widths in Figures and summary tables is

	• *down hole length and interception depth* • *hole length* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	rounded to the nearest 0.1m.
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• Exploration results are reported as length weighted averages of the individual sample intervals. Zones of particularly high grade gold mineralisation have been separately reported in the tables in the body of this ASX release. • No high grade cuts have been applied to the reporting of exploration results. • At Westralia, intersections have been reported using a 0.5g/t lower cut-off, and can include up to 4m of internal dilution. • At Jupiter, intersections have been reported using a 0.2g/t lower cut-off, and can include up to 4m of internal dilution. • No metal equivalent values have been used.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g.'down hole length, true width not known').*	• At Westralia, drill holes are angled to 245º, which is approximately perpendicular to the orientation of the well-defined mineralised trend and true width is approximately 60-90% of down hole intersections. • At Jupiter, most holes are angled to the west so that intersections are orthogonal to the expected trend of mineralisation. It is interpreted that true width is approximately 60-100% of down hole intersections.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Relevant diagrams have been included within the main body of text.

Balanced Reporting	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• All exploration results have been reported.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• All interpretations for both Westralia and Jupiter mineralisation are consistent with observations made and information gained during previous mining at the project.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large- scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• At Jupiter, further broad spaced drilling is planned to define the structural controls and mineralisation potential of the Jupiter Corridor. Infill resource definition drilling along the Cornwall Shear will continue. • At Westralia, infill resource definition drilling is planned to improve confidence of the known mineralisation over 3km of strike length and extensional drilling is planned around the boundaries of the resource. • Refer to diagrams in the body of this release.