16 SEPTEMBER 2015

UPDATED 3MOZ MINERAL RESOURCE TO BE INCLUDED IN MT MORGANS SCOPING STUDY

10% increase in grade to 2.2g/t will further strengthen study, which is set to be released in the coming weeks

- The updated Mineral Resource for the Mt Morgans Gold Project (MMGP) is: **41.7Mt at 2.2g/t for 3,008,000 ounces.** The updated figure is based on estimates of the key Jupiter, Westralia and Transvaal Prospects by international mining specialists RungePincockMinarco.

- Changes to the MMGP Mineral Resource include:
    - A **10% increase in the grade** from 2.0g/t to 2.2g/t Au;
    - The addition of a maiden **108,000 ounce** Mineral Resource for Ganymede, which lies on the southern limits of the Jupiter Prospect;
    - The replacement of the 112,000 ounce Heap Leach Mineral Resource from the Jupiter Prospect with a 58,000 ounce low grade stockpile;
    - Replacing the 327,000 ounce Transvaal Mineral Resource (at 2.8g/t above a 0.5 g/t cut-off grade) with a 210,000 ounce Mineral Resource (at 5.2g/t above a 2.0 g/t cut-off grade); and
    - A minor increase of the Footwall BIF Mineral Resource at the Westralia Prospect from 318,000 ounces (at 9.2g/t) to **344,000 ounces (at 9.1g/t)**.

- The updated Jupiter Prospect Mineral Resource (high grade) is **26.6Mt at 1.3g/t for 1,085,000 ounces** (above a 0.5g/t cut-off grade), encompassing a 1.8km strike length of continuous mineralisation.

- The updated Westralia Prospect Mineral Resource is **9.3Mt at 5.1g/t for 1,520,000 ounces** (above a 2.0g/t cut-off grade), encompassing a 2.8km strike length of continuous mineralisation.

- The updated Transvaal Prospect Mineral Resource is **1.3Mt at 5.2g/t for 210,000 ounces** (above a 2.0g/t cut-off grade), with an 85% increase in grade to 5.2 g/t.

- The upgraded Mineral Resource inventory will further strengthen a Scoping Study due for completion in the coming weeks. The Scoping Study will assess the economic and technical viability of an open pit mining complex at Jupiter and a high grade underground mining complex at both Westralia and Transvaal.

Introduction

Dacian Gold Limited (**Dacian** or **the Company**) (ASX:DCN) is pleased to advise that international mining specialist RungePincockMinarco Ltd (**RPM**) has confirmed a 3 million ounce Mineral Resource for its flagship 100%-owned Mount Morgans Gold Project (**MMGP**) in WA, putting the Company on track to release a detailed Scoping Study later this month.

The updated Mineral Resource estimates are for the Westralia, Jupiter and Transvaal Prospects within the Mt Morgans Project, located 25km south-west of Laverton in Western Australia (see Figure 1).

The overall grade of the Mount Morgans 3 million ounce Mineral Resource inventory **has increased by 10% from 2.0g/t to 2.2g/t Au.**

The upgraded Mineral Resource inventory will further strengthen a Scoping Study due for completion in the coming weeks. The Scoping Study will assess the economic and technical viability of an open pit mining complex at Jupiter and a high-grade underground mining complex at both Westralia and Transvaal. The completion of the Scoping Study may pave the way for Dacian to become a significant new mid-tier Australian gold producer.

Dacian engaged RPM to complete updates to the Mineral Resource estimates for the Westralia, Jupiter and Transvaal Prospects, all of which are the subject of this announcement.

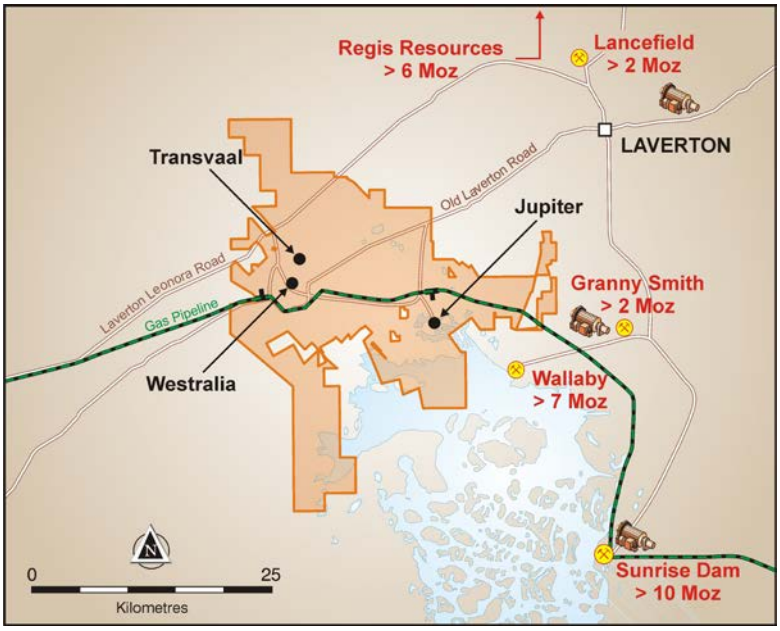

Figure 1: Regional Location Map showing the position of Dacian's Westralia, Jupiter and Transvaal Prospects adjacent to several multi-million ounce gold deposits.

With the inclusion of the three updated Mineral Resources, and the addition of the existing Jupiter low grade stockpile, the total Mineral Resource inventory for the MMGP is now **41.7Mt @ 2.2g/t gold for 3 million ounces** (see Appendix II of this announcement).

The following sections provide an overview and summary of the updated Mineral Resources, and classification of the updated estimates.

Jupiter Prospect Mineral Resources

The Jupiter Prospect Mineral Resources are made up of two principal resource areas:

1. Those referred to as the high grade resources, which are presently being assessed for open pit mining as part of the ongoing MMGP Scoping Study. The high grade resource inventory comprises the Heffernans, Doublejay and for the first time, the Ganymede estimates. The total of these resources are shown below in Table 1, and on Figure 2. All previous disclosures by Dacian in respect of the Jupiter Prospect Mineral Resource is directly correlated with this resource estimate.

Jupiter Prospect
September 2015 Mineral Resource Estimate (0.5g/t Au Cut-off)

Type	Indicated			Inferred			Total		
	Tonnes Mt	Au g/t	Au Ounces	Tonnes Mt	Au g/t	Au Ounces	Tonnes Mt	Au g/t	Au Ounces
Oxide	0.6	1.7	34,300	0.5	1.3	22,600	**1.2**	**1.5**	**56,900**
Transitional	2.1	1.2	79,300	1.2	1.1	44,100	**3.3**	**1.2**	**123,400**
Fresh	10.4	1.5	490,900	11.7	1.1	413,700	**22.1**	**1.3**	**904,600**
Total	**13.1**	**1.4**	**604,600**	**13.5**	**1.1**	**480,400**	**26.6**	**1.3**	**1,084,900**

Table 1: September 2015 Jupiter Prospect Mineral Resource (high grade)

2. A low grade stockpile of 3.5Mt @ 0.5 g/t for 58,000 ounces. This low grade stockpile is classified as Measured Mineral Resource and is the dump leach pad that was used to produce gold from low grade ore (<1.5g/t) mined from the Jupiter open pit in the 1990s (Figure 2). This low grade stockpile has not previously been released by Dacian.

Note both the high grade and the low grade resources are reported above a lower cut-off grade of 0.5 g/t, and are discussed in more detail below.

Jupiter Prospect High Grade

The increase in the high grade Jupiter Prospect Mineral Resource to 1.085 million ounces is principally due to the inclusion, for the first time, of the stacked mineralised lodes discovered at Ganymede (as reported to the ASX on 10 September 2015). The maiden Ganymede Mineral Resource of **2.8Mt at 1.2g/t Au for 108,400 ounces** is shown in Table 2.

Ganymede Deposit
September 2015 Mineral Resource Estimate (0.5g/t Au Cut-off)

Type	Indicated			Inferred			Total		
	Tonnes Mt	Au g/t	Au Ounces	Tonnes Mt	Au g/t	Au Ounces	Tonnes Mt	Au g/t	Au Ounces
Oxide	0.15	2.6	12,100	0.0	2.2	1,900	0.2	**2.5**	**14,100**
Transitional	0.4	1.2	14,600	0.1	1.0	2,600	0.5	**1.2**	**17,200**
Fresh	0.5	1.2	18,700	1.7	1.1	58,400	2.2	**1.1**	**77,100**
Total	**1.0**	**1.4**	**45,400**	**1.8**	**1.1**	**63,000**	**2.8**	**1.2**	**108,400**

Table 2: September 2015 Ganymede Mineral Resource.

The high grade Jupiter Prospect Mineral Resource has continuous mineralisation defined over a strike length of 1.8km, from Doublejay in the north to Ganymede in the south. There is clear potential for the Jupiter Prospect to further increase in size as it remains largely untested south of Ganymede (Figure 2).

The high grade Jupiter Prospect Mineral Resource is the subject of ongoing open pit mining studies as part of the MMGP Scoping Study, which is aimed for release in the coming weeks.

Refer to ASX announcement dated 29th July 2015 for further detail on the geology and production history of the Jupiter Prospect. Appendix I of this release lists all of Dacian's ASX announcements that relate to the Jupiter Prospect drilling programs, results and previous Mineral Resource estimates.

Jupiter Prospect Low Grade Stockpile

The Jupiter Prospect low grade stockpile of 3.5Mt at 0.5g/t for 58,000oz is the estimated Mineral Resource of gold remaining from a dump leach used to recover gold from the mining of low grade ores (<1.5g/t gold) from the Jupiter open pit during mine production in the 1990s.

The dump leach material was mined within a grade range of 0.4g/t to 1.5g/t. The ore blocks were defined by grade control drilling and the mining of ore was supervised by production geologists. The estimated grade of the dump leach was 0.84g/t. During the dump leach treatment, 36,000oz of gold was recovered (giving rise to a 38% recovery).

Appendices II, III and IV contain the Competent Persons Statement, detailed descriptions of the resource estimation methodology and the appropriate disclosures for the Jupiter Prospect Mineral Resource and the Jupiter low grade Measured Mineral Resource.

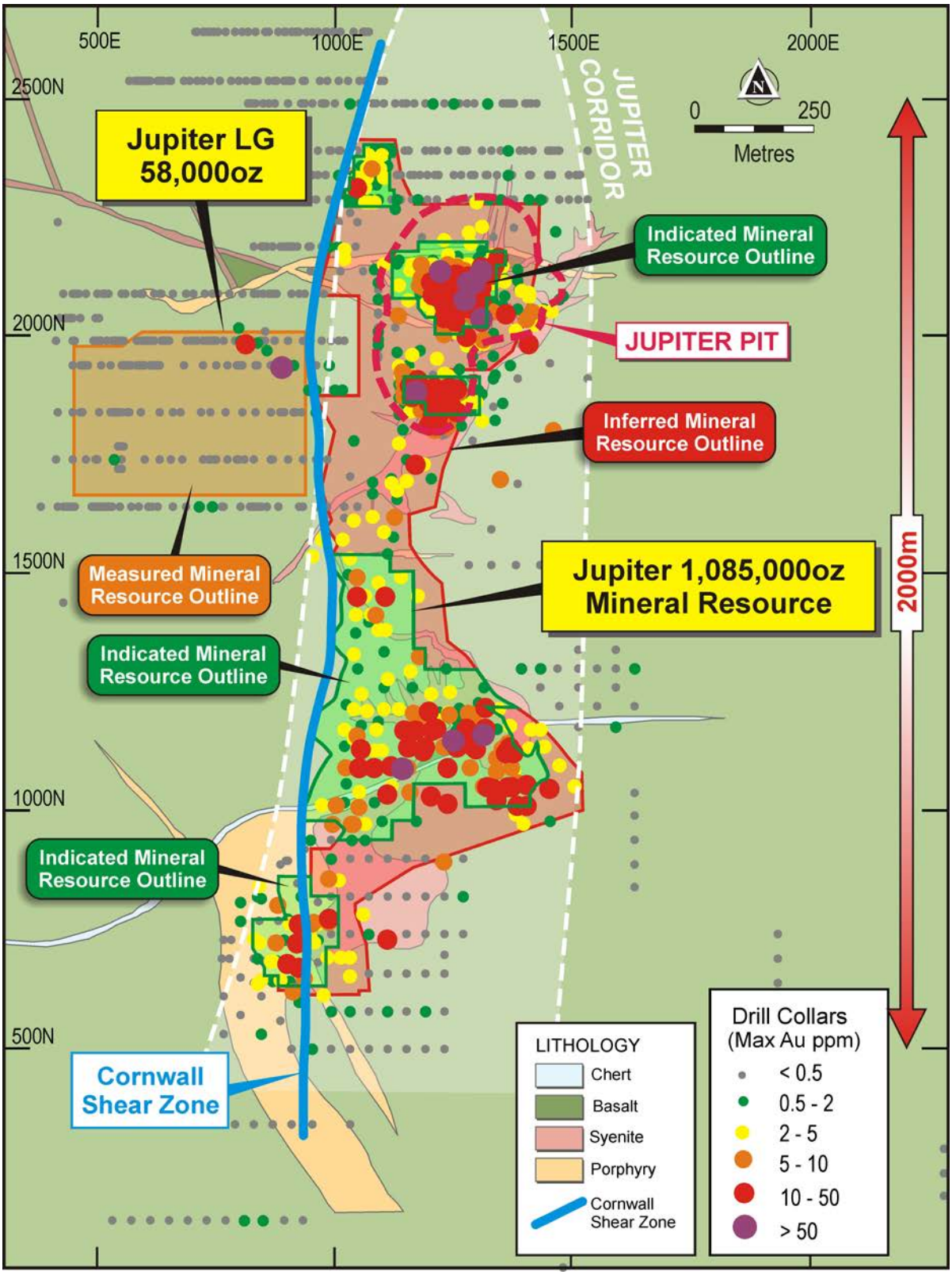

Figure 2: Local geological setting of the Jupiter Prospect showing in plan view Indicated Resource (in green) and Inferred Resource (in red). Note the Jupiter low grade stockpile classified as Measured Resource is orange.

Westralia Prospect Mineral Resource

Table 3 below is a summary of the updated Westralia Prospect Mineral Resource:

Westralia Prospect
September 2015 Mineral Resource Estimate (2.0g/t Au Cut-off)

Type	Measured			Indicated			Inferred			Total		
	Tonnes Mt	Au g/t	Au Ounces	Tonnes Mt	Au g/t	Au Ounces	Tonnes Mt	Au g/t	Au Ounces	Tonnes Mt	Au g/t	Au Ounces
Oxide				0.05	3.8	6,400	0.002	3.4	200	0.05	**3.8**	**6,600**
Transitional				0.08	3.5	9,000	0.07	2.6	5,400	0.15	**3.1**	**14,400**
Fresh	0.2	4.6	35,000	1.8	4.7	277,600	7.0	5.3	1,186,000	9.1	**5.1**	**1,498,600**
Total	**0.2**	**4.6**	**35,000**	**2.0**	**4.7**	**293,000**	**7.1**	**5.2**	**1,191,600**	**9.3**	**5.1**	**1,519,600**

Note: Totals may differ due to rounding *Mineral Resources reported on a dry basis*

Table 3: September 2015 Westralia Prospect Mineral Resource.

The updated Mineral Resource at the Westralia Prospect includes information obtained from recent RC drilling of the Footwall BIF which extended mineralisation up-plunge to the north (see ASX announcement 10 September 2015). Drilling on the Footwall BIF has now defined an Inferred Mineral Resource of **1.2Mt at 9.1g/t Au for 344,000 ounces**, a minor increase on the 318,000 ounce, 9.2 g/t Mineral Resource previously quoted (see ASX announcement 3rd August 2015).

Figure 3 below is a long section showing the extent of the updated Westralia Mineral Resource developed **over a continuous strike length of 2.8km**. The Mineral Resource remains open at depth and to the north; and the Footwall BIF discovery remains open up-dip toward the surface. The Company believes there is an excellent opportunity to further increase the size of the Westralia Mineral Resource with additional drilling.

Refer to ASX announcement dated 3rd August 2015 for further detail on the Westralia geology and production history.

Appendix I of this release lists all of Dacian's ASX announcements that relate to the Westralia Prospect drilling programs, results and prior Mineral Resource estimates. Appendices II and V contains the Competent Persons Statement, detailed descriptions of the resource estimation methodology and the appropriate disclosures for the new Westralia Mineral Resource.

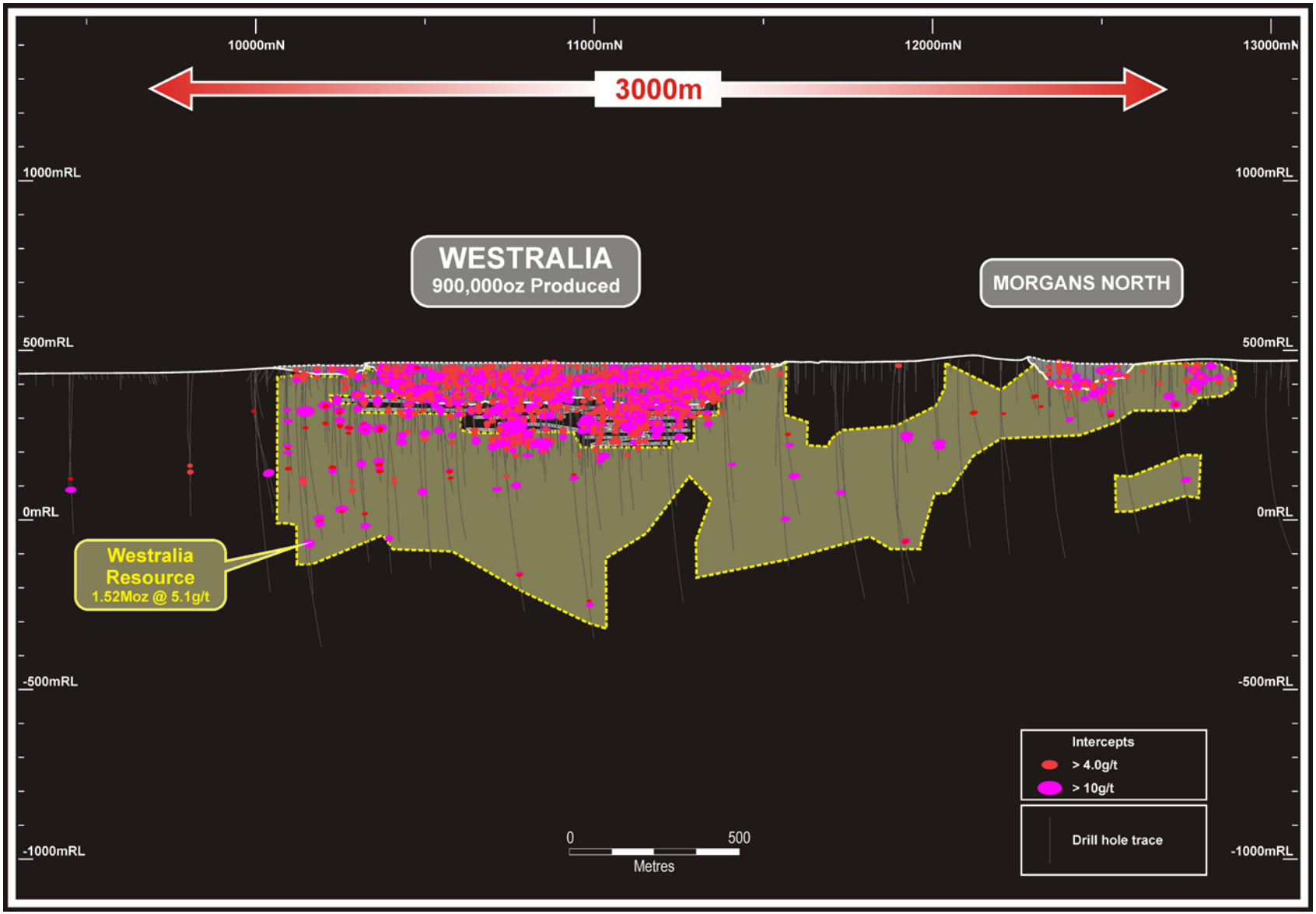

Figure 3: Long section of the 1.5 million oz Westralia Mineral Resource, mine workings and drill holes. The image represents a south (left) to north (right) long section. The resource exhibits continuous mineralisation over a distance of 2.8km, and remains open at depth.

Transvaal Prospect Mineral Resource

The Transvaal gold mine is located 2km north-east of the Westralia Prospect. Mining by open pit methods occurred between 1992 and 1995 prior to three years of underground mining commencing in 1996. At the cessation of all mining, 1.64Mt at 3.3g/t for 175,000 ounces was mined and treated at the Mount Morgans CIP/CIL plant.

At the time of Dacian's IPO (November 2012), the Mineral Resource for Transvaal Prospect was 3.65Mt at 2.8g/t for 327,000 ounces. The previous Transvaal Mineral Resource was reported above a lower cut-off grade of 0.5g/t. Mining studies previously completed by a third party mining consultancy reported Ore Reserves of 651,000t at 6.1g/t for 128,000 ounces.

Dacian engaged a third party consultant to complete a detailed review of the previous estimate followed by a detailed geological and historic mining review. The mineralisation at the Transvaal Prospect contains a core of high grade quartz-carbonate breccia and vein arrays surrounded by intense albite-pyrite alteration within a lower grade halo of chlorite altered basalt.

A geological reinterpretation of the distribution of the high grade zones at Transvaal was the focus for a re-estimate of the underground Transvaal Prospect Mineral Resource, the subject of this announcement.

The Mineral Resource for the Transvaal Prospect is now reported as **1.25Mt at 5.2g/t for 210,000 ounces** of gold above a lower cut-off grade of 2g/t gold and is shown below in Table 4.

Transvaal Prospect
September 2015 Mineral Resource Estimate (2g/t Au Cut-off)

Type	Measured			Indicated			Inferred			Total		
	Tonnes t	Au g/t	Au Ounces	Tonnes t	Au g/t	Au Ounces	Tonnes t	Au g/t	Au Ounces	Tonnes t	Au g/t	Au Ounces
Transitional				15,000	3.1	1,500	5,000	4.5	700	20,000	**3.4**	**2,200**
Fresh	367,000	5.8	68,000	389,000	5.4	67,800	478,000	4.7	71,900	1,233,000	**5.2**	**207,700**
Total	**367,000**	**5.8**	**68,000**	**404,000**	**5.3**	**69,300**	**482,000**	**4.7**	**72,600**	**1,253,000**	**5.2**	**209,900**

Table 4: September 2015 Transvaal Prospect Mineral Resource.

The main difference between the IPO Mineral Resource for Transvaal and the re-estimate reported in this announcement is the 85% increase in the reported grade due principally to:

- Re-interpretation and domaining of the high grade lodes within the Transvaal mineralisation; and
- Reporting of the Mineral Resource at a higher cut-off grade reflective of an underground mine at 2g/t compared to the previously reported grade of 0.5g/t.

Within the re-estimated 210,000 ounce Transvaal Mineral Resource, 132,000 ounces at a grade of 5.7g/t is located between 310m RL (130m below surface) and 190m RL (250m below

surface). This vertical extent of high grade mineralisation is close to the existing decline infrastructure and contains approximately 1,000 ounces per vertical metre. The existing decline at Transvaal has been mined to 195m RL indicating that much of the development that may be required to potentially access the mineralisation is largely in place.

As noted above, the existing Ore Reserve at Transvaal of 651,000t at 6.1g/t for 128,000 ounces relates to the previous Mineral Resource estimate at Transvaal. Given the previous Mineral Resource estimate at Transvaal has been replaced with this Mineral Resource, the subject of this announcement, it follows that the initial Transvaal Ore Reserve needs to be replaced with an Ore Reserve related to the new Mineral Resource. Accordingly, the Transvaal Ore Reserve has been removed from the Company's Ore Reserve statement, and will be replaced with an Ore Reserve that is to be estimated based on the new Mineral Resource (see Appendix II). It is anticipated any updated Ore Reserve from Transvaal will be announced during the December quarter.

Appendix I of this release lists all of Dacian's ASX announcements that relate to the Transvaal Prospect drilling programs and results. Appendices II and VI contains the Competent Persons Statement, detailed descriptions of the resource estimation methodology and the appropriate disclosures for the new Transvaal resource estimate.

Next Steps

The upgraded MMGP Mineral Resource inventory of **41.7 Mt @ 2.2g/t for 3.0 million ounces** further strengthens the MMGP Scoping Study which is due for completion in the coming weeks. The Scoping Study will assess the economic and technical viability of an open pit mining complex at Jupiter and a high grade underground mining complex at both Westralia and Transvaal.

For and on behalf of the Board

Rohan Williams

Executive Chairman

About Dacian Gold Limited

The Mt Morgans Project hosts high grade Mineral Resources of 3.0 million ounces at an average grade of 2.2g/t gold, including Ore Reserves of 8,000 ounces at an average grade of 9.2g/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; Robert Reynolds (formerly non-executive Chairman of Avoca Resources Ltd) and Barry Patterson (co-founder and non-executive Director of GR Engineering Ltd) as non-executive directors.

Dacian's strategy at Mt Morgans is evolving toward potential 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 considers a high grade Ore Reserve of at least 600,000 ounces of gold is reasonably likely to provide sufficient returns to justify the investment capital required to construct an ore processing facility at the project.

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

Rohan Williams
Executive Chairman
Dacian Gold Limited +61 8 9226 4622 or rohan.williams@daciangold.com.au

Appendix I

Westralia Announcements

Date	ASX Announcement
26/11/2012	Dacian Commences Drilling at Mt Morgans Gold Project
5/03/2013	Mt Morgans Exploration Update
13/03/2013	High Grade Drilling Results Continue at Westralia
5/07/2013	High Grade Mineralisation Continuity at Westralia Confirmed
11/12/2013	Drilling Confirms High Grade Shoot at Westralia
19/12/2013	Increase in Westralia Resource to 610,000 Ounces
15/10/2014	Drilling Confirms Larger Gold System at Westralia
4/02/2015	Multiple Down-Hole EM Anomalies Identified at Westralia
24/02/2015	Westralia Underground Resource Increase
4/06/2015	High Impact Drilling Program Commences at Westralia
22/06/2015	Significant Results from Footwall BIF at Westralia
30/07/2015	Significant Discovery in Footwall BIF at Westralia
30/07/2015	Westralia Resource Increases 76% to 1.5 Million Ounces
10/09/2015	Mt Morgans Exploration Update

Jupiter Announcements

Date	ASX Announcement
2/09/2013	Drilling Commences at Jupiter
24/10/2013	Initial Drilling Confirms Large Scale Gold Scale Gold System at Jupiter
4/11/2013	High Grade Lode Intersected in Drilling at Jupiter
14/11/2013	New High Grade Gold Intersection at Jupiter
3/06/2014	Reinterpretation leads to Major Drill Program at Jupiter
23/07/2014	Initial Drilling Confirms Open Pit Potential at Jupiter
30/09/2014	Significant Surface Mineralisation Identified at Jupiter
13/10/2014	Drilling Results Confirm Open Pit Potential at Jupiter
29/01/2015	Quarterly Activities Report to 31 December 2014
18/02/2015	Numerous Significant Intersections from Jupiter Infill
27/02/2015	Very Thick Mineralisation Discovered at Heffernans
30/03/2015	Further Significant Intersections from Jupiter Infill
20/04/2015	RC Drilling Continues to Expand Heffernans Footprint
11/05/2015	709,000oz Mineral Resource Unveiled at Heffernans
13/07/2015	Infill and Metallurgical Drilling Results at Jupiter
27/07/2015	Positive Results from Jupiter Metallurgical Testwork
29/07/2015	Jupiter Prospect Mineral Resource Increases to over 1.1Mozs
10/09/2015	Mt Morgans Exploration Update

Transvaal Announcements

Date	ASX Announcement
5/03/2013	Mt Morgans Exploration Update
30/04/2013	Quarterly Activities Report to 31 March 2013
31/07/2013	Quarterly Activities Report to 30 June 2013

Appendix II

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 (current

announcement) 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 (current announcement) 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 Reserves 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 III – Jupiter

Exploration results at Jupiter were reported by DCN and released to the ASX during 2013 to 2015 – see Appendix I. Mr Rohan Williams, Executive Chairman of DCN compiled the information in Section 1 and Section 2 of the following JORC Table 1 and is the Competent Person for those sections. Mr Shaun Searle, an employee of RungePincockMinarco Ltd (RPM) compiled the information in Section 3 of the following JORC Table 1 and is the Competent Person for that section.

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.*	• DCN utilised RC and diamond drilling. Holes were generally angled towards grid west to optimally intersect the targeted mineralised zones. • DCN 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 and the full length of each hole sampled. • DCN RC drilling was sampled at 1m intervals via an on-board cone splitter. • Historical RC samples were collected at 1m, 2m and 4m intervals using riffle splitters. • DCN 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 mostly carried out with NQ2 sized equipment, along with minor HQ3 and PQ2, using 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 holes 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 DCN core drilling were measured and recorded in the database and recovery was generally 100% in fresh rock with minor core loss in oxide. • In DCN 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.*	• All diamond drill holes were logged for recovery, RQD, geology and structure. RC drilling was logged for various geological attributes. • For DCN drilling, diamond core was

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	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.*	• DCN 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. • DCN RC samples were collected via on-board cone splitters. Samples were mostly 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 85% 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 DCN drilling, the analytical technique used was a 40g fire assay with Pb collection, with an ICP-AAS finish. This is a full digestion technique. Samples were analysed at Bureau Veritas Laboratories in Kalgoorlie, Western Australia. • For DCN drilling, sieve analysis was carried out by the laboratory to ensure the grind size of 85% passing 75µm was being attained. • For DCN 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 historical 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		are accurate.
Verification of sampling and 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.*	• Significant intersections were visually field verified by company geologists and by Shaun Searle of RPM during the 2013 site visit. • Results of re-assaying selected historical core obtained from Jupiter showed a slight bias. The re-assayed grades were generally higher than the original assay grades. • Infill drilling by DCN has confirmed mineralisation thickness and tenor. Metallurgical holes twinned RC intersections with PQ/NQ core. • Primary data was collected into either an Excel spread sheet software 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.*	• Historical drill hole collar coordinates were tied to a local grid with subsequent conversion to MGA94 Zone 51. • Mine workings support the locations of historical drilling. • All DCN hole collars were surveyed in MGA94 Zone 51 grid using differential GPS. • DCN holes were down-hole surveyed either with multi-shot EMS or Reflex multi-shot 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.*	• Nominal hole spacing of DCN drilling is approximately 40 by 40m. • The mineralised domains have sufficient continuity in both geology and grade to be considered appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedures and classification applied under the 2012 JORC Code. • Samples have been composited to 1m lengths in mineralised lodes and 2m lengths in syenite using fixed length techniques.
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.*	• Most drill 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 DCN. Samples are stored on site until collected for transport to BV Laboratories in Kalgoorlie. DCN 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	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Shaun Searle of RPM reviewed drilling and sampling procedures during the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
reviews		2013 site visit and found that all procedures and practices conform with industry standards. • DCN completed a laboratory audit of BV Laboratories in July 2014 and found that all procedures and practices conform to industry standards.

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 Jupiter Prospect is located within Mining Lease 39/236, which is wholly owned by DCN and subject to 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.*	• Open pit mining occurred at Jupiter (Double Jay – Jenny, Joanne and Potato Patch open pits) in the 1990's. Previous companies to have explored the deposit include Croesus Mining, Dominion Mining. Plutonic and Barrick Gold Corporation.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Jupiter deposit 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 under-standing 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*
	  • *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.*
		• All exploration results have previously been reported by DCN between 2013 and 2015.
		• All information has been included in the appendices. No drill hole information has been excluded.

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*	• Exploration results are not being reported. • Not applicable as a Mineral Resource is being reported. • Metal equivalent values have not been used.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	
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').*	• Most drill holes are angled to the west so that intersections are orthogonal to the expected orientation 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 announcement and previous announcements as listed in Appendix I.
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 DCN hole collars were surveyed in MGA94 Zone 51 grid using differential GPS. DCN holes were down-hole surveyed either with multi-shot EMS or Reflex multi-shot tool. • Exploration results are not being 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 Jupiter mineralisation are consistent with observations made and information gained during previous mining at the Double Jay open pits.
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.*	• Further broad spaced drilling is planned for the Cornwall Shear Zone. • Refer to diagrams in the body of text within the Mineral Resource reports of Appendix I

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* • *Data validation procedures used.*	• The data base has been systematically audited by a DCN geologist. Original drilling records were compared to the equivalent records in the data base (where original records were available). Any discrepancies were noted and rectified by the data base manager. • All DCN drilling data has been verified as part of a continuous validation procedure. Once a drill hole is imported into the data base a report of the collar, down-hole survey, geology, and assay data is produced. This is then checked by a DCN geologist and any corrections are completed by the data base manager.
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• A site visit was conducted by Shaun Searle of RPM during October 2013. Shaun inspected the deposit area, drill core, outcrop, the Double Jay open pits and the core logging and sampling facility. During this time, notes and photos were taken. Discussions were held with site personnel regarding drilling and sampling procedures. No major issues were encountered. • A site visit was conducted, therefore not applicable.
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* • *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* • *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	• The confidence in the geological interpretation is considered to be good and is based on previous mining history and visual confirmation in outcrop and within the Double Jay open pits. • Geochemistry and geological logging has been used to assist identification of lithology and mineralisation. • The deposit consists of sub-vertical syenite intrusions with cross-cutting, east dipping lodes. Infill drilling has supported and refined the model and the current interpretation is considered robust. • Outcrops of mineralisation and host rocks within the open pit confirm the geometry of the mineralisation. • Infill drilling has confirmed geological and grade continuity.
Dimensions	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• The Jupiter Mineral Resource area extends over a strike length of 1,805m (from 6,811,610mN – 6,813,415mN) and includes the 430m vertical interval from 430mRL to 0mRL.
Estimation and modelling techniques	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* • *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine*	• Using parameters derived from modelled variograms, Ordinary Kriging (OK) was used to estimate average block grades in three to four passes using Surpac software. Linear grade estimation was deemed suitable for the Jupiter Mineral Resource due to the geological control on mineralisation. Maximum extrapolation of wireframes from drilling was 70m down-dip beyond the last drill holes on section. This was

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data. • *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* • *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).* • *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* • *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* • *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* • *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* • *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* • *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	equivalent to approximately one drill hole spacing in the this portion of the deposit and classified as Inferred Mineral Resource. Extrapolation was generally half drill hole spacing in between drill holes. • Reconciliation was conducted for the mined pits at Double Jay (Jenny, Joanne and Potato Patch). The block model reported 4.8Mt at 1.5g/t Au for 232,000oz (at a 0.9g/t Au cut-off for CIL and 0.3g/t Au cut-off for HL material). Reported production at Double Jay was 5.1Mt at 1.4g/t Au for 224,000oz. • No recovery of by-products is anticipated. • Only Au was interpolated into the block model. There are no known deleterious elements within the deposits. • The parent block dimensions used were 20m NS by 20m EW by 5m vertical with sub-cells of 2.5m by 2.5m by 0.625m. The parent block size was selected on the results obtained from Kriging Neighbourhood Analysis that suggested this was the optimal block size for the Jupiter datatset. • An orientated 'ellipsoid' search was used to select data and adjusted to account for the variations in lode orientations, however all other parameters were taken from the variography. Three passes were used for the lodes and a fourth pass was required for the main syenite domain. First pass had a range of 40m to 60m, with a minimum of 10 samples. For the second pass, the range was 60m to 80m, with a minimum of 6 samples. For the third pass, the range was extended to 120m, with a minimum of 2 samples. For the final pass, the range was 250m to 300m, with a minimum of 2 samples. A maximum of 30 samples was used for all four passes. A maximum of 6 samples per hole was used in the Interpolation. • No assumptions were made on selective mining units. • Only Au assay data was available, therefore correlation analysis was not possible. • The deposit mineralisation was constrained by wireframes constructed using a 0.5g/t Au cut-off grade. Syenite wireframes were constructed using geological logging. The wireframes were applied as hard boundaries in the estimate. • Statistical analysis was carried out on data from 38 lodes and 15 syenite units. The high coefficient of variation and the scattering of high grade values observed on the histogram for some of the domains suggested that high grade cuts were required if linear grade

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• interpolation was to be carried out. As a result high grade cuts ranging between 10 to 50g/t Au were applied, resulting in a total of 43 samples being cut. • Validation of the model included detailed comparison of composite grades and block grades by northing and elevation. Validation plots showed reasonable correlation between the composite grades and the block model grades.
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• Tonnages and grades were estimated on a dry in situ basis.
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• The Mineral Resource has been reported at a 0.5g/t Au cut-off. Cut-off parameters were selected based on other known Au deposits with similar geological attributes in the region.
Mining factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	• RPM has assumed that the deposit could potentially be mined using open pit mining techniques. Open pit mining has previously occurred at the Jupiter deposit. No assumptions have been made for mining dilution or mining widths, however mineralisation is generally broad with mineralisation widths of greater than 8m in most deposits. It is assumed that mining dilution and ore loss will be in incorporated into any Mineral Reserve estimated from this Mineral Resource.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	• Metallurgical testing was carried out on samples from Jupiter in 1995. Gold recoveries of >90% were achieved with cyanidation leaching at grind sizes of 150µm. • It is assumed that extraction of gold will be achieved by gravity and cyanide leaching methods for the mineralised lodes, with recoveries greater than 90% based on these results. • DCN has conducted heap leach testwork for lower grade material with average gold recovery of 58%. As a result it has been determined that this lower grade material (0.3 to 0.5g/t Au) has been removed from reporting.
Environmental factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not*	• No assumptions have been made regarding environmental factors. Historical mining has occurred at the Jupiter deposit. DCN will work to mitigate environmental impacts as a result of any future mining or mineral processing.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.	
Bulk density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* • *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* • *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	• DCN collected 6,105 specific gravity measurements during the 2013 to 2015 drilling programs at Jupiter. The majority of samples were in fresh rock. RPM extracted the specific gravity measurements within the lodes as well as the different geological units. RPM then subdivided the measurements into weathering states. • Bulk density is measured. Moisture is accounted for in the measuring process and measurements were separated for lithology, mineralisation and weathering. • It is assumed there are minimal void spaces in the rocks within the Jupiter deposit. The Mineral Resource contains minor amounts of oxide and transitional material above the fresh bedrock. Values for these zones were derived from known bulk densities from similar geological terrains.
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	• The Mineral Resource estimate is reported here in compliance with the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves' by the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC). The Mineral Resource was classified as Indicated, and Inferred Mineral Resource based on data quality, sample spacing, and lode continuity. The Indicated Mineral Resource was defined within areas of close spaced diamond and RC drilling of less than 40m by 40m, and where the continuity and predictability of the lode positions was good. The Inferred Mineral Resource was assigned to areas where drill hole spacing was greater than 40m by 40m, where small isolated pods of mineralisation occur outside the main mineralised zones, and to geologically complex zones. • The input data is comprehensive in its coverage of the mineralisation and does not favour or misrepresent in-situ mineralisation. The definition of mineralised zones is based on high level geological understanding producing a robust model of mineralised domains. This model has been confirmed by infill drilling which supported the interpretation. Validation of the block model shows good correlation of the input data to the estimated grades. • The Mineral Resource estimate appropriately reflects the view of the Competent Person.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• Internal audits have been completed by RPM which verified the technical inputs, methodology, parameters and results of the estimate.
Discussion of	• *Where appropriate a statement of the*	• The lode geometry and continuity has

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
relative accuracy/ confidence	*relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	been adequately interpreted to reflect the applied level of Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource. The data quality is good and the drill holes have detailed logs produced by qualified geologists. A recognised laboratory has been used for all analyses. • The Mineral Resource statement relates to global estimates of tonnes and grade. • Reconciliation was conducted for the mined pits at Double Jay (Jenny, Joanne and Potato Patch). The block model reported 4.8Mt at 1.5g/t Au for 232,000oz (at a 0.9g/t Au cut-off for CIL and 0.3g/t Au cut-off for HL material). Reported production at Double Jay was 5.1Mt at 1.4g/t Au for 224,000oz.

Appendix IV – Jupiter Low Grade Stockpile

Mr Rohan Williams, Executive Chairman of DCN compiled the information in Sections 1 to 3 of the following JORC Table 1 and is the Competent Person for those sections.

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *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.*	• All grade control drilling was done using a tight pattern of blast hole sampling on 2.7m by 3.1m. Holes were vertical to optimally intersect the shallow east dipping mineralised zones. • Grade control samples were collected at 2.5m intervals using with three tiered riffle splitters. • Most grade control samples were submitted to the Plutonic on-site mine laboratory using a 500g to 1kg Leachwell assay. Initially samples were submitted to contract laboratories for crushing and pulverising to produce a 30g 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).*	• Grade control drilling was completed by Brandill sub-contractor AWP-CSR using a Gardner-Denver 4500 and two GD5000 rigs fitted out with three tier riffle splitters fitted below the main cyclone. Open hole samples utilised hole sizes from 89mm to 102mm. • During mining, the open pit was mapped to aid furthering understanding of geological control.
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 grade control drilling are unknown. • As with diamond and RC drilling conducted at Jupiter, no relationship between recovery and grade is expected.
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,*	• Blast holes were used for gathering samples for grade control, only holes within known ore zones or structures the geologists believed could contain ore were sampled. • All grade control holes were logged in full. Degree of weathering, percentage of

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	channel, etc) photography. • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	lithologies - basalt, syenite and porphyry, degree of alteration, colour and comments were logged onto paper.
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.*	• Historical grade control samples were collected at the rig using three tiered riffle splitters. Samples were generally dry. • Blast holes were used for gathering samples for grade control, only holes within known ore zones or structures the geologists believed could contain ore were sampled. • Sample preparation was predominantly conducted by an on-site laboratory. After drying, the sample is subject to a primary crush to ½". Samples were riffle split to a <1kg sub sample. Samples were pulverised by LM2 to that 80% passing 75µm. • For historic grade control 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.*	• Initially for grade control drilling, the analytical technique used was a 30g fire assay with Pb collection, with an AAS finish. This is a full digestion technique. Samples were analysed at Amdel in Kalgoorlie and AAL in Leonora. • During mining of the open pit the analytical technique used for grade control drilling changed to 500g – 1kg Leachwell. The sub-sample was bottle rolled for 90 minutes with an AAS finish. This is an almost full digestion technique. Leachwell samples were analysed at Plutonic's on-site lab. • For grade control drilling, sieve analysis was carried out by the laboratory to ensure the grind size of 80% passing 75µm was being attained. • The Measured Mineral Resource is an existing mined stockpile that has been partially recovered via dump leach methods producing 36,000oz of gold. • No QAQC data has been reviewed for historical drilling although mine production has largely validated drilling results.
Verification of sampling and 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.*	• The Jupiter Open Pit has been visually field verified by company geologists and by Shaun Searle of RPM during the 2013 site visit. • Results of re-assaying selected historical core obtained from Jupiter showed a slight bias. The re-assayed grades were generally higher than the original assay grades. • No twin holes were drilled, this table relates to an existing mined stockpile.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Primary data was collected on paper and then entered into an Access database. The data was 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.*	• Grade control collar information was entered by direct electronic input of the survey data. Grade control hole collar coordinates were tied to a local grid (truncated AMG84 – Zone 51) with subsequent conversion to MGA94 Zone 51. • Mine workings support the locations of historical drilling. • Downhole surveys were entered by direct electronic input of the survey data, either from Surtron or from the default hole path surveys for the open pit grade control. • 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.*	• Nominal hole spacing of grade control drilling is approximately 2.7m by 3.1m. All blast holes on a bench were sampled down to the 385mRL bench. Below 385mRL, every second line of blast holes was sampled in zones of mineralisation. • Measured Mineral Resources consist of stockpiled material which has been grade controlled by very close spaced production blast hole sampling. The mined stockpile has sufficient confidence appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedures and classification applied under the 2012 JORC Code. • Not relevant for the existing stockpile.
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.*	• Most drill holes were vertical. Limited angling of grade control holes were undertaken only over a specific area. Due to the shallow dipping nature of mineralisation, intersections in vertical holes were close to 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 was managed by Plutonic personnel. The samplers were responsible for the collection of the sample, sieving of a representative chip sample for geological logging and the collection and despatch of the shift's samples to the on-site laboratory for assay.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Shaun Searle of RPM reviewed the Jupiter Open Pit during the 2013 site visit. • Mining of the Jupiter Open Pit is well documented and documents reviewed by Dacian suggest that all procedures and practices conform with industry standards.

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 Jupiter Prospect is located within Mining Lease 39/236, which is wholly owned by DCN and subject to capped production royalty and another tonnage based royalty. • The tenements are in good standing with no known impediment to future mining.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Open pit mining occurred at Jupiter (Double Jay – Jenny, Joanne and Potato Patch open pits) in the 1990's. Previous companies to have explored the deposit include Croesus Mining, Dominion Mining. Plutonic and Barrick Gold Corporation.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Jupiter deposit 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 under-standing 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*
	  • *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.*
		• Not required. Existing mined stockpile.
		• All information has been included in the appendices.

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 not being reported. • Not applicable as a Mineral Resource is being reported. • Metal equivalent values have not been used.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with*	• Most drill holes were vertical so that intersections were close to orthogonal to the expected orientation of mineralisation. It is interpreted that true

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
intercept lengths	*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').*	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.*	• The relevant diagram has 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.*	• The stockpile has been confirmed in the field. • Exploration results are not being 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.*	• Material within the low grade stockpile contains observed Jupiter style mineralisation and is consistent with observations made and information gained during previous mining at the Double Jay open pits.
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.*	• Existing low grade stockpile. Further economic analysis is planned as part of Dacian's pre-feasibility study. • Not required. Low grade stockpile as mined.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* • *Data validation procedures used.*	• Existing mined stockpile. • Production and treatment records are documented by previous operators.
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• A site visit was conducted by Shaun Searle of RPM during October 2013. Shaun inspected the Jupiter deposit area, drill core, outcrop and the Double Jay open pits. During this time, notes and photos were taken. Dacian geologists have traversed the low grade stockpile. • A site visit was conducted, therefore not applicable.
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* • *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* • *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	• Not required. Low grade stockpile previously used as a dump leach. A total of 36,000oz of gold has been produced from 3.5Mt of stockpiled material. The low grade material remains. The confidence is considered to be good and is based on previous mining history and visual confirmation in outcrop and within the Double Jay open pits. • All material stockpiled was mined under the supervision of production geologist in the 1990's. • The Jupiter deposit consists of sub-vertical syenite intrusions with cross-cutting, east dipping lodes. • Not applicable for an as mined low grade stockpile.
Dimensions	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• The Jupiter LG stockpile Mineral Resource area is surveyed extends over of 400m (from 6,812,700mN – 6,813,100mN) and includes the 25m vertical interval from 430mRL to 405mRL.
Estimation and modelling techniques	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* • *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* • *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* • *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).* • *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average*	• The estimation of the remaining stockpiled resource was determined from mining and processing records. 3,493,950t at 0.84g/t for 94,360oz were stacked and 36,134oz was partially recovered at a grade of 0.32g/t leaving the remaining remnant Mineral Resource of 3,494,000t at 0.50g/t for 58,000z. • Mine and processing production records have been cross checked and the Mineral Resource takes appropriate account of such data. • No recovery of by-products is anticipated. • Only Au was been reported. There are no known deleterious elements within the deposits. • Not applicable for reporting of low grade stockpiles.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	sample spacing and the search employed. • *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* • *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* • *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* • *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* • *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• Tonnages and grades were estimated on a dry in situ basis.
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• The Mineral Resource has been reported at a 0.5g/t Au cut-off. This is an existing stpockpile.
Mining factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	• Dacian has assumed that the stockpile could potentially be processed by a nearby processing facility. No assumptions have been made for mining dilution. It is assumed that mining dilution and ore loss from the base of the stockpile will be in incorporated into any Mineral Reserve estimated from this Mineral Resource.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	• Metallurgical testing was carried out on samples from Jupiter in 1995. Gold recoveries of >90% were achieved with cyanidation leaching at grind sizes of 150µm. • It is assumed that extraction of gold will be achieved by gravity and cyanide leaching methods for the mineralised lodes, with recoveries greater than 90% based on these results.
Environmental factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not*	• No assumptions have been made regarding environmental factors. Historical mining has occurred at the Jupiter deposit. DCN will work to mitigate environmental impacts as a result of any future mining or mineral processing.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.	
Bulk density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* • *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* • *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	• At 10 metre vertical increments, the pit technicians had to collect representative samples for density determinations by the water displacement method. • The low grade stockpile has been mined and surveyed. Gold has been partially recovered from the stockpile via dump leach methods. • Not applicable for a mining and surveyed stockpile.
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	• The Mineral Resource estimate for the low grade stockpile as reported here is in compliance with the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves' by the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC). The Mineral Resource was classified as Measured Mineral Resource based on mining and processing records. • The input data is comprehensive in its coverage of the mineralisation and does not favour or misrepresent in-situ mineralisation. The definition of mineralised zones is based on high level geological understanding and the mining of open pit ore, now stockpiled material was supervised by production geologists. • The Mineral Resource estimate appropriately reflects the view of the Competent Person.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• Internal audits have been completed by DCN which verified the technical inputs, methodology, parameters and results of the estimate.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *These statements of relative accuracy*	• The as-mined and partially recovered former dump leach stockpile has been adequately reviewed to reflect the applied level of Measured Mineral Resource. The data quantity and quality is good and the stockpiled material was mined from the Doublejay Open Pit by production geologists from marked out ore blocks defined by detail grade control drilling. An on-site laboratory was used for most analyses of the grade control drilling. The stockpile has been partially treated producing 36,000oz of gold. • The Mineral Resource statement relates to global estimates of tonnes and grade.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.	

Appendix V – Westralia

Exploration results at Westralia were reported by DCN and released to the ASX during 2012 to 2015 – see Appendix I. Mr Rohan Williams, Executive Chairman of DCN compiled the information in Section 1 and Section 2 of the following JORC Table 1 and is the Competent Person for those sections. Mr Shaun Searle, an employee of RungePincockMinarco Ltd (RPM) compiled the information in Section 3 of the following JORC Table 1 and is the Competent Person for that section.

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.*	• DCN utilised RC and diamond drilling. Holes were generally angled towards grid west to optimally intersect the targeted mineralised zones. • DCN 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 and the full length of each hole sampled. • DCN 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. • DCN 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 holes 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 DCN core drilling were measured and recorded in the database and recovery was generally 100% in fresh rock with minor core loss in oxide. • In DCN 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.*	• All diamond drill holes were logged for recovery, RQD, geology and structure. RC drilling was logged for various geological attributes. • For DCN drilling, diamond core was

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	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.*	• DCN 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. • DCN RC samples were collected via on-board cone splitters. All 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 85% passing 75µm. • For historical 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 DCN drilling, the analytical technique used was a 40g fire assay with Pb collection, with an ICP-AAS finish. This is a full digestion technique. Samples were analysed at Bureau Veritas Laboratories in Perth or Kalgoorlie, Western Australia. • For DCN drilling, sieve analysis was carried out by the laboratory to ensure the grind size of 85% passing 75µm was being attained. • For DCN 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 historical 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		are accurate. • Umpire laboratory test-work was completed in January 2014 over mineralised intersections with good correlation of results.
Verification of sampling and 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.*	• Significant intersections were visually field verified by company geologists and by Shaun Searle of RPM during the 2013 site visit. • No twin holes were drilled, however infill drilling by DCN has confirmed mineralisation thickness and tenor. • 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.*	• Historical drill hole collar coordinates were tied to a local grid with subsequent conversion to MGA94 Zone 51. • Mine workings support the locations of historical drilling. • All DCN hole collars were surveyed in MGA94 Zone 51 grid using differential GPS. • DCN holes were down-hole surveyed at 5m using a north seeking gyroscopic survey 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.*	• Nominal hole spacing of DCN drilling is approximately 40 to 150m along strike and 40 to 200m down dip. • The mineralised domains have sufficient continuity in both geology and grade to be considered appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedures and classification applied under the 2012 JORC Code. • Samples have been composited to 1m lengths using best fit techniques.
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.*	• Drill holes are angled to 245°, which is approximately perpendicular to the orientation of the well-defined 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 DCN. Samples are stored on site until collected for transport to BV Laboratories in Kalgoorlie. DCN 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.*	• Shaun Searle of RPM reviewed drilling and sampling procedures during the 2013 site visit and found that all procedures and practices conform to industry standards.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• DCN completed a laboratory audit of BV Laboratories in July 2014 and found that all procedures and practices conform to industry standards.

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 DCN and subject to a 1% capped third party production 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.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Westralia gold deposit is an Archean BIF hosted, sulphide replacement mineralisation and is located within the Yilgarn Craton of Western Australia.

Drill hole information	• *A summary of all information material to the under-standing 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*
	  • *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.*
		• All exploration results have previously been reported by DCN between 2012 and 2015.
		• All information has been included in the appendices. No drill hole information has been excluded.

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*	• Exploration results are not being reported. • Not applicable as a Mineral Resource is being reported. • Metal equivalent values have not been used.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	
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').*	• Drill holes are angled to 245°, which is approximately perpendicular to the orientation of the well-defined mineralised trend and true width is approximately 60-90% 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 Mineral Resource report main body of text (see Appendix I)
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 DCN hole collars were surveyed in MGA94 Zone 51 grid using differential GPS. DCN holes were down-hole surveyed either with multi-shot EMS or Reflex multi-shot tool. • Exploration results are not being 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 Westralia 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.*	• Infill drilling is planned at selected areas of the Westralia Mineral Resource. • Refer to diagrams in the body of text within the Mineral Resource reports shown in Appendix I

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* • *Data validation procedures used.*	• The data base has been systematically audited by a DCN geologist. Original drilling records were compared to the equivalent records in the data base (where original records were available). Any discrepancies were noted and rectified by the data base manager. • All DCN drilling data has been verified as part of a continuous validation procedure. Once a drill hole is imported into the data base a report of the collar, down-hole survey, geology, and assay data is produced. This is then checked by a DCN geologist and any corrections are completed by the data base manager.
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• A site visit was conducted by Shaun Searle of RPM during October 2013. Shaun inspected the deposit area, drill core, outcrop, the Jupiter pits and the core logging and sampling facility. During this time, notes and photos were taken. Discussions were held with site personnel regarding drilling and sampling procedures. No major issues were encountered. • A site visit was conducted, therefore not applicable.
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* • *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* • *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	• The confidence in the geological interpretation is considered to be good and is based on previous mining history and visual confirmation in outcrop and within the Westralia open pits. • Geochemistry and geological logging has been used to assist identification of lithology and mineralisation. • The deposit consists of sub-vertical to steeply dipping BIF units within a shear zone. Mineralisation is mostly confined to the BIF units. Infill drilling has supported and refined the model and the current interpretation is considered robust. • Outcrops of mineralisation and host rocks within the open pits confirm the geometry of the mineralisation. • Infill drilling has confirmed geological and grade continuity.
Dimensions	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• The Westralia Mineral Resource area extends over a SE-NW strike length of 2.8km (from 6,816,500mN – 6,818,950mN), has a maximum width of 40m (409,480mE – 409,520mE) and includes the 775m vertical interval from 460mRL to -315mRL.
Estimation and modelling techniques	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of*	• Using parameters derived from modelled variograms, Ordinary Kriging (OK) was used to estimate average block grades in three passes using Surpac software. Linear grade estimation was deemed suitable for the Westralia Mineral Resource due to the geological control on mineralisation.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	computer software and parameters used. • *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* • *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* • *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).* • *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* • *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* • *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* • *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* • *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* • *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	Maximum extrapolation of wireframes from drilling was 100m down-dip. This was half drill hole spacing in this region of the deposit. Maximum extrapolation was generally half drill hole spacing. • Detailed reconciliation could not be conducted due to the absence of a complete set of mining stope shapes for the underground mining completed by Plutonic. To be conservative, an all-encompassing void wireframe was constructed. Mined material from the hanging wall BIF unit within this void wireframe reports 332,000t at 4.1g/t Au for 43,700 ounces at a 2g/t Au cut-off. Therefore, the reported production between November 1994 to January 1998 of 711,940t at 3.7g/t Au for 77,178 ounces cannot be directly reconciled with the current block model, however it is noted that the grades were similar. • No recovery of by-products is anticipated. • Only Au was interpolated into the block model. • The parent block dimensions used were 20m NS by 5m EW by 10m vertical with sub-cells of 2.5m by 0.625m by 1.25m. The model was rotated -30° to align with the general strike of the mineralisation. The parent block size dimension was selected on the results obtained from Kriging Neighbourhood Analysis that suggested this was the optimal block size for the Westralia dataset. • An orientated 'ellipsoid' search was used to select data and adjusted to account for the variations in lode orientations, however all other parameters were taken from the variography derived from Objects 1, 2, 8, 11 and 99. Three passes were used for each domain. First pass had a range of 50 to 60m, with a minimum of 10 samples. For the second pass, the range was extended to 100 to 120m, with a minimum of 6 samples. For the final pass, the range was extended to 300 to 400m, with a minimum of 2 samples. A maximum of 40 samples was used for all 3 passes. • No assumptions were made on selective mining units. • Only Au assay data was available, therefore correlation analysis was not possible. • The deposit mineralisation was constrained by wireframes constructed using a 0.5g/t Au cut-off grade. Mineralisation wireframes were generally constrained to the BIF units. The wireframes were applied as hard boundaries in the estimate. • Statistical analysis was carried out on data from 25 lodes. The high coefficient of variation and the scattering of high

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		grade values observed on the histogram for some of the objects suggested that high grade cuts were required if linear grade interpolation was to be carried out. As a result a high grade cut of 70g/t was applied, resulting in a total of 37 samples being cut. • Validation of the model included detailed comparison of composite grades and block grades by strike panel and elevation. Validation plots showed good correlation between the composite grades and the block model grades.
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• Tonnages and grades were estimated on a dry in situ basis.
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• The Mineral Resource has been reported at a 2g/t Au cut-off based on assumptions about economic cut-off grades for underground mining. Reported mining grades at this cut-off are successfully mined using underground methods at other gold deposits in the Yilgarn.
Mining factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	• RPM has assumed that the deposit could be mined using underground techniques. Underground mining has previously occurred at Westralia prior to the 1930's and open pit and underground mining occurred during the 1990's. Deposits of the reported Westralia grades are successfully mined using underground techniques elsewhere in the Yilgarn.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	• Metallurgical testing was carried out on samples from Westralia Underground and Westralia Deeps in 1992. Test work results indicated significant gravity recoverable gold was evident in the tested ore samples, but the Westralia Deeps samples were particularly sensitive to grind size. Gold recoveries of >95% and >90% were achieved with cyanidation leaching at grind sizes <75µm for the Westralia Underground and Westralia Deeps samples respectively. In addition, DCN contracted METS to conduct test-work on the Westralia core and found that gravity and cyanidation leaching at a grind size of 75µm resulted in an overall gold recovery of 97.8%. • It is assumed that extraction of gold will be achieved by gravity and cyanide leaching methods, with recoveries greater than 90% based on these results.
Environmental factors or	• *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal*	• No assumptions have been made regarding environmental factors.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
assumptions	*options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	Historical mining has occurred at the Westralia deposit. DCN will work to mitigate environmental impacts as a result of any future mining or mineral processing.
Bulk density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* • *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* • *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	• DCN collected 3,006 density measurements during the 2013-15 drilling program. All samples were in fresh rock. RPM extracted the density measurements that coincided with the geological logging. Any measurements that transgressed logged intervals were not extracted. In total, 2,821 samples coincided within the geological logging intervals. RPM then subdivided the measurements into BIF and non-BIF lithologies and determined whether the measurements were in waste or mineralisation. • Bulk density is measured. Moisture is accounted for in the measuring process and measurements were separated for lithology and mineralisation. • It is assumed there are minimal void spaces in the rocks at Westralia. The Westralia resource contains minor amounts of oxide and transitional material above the fresh bedrock. Values for these zones were derived from known bulk densities from similar geological terrains.
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	• The Mineral Resource estimate is reported here in compliance with the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves' by the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC). The resource was classified as Measured, Indicated, and Inferred Mineral Resource based on data quality, sample spacing, and lode continuity. The Measured portion of the deposit was assigned to areas of the deposit defined by extensive open cut and underground grade control drilling (10m strike spacing) and face sampling which confirmed the geological and grade continuity of the mineralisation. The Indicated Mineral Resource was defined within areas of close spaced diamond and RC drilling of less than 50m by 50m, and where the continuity and predictability of the lode positions was good. The Inferred Mineral Resource was assigned to areas of the deposit

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		where drill hole spacing was greater than 50m by 50m, where small isolated pods of mineralisation occur outside the main mineralised zones, and to geologically complex zones. • The input data is comprehensive in its coverage of the mineralisation and does not favour or misrepresent in-situ mineralisation. The definition of mineralised zones is based on high level geological understanding producing a robust model of mineralised domains. This model has been confirmed by infill drilling which supported the interpretation. Validation of the block model shows good correlation of the input data to the estimated grades. • The Mineral Resource estimate appropriately reflects the view of the Competent Person.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• Internal audits have been completed by RPM which verified the technical inputs, methodology, parameters and results of the estimate.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	• The lode geometry and continuity has been adequately interpreted to reflect the applied level of Measured, Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource. The data quality is good and the drill holes have detailed logs produced by qualified geologists. A recognised laboratory has been used for all analyses. • The Mineral Resource statement relates to global estimates of tonnes and grade. • Reconciliation could not be conducted due to the absence of a complete set of mining stope shapes for the underground mining completed by Plutonic.

Appendix VI – Transvaal

Exploration results at Transvaal were reported by DCN and released to the ASX during 2013 – see Appendix I. Mr Rohan Williams, Executive Chairman of DCN compiled the information in Section 1 and Section 2 of the following JORC Table 1 and is the Competent Person for those sections. Mr Shaun Searle, an employee of RungePincockMinarco Ltd (RPM) compiled the information in Section 3 of the following JORC Table 1 and is the Competent Person for that section.

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.*	• DCN utilised RC and diamond drilling. Holes were generally angled towards grid west to optimally intersect the targeted mineralised zones. • DCN 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 and the full length of each hole sampled. • DCN RC drilling was sampled at 1m intervals via an on-board cone splitter. • Historical RC samples were collected at 1m and 2m intervals using riffle splitters. • DCN 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. Some RC holes 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 DCN core drilling were measured and recorded in the database and recovery was generally 100% in fresh rock. • In DCN 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.*	• All diamond drill holes were logged for recovery, RQD, geology and structure. RC drilling was logged for various geological attributes. • For DCN drilling, diamond core was

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	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.*	• DCN 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. • DCN RC samples were collected via on-board cone splitters. Samples were mostly 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 85% 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 DCN drilling, the analytical technique used was a 40g fire assay with Pb collection, with an ICP-AAS finish. This is a full digestion technique. Samples were analysed at Bureau Veritas Laboratories in Kalgoorlie, Western Australia. • For DCN drilling, sieve analysis was carried out by the laboratory to ensure the grind size of 85% passing 75µm was being attained. • For DCN 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 historical 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		are accurate.
Verification of sampling and 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.*	• Significant intersections were visually field verified by company geologists and by Shaun Searle of RPM during the 2013 site visit. • No twin holes were drilled, however infill drilling by DCN has confirmed mineralisation thickness and tenor. • Primary data was collected into 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.*	• Historical drill hole collar coordinates were tied to a local grid with subsequent conversion to MGA94 Zone 51. • Mine workings support the locations of historical drilling. • All DCN hole collars were surveyed in MGA94 Zone 51 grid using differential GPS. • DCN holes were down-hole surveyed either with multi-shot EMS or Reflex multi-shot 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.*	• Nominal hole spacing is approximately 20 by 10m. Underground face sampling has been conducted on 25m levels at 3m spacings. • The mineralised domains have sufficient continuity in both geology and grade to be considered appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedures and classification applied under the 2012 JORC Code. • Samples have been composited to 1m lengths using best fit techniques.
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.*	• Most drill 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 DCN. Samples are stored on site until collected for transport to BV Laboratories in Kalgoorlie. DCN 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.*	• Shaun Searle of RPM reviewed drilling and sampling procedures during the 2013 site visit and found that all procedures and practices conform with industry standards.

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 Transvaal deposit is located within Mining Lease 39/228, which is wholly owned by DCN and subject to 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.*	• Open pit and underground mining occurred at Transvaal in the 1990's, and briefly in 2010. Previous companies to have explored the deposit include Dominion, Plutonic, Barrick and Range River Gold.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The geological setting of the Transvaal deposit is primarily meta-basalt host rocks intruded by meta-quartz feldspar porphyry dykes. Gold mineralisation is hosted within north-northeast trending shear-hosted lodes, which form the extension of the Ramornie Transvaal Shear Zone. The mineralisation is contained mostly within meta-basalt, with some gold mineralisation transgressing into the felsic porphyry.

Drill hole information	• *A summary of all information material to the under-standing 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*
	  ◦ *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.*
		• All exploration results have previously been reported by DCN during 2013.
		• All information has been included in the appendices. No drill hole information has been excluded.

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*	• Exploration results are not being reported. • Not applicable as a Mineral Resource is being reported. • Metal equivalent values have not been used.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	stated.	
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').*	• Most drill holes are angled to the west so that intersections are orthogonal to the expected orientation of mineralisation. It is interpreted that true width is approximately 60-90% 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 Mineral Resource report main body of text (see Appendix I).
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 DCN hole collars were surveyed in MGA94 Zone 51 grid using differential GPS. DCN holes were down-hole surveyed either with multi-shot EMS or Reflex multi-shot tool. • Exploration results are not being 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 Transvaal mineralisation are consistent with observations made and information gained during previous mining at deposit.
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.*	• This Mineral Resource will be assessed as part of a scoping study. • Refer to diagrams in the body of text within the Mineral Resource report shown in Appendix I.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* • *Data validation procedures used.*	• The database has been systematically audited by a DCN geologist. Original drilling records were compared to the equivalent records in the database (where original records were available). Any discrepancies were noted and rectified by the database manager. • All DCN drilling data has been verified as part of a continuous validation procedure. Once a drill hole is imported into the data base a report of the collar, down-hole survey, geology, and assay data is produced. This is then checked by a DCN geologist and any corrections are completed by the database manager.
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• A site visit was conducted by Shaun Searle of RPM during October 2013. Shaun inspected the deposit area, drill core, outcrop and the core logging and sampling facility. During this time, notes and photos were taken. Discussions were held with site personnel regarding drilling and sampling procedures. No major issues were encountered. • A site visit was conducted, therefore not applicable.
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* • *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* • *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	• The confidence in the geological interpretation is considered to be good and is based on previous mining history and visual confirmation in outcrop and within the Transvaal open pit. • Geochemistry and geological logging has been used to assist identification of lithology and mineralisation. • The geological setting of the Transvaal deposit is primarily meta-basalt host rocks intruded by meta-quartz feldspar porphyry dykes. Gold mineralisation is hosted within north-northeast trending shear-hosted lodes, which form the extension of the Ramornie Transvaal Shear Zone. The mineralisation is contained mostly within basalt, with some gold mineralisation transgressing into the felsic porphyry. Infill drilling has supported and refined the model and the current interpretation is considered robust. • Outcrops of mineralisation and host rocks within the open pit confirm the geometry of the mineralisation. • Infill drilling has confirmed geological and grade continuity.
Dimensions	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• The Transvaal Mineral Resource area extends over a strike length of 965m (from 6,819,000mN – 6,819,965mE) and includes the 505m vertical interval from 430mRL to -75mRL.
Estimation and modelling techniques	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining,*	• Using parameters derived from modelled variograms, Ordinary Kriging (OK) was used to estimate average block grades in three passes using

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	interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used. • *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* • *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* • *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).* • *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* • *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* • *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* • *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* • *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* • *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	Surpac software. Linear grade estimation was deemed suitable for the Transvaal Mineral Resource due to the geological control on mineralisation. Maximum extrapolation of wireframes from drilling was 60m down-dip beyond the last drill holes on section. This was equivalent to approximately one drill hole spacing in the this portion of the deposit and classified as Inferred Mineral Resource. Extrapolation was generally half drill hole spacing in between drill holes. • Reconciliation was conducted on production data. The RPM model under-reported tonnes within the mining wireframes by 25% and over-reported grade by 15%. This is most likely due to dilution surrounding development wireframes. • No recovery of by-products is anticipated. • Only Au was interpolated into the block model. There are no known deleterious elements within the deposit. • The parent block dimensions used were 10m NS by 5m EW by 5m vertical with sub-cells of 2.5m by 1.25m by 1.25m. The parent block size was selected on the results obtained from Kriging Neighbourhood Analysis (KNA) that suggested this was the optimal block size for the Transvaal dataset. • An orientated 'ellipsoid' search was used to select data and adjusted to account for the variations in lode orientations, however all other parameters were taken from the variography and KNA. Three passes were used for the interpolation. First pass had a range of 30m, with a minimum of 10 samples. For the second pass, the range extended to 60m, with a minimum of 6 samples. For the third pass, the range was extended to 100m, with a minimum of 2 samples. A maximum of 30 samples was used for all three passes. A maximum of 6 samples per hole was used in the interpolation. • No assumptions were made on selective mining units. • Only Au assay data was available, therefore correlation analysis was not possible. • The deposit mineralisation was constrained by wireframes constructed using a nominal 0.8g/t Au cut-off grade for the low grade shells and a 3g/t Au cut-off grade for the internal high grade zones. The wireframes were applied as hard boundaries in the estimate. • Statistical analysis was carried out on data from 46 low grade lodes and 24 high grade lodes. The high coefficient of variation and the scattering of high

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		• grade values observed on the histogram for some of the domains suggested that top cuts were required if linear grade interpolation was to be carried out. As a result top cuts ranging between 15 to 100g/t Au were applied, resulting in a total of 43 samples being cut. • Validation of the model included detailed comparison of composite grades and block grades by northing and elevation. Validation plots showed reasonable correlation between the composite grades and the block model grades.
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• Tonnages and grades were estimated on a dry in-situ basis.
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• The Mineral Resource has been reported at a 2g/t Au cut-off. Cut-off parameters were selected based on other known Au deposits with similar geological attributes in the region. Existing underground development was taken into account when assessing the reporting cut-off grade
Mining factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	• RPM has assumed that the deposit could potentially be mined using underground mining techniques. Open pit and underground mining has previously occurred at the Transvaal deposit. No assumptions have been made for mining dilution or mining widths, however mineralisation is generally broad with mineralisation widths of greater than 5m in most lodes. It is assumed that mining dilution and ore loss will be in incorporated into any Mineral Reserve estimated from this Mineral Resource.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	• Metallurgical testing was carried out on samples from Transvaal in 1992, 1996 and 2010. Gold recoveries of >85% were achieved with cyanidation leaching at grind sizes of 140µm. • It is assumed that extraction of gold will be achieved by gravity and cyanide leaching methods for the mineralised lodes, with recoveries around 90% based on these results and previous mining in the late 1990's.
Environmental factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early*	• No assumptions have been made regarding environmental factors. Historical mining has occurred at the Transvaal deposit. DCN will work to mitigate environmental impacts as a result of any future mining or mineral processing.

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	consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.	
Bulk density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* • *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* • *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	• DCN collected 1,144 specific gravity measurements during the 2013 drilling program. All samples were in fresh rock. RPM extracted the specific gravity measurements into the different lithological units. • Bulk density is measured. Moisture is accounted for in the measuring process and measurements were separated for lithology. • It is assumed there are minimal void spaces in the rocks within the Transvaal deposit. The Mineral Resource contains minor amounts of transitional material above the fresh bedrock. Values for these zones were derived from the nearby Heffernans deposit, which contains similar material.
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	• The Mineral Resource estimate is reported here in compliance with the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves' by the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC). The Mineral Resource was classified as Indicated, and Inferred Mineral Resource based on data quality, sample spacing, and lode continuity. The Measured Mineral Resource was assigned to areas defined by underground grade control drilling (10m strike spacing) and face sampling (25m levels and 3m spacings) which confirmed the geological and grade continuity of the mineralisation. The Indicated Mineral Resource was defined within areas of close spaced diamond and RC drilling of less than 25m by 25m, and where the continuity and predictability of the lode positions was good. The Inferred Mineral Resource was assigned to areas of the deposit where drill hole spacing was greater than 25m by 25m, where small isolated pods of mineralisation occur outside the main mineralised zones, and to geologically complex zones. • The input data is comprehensive in its coverage of the mineralisation and does not favour or misrepresent in-situ mineralisation. The definition of mineralised zones is based on high level geological understanding producing a robust model of mineralised domains. This model has been confirmed by infill drilling which supported the interpretation. Validation of the block model shows good correlation of the input data to the estimated grades. • The Mineral Resource estimate

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		appropriately reflects the view of the Competent Person.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• Internal audits have been completed by RPM which verified the technical inputs, methodology, parameters and results of the estimate.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	• The lode geometry and continuity has been adequately interpreted to reflect the applied level of Measured, Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource. The data quality is good and the drill holes have detailed logs produced by qualified geologists. A recognised laboratory has been used for all analyses. • The Mineral Resource statement relates to global estimates of tonnes and grade. • Reconciliation was conducted on production data. The RPM model underreported tonnes within the mining wireframes by 25% and over-reported grade by 15%. This is most likely due to dilution surrounding development wireframes.