

20 JUNE 2019

NEW HIGH GRADE GOLD DISCOVERY NORTH OF WESTRALIA

Multiple outstanding intercepts in new shallow BIF position

Mineralisation now extends over 750m north of the Westralia Ore Reserve

Potential for significant Mineral Resource growth at Westralia

- ***Outstanding wide-spaced high-grade intersections herald the discovery of a new mineralised position north of the Westralia Mine Area. Results include:***
 - ***1.7m @ 127.0g/t Au from 297.3m***
 - ***31.0m @ 6.3g/t Au from 208.0m***
 - ***14.3m @ 12.7g/t Au from 284.8m***
 - ***3.2m @ 12.5g/t Au from 365.1m***
 - ***1.4m @ 9.0g/t Au from 218.5m***
 - ***3.4m @ 5.0g/t Au from 205.0m***
 - ***1.7m @ 7.5g/t Au from 248.9m***
 - ***1.6m @ 6.2g/t from 308.6m***
- ***The results include some of the thickest and highest grade gold mineralisation intersected at Westralia***
- ***The mineralisation remains open to the north, where several of the best intersections have been recorded***
- ***The drilling results follow a targeted and accelerated exploration program aimed at bringing forward exploration option value at Mt Morgans***

Dacian Gold Ltd (**Dacian Gold** or **the Company**) (ASX: DCN) is pleased to announce the discovery of a significant new zone of high-grade gold mineralisation immediately north of the Westralia Deposit at its 100%-owned Mt Morgans Gold Operation located near Laverton in Western Australia.

The new drilling results have outlined significant high-grade BIF mineralisation in a previously unknown BIF unit below the historic Morgans North open pit, located north of the Westralia Mine.

The newly discovered mineralisation is currently defined over an area measuring approximately 500m x 250m, with the last drill section returning some of the most continuously thick, high-grade mineralisation seen at Westralia.

Significantly, this new drilling, when combined with recent previously reported high grade intersections north of the Allanson Ore Reserve, means high grade mineralisation has now been defined for 750m north of the Westralia Ore Reserve, and it continues to remain open to the north.

The results continue to confirm the potential for significant Mineral Resource growth at Westralia.

Dacian Gold Executive Chairman Rohan Williams said: “This is a significant discovery which supports our strategy of bringing forward asset value through accelerating exploration activity at Mt Morgans.

“The strong potential of this discovery is demonstrated by the excellent grades, thickness and continuity of the mineralisation, together with its relatively shallow location just north of the existing Westralia Mine Area and infrastructure, and below an historic open pit.

“Importantly, the best results have been returned on the northernmost section with the mineralisation remaining completely open to the north along the known north-trending high-grade zones seen throughout the mine.

“The combination of these results and their location immediately below and along strike from an historic open pit shows there is excellent potential for new, additional production opportunities.

“The fact that we have discovered a significant zone of high-grade mineralisation in a previously untested area over 750m north of the Allanson Ore Reserve strengthens our confidence in the long-term growth potential at Mt Morgans and highlights the outstanding discovery potential across the Mt Morgans gold field.”

OVERVIEW

Dacian Gold’s detailed geological studies from its underground mining at Westralia and careful documentation of diamond drill cores has confirmed that one of the principal trends of high-grade mineralisation at the large Westralia deposit (>2 million ounces) is a shallow-plunging trend extending to the north.

This geological breakthrough has led to the identification of a new, large target of highly prospective banded iron formation (**BIF**) north of Westralia (see ASX release 25 June 2018).

Recent drill testing for extensions of the Westralia Mineral Resource north of the Ore Reserves at Beresford North and Allanson has confirmed that high-grade BIF-hosted mineralisation continues northward. Significant results including 16.1m @ 7.7g/t Au and 2.8m @ 6.4g/t Au north of Beresford North; and 3.0m @ 33.0g/t Au and 1.3m @ 9.4g/t Au north of the Allanson Ore Reserve confirmed the high grade trends (see ASX release 21 February 2019).

More recent diamond drilling has targeted the shallow-plunging, northern trend of BIF-hosted mineralisation further north of Allanson and beneath the historic Morgans North open pit (see Figure 1).

This drilling has discovered a new and highly mineralised BIF unit lying below and to the north of Morgans North open pit.

Combining the results of drilling reported in this announcement together with previously reported drilling confirms that **high grade mineralisation has now been intersected over 750m north of the Allanson (and Westralia) Ore Reserve.**

These new drilling results confirm the Company's view that Westralia is a very significant ore system, now measuring over 2.8km in length and which remains open further to the north.

Dacian Gold is confident that, with ongoing drilling, the Westralia ore system will continue to grow larger adding additional Mineral Resources and potentially Ore Reserves.

All of the most recent drilling results are shown in Table 1 at the end of this announcement along with all requisite consents and JORC table disclosures included as Appendices 1 and 2 respectively.

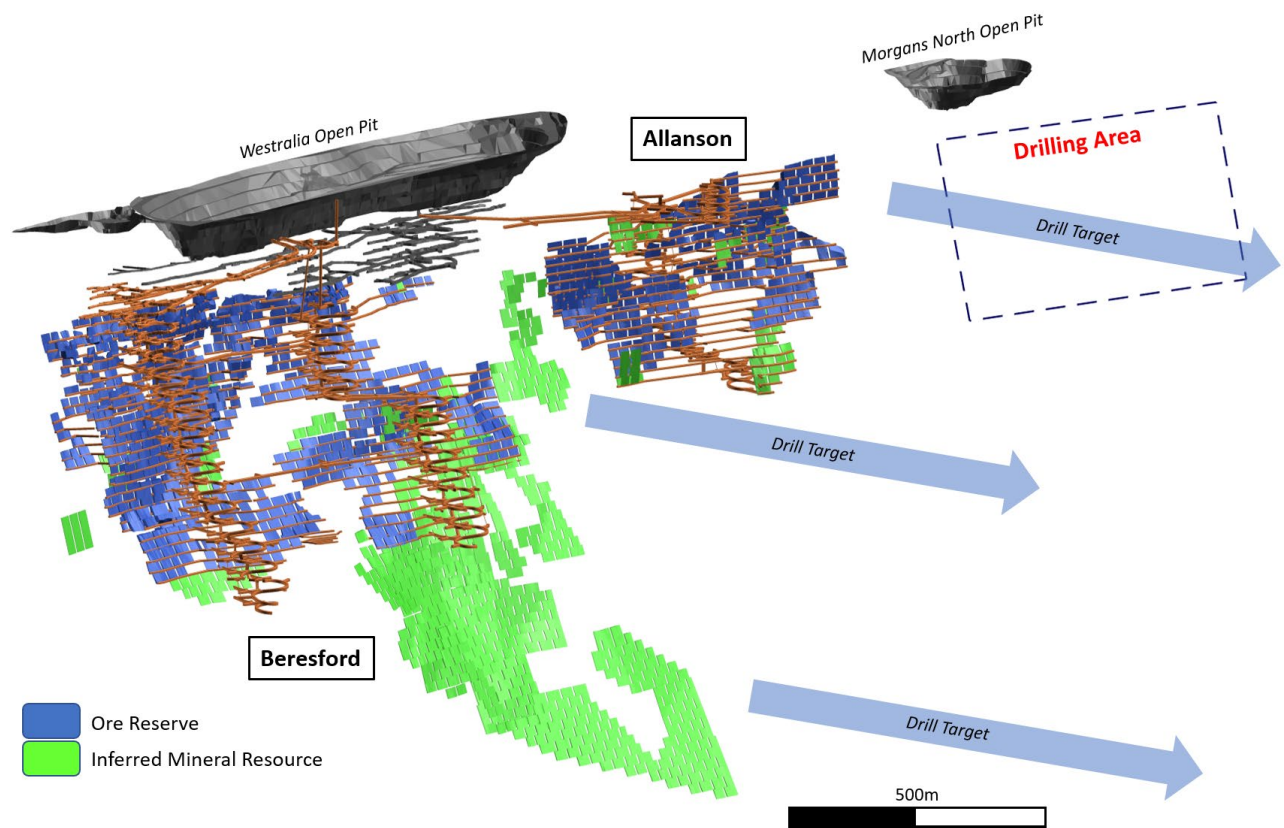


Figure 1: Longitudinal section of the Westralia Deposit showing the location of the new high grade gold discovery below the Morgans North open pit shown by the dashed box and labelled “Drilling Area”. Also shown in long section is the 575,000 ounce Ore Reserve mine design in blue and brown; and part of the 528,000 ounce Inferred Mineral Resource in green. Note that the light blue arrows labelled “Drill Target” define the shallow, north-plunge of the high grade mineralisation that will be the subject of ongoing drill testing.

NEW HIGH-GRADE DISCOVERY NORTH OF WESTRALIA

A total of 25 diamond drill holes for approximately 9,200m were recently completed on a broadly 80m x 80m drilling grid testing north of the Allanson Ore Reserve and below the Morgans North open pit (see “Drilling Area” in Figure 1).

The drilling was designed to test whether the shallow north-plunging, high-grade trends seen throughout the Westralia deposit continue northward of the Allanson Ore Reserve.

The drilling has discovered a previously unrecognised BIF unit that is highly mineralised. The mineralisation is developed over approximately a 500m x 250m shallow north-plunging zone which remains open to the north. Assay results from recent drilling include several outstanding intersections, including:

- **1.7m @ 127.0g/t Au** from 297.3m in 19MMDD0501
- **31.0m @ 6.3g/t Au** from 208.0m in 19MMDD0523
- **14.3m @ 12.7g/t Au** from 284.8m in 19MMDD0496
- **3.2m @ 12.5g/t Au** from 365.1m in 19MMDD0497
- **1.7m @ 7.5 g/t Au** from 248.9m in 19MMDD0491

The discovery of this high grade mineralised BIF may provide near-term production opportunities at Westralia through the development of an additional production decline from the base of the Morgans North open pit (see Figure 2).

Figure 2 is a Long Section of the newly discovered mineralised BIF unit showing the new drilling results as well as historic drill intersections that are now interpreted to be part of the same high-grade BIF unit.

The new BIF unit sits in the footwall of the BIF unit that was mined in the Morgans North open pit, and is interpreted to lie behind the west wall of the old pit (Figure 2). If the new mineralised BIF is present behind the west wall of the Morgans North open pit, it may present an open pit mining opportunity.

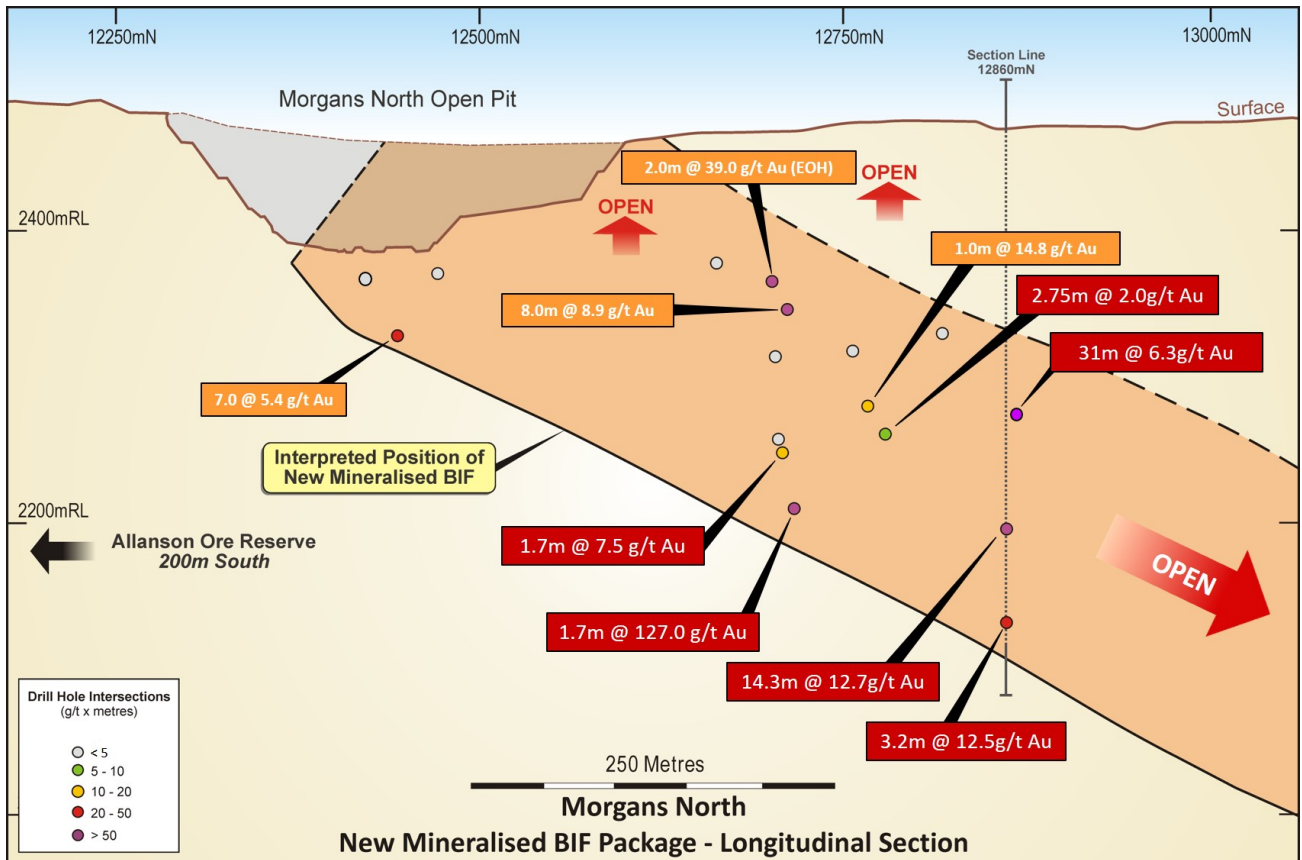


Figure 2: Long Section of the newly discovered high-grade BIF unit lying below the previously mined Morgans North open pit. The high grade north-plunging zone of mineralisation measures approximately 500m x 250m and remains open to the north. Note the recent Dacian drilling results are shown as red/white labels and previous drilling results are orange/white labels. An important observation is the northern most section (12860Mn) is defined by three thick, high grade results which remain open to the north (see also Figure 4).

An important observation from Figure 2 is that all three 80m-spaced drill holes on the northern most section (12860mN, see Figure 3) show thick, high-grade mineralisation:

- **31.0m @ 6.3g/t Au** from 208.0m in 19MMDD0523
- **14.3m @ 12.7g/t Au** from 284.8m in 19MMDD0496
- **3.2m @ 12.5g/t Au** from 365.1m in 19MMDD0497

The three thick and high-grade intersections on the northern most drill section confirms the high grade trend is likely to continue further north, and will be the subject of immediate drill follow-up.

Drill hole 19MMDD0501 was drilled 160m south of the 12860mN section which contained the three high grade intersections listed above. It returned **1.7m @ 127g/t Au** from 297.3m and contained excellent development of coarse gold as seen in Figure 3 below.

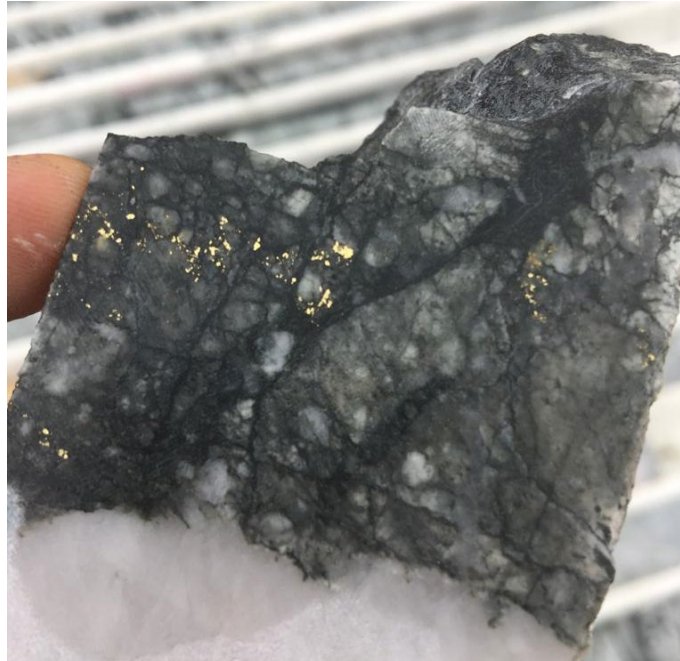


Figure 3: Strong development of visible gold in 19MMDD0501 which returned 1.7m @ 127g/t Au.

Figure 4 is a Cross Section of the northern most drilling section, as indicated in Figure 2 above.

The Cross Section shows the steep-dipping stratigraphy of the BIF package and the location of the newly discovered mineralised BIF unit in the footwall of the BIF package. The three new Dacian drill holes show that continuous high grade mineralisation within the footwall BIF extends for at least 200m in dip-extent, and remains open up-dip toward the surface.

Figure 4 also shows that mineralisation is present in the hangingwall BIF unit in the upper two holes drilled by Dacian Gold. It is this hangingwall BIF unit that hosts the majority of all of the gold mineralisation seen at Westralia over the 2.8km of near-continuous mineralisation.

The hangingwall BIF unit is the same mineralised BIF unit that was mined in the Morgans North open pit and confirms there exists excellent potential for additional mineralisation to be discovered on that BIF unit which, on section 12860Mn, is 300m down-plunge from the Morgans North open pit.

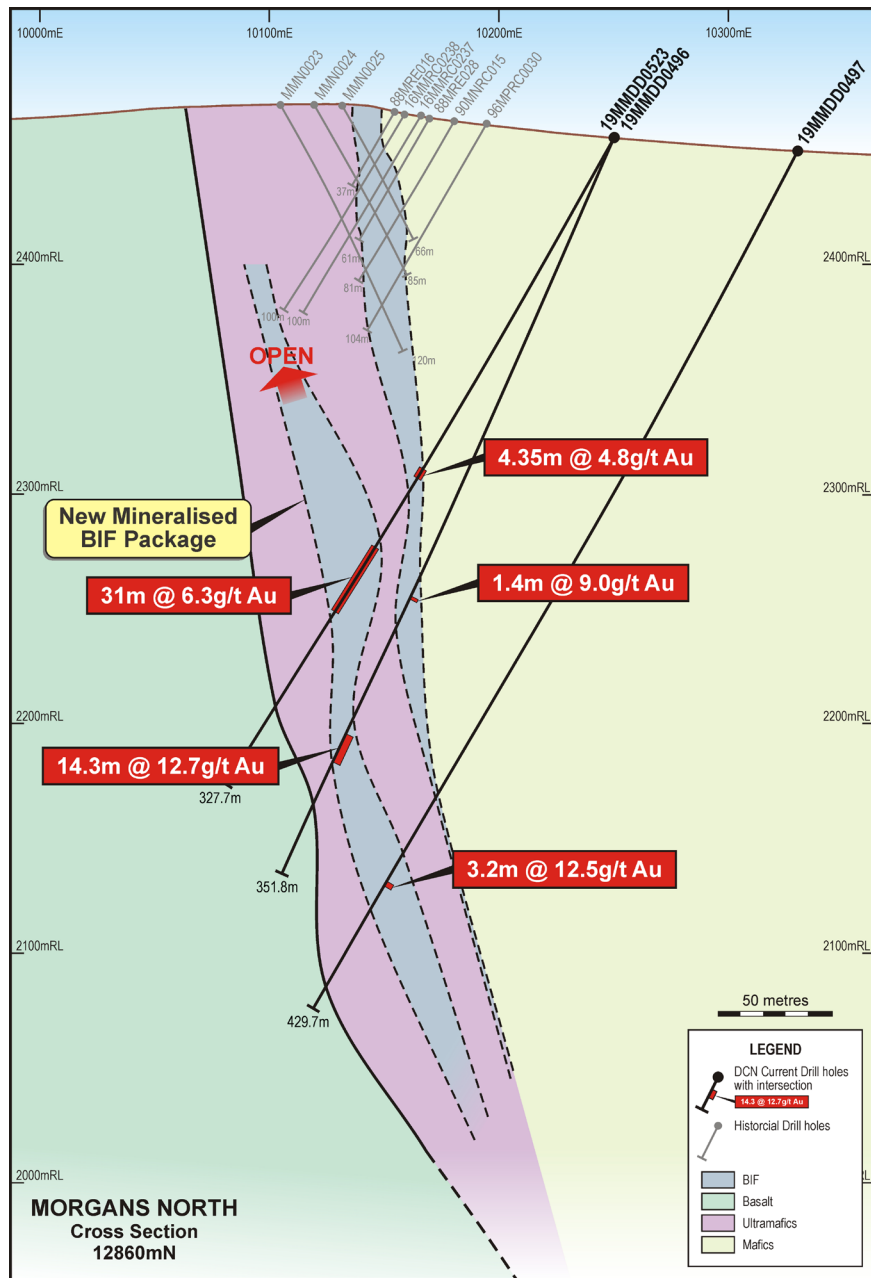


Figure 4: Cross Section of the newly discovered high grade BIF unit on section 12860mN (see Figure 2 for location). Note the strong continuity of the thick and high-grade mineralisation in the footwall BIF unit, which remains open up-dip. Note also high grade mineralisation is developed in the hangingwall BIF unit in the upper two Dacian drill holes.

Including the two hangingwall mineralised intersections seen in Figure 4, the better results from the hangingwall BIF unit observed in the recent Dacian Gold drilling include:

- **1.4m @ 9.0g/t Au** from 218.5m in in 19MMDD0496
- **3.4m @ 5.0g/t Au** from 205.0m in 19MMDD0474
- **1.6m @ 6.2g/t Au** from 308.55m in 19MMDD0493

NEXT STEPS

Drilling is continuing to test along strike and will then turn to infill drill this new discovery in order to complete a maiden Mineral Resource estimate later in CY2019.

Separately, drilling targeting new, shallow open pit mining opportunities at the Mt Marven and Maxwells Prospects is ongoing. This drilling is designed to identify additional production opportunities that can be used to optimise production schedules.

For and on behalf of the Board



Rohan Williams
Executive Chairman & CEO

Table 1: Mt Morgans Exploration Drilling Results - Westralia

Collar Location and Orientation								Intersection > 0.5 g/t Au			
Hole	Type	X	Y	Z	Total Depth	Dip	Azimuth	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Grade (g/t Au)
18MMDD0469	DD	408,641	6,818,512	471	511	-65	240	NSA			
18MMDD469W1	DD	408,641	6,818,512	471	439	-65	240	376.15	378.00	1.85	1.6
19MMDD0458	DD	408,891	6,818,369	473	910	-65	235.47	119.35	119.75	0.40	0.9
19MMDD0470	DD	408,745	6,818,575	470	901	-65	235	580.70	582.00	1.30	1.1
								589.25	593.15	3.90	1.7
19MMDD0458W1	DD	408,891	6,818,369	473	679	-65	235	NSA			
19MMDD0470W1	DD	408,745	6,818,575	470	610	-65	235	545.60	546.10	0.50	2.2
19MMDD0461	DD	408,881	6,818,452	472	721	-65	235	607.25	610.70	3.50	0.4
19MMDD0470W2	DD	408,745	6,818,575	470	622	-65	235	559.35	564.00	4.70	0.6
19MMDD0461W1	DD	408,881	6,818,452	472	655	-65	235	NSA			
19MMDD0489	DD	408,358	6,818,834	452	286	-50	235	149.9	150.55	0.7	0.8
								164.55	165.05	0.5	0.6
								180.7	184.05	3.4	0.5
19MMDD0473	DD	408,477	6,818,619	449	361	-50	240	185	187	2	2.1
								197	198	1	0.9
								204.95	206.25	1.3	0.9
19MMDD0490	DD	408,358	6,818,834	452	286	-60	235	181	182	1	2.7
19MMDD0474	DD	408,477	6,818,619	449	328	-58	240	205	208.4	3.4	5.0
								212.8	215.2	2.4	2.1
19MMDD0491	DD	408,437	6,818,868	446	331	-55	240	248.85	250.55	1.7	7.5
19MMDD0475	DD	408,520	6,818,635	446	376	-60	240	281.15	282.3	1.1	2.4
19MMDD0501	DD	408,437	6,818,868	446	361	-55	240	285.65	287.6	2	0.6
								289.9	292.6	2.7	0.7
								297.25	298.95	1.7	127.0
19MMDD0495	DD	408,508	6,818,899	443	481	-55	235	412	414.3	2.3	2.8
								446.5	446.8	0.3	1.1
19MMDD0494	DD	408,577	6,818,677	443	445	-60	235	361.1	366	4.9	0.6
								381.3	382.95	1.7	1.3
19MMDD0483	DD	408,430	6,818,687	447	268	-60	240	NSA			
19MMDD0492	DD	408,329	6,818,904	454	286	-60	240	189	190	1	0.8
								202	205	3	3.3
								208.3	209	0.7	1.0
								216.2	216.8	0.6	2.5
								226	229.15	3.1	1.8
19MMDD0493	DD	408,402	6,818,937	449	424	-60	240	308.55	310.15	1.6	6.2
								337	338	1	1.6
19MMDD0496	DD	408,296	6,818,976	455	352	-65	240	214	215.1	1.1	4.9
								218.5	219.9	1.4	9.0
								284.8	299.1	14.3	12.7
19MMDD0485	DD	408,411	6,818,757	448	307	-58	240	202.1	203.15	1.05	4.0

Table 1 Continued: Mt Morgans Exploration Drilling Results - Westralia

Collar Location and Orientation								Intersection > 0.5 g/t Au			
Hole	Type	X	Y	Z	Total Depth	Dip	Azimuth	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Grade (g/t Au)
19MMDD0497	DD	408,368	6,819,010	449	430	-62	240	320.6	320.95	0.4	1.6
								365.1	368.3	3.2	12.5
19MMDD0512	DD	408,441	6,819,044	446	520	-66	240	127.7	128.15	0.4	1.3
								411	413.15	2.1	1.6
								469.15	470	0.9	1.6
19MMDD0487	DD	408,494	6,818,807	443	475	-62	238	364.3	367	2.7	2.1
19MMDD0523	DD	408,296	6,818,976	455	328	-60	244	166.6	170.95	4.35	4.8
								208	239	31	6.3
								incl. 222.95	239	16.05	10.8

ABOUT DACIAN GOLD LIMITED

Dacian Gold Limited (ASX: DCN) has cemented its position as a significant new mid-tier Australian gold producer with the declaration of Commercial Production at its 100%-owned Mt Morgans Gold Operation (**MMGO**), located near Laverton in Western Australia, on 1 January 2019.

With an Ore Reserve of 1.4Moz, a Mineral Resource of 3.5Moz (including Ore Reserves) and highly prospective exploration tenure, Mt Morgans is the largest new gold mine to come on stream in Australia in the past six years.

The Board comprises Rohan Williams as Executive Chairman & CEO; and Robert Reynolds, Barry Patterson and Ian Cochrane as non-executive directors.

For further information please visit www.daciangold.com.au to view the Company's presentation or contact:

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APPENDIX 1

2018 MINERAL RESOURCES & ORE RESERVES STATEMENT (DCN: 100%)

Table 1: Mt Morgans Gold Operation Mineral Resources as at 31 July 2018

(Refer ASX release dated 6 August 2018)

Mt Morgans Gold Operation Mineral Resources as at 31 July 2018

Deposit	Cut-off Grade Au g/t	Measured			Indicated			Inferred			Total Mineral Resource		
		Tonnes	Au g/t	Au Oz	Tonnes	Au g/t	Au Oz	Tonnes	Au g/t	Au Oz	Tonnes	Au g/t	Au Oz
Westralia	2.0	1,304,000	5.3	222,000	4,662,000	5.1	767,000	4,018,000	4.1	528,000	9,985,000	4.7	1,518,000
Jupiter	0.5	2,363,000	1.3	101,000	21,979,000	1.3	954,000	5,353,000	1.1	188,000	29,695,000	1.3	1,242,000
Jupiter UG	1.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	525,000	2.0	34,000	525,000	2.0	34,000
Jupiter LG Stockpile	0.5	3,494,000	0.5	58,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,494,000	0.5	58,000
Cameron Well	0.4	-	-	-	3,465,000	1.1	117,000	2,808,000	1.4	127,000	6,273,000	1.2	245,000
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	-	-	-	160,000	4.1	21,000	422,000	4.0	55,000	582,000	4.1	76,000
Maxwells	0.5	-	-	-	413,000	1.2	16,000	309,000	0.9	9,000	722,000	1.1	25,000
Craic*	2.0	-	-	-	69,000	8.2	18,000	120,000	7.1	27,000	189,000	7.5	46,000
King St*	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	532,000	2.0	33,000	532,000	2.0	33,000
Low Grade Stockpiles	0.5	-	-	-	1,276,000	0.7	30,000	-	-	-	1,276,000	0.7	30,000
Mine Stockpiles	0.5	151,000	0.9	4,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	151,000	0.9	4,000
Total		7,678,000	1.8	453,000	32,428,000	1.9	1,992,000	14,570,000	2.3	1,075,000	54,676,000	2.0	3,520,000

* JORC 2004 Resource. Rounding errors will occur.

Other than Cameron Well, all Mineral Resource estimates are as of 30 June 2018. Cameron Well Mineral Resource estimate is of 31 July 2018

Table 2: Mt Morgans Gold Operation Ore Reserves as at 1 July 2018

(Refer ASX release dated 18 December 2018)

Mt Morgans Gold Operation Ore Reserves as at 1 July 2018

Deposit	Cut-off Grade Au g/t	Proved			Probable			Total		
		Tonnes	Au g/t	Au Oz	Tonnes	Au g/t	Au Oz	Tonnes	Au g/t	Au Oz
Beresford UG	1.2 / 2.1*	749,000	4.3	104,000	2,355,000	3.5	265,000	3,104,000	3.7	369,000
Allanson UG	1.2 / 2.1*	-	-	-	1,175,000	5.0	188,000	1,175,000	5.0	188,000
Westralia UG Low Grade	0.5 / 1.8*	-	-	-	458,000	1.2	18,000	458,000	1.2	18,000
Transvaal UG	1.4	193,000	4.7	29,000	325,000	3.4	36,000	518,000	3.9	65,000
Jupiter OP	0.5	2,213,000	1.2	88,000	13,049,000	1.3	523,000	15,262,000	1.2	611,000
Cameron Well OP	0.4	-	-	-	1,300,000	1.1	45,000	1,300,000	1.1	45,000
Jupiter Low Grade Stockpile	0.5	3,494,000	0.5	58,000	-	-	-	3,494,000	0.5	58,000
Low Grade Stockpiles	0.5	-	-	-	1,276,000	0.7	30,000	1,276,000	0.7	30,000
Mine Stockpiles	0.5	151,000	0.9	4,000	-	-	-	151,000	0.9	4,000
ORE RESERVE	-	6,799,000	1.3	284,000	19,938,000	1.7	1,105,000	26,737,000	1.6	1,389,000

* Development and Stopping cut-off grades. Rounding errors will occur.

Competent Person Statement

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.

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

The information in this report that relates to Mineral Resources for Westralia, Jupiter, Cameron Well, Ramornie, Mine and Low Grade Stockpiles (See ASX release 6 August 2018), and Transvaal (see ASX release 16 September 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 Ashmore Advisory. 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 to Mineral Resources for Craic and King Street 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 2004 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.

Ore Reserves

The information in this report that relates to Ore Reserves for the Westralia Mining Area is based on information compiled or reviewed by Mr James Howard. Mr Howard has confirmed that he has read and understood the requirements of the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code 2012 Edition). Mr Howard is a Competent Person as defined by the JORC Code 2012 Edition, having more than five years’ experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the

activity for which they are accepting responsibility. Mr Howard is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and a full time employee of Dacian Gold Limited and 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 Ore Reserves for the Transvaal Mining Area (see ASX announcement 21 November 2016) is based on information compiled or reviewed by Mr Matthew Keenan and Mr Shane McLeay. Messrs. Keenan and McLeay have confirmed that they have read and understood the requirements of the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code 2012 Edition). They are Competent Persons as defined by the JORC Code 2012 Edition, having more than five years' experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity for which they are accepting responsibility. Messrs. Keenan and McLeay are both a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and full time employees of Entech Pty Ltd and consent 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 Ore Reserves for the Jupiter Mining Area and Cameron Well Area is based on information compiled or reviewed by Mr Mathew Lovelock. Mr Lovelock has confirmed that he has read and understood the requirements of the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code 2012 Edition). He is a Competent Person as defined by the JORC Code 2012 Edition, having more than five years' experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity for which he is accepting responsibility. Mr Lovelock is a member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and a full-time employee of Dacian Gold Limited and consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Where the Company refers to the Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves in this report (referencing previous releases 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 Mineral Resource estimate and Ore Reserve estimate with that announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Persons findings are presented have not materially changed from the original announcement.

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 King Street and Craic Mineral Resource has 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 2 - JORC TABLE 1

The following Table and Sections are provided to ensure compliance with the JORC Code (2012) edition requirements for the reporting of exploration results at the Mt Morgans Gold Operation.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dacian utilises RC and diamond drilling. Surface RC and diamond holes were angled to intersect the targeted mineralised zones at optimal angles. At Westralia, diamond holes were angled towards the south-west (grid west) to intersect the targeted mineralised zones. Surface diamond 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. RC holes are sampled over the entire length of hole. Dacian RC drilling was sampled at 1m intervals via an on-board cone splitter. Historical RC samples were collected at 1m using riffle splitters. Dacian samples were submitted to a contract laboratory for crushing and pulverising to produce a 50g charge for fire assay.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diamond drilling was carried out with HQ3 and NQ2 sized equipment with standard tube. For deeper holes, RC pre-collars were followed with diamond tails. Drill core was orientated using a Reflex orientation tool. For RC holes, a 5¼" face sampling bit was used
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i> <i>Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recoveries from Dacian core drilling were measured and recorded in the database and recovery was generally 100% in fresh rock with minor core loss in oxide. Recoveries from historical drilling are unknown. In Dacian drilling no relationship exists between sample recovery and grade.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Whether core and chip samples have been</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All diamond drill holes were logged for

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	<p><i>geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i> <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i> 	<p>recovery, RQD, geology and structure. For Dacian drilling, diamond core was photographed both wet and dry.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All RC drill holes were logged for geology, alteration and structure. All RC chip trays were photographed. All drill holes were logged in full.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> <i>Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.</i> <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dacian core was cut in half using an automatic core saw at either 1m intervals or to geological contacts. To ensure representivity, all core samples were collected from the same side of the core. Historical RC samples were collected at the rig using riffle splitters. Samples were generally dry. For historic RC drilling, information on the QAQC programs used is acceptable. Dacian RC samples were collected via on-board cone splitters. Most samples were dry. For RC drilling, sample quality was maintained by monitoring sample volume and by cleaning splitters on a regular basis. Samples were typically dry to damp with minor wet samples. Field duplicates were taken at 1 in 25. 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. 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 gold.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> <i>For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For Dacian drilling, the analytical technique used was a 50g lead collection fire assay and analysed by Atomic Absorption Spectrometry. This is a full digestion technique. Samples were analysed at Bureau Veritas in Kalgoorlie and Canning Vale, Western Australia. For Dacian drilling, sieve analysis was carried out by the laboratory to ensure the grind size of 85% passing 75µm was being attained.

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	<p><i>factors applied and their derivation, etc.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For Dacian RC and diamond 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. QAQC data has been reviewed for historic RC drilling and is acceptable. Laboratory QAQC includes the use of internal standards using certified reference material, blanks, splits and replicates. Certified reference materials demonstrate that sample assay values are accurate. Umpire laboratory testwork was completed in May 2016 over mineralised intersections with good correlation of results at Jupiter and Westralia. Commercial laboratories used by Dacian have been audited in February, 2018.
Verification of sampling & assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significant intersections were visually field verified by company geologists. No twin holes were drilled. Primary data was collected into either an Excel spread sheet and then imported into a Data Shed database. Assay values that were below detection limit were adjusted to equal half of the detection limit value.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.</i> <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historic drill hole collar coordinates were tied to a local grid with subsequent conversion to MGA94 Zone 51. Historic near surface mine workings support the locations of historic drilling. All Dacian hole collars were surveyed in MGA94 Zone 51 grid using differential GPS. Dacian holes were downhole surveyed either with multi-shot EMS, Reflex multi-shot tool or north seeking gyro tool. Topographic surface prepared from detailed ground and mine surveys.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For the Dacian drilling at Westralia, the nominal hole spacing is approximately 40–80m. The drilling subject to this announcement has not been used to update Mineral Resource estimates.

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	<p><i>procedure(s) and classifications applied.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> <i>If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At Westralia, drill holes are angled to 60° which is approximately perpendicular to the orientation of the expected trend of mineralisation. No orientation-based sampling bias has been identified in the data.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chain of custody is managed by Dacian. Samples are stored on site until collected for transport to Bureau Veritas Laboratories in Canning Vale or Kalgoorlie. Dacian personnel have no contact with the samples once they are picked up for transport. Tracking sheets have been set up to track the progress of samples.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A third party consultant reviewed RC and diamond core sampling techniques in April 2018 and concluded that sampling techniques are satisfactory. Commercial laboratories used by Dacian have been audited in February, 2018.



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Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Westralia deposit is located within Mining Leases 39/18 and 39/228. These leases are owned by Mt Morgans WA Mining Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Dacian Gold Ltd. Westralia is an active underground gold mine which was started in May 2017. The tenements are in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At Westralia, open pit and underground mining has occurred since the 1890's. Other companies to have explored the deposits include Whim Creek Consolidated NL, Dominion Mining, Plutonic Resources, Homestake Gold, Barrick Gold Corporation, Delta Gold and Range River Gold.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Westralia gold deposit is an Archaean BIF hosted with sulphide replacement mineralisation located within the Yilgarn Craton of Western Australia.
Drill hole information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For drilling not previously reported, the locations and mineralised intersections for all holes completed are summarised in the tables of this ASX release. Refer to previous Dacian ASX releases for information regarding previous Dacian drilling. Reporting of intersection widths in Figures and summary tables are rounded to the nearest 0.05m. All information has been included in the tables. No drill hole information has been excluded.



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Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</i> <i>Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.</i> <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exploration results are reported as length weighted averages of the individual sample intervals. No high grade cuts have been applied to the reporting of exploration results. For RC and diamond drilling, Intersections have been reported using a 0.5g/t lower cut-off, and can include up to 2m of internal dilution. No metal equivalent values have been used.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> <i>If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At Westralia, drill holes are angled to 60° which is approximately perpendicular to the orientation of the expected trend of the mineralised trend and true width is approximately 60–90% of down hole intersections.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relevant diagrams have been included within the main body of text.
Balanced Reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.</i> <i>Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. All exploration results have been reported.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Westralia interpretation for mineralisation is consistent with observations made and information gained during previous mining and current mining at the deposit.

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	<i>method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No deleterious or contaminating substances are known.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large- scale step-out drilling).</i> <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further resource definition drilling continues to improve confidence of the Westralia resource. Extensional drilling continues beyond the boundaries of the resource, particularly to the north at depth. Refer to diagrams in the body of this release.