16 JUNE 2016

DACIAN CONTINUES TO EXTEND BOUNDARIES OF KNOWN MINERALISATION AT JUPITER AHEAD OF KEY RESOURCE UPGRADES AND STRONG UPCOMING NEWS-FLOW

Latest outstanding drill results from geotech and metallurgical testwork drilling further strengthen the potential for a single 1.8km long open pit at Jupiter

HIGHLIGHTS

- Drilling returns more wide intersections including several from outside the boundaries of known mineralisation at Heffernans and Doublejay, part of the potential open pit mining complex at the Mt Morgans Gold Project in WA
- The results will be incorporated in a Mineral Resource upgrade at Jupiter which currently stands at 1.1 million ounces
- Latest results stem from a detailed geotechnical drilling program of 21 diamond drill holes designed to test the wall rock conditions of the potential open pits at Doublejay, Heffernans and Ganymede. Significant intersections include:
    - **87.1m @ 1.7 g/t Au** from 244m and **38m @ 1.5 g/t Au** from 385m in Heffernans drill hole 16JUDD367
    - **45.3m @ 1.5 g/t Au** from 207.8m in Doublejay drill hole 16JUDD403
    - **17m @ 1.5 g/t Au** from 238m in Heffernans drill hole 16JUDD402
- Four diamond drill holes for supplementary metallurgical testwork confirm thick mineralisation within the conceptual open pit design at Doublejay. Significant intersections include:
    - **139.3m @ 1.3 g/t Au** from 186.8m – drill hole 16JUDD409
    - **79.4m @ 1.3 g/t Au** from 123.6m – drill hole 16JUDD407
    - **105.5m @ 1.0 g/t Au** form 152.6m – drill hole 16JUDD406
- Strong upcoming news-flow anticipated with a Mineral Resource upgrade for the Jupiter Prospect on track for early July; to be followed by Mineral Resource upgrades for Westralia and Morgans Underground also in July; and a maiden Jupiter Ore Reserve in August

Dacian Gold Ltd (ASX: DCN) ("Dacian Gold" or "the Company") is pleased to advise that the imminent Mineral Resource upgrade at the Jupiter Prospect, within its Mount Morgans Gold Project ("MMGP") in WA, will now incorporate a number of significant wide intersections returned outside the boundaries of known mineralisation from recent geotechnical and metallurgical testwork drilling.

The latest results from a detailed diamond drilling program designed to test wall rock conditions of the conceptual open pits at the Heffernans, Doublejay and Ganymede deposits have also provided further support for the potential to merge the three proposed open pits into a single 1.8km-long open pit.

The latest results come ahead of a period of strong anticipated news-flow for Dacian Gold on several fronts at the MMGP, as it continues to advance rapidly towards its objective of becoming Australia's next significant mid-tier gold producer.

An upgrade to the existing 1.1 Moz Jupiter Mineral Resource is scheduled to be published in the coming weeks with a maiden Ore Reserve to follow in August. Final assay results are also expected this month from the 26-hole in-fill diamond drilling program at the Westralia Underground Prospect. Mineral Resource updates for the Westralia Underground and Morgans Underground (current Mineral Resource of 1.5 Moz at 5.1 g/t Au) are also due in July.

Exploration is continuing with a 600-hole reconnaissance drill program at Jupiter Regional and Cameron Well, with initial results expected in July and drilling of the promising Callisto target, located 7km west of the 8 Moz Wallaby deposit, is due to commence in early July.

Dacian Executive Chairman Rohan Williams said the outstanding results from the recent geotechnical drilling at Jupiter were significant and would be incorporated in the impending Mineral Resource upgrade due in early July.

"These wide intersections provide further confidence in the potential to increase the size and upgrade the classification of the Jupiter Prospect Mineral Resource estimate from its existing 1.1 million ounces, as well as the potential for the three conceptual open pits to merge into a single, large open pit," he said.

"With resource upgrades now imminent at both Jupiter and Westralia – underpinning the Mount Morgans Feasibility Study, which remains on track for completion later this year – and near-mine and regional exploration also gathering momentum, shareholders can look forward to an extremely active and productive second half to the year."

BACKGROUND

As part of the recently completed 90,000m resource in-fill and extension RC and diamond drilling program at the Westralia and Jupiter Prospects, Dacian Gold completed 21 diamond drill holes to be used in the detailed geotechnical assessment of potential open pit mining at the Jupiter Prospect. In addition, a further four diamond drill holes were completed for supplementary metallurgical testwork programs for the Jupiter Prospect.

Dacian announced to the market on 30 September 2015 that it had identified three potential open pits at its Jupiter Prospect, namely: Doublejay, Heffernans and Ganymede – all of which lie within the 1.8km long, 1.1 million ounce Jupiter Mineral Resource. Subsequently, Dacian drilled 313 RC drill holes (for 34,000m) and 37 diamond drill holes (for 7,000m) as resource-infill and resource-extension drilling into the Jupiter Prospect. The 25 geotechnical and metallurgical testwork holes mentioned above are included in the 37 diamond holes completed. See ASX announcements of 9 May 2016, 14 March 2016 and 8 February 2016 for full drill results and all requisite disclosures of this major drilling program.

This ASX announcement reports the results of the 25 diamond drill holes used in the geotechnical and supplementary metallurgical testwork drilling programs.

THE JUPITER PROSPECT GEOTECHNICAL AND METALLURGICAL TESTWORK DRILLING PROGRAM

Figure 1 shows the location of the 25 geotechnical and metallurgical testwork drill holes. The purpose of the drilling was to:

- in respect of the 21 geotechnical drill holes, understand the wall rock conditions of the potential open pits identified in the 30 September 2015 announcement, and
- in respect of the four additional metallurgical testwork drill holes, to collect samples from principally the Doublejay area where recent drilling has intersected very thick mineralisation immediately below the existing Doublejay open pit (for example: **133m @ 2.4 g/t Au** in 16JURC311 (see ASX announcement 9 May 2016)).

Information obtained from both the geotechnical engineers' logging of the drill holes and results from the metallurgical testwork programs will be used in final open pit designs that are being undertaken as part of the MMGP Feasibility Study.

Several of the planned geotechnical diamond drill holes were extended to test for extensions of mineralisation not previously closed off by earlier drilling.

All drill results reported in this ASX announcement from the geotechnical drilling program will be incorporated into the updated Jupiter Mineral Resource currently in progress.

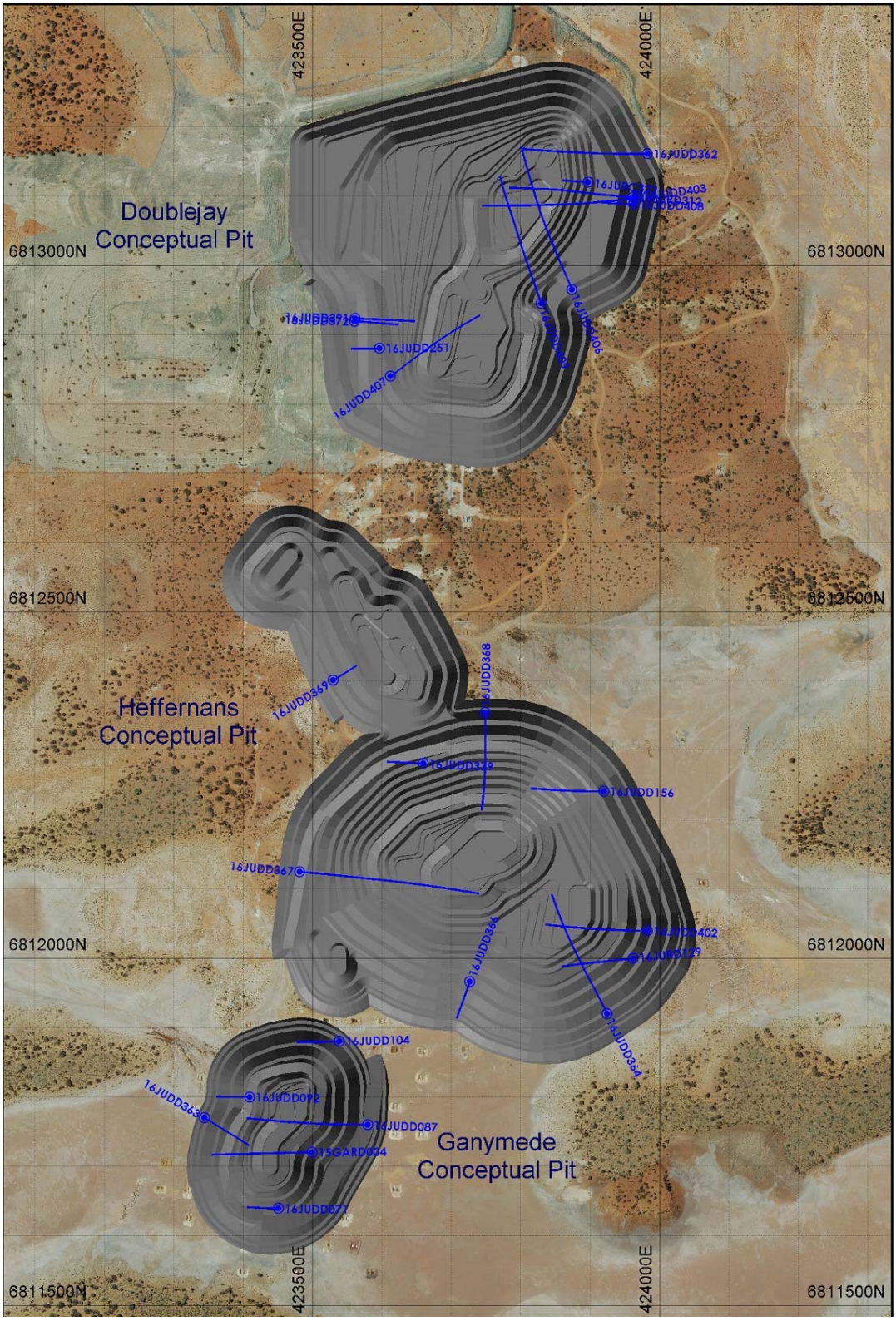

Figure 1: Drill status plan showing the location and trace of the 25 geotechnical and supplementary metallurgical diamond drill holes around the conceptual open pits at Doublejay, Heffernans and Ganymede, all part of the Jupiter Prospect.

Significant Intersections from Geotechnical Drilling Program

Excellent results were returned from several holes completed as part of the of the geotechnical diamond drilling program (see Figure 1).

Significant thicknesses of reported mineralisation include drill hole 16JUDD367 which reported:

- **87.1m @ 1.7 g/t Au** from 244m including **30.4m @ 2.4 g/t Au**, and
- **38m @ 1.5 g/t Au** from 385m including **18m @ 2.5 g/t Au**

Both of the above thick intersections lie below the base of the conceptual open pit at Heffernans, with the 30.4m @ 2.4 g/t Au and 38m @ 1.5 g/t Au intersections lying outside the existing Mineral Resource. Figure 2 is a cross section through Heffernans showing the location of 16JUDD367 drilled down the west wall of the conceptual open pit and showing the thick intersections referred to above.

Table 1 lists better intersections from the geotechnical drilling program.

Significant Intersections from the Supplementary Metallurgical Testwork Drilling Program

Excellent results were also returned from the diamond drill holes completed as part of the supplementary metallurgical testwork program (see Figure 1).

Better results included drill hole 16JUDD409 which reported:

- **139m @ 1.3 g/t Au** from 186.75m including **27.5m @ 1.9 g/t Au** from 186.75m, **17.1m @ 1.8 g/t Au** from 240m and **44m @ 1.8 g/t** Au from 282m

Similarly drill holes 16JUDD407 returned **79.4m @ 1.3 g/t Au** from 123.6m and drill hole 16JUDD406 returned **105.5m @ 1.0 g/t Au** from 152.6m.

The supplementary metallurgical drilling program also confirmed the existence of mineralisation beneath the base of the conceptual open pit design at Doublejay.

Metallurgical testwork results from this drilling program will be released to the market as they become available.

Table 1 below summarises the significant intersections returned from the geotechnical drilling program and the supplementary metallurgical drilling program. Table 2 at the back of this announcement lists all drilling results; and Appendix I and II provide all requisite statements and disclosures pursuant to the drilling described in this announcement.

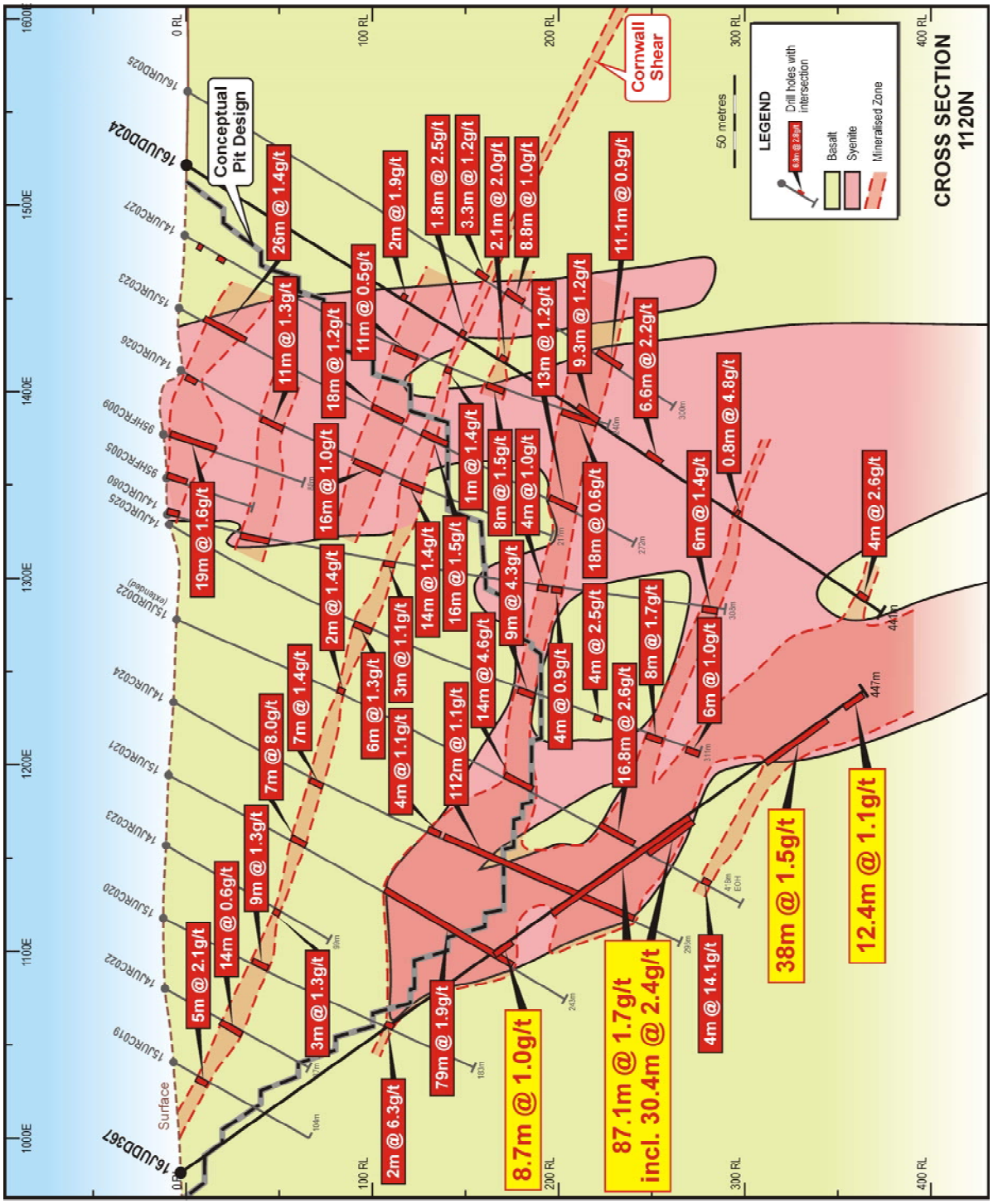

Figure 2: Cross section through Heffernans at 1120N showing the location of geotechnical drill holes 16JUDD367 and 16JUDD024. Note the significant thick intersections in 16JUDD367 below the conceptual open pit (red/yellow labels). Results of 16JUDD024 were reported to the ASX on 9 May 2016. Previously released intersections from drilling completed in 2014 and 2015 are shown as red/white labels.

Drill hole	Intersection	From	Comments
16JUDD367	**87.1m @ 1.7 g/t Au (incl 30.4m @ 2.4)** and **38m @ 1.5 g/t Au (incl 18m @ 2.5)**	244m 385m	Intersected mineralisation in geotechnical hole testing west wall at conceptual Heffernans pit. Mineralisation reported here is below the base of the conceptual Heffernans open pit (see Figure 2)
16JUDD409	**139m @ 1.3 g/t Au**	186.8m	Thick mineralisation from metallurgical testwork hole intersected from within and below the conceptual open pit at Doublejay
16JUDD407	**79.4m @ 1.3 g/t Au (incl 35m @ 1.8)**	123.6m	Thick mineralisation from metallurgical testwork hole intersected from within and below the conceptual open pit at Doublejay
16JUDD406	**105.5m @ 1.0 g/t Au**	152.6m	Thick mineralisation from metallurgical testwork hole intersected from within and below the conceptual open pit at Doublejay
16JUDD403	**12m @ 1.2 g/t Au** and **45.3 @ 1.5g/t Au (incl 34m @ 1.8)** and **47m @ 0.8 g/t**	58m 207.8m 286m	Mineralisation in syenite outside Doublejay conceptual open pit from geotechnical hole Intersected mineralisation below the base of the conceptual open pit at Doublejay Intersected mineralisation below the base of the conceptual open pit at Doublejay
16JUDD402	**17m @ 1.5 g/t Au**	238m	Intersected new mineralisation in extension of geotechnical hole below Heffernans
16JUDD362	**12.3m @ 1.9 g/t Au**	165.8m	Intersected mineralisation in geotechnical hole testing east wall at conceptual Doublejay pit
16JUDD364	**34.1m @ 0.9 g/t Au**	173m	Intersected mineralisation in geotechnical hole testing south wall at conceptual Heffernans pit
16JURD312	**37m @ 0.9 g/t Au**	398m	Mineralisation below Doublejay open pit
16JUDD368	**24.5m @ 0.9 g/t Au**	103.9m	Intersected mineralisation in geotechnical hole testing north wall at conceptual Heffernans pit
16JUDD087	**13.5m @ 1.2 g/t Au**	124.7m	Mineralisation below east wall of conceptual Ganymede pit

Table 1: Significant intersections returned from the geotechnical and metallurgical testwork diamond drilling at the Jupiter Prospect.

NEXT STEPS

Having completed the 90,000m in-fill and resource extension drilling program at the Westralia and Jupiter Prospects, the following work programs and corresponding ASX announcements are planned for the coming weeks:

- Westralia Underground drilling results. Final results from 26 in-fill diamond drill holes are awaited, with all assays to be released to the market later this month
- Westralia Underground, Morgans Underground and Morgans North open pit Mineral Resource updates are planned to commence in June, with release to the market in July
- Jupiter Prospect Mineral Resource update planned to be released in early July
- Maiden Ore Reserve for the Jupiter Prospect to be released in August
- Exploration is ongoing with a 600-hole reconnaissance drill testing program at Jupiter Regional and Cameron Well. Initial results are likely to be received and released to the market in July, with ongoing results being available for release in August
- A specialist salt-lake drilling rig has been booked to drill the promising Callisto target located 7km west of the 8 Moz Wallaby gold deposit. Drilling will commence in early July

Feasibility Study activities are advanced with the following work streams in process:

- Detailed metallurgical testwork programs for Jupiter, Morgans and Westralia Underground are in progress.
- Throughput and treatment plant circuit type are being finalised and look likely to be the same as that determined during the Scoping Study, being 2.5 Mtpa and an SABC configuration.
- Detailed geotechnical studies for the Jupiter Prospect open pits, Westralia Underground, Morgans Underground and Transvaal Underground are ongoing
- Civil geotechnical work programs have been undertaken on the proposed treatment plant and tailings storage facility sites
- Hydrological studies are well advanced with mine and infrastructure surface water management plans in process and groundwater exploration drilling to commence shortly
- Environmental studies are in process including flora and fauna surveys; waste rock and tailings materials characterisation studies
- Upon delivery of new Mineral Resource updates, Dacian will commence detailed open pit and underground mine design studies. As noted above, the Company believes a maiden Ore Reserve for Jupiter will be available in August; and
- Power options studies are well advanced

Table 2: Mt Morgans Exploration Drilling Results - Jupiter

Collar Location and Orientation								Intersection > 0.2ppm Au and >1 g/t Au*m			
Hole	Type	X	Y	Z	Total Depth	Dip	Azimuth	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)
16JUDD071	DD	951	640	398	90	-60	271	26	26.8	0.8	1.8
								55	56.4	1.4	1.6
								65.7	67.9	2.2	0.8
16JUDD087	DD	1,080	760	398	264	-50	272	57	59	2	1.2
								97.3	98.6	1.3	1.5
								124.7	**138.2**	**13.5**	**1.2**
							incl.	124.7	125.6	0.9	1.5
							and	**128.6**	**138.2**	**9.6**	**1.5**
								152	159.7	7.7	0.9
								172.8	176	3.2	0.7
								199	203.25	4.25	0.8
								210.9	211.8	0.9	1.7
								249.7	250.15	0.5	5.0
16JUDD092	DD	910	800	400	96	-60	271	No significant assays			
16JUDD104	DD	1,039	880	399	121	-61	269	48.8	51.1	2.3	0.5
								75.3	80	4.7	1.7
								82.6	84	1.4	1.0
16JURD129	RCD	1,462	1,000	398	284	-75	270	149	150	1	2.3
174m RC hole extended with diamond tail							New	243.65	244	0.35	0.7
16JUDD156	DD	1,420	1,240	398	210	-60	270	20.4	25	4.6	1.7
								38.9	39.6	0.7	3.4
								50	51	1	1.9
								129.1	133.2	4.1	0.5
								143.05	144.5	1.45	0.6
								153.8	157.7	3.9	1.2
16JUDD251	DD	1,097	1,880	426	80	-59	269	61.45	62.5	1	1.2
16JURD312	RCD	1,462	2,098	410	438	-54	274	35	38	3	2.1
								59	62	3	1.1
								66	68	2	0.9
								73	**78**	**5**	**3.0**
								85	87	2	0.6
								105	106	1	1.5
								148	**166**	**18**	**2.6**
								190	191	1	1.0
								216	**305**	**89**	**0.7**
							incl.	**269**	**285**	**16**	**1.7**
							or	**267**	**305**	**38**	**1.1**
								331.7	336.45	4.75	0.9
								348	351	3.0	1.3
								381.6	386	4.4	0.6
								398	**435**	**37**	**0.9**
								398	**407.3**	**9.3**	**1.9**

Table 2 cont'd: Mt Morgans Exploration Drilling Results - Jupiter											
16JUDD362	DD	1,483	2,161	412	301	-54	271	89.35	90.05	0.7	1.1
								101	104	3	2.1
								165.75	**178**	**12.25**	**1.9**
								216.75	228	10.25	0.6
								252.1	253.8	1.7	1.2
								258	259	1	1.7
								267	268	1	1.7
								285	286.3	1.3	1.3
								295	297	2	1.4
16JUDD363	DD	845	770	400	117	-50	121	**57**	**58**	**1**	**2.1**
								63	65	2	0.6
								75	81	6	1.2
								96.9	100.1	3.2	1.9
16JUDD364	DD	1,425	920	399	288	-50	333	120	123.75	3.75	0.9
								155	156	1	1.2
								172.95	**207**	**34.05**	**0.9**
							incl.	**172.95**	**180.65**	**7.7**	**1.6**
							and	187	188.65	1.65	3.2
							and	194	197	3	1.3
							and	200	207	7	1.0
								235	238	1	5.2
								259.5	261.65	2.15	1.3
16JUDD366	DD	1,227	966	399	135	-65	201	32.1	33.1	1	4.9
								45	46	1	5.0
16JUDD367	DD	982	1,124	403	447	-55	95	25.1	27.55	2.45	0.7
								206.3	215	8.7	1.0
								221.9	224	2.1	1.0
								244	**331.1**	**87.1**	**1.7**
							incl.	**301**	**331.1**	**30.4**	**2.4**
								352.8	355	2.2	1.3
								385	**423**	**38**	**1.5**
							incl.	**405**	**423**	**18**	**2.5**
								434.55	**446.9**	**12.35**	**1.1**
16JUDD368	DD	1,249	1,354	401	250	-55	181	29.95	30.8	0.85	1.6
								34.55	38.7	4.15	0.6
								50	50.75	0.75	2.3
								103.9	**128.4**	**24.5**	**0.9**
							incl.	103.9	116.25	12.35	0.6
							and	**121.1**	**128.4**	**7.3**	**1.8**
								186	187	1	2.8
16JUDD369	DD	1,030	1,400	402	71	-56	59	20	22	2	1.3
16JUDD372	DD	1,061	1,919	419	109	-55	90	No significant assays			
16JUDD379	DD	1,160	1,280	412	208	-75	273	13.1	14.1	1	8.6
								19.4	22.7	3.3	1.0
								50.8	53.8	3	0.8
								69.35	73.35	4	1.0
								76.1	82.35	6.25	0.5
16JUDD391	DD	1,062	1,923	419	149	-55	92	88	89	1	1.0
								109.95	116	6	1.0

Table 2 cont'd: Mt Morgans Exploration Drilling Results - Jupiter											
16JUDD402	DD	1,483	1,049	399	331	-65	272	0.3	5	4.7	1.5
								157.5	162	4.5	0.8
								167.65	168.3	0.7	8.9
								173	177	4	1.2
								194	195	1	1.4
								231.6	232.7	1.1	1.0
								238	**255**	**17**	**1.5**
								264	265	1	1.6
								284	285	1	1.1
16JUDD403	DD	1,465	2,098	410	372	-54	262	11.5	16	4.5	0.4
								24.5	32.6	8.1	0.5
								50	52	2	0.7
								58	**70**	**12**	**1.2**
								60	**65**	**5**	**2.5**
								156.1	165	8.9	0.8
								169.6	170.85	1.3	0.9
								186	189	3	1.3
								193	194	1	1.4
								207.75	**253**	**45.25**	**1.5**
							incl.	207.75	212	4.3	1.0
							and	**219**	**253**	**34**	**1.8**
								286	293	7	1.0
								286	**333**	**47**	**0.8**
								301	**333**	**32**	**0.9**
							or	286	289.5	3.5	1.3
							and	291.7	293	1.3	1.2
							and	**301**	**333**	**32**	**0.9**
								350.6	354.96	4.4	1.5
16JUDD406	DD	1,374	1,965	414	351	-51	334	**14**	18	4	0.9
Met Test hole								94	95	1	1.5
								101	102.1	0.9	1.1
								106	107	1	1.6
								152.6	**258.05**	**105.45**	**1.0**
							incl.	**152.6**	**178.5**	**25.9**	**1.6**
								262	**298.5**	**36.9**	**0.7**
								310.05	**332**	**21.95**	**1.0**
								347	348	1	1.1
16JUDD407	DD	1,113	1,840	425	246	-50	53	0	1	1	1.0
Met Test hole								100.95	101.4	0.45	1.4
								123.6	**203**	**79.4**	**1.3**
							incl.	**123.6**	**143**	**19.4**	**0.9**
							and	**145.75**	**155**	**9.25**	**1.8**
							and	**158**	**193.5**	**35.5**	**1.8**
							or	**180.6**	**193.5**	**12.9**	**2.6**
							and	198	203	5	0.8
								223	227.35	4.35	1.4

Table 2 cont'd: Mt Morgans Exploration Drilling Results - Jupiter											
16JUDD408	DD	1,463	2,088	410	81	-51	271	**3**	**34**	**31**	**0.4**
Met Test hole							incl.	3	6.3	3.3	0.6
							and	26	34	8	0.7
								60.75	61.65	0.9	2.6
								65	69.1	4.1	0.8
16JUDD409	DD	1,330	1,945	415	352	-55	339	7.9	8.6	0.7	1.1
Met Test hole								37.35	38	0.65	1.9
								141.3	**165.3**	**24**	**0.8**
								141.3	144.2	2.9	1.5
								148.2	153.2	5	0.9
								158	165.3	7.3	1.2
								180	181	1	1.0
								186.75	**326**	**139**	**1.3**
							incl.	**186.75**	**214.2**	**27.45**	**1.9**
							and	**240**	**257.1**	**17.1**	**1.8**
							and	**282**	**326**	**44**	**1.8**
								334.95	336.05	1.1	2.2
15GARD004	RCD	1,000	720	399	301	-60	268	18	20	2	2.0
								56	57	1	2.4
RC hole extended with diamond tail from 107m								82	87	5	0.7
								97	102	5	1.0
							New	123	130	7	0.8
							New	138	139	1	1.5
							New	148.8	150.2	1.4	1.9
							New	180.1	180.4	0.3	4.0
							New	259	259.4	0.4	4.0

For and on behalf of the Board

Rohan Williams
Executive Chairman

About Dacian Gold Limited

The Mt Morgans Gold Project (MMGP) hosts high grade Mineral Resources of 3.0 million ounces at an average grade of 2.2 g/t gold. The Company is presently concluding a detailed Feasibility Study ahead of a decision to proceed with mine construction and development at the end of CY2016. The Company believes it has an excellent opportunity to build the MMGP into a high margin mid-tier gold production centre.

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

The Company has also identified multiple exploration targets and resource extension opportunities at Mt Morgans. If proven, they will enable growth of the Mt Morgans' existing Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve base.

Dacian Gold remains fully funded to complete the MMGP Feasibility Study up to the project investment decision.

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

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APPENDIX I

Mount Morgans Gold Project Mineral Resources as at 15 September 2015

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

Mt Morgans Gold Project Ore Reserves as at 15 September 2015

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

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

Competent Person Statement

Exploration

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Rohan Williams who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Williams holds shares and options in, and is a director and full time employee of, Dacian Gold Ltd. Mr Williams has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation under consideration to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves." Mr Williams consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on the information compiled by him, in the form and context in which it appears.

Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves

The information in this report that relates the Westralia, Jupiter and Transvaal Mineral Resource (see ASX announcement – 16th September, 2015) and the Ramornie Mineral Resource (see ASX announcement – 24th February, 2015) is based on information compiled by Mr Shaun Searle who is a Member of Australian Institute of Geoscientists and a full time employee of RPM. Mr Searle has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which

he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Searle consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

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

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

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

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

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

APPENDIX II – JORC TABLE 1

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

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

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

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

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

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

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

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

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

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