

10 SEPTEMBER 2015

## MT MORGANS EXPLORATION UPDATE

*Discovery of stacked lodes at Ganymede, Jupiter Prospect; high grade footwall BIF intersection extends mineralisation 100m at Westralia Prospect; resource upgrade expected shortly with detailed scoping study to follow.*

### HIGHLIGHTS

- Ganymede drilling confirms the same style of stacked gold lodes are present, as seen at Heffernans and Doublejay immediately to the north.
- Ganymede target lies outside the southern limits of the +1 million oz Jupiter Prospect Mineral Resource. Numerous 1–10m wide intersections were returned from the drilling at Ganymede, including:
  - 2m @ 3.4 g/t from 6m;
  - 3m @ 1.5 g/t from surface;
  - 7m @ 2.9 g/t from 122m;
  - 8m @ 2.3g/t from 91m;
  - 10m @ 1.6 g/t from 79m; and
  - 2m @ 2.0 g/t from 18m.
- Continuous mineralisation now intersected over a 1.8km strike length at the Jupiter Prospect, including Ganymede, with a maiden resource estimate for Ganymede expected to be announced later this month.
- New high-grade footwall BIF discovery (initial resource of 1.1Mt @ 9g/t for 318,000oz) at Mt Morgan's Westralia Prospect has been further extended 100m by a high grade intersection of 2m @ 5.2g/t from 173m
- Updated Mineral Resources for both Westralia and Jupiter Prospects are underway and will be incorporated into the Mt Morgans Gold Project Scoping Study, due for release in the next few weeks.
- The Mt Morgans Scoping Study is assessing the co-development of an open pit mining complex at Jupiter and a high-grade underground mine at Westralia, both feeding a site-based purpose-built mill.

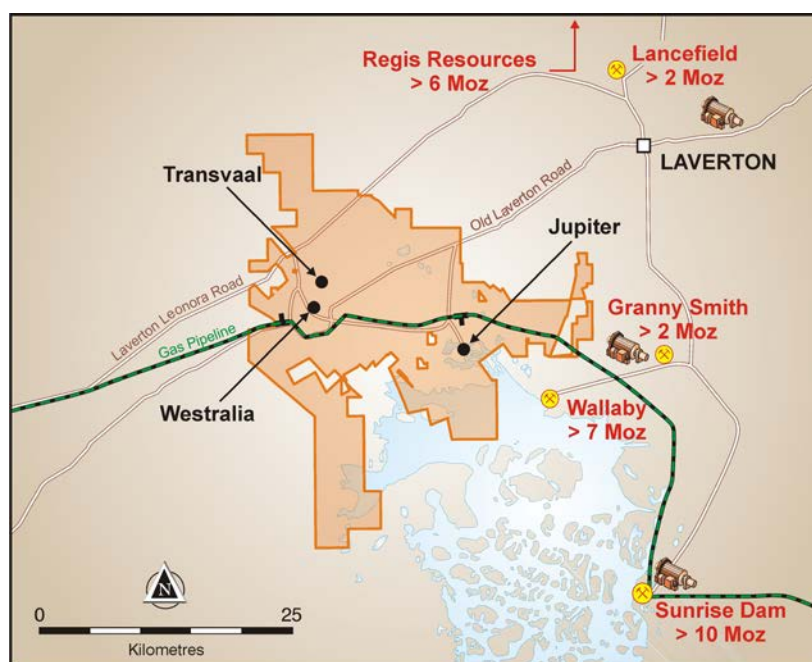
Dacian Gold (ASX: DCN) is pleased to provide an exploration update from its 100% owned Mt Morgans Project, situated 25km south-west of Laverton in WA (see Figure 1).

The Company has received highly encouraging results from an 8-hole RC drilling program at Ganymede, located within the Jupiter Prospect, immediately to the south of, and along strike from, the existing 1.1Moz Mineral Resource.

Dacian has also completed a 3-hole RC program testing the up-dip, or near-surface expression of the recently discovered high grade footwall banded iron formation (BIF) at the 1.5Moz Westralia Prospect.

Dacian has had considerable success with over **1 million ounces of gold discovered at each of the Westralia Prospect and the Jupiter Prospect** since its IPO in November 2012. The current drill program was designed to identify additional mineralisation at each of these discoveries which will be incorporated into updated Mineral Resource estimates due later this month.

The upgraded resource inventory will further strengthen a Scoping Study due for completion in the coming weeks. The Scoping Study will include assessing the economic and technical viability of an open pit mining complex at Jupiter and a high-grade underground mining complex at Westralia, feeding a site-based purpose-built treatment plant. The Scoping Study may pave the way for Dacian to become a significant new mid-tier Australian gold producer.



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

### GANYMEDE EXPLORATION – JUPITER PROSPECT

The Ganymede syenite is the southernmost of all the syenites that define the 2km long, north-south oriented Jupiter Corridor. **All the syenites within the Jupiter Corridor are known to contain gold mineralisation** (see Figure 2).

Ganymede is located 500m south of the Heffernans syenite body, which hosts a +700,000oz Mineral Resource. The Ganymede syenite does not outcrop, being located under shallow lake sediment cover (<5m thick) which continues south of Ganymede, possibly masking undiscovered buried syenites.

The Ganymede syenite was the subject of shallow RAB, aircore and RC drilling between 1992 and 1995 which led to several shallow, high-grade, near surface intersections which included:

- 4m @ 8.8 g/t from 10m
- 4m @ 11 g/t from 8m
- 2m @ 9.8 g/t from 10m
- 3m @ 10.7g/t from 8m
- 6m @ 9.5g/t from 14m
- 4m @ 3.0 g/t from 12m

There has been no drilling at Ganymede in the last 20 years. There is also no Mineral Resource estimate presently associated with the Ganymede syenite, despite the presence of historical high-grade drill intersections.

Dacian is the first company to drill Ganymede since the mid-1990s, commencing with a framework diamond drilling program in September 2013. The 2013 program was aimed at understanding the broad geological setting in which the historic high grade intersections occurred.

The Dacian drilling identified some very broad, low-level mineralisation within syenite which included thicknesses of up to 120m at grades of 0.4 g/t Au (see Figure 3). The broad mineralisation was punctuated by discrete higher grade zones ranging in thickness of 1m to 6m at grades of 1 g/t to 3 g/t Au (see ASX announcement 24 October 2013).

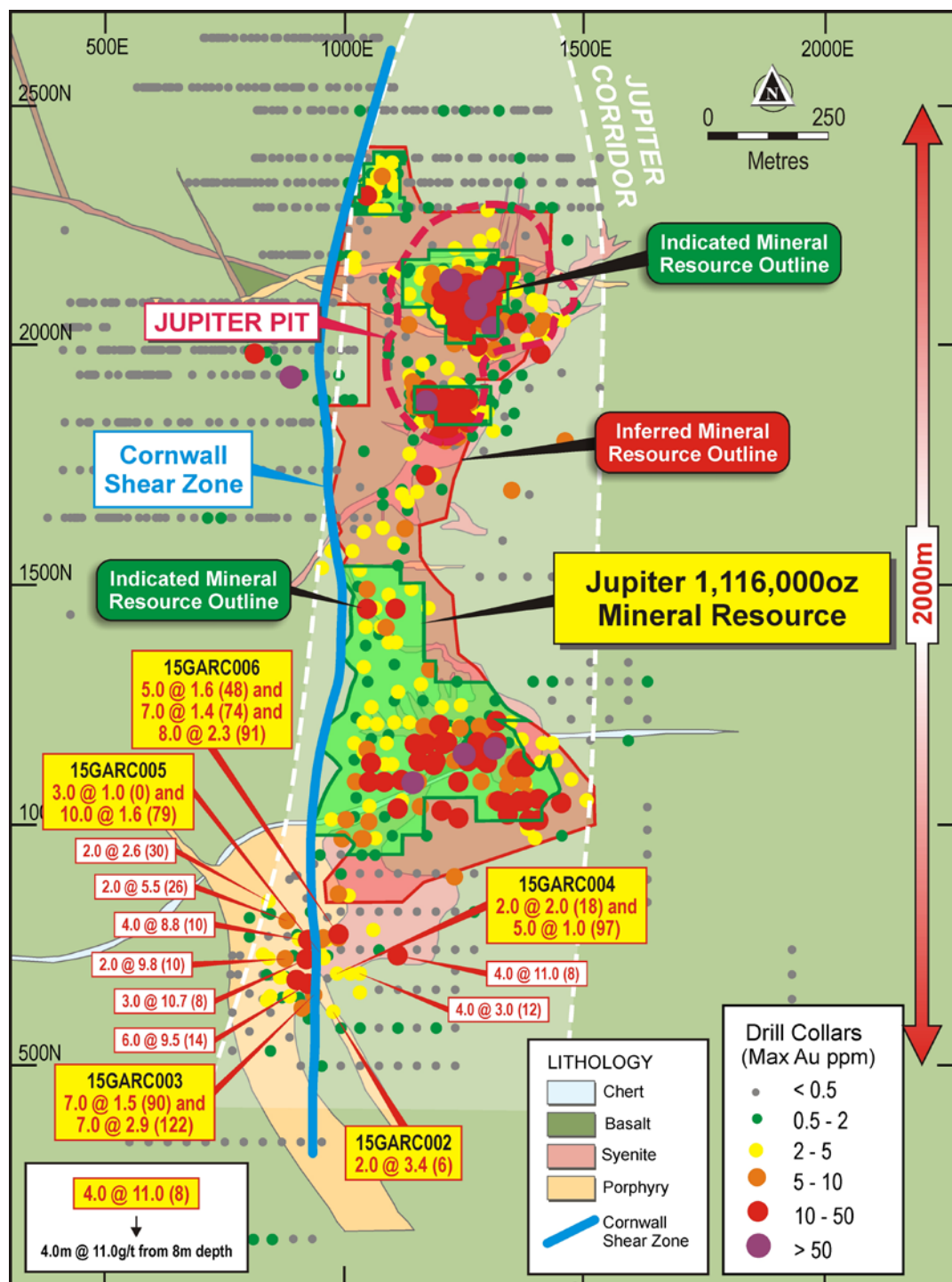


Figure 2: Local geological setting of the 1.1 million ounce Jupiter Prospect. Dacian's new Ganymede intersections are coloured yellow box/red text, whilst the 1992–1995 Ganymede drill intersections are shown as white box/red text. All of the Ganymede intersections are outside the Jupiter Prospect Mineral Resource.

Much of Dacian's subsequent exploration at the Jupiter Prospect focussed away from Ganymede, and its lake sediment cover, with the Company preferring to test the newly identified shallow east-dipping, north-south striking Cornwall Shear Zone (CSZ) in and around the outcropping Heffernans syenite.

Exploration success led to the discovery of the major +700,000oz Heffernans position.

A reinterpretation of the mineralisation in and around the historical Jupiter open pit at the northern end of the Jupiter Corridor (see Figure 2), resulted in the identification of an additional unmined Mineral Resource.

In July 2015, Dacian announced a 1.1 million ounce Mineral Resource for the Jupiter Prospect over 1.6km of continuously mineralised CSZ (see ASX announcement 29 July 2015).

The recently completed Ganymede drill program totalled eight RC holes for 1,132m with hole depths ranging from 107 to 176m. The drilling was aimed at completing a 40m x 50m infill drill pattern on the CSZ and the interpreted CSZ-parallel footwall lodes.

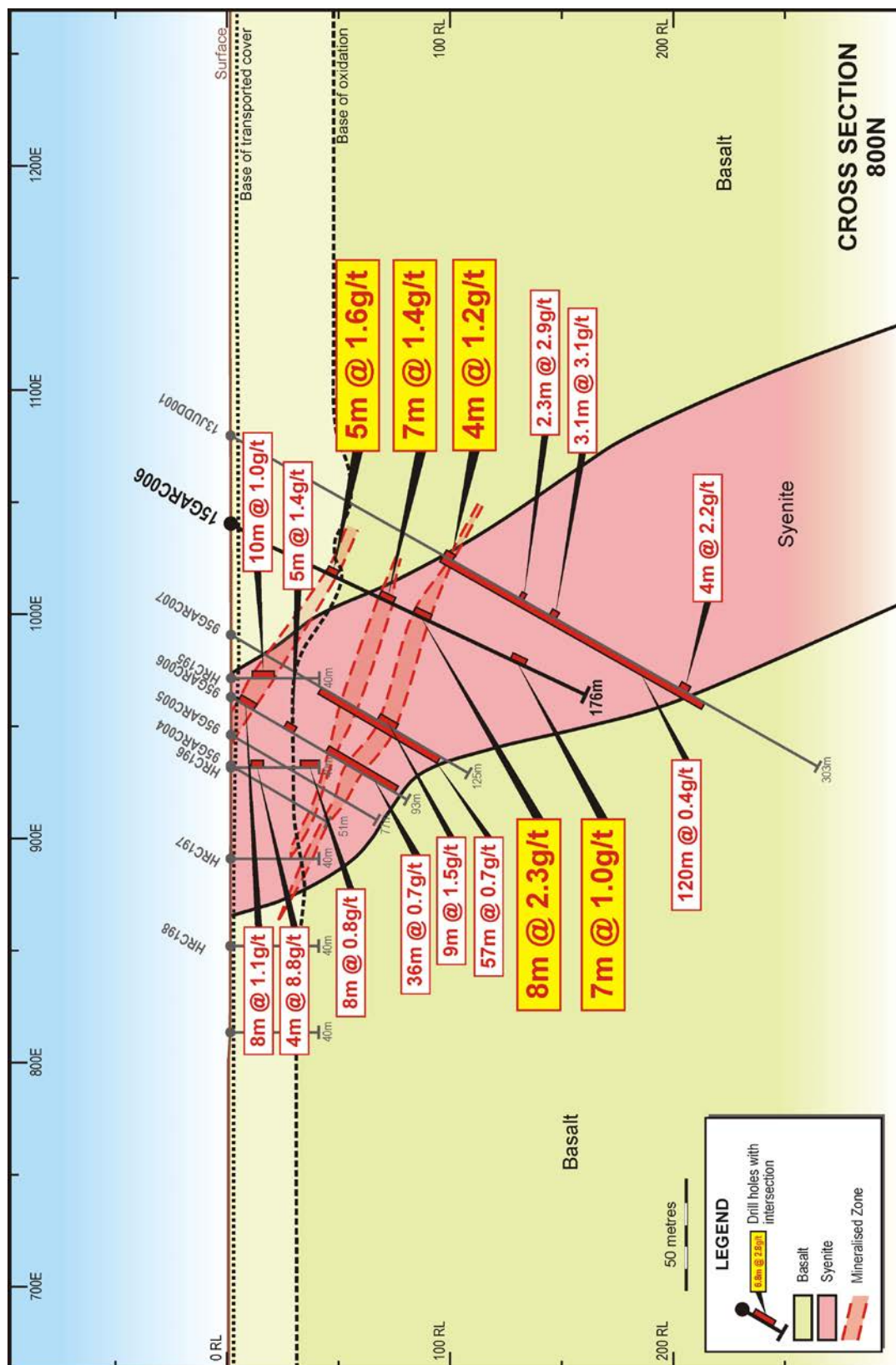
Drilling intersected the CSZ and several sub-parallel, shallow east-dipping footwall mineralised structures.

Numerous one to ten metre wide intersections were returned from the drilling and included:

- 2m @ 3.4 g/t from 6m in 15GARC002
- 2m @ 2.2 g/t from 71m, 7m @ 1.5g/t from 90m and 7m @ 2.9 g/t from 122m in 15GARC003;
- 2m @ 2.0 g/t from 18m and 5.0m @ 1.0 g/t from 97m in 15GARC004;
- 3m @ 1.5 g/t from surface, 3m @ 1.1 g.t from 68m and 10m @ 1.6 g/t from 79m in 15GARC005;
- 5m @ 1.6 g/t from 48m, 7m@ 1.4g/t from 74m, 8m @ 2.3g/t from 91m and 7m @ 1.0 g/t from 139m in 15GARC006 (see Figure 3).

See Table 1 for detailed supporting information and Appendix I for the requisite disclosures.





**Figure 3:** Cross-section 800N showing the stacked development of shallow east-dipping mineralised structures within the Ganymede syenite. New mineralised intersections (yellow/red boxes) demonstrate continuity of the stacked lodes. Note the thick 120m wide intersection of the deepest drill hole completed. Previously reported intersections are shown as red/white boxes.

Dacian believes the new intersections described above belong to the same set of shallow, east-dipping structures seen at Heffernans, and further north at Doublejay.

It is clear the **entire 2km strike of the Jupiter Corridor exhibits development of shallow, east-dipping gold-bearing structures that are preferentially mineralised within the syenite intrusives.** Much of Dacian's drilling has identified significant levels of gold mineralisation within 200m of the surface.

As noted in previous releases, the style of mineralisation within the syenites observed at Jupiter is similar to that seen 8km to the east at Wallaby, a world-class +7 million ounce gold deposit (see ASX Announcement 6 August 2015).

The drill results returned from Dacian's Ganymede drill program support the Company's view that the Jupiter Prospect will continue to increase its 1.1 million ounce resource base with ongoing drilling.

Additionally, Dacian believes that there is a reasonable expectation that the mineralisation defined at the Jupiter Prospect may optimise as a potentially large open pit, and is the subject of ongoing mining studies.

Dacian firmly believes there is additional scope for the discovery of new mineralised positions at the Jupiter Prospect. Specifically, supergene mineralisation related to the up-dip expression of footwall mineralised structures west of Heffernans and development of the CSZ south of Ganymede remain to be drill tested.

#### **FOOTWALL BIF EXPLORATION – WESTRALIA PROSPECT**

On 30 July, 2015, Dacian announced that it had discovered a new high grade and significantly mineralised footwall BIF unit in the 800m "gap" between the Westralia and Morgans North open pits. The reported drill intersections returned from a broad 200m x 200m infill drilling program included:

- 2.7m @ 15.3 g/t Au from 247.7m in 15MMRD018;
- 1.8m @ 23.4 g/t Au from 261.1m also in 15MMRD018; and
- 1.6m @ 6.5g/t Au from 437.75m in 15MMRD020.

Intersections previously reported, and considered to lie in the same mineralised footwall BIF unit include:

- 5.3m @ 12.2 g/t Au and 4.1m @ 9.9 g/t Au in 13MMRD016 (see ASX release 22 June 2015)
- 2.0m @ 18.0 g/t Au in 14MMRD024 (see ASX release 15 October 2014)
- 4.2m @ 6.8 g/t Au in 14MMRD026W1 (see ASX release 15 October 2014)

The mineralised footwall BIF has been identified over a 700m strike and 400m dip extent; and is present between 200m and 600m below the surface.

In August 2015, Dacian reported the new discovery as containing 1.1Mt @ 9.2 g/t for 318,000oz as Inferred Resource within the larger Westralia Mineral Resource of 9.2Mt @ 5.1g/t for 1.5 million ounces (see ASX announcement 3 August, 2015).

The mineralised footwall BIF was interpreted to be open up-dip toward the surface and in late August the Company drilled three RC holes for a total of 800m. The original plan was to drill 6 holes, however initial drilling showed the BIF package steepened markedly, precluding the need to drill another three holes further up-dip.

Results from the three hole RC program include:

- 2m @ 5.2 g/t from 173m in 13MMRC015 (extension), and
- 2m @ 1.8g/t from 88m in 15MMRC026.

The new drill hole intersections confirm the moderate south plunge and extends mineralisation closer to the surface and 100m northwards towards the existing Morgans North open pit.

The intersection in 13MMRC015 (extension) is 100m along strike of 13MMRD016 intersection which returned 5.3m @ 12.2 g/t Au and 4.1m @ 9.9 g/t Au (see ASX announcement 22nd June 2015 and 30 July 2015).

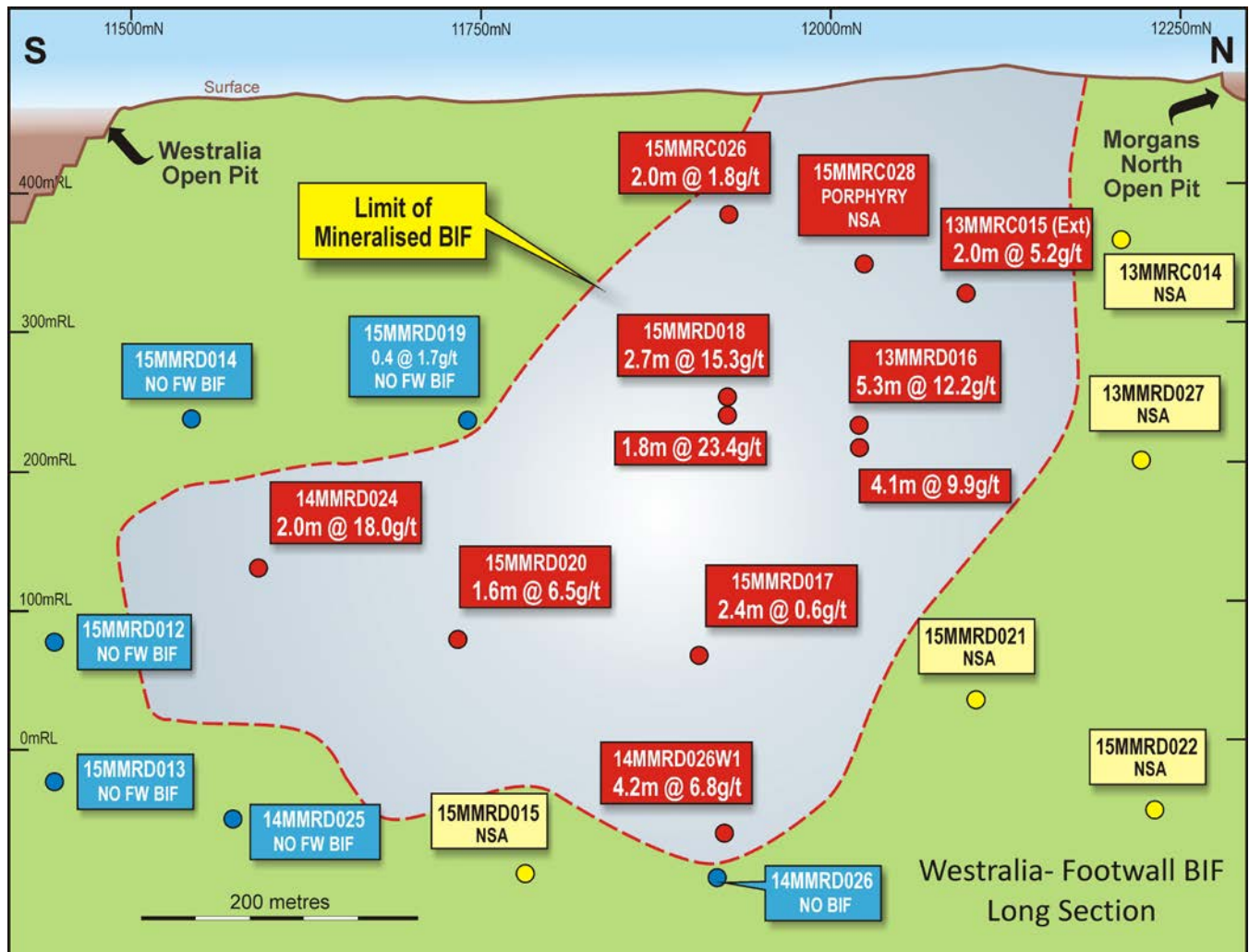
See Table 2 for detailed supporting information and Appendix I for the requisite disclosures.

The new intersections are outside the footwall BIF Mineral Resource boundary limits and will be the subject of a resource estimate update currently in process.

Figure 4 below is a long section of the mineralised footwall BIF unit with the new intersections.

Eleven intersections now define the extents of the high grade mineralised footwall BIF unit over a strike of 700m and a dip-extent of 450m. Dacian is highly encouraged that eight of the eleven intersections returned assays in excess of 5 g/t.





**Figure 4:** Long section of the high grade footwall BIF unit located between the Westralia and Morgan North open pits. The upper three holes (nearer the surface) are the holes recently completed by Dacian. Note the high proportion of high grade drill results from within the mineralised footwall BIF (grey area). All drilling is shown.

## NEXT STEPS

- The higher grade zones identified at Ganymede from both historical and recently completed drilling by Dacian will be the subject of a Mineral Resource estimate. Dacian expects to announce the maiden Ganymede resource, and the updated Jupiter Prospect Mineral Resource later this month.

- Dacian will complete an update to the high grade footwall BIF estimate as well as the Westralia Prospect. Both resource updates will be announced later in September.
- Dacian is currently working on the Mt Morgans Gold Project Scoping Study which it plans to release in the next few weeks.

**For and on behalf of the Board**



**Rohan Williams**

**Executive Chairman**



**Table 1: Mt Morgans Exploration Drilling Results - Jupiter Prospect**

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)
15GARC002	RC	985	640	400	140	-60	270	6	8	2	3.4
								26	27	1	2.5
								35	37	2	0.6
								60	61	1	1.6
								76	77	1	1.0
								131	132	1	1.7
15GARC003	RC	1,000	680	400	163	-60	270	58	63	5	0.6
								71	73	2	2.2
								90	97	7	1.5
								<b>122</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2.9</b>
								135	137	2	1.5
								142	151	9	0.9
15GARC004	RC	1,000	720	399	107	-60	270	18	20	2	2.0
								56	57	1	2.4
								82	87	5	0.7
								97	102	5	1.0
15GARC005	RC	1,001	760	399	116	-60	270	0	3	3	1.5
								16	18	2	1.0
								31	32	1	1.1
								50	51	1	1.1
								55	56	1	1.9
								68	71	3	1.1
								<b>79</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1.6</b>
								<b>79</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2.4</b>
								87	89	2	1.4
15GARC006	RC	1,040	800	399	176	-60	270	100	101	1	2.8
								48	53	5	1.6
								74	81	7	1.4
								<b>91</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2.3</b>
								116	120	4	1.5
								127	130	3	0.8
								139	146	7	1.0
								168	170	2	1.5
15GARC008	RC	880	840	399	120	-60	270	69	71	2	1.7
15GARC009	RC	920	840	399	152	-60	270	123	124	1	1.1
								128	130	2	1.3
15GARC010	RC	960	840	399	158	-60	270	52	55	3	1.0

**Table 2: Mt Morgans Exploration Drilling Results - Westralia**

Collar Location and Orientation								Intersection > 1 ppm * m Au			
Hole	Type	X	Y	Z	Total Depth	Dip	Azimuth	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)
13MMRC015	RC	408,553	6,818,255	468	326	-60	246	173	175	2	5.2
2013 Dacian hole extended from 102m to 326m											
15MMRC026	RC	408,620	6,818,080	464	290	-60	237	52	53	1	1.0
								84	85	1	1.4
								88	90	2	1.8
								140	141	1	1.6
15MMRC028	RC	408,592	6,818,174	464	290	-57	242	58	59	1	1.7

## About Dacian Gold Limited

The Mt Morgans Project hosts high grade Mineral Resources of 3.1 million ounces at an average grade of 2.0 g/t gold, including Ore Reserves of 136,000 ounces at an average grade of 6.2 g/t gold. In addition, the Company has identified multiple exploration targets and resource extension opportunities. If proven, they will enable growth of the Mt Morgans' existing Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve base.

Dacian Gold has a strong Board and Management team which includes Rohan Williams as Executive Chairman; 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](http://www.daciangold.com.au) or please contact:

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Executive Chairman

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## APPENDIX I – 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
<b>Sampling techniques</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><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></li> <li><i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i></li> <li><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></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Dacian utilised RC and diamond drilling. Holes were generally angled towards grid west to optimally intersect the targeted mineralised zones.</li> <li>Dacian core was sampled as half core at 1m intervals or to geological contacts</li> <li>To ensure representative sampling, half core samples were always taken from the same side of the core.</li> <li>At Jupiter the full length of each hole was sampled and at Westralia the core was selectively sampled.</li> <li>Dacian RC drilling was sampled at 1m intervals via an on-board cone splitter.</li> <li>Minor 4m composite samples were taken via a scoop and submitted for analysis.</li> <li>Historical RC samples were collected at 1m, 2m and 4m intervals using riffle splitters.</li> <li>Dacian samples were submitted to a contract laboratory for crushing and pulverising to produce a 40g charge for fire assay.</li> </ul>
<b>Drilling techniques</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><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></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Diamond drilling was carried out with NQ2 sized equipment with standard tube.</li> <li>Drill core was orientated using a Reflex orientation tool.</li> <li>For RC holes, a 5¼" face sampling bit was used</li> <li>For deeper holes, RC pre-collars were followed with diamond tails.</li> </ul>
<b>Drill sample recovery</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i></li> <li><i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Recoveries from historical drilling are unknown.</li> <li>Recoveries from Dacian core drilling were measured and recorded in the database and recovery was generally 100% in fresh</li> </ul>



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><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></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>rock with minor core loss in oxide.</li> <li>In Dacian drilling no relationship exists between sample recovery and grade.</li> </ul>
<b>Logging</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>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.</i></li> <li><i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i></li> <li><i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All diamond drill holes were logged for recovery, RQD, geology and structure. RC drilling was logged for various geological attributes.</li> <li>For Dacian drilling, diamond core was photographed both wet and dry.</li> <li>All drill holes were logged in full.</li> </ul>
<b>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i></li> <li><i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i></li> <li><i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i></li> <li><i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i></li> <li><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></li> <li><i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Dacian core was cut in half using an automatic core saw at either 1m intervals or to geological contacts.</li> <li>To ensure representivity, all core samples were collected from the same side of the core.</li> <li>Historical RC samples were collected at the rig using riffle splitters. Samples were generally dry.</li> <li>Dacian RC samples were collected via on-board cone splitters. Most samples were dry.</li> <li>For RC drilling, sample quality was maintained by monitoring sample volume and by cleaning splitters on a regular basis.</li> <li>Field duplicates were taken at 1 in 25 for RC drilling.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>For historic drilling detailed information on the QAQC programs used was not available.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>
<b>Quality of assay data and</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For Dacian 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</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b><i>laboratory tests</i></b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>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.</i></li> <li><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></li> </ul>	<p>analysed at Bureau Veritas Laboratories in Kalgoorlie, Western Australia.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For Dacian drilling, sieve analysis was carried out by the laboratory to ensure the grind size of 85% passing 75µm was being attained.</li> <li>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</li> <li>No QAQC data has been reviewed for historic drilling although mine production has largely validated drilling results.</li> <li>Laboratory QAQC includes the use of internal standards using certified reference material, blanks, splits and replicates.</li> <li>Certified reference materials demonstrate that sample assay values are accurate.</li> <li>At both Jupiter and Westralia, umpire laboratory testwork was completed in January 2014 over mineralised intersections with good correlation of results.</li> <li>The Bureau Veritas lab in Kalgoorlie was audited by Dacian in July 2014.</li> </ul>
<b><i>Verification of sampling &amp; assaying</i></b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i></li> <li><i>The use of twinned holes.</i></li> <li><i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i></li> <li><i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At Jupiter and Westralia, significant intersections were visually field verified by company geologists.</li> <li>At Westralia, significant intersections from seven Dacian holes were re-assayed by screen fire assay with good repeatability of results</li> <li>No twin holes were drilled.</li> <li>Primary data was collected into either an Excel spread sheet and then imported into a Data Shed database.</li> <li>Assay values that were below detection limit were adjusted to equal half of the detection limit value.</li> </ul>
<b><i>Location of data points</i></b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><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></li> <li><i>Specification of the grid system used.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Historic drill hole collar coordinates were tied to a local grid with subsequent conversion to MGA94 Zone 51.</li> <li>Mine workings support the locations of historic drilling.</li> <li>All Dacian hole collars were surveyed in MGA94 Zone 51 grid using differential GPS.</li> <li>Dacian holes at Jupiter were downhole</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i></li> </ul>	<p>surveyed either with multi-shot EMS or Reflex multi-shot tool.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Dacian holes at Westralia were downhole surveyed by Gyro Australia using a north seeking gyro tool.</li> <li>Topographic surface prepared from detailed ground and mine surveys.</li> </ul>
<b>Data spacing and distribution</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i></li> <li><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 procedure(s) and classifications applied.</i></li> <li><i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At Jupiter, the nominal hole spacing of Dacian drilling is approximately 40 –80m.</li> <li>At Westralia, the Dacian drilling has a nominal spacing of approximately 40–80m along strike and 40–200m down dip.</li> <li>The drilling subject to this announcement has not been used to prepare Mineral Resource estimates for either deposit at this stage.</li> </ul>
<b>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><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></li> <li><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></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At Westralia, drill holes are angled to 245°, which is approximately perpendicular to the orientation of the well-defined mineralisation.</li> <li>At Jupiter, most holes are angled to the west so that intersections are orthogonal to the expected trend of mineralisation.</li> <li>No orientation based sampling bias has been identified in the data.</li> </ul>
<b>Sample security</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Chain of custody is managed by Dacian. Samples are stored on site until collected for transport to BV 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.</li> </ul>
<b>Audits or reviews</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A RungePincockMinarco (RPM) consultant reviewed RC and diamond core sampling techniques in October 2013 and concluded that sampling techniques are satisfactory.</li> </ul>

## Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>The tenements are in good standing with no known impediment to future grant of a mining permit.</li> </ul>
<b>Exploration done by other parties</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>
<b>Geology</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Westralia gold deposit is Archaean BIF hosted sulphide replacement mineralisation and is located within the Yilgarn Craton of Western Australia.</li> <li>The Jupiter prospect is interpreted to comprise structurally controlled mesothermal gold mineralisation related to syenite intrusions within altered basalt.</li> </ul>
<b>Drill hole information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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"> <li>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</li> <li>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</li> <li>dip and azimuth of the hole</li> <li>down hole length and interception depth</li> <li>hole length</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For drilling not previously reported, the locations and mineralised intersections for all holes completed are summarised in Tables 1 and 2 in the body of this ASX release.</li> <li>Refer to previous Dacian ASX releases for information regarding previous Dacian drilling.</li> <li>Reporting of intersection widths in Figures and summary tables is rounded to the nearest 0.1m. Actual intersection widths are listed in Table 1 and 2 of the report.</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>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.</i></li> </ul>	
<b>Data aggregation methods</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><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></li> <li><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></li> <li><i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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 Table 1 in the body of this ASX release.</li> <li>No high grade cuts have been applied to the reporting of exploration results.</li> <li>At Westralia, intersections have been reported using a 0.5g/t lower cut-off, and can include up to 4m of internal dilution.</li> <li>At Jupiter, intersections have been reported using a 0.2g/t lower cut-off, and can include up to 4m of internal dilution.</li> <li>No metal equivalent values have been used.</li> </ul>
<b>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i></li> <li><i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i></li> <li><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></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At Westralia, 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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>
<b>Diagrams</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><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></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Relevant diagrams have been included within the main body of text.</li> </ul>
<b>Balanced Reporting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><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></li> <li><i>Where comprehensive reporting of all</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All exploration results have been reported.</li> </ul>



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>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>	
<b>Other substantive exploration data</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <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 method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All interpretations for both Westralia and Jupiter mineralisation are consistent with observations made and information gained during previous mining at the project.</li> </ul>
<b>Further work</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <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></li> <li>• <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></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At Jupiter, further broad spaced drilling is planned to define the structural controls and mineralisation potential of the Jupiter Corridor. Infill RC drilling along the Cornwall Shear will continue.</li> <li>• At Westralia, broad spaced drilling is planned to extend the known mineralisation over 3km of strike length and extensional drilling is planned around the boundaries of the resource.</li> <li>• Refer to diagrams in the body of this release.</li> </ul>

## Appendix II

Mount Morgans Gold Project Mineral Resources as at 3 August 2015

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
King Street	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	532,000	2.0	33,000	532,000	2.0	33,000
Jupiter*	0.5	-	-	-	12,384,000	1.5	586,000	11,675,000	1.1	418,000	24,059,000	1.3	1,004,000
Westralia*	2.0	238,000	4.7	36,000	1,966,000	4.7	296,000	7,036,000	5.2	1,173,000	9,240,000	5.1	1,505,000
Craic	0.5	-	-	-	69,000	8.2	18,000	120,000	7.1	27,000	189,000	7.5	46,000
Transvaal	0.5	1,549,000	3.2	159,000	1,176,000	2.7	102,000	926,000	2.2	66,000	3,650,000	2.8	327,000
Ramornie*	2.0	-	-	-	156,000	4.1	21,000	285,000	3.9	36,000	442,000	4.0	57,000
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,787,000</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>195,000</b>	<b>15,751,000</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>1,022,000</b>	<b>20,575,000</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>1,753,000</b>	<b>38,112,000</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2,971,000</b>

\* JORC 2012

Mount Morgans Gold Project Heap Leach Mineral Resources as at 3 August 2015

Deposit	Cut-off Grade Range 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
Jupiter*	0.3 - 0.5	-	-	-	4,440,000	0.4	55,000	4,540,000	0.4	56,000	8,970,000	0.4	112,000
<b>Total</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4,440,000</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>55,000</b>	<b>4,540,000</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>56,000</b>	<b>8,970,000</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>112,000</b>

Mount Morgans Gold Project Mineral Resources as at 3 August 2015

Deposit		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
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,787,000</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>195,000</b>	<b>20,187,000</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1,077,000</b>	<b>25,112,000</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>1,809,000</b>	<b>47,080,000</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>3,083,000</b>

Mt Morgans Gold Project Ore Reserves as at 30 March 2013

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
Craic	3.9	-	-	-	28,000	9.2	8,000	28,000	9.2	8,000
Transvaal	3.4	380,000	6.2	76,000	271,000	6.0	52,000	651,000	6.1	128,000
<b>Total</b>		<b>380,000</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>76,000</b>	<b>299,000</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>60,000</b>	<b>679,000</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>136,000</b>

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 Mineral Resource (see ASX announcement – 3<sup>rd</sup> August, 2015), the Jupiter Mineral Resource (see ASX announcement – 29<sup>th</sup> July, 2015) and the Ramornie Mineral Resource (see ASX announcement – 24<sup>th</sup> 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 RungePincockMinarco. 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 (other than Westralia, Jupiter, 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 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 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, Craic and Transvaal) 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.