DACIAN GOLD
ASX:DCN

DRILLING RESULTS CONFIRM HIGH GRADE CONTINUITY AT MT MARVEN SOUTH

HIGHLIGHTS

- Infill Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling has been completed to a spacing of 40m x 40m on the mineralised trend along strike from the currently producing Mt Marven open pit
- Results confirm the continuity of the high-grade mineralisation of the Mt Marven system 800m along strike to the south from the current Mineral Resource
- Mineralisation remains open down dip and to the south, with key intercepts including[1]:
    - **5m @ 16.8g/t Au** from 48m in 21MVRC0079
    - **15m @ 1.7g/t Au** from 0m in 20MVRC0061
    - **4m @ 5.3g/t Au** from 51m in 21MVRC0076
    - **3m @ 6.9g/t Au** from 82m in 20MVRC0068
    - **6m @ 2.9g/t Au** from 119m in 20MVRC0070
    - **5m @ 3.2g/t Au** from 91m in 20MVRC0060
    - **12m @ 1.2g/t Au** from 10m in 20MVRC0058
    - **8m @ 1.7g/t Au** from 21m in 20MVRC0067
    - **5m @ 2.6g/t Au** from 103m in 21MVRC0095
    - **3m @ 4.2g/t Au** from 114m in 21MVRC0078
    - **6m @ 2.0g/t Au** from 117m in 20MVRC0056
    - **6m @ 1.9g/t Au** from 79m in 20MVRC0062
- Mineral Resource estimation activities underway with mining studies to follow

Dacian Gold Limited (**Dacian** or the **Company**) (ASX: DCN) is pleased to announce results from its infill drilling program along strike to the south of the Mt Marven open pit at its 100%-owned Mt Morgans Gold Operation (MMGO), located near Laverton in Western Australia.

MT MARVEN SOUTH

The Mt Marven open pit is currently in production and is situated 3km from the Mt Morgans processing plant. A first pass RC drilling program was undertaken in the September quarter of FY2021 to the south of the Mt Marven open pit to test for strike extension to the known mineralisation (see ASX announcement dated 23 October 2020).

Results from the initial program delineated a strike extension 800m beyond the current open pit. A subsequent drilling campaign commenced to confirm the continuity of this mineralisation to a depth of 120m, with a total of 47 infill RC holes for 5,223m completed to approximately a 40m x 40m drill spacing.

[1] For a Table of all intercepts see Appendix 1

This drilling confirms the strong mineralised trend coincident with the strike of the Mt Marven Shear Zone (MMSZ) and demonstrates that it links with the active Mt Marven open pit.

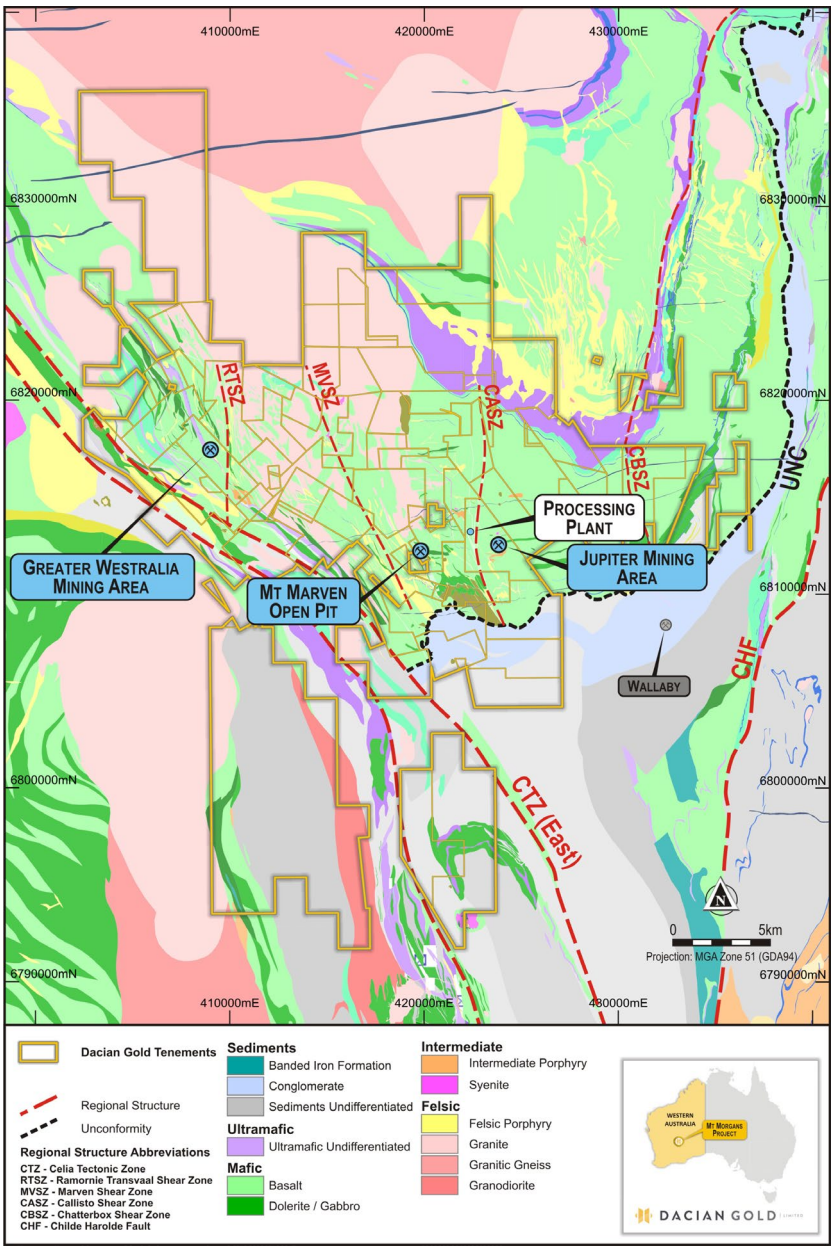

***Figure 1**: Regional Geology of Dacian's tenement package showing major regional structures and key mining centres*

Significant intercepts from the infill RC program include[2]:

- **5m @ 16.8g/t Au** from 48m in 21MVRC0079
- **15m @ 1.7g/t Au** from 0m in 20MVRC0061
- **4m @ 5.3g/t Au** from 51m in 21MVRC0076
- **3m @ 6.9g/t Au** from 82m in 20MVRC0068
- **6m @ 2.9g/t Au** from 119m in 20MVRC0070
- **5m @ 3.2g/t Au** from 91m in 20MVRC0060
- **12m @ 1.2g/t Au** from 10m in 20MVRC0058

[2] For a Table of all intercepts see Appendix 1

- **8m @ 1.7g/t Au** from 21m in 20MVRC0067
- **5m @ 2.6g/t Au** from 103m in 21MVRC0095
- **3m @ 4.2g/t Au** from 114m in 21MVRC0078
- **6m @ 2.0g/t Au** from 117m in 20MVRC0056
- **6m @ 1.9g/t Au** from 79m in 20MVRC0062

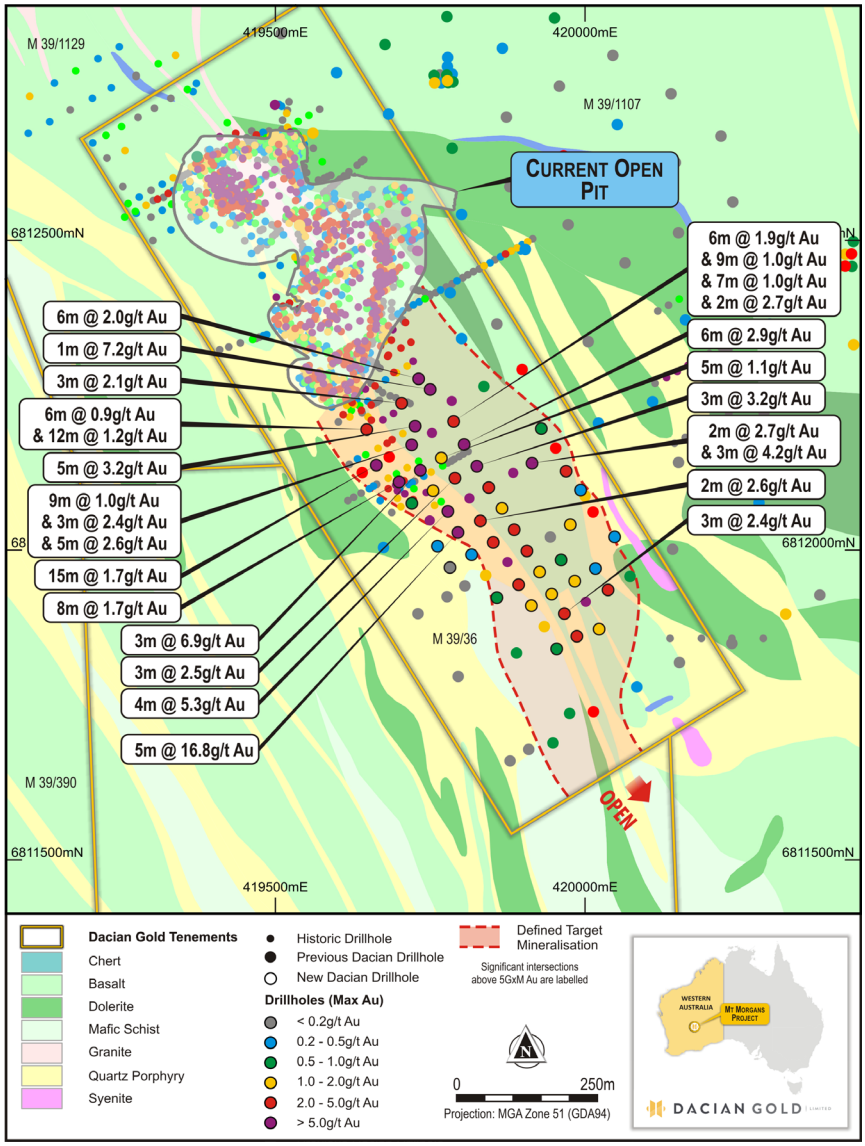

Figure 2: *Mt Marven area showing the infill RC holes along strike to the south of the open pit*

Results demonstrate strong continuity of mineralisation between drillholes at a closer drill spacing, both along strike and down dip. The orientation of the mineralisation is interpreted to correlate with, and link to, the ore lodes mined in the Mt Marven open pit. The mineralisation is associated with increased sulphidation in sheared mafic rocks both in the weathered and fresh profile. The tenor of grade is increased near the contacts of intrusive units and remains open at depth and along strike.

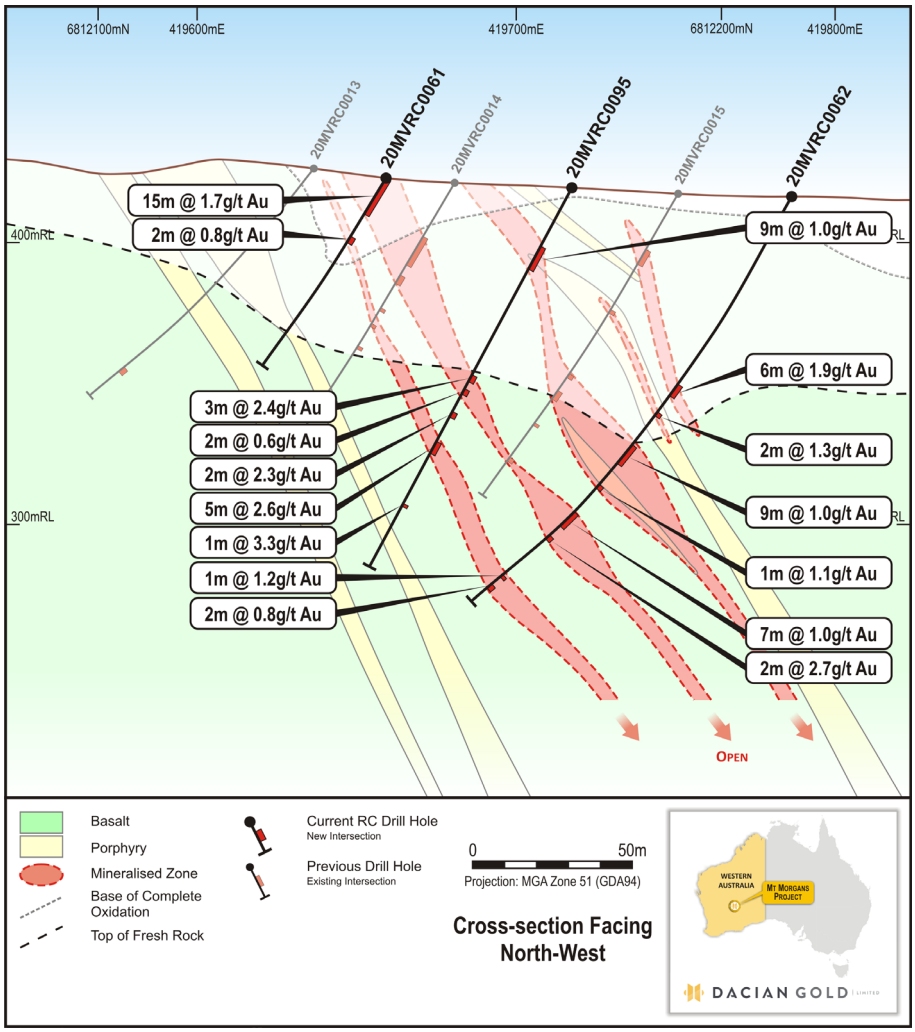

Figure 3: *Oblique cross-section facing north-west through Mt Marven South from 419565mE/6812080mN to 419830mE/6812235mN*

The Company plans to immediately update the Mineral Resource estimate as well as:

- Commence infill resource definition drilling to 20m x 20m of the existing high-grade mineralisation
- Test for deeper extensions to the mineralised system in the south
- Investigate potential for strike extension to the north of Mt Marven open pit

- ENDS -

This ASX announcement was approved and authorised for release by the Board of Dacian Gold Limited.

For further information please contact:

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COMPETENT PERSON STATEMENT EXPLORATION

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Ms Anna Probst who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Ms Probst is a full-time employee of Dacian Gold Ltd. Ms Probst has sufficient experience which is relevant to the styles 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. Ms Probst consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on the information compiled by her, in the form and context in which it appears.

Appendix 1: Mt Marven RC Drilling Results

Table 1: Mt Marven Infill RC Drilling Results

Collar Location and Orientation								Intersection > 0.5 g/t Au			
Hole	Type	Easting	Northing	RL	Total Depth	Dip	Azimuth	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Grade (g/t Au)
20MVRC0056	RC	419,731	6,812,278	420	140	-61	239	49	50	1	2.02
								53	54	1	0.75
								80	81	1	0.67
								91	93	2	2.17
								117	123	6	2.03
20MVRC0057	RC	419,704	6,812,239	424	100	-61	241	0	3	3	0.55
								47	51	4	1.18
								60	66	6	0.79
								80	83	3	2.05
20MVRC0058	RC	419,648	6,812,196	426	60	-58	242	0	6	6	0.89
								10	22	12	1.15
								46	47	1	0.52
20MVRC0059	RC	419,750	6,812,261	418	120	-61	244	65	66	1	0.72
								113	114	1	7.21
20MVRC0060	RC	419,726	6,812,202	420	120	-60	240	50	51	1	2.18
								54	55	1	0.59
								80	81	1	0.82
								91	96	5	3.16
								119	120	1	1.12
20MVRC0061	RC	419,663	6,812,139	424	80	-60	243	0	15	15	1.72
								25	27	2	0.82
20MVRC0062	RC	419,788	6,812,209	417	185	-63	245	79	85	6	1.91
								92	94	2	1.32
								105	114	9	1.01
								124	125	1	1.14
								137	144	7	1.00
								149	151	2	2.66
								171	172	1	1.16
								176	178	2	0.84
20MVRC0063	RC	419,762	6,812,008	417	60	-60	241	NSA			
20MVRC0064	RC	419,970	6,812,129	415	124	-62	238	27	29	2	1.48
								45	46	1	4.94
								73	74	1	0.95
20MVRC0065	RC	419,782	6,811,973	418	60	-61	243	NSA			
20MVRC0066	RC	419,993	6,812,098	415	96	-61	241	NSA			
20MVRC0067	RC	419,700	6,812,111	420	79	-62	242	21	29	8	1.68
								39	41	2	2.12
20MVRC0068	RC	419,734	6,812,130	420	90	-61	237	2	3	1	4.48
								25	26	1	2.31
								51	52	1	0.83

Collar Location and Orientation								Intersection > 0.5 g/t Au			
Hole	Type	Easting	Northing	RL	Total Depth	Dip	Azimuth	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Grade (g/t Au)
								61	62	1	0.54
								67	68	1	0.74
								82	85	3	6.85
20MVRC0069	RC	419,768	6,812,150	418	110	-62	239	91	95	4	0.44
								98	103	5	1.12
20MVRC0070	RC	419,805	6,812,172	417	131	-62	239	5	6	1	0.97
								22	23	1	1.71
								99	101	2	2.08
								119	125	6	2.85
								128	129	1	0.54
21MVRC0071	RC	419,720	6,812,077	420	73	-60	241	9	12	3	0.74
21MVRC0072	RC	419,755	6,812,097	419	112	-62	241	23	27	4	0.87
21MVRC0073	RC	419,930	6,812,198	416	82	-61	240	41	42	1	0.82
21MVRC0074	RC	419,790	6,812,118	418	106	-63	240	6	7	1	1.76
								54	56	2	1.27
								82	85	3	2.48
								92	93	1	0.72
21MVRC0075	RC	419,825	6,812,137	417	116	-62	240	45	46	1	0.70
								91	94	3	3.20
								97	104	7	0.71
21MVRC0076	RC	419,779	6,812,064	418	100	-62	245	45	47	2	0.72
								51	55	4	5.33
21MVRC0077	RC	419,845	6,812,102	416	121	-62	244	3	4	1	0.80
								99	100	1	2.13
21MVRC0078	RC	419,915	6,812,142	415	200	-62	239	44	45	1	0.63
								86	89	3	0.38
								94	95	1	0.58
								108	110	2	2.66
								114	117	3	4.16
								186	189	3	1.59
21MVRC0079	RC	419,795	6,812,030	417	100	-61	241	48	53	5	16.84
21MVRC0080	RC	419,831	6,812,049	417	120	-62	237	33	34	1	0.57
								40	41	1	0.94
								86	88	2	2.58
21MVRC0081	RC	419,862	6,812,066	416	130	-62	239	23	25	2	0.95
								75	76	1	0.85
								125	130	5	0.60
21MVRC0082	RC	419,818	6,811,994	418	100	-62	242	NSA			
21MVRC0083	RC	419,851	6,812,014	417	120	-61	240	12	13	1	1.09
								31	32	1	1.79
								37	40	3	0.93
21MVRC0084	RC	419,886	6,812,034	417	120	-62	243	15	16	1	1.08
								42	43	1	0.79

Collar Location and Orientation								Intersection > 0.5 g/t Au			
Hole	Type	Easting	Northing	RL	Total Depth	Dip	Azimuth	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Grade (g/t Au)
								68	69	1	0.71
								84	90	6	0.57
								95	97	2	1.94
21MVRC0085	RC	419,906	6,812,000	417	119	-62	240	56	57	1	0.61
								98	99	1	0.86
								104	105	1	3.67
21MVRC0086	RC	419,976	6,812,043	415	100	-63	241	85	87	2	1.16
								90	91	1	0.60
21MVRC0087	RC	419,858	6,811,925	418	76	-63	240	5	6	1	0.53
21MVRC0088	RC	419,893	6,811,946	417	105	-63	241	53	54	1	3.33
21MVRC0089	RC	419,927	6,811,966	416	140	-63	239	71	72	1	0.90
								79	83	4	0.35
								86	87	1	0.60
								104	105	1	1.38
21MVRC0090	RC	419,961	6,811,985	416	140	-62	240	132	133	1	0.50
21MVRC0091	RC	420,048	6,812,023	415	112	-62	242	NSA			
21MVRC0092	RC	419,913	6,811,912	417	110	-63	240	39	40	1	0.53
								63	64	1	1.01
21MVRC0093	RC	419,946	6,811,930	417	144	-63	241	110	111	1	1.19
21MVRC0094	RC	419,983	6,811,951	417	178	-63	239	153	154	1	1.56
								160	161	1	1.14
21MVRC0095	RC	419,720	6,812,171	421	153	-62	241	25	34	9	0.96
								76	79	3	2.44
								82	84	2	0.60
								91	93	2	2.34
								103	108	5	2.59
								128	129	1	3.25
21MVRC0096	RC	420,017	6,811,972	417	69	-60	240	NSA			
21MVRC0097	RC	419,967	6,811,899	419	120	-62	242	95	98	3	2.39
21MVRC0098	RC	420,037	6,811,937	419	70	-63	242	0	5	5	0.90
								8	10	2	0.92
21MVRC0099	RC	419,954	6,811,842	420	112	-63	242	26	27	1	0.81
								106	107	1	0.56
21MVRC0100	RC	419,987	6,811,862	421	160	-63	242	7	9	2	1.69
21MVRC0101	RC	420,023	6,811,874	426	70	-62	235	2	3	1	1.63
21MVRC0102	RC	420,084	6,811,917	416	90	-62	243	8	9	1	0.60

For Mt Marven RC drilling, intersections greater than 1m in length have been reported using a 0.5g/t lower cut-off and can include up to 2m of internal dilution.

Appendix 2: JORC Code 2012 Table 1, Sections 1 & 2

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.*	• Surface Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling was carried out over Marven Shear Zone south of the Mt Marven open pit gold mine. • Surface RC holes were angled to intersect the targeted mineralised zones at optimal angles. • DCN surface RC holes are sampled over the entire length of hole. DCN RC drilling was sampled at 1m intervals via an on-board cone splitter to achieve approximately 3kg samples. Samples were then submitted to a contract laboratory for crushing and pulverising to produce either a 40g or 50g charge for fire assay. • For historical RC drilling, where available the original logs and laboratory results are retained by Dacian as either original hard copies or as scanned copies.
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).*	• For DCN RC holes, a 5" face sampling hammer bit was used.
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.*	• DCN RC drilling sample volumes, quality and recoveries are monitored by the supervising geologist, with a geologist always supervising RC drilling activities to ensure good recoveries. • DCN RC holes are drilled with a powerful rig with compressor and booster compressor to ensure enough air to maximise sample recovery. The splitter is cleaned at the end of each rod, to ensure that efficient sample splitting. The weight of each sample split is monitored. Drilling is stopped if the sample split size changes significantly. • In DCN drilling no relationship is observed to exist 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.*	• RC drilling was logged by passing a portion of each sampled metre into a sieve to remove rock flour from coarse chips, the chips are then washed and placed into metre marked chip trays for logging. Where the material type does not allow for the recovery of coarse rock chips the rock flour is retained as a record. The un-sieved sample is also observed for logging purposes. The detail is considered common industry practice and is at the appropriate level of detail to support mineralization studies. • RC drilling is logged qualitatively by company geologists for various geological attributes including weathering, primary lithology, primary & secondary textures, colour and alteration. All drill chip trays are retained on site and photographed. • All DCN drill holes are logged in full, from start of hole to bottom of hole.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• DCN RC samples were collected via on-board cone splitters. Most samples were dry, any wet samples are recorded as wet, this data is then entered into the sample condition field in the drillhole database. • The RC sample was split using the cone splitter to give an approximate 3kg sample. The remainder was collected into a plastic sack as a retention sample. At the grain size of the RC chips, this method of splitting is considered appropriate. • For RC drilling, sample quality was maintained by monitoring sample volume and by cleaning splitters on a regular basis. If due to significant groundwater inflow or drilling limitations sample quality is degraded (consecutive intervals of wet sample or poor sample recovery) the RC hole is abandoned. • Externally prepared Certified Reference Materials are inserted as QAQC. • For DCN RC drilling, RC field duplicates were taken from the on-board cone splitter at 1 in 50 or 1 in 25 for exploration and infill drilling respectively. • For DCN samples, sample preparation was conducted by a contract laboratory. After drying, the sample is subject to a primary crush, then pulverised to 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	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• For DCN drilling, the analytical technique used was a 40g or 50g lead collection fire assay and analysed by Atomic Absorption Spectrometry (AAS). This is a full digestion technique. Samples were analysed at Bureau Veritas in Perth or Kalgoorlie, Western Australia. This is a commonly used method for gold analysis and is considered appropriate for this project. • For DCN drilling, sieve analysis was carried out by the laboratory to ensure the grind size of 85% passing 75µm was being attained. • For DCN RC drilling, QAQC procedures involved the use of certified reference materials, standards (1 in 20) and blanks (1 in 50). For diamond drilling additional coarse blanks and standards are submitted around observed mineralisation. • Results were assessed as each laboratory batch was received and were acceptable in all cases. • 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 test work was completed in 2019 over mineralised intersections with good correlation of results. • Commercial laboratories used by DCN were audited in April 2021 by the company Principal Resource Geologist.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry*	• Significant intersections were visually field verified by company geologists and the Senior Exploration Geologist. • No twinned holes were carried out as part of this program.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Prior to 2021, primary data was collected into a custom logging Excel spreadsheet and then imported into a DataShed drillhole database. The logging spreadsheet included validation processes to ensure the entry of correct data. • From January 2021, primary data was collected into LogChief logging software by MaxGeo and then imported into a Data Shed drillhole database. Logchief has internal data validation. • Assay values that were below detection limit are stored in the database in this form, but are adjusted to equal half of the detection limit value when exported for reporting.
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.*	• All DCN hole collars were surveyed in MGA94 Zone 51 grid using differential GPS to 3cm accuracy. • DCN RC holes were down hole surveyed with a north seeking gyro tool at 30m intervals down the hole. • Topographic surfaces were prepared from detailed ground, mine and aerial 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.*	• For the DCN RC exploration drilling at Mt Marven South, the nominal hole spacing of surface drilling is infilled to approximately 40x40m. Surrounding this is 80x120m spacing.
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 Mt Marven South, DCN RC holes were drilled at a planned bearing of 240^{o} (azimuth) relative to MGA94 grid north at a planned dip of -60^{o} which is approximately perpendicular to orientation of mineralised lodes within the Mt Marven open pit. • No orientation-based sampling bias has been identified in the data.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Chain of custody is managed by DCN. Samples are stored on site until collected for transport to the sample preparation laboratory in Kalgoorlie. DCN personnel have no contact with the samples once they are picked up for transport. Tracking spreadsheet are used by DCN personnel to record the progress of samples.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Regular reviews of RC and DD sampling techniques are completed by the DCN Senior Exploration Geologists and Principal Resource Geologist and conclude that sampling techniques are satisfactory. • Commercial laboratories used by DCN were audited in April 2021 by the company Principal Resource Geologist. • Review of DCN QAQC data has been carried out by company geologists.

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 Mt Marven project includes an active open pit gold mine. The Mt Marven project is located within Mining Leases M39/36 and M39/1107, 100% owned by Mt Morgans WA Mining Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Dacian Gold Ltd. • The above tenements are all in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• At Mt Marven, open pit mining occurred between 1989 and 1996, mostly when under operation by Dominion Mining. Exploration activities have been undertaken by Croesus Mining NL, Metex Resources NL, Homestake Gold, Barrick Gold and Placer Pty Ltd.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The deposit is Archean lode gold style. • The Mt Marven deposit consists of a series of lode structures within basalt flows and felsic rock intrusions, generally striking north to north-west and dipping approximately 60-75^0. Mineralisation is associated with basalt hosted shearing and sheared intrusive contacts. Mineralised intervals typically display a combination of chlorite-carbonate to sericite-albite alteration with increased fine disseminated sulphide (predominantly pyrite with lesser chalcopyrite). Mineralisation within felsic rock intrusions is associated with quartz-carbonate veining with pyrite-chalcopyrite, and disseminated pyrite-chalcopyrite adjacent to the veins as a selvedge. Mineralisation and host rocks within the nearby open pit confirm the geometry of the mineralisation.

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*
	  • *down hole length and interception depth*
	  • *hole length*
	• *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*
		• All information that is material to the understanding of exploration and infill drilling results completed by DCN is documented in the appendices (results table) that accompany this announcement.
		• No drill hole information related to new exploration drilling has been excluded.

Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• 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, where an intercept includes a much higher-grade interval, a second, shorter high grade intercept is also reported within the results table. • For Mt Marven RC drilling, intersections greater than 1m in length 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 Mt Marven, DCN RC holes were drilled at a bearing of 240^{o} (azimuth) relative to MGA94 grid north at a dip of -60^{o} which is approximately perpendicular to the orientation of the expected trend of mineralisation. It is interpreted that true width is approximately 60-100% of down hole intersections depending on the orientation of the target which varies along strike and down dip.
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 this ASX release.
Balanced Reporting	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• All DCN hole collars were surveyed in MGA94 Zone 51 grid using differential GPS to within 3cm. DCN holes were down-hole surveyed either with a north seeking gyroscopic tool at 30m intervals to 20cm accuracy. • All DCN exploration results relating to this work program are reported within this announcement, including the holes with no significant intercepts.
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.*	• Further information will be reported when data is available.
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.*	• Discussed in the main body of this ASX release