DACIAN GOLD
ASX:DCN

STRONG DRILLING RESULTS FROM THE PICCOLO STAR PROSPECT AT CAMERON WELL

HIGHLIGHTS

- Strong RC drilling results from Cameron Well's Piccolo Star prospect at the structural intersection with the Mt Marven Shear Zone
- Numerous significant intercepts over 750m of strike within the Piccolo Star structural zone which remains open along strike
- Significant intercepts include[1]:
    - 5m @ 6.3g/t Au from 81m
    - 4m @ 6.7g/t Au from 108m
    - 5m @ 5.2g/t Au from 84m
    - 12m @ 2.1g/t Au from 59m
    - 18m @ 1.1g/t Au from 174m
    - 4m @ 4.7g/t Au from 162m
    - 11m @ 1.7g/t Au from 92m
    - 15m @ 1.2g/t Au from 108m
    - 1m @ 17.0g/t Au from 214m to EOH
    - 4m @ 2.7g/t Au from 199m to EOH
- These results support the Company's regional and local structural interpretation at Cameron Well with further drilling planned

Dacian Gold Limited (**Dacian** or **the Company**) (ASX: DCN) is pleased to announce RC drilling results from the Piccolo Star Prospect in the Cameron Well Project area at its Mt Morgans Gold Operation (**MMGO**).

Managing Director, Leigh Junk commented: "We are encouraged by these good results over an extensive strike length that demonstrate Cameron Well's potential to host deposits of significant size. The updated regional structural interpretation across Mt Morgans is adding to our understanding of the substantial Cameron Well mineral system, with increasing confidence of unlocking the potential of the project."

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

CAMERON WELL PROJECT

Cameron Well is located midway between Dacian's Greater Westralia and Jupiter mining centres at MMGO, and only 9km north-west of the Company's 2.5Mtpa CIL treatment plant.

The current drilling focused on the north west trending Piccolo Star structure, which is interpreted as a splay off the regional north-north-west striking Mt Marven Shear Zone (MMSZ). The MMSZ is the dominant structural feature in the Cameron Well area and can be traced over 7km between the Mt Marven open pit to the Piccolo Star prospect (Figure 1).

This structural offset of the MMSZ at Piccolo Star represents a compelling target for gold mineralisation in the Cameron Well area as demonstrated with these initial drilling results, with further drilling planned.

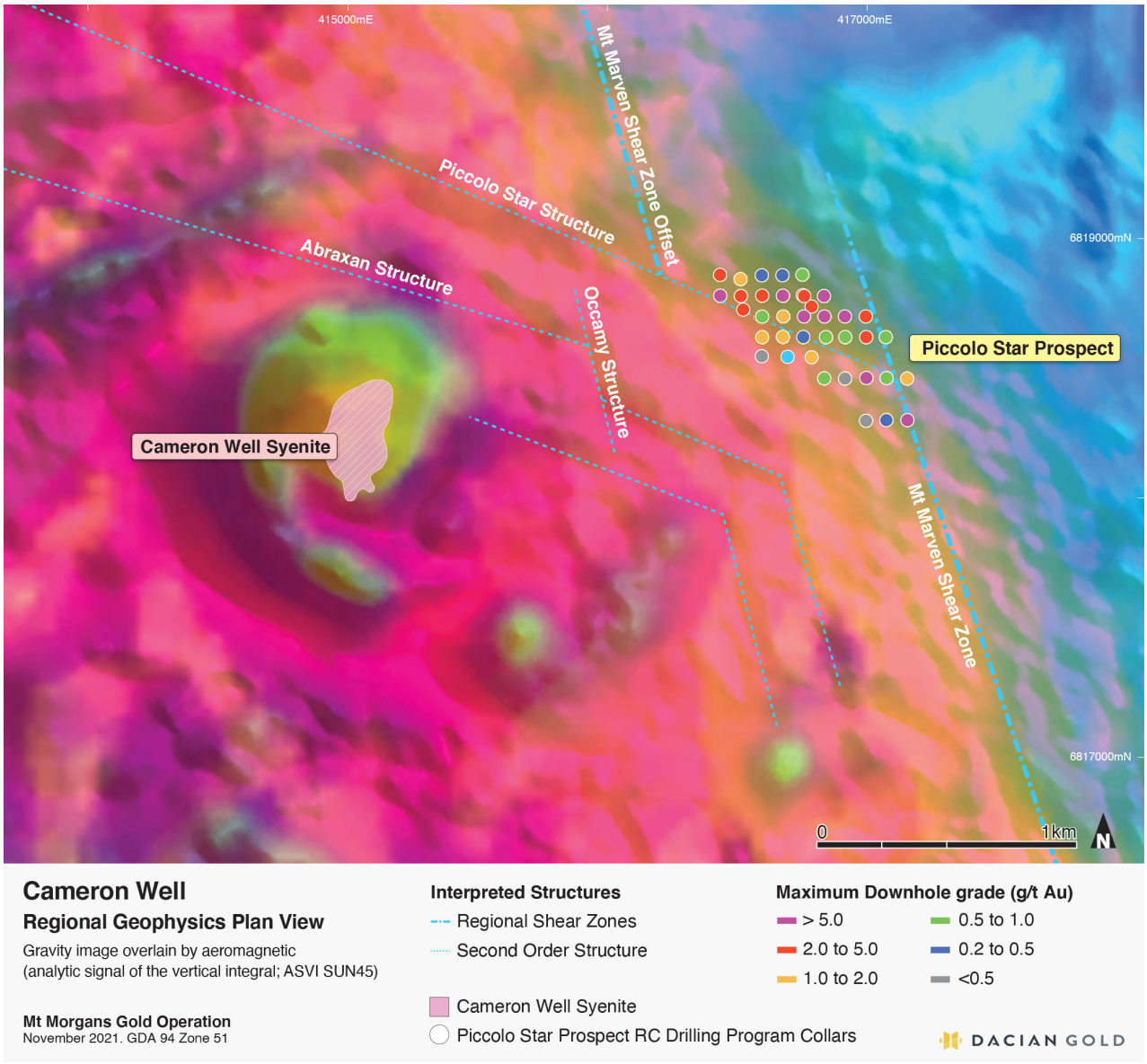

***Figure 1**: Plan view of the regional geophysics at Cameron Well - Gravity image overlain by aeromagnetic (analytic signal of the vertical integral; ASVI SUN45)*

Piccolo Star Drilling Results

The Piccolo Star prospect is located 1.5km east of the Cameron Well syenite complex and is hosted within a greenstone assemblage on the western limb of the Mt Margaret anticline. The intersections are associated with extensive gold in regolith mineralisation, identified through previous regional AC drilling over the prospect.

The RC drilling program has tested a limited portion, approximately 750m, of the interpreted structurally controlled mineralisation, which remains open along strike and at depth. Piccolo Star is interpreted as an orogenic gold system, with structural control on the emplacement and distribution of mineralisation.

The program was designed to test for structural orientation and mineralisation extent, and confirm the Piccolo Star north-west orientation, interpreted from geophysical data (Figure 1). Mineralisation remains open along strike at Piccolo Star to the north-west, and at the intersection with the MMSZ to the south-east.

Significant intersections along strike for the Piccolo Star structure included key intercepts of[2]:

- 5m @ 6.3g/t Au from 81m in 20CWRC0547
- 4m @ 6.7g/t Au from 108m in 20CWRC0543
- 5m @ 5.2g/t Au from 84m in 20CWRC0548
- 12m @ 2.1g/t Au from 59m in 20CWRC0546
- 18m @ 1.1g/t Au from 174m in 21CWRC0574
- 4m @ 4.7g/t Au from 162m in 20CWRC0548
- 11m @ 1.7g/t Au from 92m in 20CWRC0543
- 15m @ 1.2g/t Au from 108m in 21CWRC0558
- 1m @ 17.0g/t Au from 214m to EOH in 21CWRC0564
- 5m @ 3.3g/t Au from 53m in 21CWRC0567
- 4m @ 2.7g/t Au from 199m to EOH in 21CWRC0559
- 4m @ 2.4g/t Au from 185m in 21CWRC0559
- 9m @ 1.1g/t Au from 119m in 20CWRC0543
- 1m @ 8.5g/t Au from 65m in 20CWRC0554
- 3m @ 2.2g/t Au from 96m in 21CWRC0559

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

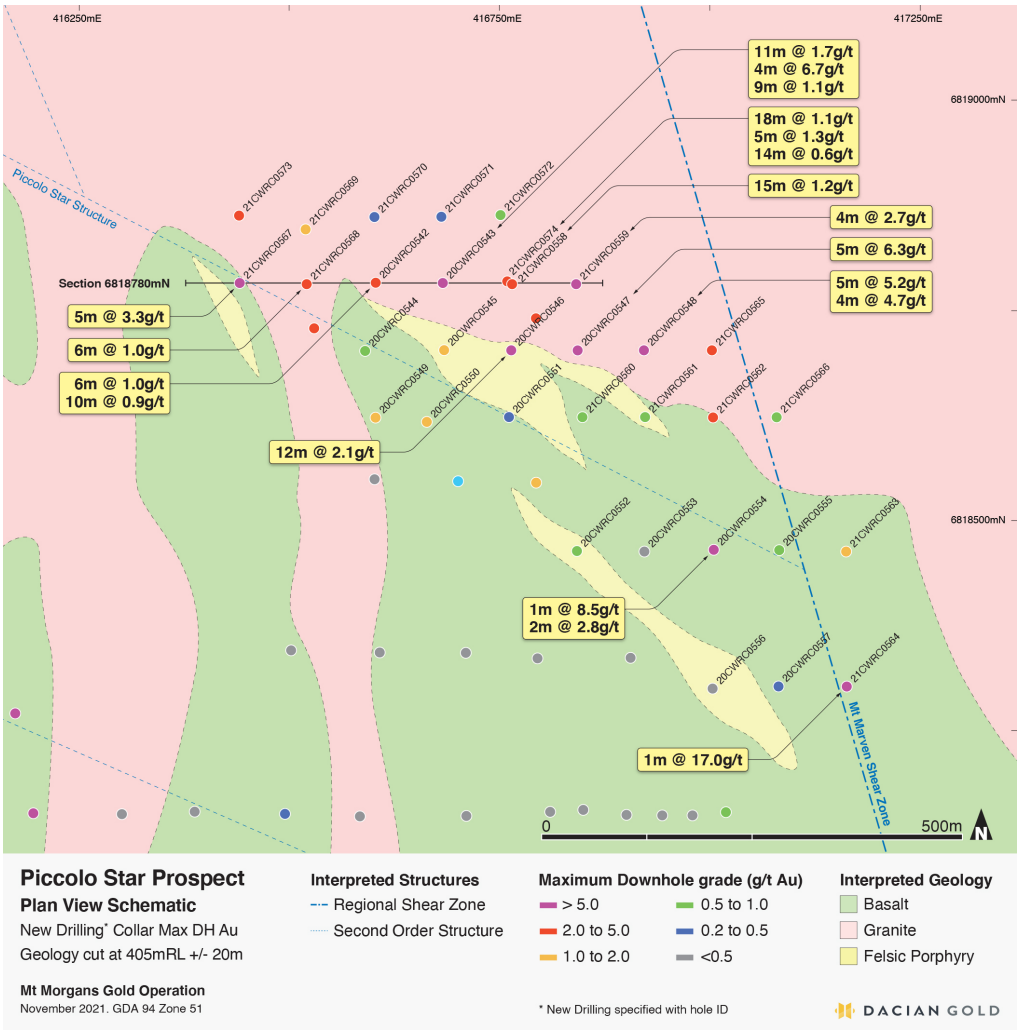

Figure 2: Plan view of the RC drilling program with significant intersections and interpreted geology

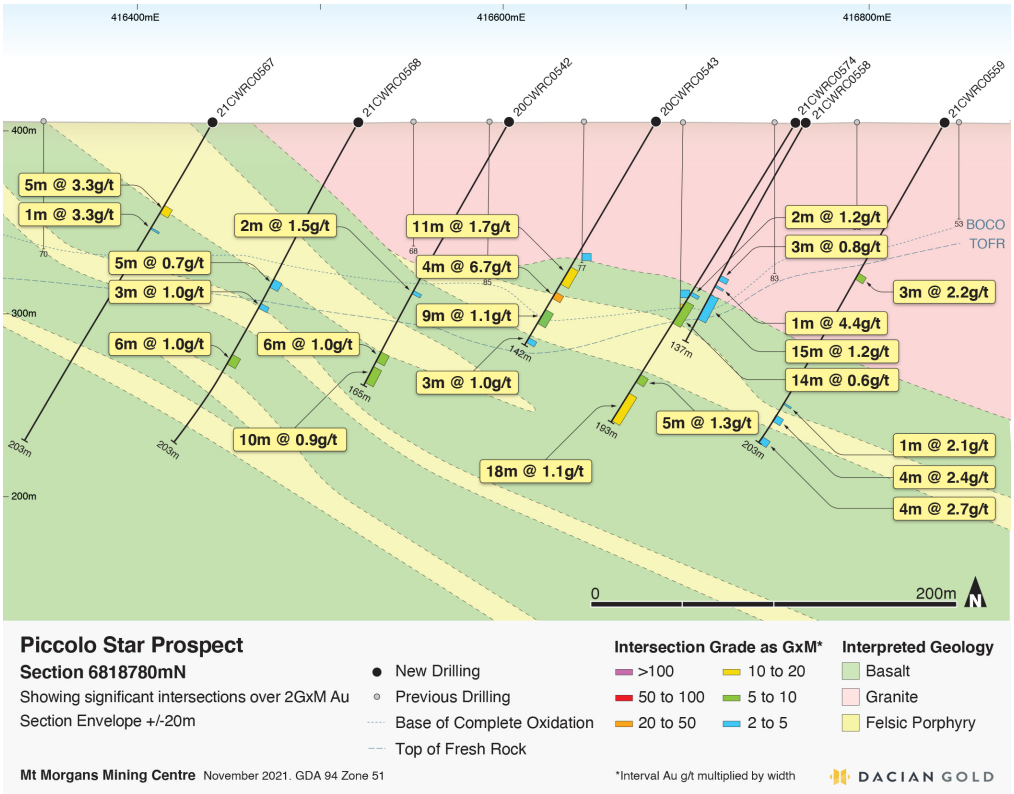

Figure 3: Section view facing north, oblique to geology, showing significant intersections and interpreted geology

- ENDS -

This announcement has been approved and authorised for release by the board of Dacian Gold Limited.

For further information, please contact:

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COMPETENT PERSON STATEMENT

Mr. Dale Richards, confirms that he is the Competent Person for the Exploration Results summarised in this report and has read and understood the requirements of the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code, 2012 Edition). Mr. Richards is a Competent Person as defined by the JORC Code, 2012 Edition, having sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit described in this report and to the activity for which he is accepting responsibility. Mr. Richards is a Fellow of the AusIMM, No. 3000724. Mr. Richards is a full-time employee of Dacian Gold Limited, and confirms there is no potential for a conflict of interest in acting as a Competent Person. Mr. Richards has reviewed this report and consents to the inclusion of the matters based on his supporting information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results and geological interpretation is based on information compiled by Dr. Stephen Rowins, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (Membership# 7778). Dr Rowins is a full-time employee of Dacian Gold Limited. Dr Rowins has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken 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'. Dr Rowins consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information in the relevant ASX releases, and the form and context of the announcements has not materially changed.

Where the company refers to the Mineral Resources referencing previous releases made to the ASX, it confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in that announcement and all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the Mineral Resource estimate with that announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Persons findings are presented have not materially changed from the original announcement.

Appendix 1: Piccolo Star Exploration Results

Collar Location and Orientation								Intersection > 0.5 g/t Au**			
Hole	Type	X	Y	Z	Total Depth	Dip	Azimuth	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Grade (g/t Au)
21CWRC0574	RC	416,760	6,818,784	405	193	-60	269	98	99	1	0.72
								105	106	1	1.83
								109	111	2	1.23
								115	129	14	0.64
								148	149	1	0.52
								162	167	5	1.26
								174	192	18	1.09
21CWRC0573	RC	416,441	6,818,863	405	149	-60	270	120	125	5	1.28
								128	129	1	0.99
21CWRC0572	RC	416,760	6,818,863	405	176	-60	270	114	115	1	0.54
21CWRC0571	RC	416,681	6,818,861	405	184	-60	270			NSI	
21CWRC0570	RC	416,601	6,818,861	405	179	-60	271			NSI	
21CWRC0569	RC	416,519	6,818,847	405	197	-60	276	179	183	4	0.72
								187	189	2	1.29
								195	196	1	0.50
21CWRC0568	RC	416,521	6,818,781	405	203	-60	267	23	24	1	1.16
								79	80	1	0.58
								98	103	5	0.72
								113	116	3	0.99
								121	122	1	1.01
								125	128	3	0.66
								131	132	1	0.51
								145	151	6	0.97
								192	193	1	0.79
21CWRC0567	RC	416,441	6,818,782	405	203	-60	271	53	58	5	3.29
								67	68	1	2.91
								87	88	1	0.57
21CWRC0566	RC	417,080	6,818,623	405	152	-60	271	126	127	1	0.52
21CWRC0565	RC	417,003	6,818,702	405	304	-60	270	7	9	2	1.45
								201	203	2	1.42
								211	218	7	1.01
21CWRC0564	RC	417,163	6,818,303	406	215	-60	274	214	215*	1	17.00
21CWRC0563	RC	417,162	6,818,463	405	200	-60	268	136	137	1	0.64
								142	143	1	1.27
								148	149	1	0.77
21CWRC0562	RC	417,005	6,818,622	405	200	-60	271	89	91	2	2.58
								100	101	1	0.68
								138	151	13	0.68
								162	165	3	0.67
								197	198	1	0.71
21CWRC0561	RC	416,923	6,818,623	405	202	-59	273	81	82	1	0.55
21CWRC0560	RC	416,849	6,818,623	405	194	-61	267	131	132	1	0.56
								143	144	1	0.71
21CWRC0559	RC	416,841	6,818,781	405	203	-60	269	96	99	3	2.18

Collar Location and Orientation								Intersection > 0.5 g/t Au**			
Hole	Type	X	Y	Z	Total Depth	Dip	Azimuth	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Grade (g/t Au)
								128	129	1	1.10
								145	146	1	0.83
								153	157	4	0.38
								177	178	1	2.13
								185	189	4	2.39
								195	196	1	0.57
								199	203*	4	2.73
21CWRC0558	RC	416,765	6,818,782	405	137	-60	269	84	85	1	1.76
								88	89	1	0.63
								96	99	3	0.75
								102	103	1	4.37
								108	123	15	1.19
20CWRC0557	RC	417,082	6,818,303	406	97	-61	276			NSI	
20CWRC0556	RC	417,003	6,818,300	406	92	-62	272			NSI	
20CWRC0555	RC	417,083	6,818,464	405	100	-61	271	89	90	1	0.6
20CWRC0554	RC	417,005	6,818,465	405	172			40	41	1	0.7
								65	66	1	8.5
								70	72	2	2.8
20CWRC0553	RC	416,922	6,818,463	405	53	-62	276			NSI	
20CWRC0552	RC	416,842	e,818,463	405	149	-62	271	77	78	1	0.6
20CWRC0551	RC	416,762	6,818,623	405	184	-61	271			NSI	
20CWRC0550	RC	416,683	6,818,623	406	152	-61	271	138	139	1	1.0
20CWRC0549	RC	416,603	6,818,623	406	130	-60	269	117	118	1	0.7
								128	129	1	1.0
20CWRC0548	RC	416,922	6,818,702	405	202	-60	270	84	89	5	5.2
								93	94	1	1.2
								162	166	4	4.7
20CWRC0547	RC	416,843	6,818,702	405	190	-61	270	75	77	2	0.6
								81	86	5	6.3
								93	94	1	0.5
								129	130	1	0.6
								134	135	1	3.0
20CWRC0546	RC	416,764	6,818,703	405	184	-61	272	59	71	12	2.1
								74	78	4	0.9
20CWRC0545	RC	416,684	6,818,703	405	164	-60	274	70	71	1	1.4
								104	106	2	0.8
								113	114	1	0.7
								117	118	1	0.5
20CWRC0544	RC	416,597	6,818,702	405	140	-61	273	113	114	1	0.9
20CWRC0543	RC	416,683	6,818,783	405	142	-61	275	74	75	1	0.5
								92	103	11	1.7
								108	112	4	6.7
								119	128	9	1.1
								137	140	3	1.0
20CWRC0542	RC	416,603	6,818,783	405	165	-61	272	106	108	2	1.5
								131	132	1	0.9

Collar Location and Orientation								Intersection > 0.5 g/t Au**			
Hole	Type	X	Y	Z	Total Depth	Dip	Azimuth	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Grade (g/t Au)
								144	150	6	1.0
								153	163	10	0.8

*Mineralisation to end of hole.

**For Cameron Well 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, Section 1 and 2

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. 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 (ego '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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling was carried out over the Cameron Well Project Area, specifically at the Piccolo Star Prospect. • RC holes were angled to intersect the interpreted structures and associated mineralised zones at optimal angles. • RC holes are sampled over the entire length of hole at 1m intervals via an on-board cone splitter to achieve approximately 3kg samples. • Samples were submitted to an independent contract laboratory for crushing and pulverising to produce either a 40g or 50g charge for fire assay.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (ego core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. 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 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.*	• RC drilling sample volumes, quality and recoveries are monitored by a geologist supervising the RC drilling activities to ensure good recoveries. • 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 efficient sample splitting. The weight of each sample split is monitored. Drilling is stopped if the sample split size changes significantly. • No relationship has been observed 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.*	• The entire hole has been geologically 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 during logging. • RC drilling is logged qualitatively by company geologists for various geological attributes including weathering, primary lithology,

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		primary & secondary textures, colour and alteration. All drill chip trays are retained on site and photographed. • The detail is considered common industry practice and is at the appropriate level of detail to support Mineral Resource Estimation.
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.*	• RC samples were collected via on-board cone splitters. Most samples were dry, any wet samples are recorded as wet, with sample condition data entered into the drillhole database. • RC samples are split using the cone splitter to give an approximate 3kg sample. The remainder were collected into a plastic sack as a retention sample, at the grain size of the RC chips, this method of splitting is considered appropriate. • 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. • 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 and externally prepared Certified Reference Materials are inserted as QAQC. • Statistical analysis of QAQC data is routinely conducted and reported. • 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 (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Samples were submitted to an independent commercial laboratory for analysis at their facilities located in either Perth or Kalgoorlie, Western Australia • The analytical technique used was a 40g or 50g lead collection fire assay with an Atomic Absorption Spectrometry finish. This is a full digestion technique and is an appropriate technique for the analytical determination of total gold content. • For DCN drilling, sieve analysis was carried out by the laboratory to ensure the grind size of 85% passing 75µm was being attained. • RC drilling, QAQC procedures involved the use of certified reference materials (1 in 20) and blanks (1 in 50), and coarse blanks and standards are submitted around observed mineralisation. RC field duplicates were taken at 1 in 25. • Results were assessed as each laboratory batch was received and were acceptable., with no sample bias identified.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Laboratory QAQC includes the use of internal standards using certified reference material, blanks, splits and replicates. • The accuracy and precision of assay results is acceptable. • 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 procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Significant intersections were verified visually by company geologists and Senior Geologists. • Primary data was physically collected into purpose configured logging software, which includes validation processes to minimise any potential data transcription errors. • Validated data is electronically synced into a dedicated SQL based Geological database management system. • Laboratory assay data is validated by independent database consultants and merged into the SQL database. • No adjustments have been made to the assay data. • Assay values that were below detection limit are stored in the database in this form, but are adjusted to equal half of the assay laboratory lower 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.*	• Drill hole collars were surveyed in MGA94 Zone 51 grid using differential GPS. • RC holes were down hole surveyed with a north-seeking gyro tool at 30m intervals down the hole. • Topographic surfaces cover the full Cameron Well Project area and were prepared from detailed 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.*	• RC drilling at Piccolo Star has a nominal hole spacing of 80 x 80m. • Determination of the required spacing for Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve Estimation is not resolved. • No Mineral Resource Estimation or classification has been initiated. • Sample compositing has not been applied, except for data aggregation described in this Table 1.
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.*	• RC holes were planned to be perpendicular to orientation of the interpreted mineralisation or structure. • Future drilling orientations will be optimized based on the current interpretation of existing drilling. • No orientation-based sampling bias has been identified in the data.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples are collected and stored by company personnel on site until collected for transport to the independent commercial laboratory via a transport contractor. • A tracking system is used by company

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		personnel to track the progress of samples through the chain of custody.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Regular reviews of RC sampling techniques are completed by Senior Geologists and Principal Resource Geologist and conclude that sampling techniques are satisfactory. • Commercial laboratories used by DCN were audited in November 2020. • Review of QAQC data is routinely conducted by the Principal Resource Geologist.

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 Piccolo Star prospect is located within Mining Leases M39/306, M39/1120 and M39/1122. • Tenements M39/306, M39/1120 and M39/1122 are 100% owned by Dacian Gold Ltd. • The above tenements are all in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Exploration by other companies include Delta Gold, Dominion Mining, Plutonic Resources, Homestake Gold and Barrick Gold Corporation.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• All Dacian Gold deposits are located within the Yilgarn Craton of Western Australia. • Gold mineralisation is characterized by multiple generations of narrow quartz-pyrite veins surrounded by intense biotite and quartz-sericite alteration halos, with lesser epidote and carbonate minerals. Mineralisation is best developed at the contact between felsic porphyry intrusions and basaltic rocks, although mineralized quartz-pyrite veins also occur in the syenite. • Application of a Mineral Systems approach to exploration targeting suggests that proximity to the Mt Marven Shear Zone is an important factor for the development of gold mineralisation in the Cameron Well area. The location of the Mt Marven Open Pit on the MMSZ approximately 7km SE of Cameron Well confirms that it is a regionally mineralized structure.
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.*	• At the Piccolo Star prospect, all information that is material to the understanding of this exploration program and drilling results completed by DCN, is documented in the appendices (results table) that accompanies this announcement. • Refer to previous Dacian ASX releases for information regarding previous Dacian drilling.
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*	• 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 would also be reported within the results table. • 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	aggregations should be shown in detail. • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• 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').*	• The surface RC drill holes were oriented at approximately 270° relative to MGA94 grid north, and at a dip of approximately -60°, which was perpendicular to the orientation of the interpreted mineralised trend at the time of program design. • The orientation and continuity of significant intersections of mineralisation reported in this report is interpreted and not yet determined by drilling results. As such they are reported as 'down hole length – true width not known'.
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 exploration results relating to this RC exploration drilling program at the Cameron Well Piccolo Star target are reported either within this announcement or a previous announcement. • The report is considered balanced and provided in context.
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.*	• Interpretations for Cameron Well is constantly being updated with observations made and information gained during previous exploration activities at the project. • Ongoing Geological studies and interpretation including geophysical data set interpretation, geochronological age data interpretation, structural and geomechanical modelling and geochemical interrogation are informing the updated exploration planning at Piccolo Star.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large- scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Further exploration drilling will test depth and strike extensions of mineralised trends and structures at this deposit.