22 MAY 2018

STRONG INFILL DRILLING RESULTS PAVE WAY FOR MAIDEN OXIDE RESOURCE AT CAMERON WELL

Results confirm continuity of shallow oxide mineralisation; four separate primary lode structures now identified below the oxide

KEY MESSAGING

- 193 new RC infill drilling holes to 40m x 40m spacing at Cameron Well confirms oxide continuity
- Four separate primary gold-hosting lode structures situated in fresh rock identified to date, supporting the longer term prospectivity of Cameron Well
- Potential for Cameron Well to become Mt Morgans 3rd mining centre affirmed
- Metallurgical testwork to date averaging 95.6% recoveries
- On track for maiden Mineral Resource due mid-year; Ore Reserve later in CY2018

HIGHLIGHTS

RC Drilling of Oxide Mineralisation for Mineral Resource Estimate

- ***Widespread, shallow, flat-lying supergene/oxide gold mineralisation confirmed by 40m x 40m spaced RC drilling over an area measuring 1.2km x 1km; open in all directions***
- ***Significant new near-surface oxide gold intersections include:***
    - ***24m @ 5.3g/t gold from 62m***
    - ***2m @ 6.5g/t gold from 16m***
    - ***4m @ 3.7g/t gold from 57m***
    - ***7m @ 2.4g/t gold from 35m***
    - ***5m @ 2.3g/t gold from 54m***
    - ***10m @ 1.8g/t gold from 61m***
    - ***7m @ 1.8g/t gold from 57m***
    - ***11m @ 1.5g/t gold from 58m***

Four Separate Bedrock Structures Below Oxide Mineralisation

- ***Four primary lode structures now confirmed below the oxide - each with a different geometry. Lodes remain open in all directions, with new intersections including:***

- ***12m @ 2.4g/t gold from 76m***
- ***31m @ 1.3g/t gold from 132m***
- ***6m @ 1.3g/t gold from 96m and 5m @ 2.5g/t gold from 128m***

- ***Additional isolated bedrock intersections show potential for new primary lode structures, and include:***
  - ***2m @ 8.5g/t gold from 53m***
  - ***2m @ 6.0g/t gold from 160m (at end of hole)***
  - ***3m @ 3.1g/t gold from 105m***

Feasibility Study Activities

- ***Metallurgical testwork on 20 composites return an average recovery of 95.6% from both oxide and fresh rock.***
- ***All environmental baseline surveys required for permitting are complete***

Dacian Gold Ltd (ASX: DCN) (**Dacian Gold** or **the Company**) is pleased to announce strong shallow and deeper drilling results which confirm the growing potential of the Cameron Well discovery at its 100%-owned Mt Morgans Gold Project, located 25km south-west of Laverton in Western Australia.

The new results, from 193 Reverse Circulation (**RC**) drill holes, demonstrate the continuity of the horizontal blanket of near-surface oxide mineralisation at Cameron Well. In light of these results, Dacian Gold expects to complete a maiden oxide Mineral Resource at Cameron Well around mid-year.

The latest drilling has also confirmed the presence of at least four separate primary gold-hosting lode structures in the fresh rock below the oxide mineralisation.

The drilling supports the Company's view that Cameron Well has the potential to become the third production source at Mt Morgans, which recently poured its first gold from a newly-constructed 2.5Mtpa CIL processing plant which was completed on time and on budget (see ASX release 3 April 2018).

Dacian Gold's Executive Chairman, Mr Rohan Williams, said the latest results provided more strong evidence that Cameron Well is emerging as a significant new gold discovery which has excellent potential to deliver further growth in both Ore Reserves and mine life at Mt Morgans.

"These results show that Cameron Well is likely to play a key role in the future of Mt Morgans," he said. "The strong continuity of oxide mineralisation from the 40m x 40m RC drilling we have recently completed will help underpin the first Mineral Resource estimate for Cameron Well.

"Meanwhile, the four separate geometries of the primary lode structures which have now been confirmed sitting below the oxide mineralisation are a key indicator that a large and strongly mineralised system may be present at Cameron Well.

"We have now confirmed that oxide mineralisation and associated primary lode structures are present throughout the 1km x 1.2km area described in this release, and we still have the rest of the 6km^2 oxide

gold anomaly to fully explore. We expect to release the maiden oxide Mineral Resource estimate by mid-year and we are targeting a corresponding Ore Reserve release in the second half of the year.

"At the same time, Feasibility Studies for Cameron Well are progressing rapidly in parallel with permitting – with new results from metallurgical testwork programs completed on 20 composite samples showing recoveries averaging an outstanding 95.6%."

INTRODUCTION

The Cameron Well discovery is situated midway between the Company's Westralia and Jupiter operating mines at Mt Morgans. It lies only 9km to the north-west of the Company's new 2.5Mtpa CIL treatment plant which poured first gold on 29 March, 2018.

Dacian Gold commenced reconnaissance aircore/RAB drilling at Cameron Well in September 2016 and, in less than two years, has identified an extensive near-surface oxide gold anomaly measuring over 6km^2 in size (see ASX releases dated 1 September 2016, 7 February 2017, 1 May 2017, 21 June 2017, 8 November 2017 and 14 February 2018).

The 6km^2 oxide gold anomaly is defined by 1,594 predominantly 50m x 50m spaced aircore drill holes (totaling 79,126m). The oxide gold anomaly is underlain in part by a high intensity 1.1km diameter circular magnetic anomaly, referred to as the Cameron Well Syenite Complex (see black and white outline in Figure 1).

Numerous multi-gram intersections were returned from the aircore drilling within the Cameron Well Syenite Complex. Dacian Gold then embarked on an initial 6-hole diamond drilling program beneath several of the oxide gold intersections, the results of which included the spectacular intercept of **2.3m @ 311.3g/t gold** from 100m below the surface in fresh rock (see ASX release 8 August 2017).

The 6-hole diamond drilling program confirmed the presence of a 4km long, shallow north-west dipping mineralised structure which strikes south-west to north-east and cuts through the Cameron Well Syenite Complex.

Dacian Gold then commenced a 119 hole, 80m x 40m spaced RC drilling program as the first pass resource definition drill program. The RC drilling was restricted to the Cameron Well Syenite Complex where earlier aircore drilling had intersected gold. Results from the successful 12,890m RC program demonstrated the presence of oxide gold mineralisation where previously reported aircore drilling had returned high grade intersections such as **7m @ 10.6g/t gold** and **4m @ 11.7g/t gold** (see ASX announcement 14 February 2018).

At the same time as completing the initial 119 RC holes testing for oxide gold mineralisation, Dacian Gold also drilled 10 reconnaissance diamond drill holes testing for new primary lode structures in bedrock associated with the Cameron Well Syenite Complex. The diamond drilling confirmed the presence of at least three high grade structures in bedrock with intersections including **13.8m @ 2.5g/t gold**, **9m @ 4.4g/t gold** and **74m @ 1.0g/t gold** (see ASX announcement 14 February 2018).

This ASX announcement describes the results of 193 new RC drill holes (for a total of 19,122m) that infill the 80m x 40m spaced RC drilling reported in the 14 February 2018 ASX release to 40m x 40m spacing.

The following sections of this ASX announcement detail:

- Updated Infill Drill Results
  - The results of the 193 hole, 40m x 40m infill RC drilling program testing for near-surface oxide gold mineralisation to be used in the maiden oxide Mineral Resource estimate;
- Discovery of Primary Lode Structures
  - New information confirming primary high-grade lode structures present in the bedrock below the oxide mineralisation; and
- Feasibility on Track
  - Updated Feasibility Study information collected in parallel with the ongoing drilling programs.

Based on the results obtained from the drilling reported in this announcement, the Company is highly encouraged that Cameron Well has the potential to become the third production source at Mt Morgans.

It is clear to the Company that a significant amount of additional drilling will be undertaken over the next 1-2 years at Cameron Well as the Company seeks to grow the Mineral Resource at Cameron Well beyond the maiden Mineral Resource to be estimated and released in the middle of this year.

Ore Reserves associated with the initial Mineral Resource are targeted for release in the second half of CY2018.

40m x 40m SPACED RC INFILL DRILLING OXIDE MINERALISATION

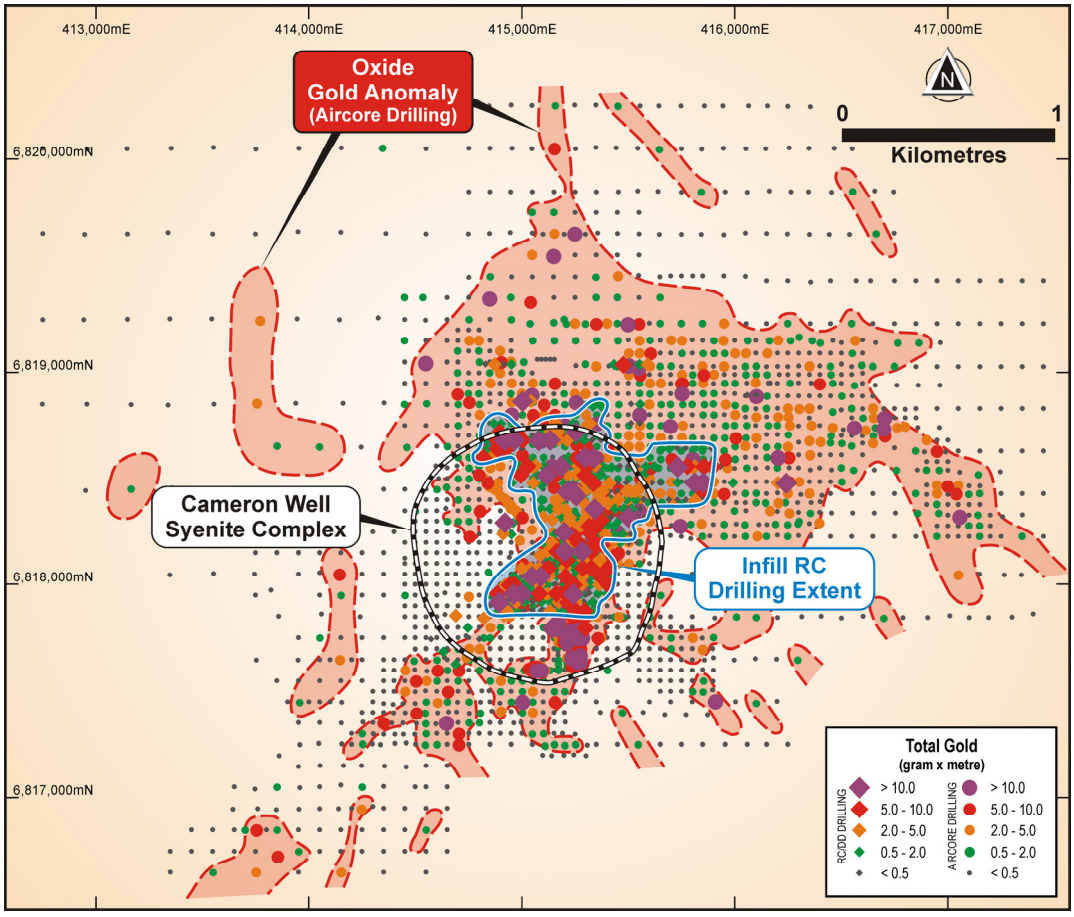

Figure 1: The Cameron Well Prospect 6km^2 oxide gold anomaly (shaded red) is defined by 1,594 Dacian Gold-drilled, mostly 50m-spaced aircore drill holes. The extent of Dacian Gold's RC resource-definition drilling on a 40m by 40m grid is shown as a blue outline and the Cameron Well Syenite Complex is shown as a dashed black/white circle.

The area tested by the 40m x 40m spaced RC drill holes (blue outline in Figure 1) measures 1.2km by 1km, and is shown in more detail in Figure 2, below. Importantly, gold mineralisation is seen across the entire 1.2km x 1km area of drilling confirming that **the mineralisation remains open in all directions**.

The 6km^2 oxide gold anomaly and the associated Cameron Well Syenite Complex referred to above is shown in Figure 1. Also shown in Figure 1 is the extent of the 40m x 40m spaced RC drilling reported in this announcement to be used in the upcoming maiden oxide Mineral Resource estimate at Cameron Well.

Together with the 193 holes which are reported for the first time in this announcement, a total of 312 RC drill holes for 32,012m has now been drilled testing for near-surface oxide gold mineralisation associated with part of the Cameron Well Syenite Complex. The area of the RC drilling is outlined in blue in Figure 1, and clearly demonstrates the early stage nature of testing the full mineralised extent of the 6km^2 Cameron Well gold anomaly.

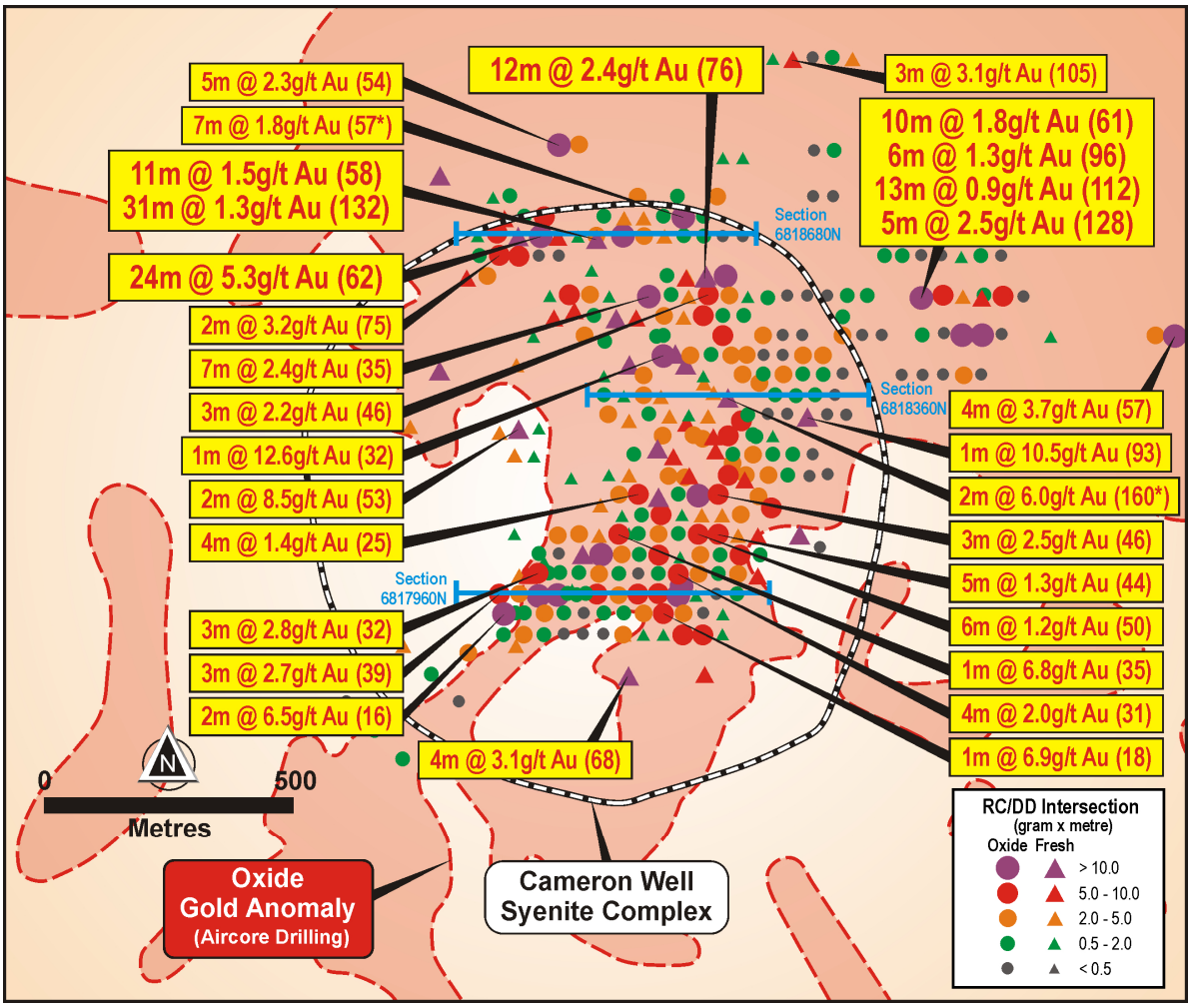

Figure 2: The location and results from the new 193 RC drill holes reported in this announcement, together with the previously released 119 RC drill holes (see ASX release 14 February 2018). A selection of new RC intersections is shown by red/yellow labels (down hole depth of intersection in brackets). All intersections are colour-coded based on the total gold (gram x metres) of the most significant intersection in each drill hole. Holes ending in mineralisation are shown with an asterisk. Holes represented by circles are oxide gold intersections and triangles are bedrock (fresh) intersections. Also shown is the location of three wide-spaced cross sections within the Cameron Well Syenite Complex which are Figures 3, 4 and 6 of this release.

The location of three wide-spaced cross sections within the Cameron Well Syenite Complex is shown in Figure 2 above, with each of the cross sections shown respectively as Figures 3, 4 and 6 below. Each of the cross sections is described in detail below, however, common to all cross sections are the following important observations:

- The oxide gold mineralisation is present as a near-horizontal, blanket-like concentration of mineralisation that is continuous across many drill holes for up to 450m, as seen in Figure 3;
- Several intersections report as thick and high grade (eg **24m @ 5.3g/t gold** and **5m @ 5.2g/t gold** – Figure 3 and **7m @ 10.6g/t gold** and **5m @ 3.3g/t gold** – Figure 4);
- The oxide gold mineralisation occurs close to the BOCO (Base of Complete Oxidation) and TOFR (Top of Fresh Rock) surfaces which are characteristic areas of accumulation of oxide or supergene gold mineralisation in the WA goldfields;
- The oxide gold mineralisation is near surface; and
- **High grade lode structures in fresh rock are present** below the oxide mineralisation (see detailed description of high grade primary lodes later in this announcement).

Cross Section 6818680N

Cross section 6818680N (Figure 3) shows an excellent sub-horizontal blanket of supergene or oxide gold mineralisation developed over 450m above a wide and steeply-dipping primary bedrock structure.

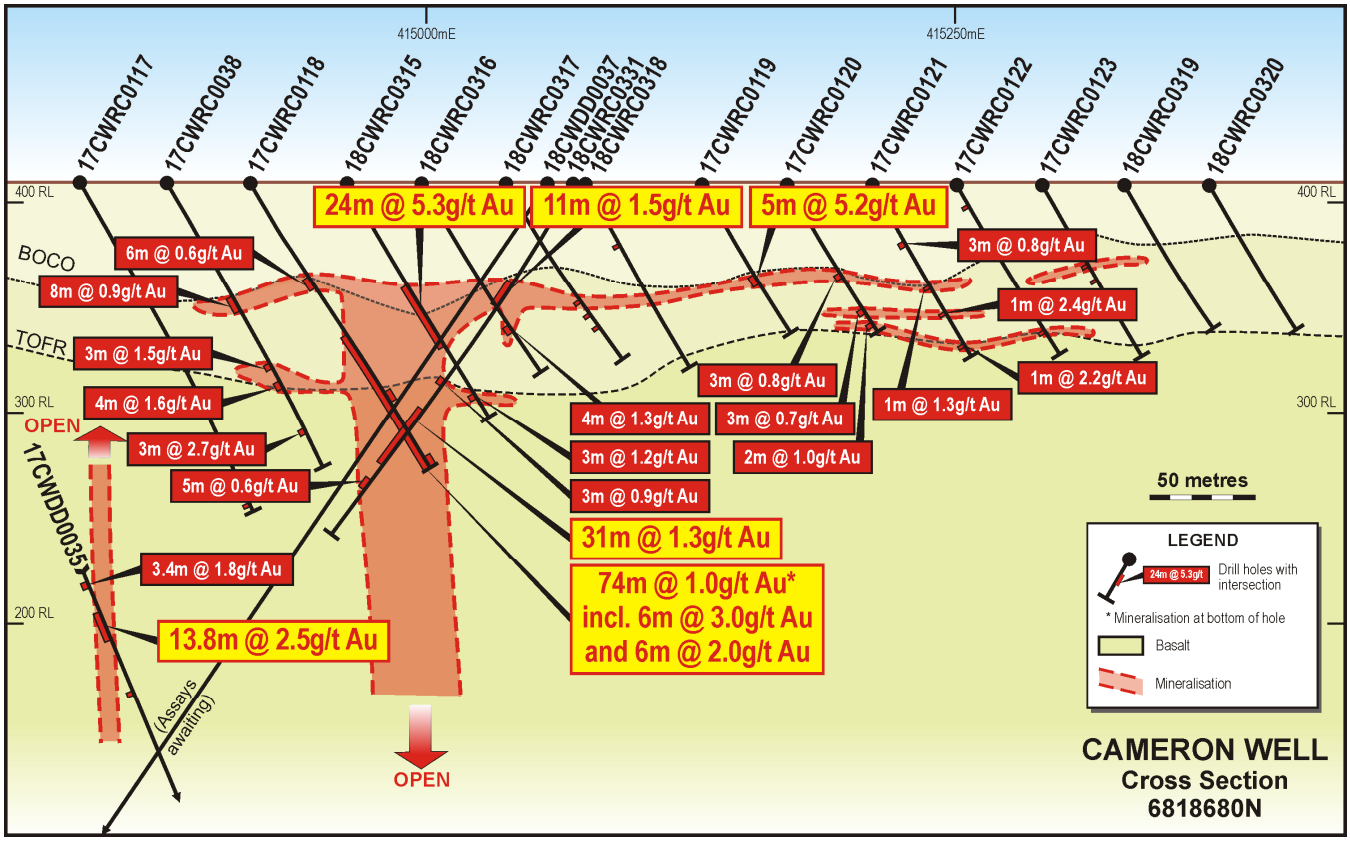

Figure 3: Cross Section 6818680N through the northern margin of the Cameron Well Syenite Complex showing thick high grade oxide mineralisation developed over a steeply-dipping wide bedrock structure (refer to Figure 2 for section location). Note the near-horizontal blankets of oxide gold mineralisation is developed over 450m on this section. Drill holes with an '18CWRC' prefix are new drill holes the subject of this release.

Significant shallow oxide intersections on this cross section include:

- **24m @ 5.3g/t gold** from 62m in 18CWRC0315
- **5m @ 5.2g/t gold** from 49m in 17CWRC0119
- **11m @ 1.5g/t gold** from 58m in 18CWRC0331
- **12m @ 1.1g/t gold** from 76m as the oxide component of the **74m @ 1.0g/t gold** intersection from 86m in 17CWRC0118

The primary lode intersections within fresh rock including **13.8m @ 2.5g/t gold**, **31m @ 1.3g/t gold** and the **62m @ 1.0g/t gold** (contained within the 74m @ 1.0g/t gold intersection of 17CWRC0118) are described in more detail in the following section headed FOUR BEDROCK STRUCTURES BELOW OXIDE GOLD NOW CONFIRMED.

Cross Section 6817960N

Cross section 6817960N (Figure 4 below) also shows an excellent sub-horizontal blanket of shallow supergene or oxide gold mineralisation developed over 450m, principally along the BOCO (Base of Complete Oxidation) surface. Note there is no deeper drilling on this section testing for potential primary gold lodes in fresh rock (bedrock).

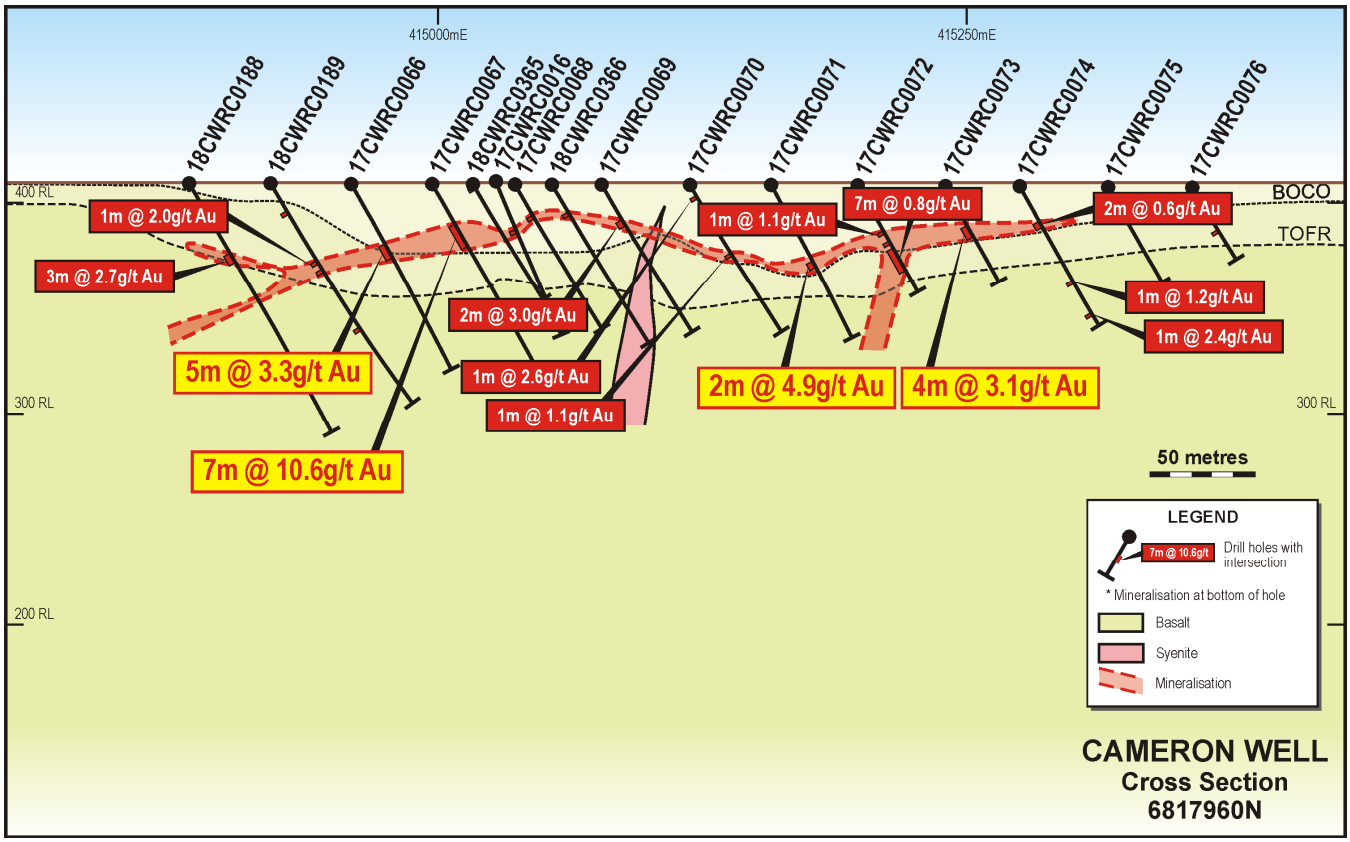

Figure 4: Cross Section 6817960N through the southern-central area of the Cameron Well Syenite Complex (refer Figure 2 for section location). Note the high grade mineralisation in oxide (eg. 7m @ 10.6g/t gold and 5m @ 3.3g/t gold) developed at shallow depths on the left-hand side of the section is interpreted to belong to the up-dip expression of the 4km long shallow north-west dipping mineralised structure seen in early diamond drilling (see description later in this announcement). Drill holes with an '18CWRC' prefix are new drill holes the subject of this release.

Significant shallow oxide intersections on this cross section include:

- **7m @ 10.6g/t gold** from 19m in 17CWRC0067
- **5m @ 3.3g/t gold** from 33m in 17CWRC0066
- **2m @ 4.9g/t gold** from 41m in 17CWRC0071
- **4m @ 3.1 g/t gold** from 21m in 17CWRC0073

The thicker and higher-grade oxide intersections of **7m @ 10.6g/t gold** and **5m @ 3.3g/t gold** seen toward the left in Figure 4 are interpreted to be the up-dip oxidised expression of the mineralised 4km long, shallow north-west dipping structure. This large scale mineralised structure, which cuts through the Cameron Well Syenite Complex along a south-west to north-east strike, was identified from early diamond drilling (see ASX release 14 February 2018) (see also FOUR BEDROCK STRUCTURES BELOW OXIDE GOLD NOW CONFIRMED in the following section).

Other significant oxide intersections reported in this announcement for the first time and not shown in cross sections of Figures 3 and 4 include:

- **10m @ 1.8g/t gold** from 61m in 18CWRC0330;
- **7m @ 2.4g/t gold** from 35m in 18CWRC0253;
- **4m @ 3.7g/t gold** from 57m in 18CWRC0329;
- **2m @ 6.5g/t gold** from 16m in 18CWRC0138; and
- **7m @ 1.8g/t gold** from 57m in 18CWRC0285 and hole ending in mineralisation.

All 193 new RC drilling results are shown in Table 1 and all requisite disclosures and consents are described in Appendices I and II of this announcement.

FOUR BEDROCK STRUCTURES BELOW OXIDE GOLD NOW CONFIRMED

In the 14 February 2018 ASX release, Dacian Gold noted that it had identified four bedrock structures hosting primary lode gold mineralisation, based on its broad-spaced diamond drilling and three of the RC drill holes testing for oxide gold mineralisation.

With the completion of the recently drilled 193 RC drill holes reported in this announcement, it is clear **multiple mineralised structures are present in the bedrock** below the oxide mineralisation. The Company has now verified the existence of at least four bedrock structures as well as additional isolated bedrock intersections, all of which require follow up drilling.

Importantly, each of the four confirmed mineralised bedrock structures has a different orientation:

1. Steep-dipping, north-west striking;
2. Shallow dipping to north-west, north-east striking;
3. Sub-vertical, north-south striking; and
4. Shallow east-north-east dipping, north-north-west striking.

The company is highly encouraged that it has identified four separate and differently oriented primary gold lodes in the bedrock below the oxide mineralisation, as such an array of mineralised lodes is **a strong indication of a significant mineralised system at Cameron Well**. Each of the four lode styles are described in more detail below:

1. Steeply-dipping, north-west striking structure

A steeply-dipping, north-west oriented structure is located in the north-west region of the Cameron Well Syenite Complex. It is clearly shown in Figure 3 above (cross section 6818680N) as an approximately 20m-30m wide mineralised structure lying beneath a well-developed oxide or supergene position which includes the newly reported oxide intersection of **24m @ 5.3g/t gold**.

Additional bedrock mineralisation intersected that confirms the steep dip includes **31m @ 1.3g/t gold** in 18CWRC0331 and the lower 62m of the **74m @ 1.0g/t gold** intersection (17CWRC0118, see Figure 3).

Dacian Gold has also recently completed a diamond drill hole, 18CWDD0037, to twin drill hole 18CWRC0331 intersections of **11m @ 1.5g/t gold** from 58m in oxide and **31m @ 1.3g/t gold in bedrock** from 132m (see Figure 3).

Whilst assays are awaited, the drill hole intersected a wide zone of strong biotite-pyrite-chlorite-silica alteration with quartz-carbonate veins in both oxidised and fresh rock. Visible gold was observed twice in quartz veins within the broad alteration package. Figure 5 below shows photographs of the oxidised and fresh rock intervals of the highly altered rocks. Assays are awaited.

Figure 5: 18CWDD0037 drill core photos showing strong biotite alteration with quartz-carbonate veins and pyrite-chlorite-silica alteration in the steep-dipping, north-west oriented structure. The photo on the left is of variably oxidised altered/veined rock and taken from 80m down hole, while the photo on the right is of fresh altered/veined rock and taken from 134m down hole. Note visible gold was seen in quartz veins at 59m and at 126m down hole. Assays are pending.

Figure 3 also shows a previously drilled bedrock intersection of **13.8m @ 2.5 g/t gold** located approximately 125m west (left) of the broader zone of primary mineralisation described above. Ongoing drilling will test for strike continuity of both of these two mineralised primary bedrock lodes.

2. 4km long shallow north-west dipping structure

Early interpretation of reconnaissance aircore drilling results showed a pronounced south-west to north-east oriented trend of deeper oxide/weathered rock that measured 4km in length. The deeper weathered zone cuts through the central portion of the Cameron Well Syenite Complex (see ASX release 21 June 2017).

Subsequent wide-spaced reconnaissance diamond drilling below the deeper weathered material confirmed the presence of a shallow, 25 degree north-west dipping mineralised structure (see ASX release 8 August 2017). A scissor diamond hole drilled at the same time intersected the spectacular result of **2.3m @ 311.3g/t gold** 200m into the footwall of the shallow dipping structure.

Given the significant 4km length of the mineralised structure and the very high grade footwall structures intersected, it is clear to the Company that it is a highly prospective bedrock structure that requires a concerted drilling program to more fully test for economic zones of mineralisation. It is anticipated this drilling will commence in the second half of CY2018.

Whilst the bedrock mineralisation of the shallow-dipping 4km long structure is a highly prospective target for Dacian Gold, the near surface/oxide expression of this structure also presents an exciting opportunity.

Figure 4 above confirms that parts of the near surface/oxide expression of the structure can yield thick and high -grade intersections including 7m @ 10.6 g/t gold from 19m and 5m @ 3.3g/t gold from 33m in consecutive 40m spaced holes.

3. Sub-vertical north-south striking structure

RC drilling in the north-eastern section of the Cameron Well Syenite Complex has identified a flat oxide mineralised blanket above a sub-vertical, north-south oriented bedrock lode structure. Figure 6 below is of cross section 6818360N (refer Figure 2 for location) that shows the oxide mineralisation developed above the primary lode structure which returned **9m @ 4.4g/t gold** from 139m in 17CWRC0023 and **5m @ 3.3g/t gold** from 207m in 17CWRC0046.

Drill hole 17CWRC0115 previously reported 6m @ 2.9g/t gold from 76m to the end of hole (see ASX release 14 February 2018). This hole was deepened as part of the RC drilling reported in this announcement and increased the intersection to **12m @ 2.4g/t gold** (from 76m). The location of the drill hole intersection is shown in Figure 3 and lies 250m due north of, and possibly contiguous to, the sub-vertical, north-south bedrock structure described here.

Given the structure is open in all directions, additional drilling to be completed in the second half of CY2018 will test for strike continuity of this high-grade bedrock structure.

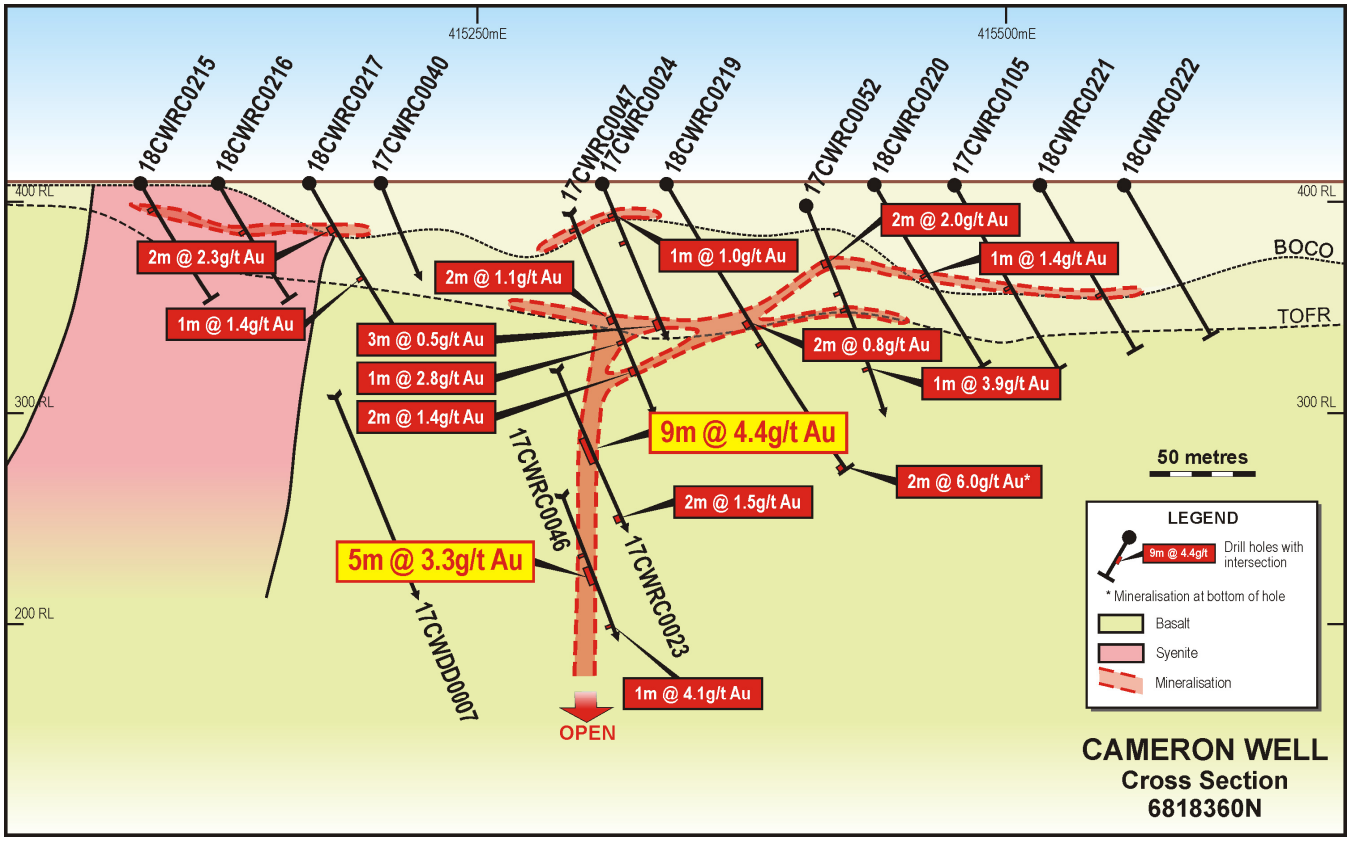

Figure 6: Cross Section 6818360N through the north-east area of the Cameron Well Syenite Complex (refer Figure 2 for section location). Oxide mineralisation is seen along the BOCO (Base of Complete Oxidation) and the TOFR (Top of Fresh Rock) surfaces and sits directly above the sub-vertical primary lode structure seen in fresh rock (defined by 9m @ 4.4g/t gold and 5m @ 3.3g/t gold intersections). Drill holes with an '18CWRC' prefix are new drill holes the subject of this release.

4. Shallow east-north-east dipping structure

Located 200m north-east of the Cameron Well Syenite Complex are several mineralised oxide intersections including **10m @ 1.8g/t gold** from 61m in 18CWRC0330 (see Figure 2) which complements previously released oxide intersections of **4m @ 5.1g/t gold** and **25m @ 0.9g/t gold** (see ASX release 14 February 2018).

The 18CWRC0330 drill hole that intersected the 10m @ 1.8g/t gold oxide intersection described above also returned **6m @ 1.3g/t gold** from 96m, **13m @ 0.9g/t gold** from 112m and **5m @ 2.5g/t gold** from 128m in sheared altered basalt and porphyry bedrock.

Dacian Gold has recently completed two new oriented diamond holes into this area and intersected a shallow east-north-east dipping sulphide-altered and veined structure. This new bedrock structure is also open in all directions; with assays awaited.

5. Other potential bedrock structures

In addition to the four separate and differently oriented bedrock structures presented above, several isolated intersections of both bedrock and oxide have been returned from the current RC drilling

program. Each of the isolated intersections has the possibility of belonging to undiscovered bedrock structures. Such intersections include:

- **2m @ 8.5g/t gold** from 53m in 18CWRC0303 – bedrock intersection;
- **2m @ 6.0g/t gold** from 160m in 18CWRC0219 – bedrock intersection
- **3m @ 3.1g/t gold** from 105m in 18CWRC0294 – bedrock intersection;
- **5m @ 2.3g/t gold** from 54m in 18CWRC0325 – oxide intersection; and
- **4m @ 3.7g/t gold** from 57m in18CWRC0329 – oxide intersection.

Figure 2 shows the location of the intersections listed above. Key points to note are the 2m @ 8.5g/t bedrock intersection is from an area of no corresponding oxide mineralisation; the 4m @ 3.7g/t oxide intersection is 500m east of the Cameron Well Syenite Complex and the 5m @ 2.3g/t oxide intersection is 150m north of the Cameron Well Syenite Complex. The 2m @ 6.0g/t gold is an end of hole intersection 130m east of the sub-vertical, north-south striking structure shown above in Figure 6.

It is clear to the Company that combining the extensive oxide gold mineralisation reported from the 312 RC drill holes together with four separate and differently oriented primary lode structures in bedrock, plus the isolated intersections reported above, there is the potential for Cameron Well to become a major new Mineral Resource at Mt Morgans.

FEASIBILITY STUDY ACTIVITIES

The Company has continued with Feasibility Study activities at Cameron Well in parallel with Mineral Resource drilling programs reported in this announcement. Activities completed to date include:

- Metallurgical – testwork studies from 20 composite samples capturing a range of lithologies, weathering states and gold grades have returned and delivered the following results:
  - **Overall total recovery for the 20 composites averaged 95.6%**
  - Gravity recoveries from the 20 composites averaged 20.1%
- Geotechnical - detailed geotechnical assessment of the diamond core has been completed to provide preliminary wall angles to be used in open pit mine designs. A further seven targeted diamond drill holes for geotechnical purposes are underway.
- Environmental baseline studies – all studies have returned with no further follow up work required and are sufficient for permitting.
- Mineral Resource estimation - it is considered that the RC drilling program drilled at 40m by 40m spacing will provide sufficient geological and assay data to classify the oxide mineralisation defined by the RC drilling as an Indicated Mineral Resource by mid-year.

NEXT STEPS

Dacian Gold is presently completing the following drilling programs at Cameron Well, all of which will contribute to near term news flow:

- A further 6,000m of infill oxide resource definition RC drilling on 40m by 40m spacing and 20m by 20m spacing around high grade zones will be completed in June;
- A 7-hole targeted diamond drilling program around mineralised structures and geotechnical drilling around potential open pit locations is underway;

- Completion of a maiden Mineral Resource estimate for the oxide mineralisation at Cameron Well in the middle of the year; and
- Completion of Feasibility Studies on the Cameron Well Mineral Resource with a view of declaring a maiden Ore Reserve for the Cameron Well oxide in the second half of the year.

For and on behalf of the Board

Rohan Williams
Executive Chairman

About Dacian Gold Limited

Dacian Gold Limited (ASX: DCN) has achieved its first gold production milestone at its planned 200,000ozpa, 100%-owned Mt Morgans Gold Project (**MMGP**), located near Laverton in Western Australia. With an initial Ore Reserve of 1.2Moz, a Mineral Resource of 3.3Moz (including the Ore Reserves) and highly prospective exploration tenure, Mt Morgans is set to become Australia's next significant, mid-tier gold producer.

Total capital cost to develop the MMGP was approximately $A200M with A$107M dedicated to the construction of a 2.5Mtpa CIL treatment plant. Project construction was completed on time and on budget with first gold poured in the March 2018 quarter.

The key Company focus for the remainder of CY2018 is to complete the ramp-up to commercial production at Mt Morgans. Additionally, Dacian Gold will also maintain an aggressive exploration spend at the MMGP as it believes the project will continue to yield new gold discoveries that will increase mine life and Company value.

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

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

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Table 1: Cameron Well Infill Drilling 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)
17CWRC0114	RC	415,256	6,818,600	408	166	-60	90	12	13	1	0.6
								66	70	4	0.6
Hole extended from 94m to 166m								72	73	1	0.7
							New	**110**	**112**	**2**	**4.6**
17CWRC0115	RC	415,294	6,818,602	408	136	-60	90	**35**	**41**	**6**	**0.9**
								45	48	3	0.7
								51	**54**	**3**	**2.5**
								65	66	1	0.6
Hole extended from 82m to 136m							New	**76**	**88**	**12**	**2.4**
							New	104	105	1	3.7
							New	124	127	3	0.7
18CWRC0053	RC	415,140	6,817,800	409	184	-60	90	18	19	1	1.0
								41	42	1	1.1
								53	54	1	0.9
								68	**72**	**4**	**3.1**
								165	166	1	0.6
								175	178	3	1.7
18CWRC0111	RC	414,814	6,818,600	410	124	-60	90	**113**	**114**	**1**	**8.9**
18CWRC0124	RC	415,158	6,818,760	409	70	-60	90	52	55	3	0.6
								59	62	3	0.7
18CWRC0125	RC	415,238	6,818,760	409	70	-60	90	51	52	1	0.5
								69	70*	1	0.6
18CWRC0126	RC	415,318	6,818,760	409	70	-60	90	49	51	2	1.2
18CWRC0127	RC	415,512	6,818,760	408	40	-60	90	No significant assays			
18CWRC0128	RC	415,552	6,818,760	408	88	-60	90	No significant assays			
18CWRC0129	RC	415,513	6,818,852	408	80	-60	90	No significant assays			
18CWRC0130	RC	415,553	6,818,852	408	106	-60	90	71	72	1	0.8
18CWRC0131	RC	416,058	6,818,894	406	100	-60	90	No significant assays			
18CWRC0132	RC	416,099	6,818,894	406	112	-60	90	No significant assays			
18CWRC0138	RC	414,890	6,817,920	410	94	-60	90	**16**	**18**	**2**	**6.5**
								53	54	1	1.1
18CWRC0139	RC	414,930	6,817,920	410	82	-60	90	23	24	1	0.9
18CWRC0140	RC	414,970	6,817,920	410	64	-60	90	18	19	1	0.7
								22	26	4	0.5
18CWRC0141	RC	415,010	6,817,920	410	52	-60	90	13	14	1	1.2
								28	29	1	0.9
18CWRC0142	RC	415,050	6,817,920	410	58	-60	90	No significant assays			
18CWRC0143	RC	415,090	6,817,920	410	64	-60	90	20	21	1	1.9

Hole	Type	X	Y	Z	Total Depth	Dip	Azimuth	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Grade (g/t Au)
18CWRC0144	RC	415,130	6,817,920	410	64	-60	90	20	21	1	0.9
								47	48	1	0.9
18CWRC0145	RC	415,170	6,817,920	409	64	-60	90	16	17	1	0.8
								26	27	1	0.5
								35	38	3	0.9
18CWRC0146	RC	415,210	6,817,920	409	64	-60	90	**18**	**19**	**1**	**6.9**
								32	33	1	1.7
18CWRC0147	RC	415,250	6,817,920	409	40	-60	90	15	21	6	0.7
18CWRC0148	RC	415,290	6,817,920	409	40	-60	90	No significant assays			
18CWRC0149	RC	415,330	6,817,920	409	40	-60	90	37	38	1	0.5
18CWRC0150	RC	414,958	6,818,002	410	100	-60	90	18	19	1	0.7
								32	**35**	**3**	**2.8**
18CWRC0151	RC	415,002	6,818,002	409	94	-60	90	21	22	1	0.6
								33	34	1	0.5
								51	52	1	0.7
								71	72	1	0.7
18CWRC0152	RC	415,040	6,818,002	409	82	-60	90	23	24	1	1.3
								58	59	1	1.6
18CWRC0153	RC	415,080	6,818,000	409	75	-60	90	24	25	1	0.8
								28	29	1	3.5
								41	42	1	1.3
								59	60	1	3.0
18CWRC0154	RC	415,120	6,818,000	409	82	-60	90	79	80	1	0.9
18CWRC0155	RC	415,160	6,818,000	409	82	-60	90	No significant assays			
18CWRC0156	RC	415,200	6,818,000	409	64	-60	90	46	47	1	0.9
								51	54	3	0.6
18CWRC0157	RC	415,240	6,818,000	409	58	-60	90	23	24	1	0.8
								31	**35**	**4**	**2.0**
								42	44	2	1.2
								51	52	1	0.7
18CWRC0158	RC	415,280	6,818,000	409	54	-60	90	31	33	2	2.0
								44	45	1	1.8
18CWRC0159	RC	415,320	6,818,000	408	42	-60	90	18	19	1	0.8
								25	27	2	0.8
								31	32	1	0.5
18CWRC0160	RC	415,360	6,818,000	408	42	-60	90	11	12	1	0.5
								17	18	1	2.0
18CWRC0161	RC	415,400	6,818,000	408	70	-60	90	**28**	**29**	**1**	**6.4**
								32	33	1	1.1

Hole	Type	X	Y	Z	Total Depth	Dip	Azimuth	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Grade (g/t Au)
18CWRC0162	RC	415,040	6,818,080	410	78	-60	90	15	16	1	1.6
								24	25	1	0.6
								29	36	7	0.5
								38	40	2	0.5
								47	48	1	0.7
								74	75	1	0.9
18CWRC0163	RC	415,080	6,818,080	409	90	-60	90	46	47	1	1.2
								62	63	1	0.7
								82	84	2	1.3
18CWRC0164	RC	415,120	6,818,080	409	96	-60	90	28	29	1	0.6
								35	**36**	**1**	**6.8**
								52	55	3	0.6
18CWRC0165	RC	415,160	6,818,080	409	90	-60	90	52	53	1	0.8
								62	63	1	0.8
18CWRC0166	RC	415,200	6,818,080	409	85	-60	90	54	55	1	3.1
								81	82	1	2.0
18CWRC0167	RC	415,240	6,818,080	409	70	-60	90	49	50	1	0.7
								68	69	1	1.2
18CWRC0168	RC	415,280	6,818,080	409	70	-60	90	10	11	1	0.9
								50	**56**	**6**	**1.2**
								61	65	4	0.7
18CWRC0169	RC	415,320	6,818,080	409	78	-60	90	26	27	1	2.4
								30	31	1	0.7
								34	35	1	1.0
								44	**49**	**5**	**1.3**
								61	62	1	0.8
18CWRC0170	RC	415,360	6,818,080	408	84	-60	90	41	42	1	1.2
								48	49	1	3.5
								60	63	3	1.1
								75	76	1	1.1
18CWRC0171	RC	415,400	6,818,080	408	90	-60	90	23	24	1	2.1
								64	**65**	**1**	**6.0**
								79	80	1	1.0
18CWRC0172	RC	415,120	6,818,160	409	79	-60	90	23	27	4	0.6
								32	33	1	1.1
								42	43	1	1.5
								52	53	1	0.5
18CWRC0173	RC	415,160	6,818,160	409	80	-60	90	20	22	2	0.9
								25	**29**	**4**	**1.4**

Hole	Type	X	Y	Z	Total Depth	Dip	Azimuth	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Grade (g/t Au)
18CWRC0174	RC	415,200	6,818,160	409	130	-60	90	20	22	2	0.9
								32	33	1	0.8
								40	41	1	0.5
								115	117	2	2.0
								125	**126**	**1**	**11.9**
18CWRC0175	RC	415,240	6,818,160	409	100	-60	90	7	8	1	1.6
								30	31	1	0.6
								45	48	3	0.6
								67	68	1	0.6
								74	75	1	0.6
								93	97	4	0.5
18CWRC0177	RC	415,320	6,818,160	409	76	-60	90	27	28	1	0.7
								46	**49**	**3**	**2.5**
								56	58	2	1.0
								65	67	2	0.5
18CWRC0178	RC	415,690	6,818,400	407	148	-60	90	No significant assays			
18CWRC0188	RC	414,880	6,817,960	410	136	-60	90	24	26	2	0.8
								35	36	1	2.2
								39	**42**	**3**	**2.7**
								53	54	1	0.7
								89	90	1	0.7
								117	118	1	0.5
18CWRC0189	RC	414,920	6,817,960	410	124	-60	90	15	16	1	3.6
								42	43	1	2.0
								46	47	1	1.0
								78	79	1	1.5
								83	84	1	1.0
								91	92	1	0.6
18CWRC0190	RC	414,960	6,818,040	410	112	-60	90	33	34	1	0.9
								42	43	1	0.5
								53	54	1	0.8
								58	59	1	0.9
								92	93	1	0.6
18CWRC0191	RC	415,000	6,818,040	410	104	-60	90	No significant assays			
18CWRC0192	RC	415,365	6,818,120	409	160	-60	90	51	53	2	1.5
								75	76	1	1.7
								136	137	1	1.1
								148	149	1	0.6
18CWRC0193	RC	415,150	6,818,240	409	130	-60	90	29	30	1	1.2
								60	61	1	0.6

Hole	Type	X	Y	Z	Total Depth	Dip	Azimuth	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Grade (g/t Au)
18CWRC0194	RC	415,230	6,818,240	409	119	-60	90	25	26	1	0.7
								57	59	2	1.5
								78	80	2	0.6
								90	91	1	0.6
								94	**98**	**4**	**1.4**
								102	103	1	3.3
18CWRC0195	RC	415,350	6,818,240	409	112	-60	90	44	45	1	0.6
18CWRC0196	RC	415,390	6,818,240	408	118	-60	90	4	6	2	0.9
								62	63	1	0.6
								68	70	2	1.0
								94	95	1	0.9
18CWRC0197	RC	415,430	6,818,240	408	94	-60	90	60	61	1	0.6
18CWRC0198	RC	415,470	6,818,240	408	94	-60	90	49	50	1	1.4
18CWRC0199	RC	415,510	6,818,240	408	70	-60	90	No significant assays			
18CWRC0200	RC	415,270	6,818,280	409	130	-60	90	16	17	1	1.1
								24	25	1	0.5
								35	39	4	0.7
								87	88	1	2.3
								110	111	1	2.3
								114	115	1	1.3
								129	130	1	1.5
18CWRC0201	RC	415,310	6,818,280	409	124	-60	90	31	32	1	0.6
								42	43	1	0.6
								66	67	1	0.7
								96	97	1	0.5
								108	109	1	0.6
								118	119	1	7.1
18CWRC0202	RC	415,390	6,818,280	408	106	-60	90	67	70	3	0.5
18CWRC0203	RC	415,430	6,818,280	408	82	-60	90	71	72	1	0.8
								104	105	1	1.1
18CWRC0204	RC	415,098	6,818,322	409	64	-60	90	1	5	4	1.2
								49	50	1	0.8
18CWRC0205	RC	415,181	6,818,322	409	94	-60	90	22	23	1	0.7
								83	84	1	0.5
18CWRC0206	RC	415,222	6,818,321	409	112	-60	90	24	25	1	1.8
								96	97	1	2.9
18CWRC0207	RC	415,261	6,818,322	409	124	-60	90	33	34	1	0.7
								77	78	1	1.9
								99	100	1	0.9
								103	104	1	1.4

Hole	Type	X	Y	Z	Total Depth	Dip	Azimuth	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Grade (g/t Au)
18CWRC0208	RC	415,300	6,818,321	409	112	-60	90	24	28	4	0.8
								76	80	4	1.1
18CWRC0209	RC	415,380	6,818,320	409	112	-60	90	41	42	1	0.8
								60	61	1	0.5
								63	64	1	0.6
								68	70	2	0.5
								80	81	1	0.7
18CWRC0210	RC	415,420	6,818,322	408	74	-60	90	No significant assays			
18CWRC0211	RC	415,460	6,818,322	408	94	-60	90	No significant assays			
18CWRC0212	RC	415,499	6,818,322	408	100	-60	90	**93**	**94**	**1**	**10.5**
18CWRC0213	RC	415,540	6,818,321	408	94	-60	90	No significant assays			
18CWRC0214	RC	415,578	6,818,320	408	82	-60	90	No significant assays			
18CWRC0215	RC	415,090	6,818,360	409	64	-60	90	11	12	1	0.9
								41	42	1	0.8
								46	47	1	0.8
18CWRC0216	RC	415,130	6,818,360	409	64	-60	90	26	27	1	0.5
18CWRC0217	RC	415,170	6,818,360	409	82	-60	90	21	23	2	2.3
								49	50	1	1.4
								55	56	1	0.5
18CWRC0219	RC	415,340	6,818,360	409	160	-60	90	73	75	2	0.8
								86	87	1	1.4
								90	91	1	0.6
								130	131	1	0.7
								137	138	1	0.9
								158	**160***	**2**	**6.0**
18CWRC0220	RC	415,435	6,818,360	408	100	-60	90	46	47	1	1.4
18CWRC0221	RC	415,515	6,818,360	409	90	-60	90	56	57	1	0.5
18CWRC0222	RC	415,555	6,818,360	408	82	-60	90	No significant assays			
18CWRC0223	RC	415,090	6,818,400	409	124	-60	90	21	22	1	0.6
								41	42	1	0.7
								106	107	1	1.1
18CWRC0224	RC	415,170	6,818,400	409	118	-60	90	27	35	8	0.5
								77	79	2	0.9
								91	92	1	0.9
18CWRC0225	RC	415,290	6,818,400	409	106	-60	90	29	30	1	0.5
								84	85	1	0.9
								101	102	1	0.7
18CWRC0226	RC	415,369	6,818,402	408	111	-60	90	49	50	1	0.7
								57	60	3	1.0
								80	81	1	1.7
18CWRC0227	RC	415,411	6,818,402	408	83	-60	90	46	47	1	0.6
								49	50	1	0.6

Hole	Type	X	Y	Z	Total Depth	Dip	Azimuth	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Grade (g/t Au)
18CWRC0228	RC	415,451	6,818,402	408	100	-60	90	1	5	4	0.5
18CWRC0229	RC	415,490	6,818,402	408	100	-60	90	4	5	1	0.8
18CWRC0230	RC	415,532	6,818,401	408	100	-60	90	79	80	1	1.0
18CWRC0231	RC	415,571	6,818,403	408	100	-60	90	No significant assays			
18CWRC0233	RC	415,450	6,818,440	408	124	-60	90	No significant assays			
18CWRC0234	RC	415,490	6,818,440	408	88	-60	90	4	8	4	0.7
18CWRC0235	RC	415,530	6,818,440	408	100	-60	90	5	6	1	0.8
								52	56	4	0.8
18CWRC0236	RC	414,949	6,818,480	409	161	-60	90	100	101	1	1.7
								135	136	1	1.0
18CWRC0237	RC	415,051	6,818,480	409	131	-60	90	26	28	2	2.4
								98	99	1	0.8
18CWRC0238	RC	415,210	6,818,480	409	130	-60	90	39	40	1	0.7
								55	56	1	0.5
18CWRC0239	RC	415,330	6,818,840	409	82	-60	90	24	25	1	0.5
								66	67	1	0.8
18CWRC0240	RC	415,370	6,818,840	409	94	-60	90	31	32	1	0.6
								38	39	1	0.9
								52	53	1	0.5
								84	85	1	1.1
18CWRC0241	RC	415,410	6,818,480	409	82	-60	90	73	75	2	1.1
18CWRC0242	RC	415,450	6,818,480	409	70	-60	90	No significant assays			
18CWRC0243	RC	415,490	6,818,480	409	64	-60	90	No significant assays			
18CWRC0244	RC	415,570	6,818,480	409	64	-60	90	6	9	3	1.2
								62	63	1	0.6
18CWRC0245	RC	415,610	6,818,480	409	64	-60	90	No significant assays			
18CWRC0246	RC	415,650	6,818,480	409	64	-60	90	No significant assays			
18CWRC0247	RC	414,990	6,818,520	409	121	-60	90	99	100	1	1.3
								108	110	2	2.5
18CWRC0248	RC	415,070	6,818,520	409	96	-60	90	50	51	1	1.3
								57	58	1	1.1
								64	65	1	0.7
18CWRC0249	RC	414,981	6,818,562	409	70	-60	90	67	68	1	0.6
18CWRC0250	RC	415,021	6,818,562	409	70	-60	90	4	10	6	0.9
								23	25	2	0.8
								36	38	2	0.9
								43	44	1	1.4
								47	48	1	0.5
18CWRC0251	RC	415,062	6,818,563	409	64	-60	90	11	12	1	1.1
								39	41	2	0.5
								60	62	2	2.0

Hole	Type	X	Y	Z	Total Depth	Dip	Azimuth	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Grade (g/t Au)
18CWRC0252	RC	415,101	6,818,561	409	166	-60	90	60	61	1	0.7
								66	67	1	0.9
								117	119	2	0.7
								135	136	1	1.4
								154	155	1	1.0
18CWRC0253	RC	415,181	6,818,560	409	148	-60	90	**35**	**42**	**7**	**2.4**
								50	51	1	0.8
								117	118	1	1.1
								138	139	1	1.1
18CWRC0254	RC	415,260	6,818,562	408	130	-60	90	63	64	1	1.5
								77	78	1	2.4
								105	106	1	0.5
								109	110	1	2.1
								116	117	1	0.5
18CWRC0255	RC	415,226	6,818,562	409	142	-60	90	48	51	3	0.6
								97	98	1	0.9
								118	119	1	0.7
								130	131	1	0.6
18CWRC0256	RC	415,300	6,818,562	408	124	-60	90	30	38	8	0.6
								46	**49**	**3**	**2.2**
								95	97	2	0.5
18CWRC0257	RC	415,342	6,818,561	408	100	-60	90	50	54	4	0.6
								60	63	3	0.6
								70	74	4	0.5
								78	79	1	0.6
								89	90	1	1.0
18CWRC0258	RC	415,380	6,818,560	408	82	-60	90	52	53	1	0.5
18CWRC0259	RC	415,420	6,818,556	408	64	-60	90	46	47	1	1.1
18CWRC0260	RC	415,460	6,818,560	408	64	-60	90	No significant assays			
18CWRC0261	RC	415,500	6,818,560	408	64	-60	90	No significant assays			
18CWRC0262	RC	415,540	6,818,560	408	64	-60	90	No significant assays			
18CWRC0263	RC	415,580	6,818,560	408	52	-60	90	9	10	1	0.6
18CWRC0264	RC	415,620	6,818,560	408	52	-60	90	10	12	2	0.9
18CWRC0265	RC	414,840	6,818,641	409	111	-60	90	42	43	1	1.0
								107	108	1	0.9
18CWRC0266	RC	414,880	6,818,642	410	146	-60	90	75	77	2	3.2
18CWRC0267	RC	414,920	6,818,640	410	121	-60	90	59	66	7	0.8
								102	103	1	0.5
								111	113	2	0.8
18CWRC0268	RC	414,960	6,818,640	410	101	-60	90	No significant assays			
18CWRC0269	RC	415,000	6,818,640	409	82	-60	90	No significant assays			

Hole	Type	X	Y	Z	Total Depth	Dip	Azimuth	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Grade (g/t Au)
18CWRC0282	RC	415,130	6,818,720	409	90	-60	90	65	67	2	1.1
								81	82	1	3.9
18CWRC0283	RC	415,170	6,818,720	409	80	-60	90	38	39	1	1.1
								53	56	3	0.7
								73	78	5	0.5
18CWRC0284	RC	415,210	6,818,720	409	70	-60	90	44	45	1	1.1
								52	53	1	0.9
18CWRC0285	RC	415,250	6,818,720	409	64	-60	90	43	44	1	1.6
								52	53	1	1.2
								57	**64***	**7**	**1.8**
18CWRC0286	RC	415,290	6,818,720	409	60	-60	90	32	33	1	0.8
18CWRC0287	RC	414,867	6,818,760	409	160	-60	90	158	159	1	0.6
18CWRC0288	RC	414,901	6,818,761	409	100	-60	90	50	51	1	0.8
								83	84	1	0.5
18CWRC0289	RC	414,830	6,819,040	409	124	-60	90	No significant assays			
18CWRC0290	RC	414,870	6,819,040	409	113	-60	90	38	39	1	2.5
								42	44	2	1.8
								54	56	2	1.8
18CWRC0291	RC	414,910	6,819,040	409	102	-60	90	No significant assays			
18CWRC0292	RC	414,950	6,819,040	409	100	-60	90	62	63	1	0.6
								73	74	1	0.8
18CWRC0293	RC	415,430	6,819,040	408	104	-60	90	70	71	1	0.5
								89	90	1	0.6
18CWRC0294	RC	415,470	6,819,040	408	127	-60	90	71	72	1	1.3
								84	85	1	1.5
								105	**108**	**3**	**3.1**
18CWRC0295	RC	415,510	6,819,040	408	119	-60	90	No significant assays			
18CWRC0296	RC	415,550	6,819,040	408	110	-60	90	54	55	1	0.6
								100	101	1	0.5
18CWRC0297	RC	415,590	6,819,040	408	115	-60	90	69	70	1	1.3
								98	102	4	1.0
18CWRC0298	RC	415,329	6,817,880	409	58	-60	90	49	50	1	0.9
18CWRC0299	RC	414,920	6,818,000	410	118	-60	90	37	38	1	1.0
								41	42	1	0.7
								50	51	1	2.0
								62	63	1	0.7
								72	73	1	1.9
								89	90	1	0.5
								103	104	1	0.5

Hole	Type	X	Y	Z	Total Depth	Dip	Azimuth	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Grade (g/t Au)
18CWRC0300	RC	414,997	6,818,078	409	100	-60	90	17	22	5	0.8
								28	29	1	0.6
								43	50	7	0.5
								59	60	1	1.9
18CWRC0301	RC	414,910	6,818,242	409	94	-60	90	22	23	1	0.8
								34	36	2	1.0
								41	45	4	0.7
18CWRC0302	RC	414,950	6,818,239	409	82	-60	90	18	19	1	0.5
18CWRC0303	RC	414,919	6,818,297	410	130	-60	90	28	29	1	1.2
								53	**55**	**2**	**8.5**
								89	90	1	2.0
18CWRC0304	RC	414,959	6,818,295	409	88	-60	90	22	23	1	0.5
18CWRC0305	RC	415,210	6,818,440	409	83	-60	90	**21**	**24**	**3**	**3.4**
								28	29	1	1.6
								32	**33**	**1**	**12.6**
								36	37	1	0.9
								48	49	1	2.8
18CWRC0306	RC	415,264	6,818,440	408	81	-60	90	59	61	2	1.2
								71	72	1	0.9
18CWRC0307	RC	415,306	6,818,441	408	81	-60	90	36	39	3	0.5
18CWRC0308	RC	415,377	6,818,441	409	82	-60	90	51	53	2	1.3
								59	61	2	0.7
								81	82*	1	0.6
18CWRC0309	RC	415,330	6,818,480	409	64	-60	90	5	10	5	1.0
18CWRC0310	RC	415,115	6,818,520	409	151	-60	90	40	41	1	1.5
								55	57	2	0.6
								72	76	4	0.5
								126	127	1	0.5
								130	133	3	1.3
								145	**149**	**4**	**3.1**
18CWRC0311	RC	415,155	6,818,520	409	121	-60	90	55	60	5	0.8
								88	98	10	0.8
								107	109	2	0.8
								119	120	1	3.1
18CWRC0312	RC	415,250	6,818,520	409	101	-60	90	36	37	1	0.5
								88	92	4	0.5
18CWRC0313	RC	415,330	6,818,520	409	82	-60	90	26	27	1	1.5
18CWRC0315	RC	414,963	6,818,681	409	130	-60	90	40	41	1	0.6
								62	**86**	**24**	**5.3**
								115	118	3	1.2
18CWRC0316	RC	414,998	6,818,682	409	106	-60	90	**79**	**83**	**4**	**1.3**

Hole	Type	X	Y	Z	Total Depth	Dip	Azimuth	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Grade (g/t Au)
18CWRC0317	RC	415,038	6,818,681	409	100	-60	90	73	74	1	0.6
								77	78	1	0.8
								81	82	1	0.6
								87	88	1	0.6
18CWRC0318	RC	415,075	6,818,681	409	100	-60	90	40	41	1	3.3
18CWRC0319	RC	415,330	6,818,680	408	80	-60	90	No significant assays			
18CWRC0320	RC	415,370	6,818,680	408	80	-60	90	No significant assays			
18CWRC0321	RC	414,890	6,818,720	409	160	-60	90	40	41	1	0.6
								52	53	1	1.2
								132	136	4	1.7
18CWRC0322	RC	414,930	6,818,720	409	142	-60	90	18	19	1	0.6
								61	62	1	0.8
								80	81	1	0.5
								101	102	1	0.5
								110	111	1	0.6
18CWRC0323	RC	414,970	6,818,720	409	136	-60	90	72	73	1	1.0
								83	86	3	1.8
								122	124	2	0.6
18CWRC0324	RC	415,090	6,818,720	409	100	-60	90	65	66	1	0.7
18CWRC0325	RC	415,000	6,818,865	409	120	-60	90	**54**	**59**	**5**	**2.3**
								99	100	1	0.9
18CWRC0326	RC	415,040	6,818,865	409	102	-60	90	53	54	1	4.8
								58	59	1	0.6
								86	88	2	0.9
								91	93	2	1.0
18CWRC0327	RC	415,989	6,818,480	407	172	-60	270	114	117	3	0.5
								120	121	1	0.7
18CWRC0328	RC	416,199	6,818,480	407	100	-60	90	72	74	2	1.6
								82	83	1	0.6
								91	92	1	1.3
18CWRC0329	RC	416,239	6,818,480	407	94	-60	90	**57**	**61**	**4**	**3.7**
								79	80	1	1.1
								92	94*	2	0.5
18CWRC0330	RC	415,729	6,818,557	407	136	-60	90	12	14	2	0.7
								39	40	1	0.8
								45	46	1	3.0
								61	**71**	**10**	**1.8**
								91	92	1	0.7
								96	**102**	**6**	**1.3**
								112	**125**	**13**	**0.9**
								128	**133**	**5**	**2.5**

Hole	Type	X	Y	Z	Total Depth	Dip	Azimuth	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Grade (g/t Au)
18CWRC0331	RC	415,076	6,818,680	409	202	-60	90	**58**	**69**	**11**	**1.5**
								94	95	1	0.5
								108	109	1	1.0
								112	115	3	0.9
								132	**163**	**31**	**1.3**
							incl.	**132**	**150**	**18**	**1.5**
							and	**156**	**163**	**7**	**1.8**
								169	174	5	0.6
18CWRC0332	RC	415,850	6,818,560	407	202	-60	270	13	14	1	0.6
								92	93	1	0.8
								108	118	10	0.9
18CWRC0349	RC	415,655	6,818,640	407	190	-60	90	73	74	1	0.6
18CWRC0350	RC	415,690	6,818,640	407	172	-60	90	27	28	1	0.5
								31	32	1	0.6
								74	75	1	0.7
								88	89	1	0.5
18CWRC0351	RC	415,729	6,818,641	407	160	-60	90	No significant assays			
18CWRC0352	RC	415,769	6,818,641	407	154	-60	90	No significant assays			
18CWRC0353	RC	415,809	6,818,641	407	124	-60	90	76	77	1	0.6
18CWRC0354	RC	415,848	6,818,641	407	142	-60	90	45	46	1	0.6
18CWRC0355	RC	415,890	6,818,640	407	100	-60	90	No significant assays			
18CWRC0364	RC	414,912	6,817,920	410	84	-60	90	18	19	1	1.9
18CWRC0365	RC	415,017	6,817,960	409	64	-60	90	1	2	1	0.7
18CWRC0366	RC	415,054	6,817,960	409	88	-60	90	18	19	1	0.8
18CWRC0367	RC	414,938	6,818,001	410	118	-60	90	16	17	1	0.8
								25	26	1	0.8
								54	57	3	2.0
								70	71	1	0.9
18CWRC0368	RC	414,979	6,818,001	409	112	-60	90	24	25	1	0.5
								44	45	1	0.5
								98	99	1	0.7

APPENDIX 1

Mount Morgans Gold Project Mineral Resources as at 28 July 2016

Deposit	Cut-off Grade	Measured			Indicated			Inferred			Total Mineral Resource		
	Au g/t	Tonnes	Au g/t	Au Oz	Tonnes	Au g/t	Au Oz	Tonnes	Au g/t	Au Oz	Tonnes	Au g/t	Au Oz
King Street*	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	532,000	2.0	33,000	532,000	2.0	33,000
Jupiter	0.5	994,000	1.7	54,000	22,889,000	1.4	1,006,000	5,739,000	1.1	197,000	29,623,000	1.3	1,257,000
Jupiter UG	1.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	530,000	2.0	34,000	530,000	2.0	34,000
Jupiter LG Stockpile	0.5	3,494,000	0.5	58,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,494,000	0.5	58,000
Westralia	2.0	409,000	5.0	65,000	4,769,000	5.5	840,000	3,449,000	6.5	715,000	8,626,000	5.8	1,621,000
Craic*	0.5	-	-	-	69,000	8.2	18,000	120,000	7.1	27,000	189,000	7.5	46,000
Transvaal	2.0	367,000	5.8	68,000	404,000	5.3	69,000	482,000	4.7	73,000	1,253,000	5.2	210,000
Ramornie	2.0	-	-	-	156,000	4.1	21,000	285,000	3.9	36,000	442,000	4.0	57,000
Total		5,263,000	1.5	246,000	28,287,000	2.1	1,954,000	11,138,000	3.1	1,115,000	44,688,000	2.3	3,315,000

* JORC 2004

Mt Morgans Gold Project Ore Reserves as at 21 November 2016

Deposit	Cut-off Grade	Proved			Probable			Total		
	Au g/t	Tonnes	Au g/t	Au Oz	Tonnes	Au g/t	Au Oz	Tonnes	Au g/t	Au Oz
Beresford UG	2.0	50,000	4.9	8,000	2,383,000	4.2	323,000	2,433,000	4.2	331,000
Allanson UG	2.0	-	-	-	882,000	5.7	162,000	882,000	5.7	162,000
Transvaal UG	1.4	193,000	4.7	29,000	325,000	3.4	36,000	518,000	3.9	65,000
Jupiter OP	0.5	867,000	1.7	48,000	13,884,000	1.3	595,000	14,751,000	1.4	643,000
INITIAL ORE RESERVE		1,110,000	2.4	85,000	17,475,000	2.0	1,115,000	18,585,000	2.0	1,200,000

Competent Person Statement

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

Exploration

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

Mineral Resources

The information in this report that relates the Westralia Deposit Mineral Resource (see ASX announcement 28 July 2016), Jupiter Deposit Mineral Resource (see ASX announcement 19 July 2016), Transvaal Deposit Mineral Resource (see ASX announcement 16 September 2015) and the Ramornie Deposit Mineral Resource (see ASX announcement 24 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 the Jupiter Low Grade Stockpile (see ASX announcement – 16 September, 2015) and is based on information compiled by Mr Rohan Williams who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Williams holds shares and options in, and is a director and full time employee of, Dacian Gold Ltd. Mr Williams has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Williams consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this report that relates to Mineral Resources (other than Westralia, Jupiter, Jupiter Low Grade Stockpile, Transvaal, and Ramornie which are reported under JORC 2012) is based on information compiled by Mr Rohan Williams, who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Williams holds shares and options in, and is a director and full time employee of, Dacian Gold Ltd. Mr Williams has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2004 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Williams consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

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

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

Ore Reserves

The information in this report that relates to Ore Reserves for the Westralia Mining Area and Transvaal Mining Area (see ASX announcement 21 November 2016) is based on information compiled or reviewed by Mr Matthew Keenan and Mr Shane McLeay. Messrs Keenan and McLeay have confirmed that they have read and understood the requirements of the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code 2012 Edition). They are

Competent Persons as defined by the JORC Code 2012 Edition, having more than five years experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity for which they are accepting responsibility. Messrs Keenan and McLeay are both a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and full time employees of Entech Pty Ltd and consent to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this report that relates to Ore Reserves for the Jupiter Mining Area (see ASX announcement 21 November 2016) is based on information compiled or reviewed by Mr Ross Cheyne. Mr Cheyne confirmed that he has read and understood the requirements of the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code 2012 Edition). He is a Competent Person as defined by the JORC Code 2012 Edition, having more than five years' experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity for which he is accepting responsibility. Mr Cheyne is a Fellow of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and a full-time employee of Orelogy Consulting Pty Ltd and consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

APPENDIX 2 – JORC TABLE 1

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

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Dacian utilises RC, diamond and aircore drilling. RC and diamond drill holes were typically angled towards the east to intersect the targeted mineralised zones. Some RC and diamond holes. Two diamond holes were drilled towards the north-west, west and south-east. Aircore holes were drilled vertically and angled to the west. • Dacian core was sampled as half core at 1m intervals or to geological contacts • To ensure representative sampling, half core samples were always taken from the same side of the core. • Aircore and RC holes are sampled over the entire length of hole. • Dacian RC drilling was sampled at 1m intervals via an on-board cone splitter. • Dacian aircore drilling was sampled as 4m composite samples using a spear to produce a 2-3kg sample. • Historical RC samples were collected at 1m using riffle splitters. • Dacian samples were submitted to a contract laboratory for crushing and pulverising to produce a 50g charge for fire assay.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• Diamond drilling was carried out with HQ3 and NQ2 sized equipment with standard tube and triple tube in regolith. • Drill core was orientated using a Reflex orientation tool. • For RC holes, a 5" - 5¼" face sampling bit was used • For aircore holes, a 3 ½" aircore 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.*	• Recoveries from Dacian core drilling were measured and recorded in the database and recovery was generally 100% in fresh rock with some core loss in oxide. • Recoveries from Dacian aircore and RC drilling were generally 80-100%, though occasional near surface samples have recoveries of 20-50%. Samples were mostly dry with minor wet samples. • One metre samples from aircore were collected from a cyclone into a plastic bucket and then laid out on the ground in rows of 10 or 20. • Aircore drilling is designed as a reconnaissance tool to define anomalism in the regolith. Sample recovery does not impact identification of anomalism. • For Dacian drilling, no relationship exists between sample recovery and grade.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• All diamond drill holes were logged for recovery, RQD, geology and structure. Aircore and RC drilling was logged for various geological attributes. • For Dacian drilling, diamond core was photographed both wet and dry. • All RC and aircore drill holes were geologically logged in full.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• Dacian core was cut in half using an automatic core saw at either 1m intervals or to geological contacts. • To ensure representivity, all core samples were collected from the same side of the core. • Historical RC samples were collected at the rig using riffle splitters. Samples were generally dry. • Dacian RC samples were collected via on-board cone splitters. Most samples were dry. • For RC drilling, sample quality was maintained by monitoring sample volume and by cleaning splitters on a regular basis. • Recoveries from Dacian RC and aircore drilling were generally 80-100%, though occasional near surface samples have recoveries of 20-50%. Samples were mostly dry with minor wet samples. • One metre aircore samples were collected from a cyclone into a plastic bucket and then laid out on the ground in rows of 10 or 20. • Dacian aircore drilling was sampled as 4m composite samples using a spear to produce a 2-3kg sample. • Field duplicates were taken at 1 in 25 for RC drilling. • Sample preparation was conducted by a contract laboratory. After drying, the sample is subject to a primary crush, then pulverised to that 90% passing 75µm. • For historic RC drilling, information on the QAQC programs used is acceptable. • 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 Dacian drilling, the analytical technique used was a 50g lead collection fire assay and analysed by Atomic Absorption Spectrometry. This is a full digestion technique. Samples were analysed at Bureau Veritas in Kalgoorlie and Canning Vale, Western Australia. • For Dacian drilling, sieve analysis was carried out by the laboratory to ensure the grind size of 90% passing 75µm was being attained. • For Dacian RC and diamond drilling, QAQC procedures involved the use of certified reference materials (1 in 20) and blanks (1 in 50). Results were assessed as each laboratory batch was received and were acceptable in all cases • For Dacian aircore drilling, QAQC procedures involved the use of certified reference materials (1 in 50) and blanks (1 in 50). Results were assessed as each laboratory batch was received and were acceptable in all cases • QAQC data has been reviewed for historic RC

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		drilling and is acceptable. • Laboratory QAQC includes the use of internal standards using certified reference material, blanks, splits and replicates. • Certified reference materials demonstrate that sample assay values are accurate. • Umpire laboratory testwork was completed in February 2018 over mineralised intersections with good correlation of results at Cameron Well. • Commercial laboratories used by Dacian have been audited. The Bureau Veritas lab in Perth was audited in February, 2018.
Verification of sampling & assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Significant intersections were visually field verified by company geologists. • No twin holes were drilled. • Primary data was collected into either an Excel spread sheet and then imported into a Data Shed database. • Assay values that were below detection limit were adjusted to equal half of the detection limit value.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Historic drill hole collar coordinates were tied to a local grid with subsequent conversion to MGA94 Zone 51. • Historic near surface mine workings support the locations of historic drilling. • All Dacian hole collars and some historic RC holes were surveyed in MGA94 Zone 51 grid using differential GPS. • Dacian RC and diamond holes were downhole surveyed either with Eastman camera, multi-shot EMS, Reflex multi-shot tool or north seeking gyro tool. • Aircore holes are typically not downhole surveyed though 114 aircore holes have been EMS downhole surveyed. • Topographic surface prepared from detailed ground and mine surveys.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• For the Dacian RC drilling at Cameron Well, the nominal hole spacing of approximately 40m (north-south) to 40m (east-west). Diamond drilling is at variable spacing up to 200m centres. • Aircore drilling varies from 50m by 50m to 100m by 100m. • The drilling subject to this announcement has not been used to prepare a Mineral Resource estimate.
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 Cameron Well, RC and diamond drill holes are angled to 60º typically to the east which is approximately perpendicular to the orientation of the expected trends of mineralisation. Some RC and diamond drilling are angled 60º typically to the south-east, west and north-west. Aircore holes were typically drilled vertically and some holes angled 60º to the west • No orientation based sampling bias has been identified in the data.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Chain of custody is managed by Dacian. Samples are stored on site until collected for transport to Bureau Veritas Laboratories in Canning Vale or Kalgoorlie. Dacian personnel have no contact with the samples once they are picked up for transport. Tracking sheets have been set up to

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		track the progress of samples.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• An independent consultant from Ashmore Advisory reviewed RC and diamond core sampling techniques in April 2018 and concluded that sampling techniques are satisfactory.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area.*	• The Cameron Well drilling is located within E39/1310, M39/287, M39/441 and M39/306, which are wholly owned by Dacian or its subsidiary, Mt Morgans WA Mining Pty Ltd. M39/306 is subject to tonnage based royalty.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• At Cameron Well, other companies to have explored the deposit include Forrest Gold, Dominion Mining, Plutonic Resources, Homestake Gold and Barrick Gold Corporation.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Cameron Well prospect is interpreted to comprise structurally controlled mesothermal gold mineralisation related to syenite intrusions within altered basalt.

Drill hole information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*
	  • *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  • *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  • *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  • *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.*
		• For drilling not previously reported, the locations and mineralised intersections for all holes completed are summarised in the tables in the body of this ASX release.
		• Refer to previous Dacian ASX releases for information regarding previous Dacian drilling.
		• Reporting of intersection widths in figures and summary tables is rounded to the nearest 1m for aircore and RC and the nearest 0.1m for diamond 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 aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• Exploration results are reported as length weighted averages of the individual sample intervals. Zones of particularly high grade gold mineralisation have been separately reported in the tables in the body of this ASX release. • No high grade cuts have been applied to the reporting of exploration results. • Diamond and RC intersections have been reported using a 0.5g/t * metre lower cut-off. Aircore intersections have been reported above 0.1 g/t lower cut-off. • No metal equivalent values have been used.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g.'down hole length, true width not known').*	• At Cameron Well, holes were drilled angled 60º to the east, south-east, west, and north-west. The majority of the RC drilling is angled 60º towards the east so that intersections are orthogonal to the expected trend of mineralisation.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These*	• Relevant diagrams have been included within the main body of text.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	
Balanced Reporting	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• All exploration results have been reported.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples - size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• Interpretations for Cameron Well are consistent with observations made and information gained during previous exploration at the project.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large- scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• At Cameron Well, further 40m by 40m resource definition RC drilling is planned. Diamond drilling will continue to further define orientation of mineralisation and for geotechnical purposes. • Feasibility study activities continue. • Refer to diagrams in the body of this release.