

11 DECEMBER 2013

## DRILLING CONFIRMS CONTINUITY OF HIGH GRADE SHOOT AT WESTRALIA

Dacian Gold Limited ("Dacian") is pleased to announce that recent broadly spaced diamond drilling at the Westralia deposit has intersected additional high grade gold mineralisation within the interpreted Millionaires Shoot. Three holes were completed and results include:

- 13MMRD021           **4.0m @ 21.9g/t Au from 490m**  
                          including       **1.0m @ 48.8g/t from 493m**
- 13MMRD020           **4.6m @ 4.2g/t Au from 519m**
- 13MMRD022           **5.0m @ 1.8g/t Au from 468.8m**

The intersections lie directly down plunge of and correlate with the high grade mineralisation intersected by Dacian earlier in 2013. The previously reported Dacian holes include:

- 13MMRD003 17.08m @ 7.5g/t from 218.7m  
                          and           5m at 6.8g/t from 202m
- 13MMRD011 7.39m at 10.2g/t from 212.96m
- 13MMRD013 4.41m at 7.6g/t from 344m
- 13MMRD010 2.45m at 7.6g/t from 204.55m
- 13MMRD019 10.99m at 3.1g/t from 328.37m
- 13MMRD008 1.17m at 19.9g/t from 545.22m
- 13MMRD017 3.85m at 3.0g/t from 351.7m

The results confirm the continuity of a high grade shoot developed immediately below the south end of the Westralia pit over a vertical distance of approximately 500m and a strike length of approximately 200m. The new shoot is additional to the 364,000oz Mineral Resource reported at the deposit. A revised Mineral Resource estimate for the Westralia deposit is currently being prepared and is expected to be reported later in December.

Managing Director Paul Payne commented "These latest high grade results from Westralia add to our confidence that we have defined a substantial new lode position at Westralia. We anticipate a major upgrade to the Mineral Resource at Westralia which will form the basis for a preliminary mining study at the deposit commencing in 2014."

### INVESTMENT HIGHLIGHTS

- ▶ 100% ownership of the high grade Mt Morgans Gold Project, Laverton District in WA
- ▶ Ore Reserve of 136,000oz at 6.2g/t Au
- ▶ Mineral Resources of 923,000oz at 3.1g/t Au
- ▶ Multiple high grade drill targets
- ▶ Large scale conceptual targets
- ▶ Minimum ore reserve target of 500,000 ounces
- ▶ 15.3m in cash as at 30 September 2013

### BOARD OF DIRECTORS

- Rohan Williams**  
Non-Executive Chairman
- Paul Payne**  
Managing Director
- Barry Patterson**  
Non-Executive Director
- Robert Reynolds**  
Non-Executive Director

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## Westralia

Gold mineralisation at Westralia occurs within a well-defined banded iron formation (BIF) horizon from which in excess of 850koz was produced up to 1998. Sparse drilling beneath the southern end of the Westralia pit carried out during the 1990s had returned high grade gold intersections within an area measuring 1,000m along strike and 600m down-dip.

Gold mineralisation is associated with pyrrhotite and pyrite replacement of magnetite within zones of silica and albite alteration of the BIF. Previous mining at the deposit has demonstrated that the gold is free milling with good recoveries achieved from conventional CIL processing.

The deposit, including all Dacian intersections is shown in Figure 1.

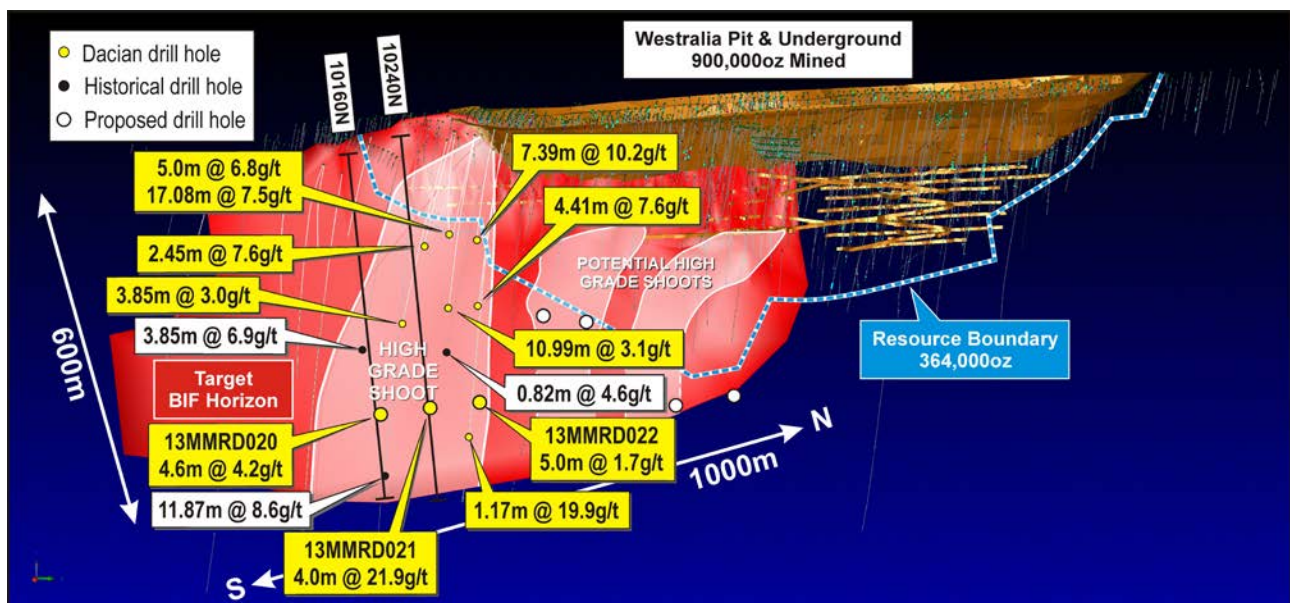


Figure 1: Westralia Deposit showing mine workings, target horizon and Dacian intersections

Initial broad spaced drilling by Dacian (approximately 200m centres) intersected high grade gold mineralisation including the previously reported 5m at 6.8g/t and 17.08m at 7.5g/t in 13MMRD003. This was followed up with an initial five hole infill program which confirmed the continuity of high grade mineralisation in the upper 200m of the shoot termed the Millionaires Shoot. The results from that program included:

- 13MMRD011 7.39m at 10.2g/t from 212.96m
- 13MMRD013 4.41m at 7.6g/t from 344m
- 13MMRD010 2.45m at 7.6g/t from 204.55m
- 13MMRD019 10.99m at 3.1g/t from 328.37m
- 13MMRD017 3.85m at 3.0g/t from 351.7m



Three historic holes had been drilled into the shoot up to 300m beneath the Dacian drilling. The deepest of those was MPRCD0036 which intersected 11.87m @ 8.6g/t from 568.9m or approximately 530m vertical depth (Figure 1). It was interpreted that the high grade in that hole represented the depth extension of the Millionaires Shoot. To test for continuity of the shoot extension, Dacian recently completed a further three drill holes. All three holes intersected the target BIF horizon and two of the holes returned high grade gold intersections. The results from the latest Dacian drilling program include:

- 13MMRD021            **4.0m @ 21.9g/t Au from 490m**  
    including            **1.0m @ 48.8g/t from 493m**
- 13MMRD020            **4.6m @ 4.2g/t Au from 519m**
- 13MMRD022            **5.0m @ 1.8g/t Au from 468.8m**

The high grade results in 13MMRD020 and 13MMRD021 confirm that the main part of the shoot displays good continuity of high grade gold mineralisation within a highly continuous BIF sequence. The intersection in 13MMRD022 is interpreted to be near or at the northern margin of the shoot, with a lower tenor of mineralisation.

The extension of the shoot defined by the Dacian drilling is south of the limit of historic mining and lies outside of the existing 364,000oz Mineral Resource. Figure 2 and Figure 3 are cross sections (Sections 10160N and 10240N as shown on Figure 1) showing the location of some of the recent Dacian drilling together with previously completed drilling. Importantly the cross sections show the significant extensions of the now drill-defined high grade mineralisation below the existing resource boundary and the zone remains open at depth.

In Figure 2, all intersections are outside the resource boundary and the deepest hole is a historic hole which intersected 11.87m @ 8.6g/t. In Figure 3, high grade gold mineralisation extends for over 400m below the resource boundary, with the deepest Dacian hole intersecting 4m at 21.9g/t, with mineralisation remaining open at depth.

Full details of the Westralia drilling intersections are included in Table 1.



The current Mineral Resource estimate for Westralia was completed in 2010 and comprises 364,000oz at a grade of 3.4g/t. Interpretation and modelling is currently underway to incorporate all of the Dacian drilling into a new Mineral Resource estimate. The revised estimate is due for completion during December 2013.

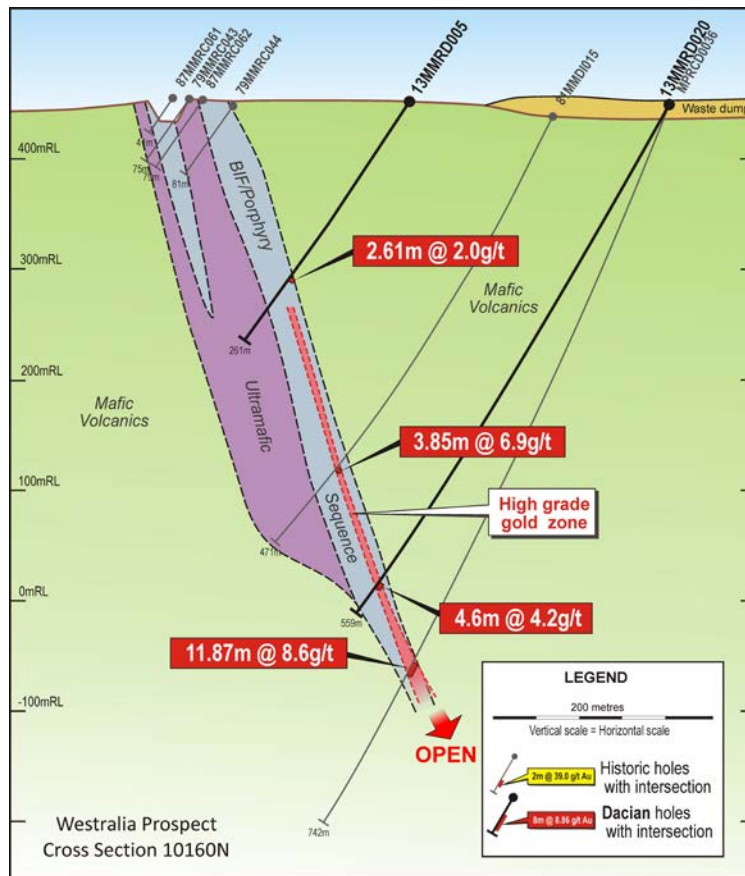


Figure 2: Section 10160N with Dacian hole 13MMRD021 and historic hole MPRCD0036 (all intersections are additional to the current 364,000oz Mineral Resource)

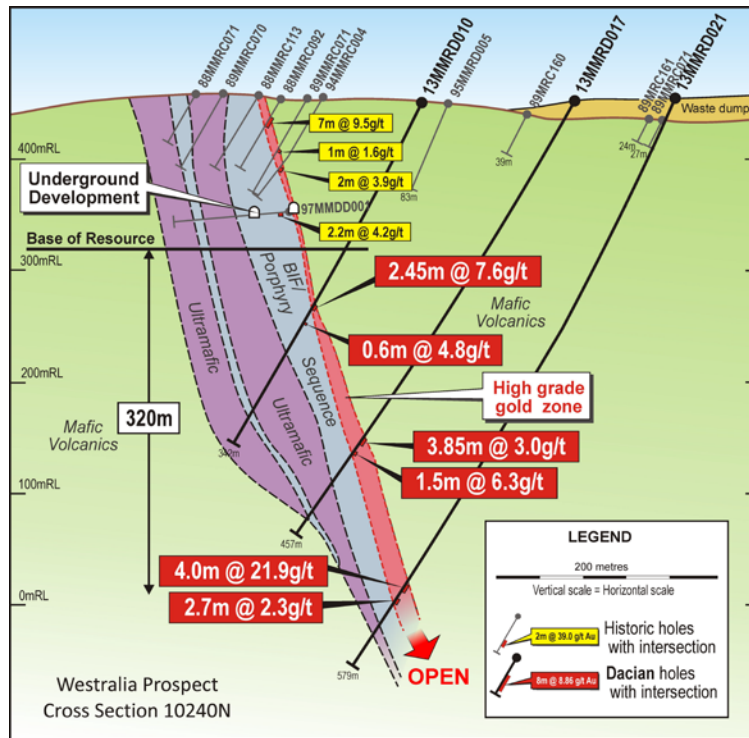


Figure 3: Section 10240N with Dacian holes 13MMRD017 and 13MMRD022

## Ongoing Exploration Programs

At Westralia, drilling is continuing. One additional hole will be completed in 2013 targeting mineralisation along strike to the north of the Millionaires Shoot.

Drilling at the Jupiter Prospect has concluded for the year and results are awaited for the final 5 holes of the program.

## About Dacian Gold Limited

Dacian Gold Limited is a well-funded, Western Australian focused gold exploration and development company, headquartered in Perth. In November 2012, the company raised \$20 million in its IPO to explore its 100% owned Mt Morgans gold project, located in the Laverton District of Western Australia's North Eastern Goldfields.

The Mt Morgans Project hosts high grade JORC Code compliant Mineral Resources of 923,000 ounces at an average grade of 3.1g/t gold, including JORC Code compliant Ore Reserves of 136,000 ounces at an average grade of 6.2g/t gold. In addition, the Company has identified multiple exploration targets and resource extension opportunities. If proven, they will enable growth of the Mt Morgans' existing Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve base.



Dacian Gold has a strong Board and Management team which includes Rohan Williams as non-executive Chairman and Paul Payne as Managing Director; and Robert Reynolds (formerly non-executive Chairman of Avoca Resources Ltd) and Barry Patterson (co-founder and non-executive Director of GR Engineering Ltd) as non-executive directors.

Dacian's exploration strategy at Mt Morgans is aimed at delivering on the company's corporate objective of defining at least 500,000 ounces of Ore Reserves at Mt Morgans. Dacian considers mining an Ore Reserve of at least 500,000 ounces of gold is reasonably likely to provide sufficient returns to justify the investment capital required to construct an ore processing facility at the project.

For further information visit: [www.daciangold.com.au](http://www.daciangold.com.au) or please contact:

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**Table 1: Mt Morgans Exploration Drilling Results – Jupiter Prospect  
Westralia Exploration Drilling Results (Results > 0.5g/t Au)**

Collar Location and Orientation								Intersection > 0.5ppm Au				
Hole	Type	X	Y	Z	Total Depth	Dip	Azimuth	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	
13MMRD002	RCD	409,905	6,816,540	443	469	-60	245	<b>375.6</b>	<b>376.2</b>	<b>0.63</b>	<b>32.7</b>	
13MMRD003	RCD	409,627	6,816,749	443	297	-60	248	<b>202.0</b>	<b>207.0</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>6.8</b>	
								and	214.0	215.0	1.0	9.7
								and	<b>218.7</b>	<b>235.8</b>	<b>17.1</b>	<b>7.5</b>
								including	<b>218.7</b>	<b>222.0</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>28.9</b>
								including	224.0	227.8	3.8	1.4
								including	<b>230.4</b>	<b>235.8</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>5.5</b>
13MMRC004	RCD	410,005	6,816,585	443	96	-55	246	Abandoned due to deviation				
13MMRD005	RCD	409,721	6,816,634	443	320	-55	237	204.5	207.1	2.6	2.0	
								and	219.0	220.0	1.0	5.1
13MMRD006	RCD	410,005	6,816,585	443	471	-56	231	No significant intersections				
13MMRD007	RCD	410,096	6,816,641	443	52	-65	241	596.3	608.0	11.6	0.8	
13MMRD008	RCD	410,096	6,816,641	443	54	-65	241	264.2	267.1	2.9	0.6	
								545.2	546.4	1.2	19.9	
13MMRD009	RCD	410,116	6,816,450	443	60	-60	245	No significant intersections				
13MMRD010	RC	409,636	6,816,751	452	342	-65	226	<b>204.6</b>	<b>207.0</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>7.6</b>	
								and	223.9	224.5	0.6	4.8
13MMRD011	RCD	409,605	6,816,810	455	346	-59	240	<b>213.0</b>	<b>220.4</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>10.2</b>	
								including	<b>219.0</b>	<b>219.7</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>75.5</b>
								and	220.4	225.2	4.8	0.8
								and	228.2	230.0	1.8	3.4
								and	236.0	238.0	2.0	0.8
								and	243.1	244.7	1.6	1.0
13MMRD012	RCD	409,707	6,816,793	454	200	-63	240	Hole abandoned				
13MMRD013	RCD	409,690	6,816,841	458	423	-60	241	56.0	59.0	3.0	4.5	
								and	<b>344.0</b>	<b>348.4</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>7.6</b>
								including	<b>345.0</b>	<b>346.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>25.2</b>
								and	<b>357.3</b>	<b>365.0</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>3.2</b>
								and	373.3	375.0	1.7	5.0
								and	381.2	382.0	0.9	7.8
								and	387.3	388.1	0.9	2.2



13MMRD017	RCD	409,781	6,816,761	453	457	-60	241	<b>351.7</b>	<b>355.6</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>3.0</b>
							and	368.5	370.0	1.5	6.2
13MMRD019	RCD	409,709	6,816,794	454	436	-63	245	<b>328.4</b>	<b>339.4</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>3.1</b>
							and	343.0	343.6	0.6	7.7
							and	354.0	355.0	1.0	3.3
							and	367.0	368.0	1.0	1.8
13MMRD020	RCD	409,950	6,816,726	450	600	-61	244	<b>519.0</b>	<b>523.6</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>4.2</b>
								<b>537.0</b>	<b>538.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>9.7</b>
								<b>545.5</b>	<b>545.9</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>17.5</b>
13MMRD021	RCD	409,864	6,816,791	454	579	-64	245	<b>490.0</b>	<b>494.0</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>21.9</b>
							including	<b>493.0</b>	<b>494.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>48.8</b>
								499.4	502.1	2.7	2.3
								505.0	506.0	1.0	1.5
13MMRD022	RCD	409,761	6,816,828	451	509	-69	242	468.8	473.8	5.0	1.8

(Shaded results have been previously reported.)

RC samples were collected at 1m intervals using a rig mounted cone splitter. The core samples were half NQ core and were based on geological boundaries with a minimum sample length of 0.25m. Reported intersections are based on intervals >0.5g/t Au and can include up to 4m of internal dilution. All samples were analysed by Bureau Veritas using a 40g fire assay. QAQC protocols include the use of blanks, standards and duplicates. All holes have been spatially located using differential GPS with downhole surveys completed using a north seeking gyro instrument.

The true thickness of the intersections are interpreted to be 70–90% of the down hole interval.





## Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves

A summary of the Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves at the Mt Morgans Project is shown below.

### Mt Morgans Gold Project Mineral Resources

Deposit	Cutoff Grade Au g/t	Measured			Indicated			Inferred			Total		
		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	1.5							811,000	2.8	73,000	811,000	2.8	73,000
Westralia	0.5	646,000	3.9	80,000	1,385,000	2.9	129,000	1,300,000	3.7	155,000	3,331,000	3.4	364,000
Craic	0.5				69,000	8.2	18,000	120,000	7.1	27,000	189,000	7.5	46,000
Transvaal	0.5	1,549,000	3.2	159,000	1,176,000	2.7	102,000	926,000	2.2	66,000	3,650,000	2.8	327,000
Ramornie	0.5				189,000	3.6	22,000	138,000	2.8	13,000	326,000	3.3	34,000
Morgans North	0.5				290,000	2.6	25,000	169,000	3.8	20,000	459,000	3.1	45,000
<b>Total</b>		<b>2,194,000</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>240,000</b>	<b>3,108,000</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>296,000</b>	<b>3,996,000</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>387,000</b>	<b>9,298,000</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>923,000</b>

### Mt Morgans Gold Project Ore Reserves

Deposit	Cutoff Grade Au g/t	Proved			Probable			Total		
		Tonnes	Au g/t	Au Oz	Tonnes	Au g/t	Au Oz	Tonnes	Au g/t	Au Oz
Craic	3.9			-	28,000	9.2	8,000	28,000	9.2	8,000
Transvaal	3.4	380,000	6.2	76,000	271,000	6.0	52,000	651,000	6.1	128,000
<b>Total</b>		<b>380,000</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>76,000</b>	<b>299,000</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>61,000</b>	<b>679,000</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>136,000</b>

## Competent Person Statement

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



## APPENDIX 1 – 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.

### Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Sampling techniques</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.</i></li> <li>• <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i></li> <li>• <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where ‘industry standard’ work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg ‘reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay’). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dacian drilling utilised diamond drilling with shallow RC pre-collars. Holes were generally angled towards grid west to optimally intersect the targeted mineralised zones.</li> <li>• Dacian core was sampled as half core at 1m intervals or to geological contacts</li> <li>• To ensure representative sampling, half core samples were always taken from the same side of the core.</li> <li>• At Jupiter the full length of each hole was sampled and at Westralia the core was selectively sampled.</li> <li>• Dacian RC drilling was sampled at 1m intervals via an on-board cone splitter.</li> <li>• 4m composite samples were taken via a scoop and submitted for analysis.</li> <li>• Historical RC samples were collected at 1m, 2m and 4m intervals using riffle splitters.</li> <li>• Dacian samples were submitted to a contract laboratory for crushing and pulverising to produce a 40g charge for fire assay.</li> </ul>
<b>Drilling techniques</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Diamond drilling was carried out with NQ2 sized equipment with standard tube. Minor intervals at the top of the Jupiter holes were drilled with HQ3 size core.</li> <li>• Drill core was orientated using a Reflex orientation tool.</li> <li>• For RC pre-collars, a 5¼” face sampling bit was used</li> <li>• At Jupiter, 13JUDD series holes were cored from surface and 13JURD holes were cored from shallow RC pre-collars.</li> </ul>



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At Westralia, holes had RC pre-collars up to 150m depth with diamond tails.</li> </ul>
<b>Drill sample recovery</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</li> <li>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Recoveries from historical drilling are unknown.</li> <li>Recoveries from Dacian core drilling were measured and recorded in the database and recovery was generally 100% in fresh rock with minor core loss in oxide.</li> <li>In Dacian drilling no relationship exists between sample recovery and grade.</li> </ul>
<b>Logging</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</li> <li>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All diamond drill holes were logged for recovery, RQD, geology and structure. RC drilling was logged for various geological attributes.</li> <li>For Dacian drilling, diamond core was photographed both wet and dry.</li> <li>All drill holes were logged in full.</li> </ul>
<b>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</li> <li>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</li> <li>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</li> <li>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Dacian core was cut in half using an automatic core saw at either 1m intervals or to geological contacts.</li> <li>To ensure representivity, all core samples were collected from the same side of the core.</li> <li>Historical RC samples were collected at the rig using riffle splitters. Samples were generally dry.</li> <li>Dacian RC samples were collected via on-board cone splitters. All samples were dry.</li> <li>For RC drilling, sample quality was maintained by monitoring sample volume and by cleaning splitters on a regular basis.</li> <li>Field duplicates were taken at 1 in 25 for RC drilling.</li> <li>Sample preparation was conducted by a contract laboratory. After drying, the sample is subject to a primary crush, then pulverised to that 90% passing 75um.</li> <li>For historic drilling detailed information on the QAQC programs used was not available.</li> <li>Sample sizes are considered appropriate to correctly represent the gold mineralisation</li> </ul>



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		based on: the style of mineralisation, the thickness and consistency of the intersections, the sampling methodology and assay value ranges for Au.
<b>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i></li> <li>• <i>For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.</i></li> <li>• <i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• For Dacian drilling, the analytical technique used was a 40g fire assay with Pb collection, with an ICP-AES finish. This is a full digestion technique. Samples were analysed at Bureau Veritas Laboratories in Kalgoorlie, Western Australia.</li> <li>• For Dacian drilling, sieve analysis was carried out by the laboratory to ensure the grind size of 90% passing 75µm was being attained.</li> <li>• For Dacian drilling, QAQC procedures involved the use of certified reference materials (1 in 20) and blanks (1 in 50). Results were assessed as each laboratory batch was received and were acceptable in all cases</li> <li>• No QAQC data has been reviewed for historic drilling although mine production has largely validated drilling results.</li> <li>• Laboratory QAQC includes the use of internal standards using certified reference material, blanks, splits and replicates.</li> <li>• Certified reference materials demonstrate that sample assay values are accurate.</li> <li>• No independent laboratory checks have been completed to date.</li> </ul>
<b>Verification of sampling and assaying</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i></li> <li>• <i>The use of twinned holes.</i></li> <li>• <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i></li> <li>• <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At Jupiter and Westralia, significant intersections were visually field verified by company geologists.</li> <li>• At Westralia, significant intersections from seven Dacian holes were re-assayed by screen fire assay with good repeatability of results</li> <li>• No twin holes were drilled.</li> <li>• Primary data was collected into either an Excel spread sheet or GEOBANK software and then imported into a Data Shed database.</li> <li>• Assay values that were below detection limit were adjusted to equal half of the detection limit value.</li> </ul>



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Location of data points</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Specification of the grid system used.</li> <li>• Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Historic drill hole collar coordinates were tied to a local grid with subsequent conversion to MGA84.</li> <li>• Mine workings support the locations of historic drilling.</li> <li>• All Dacian hole collars were surveyed in MGA84 grid using differential GPS.</li> <li>• Dacian holes at Jupiter were downhole surveyed either with multishot EMS or Reflex multishot tool.</li> <li>• Dacian holes at Westralia were downhole surveyed by Gyro Australia using a north seeking gyro tool.</li> <li>• Topographic surface prepared from detailed ground and mine surveys.</li> </ul>
<b>Data spacing and distribution</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Whether sample compositing has been applied.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At Jupiter, the nominal hole spacing of Dacian drilling is approximately 80m.</li> <li>• At Westralia, the Dacian drilling has a nominal spacing of approximately 80m along strike and 120–200m down dip.</li> <li>• Dacian drilling has not been used to prepare Mineral Resource estimates for either deposit.</li> </ul>
<b>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At Westralia, drill holes are angled to 245°, which is approximately perpendicular to the orientation of the well-defined mineralisation.</li> <li>• At Jupiter, most holes are angled to the west so that intersections are orthogonal to the expected trend of mineralisation.</li> <li>• No orientation based sampling bias has been identified in the data.</li> </ul>
<b>Sample security</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The measures taken to ensure sample security.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Chain of custody is managed by Dacian. Samples are stored on site until collected for transport to BV Laboratories in Perth or Kalgoorlie. Dacian personnel have no contact with the samples once they are picked up for transport laboratory. Tracking sheets have been set up to track the progress of samples.</li> </ul>
<b>Audits or reviews</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A RungePincockMinarco (RPM) consultant reviewed RC and diamond core sampling techniques in October 2013 and concluded that sampling techniques are satisfactory.</li> </ul>



APPENDIX 2 – JORC TABLE 2

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.</li> <li>The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Westralia deposit is located within Mining Lease 39/18, which is wholly owned by Dacian and subject to a 1% third party production royalty.</li> <li>The Jupiter deposit is located within Mining Lease 39/236, which is wholly owned by Dacian and subject to a 1% production royalty and another tonnage based royalty of a similar amount.</li> <li>The tenement lies within the Kurrku Native Title Claim (WC2010/018).</li> <li>The tenements are in good standing with no known impediment to future grant of a mining permit.</li> </ul>
<b>Exploration done by other parties</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At Westralia, open pit and underground mining has occurred since the 1890's. Other companies to have explored the deposit include Whim Creek Consolidated NL, Dominion Mining, Plutonic Resource, Homestake Gold and Barrick Gold Corporation.</li> <li>At Jupiter, open pit mining occurred in the 1990's. Previous companies to have explored the deposit include Croesus Mining, Dominion Mining and Barrick Gold Corporation.</li> </ul>
<b>Geology</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Westralia gold deposit is an Achaean BIF hosted, sulphide replacement mineralisation and is located within the Yilgarn Craton of Western Australia.</li> <li>The Jupiter prospect is interpreted to comprise structurally controlled mesothermal gold mineralisation related to syenite intrusions within altered basalt.</li> </ul>
<b>Drill hole information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For drilling not previously reported, the locations and mineralised intersections for all holes completed are summarised in Appendix 1 of this ASX release.</li> <li>Refer to previous Dacian ASX releases for</li> </ul>



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i></li> <li>• <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i></li> <li>• <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i></li> <li>• <i>down hole length and interception depth</i></li> <li>• <i>hole length</i></li> <li>• <i>If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.</i></li> </ul>	<p>information regarding previous Dacian drilling.</p>
<b>Data aggregation methods</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</i></li> <li>• <i>Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.</i></li> <li>• <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Exploration results are reported as length weighted averages of the individual sample intervals. Zones of particularly high grade gold mineralisation have been separately reported in Appendix 1.</li> <li>• No high grade cuts have been applied to the reporting of exploration results.</li> <li>• At Westralia, intersections have been reported using a 0.5g/t lower cutoff.</li> <li>• At Jupiter, intersections have been reported using a 0.2g/t lower cutoff.</li> <li>• No metal equivalent values have been used.</li> </ul>
<b>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i></li> <li>• <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i></li> <li>• <i>If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At Westralia, drill holes are angled to 245°, which is approximately perpendicular to the orientation of the well-defined mineralised trend and true width is approximately 60–90% of down hole intersections.</li> <li>• At Jupiter, most holes are angled to the west so that intersections are orthogonal to the expected trend of mineralisation. It is interpreted that true width is approximately 60–100% of down hole intersections.</li> </ul>
<b>Diagrams</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Relevant diagrams have been included within the main body of text.</li> </ul>





Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i>	
<b>Balanced Reporting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All exploration results have been reported.</li> </ul>
<b>Other substantive exploration data</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All interpretations for both Westralia and Jupiter mineralisation are consistent with observations made and information gained during previous mining at the project.</li> </ul>
<b>Further work</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</li> <li>• Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At Jupiter, further broad spaced drilling is planned to define the structural controls and mineralisation potential of the Jupiter Corridor.</li> <li>• At Westralia, resource estimation has commenced. The results will determine what further work is required.</li> <li>• Refer to diagrams in the body of this release.</li> </ul>