13 OCTOBER 2014

DRILLING RESULTS CONFIRM OPEN PIT POTENTIAL AT JUPITER

Highlights

- Results from 38 of the 55 hole 7000m RC drilling program testing for open pit potential along an 800m segment of the Cornwall Shear Zone ("CSZ") at Jupiter have been received.
- The new results continue to confirm excellent continuity of high grade mineralisation over good thickness is present where the CSZ intersects the Heffernans syenite. Better results of this type of mineralisation include:
    - **3m @ 9.5 g/t Au from 39m**
    - **6m @ 3.9 g/t Au from 157m**
    - **16m @ 2.0 g/t Au from 136m**
    - **8m @ 1.8 g/t Au from 17m**
- Additionally, several significant intersections lying immediately above and immediately below the CSZ, within the Heffernans syenite, were returned and include:
    - **9m @ 4.3 g/t Au from 206m**
    - **11m @ 1.3 g/t Au from 53m**
    - **16m @ 1.0 g/t Au from 103m**
- Drill testing the near-surface expression of the CSZ up to 400m north of the Heffernans syenite include:
    - **4m @ 4.6 g/t Au from 32m**
    - **6m @ 3.1 g/t Au from 10m**
    - **7m @ 2.9 g/t Au from 48m**
    - **11m @ 2.0 g/t Au from 90m**
    - **11m @ 1.8 g/t Au from 86m**
- The initial 55 hole RC drilling program has confirmed the Company's view that the 800m segment of CSZ that has been drill tested shows excellent potential for open pit development.
- Four new, undrilled near-surface targets relating to the CSZ will commence drill testing in the December quarter.

Introduction

Dacian Gold Ltd ("Dacian" or "the Company") (ASX:DCN) is pleased to announce further significant drilling results have been returned from its 100% owned Jupiter prospect situated 20km south west of Laverton in Western Australia.

As part of an initial assessment into the prospectivity of Jupiter, Dacian has now completed a 55 hole, 7000m RC drilling program aimed at testing for open pit potential along an 800m segment of the recently defined Cornwall Shear Zone ("CSZ") (see Figure 1). The results from the initial 17 holes were released to the ASX on 23 July 2014 (*Initial Drilling Confirms Open Pit Potential at Jupiter).* The remaining 38 holes are the subject of this announcement.

The 55 hole drilling program is consistent with Dacian's stated FY2015 Exploration Strategy to:

(i) Define the mineralisation limits of new discoveries on the CSZ at Jupiter and Millionaires at Westralia, and
(ii) Define the size of the ore systems at Jupiter and Westralia.

The results from the 23 July 2014 ASX announcement supported the Company's view that the CSZ demonstrated open pit potential where the CSZ structure intersects the larger Heffernans syenite body.

In an announcement made to the ASX on 30 September 2014 (*Significant Surface Mineralisation Identified at Jupiter*), surface transects of rock-chip sampling showed continuous zones of at-surface mineralisation over the outcropping Heffernans syenite body, as well as exposed parts of the CSZ; and where narrow syenite dykes are exposed away from the larger Heffernans body.

As described above, the aim of the 55 hole, 7000m RC drilling program was to test a 1km segment of the CSZ. The more specific aims, which reflect the key headings in this announcement, are to test:

(i) for open pit potential where the CSZ intersects the Heffernans syenite.
(ii) for open pit potential where the CSZ is exposed at, and near the surface, away from Heffernans.

The 55 holes were drilled on either 40m x 40m centres or 80m x 80m centres over 17 sections.

All holes drilled intersected the CSZ close to its interpreted target position demonstrating the well-developed and consistent nature of the structure.

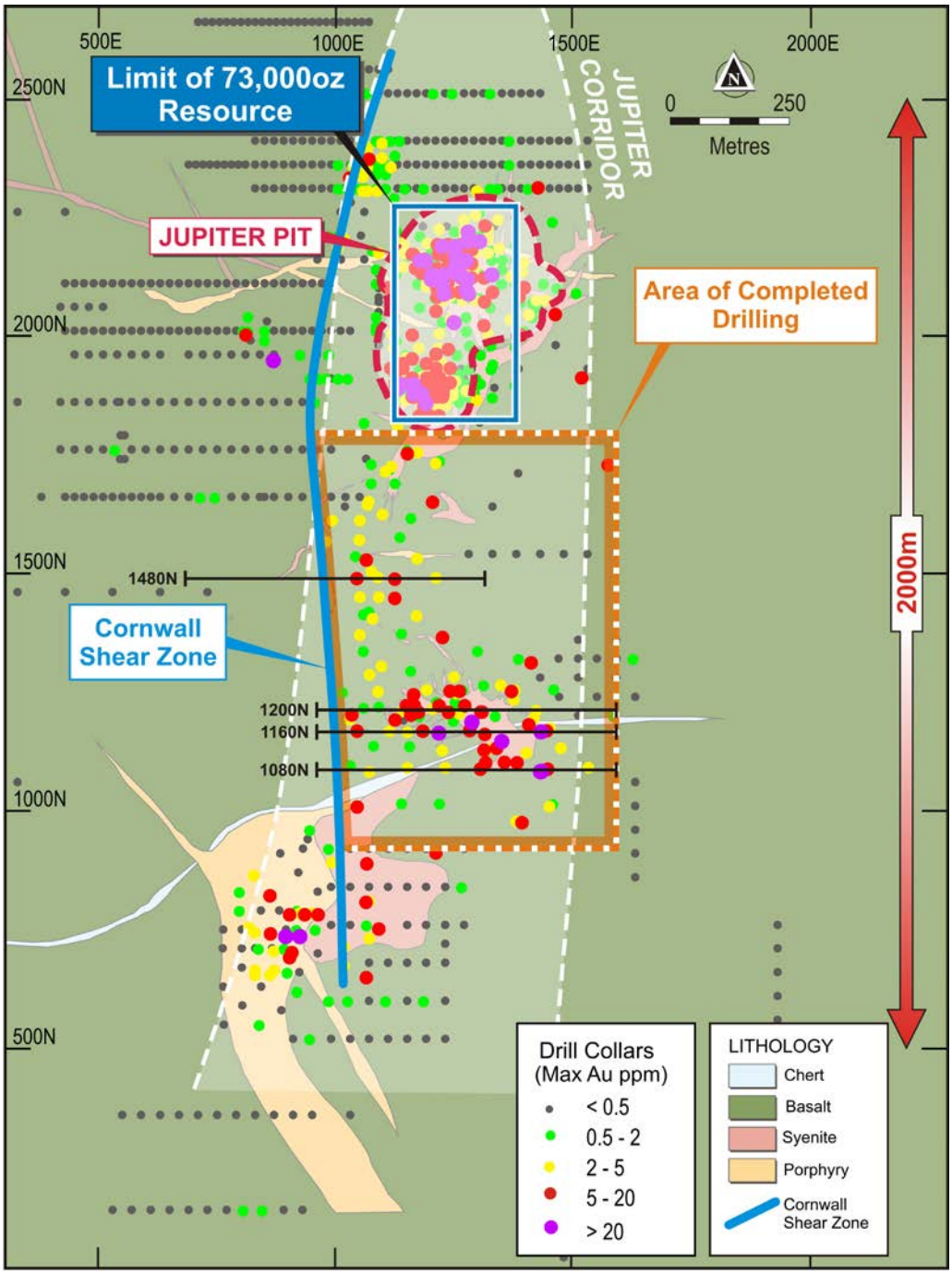

Figure 1: Plan showing the area where the 55 hole 7000m RC drilling program was completed (orange box) adjacent to the 2km long CSZ (blue line). Also highlighted is the location of four cross sections shown as Figures 2, 3, 4 and 5 in this announcement. The Ganymede syenite is located on 800N, the Heffernans syenite at 1200N and the Jupiter pit syenite at 2200N.

Drill Results Testing Where the CSZ Intersects the Heffernans Syenite

Seven of 38 new drill hole results that comprise this announcement were drilled to test where the CSZ intersects the Heffernans syenite. Better results are listed below; and all drill results are described in Table 1 and Appendix I of this report. True thickness of the intersections from the drill holes reported below is close to the down-hole interval.

- 14JURC077 16m @ 2.0 g/t gold from 136m
- 14JURC026 14m @ 1.4 g/t gold from 132m
- 14JURC069 6m @ 3.9 g/t gold from 157m
- 14JURC028 8m @ 1.8 g/t gold from 17m, and
  3m @ 9.5 g/t gold from 39m
- 14JURC044 8m @ 1.6 g/t gold from 104m
- 14JURC024 7m @ 1.4 g/t gold from 84m

Figure 2 is cross section 1200N through Heffernans and shows the new result from 14JURC077 as well as previously reported Dacian drilling (14 JURC prefixes). The Dacian drilling confirms the strong continuity of thick, high grade mineralisation along a 350m dip extent of the CSZ, both where it cuts the Heffernan's syenite, and importantly, where it is developed up-dip, away from the main syenite body, toward the surface.

Note also in Figure 2 the presence of several high grade intersections sitting above (also referred to as being hangingwall to) the CSZ (eg 2m @ 9.9 g/t, 3m @ 7.3 g/t, 6m @ 2.4 g/t, 4m @ 1.6 g/t, and 13m @ 1.3 g/t). Follow up infill drilling in between the approximate 80m spaced Dacian drill holes on section 1200N will assist in determining what continuity may exist between these hangingwall mineralisation positions.

Similar hangingwall intersections have been identified above the CSZ in several of the seven new holes testing the Heffernans area. These new drill results include:

- 14JURC026 11m @ 1.3 g/t gold from 53m
- 14JURC026 16m @ 1.0 g/t gold from 103m
- 14JURC069 4m @ 1.6g/t gold from 123m
- 14JURC069 5m @ 2.0g/t gold from 137m

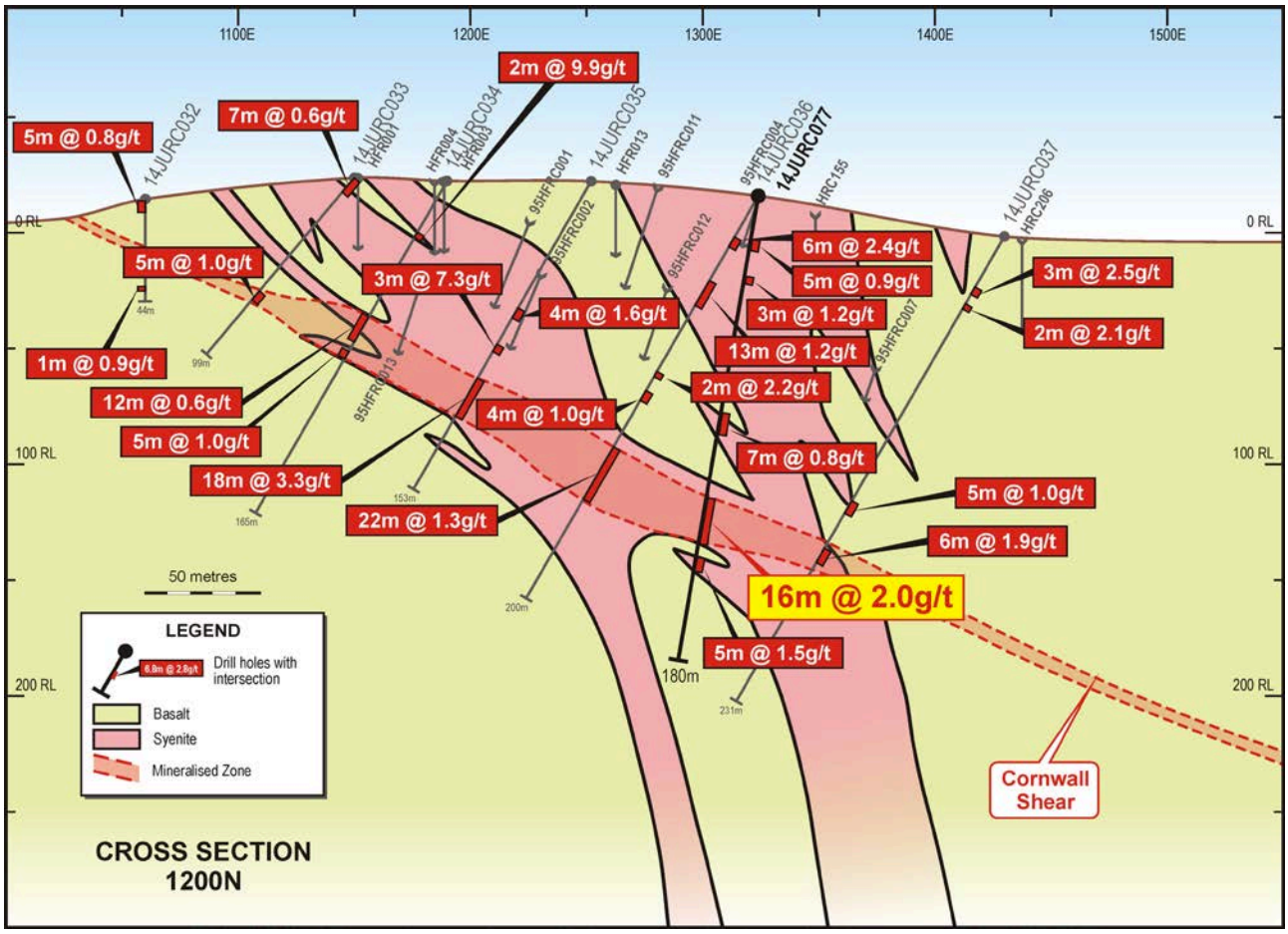

Figure 2: Cross section 1200N through Heffernans showing the location of new drill hole 14JURC077 (yellow box) and recently reported holes (14JURC prefix).

Figure 3 is cross section 1160N through Heffernans, and is 40m south of the cross section shown in Figure 2. Figure 3 shows the results of the previously unreported Dacian drill hole, 14JURC028, which intersected three zones of mineralisation on the CSZ at shallow depths. The shallow intersections of 14JURC028 are further supported by the surface rock chip traverses which returned 2m @ 3.4 g/t Au and 7m @ 2.7g/t Au immediately west of 14JURC028, as reported to the ASX on 30 September 2014.

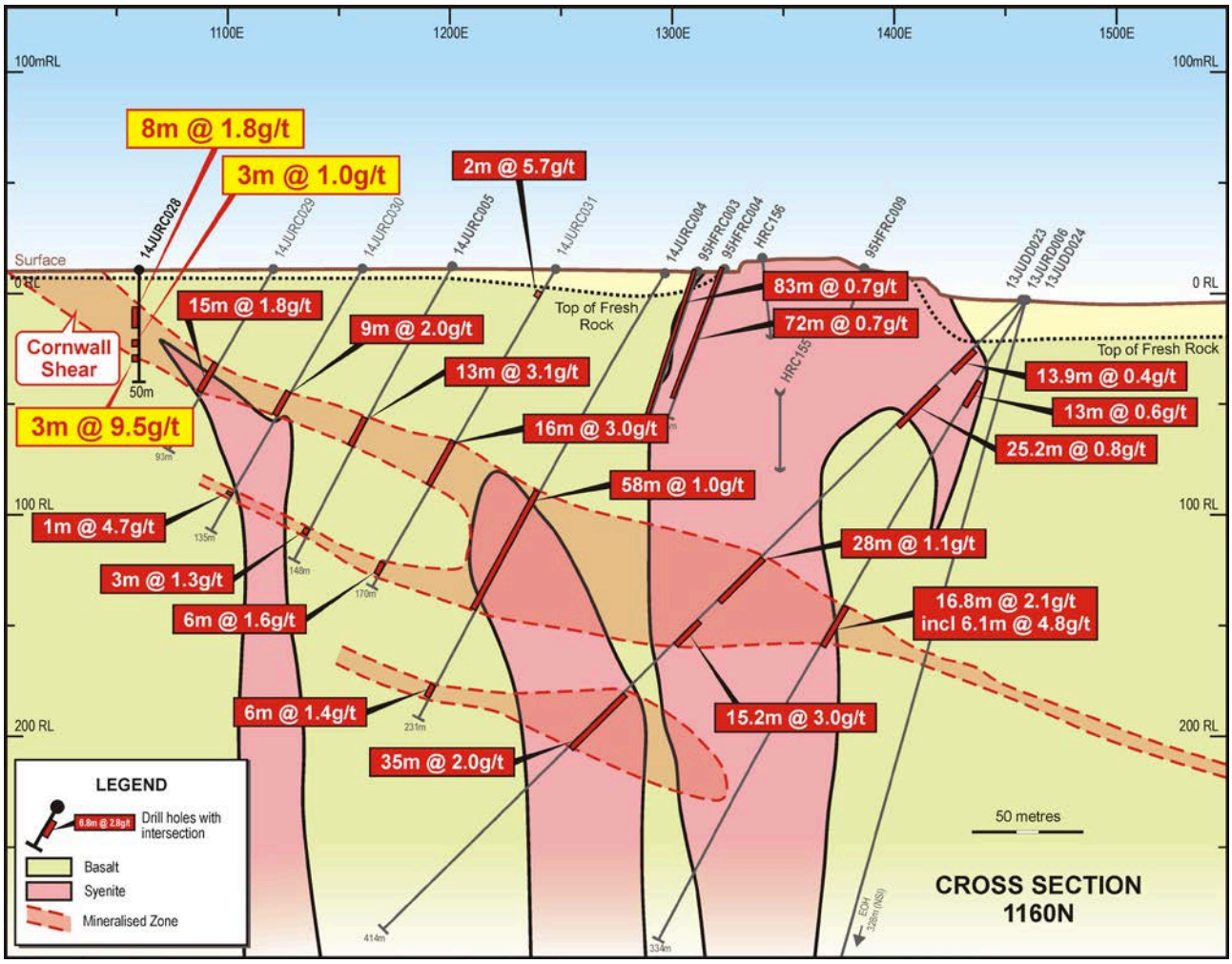

Figure 3: Cross section 1160N through Heffernans showing excellent continuity over 400m dip-extent of thick high grade mineralisation along the CSZ from the surface, as defined with new drill hole 14JURC028 (yellow box).

As described above with Figure 2, several intersections have been returned above or in the hangingwall to the CSZ. There is also evidence of mineralisation being developed immediately below, or in the footwall to, the CSZ. Figure 3 above shows examples of this mineralisation (eg 35m @ 2.0 g/t and 6m @ 1.4 g/t). Several of the seven new drill hole results testing Heffernans also show footwall mineralisation. Better examples from the new drill hole results include:

- 14JURC025 9m @ 4.3 g/t gold from 206m
- 14JURC069 6m @ 1.6g/t gold from 211m

South of the main Heffernan syenite body, the up-dip component of the CSZ is consistently mineralised at shallow depths as shown in Figure 4 on cross section 1080N.

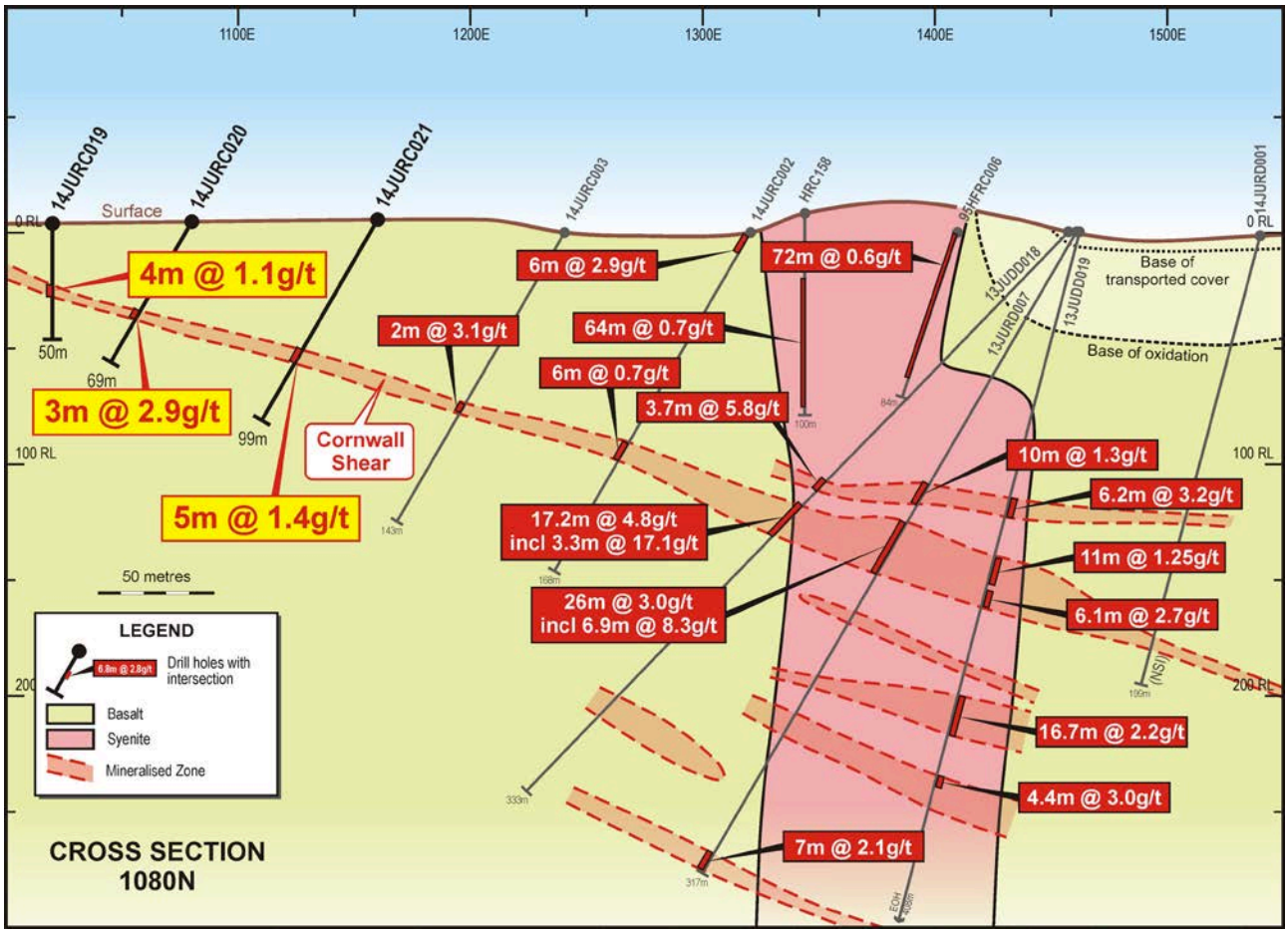

Figure 4: Cross section 1080N through Heffernans showing excellent continuity of mineralisation along the CSZ from the surface. Note new drill holes results up dip of Heffernans syenite are shown as yellow boxes.

Drill Results Testing the Near Surface Expression of the CSZ

Thirty one of the 38 new drill hole results that comprise this announcement were designed to test the near surface expression of the CSZ for open pit potential. Most of this drilling was completed over a 400m strike north of Heffernans (toward the Jupiter pit), with a small number of holes drilled south of Heffernans toward the Ganymede syenite (see Figure 1). Full details of all drill results are provided in Table 1, and Appendix I. The better results include:

- 14JURC013 4m @ 4.6 g/t gold from 32m
- 14JURC054 6m @ 3.1 g/t gold from 10m
- 14JURC056 7m @ 2.9 g/t gold from 48m
- 14JURC053 11m @ 2.0 g/t gold from 90m
- 14JURC049 11m @ 1.8 g/t gold from 86m
- 14JURC052 14m @ 0.9 g/t gold from 25m

- 14JURC061 2m @ 3.1 g/t gold from 60m
- 14JURC058 4m @ 1.9g/t gold from 45m
- 14JURC059 4m @ 1.6g/t gold from 73m
- 14JURC063 6m @ 1.5g/t gold from 132m
- 14JURC065 3m @ 1.5g/t gold from surface

Figure 5 is an example of the well mineralised near surface expression of the CSZ on section 1480N, approximately 280m north of the Heffernans syenite (See Figure 2).

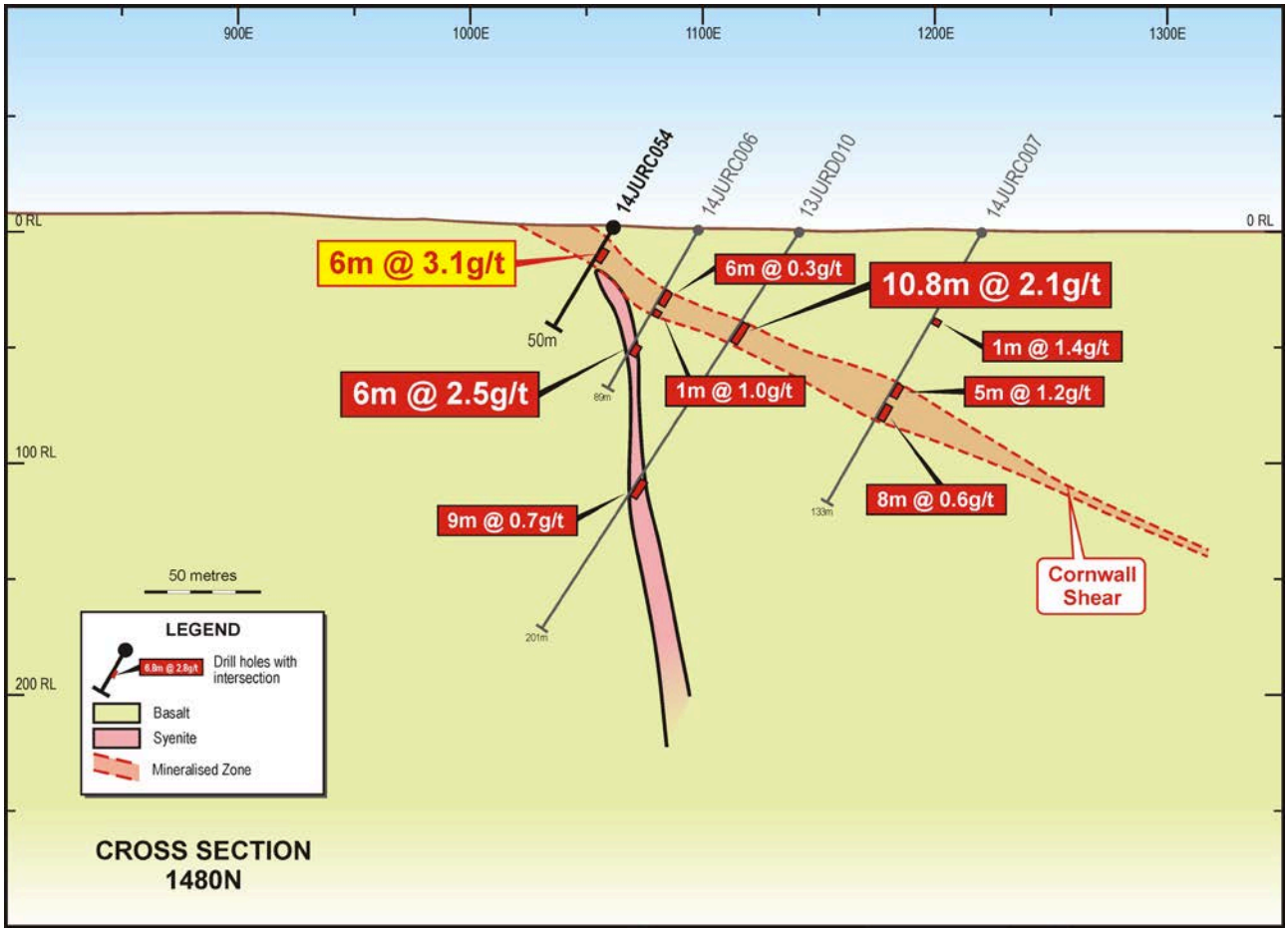

Figure 5: Cross section 1480N showing well developed near surface mineralisation associated with the CSZ approximately 280m north of Heffernans. New intersection 14JURC054 is highlighted with a yellow box.

Summary and Next Steps

The results from the initial 55 hole 7000m RC drilling program testing an 800m strike of the CSZ has confirmed the Company's view that there is excellent potential for a new open pit development at Jupiter.

The next steps for ongoing exploration at Jupiter are to:

(i) Commence infill drilling the mineralised areas defined by the completed 55 hole RC drilling program with a view to improving geological confidence and grade continuity. This is planned for the December quarter.

(ii) Commence drill testing those parts of the CSZ which have not been the subject of Dacian drilling. Such drilling will commence in the December quarter and likely continue through the March quarter, and include where:

a. the CSZ intersects the Ganymede syenite south of Heffernans,
b. the CSZ intersects the large, high intensity magnetic anomaly immediately south-east of the Jupiter pit,
c. the CSZ intersects the larger of the syenite dykes away from Heffernans and Ganymede, and
d. the CSZ intersects the syenite beneath the smaller Jenny pit at Jupiter. Dacian believes the mining completed in 1996 at Jenny is limited to mineralisation in the hangingwall of the CSZ, and that it is possible the CSZ has not been mined.

(iii) undertake resource estimate studies for the mineralised areas that demonstrate good geological and grade continuity. This will commence in the December quarter.

The next steps described above are consistent with Dacian's stated FY2015 Exploration Objectives which are to:

- Define the mineralisation limits of new discoveries at the CSZ at Jupiter and Millionaires at Westralia, and
- Define the size of the ore systems at Jupiter and Westralia.

For and on behalf of the Board

Rohan Williams
Executive Chairman

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 Mineral Resources of 1.2 million ounces at an average grade of 4.0g/t gold, including 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. See Appendix II for full details including Competent Persons statements

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

Dacian's exploration strategy at Mt Morgans is aimed at delivering on the company's corporate objective of defining at least 600,000 ounces of Ore Reserves at Mt Morgans. Dacian considers mining an Ore Reserve of at least 600,000 ounces of gold is reasonably likely to provide sufficient returns to justify the investment capital required to construct an ore processing facility at the project.

For further information visit: www.daciangold.com.au or please contact:

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DACIAN GOLD LIMITED

Table 1: Mt Morgans Exploration Drilling Results - Jupiter

Collar Location and Orientation								Intersection > 0.5ppm Au and >1 g/t Au*m			
Hole	Type	X	Y	Z	Total Depth	Dip	Azimuth	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)
14JURC013	RC	1,072	1,000	399	72	-60	270	13	16	3	1.5
								32	**36**	**4**	**4.6**
								44	49	5	1.5
14JURC014	RC	1,140	1,000	400	100	-60	270	71	74	3	0.6
14JURC015	RC	1,220	1,000	400	131	-60	270	86	91	5	0.6
14JURC019	RC	1,040	1,080	402	50	-90	0	23	27	4	1.1
								40	41	1	1.5
14JURC020	RC	1,092	1,070	399	69	-60	270	41	44	3	2.9
14JURC021	RC	1,160	1,080	404	99	-60	270	13	14	1	1.5
								66	71	5	1.4
14JURC024	RC	1,240	1,120	400	132	-60	270	31	33	2	0.7
								55	56	1	1.0
								84	**91**	**7**	**1.4**
								103	104	1	1.0
14JURC025	RC	423,845	6,812,120	410	250	-60	270	3	4	1	1.0
								14	15	1	1.6
								114	120	6	1.3
								150	156	6	0.6
								206	**215**	**9**	**4.3**
						including		**206**	**209**	**3**	**10.9**
								224	226	2	0.8
14JURC026	RC	1,422	1,110	398	217	-60	270	6	11	5	0.7
								25	26	1	2.7
								41	44	3	0.6
								53	**64**	**11**	**1.3**
								88	89	1	1.1
								103	**119**	**16**	**1.0**
								121	124	3	0.8
								132	**146**	**14**	**1.4**
						including		137	141	4	2.5
14JURC027	RC	1,480	1,120	399	249	-60	270	11	12	1	3.8
								23	25	2	1.0
								110	112	2	0.5
								127	138	11	0.5
								157	158	1	1.4
								181	**189**	**8**	**1.5**
						including		183	186	3	2.4
								200	202	2	1.1
								222	**240**	**18**	**0.6**

Hole	Type	X	Y	Z	Total Depth	Dip	Azimuth	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)
14JURC028	RC	1,060	1,160	410	59	-90	0	**17**	**25**	**8**	**1.8**
								32	35	3	1.0
								39	**42**	**3**	**9.5**
14JURC042	RC	1,092	1,280	413	116	-60	270	19	20	1	1.2
								37	38	1	2.4
								109	110	1	1.6
14JURC044	RC	1,250	1,280	410	150	-60	270	2	3	1	1.1
								12	14	2	1.5
								43	45	2	1.0
								53	55	2	1.3
								104	**112**	**8**	**1.6**
14JURC045	RC	1,060	1,320	409	50	-60	270	13	27	14	0.5
14JURC046	RC	1,300	1,320	402	149	-60	270	31	32	1	1.2
								110	119	9	0.7
14JURC047	RC	1,060	1,360	408	50	-60	270	25	30	5	1.5
14JURC048	RC	1,140	1,360	408	90	-60	270	48	60	12	0.6
14JURC049	RC	1,240	1,360	408	169	-50	270	**86**	**97**	**11**	**1.8**
						including		**91**	**95**	**4**	**4.1**
14JURC050	RC	1,060	1,400	405	50	-60	270	19	20	1	1.2
14JURC051	RC	1,060	1,440	405	50	-60	270	17	19	2	2.2
								38	39	1	2.1
14JURC052	RC	1,100	1,440	405	69	-60	270	**25**	**39**	**14**	**0.9**
								33	35	2	2.3
14JURC053	RC	1,140	1,440	405	129	-60	270	43	45	2	2.3
								54	57	3	0.6
								90	**101**	**11**	**2.0**
						including		**91**	**95**	**4**	**3.6**
								104	107	3	0.5
14JURC054	RC	1,060	1,480	402	50	-60	270	**10**	**16**	**6**	**3.1**
14JURC055	RC	1,040	1,520	403	50	-60	270	18	20	2	1.2
14JURC056	RC	1,080	1,520	403	81	-60	270	**48**	**55**	**7**	**2.9**
14JURC057	RC	1,180	1,520	403	111	-60	270	69	72	3	1.4
14JURC058	RC	1,000	1,600	407	93	-60	270	3	5	2	0.6
								45	49	4	1.9
14JURC059	RC	1,060	1,600	407	93	-60	270	5	8	3	0.5
								73	77	4	1.6
14JURC060	RC	1,160	1,600	407	99	-60	270	46	50	4	0.6
								66	67	1	2.0
								76	78	2	0.7

Hole	Type	X	Y	Z	Total Depth	Dip	Azimuth	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)
14JURC061	RC	1,080	1,640	412	105	-60	270	60	62	2	3.1
								93	95	2	1.1
14JURC062	RC	1,060	1,720	421	81	-60	270	No significant assays			
14JURC063	RC	1,220	1,720	420	178	-60	270	43	44	1	3.1
								132	138	6	1.5
14JURC064	RC	1,060	1,800	422	98	-60	270	25	30	5	1.2
								32	33	1	1.3
14JURC065	RC	1,140	1,800	422	135	-60	270	0	3	3	1.5
								98	100	2	1.2
								107	108	1	1.6
14JURD068	RCD	1,590	1,720	405	609	-60	270	42	44	2.00	0.6
								191	192	1.00	1.3
								254.9	255.75	0.85	3.0
								287.75	288.6	0.85	1.0
								395.55	396.15	0.60	1.6
								478	479.8	1.80	2.9
								541.9	543	1.10	4.8
								556.85	559.65	2.80	0.5
14JURC069	RC	1,390	975	399	247	-60	360	123	127	4	1.6
								137	142	5	2.0
								157	**163**	**6**	**3.9**
								169	173	4	1.2
								211	217	6	1.6
								225	228	3	1.0
14JURC077	RC	1,324	1,200	418	198	-80	270	1	3	2	0.9
								17	22	5	0.9
								33	36	3	1.2
								60	62	2	0.5
								86	89	3	0.8
								93	100	7	0.8
								108	111	3	0.7
								136	**152**	**16**	**2.0**
						including		**138**	**147**	**9**	**3.1**
								157	162	5	1.5
								170	172	2	1.1
14JURC080	RC	1,330	1,120	412	193	-77	270	2	4	2	1.0
								40	**58**	**18**	**0.6**
						including		40	42	2	2.1
						and		51	52	1	1.8
						and		57	58	1	1.2
								118	121	3	1.1

APPENDIX I – JORC TABLE 1

The following Table and Sections are provided to ensure compliance with the JORC Code (2012) edition requirements for the reporting of exploration results on the Mt Morgans Project which includes both Westralia and Jupiter.

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 utilised RC and diamond drilling. Holes were generally angled towards grid west to optimally intersect the targeted mineralised zones. • 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. • At Jupiter the full length of each hole was sampled and at Westralia the core was selectively sampled. • Dacian RC drilling was sampled at 1m intervals via an on-board cone splitter. • Minor 4m composite samples were taken via a scoop and submitted for analysis. • Historical RC samples were collected at 1m, 2m and 4m intervals using riffle splitters. • Dacian samples were submitted to a contract laboratory for crushing and pulverising to produce a 40g 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 NQ2 sized equipment with standard tube. • Drill core was orientated using a Reflex orientation tool. • For RC holes, a 5¼" face sampling bit was used • For deeper holes, RC pre-collars to 180m depth were followed with diamond tails.
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*	• Recoveries from historical drilling are unknown. • Recoveries from Dacian core drilling were measured and recorded in the database

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	and recovery was generally 100% in fresh rock with minor core loss in oxide. • In Dacian drilling no relationship exists between sample recovery and grade.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• All diamond drill holes were logged for recovery, RQD, geology and structure. RC drilling was logged for various geological attributes. • For Dacian drilling, diamond core was photographed both wet and dry. • All drill holes were 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. All samples were dry. • For RC drilling, sample quality was maintained by monitoring sample volume and by cleaning splitters on a regular basis. • 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 drilling detailed information on the QAQC programs used was not available. • Sample sizes are considered appropriate to correctly represent the gold mineralisation based on: the style of mineralisation, the thickness and consistency of the intersections, the sampling methodology and assay value ranges for Au.
Quality of assay data and	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered*	• For Dacian drilling, the analytical technique used was a 40g fire assay with Pb collection, with an ICP-AAS finish. This

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
laboratory tests	*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.*	is a full digestion technique. Samples were analysed at Bureau Veritas Laboratories in Kalgoorlie, 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 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 • No QAQC data has been reviewed for historic drilling although mine production has largely validated drilling results. • 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. • At both Jupiter and Westralia, umpire laboratory testwork was completed in January 2014 over mineralised intersections with good correlation of results.
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.*	• At Jupiter and Westralia, significant intersections were visually field verified by company geologists. • At Westralia, significant intersections from seven Dacian holes were re-assayed by screen fire assay with good repeatability of results • No twin holes were drilled. • Primary data was collected into either an Excel spread sheet or GEOBANK software 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.*	• Historic drill hole collar coordinates were tied to a local grid with subsequent conversion to MGA94 Zone 51. • Mine workings support the locations of historic drilling. • All Dacian hole collars were surveyed in MGA94 Zone 51grid using differential GPS. • Dacian holes at Jupiter were downhole

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	surveyed either with multi-shot EMS or Reflex multi-shot tool. • Dacian holes at Westralia were downhole surveyed by Gyro Australia using a north seeking gyro tool. • 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.*	• At Jupiter, the nominal hole spacing of Dacian drilling is approximately 40 -80m. • At Westralia, the Dacian drilling has a nominal spacing of approximately 40-80m along strike and 40-200m down dip. • The reported drilling in March – July 2014 has not been used to prepare Mineral Resource estimates for either deposit.
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 Westralia, drill holes are angled to 245º, which is approximately perpendicular to the orientation of the well-defined mineralisation. • At Jupiter, most holes are angled to the west so that intersections are orthogonal to the expected trend of mineralisation. • 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 BV Laboratories in Kalgoorlie. Dacian personnel have no contact with the samples once they are picked up for transport. Tracking sheets have been set up to track the progress of samples.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• A RungePincockMinarco (RPM) consultant reviewed RC and diamond core sampling techniques in October 2013 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 Westralia deposit is located within Mining Lease 39/18, which is wholly owned by Dacian and subject to a 1% capped third party production royalty. • The Jupiter deposit is located within Mining Lease 39/236, which is wholly owned by Dacian and subject to a 1% capped production royalty and another tonnage based royalty. • The tenements are in good standing with no known impediment to future grant of a mining permit.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• At Westralia, open pit and underground mining has occurred since the 1890's. Other companies to have explored the deposit include Whim Creek Consolidated NL, Dominion Mining, Plutonic Resources, Homestake Gold and Barrick Gold Corporation. • 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.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Westralia gold deposit is an Achaean BIF hosted, sulphide replacement mineralisation and is located within the Yilgarn Craton of Western Australia. • The Jupiter 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*
		• For drilling not previously reported, the locations and mineralised intersections for all holes completed are summarised in Table 1 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 0.1m. Actual intersection widths are listed in Table 1 of the report.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	
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 Table 1 in the body of this ASX release. • No high grade cuts have been applied to the reporting of exploration results. • At Westralia, intersections have been reported using a 0.5g/t lower cut-off, and can include up to 4m of internal dilution. • At Jupiter, intersections have been reported using a 0.2g/t lower cut-off, and can include up to 4m of internal dilution. • 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 Westralia, drill holes are angled to 245º, which is approximately perpendicular to the orientation of the well-defined mineralised trend and true width is approximately 60-90% of down hole intersections. • 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.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Relevant diagrams have been included within the main body of text.
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*	• All exploration results have been reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	
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.*	• All interpretations for both Westralia and Jupiter mineralisation are consistent with observations made and information gained during previous mining 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 Jupiter, further broad spaced drilling is planned to define the structural controls and mineralisation potential of the Jupiter Corridor. Infill RC drilling along the Cornwall Shear continues. • At Westralia, broad spaced drilling is planned to extend the known mineralisation over 3km of strike length and extensional drilling is planned around the boundaries of the resource. • Refer to diagrams in the body of this release.

Appendix II Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves

Mount Morgans Gold Project Mineral Resources													
Deposit	Cut-off Grade Au g/t	Measured			Indicated			Inferred			Total Mineral Resource		
		Tonnes kt	Au g/t	Au '000's	Tonnes kt	Au g/t	Au '000's	Tonnes kt	Au g/t	Au '000's	Tonnes kt	Au g/t	Au '000's
King St	0.5							532	2.0	33	532	2.0	33
Jupiter	1.5							811	2.8	73	811	2.8	73
Westralia	2	150	5.0	24	951	5.2	158	2,112	6.3	428	3,213	5.9	610
Craic	0.5				69	8.2	18	120	7.1	27	189	7.5	46
Transvaal	0.5	1,549	3.2	159	1,176	2.7	102	926	2.2	66	3,650	2.8	327
Ramornie	0.5				189	3.6	22	138	2.8	13	326	3.3	34
Morgans Nth	0.5				290	2.6	25	169	3.8	20	459	3.1	45
Total		1,699	3.4	184	2,674	3.8	324	4,808	4.3	660	9,180	4.0	1,168

Mount Morgans Gold Project Ore Reserves										
Deposit	Cut-off Grade Au g/t	Proved			Probable			Total		
		Tonnes kt	Au g/t	Au '000's Oz	Tonnes kt	Au g/t	Au '000's Oz	Tonnes kt	Au g/t	Au '000's Oz
Craic	3.9				28	9.2	8	28	9.2	8
Transvaal	3.4	380	6.2	76	271	6.0	52	651	6.1	128
Total		380	6.2	76	299	6.3	61	679	6.2	136

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

Competent Person Statement

Exploration

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

matters based on the information compiled by him, in the form and context in which it appears.

Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves

The information in this report that relates to Mineral Resources (other than Westralia which is reported under JORC 2012, refer ASX release of 19 December 2013) is based on information compiled by Mr Rohan Williams, who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Williams holds shares and options in, and is a director and full time employee of, Dacian Gold Ltd.

Where the Company refers to the Westralia Mineral Resource in this report (referencing the release made to the ASX on 19 December 2013), it confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in that announcement and all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the resource estimate with that announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed.

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

All information relating to Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (other than the Westralia Mineral Resource estimate, see ASX announcement dated 19 December 2013) was prepared and disclosed under the JORC Code 2004. It 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.

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the relevant ASX releases and the form and context of the releases have not been materially modified.