29 JULY 2015

JUPITER PROSPECT MINERAL RESOURCE INCREASES TO +1.1MILLION OUNCES

MT MORGANS PROJECT MINERAL RESOURCE INVENTORY INCREASES TO 2.5 Moz

- The Mineral Resource for the Jupiter Prospect has increased 334,000 ounces (or 43%) to **1,116,000 ounces**, and comprises a higher grade:

  24.1Mt @ 1.3 g/t for 1,004,000 ounces above a 0.5 g/t Au lower cut-off grade; and a lower grade:

  9Mt @ 0.4 g/t for 112,000 ounces above a 0.3 g/t Au lower cut-off grade and below a 0.5 g/t Au cut-over grade.
- The higher grade (+0.5 g/t) Jupiter Prospect Mineral Resource is based on:

  14.8Mt @ 1.4 g/t for 656,000 ounces at the Heffernans deposit, and

  9.2Mt @ 1.2 g/t for 348,000 ounces at the Doublejay deposit (immediately beneath and adjacent to the historic Jupiter open pit).
- **58%** of the 1.12Moz Jupiter Prospect Mineral Resource is in the Indicated Resource category.
- The endowment of the Jupiter Prospect from surface to a depth of 200m is **4,330** ounces per vertical metre, for a total of 866,000 ounces.
- The Jupiter Prospect comprises a 1.6km strike length of continuously mineralised Cornwall Shear Zone (CSZ).
- The total high grade Mt Morgans Project Mineral Resource inventory increased to:

  33.9Mt @ 2.2 g/t for 2.4 million ounces.

INTRODUCTION

Dacian Gold Ltd ("Dacian" or "the Company") (ASX:DCN) is pleased to announce the Mineral Resource estimate for the Jupiter Prospect has increased to over 1.1 Moz. The new estimate comprises:

- an upgraded estimate for the mineralisation remaining below the base of, and adjacent to, the Joanne and Jenny open pits (renamed – see below), and
- an updated estimate for the Heffernans gold deposit.

The Company's Jupiter Prospect is located within the 100% owned Mt Morgans Project, situated 25km south-west of Laverton in Western Australia (see Figure 1).

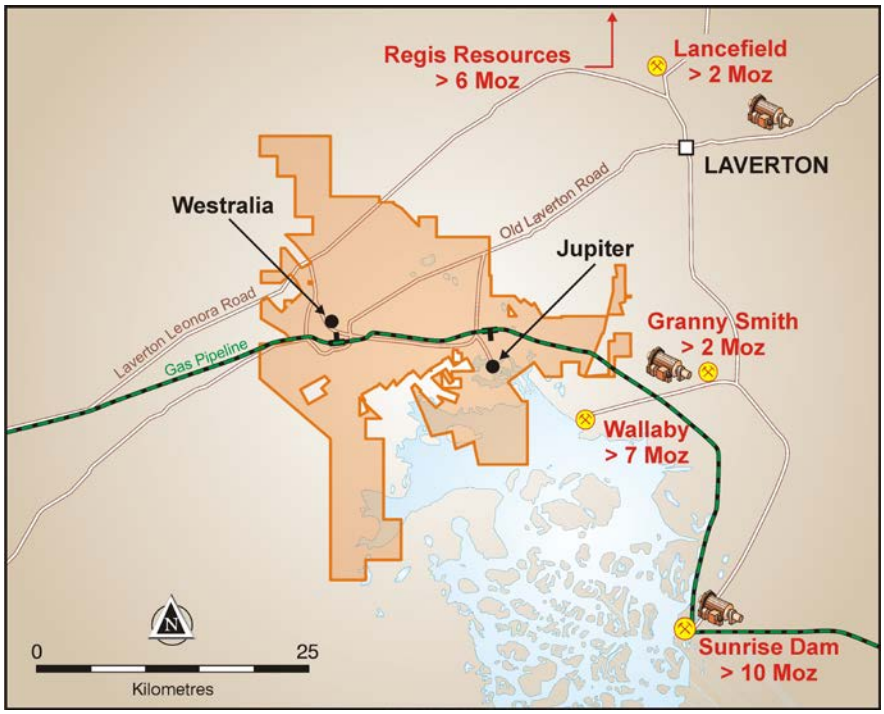

Figure 1: Regional Location Map showing the position of Dacian's Jupiter and Westralia Prospects adjacent to several multi-million ounce gold deposits.

Dacian engaged international mining specialists RungePincockMinarco Ltd (RPM) to complete the independent Mineral Resource for the Jupiter Prospect, the subject of this announcement.

The Company is advancing the PFS in order to assess whether the Jupiter Prospect may evolve into an open-pit mining complex (and the Westralia Prospect into a large high grade underground gold mine). Given the +20 year history of open pit mining and resource estimates in and around the old Jupiter open pit, Dacian seeks to simplify the reporting nomenclature of the different elements that comprise what it terms the Jupiter Prospect. To that end, the Mineral Resource estimate that lies below the previously named Jenny and Joanne pits (which collectively were called the Jupiter open pit); will hereafter be called the Doublejay Mineral Resource. Accordingly this announcement and the Mineral Resource tables that are contained within it will describe the Jupiter Prospect's Mineral Resource as comprising:

1. CIL and Heap Leach Mineral Resources that make up the Heffernans deposit, and
2. CIL and Heap Leach Mineral Resources that make up the Doublejay deposit.

Including the new Mineral Resource for the Jupiter Prospect, the total Mineral Resource inventory for the Mt Morgans Project is now **42.9Mt @ 1.8 g/t gold for 2.5Moz** (see Appendix II of this announcement).

EVOLUTION OF THE JUPITER PROSPECT

At the time of Dacian's IPO in November 2012, the Mineral Resource for "Jupiter" was 811,000t @ 2.8 g/t Au for 73,000 ounces. Dacian commenced drilling in the Jupiter area in September 2013 and first discovered high grade mineralisation at Heffernans in November 2013. Subsequent drilling, detailed geological mapping and interpretation led to the identification of the north-south striking, shallow east-dipping Cornwall Shear Zone (CSZ) as the principal controlling structure for mineralisation at Heffernans. It also became apparent that the +2km long CSZ was the key control for gold mined in the Jupiter open pit (located <1km north of Heffernans) during the mid-1990s. Several subordinate, parallel, shallow east-dipping structures were identified both in the hangingwall above, and in the footwall below, the CSZ at

Heffernans. On 11 May 2015 Dacian announced to the ASX a maiden Mineral Resource estimate for Heffernans of 709,000 ounces.

Knowledge gained from the detailed geological study and interpretation of mineralisation at Heffernans has been used in re-interpreting the drilling results and mineralisation associated with the mined Jupiter open pit, and its surrounds. Dacian is confident that, together with the CSZ, the shallow east-dipping subordinate lodes seen at Heffernans can be traced northward to, and in some places are seen as being mined within, the Jupiter open pit (see Figure 3 below).

Appendix I of this release lists all of Dacian's ASX announcements that relate to the Jupiter Prospect drilling programs, results and Mineral Resource estimates.

JUPITER PROSPECT MINERAL RESOURCE

Overview & Summary

The **1.12Moz** Jupiter Prospect Mineral Resource estimate is separated into a higher grade CIL Mineral Resource (above a 0.5 g/t Au lower cut-off grade) and a lower grade heap leach Mineral Resource (above a 0.3 g/t Au lower cut-off grade and less than a 0.5 g/t Au cut-over grade), and is summarised below in Table 1, and collectively in the Grade-Tonnage Curve of Figure 2.

Jupiter Prospect - CIL
July 2015 Mineral Resource Estimate (0.5g/t Au Cut-off)

Type	Indicated			Inferred			Total		
	Tonnes Mt	Au g/t	Au Ounces	Tonnes Mt	Au g/t	Au Ounces	Tonnes Mt	Au g/t	Au Ounces
Oxide	0.5	1.4	22,400	0.5	1.3	20,500	1.0	**1.4**	**42,900**
Transitional	1.9	1.3	82,300	1.2	1.1	43,200	3.1	**1.3**	**125,500**
Fresh	10.0	1.5	481,600	10.0	1.1	354,100	20.0	**1.3**	**835,700**
Total	**12.4**	**1.5**	**586,300**	**11.7**	**1.1**	**417,800**	**24.1**	**1.3**	**1,004,000**

Jupiter Prospect - Heap Leach
July 2015 Mineral Resource Estimate (0.3 to 0.5g/t Au Cut-off)

Type	Indicated			Inferred			Total		
	Tonnes Mt	Au g/t	Au Ounces	Tonnes Mt	Au g/t	Au Ounces	Tonnes Mt	Au g/t	Au Ounces
Oxide	0.1	0.4	1,100	0.0	0.4	400	0.1	**0.4**	**1,400**
Transitional	0.9	0.4	11,200	0.2	0.4	2,700	1.1	**0.4**	**13,900**
Fresh	3.5	0.4	43,200	4.3	0.4	53,300	7.7	**0.4**	**96,600**
Total	**4.4**	**0.4**	**55,500**	**4.5**	**0.4**	**56,400**	**9.0**	**0.4**	**111,900**

Table 1: Jupiter Prospect Mineral Resource.

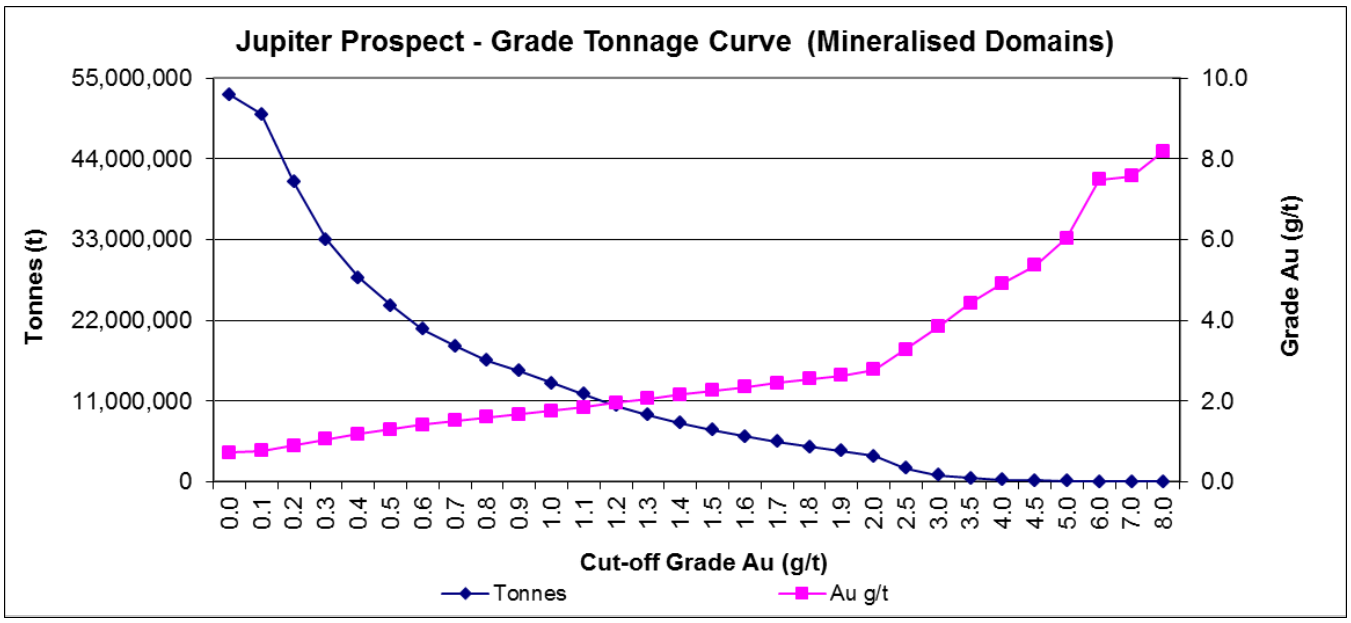

Figure 2: Grade-Tonnage Curve for the Jupiter Prospect Mineral Resource

The new Jupiter Prospect Mineral Resource represents a 43% increase (or 334,000 ounces) above the previously reported Mineral Resource. Significantly, 58% (or 642,000 ounces) is classified as Indicated Resource category, and 42% as Inferred Resource.

Whilst the Company has reported the Jupiter Mineral Resource above a lower cut-off grade of 0.5 g/t for high grade (potentially amenable to CIL treatment), and the low grade with a grade range of 0.3 g/t to 0.5 g/t (potentially amendable to heap leach treatment), Figure 2 above describes the Mineral Resource at different lower cut-off grades. For example, using a lower cut-off grade of 0.9 g/t, the 1.12 Moz Mineral Resource can be reported as:

- 15.1Mt @ 1.7 g/t for 813,000 ounces (above a 0.9 g/t lower cut-off grade), and
- 17.9Mt @ 0.5 g/t for 303,000 ounces (above 0.3 g/t and less than 0.9 g/t).

Please refer to Appendix II and III for full JORC 2012 technical information and requisite disclosures relating to the Jupiter Prospect Mineral Resource.

Doublejay Mineral Resource

As explained above, the individual resources that comprise the Jupiter Prospect are called the Heffernans Mineral Resource and the Doublejay Mineral Resource. The Doublejay Mineral Resource estimate sits beneath and adjacent to the Jupiter open pit and totals 378,000 ounces. The respective breakdown of high grade CIL Mineral Resource and the low grade Heap Leach Mineral Resource is shown below in Table 2.

Doublejay Deposit - CIL
July 2015 Mineral Resource Estimate (0.5g/t Au Cut-off)

Type	Indicated			Inferred			Total		
	Tonnes Mt	Au g/t	Au Ounces	Tonnes Mt	Au g/t	Au Ounces	Tonnes Mt	Au g/t	Au Ounces
Oxide	0.03	1.3	1,200	0.2	1.0	7,700	0.3	**1.0**	**8,800**
Transitional	0.9	1.5	42,500	1.0	1.1	35,800	1.9	**1.3**	**78,300**
Fresh	2.1	1.3	87,900	4.9	1.1	172,800	7.0	**1.2**	**260,700**
Total	**3.0**	**1.4**	**131,600**	**6.2**	**1.1**	**216,300**	**9.2**	**1.2**	**347,900**

Doublejay Deposit - Heap Leach
July 2015 Mineral Resource Estimate (0.3 to 0.5g/t Au Cut-off)

Type	Indicated			Inferred			Total		
	Tonnes Mt	Au g/t	Au Ounces	Tonnes Mt	Au g/t	Au Ounces	Tonnes Mt	Au g/t	Au Ounces
Oxide	0.00	0.4		0.02	0.4	200	0.02	**0.4**	**200**
Transitional	0.3	0.4	3,900	0.2	0.4	2,000	0.5	**0.4**	**5,900**
Fresh	1.0	0.4	12,400	0.9	0.4	11,200	1.9	**0.4**	**23,700**
Total	**1.3**	**0.4**	**16,300**	**1.1**	**0.4**	**13,400**	**2.4**	**0.4**	**29,800**

Table 2: Doublejay Mineral Resource.

It is the re-interpretation of the mineralisation associated with what is now termed the Doublejay Mineral Resource that has seen the increase from the original "Jupiter" resource (at the time of Dacian's 2012 IPO) of 73,000 ounces to 378,000 ounces.

Figure 3 below is an isometric cross-sectional view of the Doublejay Mineral Resource showing individual high grade, shallow east-dipping lodes developed outside and below the mined Jupiter open pit. Note the largest of the lodes (coloured blue) is the CSZ and the multiple lode development extending from the surface to in excess of 250m below surface, well below the bottom of pit depth of 140m.

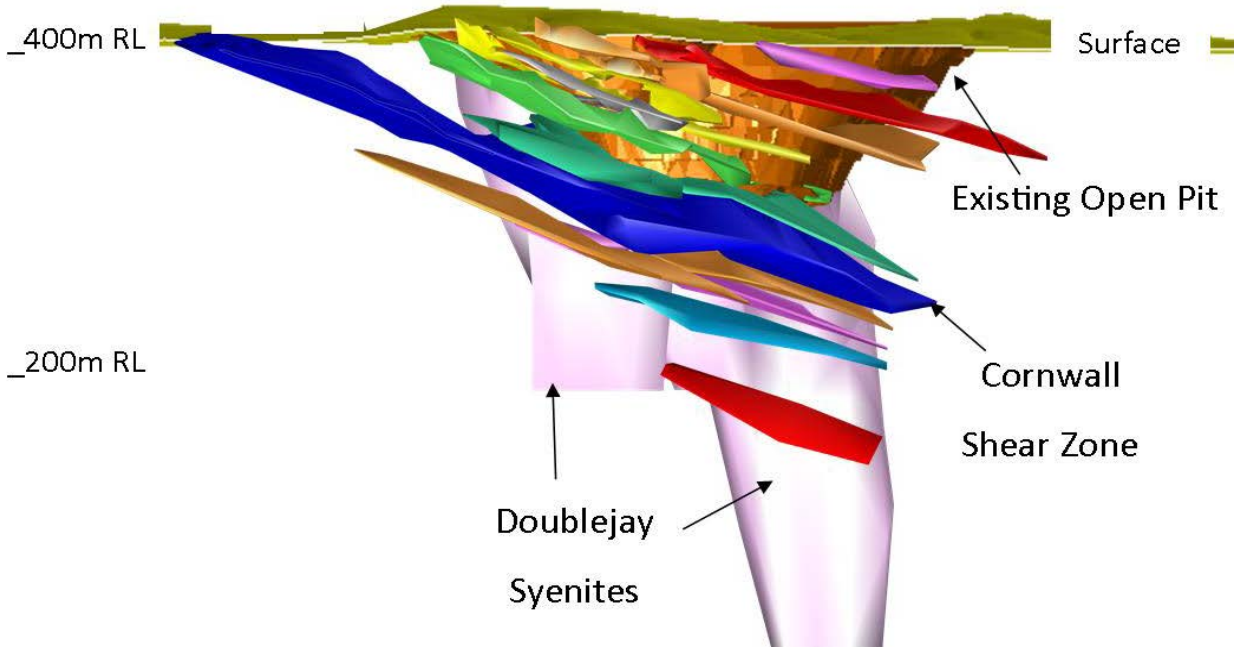

Figure 3: Isometric cross-sectional view (looking north) of the high grade lodes developed within in the Doublejay syenite (light purple colour) and outside the historic Jupiter open pit. The dominantly mineralised Cornwall Shear Zone which outcrops to the west (left hand side of image) is coloured blue.

Please refer to Appendix II and III for full JORC 2012 technical information and requisite disclosures relating to the Doublejay Mineral Resource.

Heffernans Mineral Resource

The Heffernans Mineral Resource estimate has increased from 709,000 ounces (see ASX announcement dated 11 May 2015) to **738,000 ounces** and the respective breakdown of high grade CIL Mineral Resource and the low grade Heap Leach Mineral Resource is shown below in Table 3. The resource increase is due to the incorporation of assay data received from the Heffernans metallurgical testwork drilling program (see ASX announcement of 13 July 2015).

Heffernans Deposit - CIL
July 2015 Mineral Resource Estimate (0.5g/t Au Cut-off)

Type	Indicated			Inferred			Total		
	Tonnes Mt	Au g/t	Au Ounces	Tonnes Mt	Au g/t	Au Ounces	Tonnes Mt	Au g/t	Au Ounces
Oxide	0.5	1.4	21,200	0.2	1.6	12,800	0.7	**1.5**	**34,000**
Transitional	1.0	1.2	39,800	0.2	1.4	7,400	1.2	**1.2**	**47,200**
Fresh	7.9	1.6	393,600	5.1	1.1	181,300	12.9	**1.4**	**574,900**
Total	**9.4**	**1.5**	**454,700**	**5.5**	**1.1**	**201,400**	**14.8**	**1.4**	**656,100**

Heffernans Deposit - Heap Leach
July 2015 Mineral Resource Estimate (0.3 to 0.5g/t Au Cut-off)

Type	Indicated			Inferred			Total		
	Tonnes Mt	Au g/t	Au Ounces	Tonnes Mt	Au g/t	Au Ounces	Tonnes Mt	Au g/t	Au Ounces
Oxide	0.1	0.4	1,000	0.0	0.4	200	0.1	**0.4**	**1,200**
Transitional	0.6	0.4	7,300	0.1	0.3	700	0.7	**0.4**	**8,000**
Fresh	2.5	0.4	30,800	3.4	0.4	42,100	5.8	**0.4**	**72,900**
Total	**3.1**	**0.4**	**39,100**	**3.4**	**0.4**	**42,900**	**6.6**	**0.4**	**82,100**

Table 3: Heffernans Mineral Resource.

Of the 738,000 ounces that comprises the updated Heffernans Mineral Resource, 67% (or 494,000 ounces) is classified as Indicated Resource and 33% as Inferred Resource.

Figure 4 below is an isometric cross-sectional view (at a similar scale to Figure 3) of the Heffernans Mineral Resource showing individual high grade, shallow east-dipping lodes. Note the very similar array of mineralised lodes seen at both Heffernans and Doublejay (Figure 3 and Figure 4).

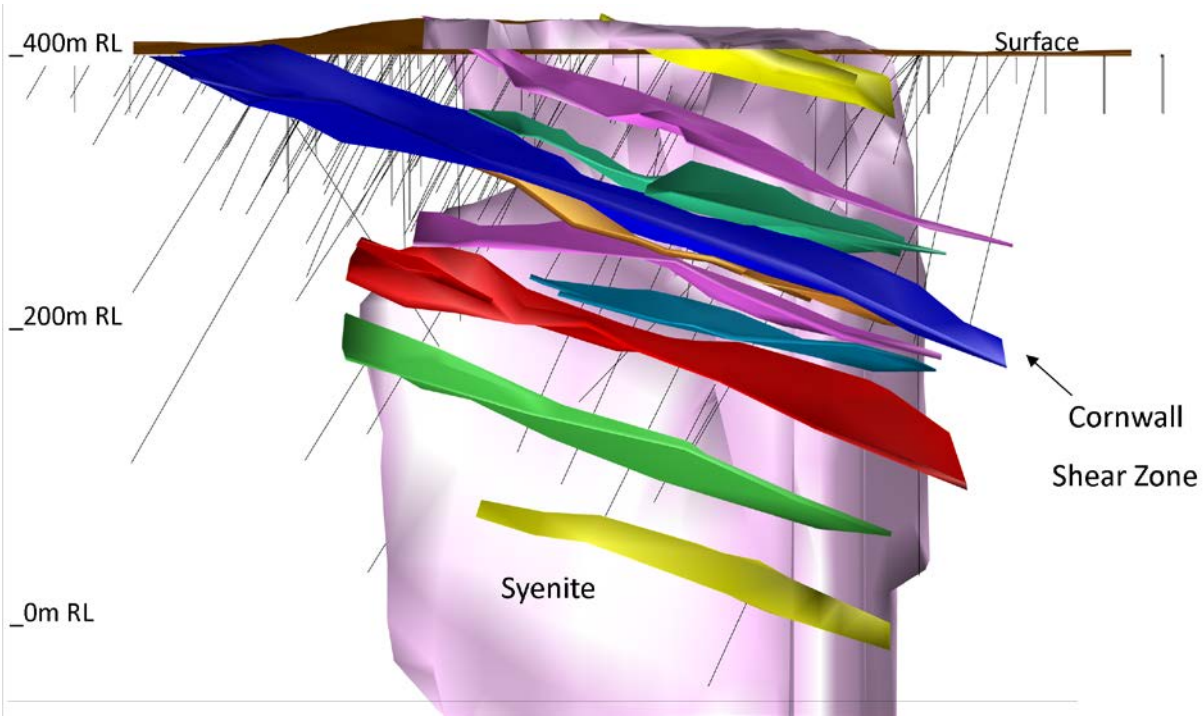

Figure 4: Isometric cross-sectional view (looking north) of the high grade lodes developed principally in the Heffernans syenite (light purple colour) and associated drilling. The dominantly mineralised Cornwall Shear Zone which outcrops to the west (left hand side of image) is coloured blue.

Please refer to Appendix II and III for full JORC 2012 technical information and requisite disclosures relating to the Heffernans Mineral Resource.

Jupiter Prospect Geology and Mineralisation

Please refer to ASX announcement dated 11 May 2015: 709,000 ounce Mineral Resource unveiled at Heffernans for a detailed description of the regional and local geological settings to the Jupiter Prospect.

Gold Mineralisation at the Jupiter Prospect

Gold mineralisation at the Jupiter Prospect is contained within the Heffernans and Doublejay deposits as tabled above. The principal control for gold mineralisation in both deposits is the

CSZ which is continuously mineralised over a strike distance of at least 1,600m (see Figure 5), and comprises 35% of the +1.1Moz of the Jupiter Prospect Mineral Resource. As shown in Figures 3 and 4 above, the mineralisation style at both Doublejay and Heffernans is very similar where gold occurs within discrete shallow, east-dipping high grade shear zones or lodes, dominantly within syenite. It appears there are more hangingwall to the CSZ lodes within what was mined in the Jupiter pit than that seen in the corresponding position (hangingwall to the CSZ) at Heffernans.

Please refer to the ASX announcement dated 11 May 2015: 709,000 ounce Mineral Resource unveiled at Heffernans for a detailed description of the high grade and low grade gold mineralisation associated with the Heffernans deposit. The Company considers the description of gold mineralisation in the ASX announcement of 11 May 2015 for Heffernans to be equally applicable to the Doublejay Mineral Resource.

In excess of 150,000 ounces was produced from the Jupiter pit when it was mined in the mid-1990s. The northern lobe of the Jupiter open pit (Figure 5) was mined to a depth of 140m where it mined to the base of the CSZ. The southern lobe, however, was mined to a depth of 60m, and the Company has interpreted two subordinate lodes, as well as the CSZ, that lie below the floor of the southern lobe and are clearly a target for resource-infill drilling and potential open pit cut-back studies.

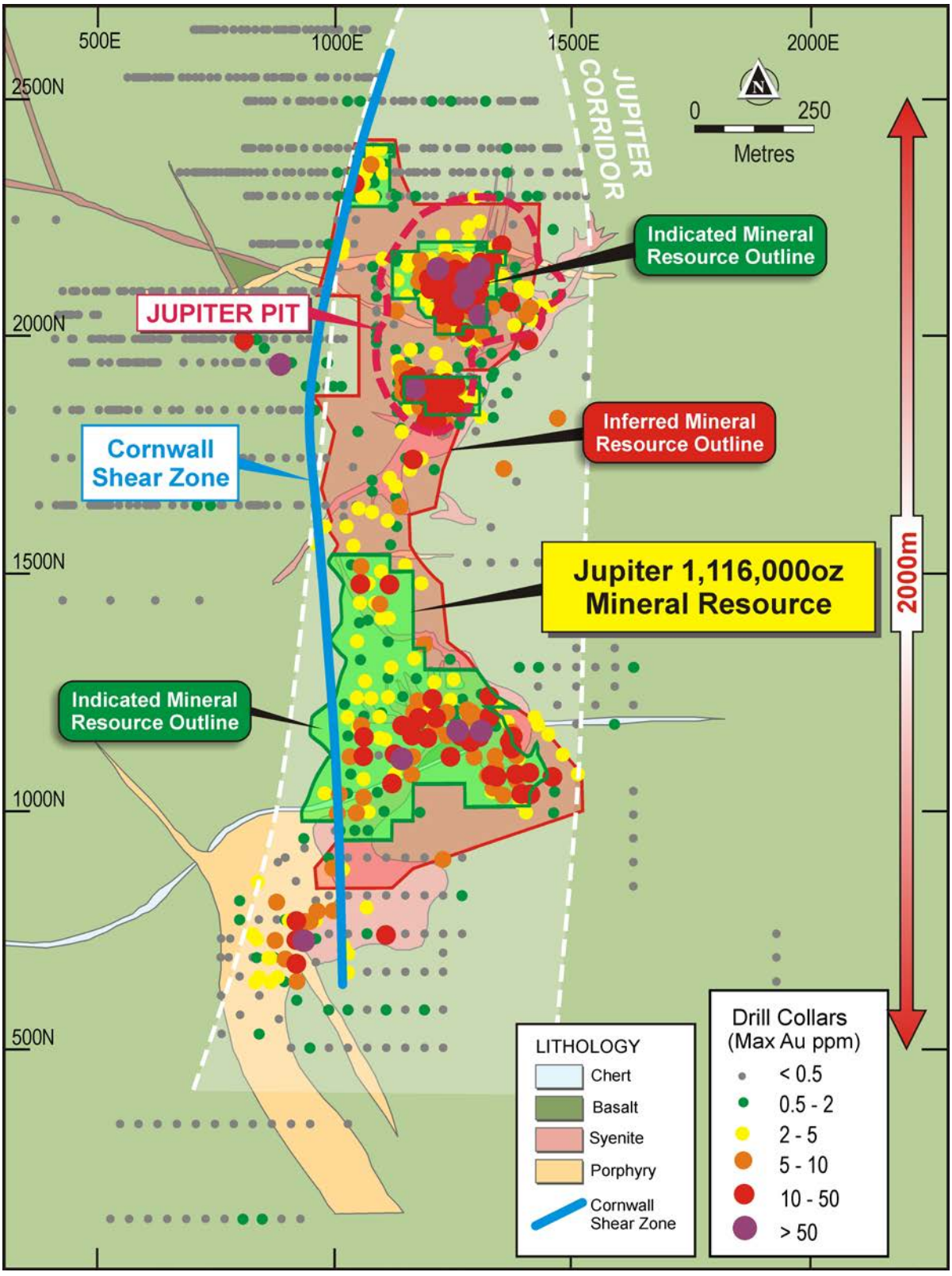

Figure 5: Local geological setting of the Jupiter Prospect. Note the north-south alignment of the Jupiter Corridor and the Cornwall Shear Zone. The Jupiter Prospect Mineral Resource is shown in plan view and colour-coded green for Indicated Resource and red for Inferred Resource.

Modelled Gold Distribution of the Jupiter Prospect Mineral Resource

The +1.1 Moz Jupiter Prospect Mineral Resource extends over a strike distance of 1,600m within the +2km striking Jupiter Corridor (see Figure 5). The drilling completed by Dacian and previous explorers has focussed on near-surface, open-pittable resources. Dacian has completed 133 drill holes since drilling commenced in September 2013 with an average drill hole depth of only 185m. The focus on, and success of, the near-surface resource definition drilling has resulted in the current Jupiter Prospect exhibiting an endowment of **4,330 ounces per vertical metre** (OVM) in the top 200m below the surface along the 1,600m of mineralisation so far delineated. In other words 866,000 ounces of gold lies in Mineral Resource between the surface and a depth of 200m.

NEXT STEPS

The upgraded Jupiter Mineral Resource, together with the high grade Westralia underground Mineral Resource (4.6Mt @ 5.8 g/t for 853,000oz), will be incorporated into the ongoing Mt Morgans Pre-Feasibility Study (PFS), currently in progress. The new Jupiter Prospect Mineral Resource will be the focus of open pit optimisation studies in the September quarter.

In the next six months Dacian will drill test those parts of the CSZ which have not been the subject of Dacian drilling and to infill those areas to improve confidence. Such drilling will include where:

a. the CSZ intersects the Ganymede syenite south of Heffernans. The Company will commence a 12 hole RC drilling program for 1,900m later this week, drilling on 40m spaced sections over a strike length of 320m;
b. Infill drilling proximal to the Heffernans Indicated Resource boundary in order to enable a further update to the resource estimate to be completed (4,000m RC);
c. the CSZ intersects the larger of the syenite dykes between Doublejay and Heffernans (1,500m RC);

d. the CSZ intersects the syenite at Doublejay. Dacian believes the mining completed in 1996 on the southern lobe of the historic Jupiter pit is limited to mineralisation in the hangingwall of the CSZ, and the CSZ has not been mined;
e. the CSZ is hosted in basaltic rocks near surface, up-dip of the historic Jupiter open pit; and
f. the CSZ intersects the large, high intensity magnetic anomaly immediately south-east of the Jupiter pit.

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 Mineral Resources of 2.5 million ounces at an average grade of 1.8 g/t gold, including Ore Reserves of 136,000 ounces at an average grade of 6.2 g/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 strategy at Mt Morgans is evolving toward mine feasibility and potential mine development. It has identified two large mineralised systems at Westralia and Jupiter where it believes mine development at each site is a possibility, and will be the subject of ongoing drilling and feasibility studies. Dacian considers a high grade 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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Appendix I

Date	ASX Announcement
2/09/2013	Drilling Commences at Jupiter
24/10/2013	Initial Drilling Confirms Large Scale Gold Scale Gold System at Jupiter
4/11/2013	High Grade Lode Intersected in Drilling at Jupiter
14/11/2013	New High Grade Gold Intersection at Jupiter
3/06/2014	Reinterpretation leads to Major Drill Program at Jupiter
23/07/2014	Initial Drilling Confirms Open Pit Potential at Jupiter
30/09/2014	Significant Surface Mineralisation Identified at Jupiter
13/10/2014	Drilling Results Confirm Open Pit Potential at Jupiter
29/01/2015	Quarterly Activities Report to 31 December 2014
18/02/2015	Numerous Significant Intersections from Jupiter Infill
27/02/2015	Very Thick Mineralisation Discovered at Heffernans
30/03/2015	Further Significant Intersections from Jupiter Infill
20/04/2015	RC Drilling Continues to Expand Heffernans Footprint
11/05/2015	709,000oz Mineral Resource Unveiled at Heffernans
13/07/2015	Infill and Metallurgical Drilling Results at Jupiter

Appendix II

Mount Morgans Gold Project Mineral Resources as at 28 July 2015

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	-	-	-	12,384,000	1.5	586,000	11,675,000	1.1	418,000	24,059,000	1.3	1,004,000
Westralia*	3.0	117,000	5.9	22,000	1,123,000	6.0	215,000	3,374,000	5.7	616,000	4,614,000	5.8	853,000
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*	2.0	-	-	-	156,000	4.1	21,000	285,000	3.9	36,000	442,000	4.0	57,000
Morgans North*	0.5	-	-	-	290,000	2.6	25,000	169,000	3.8	20,000	459,000	3.1	45,000
Total		1,665,000	3.4	181,000	15,197,000	2.0	966,000	17,082,000	2.2	1,216,000	33,944,000	2.2	2,365,000

* JORC 2012

Mount Morgans Gold Project Heap Leach Mineral Resources as at 28 July 2015

Deposit	Cut-off Grade Range	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
Jupiter*	0.3 - 0.5	-	-	-	4,440,000	0.4	55,000	4,540,000	0.4	56,000	8,970,000	0.4	112,000
Total		-	-	-	4,440,000	0.4	55,000	4,540,000	0.4	56,000	8,970,000	0.4	112,000

Mount Morgans Gold Project Mineral Resources as at 28 July 2015

Deposit		Measured			Indicated			Inferred			Total Mineral Resource		
		Tonnes	Au g/t	Au Oz	Tonnes	Au g/t	Au Oz	Tonnes	Au g/t	Au Oz	Tonnes	Au g/t	Au Oz
Total		1,665,000	3.4	181,000	19,633,000	1.6	1,022,000	21,619,000	1.8	1,272,000	42,920,000	1.8	2,476,000

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 the Jupiter Mineral Resource (current announcement) and the Westralia and Ramornie Mineral Resources (see ASX announcement – 24th 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 RPM. 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 to Mineral Resources (other than Jupiter, Westralia, 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.

Where the Company refers to the Jupiter Mineral Resource in this report (referencing this release 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 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 Jupiter – see current ASX announcement, and Westralia and Ramornie Mineral Resource estimates, see ASX announcement 24th February, 2015) 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.

Appendix III

Exploration results at Jupiter were reported by DCN and released to the ASX during 2013, 2014 and 2015 – see Appendix I. Mr Rohan Williams, Executive Chairman of DCN compiled the information in Section 1 and Section 2 of the following JORC Table 1 and is the Competent Person for those sections. Mr Shaun Searle, an employee of RungePincockMinarco Ltd (RPM) compiled the information in Section 3 of the following JORC Table 1 and is the Competent Person for that section.

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.*	• DCN utilised RC and diamond drilling. Holes were generally angled towards grid west to optimally intersect the targeted mineralised zones. • DCN 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 and the full length of each hole sampled. • DCN RC drilling was sampled at 1m intervals via an on-board cone splitter. • Historical RC samples were collected at 1m, 2m and 4m intervals using riffle splitters. • DCN 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 mostly carried out with NQ2 sized equipment, along with minor HQ3 and PQ2, using 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 holes 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 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 historical drilling are unknown. • Recoveries from DCN core drilling were measured and recorded in the database and recovery was generally 100% in fresh rock with minor core loss in oxide. • In DCN 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*	• All diamond drill holes were logged for recovery, RQD, geology and structure. RC drilling was logged for various geological attributes.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	• For DCN 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.*	• DCN 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. • DCN RC samples were collected via on-board cone splitters. Samples were mostly 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 85% 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 laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• For DCN drilling, the analytical technique used was a 40g fire assay with Pb collection, with an ICP-AAS finish. This is a full digestion technique. Samples were analysed at Bureau Veritas Laboratories in Kalgoorlie, Western Australia. • For DCN drilling, sieve analysis was carried out by the laboratory to ensure the grind size of 85% passing 75µm was being attained. • For DCN 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 historical 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		demonstrate that sample assay values are accurate.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Significant intersections were visually field verified by company geologists and by Shaun Searle of RPM during the 2013 site visit. • Results of re-assaying selected historical core obtained from Jupiter showed a slight bias. The re-assayed grades were generally higher than the original assay gardes. • No twin holes were drilled, however infill drilling by DCN has confirmed mineralisation thickness and tenor. Metallurgical holes twinned RC intersections with PQ/HQ core. • Primary data was collected into either an Excel spread sheet 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.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Historical drill hole collar coordinates were tied to a local grid with subsequent conversion to MGA94 Zone 51. • Mine workings support the locations of historical drilling. • All DCN hole collars were surveyed in MGA94 Zone 51 grid using differential GPS. • DCN holes were down-hole surveyed either with multi-shot EMS or Reflex multi-shot 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.*	• Nominal hole spacing of DCN drilling is approximately 40 by 40m. • The mineralised domains have sufficient continuity in both geology and grade to be considered appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedures and classification applied under the 2012 JORC Code. • Samples have been composited to 1m lengths in mineralised lodes and 2m lengths in syenite using fixed length techniques.
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.*	• Most drill 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 DCN. Samples are stored on site until collected for transport to BV Laboratories in Kalgoorlie. DCN 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Shaun Searle of RPM reviewed drilling and sampling procedures during the 2013 site visit and found that all procedures and practices conform with industry standards.

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 Jupiter Prospect is located within Mining Lease 39/236, which is wholly owned by DCN and subject to 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.*	• Open pit mining occurred at Jupiter 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 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 under-standing of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*
	  • *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  • *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  • *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  • *down hole length and interception depth*
	  • *hole length*
	• *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*
		• All exploration results have previously been reported by DCN between 2013 and 2015.

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.*	• Exploration results are not being reported. • Not applicable as a Mineral Resource is being reported. • Metal equivalent values have not been used.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	
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').*	• Most drill holes are angled to the west so that intersections are orthogonal to the expected orientation 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 Mineral Resource announcement and previous releases as detailed in Appendix 1.
Balanced Reporting	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• All DCN hole collars were surveyed in MGA94 Zone 51 grid using differential GPS. DCN holes were down-hole surveyed either with multi-shot EMS or Reflex multi-shot tool. • Exploration results are not being 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.*	• All interpretations for Jupiter mineralisation are consistent with observations made and information gained during previous mining at the Jupiter open pit.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large- scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Further broad spaced drilling is planned as detailed in the "Next Steps" section of the release. • Refer to diagrams in the body of text within the Mineral Resource report.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral*	• The data base has been systematically audited by a DCN geologist. Original drilling records were compared to the equivalent records in the data base

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Resource estimation purposes. • *Data validation procedures used.*	(where original records were available). Any discrepancies were noted and rectified by the data base manager. • All DCN drilling data has been verified as part of a continuous validation procedure. Once a drill hole is imported into the data base a report of the collar, down-hole survey, geology, and assay data is produced. This is then checked by a DCN geologist and any corrections are completed by the data base manager.
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• A site visit was conducted by Shaun Searle of RPM during October 2013. Shaun inspected the deposit area, drill core, outcrop, the Jupiter pit and the core logging and sampling facility. During this time, notes and photos were taken. Discussions were held with site personnel regarding drilling and sampling procedures. No major issues were encountered. • A site visit was conducted, therefore not applicable.
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* • *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* • *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	• The confidence in the geological interpretation is considered to be good and is based on previous mining history and visual confirmation in outcrop and within the Jupiter open pit. • Geochemistry and geological logging has been used to assist identification of lithology and mineralisation. • The deposit consists of sub-vertical syenite intrusions with cross-cutting, east dipping lodes. Infill drilling has supported and refined the model and the current interpretation is considered robust. • Outcrops of mineralisation and host rocks within the open pit confirm the geometry of the mineralisation. • Infill drilling has confirmed geological and grade continuity.
Dimensions	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• The Jupiter Mineral Resource area extends over a strike length of 1,575m (from 6,811,840mN – 6,813,415mN) and includes the 430m vertical interval from 430mRL to 0mRL.
Estimation and modelling techniques	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* • *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* • *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* • *Estimation of deleterious elements or*	• Using parameters derived from modelled variograms, Ordinary Kriging (OK) was used to estimate average block grades in three to four passes using Surpac software. Linear grade estimation was deemed suitable for the Jupiter Mineral Resource due to the geological control on mineralisation. Maximum extrapolation of wireframes from drilling was 70m down-dip beyond the last drill holes on section. This was equivalent to approximately one drill hole spacing in the this portion of the deposit and classified as Inferred Mineral Resource. Extrapolation was generally half drill hole spacing in between drill holes.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation). • *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* • *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* • *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* • *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* • *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* • *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	• Reconciliation was conducted for the mined pits at Jupiter (Jenny, Joanne and Potato Patch). The block model reported 4.8Mt at 1.5g/t Au for 232,000oz (at a 0.9g/t Au cut-off for CIL and 0.3g/t Au cut-off for HL material). Reported production at Jupiter was 5.1Mt at 1.4g/t Au for 224,000oz. • No recovery of by-products is anticipated. • Only Au was interpolated into the block model. There are no known deleterious elements within the deposits. • The parent block dimensions used were 20m NS by 20m EW by 5m vertical with sub-cells of 2.5m by 2.5m by 0.625m. The parent block size was selected on the results obtained from Kriging Neighbourhood Analysis that suggested this was the optimal block size for the Jupiter datatset. • An orientated 'ellipsoid' search was used to select data and adjusted to account for the variations in lode orientations, however all other parameters were taken from the variography. Three passes were used for the lodes and a fourth pass was required for the main syenite domain. First pass had a range of 40m, with a minimum of 10 samples. For the second pass, the range was kept at 80m, with a minimum of 6 samples. For the third pass, the range was extended to 120m, with a minimum of 2 samples. For the final pass in the syenite, the range was extended to 250m, with a minimum of 2 samples. A maximum of 30 samples was used for all four passes. A maximum of 6 samples per hole was used in the Interpolation. • No assumptions were made on selective mining units. • Only Au assay data was available, therefore correlation analysis was not possible. • The deposit mineralisation was constrained by wireframes constructed using a 0.3g/t Au cut-off grade. Syenite wireframes were constructed using geological logging. The wireframes were applied as hard boundaries in the estimate. • Statistical analysis was carried out on data from 29 lodes and 14 syenite units. The high coefficient of variation and the scattering of high grade values observed on the histogram for some of the domains suggested that high grade cuts were required if linear grade interpolation was to be carried out. As a result high grade cuts ranging between 10 to 50g/t Au were applied, resulting in a total of 40 samples being cut. • Validation of the model included detailed comparison of composite grades and

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		block grades by northing and elevation. Validation plots showed reasonable correlation between the composite grades and the block model grades.
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• Tonnages and grades were estimated on a dry in situ basis.
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• The Mineral Resource has been reported at a 0.5g/t Au cut-off. A lower grade heap leachable component has been reported within a grade range of 0.3 to 0.5g/t Au. Cut-off parameters were selected based on other known Au deposits with similar geological attributes in the region.
Mining factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	• RPM has assumed that the deposit could potentially be mined using open pit mining techniques. Open pit mining has previously occurred at the Jupiter deposit. No assumptions have been made for mining dilution or mining widths, however mineralisation is generally broad with mineralisation widths of greater than 8m in most deposits. It is assumed that mining dilution and ore loss will be in incorporated into any Mineral Reserve estimated from this Mineral Resource.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	• Metallurgical testing was carried out on samples from Jupiter in 1995. Gold recoveries of >90% were achieved with cyanidation leaching at grind sizes of 150µm. • It is assumed that extraction of gold will be achieved by gravity and cyanide leaching methods for the mineralised lodes, with recoveries greater than 90% based on these results. • DCN has conducted heap leach testwork with average gold recovery of 58%. Further CIL/HL testwork is currently underway.
Environmental factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	• No assumptions have been made regarding environmental factors. Historical mining has occurred at the Jupiter deposit. DCN will work to mitigate environmental impacts as a result of any future mining or mineral processing.
Bulk density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If*	• DCN collected 6,105 specific gravity measurements during the 2013 to 2015

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples. • *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* • *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	drilling programs at Jupiter. The majority of samples were in fresh rock. RPM extracted the specific gravity measurements within the lodes as well as the different geological units. RPM then subdivided the measurements into weathering states. • Bulk density is measured. Moisture is accounted for in the measuring process and measurements were separated for lithology, mineralisation and weathering. • It is assumed there are minimal void spaces in the rocks within the Jupiter deposit. The Mineral Resource contains minor amounts of oxide and transitional material above the fresh bedrock. Values for these zones were derived from known bulk densities from similar geological terrains.
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	• The Mineral Resource estimate is reported here in compliance with the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves' by the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC). The Mineral Resource was classified as Indicated, and Inferred Mineral Resource based on data quality, sample spacing, and lode continuity. The Indicated Mineral Resource was defined within areas of close spaced diamond and RC drilling of less than 40m by 40m, and where the continuity and predictability of the lode positions was good. The Inferred Mineral Resource was assigned to areas where drill hole spacing was greater than 40m by 40m, where small isolated pods of mineralisation occur outside the main mineralised zones, and to geologically complex zones. • The input data is comprehensive in its coverage of the mineralisation and does not favour or misrepresent in-situ mineralisation. The definition of mineralised zones is based on high level geological understanding producing a robust model of mineralised domains. This model has been confirmed by infill drilling which supported the interpretation. Validation of the block model shows good correlation of the input data to the estimated grades. • The Mineral Resource estimate appropriately reflects the view of the Competent Person.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• Internal audits have been completed by RPM which verified the technical inputs, methodology, parameters and results of the estimate.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or*	• The lode geometry and continuity has been adequately interpreted to reflect the applied level of Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource. The data quality is good and the drill holes have detailed logs produced by qualified

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate. • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	geologists. A recognised laboratory has been used for all analyses. • The Mineral Resource statement relates to global estimates of tonnes and grade. • Reconciliation was conducted for the mined pits at Jupiter (Jenny, Joanne and Potato Patch). The block model reported 4.8Mt at 1.5g/t Au for 232,000oz (at a 0.9g/t Au cut-off for CIL and 0.3g/t Au cut-off for HL material). Reported production at Jupiter was 5.1Mt at 1.4g/t Au for 224,000oz.