DACIAN GOLD LIMITED

18 December 2018

MT MORGANS ORE RESERVE INCREASES 16% TO 1.4Moz

Extends Westralia Ore Reserve life to FY2025 and includes maiden 45koz Ore Reserve for Cameron Well as 3.5Moz Mt Morgans Project remains on track to establish 10-year life at +200,000oz pa

Key Highlights

- **Total Ore Reserve for the Mt Morgans Gold Operation (MMGO) increases by 16% to 1.39Moz (net of mining depletion), increasing current production visibility to at least FY2025**
- **Westralia Ore Reserve increased by 17% to 575,000 ounces (net of 28,000 ounces mining depletion), extending Westralia's current Ore Reserve life to 7 years (FY2025)**
- **Jupiter Ore Reserve of 611,000 ounces, maintaining Jupiter's current Ore Reserve life to FY2025**
- **Maiden oxide Ore Reserve for Cameron Well of 45,000 ounces forms the basis for mine planning activities – paving the way for further expansion and production growth from Dacian Gold's third production centre**
- **Numerous initiatives underway to continue growing Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources at Westralia including:**
    - **Optimising mining techniques utilising (i) cemented rock fill to enable high-grade pillar extractions and (ii) bulk-stopes that mine two parallel lodes as a single lower grade stope providing a higher economic return than mining two separate parallel stopes;**
    - **Investigating ore-sorting technologies for ore mined from development headings;**
    - **In-fill drilling programs of Inferred Mineral Resources to upgrade classification to Indicated Mineral Resource ahead of further Ore Reserve studies;**
    - **Extensional drilling programs following high-grade trends defined by mining into undrilled BIF sequences to increase the Westralia Mineral Resource; and**
    - **Investigating potential for a fourth decline between Beresford and Allanson dependent on ongoing drilling programs**
- **Initiatives being pursued to increase Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources at Cameron Well include:**
    - **RC-drilling the full extent of the 6km^2 surface oxide anomaly to determine oxide Mineral Resource potential at Cameron Well ahead of ongoing oxide Ore Reserve mine design studies; and**
    - **Drill-testing to define extents of mineralised primary bedrock mineralisation at Cameron Well with subsequent Mineral Resource and potential Ore Reserve estimation studies**

Dacian Gold Ltd ("**Dacian Gold**" or "**the Company**") (ASX: DCN) is pleased to announce that Ore Reserves at its Mt Morgans Gold Operation ("**MMGO**") near Laverton in Western Australia have increased by 16 per cent to 1.39Moz.

The increase marks another important step in Dacian Gold's strategy to establish Mt Morgans as a ~200,000oz-a-year operation with a +10-year mine life, and comes as the Company remains on track to achieve commercial production at Mt Morgans this month.

Total Ore Reserves for the MMGO now stand at 1.39 million ounces (net of mining depletion), an increase of 16% from the previous Ore Reserve estimate completed for the MMGO Feasibility Study (see ASX release 21 November 2016).

The Ore Reserve includes an initial maiden Ore Reserve estimate for the Company's third mining centre, Cameron Well, of 45,000 ounces. Total Ore Reserves for Westralia increased by 17% to 575,000 ounces, net of mining depletion of 28,000 ounces, while at Jupiter, Ore Reserves of 611,000 ounces were consistent with Jupiter's previous Ore Reserve estimate (net of mining depletion).

A summary of the MMGO Ore Reserve, as at 1 July, 2018, is provided below:

Mt Morgans Gold Operation Ore Reserves as at 1 July 2018

Deposit	Cut-off Grade	Proved			Probable			Total		
	Au g/t	Tonnes	Au g/t	Au Oz	Tonnes	Au g/t	Au Oz	Tonnes	Au g/t	Au Oz
Beresford UG	1.2 / 2.1*	749,000	4.3	104,000	2,355,000	3.5	265,000	3,104,000	3.7	369,000
Allanson UG	1.2 / 2.1*	-	-	-	1,175,000	5.0	188,000	1,175,000	5.0	188,000
Westralia UG Low Grade	0.5 / 1.8*	-	-	-	458,000	1.2	18,000	458,000	1.2	18,000
Transvaal UG	1.4	193,000	4.7	29,000	325,000	3.4	36,000	518,000	3.9	65,000
Jupiter OP	0.5	2,213,000	1.2	88,000	13,049,000	1.3	523,000	15,262,000	1.2	611,000
Cameron Well OP	0.4	-	-	-	1,300,000	1.1	45,000	1,300,000	1.1	45,000
Jupiter Low Grade Stockpile	0.5	3,494,000	0.5	58,000	-	-	-	3,494,000	0.5	58,000
Low Grade Stockpiles	0.5	-	-	-	1,276,000	0.7	30,000	1,276,000	0.7	30,000
Mine Stockpiles	0.5	151,000	0.9	4,000	-	-	-	151,000	0.9	4,000
ORE RESERVE	**-**	**6,799,000**	**1.3**	**284,000**	**19,938,000**	**1.7**	**1,105,000**	**26,737,000**	**1.6**	**1,389,000**

*** Development and Stoping cut-off grades. Rounding errors will occur.**

Figure 1: *MMGO Ore Reserve as at 1 July 2018.*

Dacian Executive Chairman, Rohan Williams, said the Ore Reserve update capped off an excellent year for the Company and showed that Mt Morgans was delivering on both the production and exploration fronts.

"This Ore Reserve increase to 1.4Moz provides more evidence of the substantial exploration and organic growth potential at Mt Morgans, representing the first Ore Reserve update since our 2016 Feasibility Study and providing us with production visibility through until at least FY2025.

"With 3.5Moz in Resources, we are confident we can deliver on our vision to establish a +10-year mine life at an annual production rate of ~200,000ozpa. Several important programs are underway to continue growing our Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves at Westralia, while at Cameron Well the maiden Ore Reserve provides a foundation to start the development of our third mining centre.

"With commercial production on track to be achieved this month, we are continuing to demonstrate a strong track record of achieving our key targets as we ramp up production and grow the inventory and mine life at Mt Morgans."

Westralia Ore Reserve Update

At Westralia, the updated Ore Reserve estimate includes detailed geological documentation of the Westralia orebody from 64,000m of surface diamond drilling and 51,000m of underground diamond drilling used for grade control undertaken since the completion of the Mt Morgans Feasibility Study (see ASX release 21 November 2016). Additionally, improved Mineral Resource estimation methodologies and application of mining modifying factors based on experience gained from mining the first 28,000 ounces from Westralia have been applied to the updated Ore Reserve estimate.

Information obtained from the combined drilling programs and the improved knowledge from the early underground mining has led to a new, larger Ore Reserve estimate for the Westralia deposit of:

High-Grade: 4.3 million tonnes @ 4.1 g/t gold for 557,000 ounces

Low-Grade: 0.5 million tonnes @ 1.2 g/t gold for 18,000 ounces

The updated Ore Reserve estimate at Westralia marks a 17% increase from the previous Feasibility Study estimate, which increases to 23% when taking into account the 28,000 ounces of mined production from Westralia up until 1 July 2018. Figure 1 shows the split between Proved and Probable Ore Reserve.

Significantly, the new Ore Reserve estimate increases production out to FY2025, almost a 3-year increase from the original Ore Reserve life completed at the time of the MMGO Feasibility Study.

Figure 2 below is a longitudinal section view of the new Ore Reserve estimate for the Westralia Mine. The Westralia Mine is developing into one of Australia's largest new underground gold mines, measuring over 2.1km of near-continuously mineralised banded iron formation ("**BIF**"). Planned mining of the Ore Reserve (blue areas in Figure 2) will see over 41km of ore development and over 1,000 stopes mined over the next 7 years through to FY2025. The new Ore Reserve estimate does not include the Inferred Mineral Resource estimate shown in Figure 2 as green areas.

All requisite explanatory information pertaining to the new Ore Reserve update for Westralia is included at the rear of this announcement in Appendix 2 (Section 4). All requisite consents are included in Appendix 1 of this announcement.

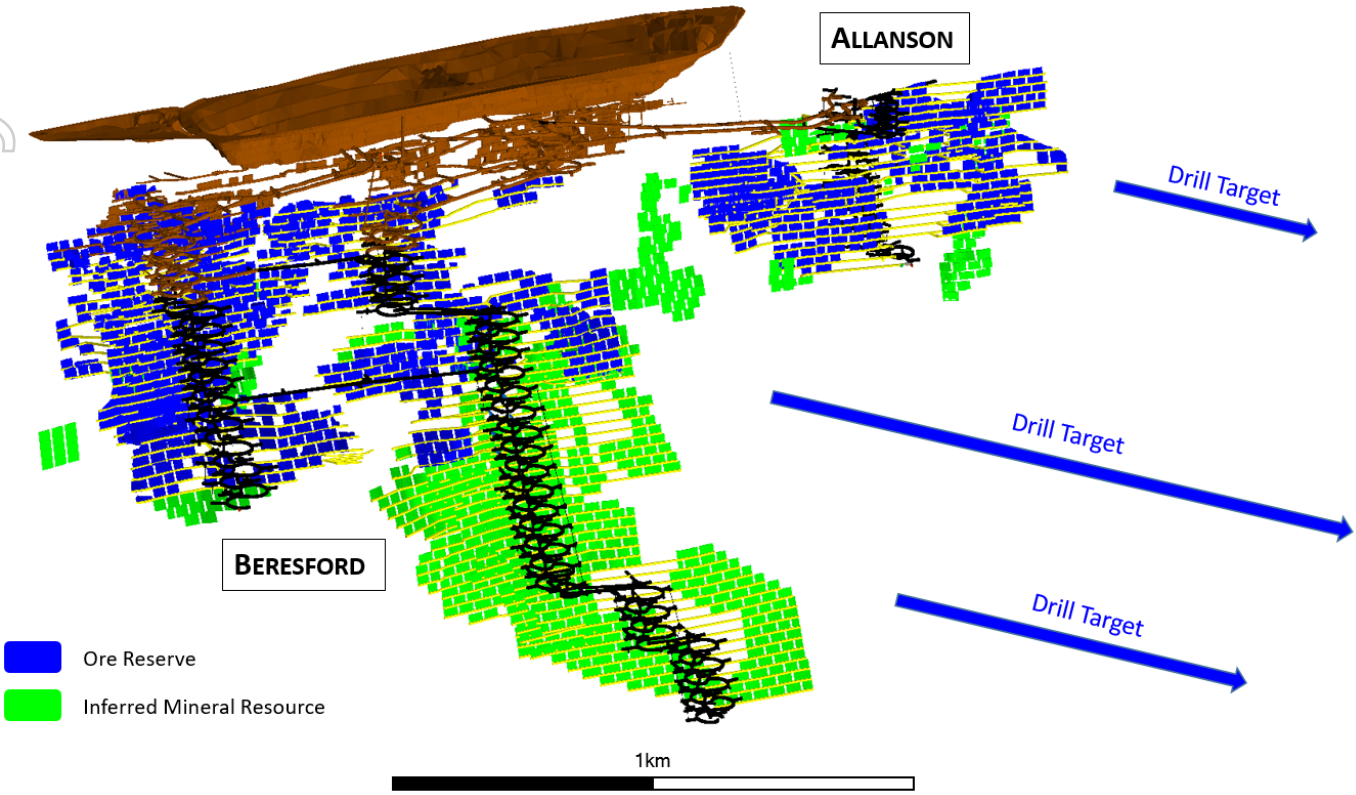

Figure 2: *Longitudinal section of the new Ore Reserve estimate at Westralia shown as blue mining shapes over a distance of over 2.1km. Beresford Ore Reserve is supported by the two declines at the left (south) of the image and the Allanson Ore Reserve is shown at the right (north) of the image. Previous mined areas to 30 June 2018 are shown as brown (including capital development completed by Dacian Gold at the Beresford and Allanson declines). Green areas are Inferred Mineral Resource and are not included in this updated Ore Reserve estimate for Westralia.*

Opportunities for Further Ore Reserve Growth and Optimisation at Westralia

The Company is currently pursuing numerous avenues to increase Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources at Westralia, including:

- Infill drilling and converting Westralia's Inferred Mineral Resources that currently stand at 528,000 ounces into Indicated Mineral Resources allows for potentially increasing Ore Reserves from existing Mineral Resources. Such infill drilling exploration has successfully established Indicated Mineral Resources at Beresford South that has contributed to the increased Ore Reserve now observed at Westralia.
- Ongoing aggressive diamond drilling exploration programs testing for the continuation of known high grade trends of mineralised BIF observed in the Ore Reserve into areas of BIF not previously drill tested (see ASX release 6 August 2018).
- Investigating ore-sorting techniques specifically applied to ore mined from development headings. The Westralia orebody varies in thickness but typically averages 2m thick. Ore

development at Westralia is by mining 4m wide drives, and imparts significant dilution on mining certain areas of the ore body. Over the now-increased seven years of planned mining of the Westralia Ore Reserve, approximately 25% of all ore tonnes and 20% of all contained ounces is mined from the 4m wide ore development drives noted above as totaling 41km for the new Ore Reserve update. It is well-understood that the physical characteristics of the mineralised BIF ore at Westralia is significantly different to that of the physical characteristics of the surrounding waste rock, which provides for an excellent potential application of ore-sorting technology to the ore mined from development headings. If Dacian is able to separate unmineralised waste from the ore mined from the development headings so that it was not trucked and processed at the treatment plant, it would:

  - save costs that would otherwise be attributed to treating waste material from ore development headings;
  - deliver a higher grade Ore Reserve and mined production at Westralia; and
  - provide additional treatment capacity for other ores made available by not processing waste from the ore development.

- Further optimisation of mine design and mining techniques including:
  - reducing the requirements for leaving high-grade ground-supporting pillars within the stoping sequence by incorporating cemented rock fill ("**CRF**") into areas where those pillars (containing significant value) are able to be mined;
  - assessment of narrow vein mining methods in some parts of the Beresford South and Allanson deposits that may positively impact grade and produced ounces; and
  - continuing to assess bulk-stoping opportunities where parallel lodes are able to be mined more economically as a larger bulk-stope than two separate parallel stopes separated by a pillar. This approach to bulk-stope mining has been successfully incorporated in certain areas within the new Ore Reserve update at Westralia. Whilst, in some cases it may deliver stopes with a lower grade (due to waste being mined in between the parallel lodes), the lower cost mining of the larger stope provides a higher economic return than mining two separate stopes.
- The Company is also assessing the potential to add a fourth decline in an area north of Beresford and south of Allanson (see Figure 2 above) where new drilling is showing potential for mineralisation to be present in an area not previously drill-tested. Ongoing drilling will confirm whether a fourth decline at Westralia is warranted, which if it is would provide Westralia with additional mine flexibility to accelerate production and Mineral Resource growth.

Listing Rule 5.9

Pursuant to ASX listing rule 5.9, and in addition to the information contained in Appendix 2, the Company provides the following in respect of the upgraded Ore Reserve for the Westralia Deposit.

Background

As part of the Feasibility Study completed for the Mt Morgans Gold Project, the Company estimated an initial Ore Reserve for the Westralia Deposit of 492,000 ounces (see ASX release 21 November 2016). Westralia and Jupiter (with an initial Ore Reserve of 643,000 ounces) were the dominant contributors to the maiden Ore Reserve for Mt Morgans of 1.2 million ounces.

Subsequent to the completion of the Mt Morgans Feasibility Study, Dacian Gold financed and constructed a 2.5Mtpa treatment plant and associated infrastructure at Mt Morgans on time and on budget, with first gold produced late in March 2018.

The Ore Reserve upgrade described in this announcement is the first upgrade of the Westralia deposit since the Feasibility Study.

Mineral Resources

The Measured and Indicated Mineral Resource assessed for estimating the Ore Reserve upgrade for Westralia totals 6.0Mt @ 5.2g/t for 1.06 million ounces. No Inferred Mineral Resource was used in the Westralia Ore Reserve upgrade.

Estimation methodology used for the Westralia Mineral Resource is reported in the ASX release of 6 August 2018. Key parameters used in the estimate include:

- Westralia mineralisation was constrained by wireframes within BIF units using a 0.5g/t cut-off
- Ordinary Kriging was used to estimate block grades within parent and sub-cell blocks. Parent blocks measuring 10m x 5m x 10m were based on Kriging Neighbourhood Analysis
- An oriented ellipsoid search was used to select data
- The Westralia Mineral Resource was reported at a 2g/t cut-off
- Density measurements are routinely collected during drilling programs
- Measured Mineral Resource was assigned to areas defined by grade control drilling typically at 15m x 15m spacing and underground face sampling
- Indicated Mineral Resource was assigned to areas defined by drilling less than 80m x 80m spacing

Mining Parameters

The mining method selected for the Westralia underground deposit is top-down long-hole open stoping, commonly referred to in the Western Australian goldfields as “Bench-stoping.”

Key mining parameters considered in the Ore Reserve estimate include:

- Mining recovery of 95% is assumed
- Minimum mining widths range between 0.9m and 1.5m depending on planned stope height
- Planned dilution of 0.2m to both the hangingwall and footwall of the lode (at 0g/t) is assumed to the design stope shapes

- Rib and sill pillar designs are based on geotechnical modelling according to stope widths and Hydraulic Radii calculations

Cut-off grade analysis for the Westralia deposit was based on:

- Gold price of A$1,650/oz
- Assumed gold recoveries from the treatment plant
- Agreed unit costs from mining contractors, ore haulage contractors, processing costs, mine-owner costs and royalties

Metallurgical Parameters

The Mt Morgans 2.5Mtpa CIL treatment plant is similar in design to many of the CIL treatment plants that have been constructed throughout the Western Australian goldfields.

First gold produced from the Mt Morgans treatment plant occurred in late March 2018.

Key metallurgical parameters of the Mt Morgans treatment plant include:

- Average recovery since the commencement of gold production in March 2018 is 92.7%
- Design grind size is 106 microns
- No deleterious elements are present in the ores at Mt Morgans

Metallurgical testwork completed on Westralia ores during the Feasibility Study confirmed an expected gold recovery from a CIL treatment plant of 92%.

The MMGO Ore Reserve is dominated by ores from the Westralia and Jupiter deposits. The same deposits were mined and treated at Mt Morgans in the 1990s where 740,000 ounces of gold was produced over a 10-year period where the average recovery was 91.4%.

Non-mining Parameters

Dacian Gold maintains a strong working relationship with nearby communities and stakeholders. There are no Native Title claims over the MMGO.

All requisite regulatory approvals and permits are in place.

There is a transparent quoted market for the sale of gold produced from the MMGO.

Maiden Cameron Well Ore Reserve

Cameron Well was announced as a significant new gold discovery at Mt Morgans in 2017 (see ASX release 6 August 2018). The new discovery comprised a large 6km^2 area of near-surface oxide gold mineralisation defined by aircore drilling (refer previously noted announcements).

An area comprising approximately 25% of the oxide gold anomaly was subsequently drilled utilising RC drilling aimed at delineating a maiden oxide Mineral Resource. On 6 August 2018, Dacian Gold released its maiden Mineral Resource estimate for Cameron Well of 245,000 ounces. 117,000 ounces, or 48% of the maiden Mineral Resource estimate of Cameron Well was classified Indicated, with the remainder classified as Inferred.

Since the release of the Mineral Resource estimate at Cameron Well, the Company has actively undertaken Ore Reserve studies on the 117,000 ounces of Indicated Mineral Resource at Cameron Well. The Company is pleased to announce today that the maiden Ore Reserve at Cameron Well is:

1.3Mt @ 1.1 g/t gold for 45,000 ounces

The initial Cameron Well Ore Reserve optimises ore production from the 117,000 ounce Indicated Mineral Resource mining predominantly oxidised material (96% of the Ore Reserve is oxide-transitional) across five closely-associated open pits (see Figure 3).

Initial mine planning activities are underway with the Company intending to apply for applicable mining permits in 2019.

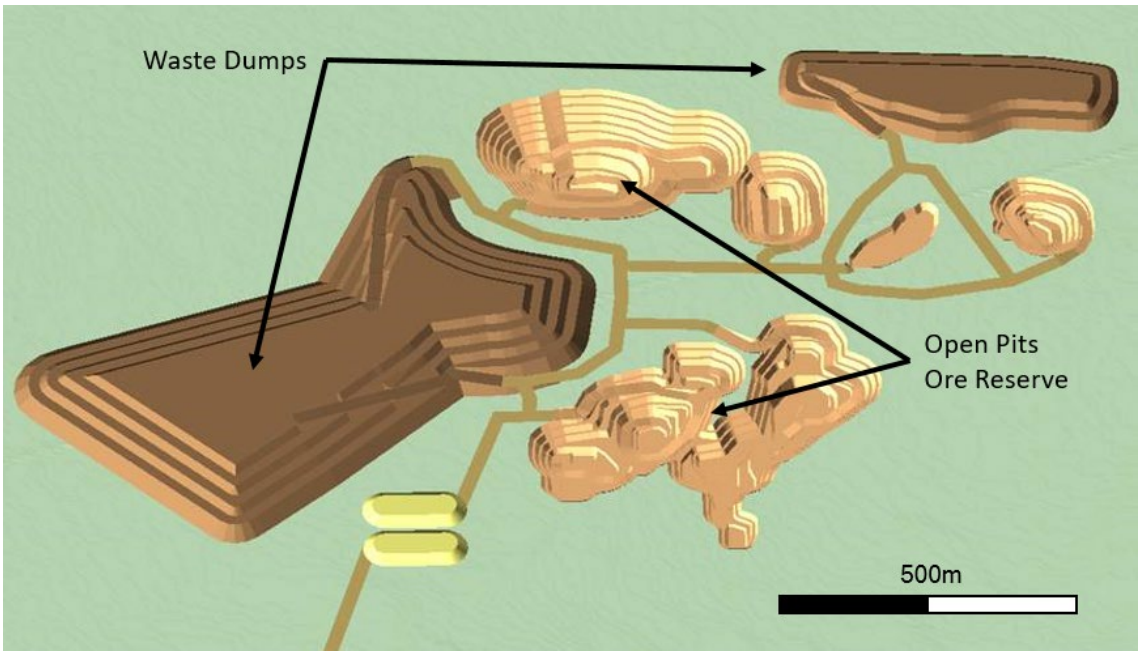

Figure 3: *Schematic layout and mine design of the maiden 45,000 ounce Cameron Well Ore Reserve comprising an initial five closely-associated open pits. Ongoing infill drilling of nearby Inferred Mineral Resource will provide additional data to be incorporated in ongoing mine optimisations and design studies.*

All requisite explanatory information pertaining to the new Ore Reserve update for Cameron Well is included at the rear of this announcement in Appendix 2 (Section 4). All requisite consents are included in Appendix 1 of this announcement.

Opportunities for Further Ore Reserve Growth and Optimisation at Cameron Well

There is significant opportunity for Dacian Gold to grow the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve at Cameron Well. As noted above, Cameron Well is a new discovery that comprises an extensive 6km^2 near-surface gold anomaly, only 25% of which has been the subject of resource-definition RC drilling.

Dacian Gold plans to spend $14 million over the next 12-18 months to further define the depth and lateral extents at the Cameron Well Project and is confident it will delineate additional Mineral Resource to be used for increasing the Ore Reserve at Cameron Well.

Key work streams to be investigated over the next 12-18 months to grow the Mineral Resource at Cameron Well include:

- RC drilling to define additional oxide Mineral Resource associated with the 75% of the 6km^2 oxide gold anomaly that is undrilled;
- Determine the full extent of the oxide Mineral Resource at Cameron Well;
- Continue to drill test along-strike and down-dip of the bedrock intersections that have identified four primary mineralised structures beneath that part of the oxide anomaly that has been RC and diamond drill tested during resource-definition drilling;
- Identify new primary bedrock structures in those areas that have not yet been the subject of resource-definition drilling (75% of the 6km^2 oxide gold anomaly); and
- Target primary bedrock mineralisation to materially grow the Mineral Resource at Cameron Well to be used for open pit and potentially underground Ore Reserve studies.

Key work streams to be investigated over the next year to grow and optimise the Ore Reserve at Cameron Well include:

- Infill drill Inferred Mineral Resource associated with defined bedrock structures that are proximal to the open pits that comprise the maiden Ore Reserve at Cameron Well and convert to Indicated Mineral Resource. If the infill drilling of mineralised structures proximal to the now-defined open pit Ore Reserve can increase the size of the Indicated Mineral Resource, the potential exists to increase the size of the corresponding Ore Reserve; and
- Assess utilising potential synergies with the existing open pit mining fleet and personnel at Mt Morgans.

Listing Rule 5.9

Pursuant to ASX listing rule 5.9, and in addition to the information contained in Appendix 2, the Company provides the following in respect of the maiden Ore Reserve for the Cameron Well Deposit.

Background

The Cameron Well Deposit was discovered by Dacian Gold in 2017. It lies approximately midway between the Westralia and Jupiter Deposits and is 9km north-west of the MMGO treatment plant. It comprises a large 6km^2 near-surface oxide gold anomaly. RC drilling conducted over approximately 25% of the oxide gold anomaly has delivered a maiden Mineral Resource of 245,000 ounces of which 117,000 was classified as Indicated Mineral Resource and the remainder as Inferred Mineral Resource (see ASX release 6 August 2018).

It is anticipated that with ongoing drilling there is excellent potential to grow the oxide and sulphide Mineral Resource base at Cameron Well.

The Ore Reserve for Cameron Well described in this announcement is the first Ore Reserve estimate for Cameron Well.

Mineral Resources

The Indicated Mineral Resource assessed for estimating the maiden Ore Reserve for Cameron well is 3.5Mt @ 1.1g/t for 117,000 ounces. No Inferred Mineral Resource was used in the Cameron Well Ore Reserve.

Estimation methodology used for the Cameron Well Mineral Resource is reported in the ASX release of 6 August 2018. Key parameters used in the estimate include:

- Cameron Well mineralisation was constrained by wireframes using a minimum 2m down hole width at a 0.4g/t cut-off
- Ordinary Kriging was used to estimate block grades within parent and sub-cell blocks. Parent blocks measuring 10m x 5m x 10m were based on Kriging Neighbourhood Analysis
- An oriented ellipsoid search was used to select data
- The Westralia Mineral Resource was reported at a 0.4g/t cut-off
- Density measurements are routinely collected during drilling programs
- Indicated Mineral Resource was assigned to areas defined by drilling less than 40m x 40m spacing

Mining Parameters

The mining method selected for the Cameron Well Deposit is mechanised open pit mining, being the same method employed at the nearby Jupiter Deposit.

Key mining parameters considered in the Ore Reserve estimate include:

- Mining recovery of 95% is assumed
- Minimum mining bench widths of 30m were assumed
- Wall slope angles for the designed open pits were based on geotechnical modelling completed by an independent engineer
- Ore loss and dilution were modelled based on ore width and orebody dip. A global dilution of 10% within the Ore Reserve has been assumed.

Cut-off grade analysis for the Cameron Well deposit was based on:

- Gold price of A$1,650/oz
- Assumed gold recoveries from the treatment plant
- Budget mining unit costs obtained from mining contractors, ore haulage contractors, current ore processing costs, mine-owner costs and royalties

Metallurgical Parameters

The Mt Morgans 2.5Mtpa CIL treatment plant is similar in design to many of the CIL treatment plants that have been constructed throughout the Western Australian goldfields.

First gold produced from the Mt Morgans treatment plant occurred in late March 2018.

Key metallurgical parameters of the Mt Morgans treatment plant include:

- Average recovery since the commencement of gold production in March 2018 is 92.7%
- Design grind size is 106 microns
- No deleterious elements are present in the ores at Mt Morgans

Metallurgical testwork completed on the Cameron Well Deposit mineralisation showed gold recoveries between 90.7% recovery for fresh and 95.3% recovery for oxide materials.

Non-mining Parameters

Dacian Gold maintains a strong working relationship with nearby communities and stakeholders. There is no Native Title claims over the MMGO.

The Company believes there are reasonable grounds to expect all approvals and permits will be received within standard timeframes following lodgement of requisite applications.

There is a transparent quoted market for the sale of gold produced from the MMGO.

Jupiter Ore Reserve Update

At Jupiter, the updated Ore Reserve estimate includes detailed geological documentation of the Jupiter orebody from 14,000m of surface RC infill drilling and 64,000m of RC grade control drilling undertaken since the completion of the Mt Morgans Feasibility Study (see ASX release 21 November 2016). Additionally, improved Mineral Resource estimation methodologies and application of mining modifying factors based on experience gained from mining the first 14,000 ounces from Jupiter have been applied to the updated Ore Reserve estimate.

Information obtained from the combined drilling programs and the improved knowledge from early open pit mining at Heffernans has led to a new Ore Reserve estimate for Jupiter of:

15.4Mt @ 1.2 g/t gold for 611,000 ounces

The current Ore Reserve life for Jupiter extends production through to FY2025.

The Measured and Indicated Mineral Resource from which the updated Ore Reserve is estimated is 24.3Mt @ 1.3g/t for 1.06 million ounces (see ASX release 6 August 2018). Figure 1 shows the breakdown of Proved and Probable Ore Reserves for Jupiter.

All requisite explanatory information pertaining to the new Ore Reserve update for Jupiter is included at the rear of this announcement in Appendix 2 (Section 4). All requisite consents are included in Appendix 1 of this announcement.

Ongoing mine design optimisations and grade control drilling results will be used to assess improvements in the Ore Reserve estimate for Jupiter.

For and on behalf of the Board

Rohan Williams
Executive Chairman & CEO

ABOUT DACIAN GOLD LIMITED

Dacian Gold Limited (ASX: DCN) has achieved its first gold production milestone at its planned ~200,000ozpa, 100%-owned Mt Morgans Gold Operation (**MMGO**), located near Laverton in Western Australia. With a new updated Ore Reserve of 1.4Moz, a Mineral Resource of 3.5Moz (including Ore Reserves) and highly prospective exploration tenure, Mt Morgans is set to become Australia's next significant, mid-tier gold producer.

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

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

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

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

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APPENDIX 1

2018 MINERAL RESOURCES & ORE RESERVES STATEMENT (DCN: 100%)

Table 1: Mt Morgans Gold Operation Mineral Resources as at 31 July 2018 (see ASX release 6 August 2018)

Mt Morgans Gold Operation Mineral Resources as at 31 July 2018

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
Westralia	2.0	1,304,000	5.3	222,000	4,662,000	5.1	767,000	4,018,000	4.1	528,000	9,985,000	4.7	1,518,000
Jupiter	0.5	2,363,000	1.3	101,000	21,979,000	1.3	954,000	5,353,000	1.1	188,000	29,695,000	1.3	1,242,000
Jupiter UG	1.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	525,000	2.0	34,000	525,000	2.0	34,000
Jupiter LG Stockpile	0.5	3,494,000	0.5	58,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,494,000	0.5	58,000
Cameron Well	0.4	-	-	-	3,465,000	1.1	117,000	2,808,000	1.4	127,000	6,273,000	1.2	245,000
Transvaal	2.0	367,000	5.8	68,000	404,000	5.3	69,000	482,000	4.7	73,000	1,253,000	5.2	210,000
Ramornie	2.0	-	-	-	160,000	4.1	21,000	422,000	4.0	55,000	582,000	4.1	76,000
Maxwells	0.5	-	-	-	413,000	1.2	16,000	309,000	0.9	9,000	722,000	1.1	25,000
Craic*	2.0	-	-	-	69,000	8.2	18,000	120,000	7.1	27,000	189,000	7.5	46,000
King St*	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	532,000	2.0	33,000	532,000	2.0	33,000
Low Grade Stockpiles	0.5	-	-	-	1,276,000	0.7	30,000	-	-	-	1,276,000	0.7	30,000
Mine Stockpiles	0.5	151,000	0.9	4,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	151,000	0.9	4,000
Total		**7,678,000**	**1.8**	**453,000**	**32,428,000**	**1.9**	**1,992,000**	**14,570,000**	**2.3**	**1,075,000**	**54,676,000**	**2.0**	**3,520,000**

* JORC 2004 Resource. Rounding errors will occur.

Other than Cameron Well, all Mineral Resource estimates are as of 30 June 2018. Cameron Well Mineral Resource estimate is of 31 July 2018

Table 2: Mt Morgans Gold Operation Ore Reserves as at 1 July 2018

Mt Morgans Gold Operation Ore Reserves as at 1 July 2018

Deposit	Cut-off Grade	Proved			Probable			Total		
	Au g/t	Tonnes	Au g/t	Au Oz	Tonnes	Au g/t	Au Oz	Tonnes	Au g/t	Au Oz
Beresford UG	1.2 / 2.1*	749,000	4.3	104,000	2,355,000	3.5	265,000	3,104,000	3.7	369,000
Allanson UG	1.2 / 2.1*	-	-	-	1,175,000	5.0	188,000	1,175,000	5.0	188,000
Westralia UG Low Grade	0.5 / 1.8*	-	-	-	458,000	1.2	18,000	458,000	1.2	18,000
Transvaal UG	1.4	193,000	4.7	29,000	325,000	3.4	36,000	518,000	3.9	65,000
Jupiter OP	0.5	2,213,000	1.2	88,000	13,049,000	1.3	523,000	15,262,000	1.2	611,000
Cameron Well OP	0.4	-	-	-	1,300,000	1.1	45,000	1,300,000	1.1	45,000
Jupiter Low Grade Stockpile	0.5	3,494,000	0.5	58,000	-	-	-	3,494,000	0.5	58,000
Low Grade Stockpiles	0.5	-	-	-	1,276,000	0.7	30,000	1,276,000	0.7	30,000
Mine Stockpiles	0.5	151,000	0.9	4,000	-	-	-	151,000	0.9	4,000
ORE RESERVE	**-**	**6,799,000**	**1.3**	**284,000**	**19,938,000**	**1.7**	**1,105,000**	**26,737,000**	**1.6**	**1,389,000**

* Development and Stoping cut-off grades. Rounding errors will occur.

Competent Person Statement

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

Exploration

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

Mineral Resources

The information in this report that relates to Mineral Resources for Westralia, Jupiter, Cameron Well, Ramornie, Mine and Low Grade Stockpiles (See ASX release 6 August 2018), and Transvaal (see ASX announcement 16 September, 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 Ashmore Advisory. 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 for Craic and King Street is based on information compiled by Mr Rohan Williams, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Williams holds shares and options in, and is a director and full time employee of, Dacian Gold Ltd. Mr Williams has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2004 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Williams consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Ore Reserves

The information in this report that relates to Ore Reserves for the Westralia Mining Area (this announcement) is based on information compiled or reviewed by Mr James Howard. Mr Howard has confirmed that he has read and understood the requirements of the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code 2012 Edition). Mr Howard is a Competent Person as defined by the JORC Code 2012 Edition, having more than five years' experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity for which they are accepting responsibility. Mr

Howard is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and a full time employee of Dacian Gold Limited and 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 Ore Reserves for the Transvaal Mining Area (see ASX announcement 21 November 2016) is based on information compiled or reviewed by Mr Matthew Keenan and Mr Shane McLeay. Messrs. Keenan and McLeay have confirmed that they have read and understood the requirements of the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code 2012 Edition). They are Competent Persons as defined by the JORC Code 2012 Edition, having more than five years' experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity for which they are accepting responsibility. Messrs. Keenan and McLeay are both a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and full time employees of Entech Pty Ltd and consent to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this report that relates to Ore Reserves for the Jupiter Mining Area and Cameron Well Area is based on information compiled or reviewed by Mr Mathew Lovelock. Mr Lovelock has confirmed that he has read and understood the requirements of the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code 2012 Edition). He is a Competent Person as defined by the JORC Code 2012 Edition, having more than five years' experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity for which he is accepting responsibility. Mr Lovelock is a member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and a full-time employee of Dacian Gold Limited and consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

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

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

APPENDIX 2 – JORC TABLES

The following Table and Sections are provided to ensure compliance with the JORC Code (2012) edition requirements for the reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves for the MMGO. This announcement details an updated Ore Reserve for the MMGO with new Ore Reserves reported for Westralia, Cameron Well and Jupiter.

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data – All Mineral Resources

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Dacian utilises aircore, RC and diamond drilling. Surface RC and diamond holes were angled to intersect the targeted mineralised zones at optimal angles. Underground drill holes at Westralia were drilled at various angles to the west from designated drill sites underground. Aircore drilling at Cameron Well was drilled vertically or angled to the west. • Surface diamond 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. Whole core sampling for underground infill drilling was introduced in 2017, with half core retained for 1 in 5 underground diamond holes. • RC holes are sampled over the entire length of hole. Dacian RC drilling was sampled at 1m intervals via an on-board cone splitter. Historical RC samples were collected at 1m using riffle splitters. • Aircore holes are sampled over the entire length of hole. Dacian aircore drilling was sampled as 4m composite samples using a spear to produce a 2-3kg sample. • Dacian samples were submitted to a contract laboratory for crushing and pulverising to produce either a 40g or 50g charge for fire assay.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• Diamond drilling was mostly carried out with NQ2 sized equipment, along with minor HQ3 and PQ2, using standard tube. Surface drill core was orientated using a Reflex orientation tool. • For RC holes, a 5¼" face sampling bit was used • For aircore holes, a 3 ½" aircore bit was used • For deeper holes, RC pre-collars 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 Dacian core drilling were measured and recorded in the database and recovery was generally 100% in fresh rock with minor core loss in oxide. Recoveries from historical drilling are unknown. • Recoveries from Dacian aircore drilling were generally 80-90%, though occasional near surface samples have recoveries of 20-50%. Samples were typically dry to damp with minor wet samples. One metre samples from aircore were collected from a cyclone into a plastic

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		bucket and then laid out on the ground in rows of 10 or 20. • 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 RC and aircore drill holes were logged for geology, alteration and structure. All RC chip trays were photographed. • 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; core samples were collected from the same side of the core. Whole core sampling for underground infill drilling was introduced in 2017 with 1:5 holes retained as half core • Historical RC samples were collected at the rig using riffle splitters. Samples were generally dry. For historic RC drilling, information on the QAQC programs used is acceptable. Dacian RC samples were collected via on-board cone splitters. Most samples were dry. For RC drilling, sample quality was maintained by monitoring sample volume and by cleaning splitters on a regular basis. • One metre aircore samples were collected from a cyclone into a plastic bucket and then laid out on the ground in rows of 10 or 20. Dacian aircore drilling was sampled as 4m composite samples using a spear to produce a 2-3kg sample. • Field duplicates were mostly taken at 1 in 25. • Sample preparation was conducted by a contract laboratory. After drying, the sample is subject to a primary crush, then pulverised to 85% passing 75µm. • Sample sizes are considered appropriate to correctly represent the gold mineralisation based on the style of mineralisation, the thickness and consistency of the intersections, the sampling methodology and assay value ranges for gold.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• For Dacian drilling, the analytical technique used was a 40g or 50g lead collection fire assay and analysed by Atomic Absorption Spectrometry. This is a full digestion technique. Samples were analysed at Bureau Veritas and Intertek Laboratories in Perth or Kalgoorlie, Western Australia. • For Dacian drilling, sieve analysis was carried out by the laboratory to ensure the grind size of 85% passing 75µm was being attained. • For Dacian RC and diamond drilling, QAQC procedures involved the use of certified reference materials (1 in 20) and blanks (1 in 50). Results were assessed as each laboratory batch was received and were acceptable in all cases • For Dacian aircore drilling, QAQC procedures involved the use of certified reference materials

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		(1 in 50) and blanks (1 in 50). Results were assessed as each laboratory batch was received and were acceptable in all cases • QAQC data has been reviewed for historic RC drilling and is acceptable. • Laboratory QAQC includes the use of internal standards using certified reference material, blanks, splits and replicates. • Certified reference materials demonstrate that sample assay values are accurate. • Umpire laboratory testwork was completed in 2018 over mineralised intersections with good correlation of results. • Commercial laboratories used by Dacian have been audited in February, 2018.
Verification of sampling & assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Significant intersections were visually field verified by company geologists and by Shaun Searle of Ashmore Advisory during 2018 site visits. • Twin holes were completed at Cameron Well and Westralia underground. Results were within expectation for orogenic gold deposits. • Primary data was collected into an Excel spread sheet and then imported into a Data Shed database. • Assay values that were below detection limit were adjusted to equal half of the detection limit value. • Within the grade control area of Westralia, non-sampled intervals were assigned a value of 0.005 g/t Au
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Historic drill hole collar coordinates were tied to a local grid with subsequent conversion to MGA94 Zone 51. Historic near surface mine workings support the locations of historic drilling. • All Dacian hole collars were surveyed in MGA94 Zone 51grid using differential GPS. • Dacian holes were downhole surveyed either with multi-shot EMS, Reflex multi-shot tool or north seeking gyro tool. Only selected aircore holes were downhole surveyed. • Dacian underground workings and diamond drillhole collar locations at Westralia were surveyed using total station theodolite referenced in local mine grid and converted to MGA94 Zone 51. A DeviFlex electronic survey tool was used to collect downhole surveys every 3m for underground drillholes. • Topographic surface prepared from detailed ground and mine surveys.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• For the Dacian drilling at Westralia, the nominal hole spacing of surface drilling is approximately 40-200m and underground drilling is approximately 10-40m. • For the Dacian drilling at Cameron Well the nominal hole spacing of RC drilling is 40m by 40m to 20m by 20m. Diamond drilling is at variable spacing up to 200m centres. Aircore drilling varies from 50m by 50m to 100m by 100m. • For the Dacian drilling at Jupiter the nominal hole spacing of RC drilling is 40m by 80m to 20m by 20m, with detailed RC grade control

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		areas down to 10m by 8m. Diamond drilling is at variable spacing up to 200m centres. • For the Dacian drilling at Maxwells the nominal hole spacing of RC drilling is approximately 40m along strike and 40m across strike. • For the Dacian drilling at Ramornie the nominal hole spacing of diamond drilling is approximately 30m to 50m along strike and 30m to 160m down dip. • For the Dacian drilling at the Mount Marven low grade stockpiles the nominal hole spacing of RC drilling is 40m by 10m to 20m by 10m. Historical drilling of the Westralia, Recreation, King Street and Transvaal low grade stockpiles has a nominal hole spacing of RC drilling of 40m by 20m to 20m by 20m. • 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 under the 2012 JORC Code. • Samples have been composited to 1m lengths in mineralised lodes 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.*	• Surface drillholes were angled to intersect the targeted mineralised zones at optimal angles. • At Westralia, surface drill holes are angled to 60 degrees which is approximately perpendicular to the orientation of the expected trend of mineralisation. Underground drill holes at Westralia are drilled at various angles to the west from designated drill sites underground. • At Cameron Well, most RC and diamond drill holes are angled to 60 degrees to the south-east and east which is approximately perpendicular to the orientation of the expected trends of mineralisation. Aircore holes were drilled vertically and some aircore and RC holes angled 60 degrees to the west • At Jupiter, the majority of RC and diamond drill holes are angled west approximately perpendicular to the orientation of the expected trends of mineralisation. From the 400mRL, in pit grade control RC holes were switched to vertical holes. • Drill holes are angled to 60 degrees to the southwest at Ramornie, 60 degrees to the north at Maxwells, and vertical for low grade stockpiles, which is approximately perpendicular to the orientation of the well-defined 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 various laboratories at Perth or 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 third party consultant reviewed RC and diamond core sampling techniques in April 2018 and concluded that sampling techniques

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		are satisfactory. • Commercial laboratories used by Dacian have been audited in February, 2018.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results – All Mineral Resources

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.*	• Westralia is an active underground gold mine which started in May 2017. The Westralia and Ramornie deposits are located within Mining Lease 39/18 and is owned by Mt Morgans WA Mining Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Dacian Gold Ltd. • The Cameron Well deposit is located within M39/1122, M39/287, M39/441 and M39/306, which are wholly owned by Dacian or its subsidiary, Mt Morgans WA Mining Pty Ltd. M39/306 is subject to a tonnage based royalty which is in the process of being extinguished (ASX July 13, 2018). • Jupiter is an active open pit mine which started in December 2017. The Jupiter deposit is located within Mining Lease 39/236, which is wholly owned by Mt Morgans WA Mining Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Dacian Gold Ltd and subject to a tonnage based royalty. Dacian announced a successful equity raising (ASX July 13, 2018) to enable the extinguishment of this royalty. • The Maxwells deposit is located within Mining Lease 39/1120, which is wholly owned by Dacian Gold Ltd. • Low grade stockpiles are located across various mining tenements, constructed during mining mostly from the 1990s, Jupiter (M39/236), Westralia (M39/18), Transvaal (M39/228), Recreation (M39/18, M39/248), King Street (M39/18) and Mount Marven (M39/1107) • The tenements are in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• At Westralia and Transvaal, open pit and underground mining has occurred since the 1890's. At Jupiter and Ramornie, open pit mining occurred in the 1990's. • Other companies to have explored the deposit areas include Whim Creek Consolidated NL, Dominion Mining, Plutonic Resources, Homestake Gold, Barrick Gold Corporation, Delta Gold and Range River Gold.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• All deposits are located within the Yilgarn Craton of Western Australia. • The Westralia gold deposit and Maxwells deposit are Archaean BIF hosted with sulphide replacement mineralisation. • The Cameron Well prospect is interpreted to comprise structurally controlled mesothermal gold mineralisation related to syenite intrusions within altered basalt. Mineralisation is dominantly flat-lying supergene

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		mineralisation within a deeply weathered oxide profile. Multiple bedrock structures have been defined to date with mineralisation dominantly hosted in sheared basalt. • The Jupiter prospect is interpreted to comprise structurally controlled mesothermal gold mineralisation related to syenite intrusions within altered basalt. • Mineralisation within the Ramornie deposit is controlled by the Ramornie-Transvaal Shear Zone, a second order north northeast striking splay shear. • Westralia, Transvaal, Recreation and King Street low grade stockpiles were mostly constructed during mining in the 1990's by previous owners and lie adjacent to their respective open pit approximately 15km from the Mount Morgans Processing facility. The Mount Marven stockpiles are composed of three stockpiles from historic mining at Mt Marven, located approximate 4km from the processing plant. The three stockpiles at Mount Marven are composed of a large heap leach stockpile, a low grade ore stockpile and a small historical tailings dump. • The stockpiles are composed of a mixture of oxide, transitional and fresh material.
Drill hole information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* • *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* • *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* • *dip and azimuth of the hole* • *down hole length and interception depth* • *hole length* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• For drilling not previously reported, the locations and mineralised intersections for all holes completed are summarised in the tables 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 are rounded to the nearest 0.05m for diamond and 1m for RC.
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. • No high grade cuts have been applied to the reporting of exploration results. • Intersections have been reported using a 0.5g/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	• *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.*	• At Cameron Well, holes were drilled angled 60 degrees to the east, south-east, west, and north-west. The majority of the RC drilling is angled 60 degrees towards the east so that intersections are orthogonal to the expected

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

Section 3: Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources – Westralia Deposit

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 Resource estimation purposes.* • *Data validation procedures used.*	• The database has been systematically audited by a Dacian geologist. Original drilling records were compared to the equivalent records in the database (where original records were available). Any discrepancies were noted and rectified by the database administrator. • All Dacian 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 are produced. This is then checked by a Dacian geologist and any corrections are completed by the database administrator.
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*	• Site visits were conducted by Shaun Searle of Ashmore during 2013, 2016 and 2018. Shaun inspected the deposit area, drill core, outcrop, the Westralia pits and the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	why this is the case.	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 current mining activity. Visual confirmation of lode orientations has been observed in outcrop, the Westralia open pit and within underground level development. • Geochemistry and geological logging has been used to assist identification of lithology and mineralisation. • The deposit consists of sub-vertical to steeply dipping BIF units within a shear zone. Mineralisation is mostly confined to the BIF units. Infill drilling has supported and refined the model and the current interpretation is considered robust. • Outcrops of mineralisation and host rocks within the open pits and underground faces 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 Westralia Mineral Resource area extends over a SE-NW strike length of 3.0km (from 9,960mN – 12,930mN), has a maximum width of 130m (10,500mE – 10,630mE) and includes the 1,240m vertical interval from 2,480mRL to 1,240mRL within the MTM-2017 local mine grid. • The Westralia Grade Control model occurs above the 2,160mRL and between 9,960mN and 10,960mN at Beresford South and North in the local mine grid.
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 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.*	• Using parameters derived from modelled variograms, Ordinary Kriging ("OK") was used to estimate average block grades in up to four passes using Surpac and Datamine software. Lodes with fewer than 20 one metre composites were also estimated using ID^3. Linear grade estimation was deemed suitable for the Westralia Mineral Resource due to the geological control on mineralisation. Surpac software was used for the Mineral Resource model and Datamine software was used for the Grade Control area. Maximum extrapolation of wireframes from drilling was 130m down-dip. This was equal to one drill hole spacing in this region of the deposit. Maximum extrapolation was generally half drill hole spacing. • The Grade Control model performs reasonably well against mine to mill reconciliation for 2018 underground mining. The Grade Control model reports 153kt at 5.89g/t Au for 29koz at a 1.0g/t Au cut-off grade and 137kt at 6.40g/t Au for 28koz at a 2.0g/t Au cut-off within 2017-2018

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	underground workings; mine to mill reconciliation for the same period is 263kt at 3.4g/t Au for 30koz. • No recovery of by-products is anticipated. • Only Au was interpolated into the block model. • The Mineral Resource parent block dimensions used were 10m NS by 5m EW by 5m vertical with sub-cells of 2.5m by 0.625m by 1.25m. The parent block size dimension was selected on the results obtained from Kriging Neighbourhood Analysis that suggested this was the optimal block size for the Westralia dataset. • The Grade Control parent block dimensions used were 10m NS by 5m EW by 5m vertical. The parent block size reflects the selective mining unit for conventional long hole stoping and suitability was confirmed using Kriging Neighbourhood Analysis. • For the Mineral Resource area, 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. Up to four passes were used for each domain. First pass had a range of 60m, with a minimum of 6 samples. For the second pass, the range was extended to 120m, with a minimum of 4 samples. For the third pass, the range was extended to 400m, with a minimum of 4 samples. For the final pass, the range was kept at 400m, with a minimum of 2 samples. A maximum of 20 samples was used for all passes, with a maximum of 4 samples per hole. • For the Grade Control area, data selection for each block estimate used an oriented search ellipse aligned with the lode orientation; search orientations matched variography orientations for kriged lodes. Inverse distance estimates also used an oriented search ellipse: OK Drill spacing <100m x 150m / ID3 broad drill spacing/ Lodes with < 25 1m composites / ID3 Lodes with > 10 1m composites OK Pass 1 Search 30x20x5 Min 14 Max 32 samps / ID Pass 1 Search 50x50x15 Min 14 Max 32 samps / ID Pass 1 Search 50x50x15 Min 12 Max 16 samps OK Pass 2 Search 60x40x10 Min 12 Max 24 samps / ID Pass 2 Search 150x150x45 Min 8 Max 16 samps / ID Pass 2 Search 150x150x45 Min 6 Max 12 samps OK Pass 3 Search 150x100x25 Min 8 Max 16 samps / ID Pass 3 Search 300x300x90 Min 3 Max 8 samps / ID Pass 3 Search 300x300x90 Min 1 Max 6 samps • Only Au assay data was available, therefore correlation analysis was not possible. • Within the Mineral Resource area, the deposit mineralisation was constrained by wireframes constructed using a 0.5g/t Au

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		cut-off grade. Mineralisation wireframes were generally constrained to the BIF units. The wireframes were applied as hard boundaries in the estimate. • Within the Grade Control model area, the mineralisation was constrained by wireframes based on lithology, stratigraphy and a 0.5g/t Au grade cut-off. Mineralisation wireframes were generally constrained to the BIF units. The large lode domains were sub-domained into high grade and low grade zones using high grade sub-domain strings with a 5m soft boundary; the high grade sub-domain contained composites greater than 5g/t Au. The remaining lodes used the wireframe solid as a hard boundary limit for data selection. • For the Mineral Resource area, statistical analysis was carried out on data from 139 lodes. The moderate to 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, variable high grade cuts between 30g/t and 100g/t Au were applied, resulting in a total of 52 composites being cut. • For the Grade Control area, statistical analysis was carried out on data from 38 lodes. Seventeen lodes contained high grade outliers and a high coefficient of variation. High grade cuts between 5g/t Au to 100g/t Au were applied to limit high grade outliers, resulting in 65 composites being cut. • Validation of the model included detailed comparison of composite grades and block grades by northing and elevation. Validation plots showed good 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 2.0g/t Au cut-off. • The reporting cut-off parameters were selected based on known underground economic cut-off grades at the MMGO.
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*	• The deposit is currently being mined using long hole stoping underground methods. • The Resource Model has been depleted using surveyed development and stoping voids up to 30 June 2018.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	of the mining assumptions made.	
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.*	• The ore is being processed at the nearby Jupiter Processing Facility, part of the MMGO. Recoveries achieved to date are 90.9%.
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.*	• Westralia is an active underground mine at the Mount Morgans Gold Operation with all requisite environmental approvals in place.
Bulk density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If 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.*	• DCN collected 29,349 density measurements during the 2013-18 drilling programs. The vast majority of samples were in fresh rock. Ashmore extracted the density measurements within the various stratigraphic units and mineralisation; and weathering zones, and assigned averages in the block model. • Bulk density is measured. Moisture is accounted for in the measuring process and measurements were separated for lithology and mineralisation. • It is assumed there are minimal void spaces in the rocks at Westralia. The Westralia 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 Measured, Indicated, and Inferred Mineral Resource based on data quality, sample spacing, and lode continuity. The Measured portion of the deposit was assigned to areas of the deposit defined by extensive open cut and underground grade control drilling (15m strike spacing) and face sampling which confirmed the geological and grade continuity of the mineralisation. The

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Indicated Mineral Resource was defined within areas of diamond and RC drilling of less than 80m by 80m, and where the continuity and predictability of the lode positions was good due to well understood stratigraphic controls and architecture. The Inferred Mineral Resource was assigned to areas of the deposit where drill hole spacing was greater than 80m by 80m, and 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 and underground mining, 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 Ashmore and DCN 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 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.*	• The lode geometry and continuity has been adequately interpreted to reflect the applied level of Measured, Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource. The data quality is good and the drill holes have detailed logs produced by qualified geologists. A recognised laboratory has been used for all analyses. • The Mineral Resource statement relates to global estimates of tonnes and grade. • The Grade Control model performs reasonably well against mine to mill reconciliation for 2018 underground mining. The Grade Control model reports 153kt at 5.89g/t Au for 29koz at a 1.0g/t Au cut-off grade and 137kt at 6.40g/t Au for 28koz at a 2.0g/t Au cut-off within 2017-2018 underground workings; mine to mill reconciliation for the same period is 263kt at 3.4g/t Au for 30koz.

Section 4: Estimation and Reporting of Ore Reserves – Westralia

The Westralia Deposit consists of the Beresford and Allanson underground mines.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral Resource estimate for conversion to Ore Reserves	*Description of the Mineral Resource estimate used as a basis for the conversion to an Ore Reserve.* *Clear statement as to whether the Mineral Resources are reported additional to, or inclusive of, the Ore Reserves.*	The Mineral Resource estimate for the Westralia Deposit as at 30 June 2018 and as detailed in ASX release dated 6 August 2018 have been used for Ore Reserve conversion for the Beresford and Allanson underground mines. The Mineral Resources estimate reported for the Westralia Deposit is inclusive of the Ore Reserves.
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.*	The Beresford and Allanson Ore Reserve conversion completed by Mr Kelly Fleetwood under the supervision of Mr James Howard, both of whom are full-time employees of Dacian Gold Ltd or its' subsidiary company Mt Morgans Mining WA Pty Ltd. Mr Fleetwood is Principal Mining Engineer based at the Mt Morgans Gold Operation. Mr Howard has visited the site on a regular basis during exploration, feasibility, mine development and operations phases. Mr Howard is member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and is the Competent Person with respect to the Ore Reserve estimate for the Beresford and Allanson underground mines.
Study status	*The type and level of study undertaken to enable Mineral Resources to be converted to Ore Reserves.* *The Code requires that a study to at least Pre-Feasibility Study level has been undertaken to convert Mineral Resources to Ore Reserves. Such studies will have been carried out and will have determined a mine plan that is technically achievable and economically viable, and that material Modifying Factors have been considered.*	Development of the Beresford underground mine commenced in May 2017 and stope ore production in January 2018. Development of the Allanson mine commenced in February 2018. The study work completed for the Beresford and Allanson Ore Reserve estimate comprised detailed mine designs and mining schedules that consider underground mining conditions experienced since May 2017; application of contracted pricing for underground mining works; application of contracted pricing for surface ore haulage; application of current mine owner costs; and consider ore processing performance since the plant was commissioned in late March 2018. The recent study work completed for Beresford and Allanson considered material Modifying Factors and determined that the respective mine plans are technically achievable and economically viable at the time of reporting. The mine plan involves the application of conventional mining methods and technologies widely utilised in the Western Australian goldfields.
	The basis of the cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.	Break-even cut-off grades were determined by considering: - Gold price; - Achievable gold recovery from ore processing; - Mining costs, comprised of current mining contractor pricing and mine owner costs; - Current surface ore haulage contractor pricing; - Current ore processing costs; and - Royalties

Mining factors or assumptions	*The method and assumptions used as reported in the Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility Study to convert the Mineral Resource to an Ore Reserve (i.e. either by application of appropriate factors by optimisation or by preliminary or detailed design).*	Conversion to Ore Reserve was completed by detailed design of underground mining areas at Beresford and Allanson. Updated detailed mine designs were completed for the Beresford and Allanson underground mine areas to honour the 30 June 2018 Westralia Mineral Resource estimate.
	The choice, nature and appropriateness of the selected mining method(s) and other mining parameters including associated design issues such as pre-strip, access, etc.	The Westralia underground deposit has been successfully mined via top down long hole open stoping utilising conventional mining equipment in the Beresford mine area since January 2018. This mining method will be applied to the Allanson mine area when stoping commences during early CY2019. The mining method was initially selected during the 2016 DFS completed for the Mt Morgans Gold Project in 2016. Its' application was deemed suitable at the time with respect to orebody characteristics, geotechnical conditions and because it had been previously utilised at the Westralia mine.
	The assumptions made regarding geotechnical parameters (eg pit slopes, stope sizes, etc), grade control and pre-production drilling.	An independent geotechnical analysis completed during the 2016 DFS provided recommendations on underground stope sizes, underground sill and rib support pillar designs, underground development design, development support assumptions and underground mining factors such as dilution. The recommended geotechnical parameters have been applied to Beresford and Allanson and are subject to ongoing review and refinement based on actual mining conditions encountered. Sill and rib pillar placement is based on Hydraulic Radius assumptions as detailed below. Pillar-less stope extraction was applied to an area within Beresford where designed stope widths are +10m and the value of gold contained within rib pillars is sufficient to support the additional cost of progressively backfilling each stope void with Cemented Rock Fill (CRF). **Hydraulic Radius (HR)** Beresford Underground HR = 7.7m where stoping on a single lode, HR = 7.2m where stoping adjacent parallel lodes. Allanson Underground HR = 6.0m to 7.5m dependent on stope location. **Pillar Design** Beresford Underground - Rib Pillars for stopes ≤ 4m wide where stoping on a single lode = 4m Long x Full Height (13m) - Rib Pillars for stopes > 4m wide = 1.0 x Stope Width x Full Height (13m) - Sill Pillars for stopes ≤ 5m wide = 5m Thick - Sill Pillars for stopes > 5m wide = 1.0 x Stope Width - Sill Pillars vertical interval = ~85m Allanson Underground - Rib Pillars for stopes ≤ 5m wide= 5m Long x Full Height (13m) - Rib Pillars for stopes > 5m wide = 1.0 x Stope Width x Full Height (13m) - Sill Pillars for stopes ≤ 5m wide = 5m Thick - Sill Pillars for stopes > 5m wide = 1.0 x Stope Width - Sill Pillars vertical interval = ~85m The Beresford and Allanson Ore Reserves are based on the Westralia Mineral Resource model as at 30 June 2018, the results of which were announced to the ASX on 6 August 2018.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	The major assumptions made and Mineral Resource model used for pit and stope optimisation (if appropriate).	Underground stopes have been designed to an assumed minimum mining width based on practical blast hole diameters and spacings, explosive types and operating performance observed within the Beresford mine area to date. A dilution "skin" of 0.2m on both the hangingwall (HW) and footwall (FW) has been applied to the designed stope shapes to account for blast-induced over-break in line with 2016 Feasibility assumptions based on geotechnical analysis.
	The mining dilution factors used.	Over-break observed to date for stopes mined on the primary Red Lode within the Beresford mine area has been in-line with 2016 DFS assumptions. Over-break on the parallel minor lodes has, on average been greater than 0.2m on the HW & FW due to differing stope wall rock types compared to Red Lode stopes. As such, and an additional 15% dilution (i.e. 15% more tonnes at 0.0 g/t Au) has been applied as a modifying factor to non-Red Lode Beresford stopes. No additional dilution above the 0.2m HW & FW dilution skin has been applied to Allanson stopes as stoping in these mine areas had not commenced at time of reporting.
	The mining recovery factors used.	Mining recovery for stopes at all underground deposits has been estimated at 95% and is in addition to allowances made for in-situ rib and sill pillars required to maintain stope void stability.
	Any minimum mining widths used.	<u>Beresford Underground</u> - For stopes with a designed height <7.5m, a 0.9m minimum mining width (MMW) was applied. The designed stope was expanded by 0.2m on the HW & FW to include the dilution skin. - For stopes with a designed height >7.5m, a 1.1m MMW was applied. The designed stope was expanded by 0.2m on the HW & FW to include the dilution skin. <u>Allanson Underground</u> - All stopes designed at a MMW of 1.1m and expanded by 0.2m on the HW & FW to include the dilution skin.
	The manner in which Inferred Mineral Resources are utilised in mining studies and the sensitivity of the outcome to their inclusion.	Inferred Mineral Resource material contained within stope designs has not been included within the Ore Reserve. Ore drives have been designed in 4m segments to represent advance length per cut. Development cuts containing <30% Inferred Mineral Resource material have been included in the Ore Reserve, otherwise they are treated as waste rock.
	The infrastructure requirements of the selected mining methods.	The proposed mine design includes either establishment or expansion of existing infrastructure as required, including waste rock dumps, ROM pads, mine ventilation infrastructure, pumping infrastructure, HV electrical infrastructure workshop facilities, etc.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	*The metallurgical process proposed and the appropriateness of that process to the style of mineralisation.*	The Mt Morgans process plant was commissioned in late March 2018 and includes a Semi Autogenous Grinding, Ball Milling and Pebble Crushing (SABC) comminution circuit followed by conventional gravity and carbon-in-leach (CIL) process.
	Whether the metallurgical process is well-tested technology or novel in nature.	The metallurgical process is commonly used in Western Australian and international gold mining. The same process configuration was previously utilised at Mt Morgans during the 1990s.
	The nature, amount and representativeness of metallurgical test work undertaken, the nature of the metallurgical domaining applied and the corresponding metallurgical recovery factors applied.	A metallurgical test work program was completed during the 2016 DFS using samples from diamond drill core and RC drill chips to determine: - physical properties for comminution circuit design; - optimal grind size; and - gold recovery. Since the process plant was commissioned in late March 2018, a total of 1.7Mt (dry) has been milled until the end of November 2018. The average gold recovery over this period for a blended feed (from Beresford underground and Jupiter open pit) has been 92.7%. A gold recovery of 92% has been used calculated break-even cut-off grades for Ore Reserve conversion for all underground deposits.
	Any assumptions or allowances made for deleterious elements.	No deleterious elements were identified from the mineralogical/metallurgical assessments carried out during the 2016 DFS and evidence of such has not been observed during process plant operation to date.
	The existence of any bulk sample or pilot scale test work and the degree to which such samples are considered representative of the orebody as a whole.	Approximately 10Mt of ore was treated through the historic Mt Morgans treatment plant during the 1990s. The average recovery during the 10 year period was 91.4%.for 740,000 ounces produced. A total of 1.7Mt has been treated through the new Mt Morgans process plant from commissioning in March 2018 to the end of November 2018. Gold recovery has averaged 92.7%.
	For minerals that are defined by a specification, has the ore reserve estimation been based on the appropriate mineralogy to meet the specifications?	Not Applicable

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Environmental	*The status of studies of potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation.* *Details of waste rock characterisation and the consideration of potential sites, status of design options considered and, where applicable, the status of approvals for process residue storage and waste dumps should be reported.*	All regulatory approvals and permits have been granted for ongoing mining and processing at Mt Morgans, including current mining of the Westralia deposit via the Beresford and Allanson underground mines. To support submissions for regulatory approvals and permits, flora, fauna, vegetation, dewatering, landscape alteration and emission production assessments were completed for Mt Morgans and with impacts, hazards and mitigation measures defined. Westralia Deposit waste rocks are characterised as non-acid forming (NAF). Locations of waste rock landforms and the tailings storage facility have been selected based on proximity to operations and so that there is minimal disturbance to previously rehabilitated landforms. Process plant tailings are characterised as NAF with the exception of Allanson underground ore which is considered potentially acid forming, however, it comprises ~7% of project tails volume.
Infrastructure	*The existence of appropriate infrastructure: availability of land for plant development, power, water, transportation (particularly for bulk commodities), labour, accommodation; or the ease with which the infrastructure can be provided, or accessed.*	Mt Morgans is located in the immediate vicinity of the Laverton and Leonora townships and is within driving distance of Kalgoorlie, a major regional hub. Access is to the site is via sealed public highways and public and private unsealed roads. The site workforce is primarily fly-in, fly-out (FIFO) from Perth via the public Laverton airstrip. The Mt Morgans site is well established with a near-new 2.5Mt per annum ore process plant, associated 16.5MW gas fired power station, bore field and tailings storage facility; a 400 person capacity accommodation village; administration offices; workshops; reverse osmosis and waste water treatment plants.
Costs	*The derivation of, or assumptions made, regarding projected capital costs in the study.* *The methodology used to estimate operating costs.*	For the Westralia Ore Reserve update (Beresford & Allanson underground mines), projected sustaining capital costs are based on contracted pricing with respect to mine development. Infrastructure capital costs are based on actual costs incurred for similar infrastructure previously installed or from recent quotations. For the Westralia Ore Reserve update (Beresford & Allanson underground mines), operating costs have been estimated using current contract pricing for contractors currently engaged at Mt Morgans, current processing costs and mine owner costs.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Allowances made for the content of deleterious elements.	No deleterious elements were identified from the mineralogical/metallurgical assessments carried out during the 2016 DFS and evidence of such has not been observed during process plant operation to date.
	The derivation of assumptions made of metal or commodity price(s), for the principal minerals and co- products.	Break-even financial analysis has been performed at a gold price of AUD$1650.
	The source of exchange rates used in the study.	All revenue and cost calculations have been done using Australian Dollars, hence application of an exchange rate has not been required.
	Derivation of transportation charges. *The basis for forecasting or source of treatment and refining charges, penalties for failure to meet specification, etc.*	Transportation and refining charges are based on current contract pricing applicable to Mt Morgans.
	The allowances made for royalties payable, both Government and private.	The 2.5% Western Australian State Government royalty has been allowed for.
Revenue factors	*The derivation of, or assumptions made regarding revenue factors including head grade, metal or commodity price(s) exchange rates, transportation and treatment charges, penalties, net smelter returns, etc.*	Ore production and gold recovery estimates for revenue calculations were based on detailed mine designs, mine schedules, mining factors and cost estimates for mining and processing.
	The derivation of assumptions made of metal or commodity price(s), for the principal metals, minerals and co-products.	A gold price of $AUD1650 has been used for economic analysis.
Market assessment	*The demand, supply and stock situation for the particular commodity, consumption trends and factors likely to affect supply and demand into the future.*	There is a transparent quoted market for the sale of gold.
	A customer and competitor analysis along with the identification of likely market windows for the product.	
	Price and volume forecasts and the basis for these forecasts.	
	For industrial minerals the customer specification, testing and acceptance requirements prior to a supply contract.	No industrial minerals have been considered.
Economic	*The inputs to the economic analysis to produce the net present value (NPV) in the study, the source and confidence of these economic inputs including estimated inflation, discount rate, etc.*	The Westralia Ore Reserve update (Beresford and Allanson underground mines) is based on current capital and operating costs for underground mining, surface haulage and processing. A cash flow analysis was completed for each mine area with all applicable operating and capital costs applied to determine break-even gold grades. The 2016 DFS determined that the Mt Morgans operation yielded a positive NPV. A whole of operation updated NPV analysis has not been completed as a component of the Westralia Ore Reserve update.
	NPV ranges and sensitivity to variations in the significant assumptions and inputs.	A sensitivity analysis has not been carried out beyond that done for the 2016 DFS.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Social	*The status of agreements with key stakeholders and matters leading to social licence to operate.*	Mt Morgans is an operating mine site and has good working relationships with neighbouring stakeholders. Granted tenements of types appropriate to the activities performed cover all areas of Mining Operations. There are no existing or pending Native Title claims over the Mt Morgans site.
Other	*To the extent relevant, the impact of the following on the project and/or on the estimation and classification of the Ore Reserves:* *Any identified material naturally occurring risks.* *The status of material legal agreements and marketing arrangements.* *The status of governmental agreements and approvals critical to the viability of the project, such as mineral tenement status, and government and statutory approvals. There must be reasonable grounds to expect that all necessary Government approvals will be received within the timeframes anticipated in the Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility study. Highlight and discuss the materiality of any unresolved matter that is dependent on a third party on which extraction of the reserve is contingent.*	There are no likely identified naturally occurring risks that may impact the Project. Contractual agreements are in place for all material services and supply of goods required for the Mt Morgans operation. All regulatory approvals and permits have been granted for ongoing mining and processing at Mt Morgans, including current mining of the Westralia deposit via the Beresford and Allanson underground mines.
Classification	*The basis for the classification of the Ore Reserves into varying confidence categories.* *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.* *The proportion of Probable Ore Reserves that have been derived from Measured Mineral Resources (if any).*	The classification of the initial Ore Reserve has been carried out in accordance with the JORC Code 2012. The Ore Reserve results reflect the Competent Persons view of the deposits. The Probable Ore Reserve is based on that portion of Indicated Mineral Resource within the mine designs that may be economically extracted and includes allowance for dilution and ore loss. The Proved Ore Reserve is based on that portion of Measured Mineral Resource within the mine designs that may be economically extracted and includes allowance for dilution and ore loss.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of Ore Reserve estimates.*	There have been no external audits or reviews of the Westralia Ore Reserve estimate update (Beresford and Allanson underground mines).
Discussion of relative accuracy confidence	*Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Ore Reserve estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the reserve within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors which 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.*	The Ore Reserve estimate for Westralia has been prepared within the guidelines of the 2012 JORC Code. Detailed mine designs and schedules; application of Modifying Factors for ore loss, dilution and ore processing gold recovery; and subsequent financial analysis has been used to estimate Ore Reserves, which in the opinion of the Competent Persons provide for a good level of confidence.

Section 3: Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources – Cameron Well Deposit

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 Resource estimation purposes.* • *Data validation procedures used.*	• The database has been systematically audited by a DCN geologist. The vast majority of drilling has been conducted by DCN since 2016, therefore there is minimal risk from inaccurate historical data. • All DCN drilling data has been verified as part of a continuous validation procedure. Once a drill hole is imported into the database a report of the collar, down-hole survey, geology, and assay data are produced. This is then checked by a DCN geologist and any corrections are completed by the database administrator.
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.*	• The most recent site visit was conducted by Shaun Searle of Ashmore during 2018. Shaun inspected the deposit area, drill core, outcrop 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 visual confirmation of lode orientations in drill core. • Geochemistry and geological logging has been used to assist identification of lithology and mineralisation. • The deposit consists of predominantly sub-horizontal lodes in the alluvial, oxide, saprolite and saprock material types. Mineralisation in the fresh rock is controlled by variably orientated structures with a mixture of shallow to steep dips. Infill drilling has supported and refined the model and the current interpretation is considered robust. • Outcrops of mineralisation and host rocks, as well as structural measurements obtained from core drilled at the deposit 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 Cameron Well Mineral Resource area extends over a strike length of 3,430m (from 6,816,630mN – 6,820,060mN) and includes the 310m vertical interval from 410mRL to 100mRL.
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*	• Using parameters derived from modelled variograms, Ordinary Kriging ("OK") was used to estimate average block grades in three passes using Surpac software. Linear grade estimation was deemed suitable for the Cameron Well Mineral Resource due to the geological control on mineralisation. Maximum extrapolation of wireframes from drilling was 40m to 60m down-dip beyond the last drill holes on section. This was equivalent to

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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 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.*	approximately one drill hole spacing in this portion of the deposit and classified as Inferred Mineral Resource. Extrapolation was generally half drill hole spacing in between drill holes. • No mining has occurred; therefore reconciliation could not be conducted. • 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 10m NS by 10m EW by 5m vertical with sub-cells of 2.5m by 2.5m by 1.25m. The parent block size was selected on the results obtained from Kriging Neighbourhood Analysis that suggested this was the optimal block size for the Cameron Well dataset. • 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. Up to three passes were used for the estimate. First pass had a range of 50m, with a minimum of 8 samples. For the second pass, the range was 100m, with a minimum of 4 samples. For the third pass, the range was extended to 150m, with a minimum of 2 samples. A maximum of 20 samples was used for all three 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 0.4g/t Au cut-off grade over 2m in oxide and 2m at 1.0g/t in fresh rock using Micromine software. Syenite and felsic intrusive wireframes were constructed using geological logging in Leapfrog software. The mineralisation wireframes were applied as hard boundaries in the estimate. • Statistical analysis was carried out on data from 286 lodes. The moderate 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 100g/t Au were applied, resulting in a total of only 11 samples being cut. • Validation of the model included detailed comparison of composite grades and block grades by northing and elevation. Validation plots showed reasonable correlation between the composite grades and the block model grades.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 is reported at a cut-off of 0.4g/t Au. Reporting cut-off parameters were selected based on known open pit economic cut-off grades at the MMGO.
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.*	• Ashmore has assumed that the deposit could be mined using open pit techniques.
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 has been conducted on core obtained from the Cameron Well deposit. Overall metallurgical recoveries were estimated at 95.6%, with the bulk of the tested samples being derived from the weathered zones. Fresh material has slightly lower recoveries but were still more than 90%.
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. 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 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*	• DCN collected 7,726 specific gravity measurements during the 2017 and 2018 drilling programs. Ashmore extracted the specific gravity measurements within the lodes as well as the different geological units and weathering domains. Ashmore then subdivided the measurements into weathering states. • After assessment DCN revised some of the bulk densities applied in the block model based on mining experience at the nearby Jupiter deposit

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.	• 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 Cameron Well deposit.
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. Deeper portions of the mineralisation below 100mRL was not classified. • 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 Ashmore and DCN 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 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*	• 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 geologists. A recognised laboratory has been used for all analyses. • The Mineral Resource statement relates to global estimates of tonnes and grade. • No mining has occurred; therefore reconciliation could not be conducted.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	

Section 4: Estimation and Reporting of Ore Reserves – Cameron Well

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral Resource estimate for conversion to Ore Reserves	*Description of the Mineral Resource estimate used as a basis for the conversion to an Ore Reserve.* *Clear statement as to whether the Mineral Resources are reported additional to, or inclusive of, the Ore Reserves.*	The Mineral Resource estimate for the Cameron Well Deposit as at 31 July 2018 and as detailed in ASX release dated 6 August 2018 has been used for Ore Reserve conversion. The Mineral Resource estimate for the Cameron Well Deposit are inclusive of the initial Ore Reserve.
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.*	The Cameron Well Ore Reserve conversion was completed by Mr Mathew Lovelock. Mr Lovelock is Senior Mine Planning Engineer based at the Mt Morgans Gold Operation and is a full-time employee of Dacian Gold Ltd's subsidiary company, Mt Morgans WA Mining Pty Ltd. Mr Lovelock is a Member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and is the Competent Person with respect to the Ore Reserve estimate for the Cameron Well Deposit and has conducted multiple site visits to the Cameron Well Project area.
Study status	*The type and level of study undertaken to enable Mineral Resources to be converted to Ore Reserves.* *The Code requires that a study to at least Pre-Feasibility Study level has been undertaken to convert Mineral Resources to Ore Reserves. Such studies will have been carried out and will have determined a mine plan that is technically achievable and economically viable, and that material Modifying Factors have been considered.*	The initial Ore Reserve estimate for the Cameron Well Deposit is the result of a preliminary mining study completed to Pre-Feasibility Study (PFS) level. The study was completed internally by Dacian Gold Limited and reviewed in part by external consultants. The mine plan is considered technically achievable and involves the application of conventional technology and open pit mining methods widely utilised in the Western Australian goldfields. Financial modelling shows the project to be economically viable using current assumptions on gold price and quoted pricing. Material Modifying Factors that relate to mining and processing of ore and recovery of gold have been considered for the initial Ore Reserve estimation.
Cut-off parameters	*The basis of the cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	Break-even cut-off grades were determined by considering: - Gold price; - Achievable gold recovery from ore processing; - Mining costs, comprised of budget pricing obtained from the incumbent open pit mining contractor who provided mining services for the operating Jupiter open pit and an estimate of mine owner costs; - Budget pricing from the incumbent surface ore haulage contractor; - Current ore processing costs; and - Royalties
Mining factors or assumptions	*The method and assumptions used as reported in the Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility Study to convert the Mineral Resource to an Ore Reserve (i.e. either by application of appropriate factors by optimisation or by preliminary or detailed design).*	Conversion to initial Cameron Well Ore Reserve was completed by detailed mine design. The first stage of open pit mine design involved automated modelling to generate conceptual "nested" pit shells. Pit shells were selected based on NPV, geotechnical constraints and operational considerations. Detailed mine design was then carried out using the selected pit shell and the final design reviewed by an external geotechnical consultant.

	The choice, nature and appropriateness of the selected mining method(s) and other mining parameters including associated design issues such as pre-strip, access, etc.	The Cameron Well Deposit is proposed to be mined via mechanised open pit methods utilising conventional mining equipment. The mining method for the open pits has been selected based on orebody characteristics and the same method is used to mine the nearby Jupiter Deposit. Independent geotechnical analysis re-confirmed this mining method and formed the basis of pit wall design criteria.
Mining factors or assumptions	*The assumptions made regarding geotechnical parameters (eg pit slopes, stope sizes, etc), grade control and pre-production drilling.* *The major assumptions made and Mineral Resource model used for pit and stope optimisation (if appropriate).* *The mining dilution factors used.* *The mining recovery factors used.* *Any minimum mining widths used.* *The manner in which Inferred Mineral Resources are utilised in mining studies and the sensitivity of the outcome to their inclusion.* *The infrastructure requirements of the selected mining methods.*	A geotechnical assessment of the Cameron Well Deposit was completed by an external geotechnical consultant, who recommended the following Slope Segment Angles. 39.8° Surface to BOCO 47.2° BOCO to TOFR 50.8° Below TOFR The initial Cameron Well Ore Reserve is based on the Mineral Resource estimate for the Cameron Well Deposit as at 31 July 2018 and as detailed in ASX release dated 6 August 2018. Ore loss and dilution was modelled on a block-by-block basis within the resource model taking into account ore width, orebody dip, the selective mining unit and the grade of the diluent material. The global dilution within the Ore Reserve equates to approximately 10%. Global mining recovery within the Ore Reserve equates to approximately 95% based on bench size, selected mining method and industry standards. Minimum mining bench widths of 30m were assumed based on proposed mining equipment to be utilised. No Inferred Mineral Resources have been included in the Ore Reserve estimation. The proposed mine plan includes waste rock dumps, ROM pads, a surface haul road to the Mt Morgans processing plant, surface water management, pumping infrastructure, office and workshop facilities. No expansion or addition to site support infrastructure (eg accommodation village) has been assumed to be required.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	*The metallurgical process proposed and the appropriateness of that process to the style of mineralisation.* *Whether the metallurgical process is well-tested technology or novel in nature.* *The nature, amount and representativeness of metallurgical test work undertaken, the nature of the metallurgical domaining applied and the corresponding metallurgical recovery factors applied.*	The Mt Morgans process plant was commissioned in late March 2018 and includes a Semi Autogenous Grinding, Ball Milling and Pebble Crushing (SABC) comminution circuit followed by conventional gravity and carbon-in-leach (CIL) process. The metallurgical process proposed is commonly used in Western Australian and international gold mining. The same process configuration was previously utilised at Mt Morgans during the 1990s. A metallurgical test work program was conducted using samples from RC drill chips from the Cameron Well Deposit. In total, 21 composite samples were submitted for head assay and 20 composite samples were prepared for gold extraction test work Gold extraction test work involved gravity gold recovery and subsequent cyanide leach test work on the gravity tails. All samples were tested at a P80 of 106 µm to match the target grind size for the Mt Morgans process plant. The average overall gold extraction for the 12 oxide sample composites was 95.3%; for 5 weathered sample composites was 95.3% and for 3 fresh composites was 90.7%

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Any assumptions or allowances made for deleterious elements.	The average gold extractions for each material type (i.e. oxide, weathered, fresh) were used for economic analysis purposes. No other allowances or assumptions for deleterious elements have been made.
	The existence of any bulk sample or pilot scale test work and the degree to which such samples are considered representative of the orebody as a whole.	No bulk sample or pilot scale test work has been conducted for the Cameron Well Deposit. It has been assumed that ore mined will be processed at the Mt Morgans process plant, which currently processes an ore blend mined from underground mines at the Westralia Deposit and open pit mines at the Jupiter Deposit.
	For minerals that are defined by a specification, has the ore reserve estimation been based on the appropriate mineralogy to meet the specifications?	Not applicable.
Environmental	*The status of studies of potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation.*	The following environmental assessments have been completed over the Cameron Well Ore Reserve area: - Flora and vegetation; - Fauna; - Subterranean fauna; - Short range endemics; - Soil and landform; - Waste landform; and - Waste rock characterisation. The results of the various assessments confirm that the environment within which Cameron Well is located is not classified as being of high environmental significance. The company is of the reasonable opinion that impacts associated with mine development at Cameron Well can be mitigated and minimised through the implementation of appropriate management measures and these are likely to be acceptable to regulators with respect to obtaining requisite project approvals.
	Details of waste rock characterisation and the consideration of potential sites, status of design options considered and, where applicable, the status of approvals for process residue storage and waste dumps should be reported.	Waste rock characterisation has been completed on samples collected from RC drilling. The test work concluded that the material is non-acid forming and geochemically benign.
Infrastructure	*The existence of appropriate infrastructure: availability of land for plant development, power, water, transportation (particularly for bulk commodities), labour, accommodation; or the ease with which the infrastructure can be provided, or accessed.*	Mt Morgans is located in the immediate vicinity of the Laverton and Leonora townships and is within driving distance of Kalgoorlie, a major regional hub. Access is to the site is via sealed public highways and public and private unsealed roads. The site workforce is primarily fly-in, fly-out (FIFO) from Perth via the public Laverton airstrip. The Mt Morgans site is well established with a near-new 2.5Mt per annum ore process plant, associated 16.5MW gas fired power station, bore field and tailings storage facility; a 400 person capacity accommodation village; administration offices; workshops; reverse osmosis and waste water treatment plants. There is a modest infrastructure requirement for Cameron Well given its' location within the operational Mt Morgans site. Infrastructure will generally include a ~2km surface haul road to link with the existing haul road to the process plant, ROM pads, dewatering infrastructure, office and workshop facilities.
Costs	*The derivation of, or assumptions made, regarding projected capital costs in the study.*	Capital costs are based on market rates as at the third quarter of CY2018 and are considered to be estimated at a +/-25% accuracy consistent with a PFS.
	The methodology used to estimate operating costs.	Operating costs have been estimated using Cameron Well specific budget pricing obtained from the open pit mining contractor and surface ore haulage contractor currently providing services at Mt Morgans.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Mine owner operating costs have been estimated based on current site costs. Operating costs are considered to be estimated at a +/- 25% accuracy consistent with a PFS.
	Allowances made for the content of deleterious elements.	The average gold extractions for each material type (i.e. oxide, weathered, fresh) have been allowed for. No other allowances or assumptions for deleterious elements have been made.
	The derivation of assumptions made of metal or commodity price(s), for the principal minerals and co- products.	Break-even financial analysis has been performed at a gold price of AUD$1650.
	The source of exchange rates used in the study.	All revenue and cost calculations have been done using Australian Dollars, hence application of an exchange rate has not been required.
	Derivation of transportation charges. *The basis for forecasting or source of treatment and refining charges, penalties for failure to meet specification, etc.*	Transportation and refining charges are based on current contract pricing applicable to Mt Morgans.
	The allowances made for royalties payable, both Government and private.	An allowance has been made for the 2.5% state royalty.
Revenue factors	*The derivation of, or assumptions made regarding revenue factors including head grade, metal or commodity price(s) exchange rates, transportation and treatment charges, penalties, net smelter returns, etc.*	Ore production and gold recovery estimates for revenue calculations were based on detailed mine designs, mine schedules, mining factors and cost estimates for mining and processing.
	The derivation of assumptions made of metal or commodity price(s), for the principal metals, minerals and co-products.	A gold price of $AUD1650 has been used for economic analysis.
Market assessment	*The demand, supply and stock situation for the particular commodity, consumption trends and factors likely to affect supply and demand into the future.*	There is a transparent quoted market for the sale of gold.
	A customer and competitor analysis along with the identification of likely market windows for the product.	
	Price and volume forecasts and the basis for these forecasts.	
	For industrial minerals the customer specification, testing and acceptance requirements prior to a supply contract.	No industrial minerals have been considered.
Economic	*The inputs to the economic analysis to produce the net present value (NPV) in the study, the source and confidence of these economic inputs including estimated inflation, discount rate, etc.*	The initial Cameron Well Ore Reserve estimate is based PFS level of accuracy cost estimates at a AUD$1,650 assumed gold price. Based on these inputs a positive NPV is generated.
	NPV ranges and sensitivity to variations in the significant assumptions and inputs.	As is generally the case for gold mining operations, the Cameron Well Ore Reserve is most sensitive to mined grade, gold recovery, gold price and costs. The breakeven grade at AUD$1,650 with the estimated cost base averages 0.4g/t Au.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Social	*The status of agreements with key stakeholders and matters leading to social licence to operate.*	Mt Morgans is an operating mine site and has good working relationships with neighbouring stakeholders. Granted Mining Leases cover the Cameron Well Ore Reserve area. There are no existing or pending Native Title claims over the Mt Morgans site.
Other	*To the extent relevant, the impact of the following on the project and/or on the estimation and classification of the Ore Reserves:* *Any identified material naturally occurring risks.* *The status of material legal agreements and marketing arrangements.* *The status of governmental agreements and approvals critical to the viability of the project, such as mineral tenement status, and government and statutory approvals. There must be reasonable grounds to expect that all necessary Government approvals will be received within the timeframes anticipated in the Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility study. Highlight and discuss the materiality of any unresolved matter that is dependent on a third party on which extraction of the reserve is contingent.*	There are no likely identified naturally occurring risks that may impact the Cameron Well Ore Reserve area. The company believes that there are reasonable grounds to expect that all necessary Government approvals will be received within standard timeframes after lodgment of requisite applications.
Classification	*The basis for the classification of the Ore Reserves into varying confidence categories.* *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.* *The proportion of Probable Ore Reserves that have been derived from Measured Mineral Resources (if any).*	The classification of the initial Ore Reserve has been carried out in accordance with the JORC Code 2012. The initial Ore Reserve results reflect the Competent Person's view of the deposit. The Probable Ore Reserve is based on that portion of Indicated Mineral Resource within the mine designs that may be economically extracted and includes allowance for dilution and ore loss. The Proved Ore Reserve is based on that portion of Measured Mineral Resource within the mine designs that may be economically extracted and includes allowance for dilution and ore loss.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of Ore Reserve estimates.*	The initial Cameron Well Ore Reserve estimate has been peer-reviewed by Mr James Howard, who is a full-time employee of Dacian Gold Ltd and a member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	*Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Ore Reserve estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the reserve within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors which 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.*	The Ore Reserve estimate for Cameron Well has been prepared within the guidelines of the 2012 JORC Code. Detailed mine designs and schedules; application of Modifying Factors for ore loss, dilution and ore processing gold recovery; and subsequent financial analysis has been used to estimate Ore Reserves, which in the opinion of the Competent Persons provide for a good level of confidence.

Section 3: Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources – Jupiter Deposit

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 Resource estimation purposes.* • *Data validation procedures used.*	• The database has been systematically audited by a DCN geologist. Original drilling records were compared to the equivalent records in the database (where original records were available). Any discrepancies were noted and rectified by the database administrator. • All DCN drilling data has been verified as part of a continuous validation procedure. Once a drill hole is imported into the database a report of the collar, down-hole survey, geology, and assay data are produced. This is then checked by a DCN geologist and any corrections are completed by the database administrator.
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.*	• The most recent site visits were conducted by Shaun Searle of Ashmore during 2016 and 2018. Shaun inspected the deposit area, drill core, outcrop, the Doublejay and Heffernans open pits 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 current mining activity. Visual confirmation of lode orientations has been observed in outcrop and within the Doublejay and Heffernans open pits. • 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 and north 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 1,945m (from 6,811,480mN – 6,813,425mN) and includes the 530m vertical interval from 430mRL to -100mRL.
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.*	• 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 100m down-dip beyond the last drill holes on section.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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 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.*	This was equivalent to approximately one drill hole spacing in this portion of the deposit and classified as Inferred Mineral Resource. Extrapolation was generally half drill hole spacing in between drill holes. • The model was depleted for mining as of 30 June 2018. Reconciliation was reviewed for mining conducted to end of June 2018 in the Heffernans open pit. The undiluted depletion due to mining is attributed at 580,000t at 0.99g/t Au. A reasonable portion of this material was too thin to mine, so tonnage comparisons are not reliable. Estimated grade compares well to the milled grade of 0.85g/t after allowing for dilution and metallurgical recovery. • 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 10m NS by 5m EW by 5m vertical with sub-cells of 2.5m by 1.25m by 1.25m. The parent block size reflects the selective mining unit for open pit mining at Jupiter and suitability was confirmed using Kriging Neighbourhood Analysis. • 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. Up to four passes were used for the estimate. First pass had a range of 40m, with a minimum of 10 samples. For the second pass, the range was 40m, with a minimum of 6 samples. For the third pass, the range was extended to 80m, with a minimum of 2 samples. For the final pass, the range was 150m, with a minimum of 2 samples. A maximum of 16 samples was used for all four passes. A maximum of 6 samples per hole was used in the Interpolation. • Only Au assay data was available, therefore correlation analysis was not possible. • The deposit mineralisation was constrained generally by wireframes constructed using a 0.3g/t Au cut-off grade. Syenite wireframes were constructed using geological logging with the assistance of Leapfrog software. The wireframes were applied as hard boundaries in the estimate. • Statistical analysis was carried out on data from 97 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 76 samples being cut.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Validation of the model included detailed comparison of composite grades and 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 above the 0mRL and at a 1.5g/t Au cut-off below the 0mRL. • The open pit reporting cut-off parameters were selected based on known open pit economic cut-off grades at the MMGO. The underground reporting cut-off parameters were selected based on an estimated cut-off grade for a potential bulk tonnage underground mining scenario.
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.*	• The deposit is currently being mined using open pit techniques.
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.*	• The ore is being processed at the adjacent Jupiter Processing Facility, part of the MMGO. Recoveries achieved to date are 90.9%. • The model was depleted for mining as of 30 June 2018.
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.*	• Jupiter is an active open pit mine at the Mount Morgans Gold Operation with all requisite environmental approvals in place.
Bulk density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If*	• DCN collected 11,523 specific gravity

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If 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.*	measurements during the 2013 to 2016 drilling programs at Jupiter. The majority of samples were in fresh rock. Ashmore extracted the specific gravity measurements within the lodes as well as the different geological units. Ashmore then subdivided the measurements into weathering states. • An in-pit density sampling program is underway to further refine the accuracy of values used in the Jupiter estimate. • 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.
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 Measured, Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource based on data quality, sample spacing, and lode continuity. The Measured Mineral Resource was classified in areas of RC grade control spaced drilling of 10m by 8m. 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 and up to a maximum spacing of 100m; where small isolated pods of mineralisation occur outside the main mineralised zones, and to geologically complex zones. Deep portions of syenite material, as well as material outside the mineralisation wireframes was not classified. • 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 and mining 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 Ashmore and DCN which verified the technical inputs, methodology, parameters and results of the estimate.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 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.*	• The lode geometry and continuity has been adequately interpreted to reflect the applied level of Measured, Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource. The data quality is good and the drill holes have detailed logs produced by qualified geologists. A recognised laboratory has been used for all analyses. • The Mineral Resource statement relates to global estimates of tonnes and grade. • Reconciliation was reviewed for mining conducted to end of June 2018 in the Heffernans open pit. The undiluted depletion due to mining is attributed at 580,000t at 0.99g/t Au. A reasonable portion of this material was too thin to mine, so tonnage comparisons are not reliable. Estimated grade compares well to the milled grade of 0.85g/t after allowing for dilution and metallurgical recovery.

Section 4: Estimation and Reporting of Ore Reserves – Jupiter

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral Resource estimate for conversion to Ore Reserves	*Description of the Mineral Resource estimate used as a basis for the conversion to an Ore Reserve.* *Clear statement as to whether the Mineral Resources are reported additional to, or inclusive of, the Ore Reserves.*	The Mineral Resource estimate for the Jupiter Deposit as at 30 June 2018 and as detailed in ASX release dated 6 August 2018 has been used for Ore Reserve conversion. The Mineral Resource estimate for the Cameron Well Deposit are inclusive of the initial Ore Reserve.
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.*	The Jupiter Ore Reserve conversion was completed by Mr Mathew Lovelock. Mr Lovelock is Senior Mine Planning Engineer based at the Mt Morgans Gold Operation and is a full-time employee of Dacian Gold Ltd's subsidiary company, Mt Morgans WA Mining Pty Ltd. Mr Lovelock is a Member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and is the Competent Person with respect to the Ore Reserve estimate for the Jupiter Deposit. He is involved with the day-to-day operation of the Jupiter open pit mine.
Study status	*The type and level of study undertaken to enable Mineral Resources to be converted to Ore Reserves.* *The Code requires that a study to at least Pre-Feasibility Study level has been undertaken to convert Mineral Resources to Ore Reserves. Such studies will have been carried out and will have determined a mine plan that is technically achievable and economically viable, and that material Modifying Factors have been considered.*	Development of the Jupiter open pit mine commenced in December 2017. The study work completed for the Jupiter Ore Reserve estimate update comprised detailed mine designs and mining schedules that consider open pit mining conditions experienced since December 2017; application of contracted pricing for open pit mining works; application of current mine owner costs; and consider ore processing performance since the plant was commissioned in late March 2018
Cut-off parameters	*The basis of the cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	Break-even cut-off grades were determined by considering: - Gold price; - Achievable gold recovery from ore processing; - Mining costs, comprised of current mining contractor pricing and mine owner costs; - Current surface ore haulage contractor pricing; - Current ore processing costs; and - Royalties
Mining factors or assumptions	*The method and assumptions used as reported in the Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility Study to convert the Mineral Resource to an Ore Reserve (i.e. either by application of appropriate factors by optimisation or by preliminary or detailed design).* *The choice, nature and appropriateness of the selected mining method(s) and other mining parameters including associated design issues such as pre-strip, access, etc.* *The assumptions made regarding geotechnical parameters (eg pit slopes, stope sizes, etc), grade control and pre-production drilling.*	The Jupiter Ore Reserve estimate update was completed by updating the design of Jupiter open pit (comprising the Doublejay, Heffernans and Ganymede sub-pits) to honour the 30 June 2018 Jupiter Mineral Resource estimate. The updated mine design has not materially changed the initial Jupiter Ore Reserve estimate completed as a component of the 2016 Mt Morgans Definitive Feasibility Study (DFS). The Jupiter Deposit is currently being mined via mechanised open pit methods utilising conventional mining equipment. Mining commenced in December 2017 and continues to be appropriate. The following pit slope angles were recommended following an independent geotechnical assessment completed as part of the 2016 DFS and remain valid. Doublejay Open Pit North Domain Overall Slope Angle (OSA) = 56.2° South Domain OSA = 56.2° Heffernans Open Pit West Domain OSA = 55.7° North Domain OSA = 55.7° South Domain OSA = 51.2°

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Ganymede Open Pit North Domain OSA = 51.2° South Domain OSA = 55.7°
	The major assumptions made and Mineral Resource model used for pit and stope optimisation (if appropriate).	The Mineral Resource estimate for the Jupiter Deposit as at 30 June 2018 and as detailed in ASX release dated 6 August 2018 has been used for Ore Reserve conversion.
	The mining dilution factors used.	Open pit ore loss and dilution was modelled on a block by block basis within the resource model taking into account ore width, orebody dip, the selective mining unit and the grade of the diluent material. The global dilution within the Ore Reserve equates to approximately 13%.
	The mining recovery factors used.	Global mining recovery within the Ore Reserve equates to approximately 95% based on bench size, selected mining method and industry standards.
	Any minimum mining widths used.	Minimum mining bench widths of 30m were assumed based on proposed mining equipment to be utilised.
	The manner in which Inferred Mineral Resources are utilised in mining studies and the sensitivity of the outcome to their inclusion.	No Inferred Mineral Resources have been included in the initial Ore Reserve estimation.
	The infrastructure requirements of the selected mining methods.	The proposed mine design includes either establishment or expansion of existing infrastructure as required as the Jupiter open pit continues to be developed.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	*The metallurgical process proposed and the appropriateness of that process to the style of mineralisation.*	The Mt Morgans process plant was commissioned in late March 2018 and includes a Semi Autogenous Grinding, Ball Milling and Pebble Crushing (SABC) comminution circuit followed by conventional gravity and carbon-in-leach (CIL) process.
	Whether the metallurgical process is well-tested technology or novel in nature.	The metallurgical process is commonly used in Western Australian and international gold mining. The same process configuration was previously utilised at Mt Morgans during the 1990s.
	The nature, amount and representativeness of metallurgical test work undertaken, the nature of the metallurgical domaining applied and the corresponding metallurgical recovery factors applied.	A metallurgical test work program was completed during the 2016 DFS using samples from diamond drill core and RC drill chips to determine: - physical properties for comminution circuit design; - optimal grind size; and - gold recovery. The metallurgical test work program completed as a part of 2016 DFS determined an average recovery of 89.8% for Jupiter ores. Since the process plant was commissioned in late March 2018, a total of 1.7Mt (dry) has been milled until the end of November 2018. The average gold recovery over this period for a blended feed (from Beresford underground and Jupiter open pit) has been 92.7%.
	Any assumptions or allowances made for deleterious elements.	No deleterious elements were identified from the mineralogical/metallurgical assessments carried out during the 2016 DFS and evidence of such has not been observed during process plant operation to date.
	The existence of any bulk sample or pilot scale test work and the degree to which such samples are considered representative of the orebody as a whole.	Approximately 10Mt of ore was treated through the historic Mt Morgans treatment plant during the 1990s. The average recovery during the 10 year period was 91.4% for 740,000 ounces produced.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	For minerals that are defined by a specification, has the ore reserve estimation been based on the appropriate mineralogy to meet the specifications?	Not applicable.
Environmental	*The status of studies of potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation.* *Details of waste rock characterisation and the consideration of potential sites, status of design options considered and, where applicable, the status of approvals for process residue storage and waste dumps should be reported.*	All regulatory approvals and permits have been granted for ongoing mining and processing at Mt Morgans, including current mining of the Jupiter Deposit. To support submissions for regulatory approvals and permits, flora, fauna, vegetation, dewatering, landscape alteration and emission production assessments were completed for Mt Morgans and with impacts, hazards and mitigation measures defined. Waste rock characterisation was completed on drill samples as a component of the 2016 DFS. All Jupiter waste rocks were characterised as non-acid forming (NAF) with the exception of highly localised portions of basalt and to a lesser extent, intermediate quartz porphyry. This material accounts for less than 6% of all waste rock.
Infrastructure	*The existence of appropriate infrastructure: availability of land for plant development, power, water, transportation (particularly for bulk commodities), labour, accommodation; or the ease with which the infrastructure can be provided, or accessed.*	Mt Morgans is located in the immediate vicinity of the Laverton and Leonora townships and is within driving distance of Kalgoorlie, a major regional hub. Access is to the site is via sealed public highways and public and private unsealed roads. The site workforce is primarily fly-in, fly-out (FIFO) from Perth via the public Laverton airstrip. The Mt Morgans site is well established with a near-new 2.5Mt per annum ore process plant, associated 16.5MW gas fired power station, bore field and tailings storage facility; a 400 person capacity accommodation village; administration offices; workshops; reverse osmosis and waste water treatment plants.
Costs	*The derivation of, or assumptions made, regarding projected capital costs in the study.* *The methodology used to estimate operating costs.* *Allowances made for the content of deleterious elements.* *The derivation of assumptions made of metal or commodity price(s), for the principal minerals and co- products.* *The source of exchange rates used in the study.* *Derivation of transportation charges.* *The basis for forecasting or source of treatment and refining charges, penalties for failure to meet specification, etc.* *The allowances made for royalties payable, both Government and private.*	For the Jupiter Ore Reserve estimate update, projected sustaining capital costs are based on contracted pricing with respect to mine development. Infrastructure capital costs beyond that required prior to the commencement of mining are minimal. Operating costs have been estimated using current contract pricing for contractors currently engaged at Mt Morgans, current ore processing costs and mine owner costs. No deleterious elements were identified from the mineralogical/metallurgical assessments carried out during the 2016 DFS and evidence of such has not been observed during process plant operation to date. A gold price of AUD$1650 has been assumed. All revenue and cost calculations have been done using Australian Dollars, hence application of an exchange rate has not been required. Transportation and refining charges are based on current contract pricing applicable to Mt Morgans. The 2.5% Western Australian State Government royalty has been allowed for.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Revenue factors	*The derivation of, or assumptions made regarding revenue factors including head grade, metal or commodity price(s) exchange rates, transportation and treatment charges, penalties, net smelter returns, etc.* *The derivation of assumptions made of metal or commodity price(s), for the principal metals, minerals and co-products.*	Ore production and gold recovery estimates for revenue calculations were based on detailed mine designs, mine schedules, mining factors and cost estimates for mining and processing. A gold price of $AUD1650 has been assumed.
Market assessment	*The demand, supply and stock situation for the particular commodity, consumption trends and factors likely to affect supply and demand into the future.* *A customer and competitor analysis along with the identification of likely market windows for the product.* *Price and volume forecasts and the basis for these forecasts.* *For industrial minerals the customer specification, testing and acceptance requirements prior to a supply contract.*	There is a transparent quoted market for the sale of gold. No industrial minerals have been considered.
Economic	*The inputs to the economic analysis to produce the net present value (NPV) in the study, the source and confidence of these economic inputs including estimated inflation, discount rate, etc.* *NPV ranges and sensitivity to variations in the significant assumptions and inputs.*	The Jupiter Ore Reserve is based on current mining contractor costs, ore processing costs and mine owner costs. The 2016 DFS determined that the Mt Morgans operation yielded a positive NPV. A whole of operation updated NPV analysis has not been completed as a component of the Jupiter Ore Reserve estimate update.
Social	*The status of agreements with key stakeholders and matters leading to social licence to operate.*	Mt Morgans is an operating mine site and has good working relationships with neighbouring stakeholders. Granted tenements of types appropriate to the activities performed cover all areas of Mining Operations. There are no existing or pending Native Title claims over the Mt Morgans site.
Other	*To the extent relevant, the impact of the following on the project and/or on the estimation and classification of the Ore Reserves:* *Any identified material naturally occurring risks.* *The status of material legal agreements and marketing arrangements.* *The status of governmental agreements and approvals critical to the viability of the project, such as mineral tenement status, and government and statutory approvals. There must be reasonable grounds to expect that all necessary Government approvals will be received within the timeframes anticipated in the Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility study. Highlight and discuss the materiality of any unresolved matter that is dependent on a third party on which extraction of the reserve is contingent.*	There are no likely identified naturally occurring risks that may impact the Project. Contractual agreements are in place for all material services and supply of goods required for the Mt Morgans operation. All regulatory approvals and permits have been granted for ongoing mining and processing at Mt Morgans, including current mining of the Westralia deposit via the Beresford and Allanson underground mines and proposed future mining of the Transvaal deposit via the Transvaal underground mine.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of Ore Reserve estimates.*	The Jupiter Ore Reserve estimate has been peer-reviewed by Mr James Howard, who is a full-time employee of Dacian Gold Ltd and a member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	*Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Ore Reserve estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the reserve within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors which 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.* *Accuracy and confidence discussions should extend to specific discussions of any applied Modifying Factors that may have a material impact on Ore Reserve viability, or for which there are remaining areas of uncertainty at the current study stage.* *It is recognised that this may not be possible or appropriate in all circumstances. These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	The Ore Reserve estimate for the Jupiter Deposit has been prepared within the guidelines of the 2012 JORC Code. Detailed mine designs and schedules; application of Modifying Factors for ore loss, dilution and ore processing gold recovery; and subsequent financial analysis has been used to estimate Ore Reserves, which in the opinion of the Competent Persons provide for a good level of confidence.