ASX Release

13 December 2019

Buckland Gold Project Update

BACKGROUND

The Buckland Gold Project, Dart Mining NL's prime exploration project, is located 200km north-east of Melbourne. Dart Mining's exploration breakthrough is its recognition that the regionally extensive Fairleys Shear Zone controls the location of significant gold mineralisation in the Buckland Goldfield. The model underpinning Dart Mining's exploration approach is that the Fairleys Shear Zone consists of multiple individual mineralised shears each several kilometres long. Shears are interpreted to be up to 25m or more wide and typically have a relatively narrow, high-grade quartz-sulphide core (Type A mineralisation) enveloped by wider, low to medium-grade disseminated sulphide mineralisation (Type B mineralisation). The scale of the shear-related mineralisation offers excellent potential for delineating a large-scale gold deposit.

EXPLORATION HIGHLIGHTS

- On-going exploration continues to produce promising results supporting Dart Mining's exploration model.
- Rock chip sampling within the large-scale Fairleys Shear Zone confirms significant Type B gold mineralisation occurs over broad intervals of sheared sediment:

  FAIRLEYS MAIN LINE
  - **5.2m @ 10.22 g/t Au**
  - **5.75m @ 1.92 g/t Au ***
  - **5.6m @ 10.7 g/t Au***
  - **13.7m @ 3.97 g/t Au***
  - **10m @ 2.99 g/t Au***
  - **7.5m @ 2.66 g/t Au****

  WESTERN ANOMALY
  - **4.5m @ 9.79 g/t Au**
  - **10m @ 0.86 g/t Au**
  - **9m @ 0.89 g/t Au**
  - **5m @ 2.51 g/t Au**

  ST LAWRENCE
  - **5m @ 1.24 g/t Au**
  - **2.5m @ 5.71 g/t Au**

  **DTM ASX 25 OCT 2007* ** DTM ASX 2 SEP 2019*
- Soil sampling has located a coherent 950m-long, strong, gold-arsenic anomaly north-west of the Fairleys prospect which is interpreted to indicate an extension of the prospective Centennial / Fairleys / Western Anomaly / St Lawrence shear trend that has now been defined over a length of at least 5.5km
- Visible gold is noted in high-grade silica-sulphide core zones of the mineralised shears (Type A mineralisation) at the Miners Glory and Fairleys Prospects
- Multiple drill targets have been identified for future drill testing.

DART MINING

ASX Code: DTM

Key Prospects / Commodities:

GOLDFIELDS

Buckland
Rushworth
Sandy Creek
Granite Flat
Dart
Mt Elmo
Saltpetre
Zulu
Upper Indi

LITHIUM / TIN / TANTALUM

Empress – Li-Sn-Ta
Eskdale / Mitta – Li-Sn-Ta

PORPHYRY GOLD / COPPER / MOLYBDENUM

Empress – Au-Cu
Stacey's – Au-Cu
Copper Quarry – Cu+/- Au
Gentle Annie – Cu
Morgan Porphyry – Mo-Ag-Au
Unicorn Porphyry – Mo-Cu-Ag

Investment Data:

Shares on issue: 53,519,107

Unlisted Options: 3,750,000

Substantial Shareholders:

Top 20 Holdings: 55.78 %

Board & Management:

Managing Director: James Chirnside

Non-Executive Director: Dr Denis Clarke

Non-Executive Director: Luke Robinson

Company Secretary: Julie Edwards

Dart Mining NL

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SUMMARY

Dart Mining NL (ASX: DTM) ("Dart Mining" or "the Company") is pleased to report continued exploration success at its wholly owned Buckland Gold Project.

Soil Sampling

Ongoing soil sampling along the Fairleys Shear Zone has defined a strong arsenic-gold anomaly north-west of the Fairleys Prospect, designated as the Murray Ridge Anomaly (Figure 2). The anomaly extends for at least 950m with gold values peaking at 356ppb (0.36 g/t Au). This anomaly is is interpreted to indicate an extension of the prospective Centennial / Fairleys / Western Anomaly / St Lawrence shear trend that has now been defined over a length of at least 5.5km. It represents a compelling target for drill testing.

Rock Chip Sampling

The recent detailed prospect-scale mapping and chip sampling has been focused along only a small 1.7km long section of the much longer Fairleys Shear Zone with systematic rock chip sampling particularly focused on the Fairleys and Western Anomaly targets (Figure 1 & 2). Results are very positive across both targets and confirm the potential of the 8.5km long Fairleys Shear Zone to host large-scale gold mineralization (Figure 1). Recent results from sheared mineralized sediment (Type B mineralization) include 5.2m @ 10.22 g/t Au from the Fairleys Prospect and 4.5m @ 9.79 g/t Au from the south end of the Western Anomaly (Figure 2 and 3). Rock chip sampling along the western side of the Fairleys Shear Zone has also identified broad sections of similar strong gold mineralisation within sheared sediments at the Queen Jubilee Prospect with 7.5m @ 2.66 g/t Au and 3m @ 3.88 g/t Au at the Try Again workings (ASX 2 Sept 2019). The results add credence to Dart Mining's exploration model.

Plans

The regional soil geochemistry program has already produced numerous targets for follow-up by detailed mapping and sampling in early 2020. Importantly, the significant gold results from chip sampling have identified several high-quality drill targets. Drilling, subject to the usual tenement and permitting approvals, is scheduled for March quarter 2020.

Exploration results to date continue to be consistent with Dart's belief that the Buckland Gold Project has excellent potential to host large-scale gold mineralization.

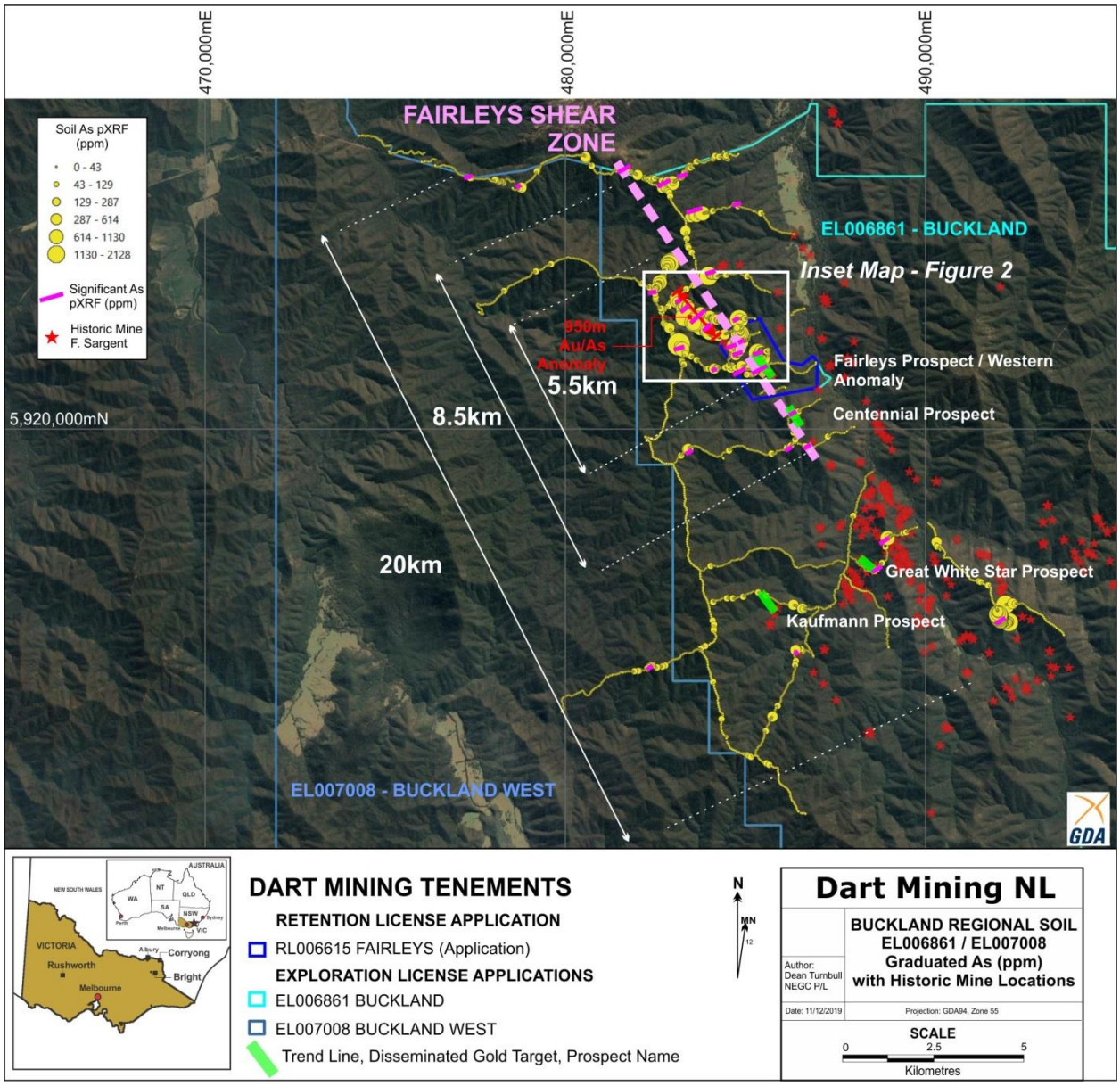

Figure 1. Buckland goldfield with graduated regional soil arsenic (As) level (ppm) with significant anomalies highlighted (magenta). Historic mine location data (red stars) from F. Sargent Historical Mining Activity layer (GeoVic: https://earthresources.vic.gov.au/geology-exploration/maps-reports-data/geovic) for reference. Note - Inset Figure 2 location.

EXPLORATION UPDATE

A tenement status update and locations for the Buckland Gold Project are detailed in Appendix 1. Details of the exploration methodologies and analytical techniques employed are outlined in Table 1 Appendix 2.

Mapping and Sampling

Multiple gold-arsenic anomalies have now been identified along approximately 20km of the western side of the Buckland Goldfield. Gold-arsenic anomalies identified by the on-going regional geochemical soil sampling program are interpreted to represent recurrent mineralisation associated with the regional-scale Fairleys Shear Zone (Figure 1 and 2). To date, detailed exploration activity has focused along a 1.7km section trending north-west from the Fairleys Prospect (Figure 2 and 3) with systematic rock chip sampling returning very encouraging results. These results further support the significant results of early rock chip sampling along the Fairleys historic workings conducted by Dart Mining in 2007 / 2008. The rock chip samples from both programs are mostly from outcrops of sheared sediments with disseminated sulphide development (now

oxidized) and variable silicification (defined as Type B mineralisation). This style of shear-hosted mineralisation has potential to form large-scale gold deposits.

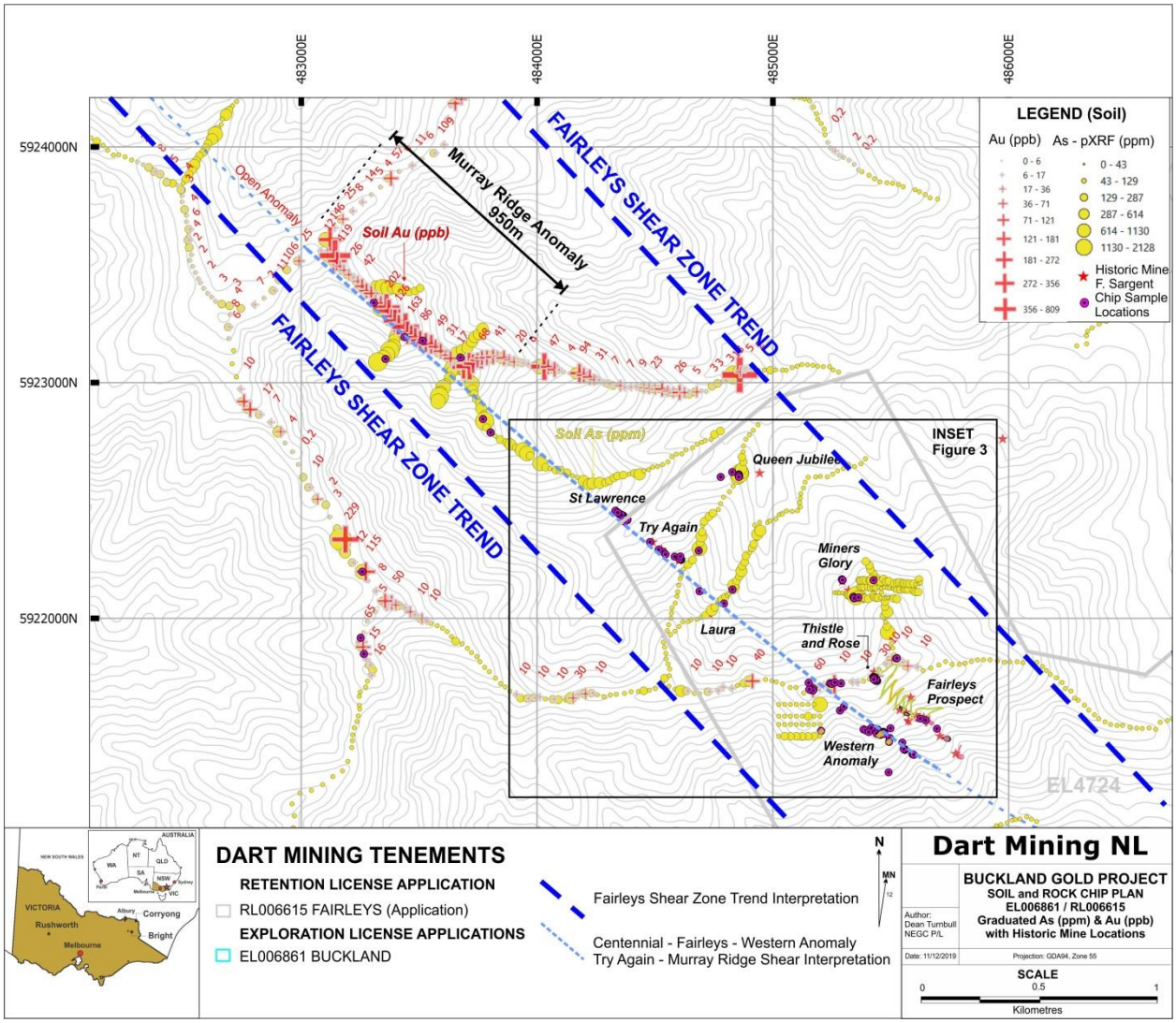

Figure 2. Map showing the Fairleys Prospect relative to Western Anomaly and the historic Miners Glory, Queens Jubilee, Laura, Try Again and St Lawrence mines with graduated soil arsenic (pXRF in ppm) and graduated fire assay gold (ppb).

Figure 3 illustrates results of rock chip sampling by Dart Mining. Two soil geochemical anomalies have been targeted, the Fairleys Prospect and the Western Anomaly, some 230m west of the Fairleys trend. Outcrops of sheared sediment showing variable silicification and disseminated sulphide (now oxidized) have been continuously chip sampled across strike and submitted for fire assay gold analysis (see Table 1 – Appendix 2 for sampling methodology details). Shallow historic workings occur along the main Fairleys trend with deeper open cut workings and adit levels at the south end of the anomaly. The Western Anomaly shows only very minor prospecting pits in a few locations.

Previous exploration by Dart Mining at the Fairleys Prospect, including the Western Anomaly area, has been detailed in a number of reports (ASX 25 Oct 2007, ASX 28 April 2008, ASX 5 June 2008, ASX 29 Oct 2008, ASX 31 Dec 2014 and ASX 15 Dec 2014). The findings of these reports and the data from recent regional soil geochemistry confirmed the mineralisation style present at the Fairleys Prospect group is likely repeated along the Fairleys Shear Zone.

This section of the regional shear zone shows at least two sub-parallel shears some 230-400m apart with several small scale historic workings spaced intermittently along some 1.7km of strike. The historic workings have targeted outcropping sections of high grade Type A mineralisation able to support the high costs of ore carting and toll processing that existed in the late-1800s. Commonly grade of about 20-30g/t was required then for viability. Several of Dart Mining's samples of this Type A mineralization show visible gold (Photographs 1 and 2). The historic mines targeted only the high grade quartz-sulphide cores of the shear zones. Remnant mineralization sampled by Dart Mining returned up to 0.2m @ 83.9 g/t Au within 1m @ 17.8 g/t Au (ASX 2 Sept 2019). Figure 3 shows high grade gold assay results from remnant mineralization from various prospects. Importantly, miners in the late 1800s could not contemplate mining the lower grade halo zone (Type B mineralization) and rarely tested this style of mineralisation by cross cuts or drives in the underground workings. Dart expects the Type B mineralization to form wide large-scale, low to medium-grade gold deposits.

Photograph 1. Sample from the historic Miners Glory Mine. Petrography offcut from Sample 69972 0.2m @ 83.9 g/t Au (Sample approx.. 3cm wide) – red circles show visible gold occurrences.

Photograph 2. Sample from the historic Fairleys open cut mine. Petrography offcut from Sample FC0025 1m @ 26.6 g/t Au (Sample approx.. 2.5 cm wide) – showing visible gold in silica sulphide altered sediment.

Dart's exploration model for the Buckland Gold Project has directed much effort toward testing the lower-grade halo mineralization (Type B) adjacent to the higher-grade core mineralization (Type A) developed along the large shears. The gold mineralisation associated with the sheared sediment is known to represent a very large target, with two drill holes completed in 2008 at Fairleys by Dart showing very broad zones of up to 40.4m @ 0.84g/t Au and 21m @ 1.21 g/t Au (ASX 29 Oct 2008) . The recent rock chip sample results are in line with previous sampling at the Fairleys Prospect with a summary of the key results appearing in Figure 3. Rock chip sampling at the Western Anomaly, with a highlight of 4.5m @ 9.79 g/t Au, confirms the Western Anomaly as a very attractive drill target. Rock chip sampling across limited outcrop along the Western Anomaly has returned a number of highly anomalous gold results within an area showing generally elevated background gold levels (Appendix 3). The trend of the mineralized shear structure along the Western Anomaly appears to follow silicified sediments with strong shear foliation and variable intensity disseminated sulphides. True width and strike extent has not been established, as such the sampling has been carried out across all outcrop within the soil anomaly trend to assist in defining the mineralisation distribution prior to drill design. All rock chip assay data are reported in Appendix 3 of this update report. Additional sampling along the Fairleys anomaly has also highlighted the widespread nature of the halo-style Type B mineralisation with 5.2m @ 10.22 g/t Au recorded from the shallow Rose and Thistle historic pit workings, 200m along trend from the main historic Fairley open pit.

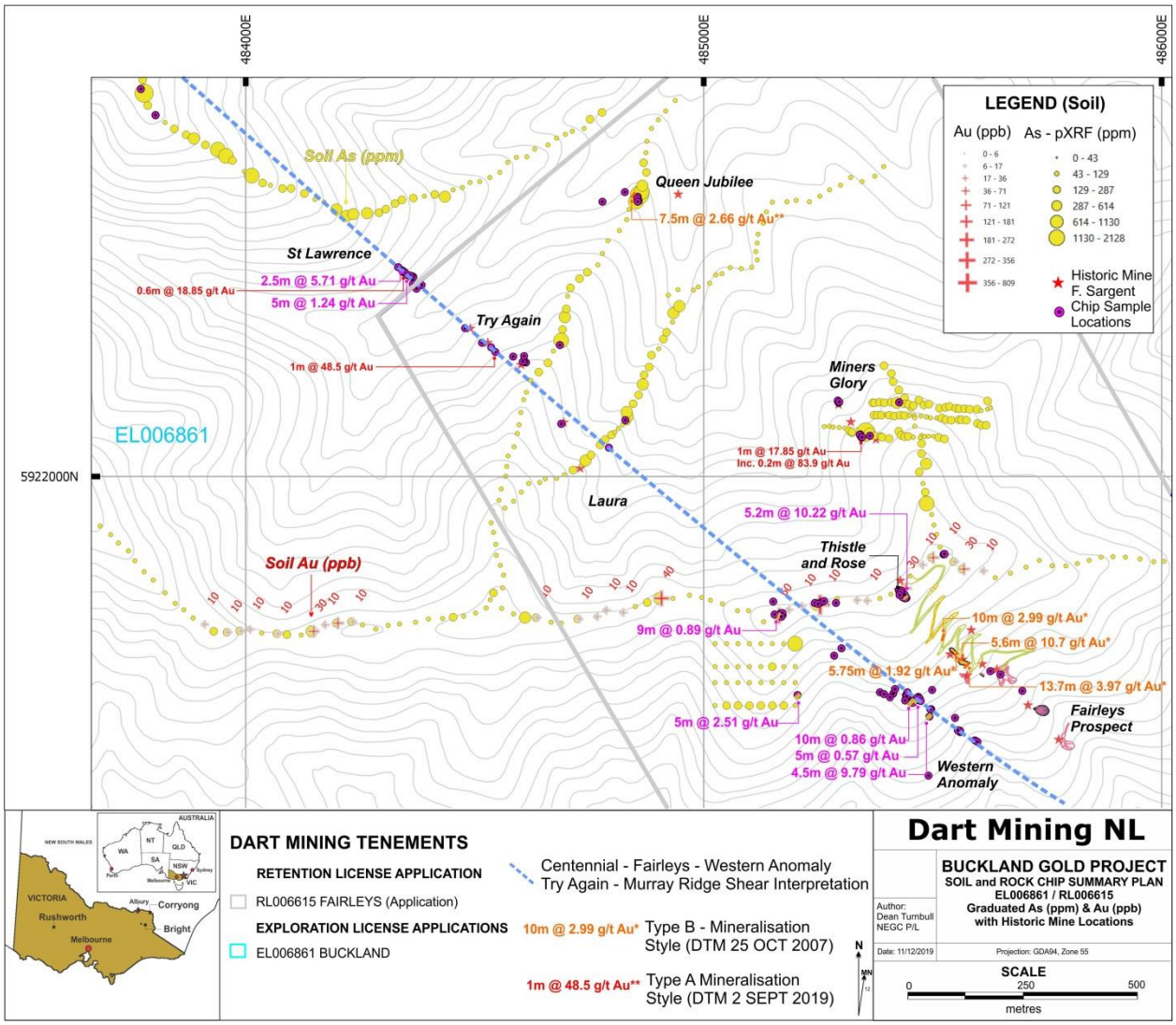

Figure 3. Map showing the Fairleys Prospect and Western Anomaly relative to the historic Miners Glory, Queens Jubilee, Laura, Try Again and St Lawrence mines with recent (magenta text) and previously reported assay result highlights.

Regional Soil Geochemical Program

The regional soil sampling program is on-going with a total of approximately 3500 samples collected from 85km of traverses across the interpreted strike of the Fairleys Shear Zone (Figure 1). The traverses cover approximately 20 km of strike extent along the western side of the historic goldfield. Graduated soil arsenic (As) and zones of anomalous soil arsenic are presented as magenta lines in Figure 1. The regional program will be expanded to cover the full extent of the goldfield, guided initially by wide- spaced ridge and spur sampling. Multiple anomalies have been identified that will require ground follow-up during the 2020 field program.

Future Exploration

Considerable drilling will ultimately be required to fully evaluate the potential of the large Fairleys Shear Zone and subsidiary shear zones. However, priority targets for first-pass drilling have already been defined at Fairleys and the Western Anomaly. Subject to the usual permitting considerations, drilling is scheduled for March quarter 2020. Subject to tenement approvals, drilling is also planned elsewhere in 2020.

The Buckland Gold Project remains Dart's highest priority exploration project, as excellent potential exists for proving-up large-scale gold mineralization.

Competent Person's Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Dean Turnbull B.App.Sc.(Geol) Hons. a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Turnbull is an independent consultant. Mr Turnbull has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration and to the activity being undertaken 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 Turnbull consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Authorised by James Chirnside

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About Dart Mining

Dart Mining (ASX: DTM) floated on the ASX in May of 2007 with the aim of evaluating and developing several historic Goldfields as well as substantiating a new porphyry province in NE Victoria. The area is prospective for precious, base, and minor metals. These include Lithium, Gold, Silver, Copper, Molybdenum, Zinc, Tungsten, Tin, Tantalum and a host of other important minerals. Dart Mining has built a strategic gold footprint in the Central and North East Region of Victoria where historical surface mining and alluvial gold indicates the existence of potentially significant gold endowment.

APPENDIX 1

TENEMENT STATUS

All tenement applications continue to pass through the approvals process with the tenements remaining in good standing as at 1 December 2019 (Table 1 – Figure 4). Mining License MIN006619 (Mt View) was recently granted for a period of five years over the expanded Mountain View Project area. Tenement application EL007099 (Sandy Creek) was also recently submitted to cover the northern extent of the Sandy Creek Goldfield. A further tenement application (EL007071) to cover the Copper Quarry prospect at Berrnigama has been submitted but has yet to receive priority, this application will replace the expired EL5194 (Alfred). Statutory relinquishment of 25% of the original granted area of EL006277 and EL006300 on the second anniversary of the license grant date has also been finalized (Table 1).

Table 1. TENEMENT STATUS

Tenement Number	Name	Tenement Type	Area (km2) Unless specified	Interest	Location
EL5315	Mitta Mitta[4]	Exploration	172	100%	NE Victoria
EL006016	Rushworth	Exploration	60	100%	Central Victoria
EL006277	Empress	Exploration	165	100%	NE Victoria
EL006300	Eskdale[3]	Exploration	183	100%	NE Victoria
EL006486	Mt Creek	Exploration	190	100%	NE Victoria
EL006764	Cravensville	EL (Application)	170	100%	NE Victoria
EL006861	Buckland	EL (Application)	414	100%	NE Victoria
EL006865	Dart	EL (Application)	567	100%	NE Victoria
EL006866	Cudgewa	EL (Application)	508	100%	NE Victoria
EL006994	Wangara	EL (Application)	190	100%	Central Victoria
EL007007	Union	EL (Application)	3	100%	Central Victoria
EL007008	Buckland West	EL (Application)	344	100%	NE Victoria
EL007099	Sandy Creek	EL (Application)	437	100%	NE Victoria
EL007071	Berringama	EL (Application)	27	100%	NE Victoria
RL006615	Fairley's[2]	Retention License Application	340 Ha	100%	NE Victoria
RL006616	Unicorn[1&2]	Retention License Application	23,243 Ha	100%	NE Victoria
MIN006619	Mt View [2]	Mining License	224 Ha	100%	NE Victoria

All tenements remain in good standing at December 2019.

NOTE 1: Unicorn Project area subject to a 2% NSR Royalty agreement with Osisko Gold Royalties Ltd dated 29 April 2013.

NOTE 2: Areas subject to a 1.5% Founders NSR Royalty Agreement.

NOTE 3: Areas subject to a 1.0% NSR Royalty Agreement with Minvest Corporation Pty Ltd (See DTM ASX Release 1 June 2016).

NOTE 4: Areas are subject to a 0.75% Net Smelter Royalty on gold production, payable to Bruce William McLennan.

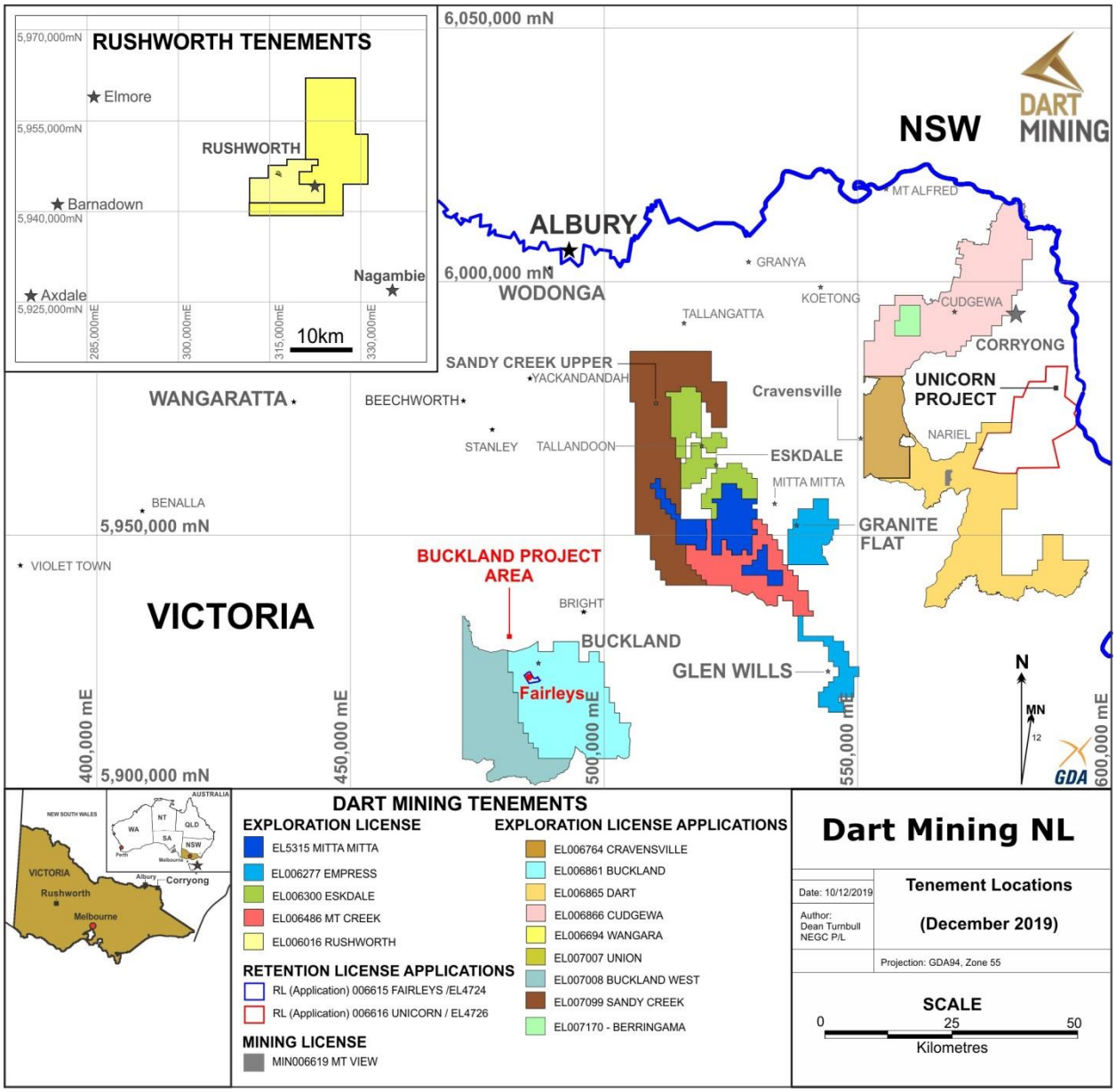

Figure 4. Location of Dart Mining's exploration tenements in north-eastern and Central Victoria.

APPENDIX 2

JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION – TABLE 1

SECTION 1 SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. 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 (e.g. '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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• pXRF soil samples are collected from the top of the B-Horizon clay interface and sieved to -2mm (dried if necessary). Sieved samples are then anaylsed for As using an Olympus Delta portable XRF unit and results reported out as a digital text file. • Chip samples are taken continuously perpendicular to the general strike of mineralised structures in outcrop, and large samples (4 – 7kg) are taken where possible to take a more representative sample. The chip samples are of adequate quality to be indicative of the area sampled. • Grab samples were collected from the outcrop over a small area (<1 – 5m in diameter). The grab samples are generally small (ie. <7kg) and represent the local area only, sampling only tests a small aerial extent, and are not considered as being representative of the outcrop. The grab samples are of adequate quality to be representative of the small area sampled and approximate the sampled *in situ* mineralisation. • Rock samples are dried, crushed and whole sample pulverized and riffle split. A sample aliquot (25g – 50g) is taken for analysis. Gold has been analysed by ALS Method Au-AA25 – a fire assay technique for total digestion.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. 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.).*	• NA
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*	• NA

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	fine/coarse material.	
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.*	• pXRF soil samples are located by GPS and notes taken where cultural contamination is suspected or adjacent to historic workings. • Chip / Grab samples were logged for qualitative mineral percentages, mineral species and habit and each sample location is recorded.
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.*	• Soil samples are collected from the top of the B-Horizon with a pick and scoop, dried and sieved to <2mm prior to analysis. pXRF analysis is undertaken on the small sample cup of the soil sample and the results reported in a digital csv file output per sample. Standards and duplicates are inserted at regular intervals and reviewed. Laboratory follow-up analysis of selected samples uses the same pXRF sieved sample, pulverised prior to sub-sampling at the laboratory via riffle splitting for a multi-element 4 acid digest method ME-MS61 and low detection limit gold analysis by method Au-AA22. • The sample size is considered representative to estimate the local metal content of the soil developed above the disseminated style of gold mineralisation targeted. • Sampling was conducted at a reconnaissance level with regular duplicate and CRM samples inserted for analysis by pXRF. All results are in line with expectations. • Individual <7kg chip / grab samples were collected from outcrop, individual chips making up the sample were <40mm and chipped from a random selection of the mineralisation to generate a representative average sample of the mineralisation targeted. • The whole sample was crushed and pulverised prior to sub-sampling at the laboratory via riffle splitting. • Gold chip sampling generally collects <7kg of finely chipped rock sample across outcrop or underground openings with the entire sample sent for whole sample crush and grind. The sample size and sub-sampling method is thought suitable for a sulphide / fine gold environment.
Quality of assay data	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the*	• Soil samples were submitted to ALS Chemex and selected samples were analysed for a suit of trace elements

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
and laboratory tests	*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 (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	using ALS Methods ME-MS61 (A four-acid digest is performed on 0.25g of sample to quantitatively dissolve most geological materials). These techniques are appropriate and considered a total extraction technique for key metal As. Au is analysed by fire assay technique Au-AA22. • A direct comparison between internal pXRF and laboratory analysis of arsenic shows a high correlation is evident from a representative dataset. • QAQC procedures were adopted during the in-house pXRF analysis with regular sample duplicates and CRM inserted, assay data is within expectation. Laboratory analysis only uses internal laboratory CRM results. • Chip and Grab samples were submitted to ALS Chemex and analysed for Au using ALS method Au-AA26 – a fire assay technique for total digestion. • Due to the reconnaissance nature of the sampling, no QAQC procedures were adopted other than internal laboratory CRM.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• No verification process or independent review of assay data has been carried out. • pXRF analysis requires the manual entry into the XRF unit of the Sample number of the soil sample. The sample number and associated analysis is stored as a digital file within the pXRF unit for later export to a CSV file. The raw data is edited to separate all duplicates and CRM results into a QAQC tab in the CSV file and reviewed. <LOD results are also deleted from the dataset to allow numerical fields to be plotted. • Chip / Grab samples were geologically logged and entered into the company database from hard copy field sheets for long term electronic storage.
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.*	• The location of the chip / grab / soil samples and geological mapping used a Garmin GPSMAP 62S GPS using the MGA94 Grid Datum (Zone 55) with topographic control taken from the GPS. Accuracy is variable but maintained <5m during the mapping process with constant visual quality assessment conducted. • Mine workings are located using GPS control and then tape and compass survey for underground development.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Soil sample spacing may be variable and is designed to capture variability in the key pathfinder element analysed with respect to the geological model of the mineralisation under review. The regional soil program reported uses a nominal 25m sample spacing as this was considered the maximum spacing that would capture regional shear structures over more than one sample • Soil pXRF results are used for geochemical studies only and are not composited. • Where exposure allows, multiple chip samples are collected across mineralised structures to assess the continuity of Au grade. • Rock chip sampling is limited by outcrop exposure. • Reconnaissance-scale chip / grab samples are not presented or considered to be representative of the average grade. Grab samples only represent the grade at a single point within the rock exposure. Sample spacing is designed to allow an initial assessment of gold mineralisation and is not suitable for future resource estimation activities.
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.*	• Regional soil lines are aligned with near east-west ridge lines and are approximately perpendicular to the strike of the interpreted regional shear systems hosting disseminated sulphide and gold where possible. A small number of lines or portions of lines run at a lower angle to the interpreted mineralisation trend, this is shown graphically in the body of the report. • No significant sample bias is considered to be introduced because of the orientation of the soil lines • Grab samples do not capture any aspect of the potential variation in grade in relation to the orientation of the mineralisation and represents only a single point inside the mineralisation. Chip samples are collected perpendicular to strike where possible to avoid any sample bias and only where outcrop or subcrop exists. The orientation of rock chip samples is recorded and indicated in diagrams. Grab sampling of mine waste (mullock) is also conducted as random composite samples of mullock material over a small diameter.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• All samples submitted for analysis are placed in sealed plastic bags and

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		enclosed in strong plastic boxes, delivered to a commercial transport company for delivery to the laboratory. Any evidence of sample damage or tampering is immediately reported by the laboratory to the company and a decision made as to the integrity of the sample and the remaining samples within the damaged / tampered bag/s.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• The mapping and sampling methodology and results were documented and reviewed by an independent expert who acts as the competent person for this report.

SECTION 2 REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	All tenements remain in good standing at 1 December2019.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The Buckland Goldfield has been explored in the past to establish the remaining alluvial potential and limited effort to review reef style historic mines with surface and underground mapping and sampling carried out (EL1394, 1985 – 1988). There has not been any previous assessment of Fairleys style disseminated gold (shear hosted) within the goldfield. Dart Mining, the first to recognize this style of mineralization, initiated exploration in 2005.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Buckland Goldfield was a traditional narrow vein, high grade (free gold) reef style field with a very large alluvial gold footprint. Dart Mining recognized some gold mineralization is related to disseminated sulphides in shears.

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.*
		• NA

Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high*	• NA

Tenement Number	Name	Tenement Type	Area (km2) Unless specified	Interest	Location
EL5315	Mitta Mitta[4]	Exploration	172	100%	NE Victoria
EL006016	Rushworth	Exploration	60	100%	Central Victoria
EL006277	Empress	Exploration	165	100%	NE Victoria
EL006300	Eskdale[3]	Exploration	183	100%	NE Victoria
EL006486	Mt Creek	Exploration	190	100%	NE Victoria
EL006764	Cravensville	EL (Application)	170	100%	NE Victoria
EL006861	Buckland	EL (Application)	414	100%	NE Victoria
EL006865	Dart	EL (Application)	567	100%	NE Victoria
EL006866	Cudgewa	EL (Application)	508	100%	NE Victoria
EL006994	Wangara	EL (Application)	190	100%	Central Victoria
EL007007	Union	EL (Application)	3	100%	Central Victoria
EL007008	Buckland West	EL (Application)	344	100%	NE Victoria
EL007099	Sandy Creek	EL (Application)	437	100%	NE Victoria
EL007071	Berringama	EL (Application)	27	100%	NE Victoria
RL006615	Fairley's[2]	Retention License Application	340 Ha	100%	NE Victoria
RL006616	Unicorn[1&2]	Retention License Application	23,243 Ha	100%	NE Victoria
MIN006619	Mt View[2]	Mining License	224 Ha	100%	NE Victoria

All tenements remain in good standing at December 2019.

NOTE 1: Unicorn Project area subject to a 2% NSR Royalty agreement with Osisko Gold Royalties Ltd dated 29 April 2013.

NOTE 2: Areas subject to a 1.5% Founders NSR Royalty Agreement.

NOTE 3: Areas subject to a 1.0% NSR Royalty Agreement with Minvest Corporation Pty Ltd (See DTM ASX Release 1 June 2016).

NOTE 4: Areas are subject to a 0.75% Net Smelter Royalty on gold production, payable to Bruce William McLennan

	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.*	
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• NA
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.*	• NA
Balanced reporting	• *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.*	• Soil arsenic values are reported in full as graduated symbols for all soil lines, the legend provides a guide to soil values. This method of reporting is considered to be comprehensive and un-biased for early geochemical work. • Rock chip gold assay values are reported in a series of maps showing sample location, width and grade relative to mapped mineralisation orientation to allow true width to be indicated. Composite chip samples are length weighted where reported in summary format. All rock chip assay data is reported in full in Appendix 3. This method of reporting is considered to be comprehensive and un-biased for early geochemical work.
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.*	• Any other relevant information is discussed in the main body of the report.

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.*	• Planned work is discussed in the body of the report and is dependent on future company direction.

APPENDIX 3 - Rock Chip Assay Data Listing

NB. **Type Material Code: IS – Insitu, SC – Subcrop, FL – Float**

Type Sampling Code: CHIP – Continuous Chip across strike, GRAB – Grab Sample from < 5m radius

SampleID	MGA94_55_Easting (m)	MGA94_55_Northing (m)	AHD_RL (m)	Sample Width (m)	Type_Category	Type_Material	Type_Sampling	Au (ppm)
69931	485,342	5,922,092	723		R	FL	GRAB	1.96
69932	485,341	5,922,091	723		R	FL	GRAB	2.43
69933	485,295	5,922,161	723		R	FL	GRAB	5.9
69934	485,293	5,922,166	722		R	FL	GRAB	4.1
69935	485,296	5,922,163	721		R	FL	GRAB	7.05
69936	485,345	5,922,085	792	1	R	IS	CHIP	17.85
69937	485,346	5,922,086	792	0.2	R	IS	CHIP	83.9
69948	483,259	5,922,198	1062		R	FL	GRAB	0.26
69949	483,252	5,921,918	1068		R	FL	GRAB	0.1
69950	483,266	5,921,849	1057		R	FL	GRAB	0.05
69957	484,858	5,922,602	594	7.5	R	IS	CHIP	2.66
69958	484,856	5,922,611	586	1.6	R	IS	CHIP	2.89
69959	484,855	5,922,607	584	1.2	R	IS	CHIP	1.06
69960	484,828	5,922,621	584	1	R	IS	CHIP	0.18
69961	484,479	5,922,324	670		R	FL	GRAB	12.7
69962	484,536	5,922,282	691	1	R	IS	CHIP	3.65
69963	484,545	5,922,272	691	1	R	IS	CHIP	48.5
69964	484,516	5,922,292	681		R	FL	GRAB	1.69
69965	484,584	5,922,262	717	5	R	IS	CHIP	0.4
69966	484,612	5,922,249	745	3	R	IS	CHIP	3.88
69967	484,608	5,922,250	747	3	R	IS	CHIP	0.45
69968	484,605	5,922,251	742	1	R	IS	CHIP	0.56
69969	484,608	5,922,263	738		R	FL	GRAB	15.45
69970	484,689	5,922,115	728	5	R	IS	CHIP	0.39
69971	484,829	5,922,123	691		R	FL	GRAB	3.52
69972	484,793	5,922,063	700		R	SC	GRAB	0.35
69973	484,779	5,922,600	540	1.5	R	IS	CHIP	0.06
69974	484,856	5,922,600	540		R	FL	GRAB	60.8
70048	484,352	5,922,440	625	0.6	R	IS	CHIP	18.85
70049	484,366	5,922,436	625	8	R	IS	CHIP	1.24
70050	484,362	5,922,438	632	5	R	IS	CHIP	0.08
70051	484,384	5,922,418	602	8	R	IS	CHIP	0.1
70052	484,373	5,922,410	619	8	R	IS	CHIP	0.01
70053	484,344	5,922,446	625	1	R	IS	CHIP	2.43
70054	484,348	5,922,446	629	1	R	IS	CHIP	4.95
70055	484,333	5,922,457	625	1	R	IS	CHIP	3.1
70056	484,359	5,922,439	653	3	R	IS	CHIP	0.52
70057	484,365	5,922,420	635	3	R	IS	CHIP	0.04
70058	484,686	5,922,287	723	2.7	R	IS	CHIP	0.06
70059	485,172	5,921,698	902	2	R	IS	CHIP	0.09
70064	484,333	5,922,457	625	1	R	IS	CHIP	2.28
70065	484,342	5,922,450	625	2.5	R	IS	CHIP	5.71
70066	484,342	5,922,449	625	0.2	R	IS	CHIP	4.98
70072	485,524	5,921,830	861	1.6	R	IS	CHIP	1.32
70073	485,525	5,921,831	861		R	FL	GRAB	0.92
70074	485,526	5,921,831	861		R	FL	GRAB	3.11
70096	485,168	5,921,701	858	2.5	R	IS	CHIP	0.45
70097	485,171	5,921,699	858	2.5	R	IS	CHIP	0.9
70098	485,172	5,921,702	859		R	FL	GRAB	1.06
70099	485,167	5,921,695	859	6.5	R	IS	CHIP	0.88
70100	485,170	5,921,694	856	3.2	R	IS	CHIP	0.32
70101	485,170	5,921,694	856	5	R	IS	CHIP	0.41
70102	485,155	5,921,699	859		R	SC	GRAB	0.42
70103	485,152	5,921,727	846		R	SC	GRAB	0.21
70104	485,243	5,921,724	854	3	R	IS	CHIP	0.02
70105	485,255	5,921,725	854	5	R	IS	GRAB	<0.01
70106	485,250	5,921,722	854		R	SC	GRAB	0.01
70107	485,263	5,921,728	856		R	IS	CHIP	<0.01
70108	485,289	5,921,724	856	2	R	SC	CHIP	0.22
70109	485,434	5,921,747	859	3	R	IS	CHIP	0.1
70110	485,426	5,921,752	863	6	R	IS	CHIP	0.05
70111	485,443	5,921,735	855	2	R	IS	CHIP	1.12
70112	485,440	5,921,734	856	1	R	IS	CHIP	48.8
70113	485,435	5,921,736	858	2.2	R	IS	CHIP	0.97
70114	485,439	5,921,742	860	1.2	R	IS	CHIP	1.8
70115	485,432	5,921,751	860	3.7	R	IS	CHIP	0.37
70116	485,429	5,921,746	861	2.3	R	IS	CHIP	2.54
70117	485,430	5,921,747	861	1	R	IS	CHIP	0.43
70118	485,428	5,921,741	863	3	R	IS	CHIP	0.1
70119	485,447	5,921,517	763	5	R	IS	CHIP	0.01
70120	485,447	5,921,521	763	5	R	IS	CHIP	0.15
70121	485,442	5,921,517	763	5	R	IS	CHIP	0.12
70122	485,442	5,921,523	763	7	R	IS	CHIP	0.23
70123	485,445	5,921,529	763	1	R	IS	CHIP	0.22
70124	485,443	5,921,520	763		R	IS	GRAB	0.89
70125	485,440	5,921,511	769	1.5	R	IS	CHIP	0.51
70126	485,414	5,921,526	769	1	R	IS	CHIP	0.12
70127	485,418	5,921,536	772	0.4	R	IS	CHIP	3.68
70128	485,418	5,921,536	772		R	IS	GRAB	0.02
70129	485,205	5,921,523	796	5	R	IS	CHIP	2.51
70130	485,285	5,921,609	831	0.5	R	IS	CHIP	0.62
70131	485,301	5,921,625	834	4	R	IS	CHIP	0.54
70132	485,385	5,921,529	786	1.5	R	IS	CHIP	0.07
70133	485,394	5,921,525	790	0.2	R	IS	CHIP	<0.01
70134	485,407	5,921,518	790	4	R	IS	CHIP	0.06
70136	485,469	5,921,519	796	0.5	R	IS	CHIP	0.12
70137	485,454	5,921,506	796	5	R	IS	CHIP	0.53
70138	485,457	5,921,506	796	5	R	IS	CHIP	1.18
70139	485,466	5,921,512	794	5	R	IS	CHIP	0.57
70140	485,466	5,921,512	793	1	R	IS	CHIP	0.03
70141	485,464	5,921,515	794	2	R	IS	CHIP	0.07
70142	485,466	5,921,517	794	5	R	IS	CHIP	0.09
70143	485,472	5,921,515	798		R	IS	GRAB	0.05
70144	485,474	5,921,510	797	4	R	IS	CHIP	0.39
70145	485,499	5,921,534	791	6	R	IS	CHIP	0.06
70146	485,497	5,921,492	711	4	R	IS	CHIP	0.16
70147	485,495	5,921,492	712	8	R	IS	CHIP	0.07
70148	485,493	5,921,476	707	4.5	R	IS	CHIP	9.79
70149	485,549	5,921,473	680	7	R	IS	CHIP	0.18
70150	485,560	5,921,442	654	8	R	IS	CHIP	0.25
70151	485,560	5,921,445	658	0.5	R	IS	CHIP	<0.01
70152	485,555	5,921,446	660	5	R	IS	CHIP	<0.01
70153	485,491	5,921,347	641	1	R	IS	CHIP	<0.01
70154	485,592	5,921,424	647	1.5	R	IS	CHIP	<0.01
70155	485,598	5,921,421	647	4	R	IS	CHIP	<0.01
70156	485,696	5,921,532	682	2	R	IS	CHIP	<0.01
70157	485,648	5,921,568	751		R	FL	GRAB	<0.01
70158	485,626	5,921,575	727	3	R	IS	CHIP	<0.01