ASX Release

18 March 2021

LiDAR Data Acquisition Over Strategic Projects & Tenements

- **LiDAR data acquired across several of Dart Mining's tenement holdings in Northeast Victoria**
  - **Granite Flat Gold-Copper Project (EL006277)**
  - **Dorchap Range Lithium & Tin Pegmatites (EL5315, EL006300, EL006468)**
  - **Sandy Creek Gold Project (EL006300)**
  - **Buckland Gold Project (EL006861 & RL006015)**
- **576 km^2 of airborne LiDAR coverage flown across Dart Mining's Northeast Victoria tenements**
- **LiDAR data will form an essential element in directing ongoing exploration activities, project development and planning**

Dart Mining NL (ASX:DTM) ("Dart Mining" or "the Company") is pleased to report that airborne LiDAR data has been acquired over a significant area of its active prospects in Northeast Victoria. This data will be integral to the implementation of current and future exploration activities in the region.

Overview

LiDAR (Light Detection And Ranging) is a laser-based method of imaging the Earth's surface at high resolution, and has the distinct advantage to be able to 'see' through vegetation and reveal previously obscured features (Figure 1). Dart Mining has recently acquired 576 km^2 of LiDAR data across important, highly prospective tenements within its holding across Northeast Victoria. LiDAR coverage was specifically targeted across the Buckland Valley (orogenic gold), Sandy Creek (orogenic gold), Dorchap Range (orogenic gold & lithium-tin pegmatites) and Granite Flat (orogenic gold & copper-gold porphyry potential) projects (Figure 2).

This dataset is extremely useful in identifying previously unknown historic workings and delineating geological, structural, and geomorphological trends (Figure 3). Additionally, the dataset can be used to provide high-resolution, detail digital topographic models of specific projects and target sites (Figure 3). These topographic models, or digital elevation models (DEMs) provide important, accurate and high-resolution mapped surfaces for project planning and development, particularly for drilling and field exploration activities. LiDAR provides a remarkable time and cost-saving tool in the steep, heavily vegetated terrain of the Northeast Victorian high country, allowing geologists and exploration field crews to rapidly identify and find potential prospects, historic workings, pegmatite and other outcrop.

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

Granite Flat – Li-Sn-Ta
Eskdale / Mitta – Li-Sn-Ta

PORPHYRY GOLD / SILVER / COPPER / MOLYBDENUM

Granite Flat – Au-Ag-Cu
Stacey's – Au-Cu
Copper Quarry – Cu
Gentle Annie – Cu
Morgan Porphyry – Mo-Ag-Au
Unicorn Porphyry – Mo-Cu-Ag

Investment Data:

Shares on issue: 99,945,476
Unlisted Options: 35,556,369
Performance Rights: 3,400,000

Substantial Shareholders:

Top 20 Holdings: 54.5 %

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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Data was acquired and processed by AAM Group. LiDAR measurements were collected at four points per square metre with 10cm vertical accuracy, with the resulting dataset including a LiDAR point cloud at a 0.5m ground grid resolution.

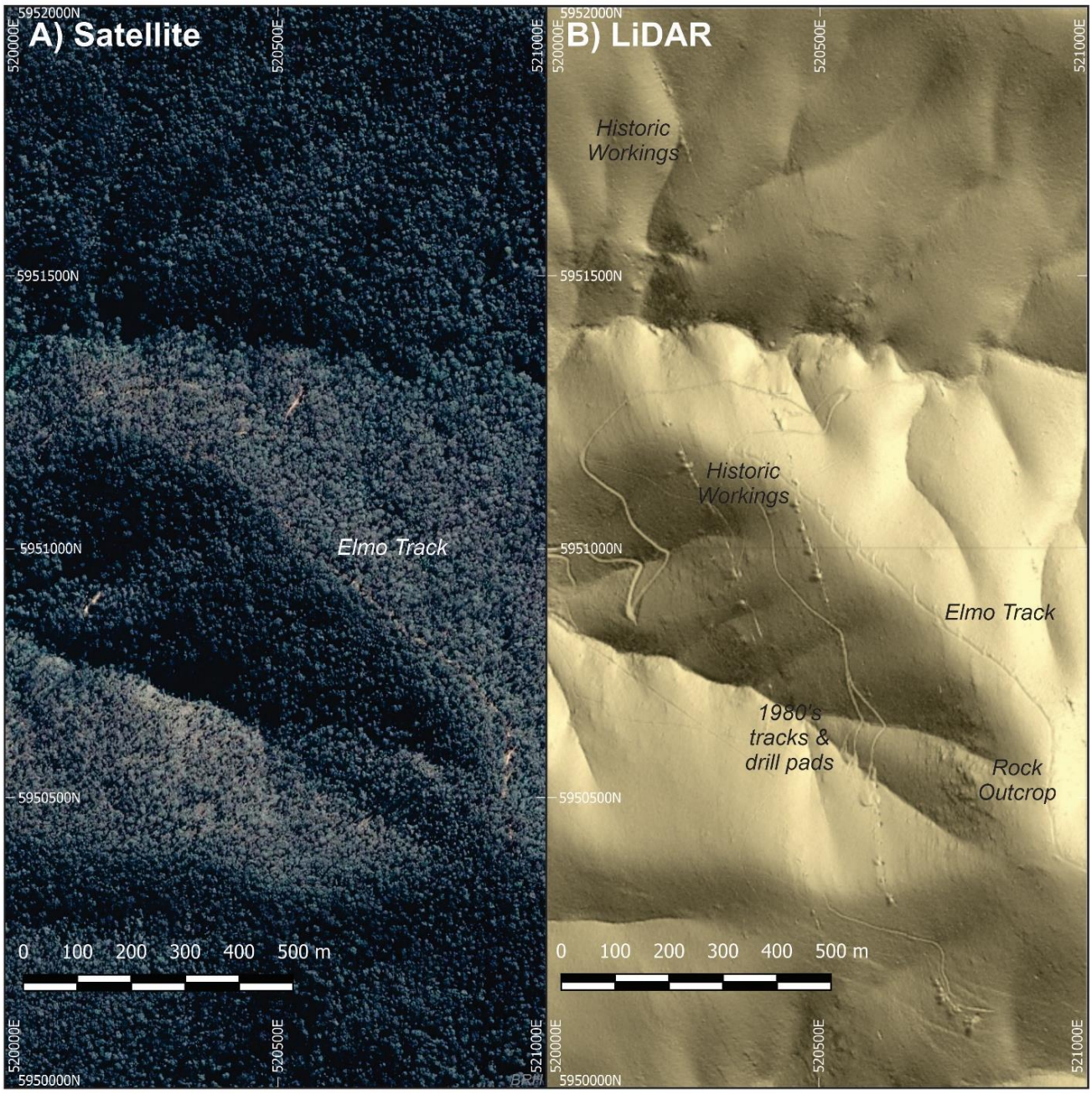

Figure 1: A comparison between a satellite photograph of the Mt Elmo Goldfield (A) and a processed LiDAR image of the same area (B), demonstrating the remarkable detail apparent and the utility of this tool for exploration. Grid coordinates shown are MGA Zone 55.

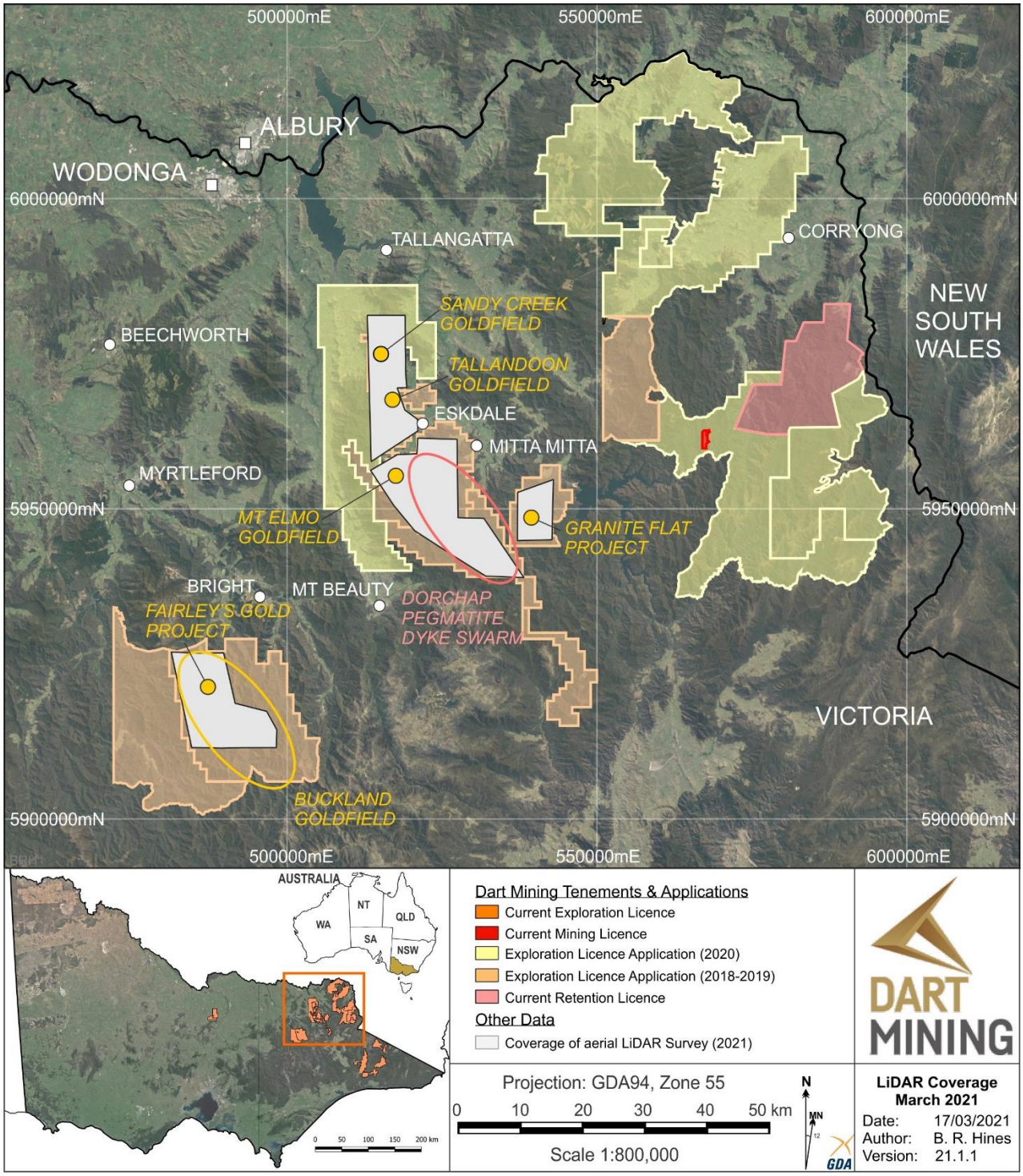

Figure 2: Dart Mining's tenement holdings in Northeast Victoria showing the areas covered by the recent airborne LiDAR mapping program with respect to key exploration projects.

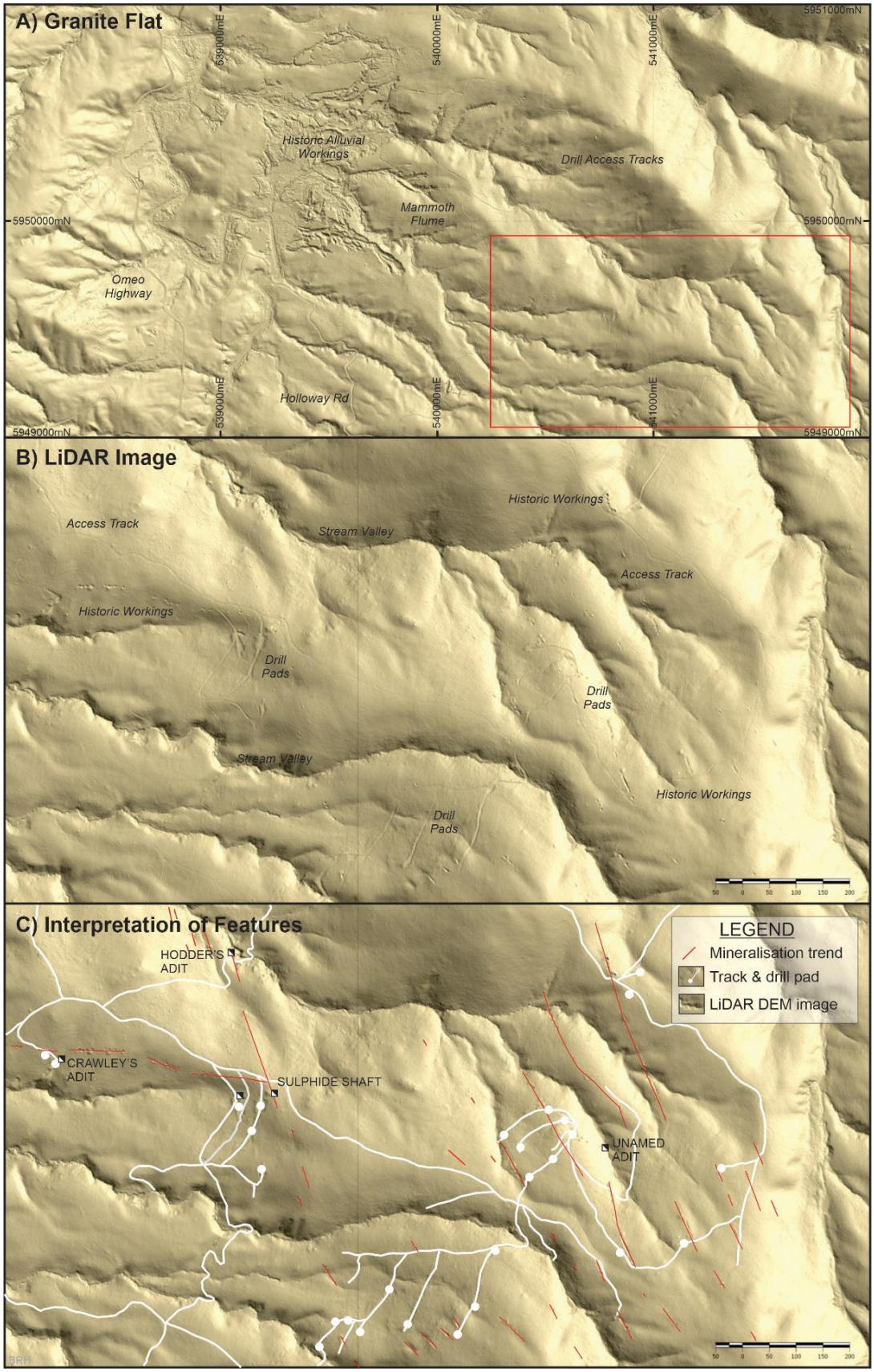

Figure 3: An example of a preliminary (processed) LiDAR interpretation across the Granite Flat area. A) Image across the Granite Flat prospect area, showing major features. B) Close up view of the main project area (red box in A) showing the processed LiDAR data. C) Preliminary interpretation of structural and mineralogical features based on LiDAR data and site visits. Grid coordinates shown are MGA Zone 55.

Project Implications

At the Granite Flat Project, LiDAR provides a detailed and accurate map of existing drill pads, track access and historic reef and alluvial workings, as well as the delineation of structural trends, largely based on geomorphic features and lineation apparent in reef workings (e.g., Figure 3). LiDAR will also be used in 3D models of the project, providing an accurate DEM for the project for future planning and development.

At the Sandy Creek and Buckland Valley orogenic gold projects, LiDAR data will primarily be used for identifying previously unknown reef workings as well as identifying bedrock structural trends apparent within processed LiDAR data.

In the Dorchap Range Lithium-Caesium-Tantalum-Tin bearing pegmatite dyke swarm, LiDAR data has demonstrated that it is able to resolve pegmatite dykes (Figure 4), providing a number of targets for follow up investigation, particularly targets obscured by vegetation that may have been missed by previous aerial surveys. Additionally, reef workings with significant strike extents (2–3km) have been identified by LiDAR data in the Mt Elmo Goldfield, providing additional orogenic gold targets for follow-up exploration (e.g., Figure 1).

Figure 4: An example of identification of a known pegmatite dyke in LiDAR data. A) Satellite image across the Boones Lithium-bearing pegmatite dyke, Dorchap Range. B) Processed LiDAR image with vegetation effects removed, clearing showing the extent of the Boones Pegmatite Dyke, plus additional, previously unmapped outcrop, due to exceptionally thick vegetation across the Dorchap Range.

Future Work

Future work will focus on the detailed analysis and interpretation of these high-resolution images, with interpretation used to guide prosect and project development, identification of previously unidentified historic workings and the delineation of structural, geological and geomorphic trends. Additional field work is required for ground truthing of pegmatite dykes. Preliminary analysis of LiDAR data has provided an abundance of targets for field mapping and geochemical sampling.

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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 North East Victoria. The area is prospective for precious, base, and strategic metals. These include Lithium, Gold, Silver, Copper, Molybdenum, Zinc, Tungsten, Tin, Tantalum, and a host of other important minerals. Dart Mining has built a strategically placed gold exploration footprint in the Central and North East regions of Victoria, where historic surface and alluvial gold mining indicates the existence of potentially significant gold endowment.

Additional JORC Information

Further details relating to the information on Dart Mining's recent exploration activities in Northeast Victoria can be found in Dart Mining's ASX announcements:

8th March 2021: *"Granite Flat High Grade Gold, Silver, Copper Drill Results"*

16th February 2021: *"Sandy Creek Significant Gold Mineralisation"*

7th December 2020: *"Northeast Drilling Program Complete"*

9th November 2020: *"Commencement of Drilling Copper-Gold Mineralisation at Granite Flat"*

27th October 2020: *"Orogenic Gold and Porphyry Prospectivity, Mitta Mitta, NE Victoria"*

19th October 2020: *"Drill Results Reveal High-Grade Gold"*

1st September 2020: *"Drilling of Gold Mineralisation Commencing"*

3rd July 2020: *"Sandy Creek and Tallandoon Goldfields"*

20th February 2020: *"Buckland Gold Project Update".*

Additional information on Dart Mining's other recent drilling and exploration operations can be found in:

16th November 2020: *"Drilling Commencement, Historic Rushworth Goldfield"*

5th November 2020: *"Rushworth Historic High-Grade Goldfield"*

30th October 2020: *"Report for the quarter ended 30th September 2020"*

19th June 2019: *"Lithium Project Update"*

19th March 2019: *"Dorchap Lithium Project Update"*

14th November 2018: *"Lithium Exploration Update"*

10th September 2018: *"Exploration Update – Dorchap Lithium Project"*

Competent Person's Statement

The information in this report has been prepared, compiled, and verified by Dr. Ben Hines PhD, MSc, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Dr. Hines is the senior exploration geologist for Dart Mining. Dr. Hines 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". Dr. Hines consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward-Looking Statement

Certain statements contained in this document constitute forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, Dart Mining's current expectations, estimates and projections about the industry in which Dart operates, and beliefs and assumptions regarding Dart's future performance. Such forward-looking statements are based on a number of estimates and assumptions made by the Company and its consultants in light of experience, current conditions and expectations of future developments which the Company believes are appropriate in the current circumstances. When used in this document, words such as; "anticipate", "could", "intends", "estimate", "potential", "plan", "seeks", "may", "should", and similar expressions are forward-looking statements. Although Dart believes that its expectations presented in these forward-looking statements are reasonable, such statements are subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors, which may cause the actual results, achievements and performance of the Company to be materially different from the future results and achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. Investors are cautioned that forward-looking information is no guarantee of future performance and accordingly, investors are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements.

APPENDIX 1

TENEMENT STATUS

All tenement applications continue to pass through the approvals process with the tenements remaining in good standing as of the 31st of January 2021 (Table 1.1 – Figure 7).

Table 1.1. TENEMENT STATUS

Tenement Number	Name	Tenement Type	Area (km^2) Unle specified	Interest	Location
MIN006619	Mt View [2]	Mining License	224 Ha	100%	NE Victoria
EL5315	Mitta Mitta[4]	Exploration Licence	172	100%	NE Victoria
EL006016	Rushworth[4]	Exploration Licence	60	100%	Central Victoria
EL006277	Empress	Exploration Licence	165	100%	NE Victoria
EL006300	Eskdale[3]	Exploration Licence	183	100%	NE Victoria
EL006486	Mt Creek	Exploration Licence	190	100%	NE Victoria
EL006861	Buckland	Exploration Licence	414	100%	NE Victoria
EL007007	Union	Exploration Licence	3	100%	Central Victoria
EL006994	Wangara	Exploration Licence	142	100%	Central Victoria
EL007008	Buckland West	Exploration Licence	344	100%	NE Victoria
EL006764	Cravensville	*EL (Application)*	170	100%	NE Victoria
EL006865	Dart	*EL (Application)*	567	100%	NE Victoria
EL006866	Cudgewa	*EL (Application)*	508	100%	NE Victoria
EL007099	Sandy Creek	*EL (Application)*	437	100%	NE Victoria
EL007170	Berringama	*EL (Application)*	27	100%	NE Victoria
EL007430	Buchan	*EL (Application)*	546	100%	Gippsland
EL007435	Goonerah	*EL (Application)*	587	100%	Gippsland
EL007425	Deddick	*EL (Application)*	341	100%	Gippsland
EL007428	Boebuck	*EL (Application)*	355	100%	NE Victoria
EL007426	Walwa	*EL (Application)*	499	100%	NE Victoria
RL006615	Fairley's[2]	Retention License	340 Ha	100%	NE Victoria
RL006616	Unicorn[1&2]	Retention License	23,243 Ha	100%	NE Victoria

All tenements remain in good standing as of 31st January 2021.
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 are 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.

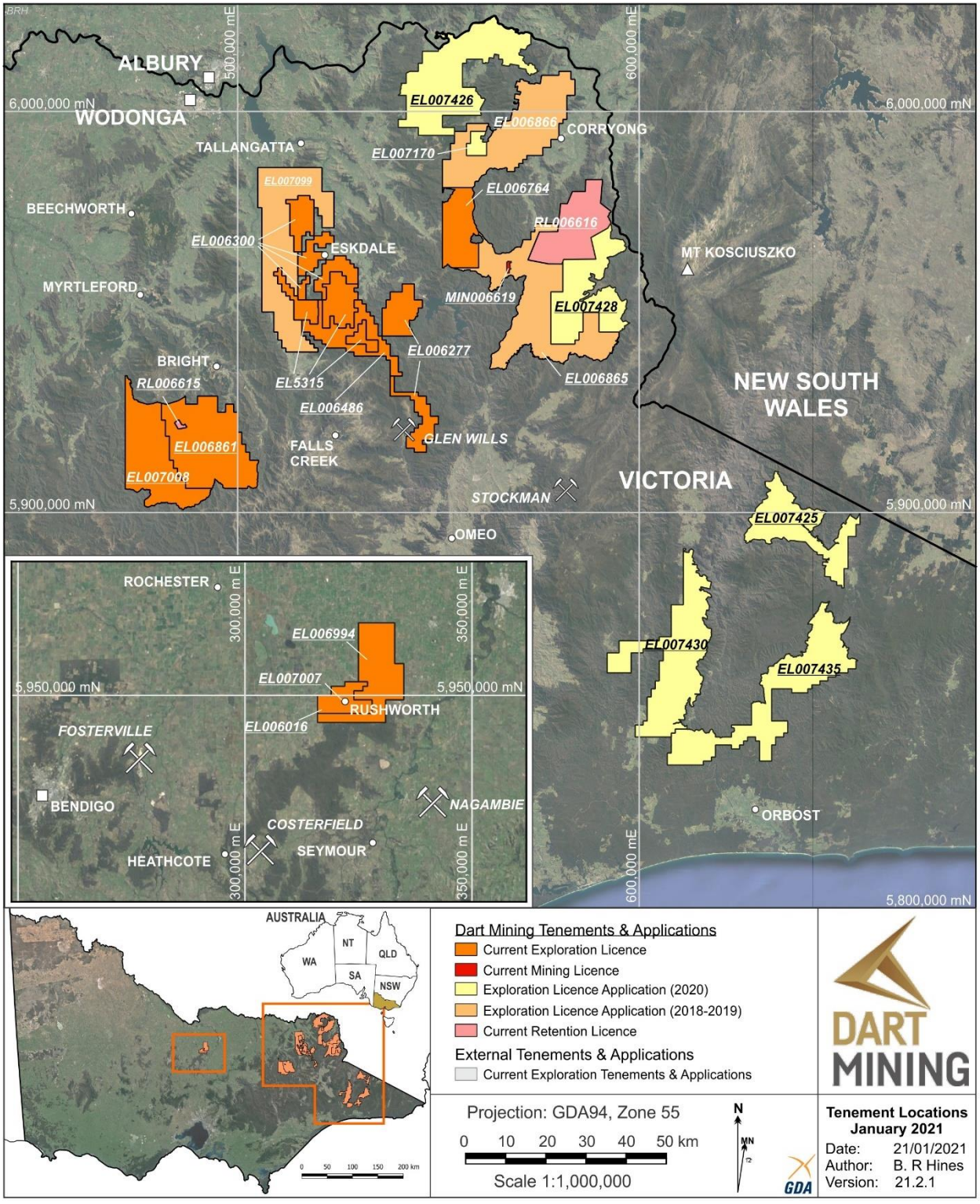

Figure 5: Location of Dart Mining's exploration properties in Northeastern Victoria.

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.*	• LiDAR data was acquired using a Teledyne Optech sensors. • LiDAR data was collected across 576km^2 area in Northeast Victoria. • Project design vertical accuracy was 0.10m on clear ground at one sigma, with at least four points emitted per square metre, with up to eight returns per emitted point. • LiDAR data was georeferenced using CORS base station data. • Data classification is ICSM Level 2 (ground, non-ground, vegetation and structures, etc). • Data classification was manually checked and edited against georeferenced digital orthophotography and/or intensity imagery acquired as part of this project. • Elevation data will be gathered as WGS ellipsoidal heights and will be adjusted to orthometric heights by applying a correction to every data point using the relevant geoid model. • LiDAR data was delivered in industry-standard LAS formats, plus a 0.5m ground grid in ASCII Format and GeoTIFF. • The flying height for aerial data acquisition was approximately 2000m above ground • Project datum is GDA94. • No new Drilling or Geochemical sampling results are presented here.
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.).*	• Not applicable: No new drilling results reported.
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.*	• Not applicable: No new drilling results reported.
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*	• Not applicable: No new drilling results reported.

	costean, channel, etc.) photography. • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	
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.*	• Not applicable: No new drilling or surface geochemical sampling results reported.
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 (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Not applicable: No new drilling or surface geochemical sampling results reported.
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.*	• Not applicable: No new drilling or surface geochemical sampling results reported.
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.*	• LiDAR data was collected across 576km^2 area in Northeast Victoria. • Project design vertical accuracy was 0.10m on clear ground at one sigma, with at least four points emitted per square metre, with up to eight returns per emitted point. • Data classification was manually checked and edited against georeferenced digital orthophotography and/or intensity imagery acquired as part of this project. • Elevation data will be gathered as WGS ellipsoidal heights and will be adjusted to orthometric heights by applying a correction to every data point using the relevant geoid model. • Project datum is GDA94. • All maps, plans and data are on an MGA datum and GDA94 zone 55 projection.

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.*	• LiDAR points were collected at 0.5m intervals, with a minimum of 4 points per square metre. Vertical accuracy is 0.1m. • At the scale and resolution of the features being identified and resolved, the data spacing is more than adequate. • No sample compositing required with this style of data.
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.*	• LiDAR data represents the surface area of the area regions surveyed, with X,Y and Z data reported for across topography of a predefined areas. • LiDAR survey areas are completely independent of mineralisation or structural style and are therefore considered unbiased. • No new drilling reported
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• LiDAR data is confidential, and only accessed by Dart Mining representatives and AAM Group.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Airborne LiDAR survey included field test points of survey areas located in accessible areas. • LiDAR test points were used to test and validate the achieved accuracy of the LiDAR. • Results of test point comparisons and achieved accuracy reported in the project metadata. • LiDAR data was georeferenced using CORS base station data. • Feld survey work and data validation was undertaken by AAM Group.

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 as of 31st January 2021.

Tenement Number	Name	Tenement Type	Area (km^2) Unless specified	Interest	Location
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NOTE 4: Areas are subject to a 0.75% Net Smelter Royalty on gold production, payable to Bruce William McLennan.

Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Between 1986 and 1988 the Granite Flat area was worked by Meltech Ltd on behalf of Alluvial Prospectors Ltd, with soil sampling identifying strong soil anomalies and six diamond drill holes completed. From 1990 to 1995, CRA Exploration (now Rio Tinto) completed extensive exploration in the search for a bulk minable resource. This included expansion of the soil grid, sampling of 18 costeans, 32 reverse circulation (RC) and the 13 Diamond drillholes, along with aeromagnetic, ground magnetic and induced polarity surveys of the site. In late 1994 Perseverance Mining Ltd entered into a joint-venture agreement with CRA Exploration, working the Granite Flat prospect from 1996 to 1999, completing an additional 20 RC drill holes. From 2006 to 2008, Synergy Metals Ltd conducted minor stream sediment and soil sampling of the site before transferring the license to Glen Wills Gold Mines NL in 2009. Glen Wills Gold Mines held the license until 2016, completing some minor soil and stream sediment sampling studies. • 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 Fairley's style disseminated gold (shear hosted) within the goldfield. Dart Mining, the first to recognize this style of mineralization, initiated exploration in 2005. • The Sandy Creek and Tallandoon goldfields have previously been explored to establish the remaining alluvial potential and limited effort to review reef style historic mines with surface and underground mapping and sampling carried out (EL873, BHP Minerals Ltd, 1980-1982; EL1463, Tallangalook Ltd, 1984-1988; EL3574, Exminco, 1993-1994; EL4039, Northern Copper Ltd, 1996-1997; EL4812, Goldsearch Ltd, 2004-2008; EL5241, Golden Deeps Ltd, 2009-2011). All previous exploration efforts have focused on narrow-vein quartz potential, with very little focus on alteration within the granite and minor structural analysis. Dart Mining is the first explorer to recognize the roof pendant style of mineralisation and assess the structural control on the distribution on mineralisation. Tallangalook Ltd and Goldsearch Ltd undertook some basic geological mapping of the Sandy Creek area. Tallangalook Ltd dug & sampled costeans across some workings. Goldsearch Ltd drilled 3 short diamond drill holes, but terminated all before hitting mineralisation. • No previous commercial exploration for Lithium has occurred in the Dorchap Range or adjacent areas. Geological investigations as part of academic research has been reported for the pegmatite dykes by Eagle (2009) and Eagle et al. (2015). Previous exploration in the Dorchap Range to Glen Wills District has focused on historic reef and alluvial style gold and tin workings.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• EL006277 is located in the Omeo structural zone of the Lachlan Fold Belt in eastern Victoria. The EL is underlain by metamorphosed Lower Ordovician Pinnak Sandstone and its higher grade metamorphic equivalents in the Omeo Metamorphic Complex to the south. The Banimboola Quartz Monzodiorite (BQM) intruded during the early Devonian and is a highly magnetic I-type composite pluton that has been placed in the Boggy Plain Supersuite (Wyborn, et al., 1987). Aeromagnetic data from the Geo Vic database indicates that the BQM is a composite pluton with a variable magnetic signature. • 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. • The Sandy Creek and Tallandoon Goldfields are traditional narrow vein, high grade (free gold) reef style field with a minor alluvial gold footprint. Dart Mining recognized some gold mineralization is related to disseminated sulphides in altered granites along structurally-controlled intersections within a metasedimentary roof pendant above the Yabba Granite. • Lithium mineralisation is hosted within highly evolved, late tectonic peraluminous granite pegmatites of the complex Lithium-Caesium-Tantalum (LCT) class. These dykes are thought to be distal to a source granitic body and are present as lenticular, discontinuous bodies of variable length and width (up to many hundreds of metres in length, and several tens of metres in width). Lithium mineralisation within the pegmatites is poorly understood at this early exploration stage, but suspected to be spatially related the zonation within complex

		pegmatites. Lithium mineralisation observed to date appears to be as spodumene and petalite, with cassiterite also evident in some dykes. Tin, and rarely gold is associated with intrusive dykes of the Dorchap Pegmatite Dyke Swarm.

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.*
		• Not Applicable: No new drilling data presented here.
		• All drillhole collar information is presented in previous Dart Mining ASX Announcements and Releases. An archive of historic Dart Mining ASX releases is held at: https://www2.asx.com.au/markets/trade-our-cash-market/announcements.dtm

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.*	• Not Applicable: No new drilling or geochemical data presented here.
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').*	• Not Applicable: No new drilling or geochemical data presented here.
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.*	• Not Applicable: No new drilling, geochemical data or significant discoveries are presented here.
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.*	• Not applicable: No grade details expressed or reported in this release.

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.