ASX Release

6 April 2021

Strong Gold Mineralisation Intersected at Rushworth, Central Victoria

- **Assay results received from percussion drilling across Phoenix Hill – Chinaman's Gully to test lode-style & stockwork Gold mineralisation potential:**
  - **44 drill holes drilled across 4 transects**
  - **Holes designed to test multiple structures of various orientations**
  - **Multiple narrow high-grade and broad lower-grade zones intersected**
  - **Drilling demonstrates that mineralisation remains open at depth and across more than 600m of strike, with multiple lines and orientations of mineralised structures**

- **Highlights from Transect A (12 holes) across Fletcher's – Phoenix Reef**
  - **7m @ 0.91 g/t Au; inc. 1m @ 4.18 g/t in RARC03 from 13m**
  - **12m @ 1.26 g/t Au; inc. 2m @ 3.49 in RARC06 from surface**
  - **11m @ 0.66 g/t Au; inc. 3m @ 1.53 g/t in RARC07 from 19m**
- **Highlights from Transect B (12 holes) across Phoenix Reef (west):**
  - **8m @ 1.02 g/t Au; inc. 3m @ 2.26 g/t in RBRC07 from surface**
  - **19m @ 1.1 g/t Au; inc. 5m @ 2.3 g/t in RBRC08 from surface**
- **Highlights from Transect C (8 holes) across the Phoenix Reef (east):**
  - **21m @ 0.35 g/t Au in RCRC01 from 6m**
  - **13m @ 0.44 g/t Au in RCRC02 from 4m**
  - **3m @ 4.0 g/t Au; inc. 1m @ 10.8 g/t in RCRC08 from 18m**
- **Highlights from Transect D (12 holes) across Appleton's Reef:**
  - **2m @ 4.07 g/t Au; inc. 1m @ 7.1 g/t in RDRC03 from 18m**
  - **17m @ 0.54 g/t Au; inc. 3m @ 1.32 g/t in RDRC06 from 13m**
  - **3m @ 1.32 g/t Au; inc. 1m @ 3.10 g/t in RDRC09 from 16m**
  - **1m @ 9.13 g/t Au in RDRC12 from 4m**

Dart Mining NL (ASX:DTM) ("Dart Mining" or "the Company") is pleased to report that assay results have now been received for the Reverse Circulation ("RC") percussion drilling program completed in late 2020 at the Phoenix Hill – Chinaman's Gully prospect. The drilling focused on testing the mineralisation model at Phoenix – Chinaman's Gully, focusing on targeting quartz vein and stockwork-hosted orogenic, epizonal gold mineralisation at the Company's wholly-owned Rushworth Gold Project in Central Victoria.

Drill Assay Results

A low impact Reverse Circulation (RC) percussion drilling program targeting mineralisation on repeated limb thrusts on Dart Mining's wholly-owned Phoenix – Chinaman's Gully Project at Rushworth, Central Victoria was completed late in 2020.

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: 53.7 %

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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Dart Mining contracted EDrill Ltd. to drill 44 holes across four transects at 5 metre intervals, for a total of 1270m of drilling (Figure 1). The transects were oriented to target the Phoenix mineralisation system, where interpretations indicate repeated mineralised limb thrust faults cross-cutting folded strata of the Phoenix Anticline (Dart ASX 16th November 2020).

Preliminary examination of drilling results and geological logging indicate the model is valid, with several significant intersections encountered (Table 1) and multiple lines of mineralisation evident along the drill transects (Figure 2). Several holes, particularly along transects C and D, intersected old workings or stopes, demonstrating the presence of the mineralised system, however, did not produce samples through the entire structural horizon (see Appendix 1 – Hole Details).

Table 1: Selected significant intercepts from the recent drilling program at Rushworth, Central Victoria. Intervals determined using a cut-off grade of 0.2 g/t Au, and no greater than 2m of internal dilution. A complete list of intersections is included in Appendix 2.

Hole ID	Easting (MGA94_55)	Northing (MGA94_55)	RL (m)	Azimuth (grid)	Dip	Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Notes
RARC03	320736	5950552	160	208.3	-70	30	13	20	7	0.9	
incl.							*16*	*17*	*1*	***4.2***	
RARC06	320749	5950555	158	220.7	-69	30	2	14	12	1.3	Collared in
incl.							*2*	*4*	*2*	***3.5***	mineralisation
and							*11*	*12*	*1*	*1*	
RARC07	320733	5950586	156	221.8	-70	30	19	30	11	0.7	Ended in
incl.							19	22	3	1.5	mineralisation
RBRC06	320783	5950572	157	193.7	-70	30	8	9	1	1.1	Ended in mineralisation
RBRC07	320781	5950567	158	193	-70	30	1	9	8	1	Collared in
incl.							*4*	*7*	*3*	*2.3*	mineralisation
RBRC08	320779	5950562	156	193	-70	30	0	19	19	1.1	Collared &
incl.							*1*	*6*	*5*	*2.3*	ended in
and							*9*	*10*	*1*	*1.4*	mineralisation
RBRC09	320779	5950557	157	180.7	-70	30	2	11	9	0.2	
							17	20	6	0.5	
incl.							*18*	*19*	*1*	*1.3*	
RBRC10	320777	5950547	156	174.3	-70	30	0	7	7	0.3	Collared in mineralisation
RBRC10B	320778	5950552	156	177	-70	30	1	10	9	0.3	
RBRC11	320776	5950540	157	181.7	-69	30	4	14	11	0.3	
RCRC01	320811	5950577	152	181.1	-71	30	6	27	21	0.4	
RCRC02	320810	5950573	154	177.8	-69	30	4	17	13	0.4	
RCRC08	320806	5950547	154	183.8	-70	30	18	20	3	**4.0**	Ended in
incl.							*18*	*19*	*1*	***11.0***	mineralisation
RDRC03	320875	5950504	150	188.7	-70	21	18	20	2	**4.1**	
incl.							*18*	*19*	*1*	***7.1***	
RDRC06	320869	5950489	149	188	-70	30	13	30	17	0.5	Ended in
incl.							*22*	*25*	*3*	*1.3*	mineralisation
RDRC07	320867	5950485	149	198.1	-70	30	18	19	1	1.9	
RDRC09	320864	5950477	148	177.7	-70	25	16	19	3	1.3	
incl.							*16*	*17*	*1*	***3.1***	
RDRC12	320859	5950461	149	194.6	-70	30	4	5	1	**9.1**	Collared in mineralisation

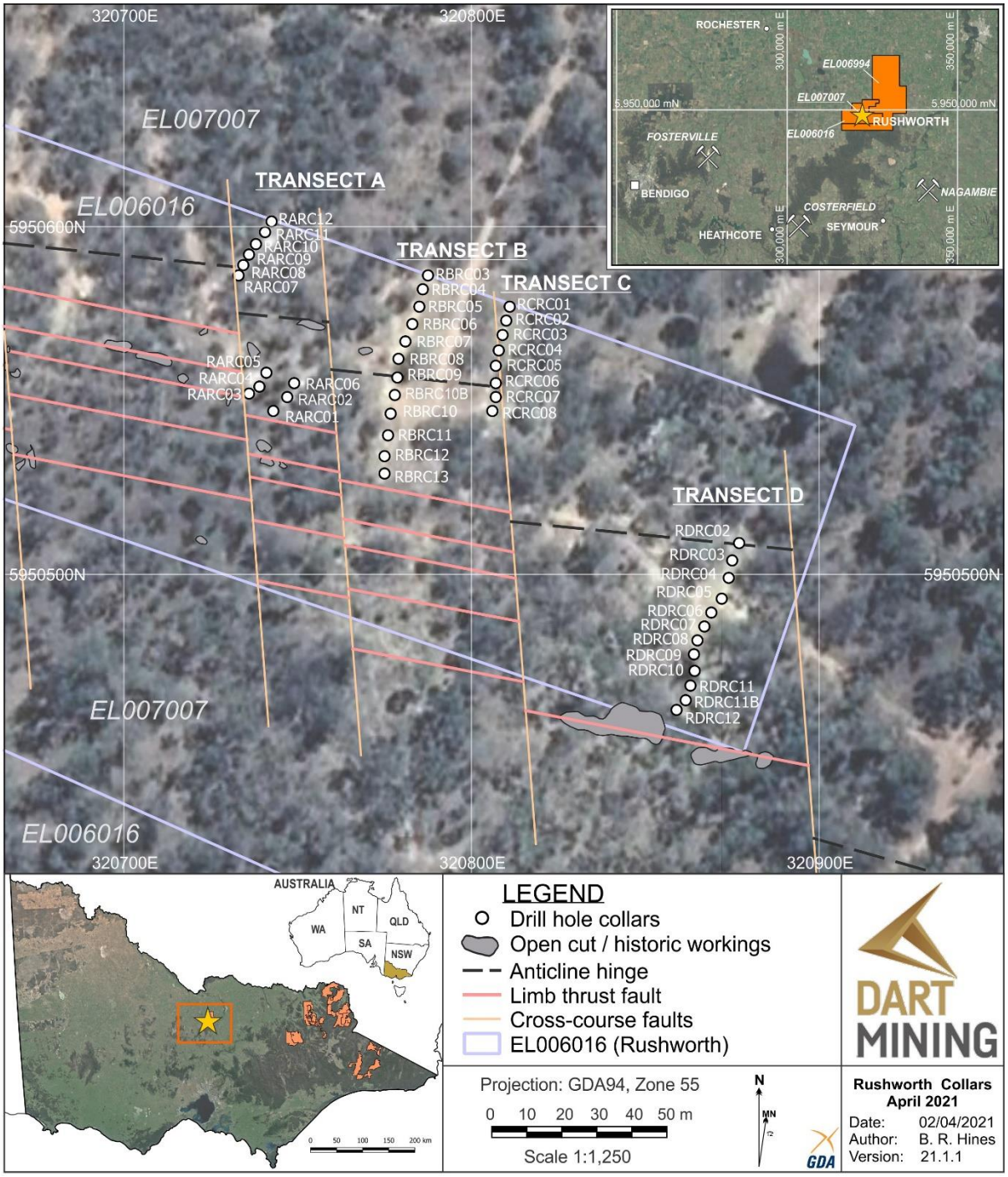

Figure 1: Location of drill hole collars on the four transects drilled across the Phoenix-Appleton's-Chinaman'Gully prospect at Rushworth, in relation to mapped geological structures at surface.

Discussion of Results

Drilling was undertaken under a low impact workplan, with transect location dictated by existing track and drill pads and the strike of mineralised structures. Results of this drill program, previous drilling completed by New Holland Mining Ltd. and geological mapping (Boucher, 2016; Jones & Turnbull, 2016; Dart ASX 16th November 2020), indicate that mineralisation remains open at depth and across more than 600m of strike, with multiple lines and orientations of mineralised structures evident (Figures 1, 2 & 3).

Samples were assayed for gold by a 2 kg Leachwell method with fire assay of tails completed to best determine true gold grade. Fire assay of tails showed that >95.5% of gold was recovered through the Leachwell analysis. The large sample size was to account for the nuggety nature of the mineralisation style at the Phoenix project that has previously been demonstrated by Jones & Turnbull (2016) and Boucher (2016).

Notably, visible gold was observed in percussion chips logged by the site geologist in hole RCRC08 between 18-19m downhole, which graded **1m @ 10.8 g/t Au**. Other significant high-grade results include **1m @ 9.13 g/t Au** in RDRC12 from 4m and **1m @ 7.1 g/t Au** in RDRC03 from 18m. Long intersections in holes RBRC08 (**19m @ 1.1 g/t Au),** RCRC01 (**21m @ 0.35 g/t Au**), RCRC02 (**13m @ 0.44 g/t Au**) and RDRC06 (**17m @ 0.54 g/t Au**) are particularly significant and demonstrate that gold grade is not always directly related to quartz reef-style mineralisation and is potentially indicative of stockwork mineralisation zones (Figure 2). Drill transects have demonstrated that multiple, shallow lines of mineralisation exist across the Phoenix Prospect. Deeper, low grade intersections in RARC09 (2m @ 0.62 g/t Au between 59-61m; & 1m @ 0.69 g/t Au between 92-93m) provide an indication of additional mineralisation at depth, an aspect that has been poorly tested in the Rushworth goldfield.

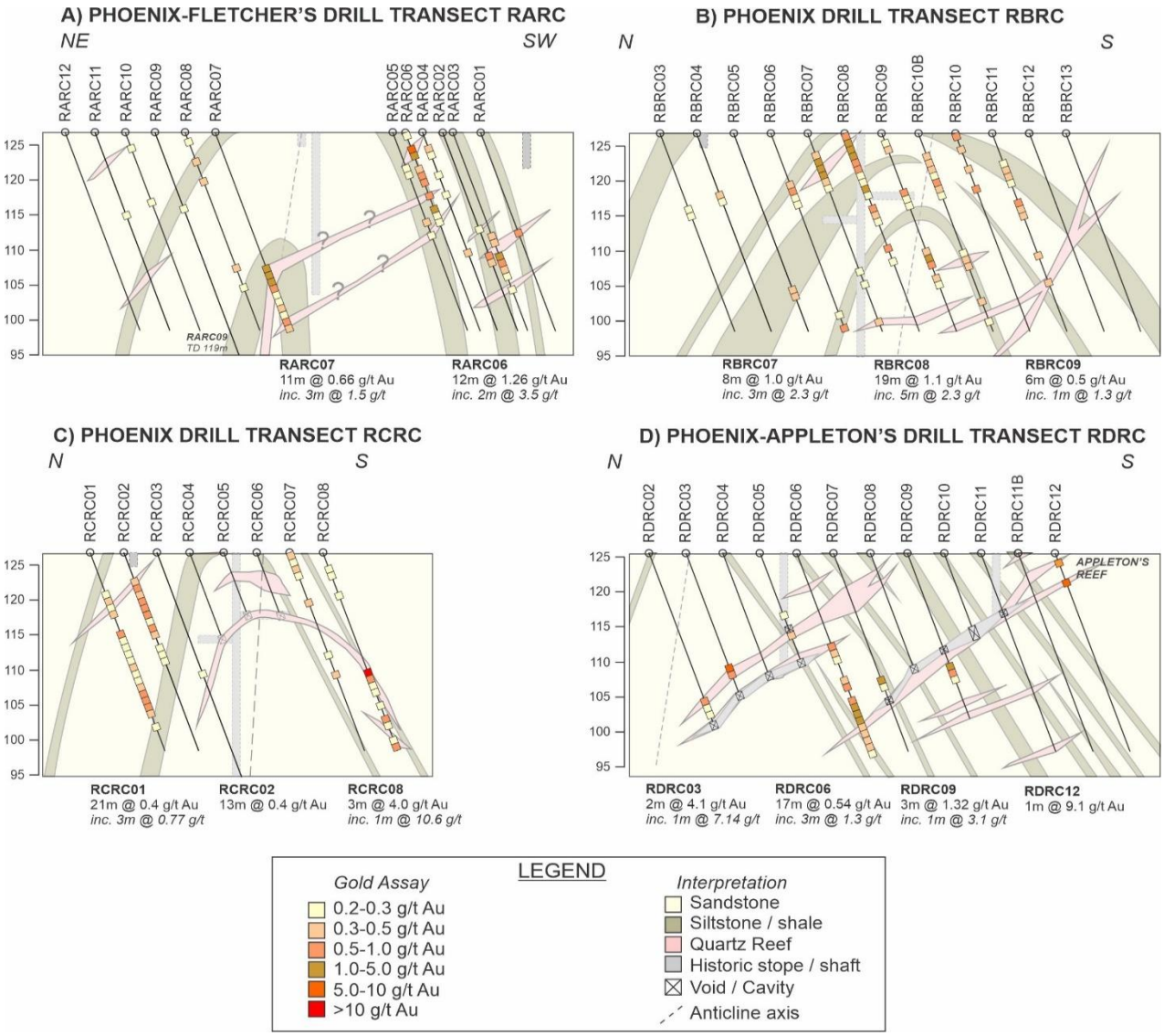

Figure 2: Significant intersections and preliminary geological interpretation of Rushworth drilling results. For a complete list of intercepts, refer to Table 1 and Appendix 2.

Future Exploration

Future work at the Phoenix-Appleton's-Chinaman's Gully prospect will focus on testing for strike and depth extensions to the multiple gold mineralised structures intersected in the recent drill program. Due to the nuggety nature of the mineralisation at the prospect (Dart ASX 16th November 2020), future work could also involve collating entire RC sample residues for bulk sample processing to provide an accurate assessment of gold mineralisation grade. Additional holes on the south end of transect A, and particularly transect C, are proposed to further intersect mineralised limb thrusts.

Dart recently received additional grants of exploration licences at Rushworth (Dart ASX 10th February 2021) and now has 100% ownership of the entire Rushworth goldfield. The Company will also turn its attention to evaluating exploration targets across the entire area, where historic mining exploited high grade reefs, often showing spectacular grades, over a cumulative 14km strike length.

Rushworth Gold Project

The Rushworth Goldfield is located in Central Victoria, 140 km north of Melbourne, and 65 km east of Bendigo. The Rushworth Goldfield is well-exposed, with the host strata exposed at surface. These strata have been tightly folded into upright, east-west trending folds, and two primary lines of gold-quartz veining that extend for a cumulative strike length of 14 km. Gold mineralisation is interpreted to be an orogenic, epizonal style similar to that forming high-grade gold shoots at the nearby Fosterville Mine. Within the Rushworth Goldfield, mineralised quartz veins have been intersected at depths beyond 400m in historical workings, and up to 200m in modern drill holes. Historical workings rarely proceeded beyond the water table, leaving most veins untouched at depth.

Following the recent success at Fosterville, and the currently heightened state of interest in Victorian goldfields, competition for tenure in this area of Central Victoria is fierce. Dart Mining's strategic 254 km^2 landholding in Central Victoria spans the entire historic Rushworth Goldfield, and is bordered by Chalice Goldmines to the northwest, Newmont Mining to the west, and Nagambie Resources to the south and east.

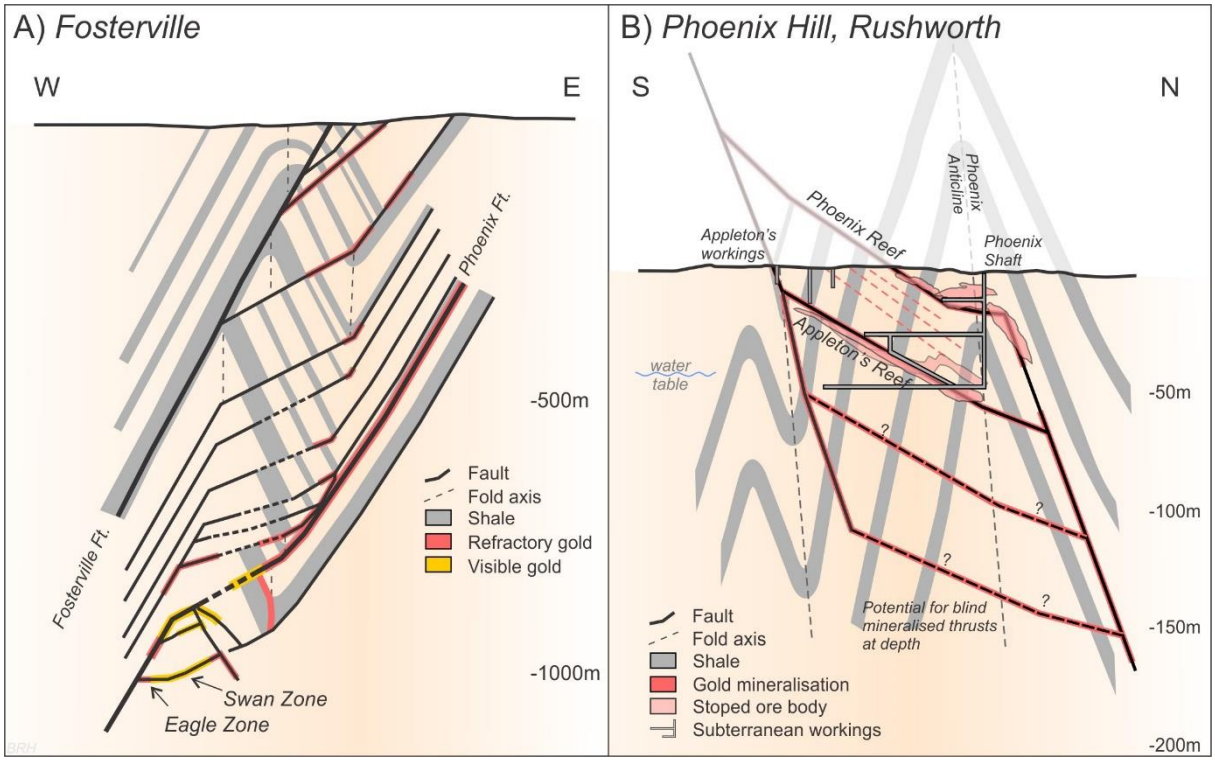

Figure 3: Structural model of Fosterville (A) and the Phoenix Hill – Chinaman's Gully area, Rushworth (B), displaying structural and mineralisation characteristics typical of Central Victorian orogenic gold mineralisation. In particular, mineralisation along limb-thrust faults, is notable of most significant Central Victorian goldfields (Castlemaine, Bendigo, Ballarat, Fosterville, Rushworth). Fosterville model (A) modified from Volleger *et al.* (2020). Phoenix Hill cross-section compiled from geological mapping completed by Jones & Turnbull (2014) and Boucher (2016). Figure from Dart ASX 16th November 2020.

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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 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 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 significant gold endowment.

References

Boucher, R. (2016). Mapping compilation and bulk sample target generation. MIN5246, 5306, 5538, Rushworth. Dart Mining NL, Internal Report.

Jones A. & Turnbull, D. (2016). Mineralisation report, Mining Licences 5246, 5306, 5538, Phoenix Deposit, Rushworth. Northern Mine Ventures Pty Ltd, Internal Report.

Volleger, S. A., Wilson, C. J. L., Micklethwaite, S., Tomkins, A.G. & Cruden, A. R. (2020). Ore shoots in folded and fractured rocks – Insights from 3D modelling of the Fosterville gold deposit (Victoria, Australia). *Ore Geology Reviews, 118, 103272.*

Additional JORC Information

Further details relating to the information on the Rushworth project can be found in Dart Mining's ASX announcements:

7th December 2020: *"Northeast Drilling Program Complete"*
16th November 2020: *"Drilling Commenced Historic Rushworth Goldfield"*
5th November: *"Rushworth Historic High-Grade Goldfield"*
27th August 2020: *"Victorian Gold Mining and Exploration Forum Presentation"*
6th May 2020: *"NWR Virtual Resources Conference Presentation"*
16th July 2019: *"Northeast Victoria Historic Goldfields"*
5th April 2019: *"Dart Mining Acquires Rushworth EL006016"*
3rd November 2017: *"JV Tenement Acquisition Completion"*

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

18th March 2021: *"LiDAR Data Acquisition over Strategic Projects"*
11th March 2021: *"Granite Flat Porphyry Copper Gold Mineralisation Potential"*
8th March 2021: *"Granite Flat High Grade Gold, Silver, Copper Drill Results"*
16th February 2021: *"Sandy Creek Significant Gold Mineralisation"*
9th November: *"Commencement of Drilling Copper-Gold Mineralisation at Granite Flat"*
30th October: *"Report for the quarter ended 30th September 2020"*
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"*

Note that the selected areas of Dart Mining's wholly owned EL006016 Rushworth tenement (including Chinaman's Hill and Phoenix) are subject to a 0.75% Net Smelter Royalty payable to Bruce William McLennan.

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

DRILL HOLE COLLAR DETAILS

Hole ID	Easting (MGA_55)	Northing (MGA_55)	RL (m)	Azimuth (grid)	Dip	Depth (m)	Date Drilled	Notes
RARC01	320743	5950547	163	215.1	-69.5	30	19/11/2020	To target depth
RARC02	320747	5950551	162	225	-70.3	30	19/11/2020	To target depth
RARC03	320736	5950552	160	208.3	-70	30	19/11/2020	To target depth
RARC04	320739	5950554	160	203.6	-69.7	30	19/11/2020	To target depth
RARC05	320741	5950558	161	207.2	-68.8	30	19/11/2020	To target depth
RARC06	320749	5950555	158	220.7	-68.8	30	20/11/2020	To target depth
RARC07	320733	5950586	156	221.8	-69.6	30	20/11/2020	To target depth
RARC08	320734	5950588	157	223.6	-69.4	30	20/11/2020	To target depth
RARC09	320736	5950592	157	223.7	-67.9	119	23/11/2020	To target depth
RARC10	320738	5950595	156	218.9	-69.5	30	20/11/2020	To target depth
RARC11	320741	5950597	156	222.9	-70.1	30	20/11/2020	To target depth
RARC12	320743	5950602	158	223	-69.5	30	24/11/2020	To target depth
RBRC03	320788	5950586	157	186.8	-69.9	30	17/11/2020	To target depth
RBRC04	320786	5950582	155	182.2	-70.4	30	17/11/2020	To target depth
RBRC05	320785	5950577	156	186.5	-69.5	30	17/11/2020	To target depth
RBRC06	320783	5950572	157	193.7	-69.9	30	17/11/2020	To target depth
RBRC07	320781	5950567	158	193	-70.2	30	16/11/2020	To target depth
RBRC08	320779	5950562	156	193	-69.8	30	16/11/2020	To target depth
RBRC09	320779	5950557	157	180.7	-70.4	30	16/11/2020	To target depth
RBRC10B	320778	5950552	156	177	-70	30	16/11/2020	To target depth
RBRC10	320777	5950547	156	174.3	-70	30	16/11/2020	To target depth
RBRC11	320776	5950540	157	181.7	-68.8	30	16/11/2020	To target depth
RBRC12	320775	5950534	162	177.9	-66	30	15/11/2020	To target depth
RBRC13	320775	5950529	157	176.9	-66.9	30	15/11/2020	To target depth
RCRC01	320811	5950577	152	181.1	-70.8	30	18/11/2020	To target depth
RCRC02	320810	5950573	154	177.8	-69.1	30	18/11/2020	To target depth
RCRC03	320809	5950569	153	183.2	-69.7	36	18/11/2020	Hit workings
RCRC04	320809	5950565	157	189.4	-70	12.5	18/11/2020	Hit workings
RCRC05	320807	5950560	154	183	-68.7	9	18/11/2020	Hit workings
RCRC06	320807	5950555	152	181.1	-68.5	9	18/11/2020	Hit workings
RCRC07	320807	5950551	154	176.7	-68.4	30	17/11/2020	To target depth
RCRC08	320806	5950547	154	183.8	-69.7	30	17/11/2020	To target depth
RDRC02	320877	5950509	151	189.6	-70	25.5	14/11/2020	Hit workings
RDRC03	320875	5950504	150	188.7	-69.5	21	14/11/2020	Hit workings
RDRC04	320874	5950499	151	189.5	-70	18	14/11/2020	Hit workings
RDRC05	320872	5950493	149	186.7	-69.5	16	14/11/2020	Hit workings; Small void at 12m
RDRC06	320869	5950489	149	188	-70	30	14/11/2020	To target depth
RDRC07	320867	5950485	149	198.1	-69.8	30	14/11/2020	Stope 21.5-22.5m
RDRC08	320865	5950481	150	181.5	-70.3	18	14/11/2020	Stope 17-18m
RDRC09	320864	5950477	148	177.7	-69.5	25	14/11/2020	Cavity 13.5-14.5m
RDRC10	320864	5950471	148	176	-70	13	15/11/2020	Cavity 11-13m
RDRC11	320863	5950468	149	175.9	-69.2	30	15/11/2020	Stope at 8-9m
RDRC11B	320861	5950463	149	192.1	-70	30	15/11/2020	To target depth
RDRC12	320859	5950461	149	194.6	-70	30	15/11/2020	To target depth

APPENDIX 2

DRILLING RESULTS

Hole ID	Transect	Hole Type	Total Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Leachwell Au (g/t)	FA Tail Au (g/t)	Total Au (g/t)	Cut Off (g/t)	Notes
RARC01	TRA1_A	RC	30	16	17	1	0.51	0.05	0.56	0.2	
RARC02	TRA1_A	RC	30	18	20	2	0.4	0.02	0.42	0.2	
RARC03	TRA1_A	RC	30	13	20	7	0.89	0.02	0.91	0.2	
incl.				16	17	1	4.09	0.09	4.18	1	
RARC04	TRA1_A	RC	30	2	3	1	0.28	<0.04	0.28	0.2	
				18	19	1	0.36	<0.04	0.36	0.2	
RARC05	TRA1_A	RC	30	13	14	1	0.3	<0.04	0.3	0.2	
				15	16	1	0.2	<0.04	0.2	0.2	
RARC06	TRA1_A	RC	30	2	14	12	1.08	0.08	1.26	0.2	Collared in mineralisation
incl.				2	4	2	3.19	0.3	3.49	1	
and				11	12	1	1.0	0.03	1.03	1	
RARC07	TRA1_A	RC	30	19	30	11	0.62	0.04	0.66	0.2	Ended in mineralisation
				19	22	3	1.4	0.13	1.53	1	
RARC08	TRA1_A	RC	30	1	2	1	0.24	<0.04	0.24	0.2	
				4	5	1	0.36	<0.04	0.36	0.2	
				7	8	1	0.3	<0.04	0.3	0.2	
				20	21	1	0.27	<0.04	0.27	0.2	
				23	24	1	0.26	<0.04	0.26	0.2	
RARC09	TRA1_A	RC	119	11	12	1	0.26	<0.04	0.26	0.2	
				43	44	1	0.26	<0.04	0.26	0.2	
				48	49	1	0.27	<0.04	0.27	0.2	
				59	61	2	0.62	<0.04	0.62	0.2	
				92	93	1	0.69	<0.04	0.69	0.2	
RARC10	TRA1_A	RC	30	10	11	1	0.2	<0.04	0.2	0.2	
RARC11	TRA1_A	RC	30	No Significant Intercepts							
RARC12	TRA1_A	RC	30	No Significant Intercepts							
RBRC03	TRA2_B	RC	30	28	29	1	<0.06	0.35	0.35	0.2	
RBRC04	TRA2_B	RC	30	9	10	1	0.31	<0.04	0.31	0.2	
RBRC05	TRA2_B	RC	30	23	25	2	0.32	<0.04	0.32	0.2	
RBRC06	TRA2_B	RC	30	7	11	4	0.45	0.04	0.47	0.2	
incl.				8	9	1	1.0	0.06	1.06	1	
				29	30	1	0.77	0.08	0.85	0.2	Ended in mineralisation
RBRC07	TRA2_B	RC	30	1	9	8	0.92	0.12	1.02	0.2	Collared in mineralisation
incl.				4	7	3	2.1	0.19	2.26	1	
				28	29	1	0.39	<0.04	0.39	0.2	
RBRC08	TRA2_B	RC	30	0	19	19	1.0	0.09	1.1	0.2	Collared in mineralisation
				1	6	5	2.2	0.11	2.3	1	
				9	10	1	1.42	<0.04	1.42	1	
				20	21	1	0.26	<0.04	0.26	0.2	
				29	30	1	0.15	0.09	0.24	0.2	Ended in mineralisation
RBRC09	TRA2_B	RC	30	2	11	9	0.24	<0.04	0.24	0.2	
				17	20	6	0.46	0.05	0.47	0.2	
incl.				18	19	1	1.18	0.08	1.26	1	

Hole ID	Transect	Hole Type	Total Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Leachwell Au (g/t)	FA Tail Au (g/t)	Total Au (g/t)	Cut Off (g/t)	Notes
RBRC10	TRA2_B	RC	30	0	7	7	0.27	<0.04	0.27	0.2	Collared in mineralisation
				8	9	1	0.76	<0.04	0.76	0.2	
RBRC10B	TRA2_B	RC	30	1	10	9	0.31	0.16	0.34	0.2	
				17	20	3	0.28	<0.04	0.28	0.2	
				25	26	1	0.38	<0.04	0.38	0.2	
				28	29	1	0.2	<0.04	0.2	0.2	
RBRC11	TRA2_B	RC	30	4	14	11	0.29	<0.04	0.29	0.2	
				18	19	1	0.3	<0.04	0.3	0.2	
				22	23	1	0.37	<0.04	0.37	0.2	
RBRC12	TRA2_B	RC	30	No Significant Intercepts							
RBRC13	TRA2_B	RC	30	No Significant Intercepts							
RCRC01	TRA3_C	RC	30	6	27	21	0.33	0.02	0.35	0.2	
RCRC02	TRA3_C	RC	30	4	17	13	0.38	0.06	0.44	0.2	
RCRC03	TRA3_C	RC	36	No Significant Intercepts							
RCRC04	TRA3_C	RC	12.5	No Significant Intercepts							
RCRC05	TRA3_C	RC	9	No Significant Intercepts							
RCRC06	TRA3_C	RC	9	No Significant Intercepts							
RCRC07	TRA3_C	RC	30	0	4	4	0.28	0.05	0.31	0.2	
				6	7	1	0.36	<0.04	0.36	0.2	
				18	19	1	0.25	<0.04	0.25	0.2	
RCRC08	TRA3_C	RC	30	3	4	1	0.22	<0.04	0.22	0.2	
				18	20	3	3.86	0.13	4.0	0.2	Ended in mineralisation
incl.				18	19	1	10.6	0.24	10.8	1	
RDRC02	TRA4_D	RC	25.5	22	25	3	0.36	<0.04	0.36	0.2	
RDRC03	TRA4_D	RC	21	18	20	2	3.80	0.27	4.07	0.2	
incl.				18	19	1	6.87	0.27	7.10	1.0	
RDRC04	TRA4_D	RC	18	No Significant Intercepts							
RDRC05	TRA4_D	RC	16	9	10	1	0.20	<0.04	0.20	0.2	
				12	13	1	0.40	<0.04	0.40	0.2	
RDRC06	TRA4_D	RC	30	13	30	17	0.51	0.05	0.54	0.2	Ended in mineralisation
incl.				22	25	3	1.29	0.05	1.32	1.0	
RDRC07	TRA4_D	RC	30	13	14	1	0.25	<0.04	0.25	0.2	
				18	19	1	1.78	0.09	1.87	0.2	
RDRC08	TRA4_D	RC	18	No Significant Intercepts							
RDRC09	TRA4_D	RC	25	16	19	3	1.3	0.06	1.32	0.2	
incl.				16	17	1	3.04	0.06	3.10	1.0	
RDRC10	TRA4_D	RC	13	No Significant Intercepts							
RDRC11	TRA4_D	RC	30	No Significant Intercepts							
RDRC11B	TRA4_D	RC		No Significant Intercepts							
RDRC12	TRA4_D	RC	30	1	2	1	0.48	<0.04	0.48	0.2	Collared in mineralisation
				4	5	1	8.88	0.25	9.13	0.2	

APPENDIX 3

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 (km²) Unless 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[4]	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 31 March 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% NSR Agreement on gold production, payable to Bruce William McLennan.

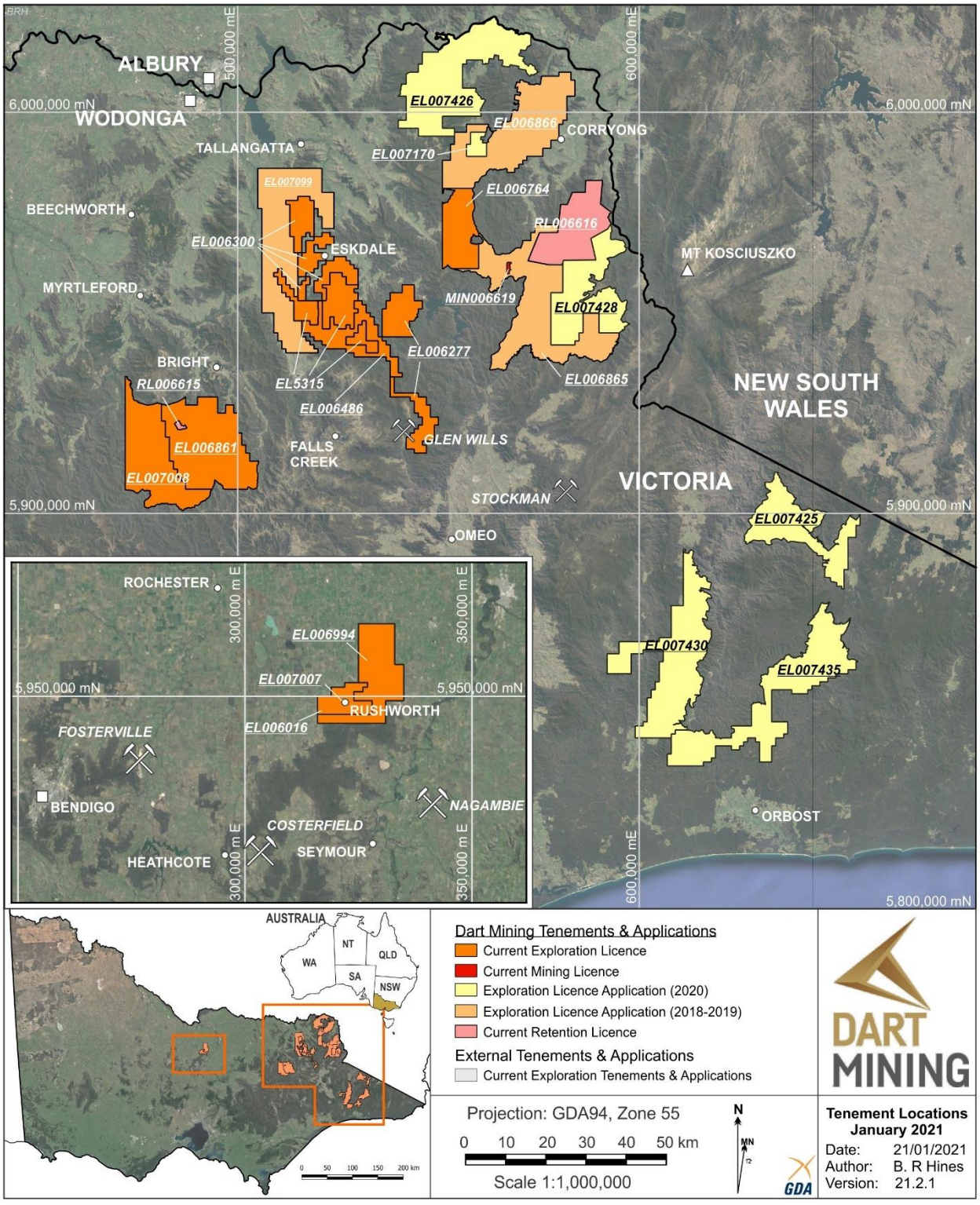

Figure 1.1: Location of Dart Mining's exploration properties in Northeastern Victoria.

APPENDIX 4

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.*	• Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling was used to obtain 1m bulk samples (~30 kg) which were collected in plastic bags and examined for lithological logging purposes. • Samples off the cyclone were split via a riffle splitter and collected in a calico bag, which was removed every 1m to produce 1m composite samples (~ 3.5kg). The cyclone was cleaned out at the end of each hole and periodically during drilling. • In interpreted unmineralised, mineralised or altered zones, 1m samples were submitted for analysis. • Samples submitted to Gekko were whole sample crushed to 90% <2mm, riffle/rotary split off 2.0-2.4 kg, pulverise to >90% passing 75 microns, then assayed by Gekko methods Leachwell (2kg sample by BLEG), followed by FA30 (30g fire assay) on Leachwell tails. • Certified Reference Materials OREAS 235, OREAS 237, OREAS 245, as well as CRM blank OREAS C27e were inserted every 10-25 samples as part of a QA/QC system. • Rock samples were dried, crushed and whole sample pulverized and riffle split. A sample aliquot (2kg) is taken for analysis. Gold has been analysed by Gekko Method Leachwell (BLEG), with fire assay on tails indicating it can be considered a total extraction technique for Au at Rushworth (>99.5% recovery rate of Au in samples)
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.).*	• 44 RC drillholes were drilled by EDrill Pty Ltd limited over the extent of mineralised structures. • Face sampling 5.5" hammer Reverse Circulation drilling • Holes surveyed using an Eastman single shot camera for collar shots. Verified using clinometer and compass survey of rods.
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.*	• Each 1m sample was weighed and results recorded to monitor sample recovery – a high average recovery was achieved in all holes. • Experienced geologists ensured best drilling and sampling practices were maintained. • Experienced drillers ensured best drilling and sampling practices were maintained, including pausing drilling between sample intervals to ensure all sample is out of the system and regular cleaning of the sampling equipment. • There was no observable relationship 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.*	• Drill chips were geologically logged at 1m intervals for lithology (including quartz types and percentages), alteration and mineralisation, and drilling conditions. • Representative chips from each metre were collected in chip trays. Chip trays were photographed. • 100% of the drilling was logged.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Samples were collected from a riffle splitter mounted directly beneath the cyclone. • Samples from all intervals were collected as 1m composite samples at the splitting stage at the drill site. • 12.5% of the sample was split with the remainder collected in residue bags. • All samples were dry across the whole drill program, largely due to the shallow (30m) nature of the holes. • The sampling procedure is appropriate for the mineralisation style of disseminated gold and is better described in the body of the report. 2kg samples were prepared for analysis by Leachwell (BLEG) technique, which is appropriate for the style, setting and grainsize of the material being sampled. • The samples were sent to Gekko Systems, Ballarat, Victoria.
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.*	• Samples were submitted to Gekko Systems and analysed for gold using the Leachwell method (BLEG), followed by a 30g fire assay (FA30) of BLEG tails to determine BLEG gold recovery rate. • In all instances, Fire Assay showed >99.5% gold recovery by the Leachwell (BLEG) analysis, indicating it can be considered a total extraction technique for gold mineralisation at Rushworth. • Samples were whole sample crushed, pulverised to P90 at 75um and assayed by Gekko Leachwell Method followed by 30g Fire assay (Gekko method FA30) on the Leachwell tails. • Leachwell (BLEG) analysis included 2.0-2.5kg of split sample run through a Leachwell cyanide solution of 50% m/v for 24 hours, with Au determination by Atomic Absorption Spectrometry (AAS) • Fire assay of Leachwell tails were processed by filtering off of Leachwell tail, dried, rolled and sub-sampled to 30g; Lead collection fire assay with silver used as the secondary collector, Au grade determined by AAS. • Orogenic Au standards OREAS 235, OREAS 237, and OREAS 245, as well as rhyodacite blanks (OREAS C27e) were included every 10 – 25 samples as part of the internal QA/QC system. All results are within expected confidence limits. • Gekko Systems conducted their own internal laboratory checks, which included 3 blanks and 6 certified reference materials within each batch of 100 analyses. • Laboratory blanks, standards are reviewed per batch to monitor accuracy and precision. • For rock chip samples, 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.*	• The laboratory supplies all assay data as an export to a CSV file. The raw data is edited to separate all duplicates and CRM results into a QA/QC tab in the CSV file and reviewed. • Verification of significant intersections were made by alternative company personnel. • All drilling and assay data is independently verified upon entry into the EarthSQL Quest database. • No independent review of assay data has been carried out. • Geological data were logged onto paper and transferred to a spreadsheet and checked. • Electronic-only assay data is imported into a spreadsheet from the laboratory's electronic data. • No holes were twinned at this early exploration stage. • Below detection limit data is identified in Appendix 2 using a < character followed by the detection limit.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 drill hole collars and geological mapping confirmed using a Garmin GPSMAP 66i GPS, set to MGA94 Grid Datum (Zone 55) with topographic control taken from the GPS. Accuracy is variable but maintained <3m during the mapping process with constant visual quality assessment conducted. • Hand-held GPS was used to survey a control point and drill hole collar positions are then measured by tape and compass relative to the GPS control. The accuracy between holes is <0.5m but absolute accuracy is relative to the original GPS control point at <5m. • Because of the short length of holes, collar shots were used to survey hole orientation. • All maps, plans and data are on an MGA datum and GDA94 zone 55 projection. • Elevation is established from the GPS control point. • Mine workings were located using GPS control and then tape and compass surveyed for underground development.
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.*	• Drill sites were restricted to existing tracks and pads. Holes were drilled in four transects of 8-13 holes, spaced 5m apart, with the intention of using these holes for resource estimation and bulk sampling at a later date. • 1m assay composites were collected at the splitter on the drill site. This sample interval is considered appropriate for the nuggety style of gold mineralisation tested. • All drill related data are referenced to the original ASX report by date published. All details appear in the original report.
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.*	• Drilling was restricted to existing tracks and pads. However, in all cases it was possible to drill at a high angle to the host structures (refer figures 1 to 3), and achieve a suitable orientation that cross cuts the mineralisation. True width intersections are provided in drill sections, there appears to be no relationship between drill orientation and mineralisation grades. • Drill transects were oriented perpendicular across the known trend of major structures. Three mineralised fracture orientations are observed in relation to the primary structural (anticlinal) trend; therefore, holes were drilled at a 70° inclination and oriented towards the south-southwest to maximise any potential intercepts within subsidiary mineralisation orientations.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• All samples submitted for analysis are placed in sealed poly-weave bags and 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.*	• An internal review of procedures, operations, sampling techniques and analytical techniques was made by Dart Mining. • All drilling and assay data is validated upon entry into the EarthSQL Quest database.

SECTION 2 REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and	• *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*	• All tenements remain in good standing as of 31st January 2021. • Details of Dart Mining tenements shown in Appendix 3 and Figure 1.1

land tenure status	*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.*	

Tenement Number	Name	Tenement Type	Area (km²) Unless specified	Interest	Location
MIN006619	Mt View [2]	Mining License	224 Ha	100%	NE Victoria
EL5315	Mitta Mitta[4]	Exploration Licence	172	100%	NE Victoria
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EL006764	Cravensville	*EL (Application)*	170	100%	NE Victoria
EL006865	Dart	*EL (Application)*	567	100%	NE Victoria
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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 at 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.

Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Gold was discovered in Rushworth in August 1853, and for several years production was from alluvial workings. This developed into reef workings by 1860. Mining had almost completely ceased by 1914 and attempts to revitalise the goldfield since have been met with no success. • Garratt (1985) calculated at least 97,000 oz of gold was produced from the Rushworth Goldfield, with a further 40,000 oz from the Whroo Goldfield 6km to the south of Rushworth. These figures are considered an absolute minimum for production due to poor record keeping prior to the 1860's and the number of small, unrecorded workings in the district. • A detailed soil sampling survey of over 1200 samples were collected across a 6 km2 area by New Holland Mining N. L. • A series of 26 RAB holes were drilled across the Nuggety Hill – Specimen Hill prospect by New Holland Mining N.L. in 1993. Several significant intersections were identified, including 3m at 10.1 g/t, 3m at 3.16 g/t, and 3m at 3m at 2.83 g/t. The highest grades typically occurred between 50-60m down hole, and grade often displayed gold enrichment near the surface and approaching the water table. Notably, drilling stopped at the water table. • In 1994 New Holland Mining N. L. drilled 909m across 14 RAB drill holes across the Star of the West prospect, and 896m across 12 RC holes on the Nuggety prospect, 924m were drilled across 14 RC holes on the Fletchers Reef section of the Phoenix prospect. A review and

		resampling of soil grids across workings and various prospects showed little correlation between gold bearing structures and gold grade, suggesting soil sampling is of limited utility in identifying mineralisation.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• EL006016 is located in the Melbourne structural zone of the Lachlan Fold Belt in central Victoria. The EL is underlain by metamorphosed Upper Silurian to Lower Devonian age Melbourne Group sediments. A Bendigo-style mineralisation model in folded turbidite sequence with late-stage brittle faulting and late gold mineralisation is interpreted across the Phoenix Hill-Appleton's-Chinaman's Hill prospect at Rushworth, with nuggety gold mineralisation observed on thrust-fault related flat veins, saddle reefs and AC joints. • The exploration rationale applied by Dart Mining is in line with the significant work previously undertaken across the tenement, targeting large thrust fault style reef systems and cross course faults, known to show high grade mineralisation and having potential for large tonnage stockwork-related gold mineralisation.
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.*	• All drillhole data (location, RL, azimuth, dip, depth etc.) for this drilling program is presented in text of the main body of the report, and in Appendix 1 & 2. • Additional historic 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.*	• All down hole weighted average gold grade data quoted as significant intersections is calculated using a lower cut-off grade of 0.2g/t Au, with no more than 2m of internal dilution in each drill hole. Gold assay data is tabulated in Appendix 2 for all holes. The nominal sample length in potentially mineralised intervals is 1m with any 1m sample lengths in unmineralized sections, requiring a length weighted average technique to be used for reporting intersections.
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').*	• The relationship between the drill hole and the geometry of the mineralised structures is clearly presented in a series of summary cross sections and drill plans. The angle between the drill hole and the mineralisation structure is variable with an interpretation of the relative geometry presented as cross sections down hole, down hole average grades are also presented on these drill sections and are representative of the current geological interpretation, this interpretation may change over time as more drilling information become available. Structural interpretation is constrained with surface geological mapping and down hole lithology logging.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts*	• A summary table showing the hole location and orientation for all drilling is presented in

	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.	Appendix 1. Drill plans and cross sections are also presented for all holes to illustrate the relationship between drill holes and average grades from down hole intersections within the target structures.
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.*	• All grade details and intercepts are included in the body of the report and in Appendix 2 of 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.