ASX Release

29th September 2021

Multiple Drill Targets Identified in IP Results from Granite Flat Cu-Au Porphyry Project

"which may represent large regions of disseminated porphyry-style mineralisation at depth"

Dart Mining NL (ASX:DTM) *("Dart Mining" or "the Company") is pleased to announce that interpretation of recently completed IP and MT Geophysical surveys across its Granite Flat Cu-Au porphyry project has identified several untested IP chargeability anomalies consistent with a porphyry mineralisation system.*

Highlights of the Geophysical Program include:

- **Six Induced Polarisation (IP) & Magneto-Telluric (MT) geophysical survey transects completed across the Granite Flat Project spanning approximately 14km.**
- **Interpretation of IP data indicates chargeability anomalies spanning 2 km and coincident with suppressed resistivity – suggestive of porphyry-style disseminated sulphide mineralisation**
- **Multiple significant resistivity and chargeability anomalies identified, providing several new drill targets**
    - **Significant, undrilled IP anomalies between 200-400m below surface**
    - **Multiple chargeability anomalies associated with granitic porphyry & aplite dykes**
    - **Current drilling and outcrop sampling show host rocks associated with porphyry-style alteration assemblages**
- **Significant IP anomalies identified both below and adjacent to existing drillholes demonstrating significant Cu and / or Au results, providing confidence in the interpretation of results**
- **Survey results are consistent with the interpreted porphyry mineralisation system at Granite Flat, as indicated by numerous long drill intersections of low-grade Copper-Gold mineralisation in altered granitic rock**

Chairman, James Chirnside commented: *"The IP and MT geophysical survey interpretation from Granite Flat has identified several significant Cu-Au targets which are now our primary focus for further drilling. The interpretation and revelations within the data are possibly the company's most significant results to date, and we are very encouraged by them - in fact we could have scarcely asked for more. We now need to accelerate our exploration program at Granite Flat and give the project the attention it so clearly deserves."*

Cu-Au Porphyry Targets

The Induced Polarisation and Magneto-telluric (IP/MT) survey which generated the targets discussed herein was completed in late August and follows nine months of preliminary porphyry exploration undertaken by Dart Mining at the Granite Flat project. This survey has identified several porphyry targets just beyond the reach of previous, typically shallow drilling undertaken at the project. Drilling of the first of these identified targets is slated to begin in the coming weeks.

Dart Mining commenced Cu-Au porphyry exploration at Granite Flat with a 42-hole RAB program that identified several long intercepts of Cu-Au (± Ag, Zn, Pb) mineralisation. Work has since been undertaken to examine the 3.5 x 1.5 km footprint of the project, including lithological and structural mapping, airborne LiDAR data acquisition, surface geochemical sampling, RC and diamond drilling and interpretation and review of regional geophysical datasets. Recent drilling competed by Dart Mining at Granite Flat in Northeast Victoria has highlighted strong potential for bulk tonnage, porphyry-style Cu-Au mineralisation (Dart ASX 8th March 2021; Dart ASX 14th September 2021). Dart Mining has further tested the style and extent of this prospective porphyry mineralisation system through the application of this IP/MT geophysical program, situated across Cu-Au soil anomalies, drill holes demonstrating long Cu-Au intersections and across remanent magnetism anomalies identified in open-file aeromagnetic data (Dart ASX 27th May 2021).

Induced Polarisation surveys are an important technique in identifying porphyry mineralisation in the subsurface, and IP outputs are classified into two categories: chargeability and resistivity. In a porphyry setting, zones of high chargeability are indicative of disseminated pyrite mineralisation, whereas zones of strong resistivity can be indicative of widespread alteration, which jointly can identify primary drill targets for porphyry mineralisation.

Comparison of IP survey transects with current drilling across the project shows that no drilling has intercepted the major IP targets identified (Figure 2). This is hardly surprising as most of the IP anomalies identified are centred between 100 and 400 m below surface, and the average depth of drilling across the project is 54m. Dart Mining's recent deeper RC drill holes (Dart ASX 14th September 2021), touched on the outskirts of the largest IP anomaly, and a diamond drill hole is already permitted from this pad to target the centre of the chargeability anomaly.

Strong anomalies identified within the NNW- and WNW-trending structures are apparent in IP data suggesting these maybe basement penetrating structures. The strong WNW-oriented structural corridor identified in regional aeromagnetic and gravity data appears to be resolved in IP data on the north-eastern side of the survey grid. Although mapped across the project and mined historically, E-W oriented structures display no discernible IP anomalies (e.g., Crawleys Reef, Figure 2). Magneto-telluric data was collected in tandem with IP data and provide an indication of deep-seated structures and / or dykes. Phase 1 drill targets will be on the IP anomalies, with Phase 2 drill targets based on an in-depth assessment of deeper, MT targets.

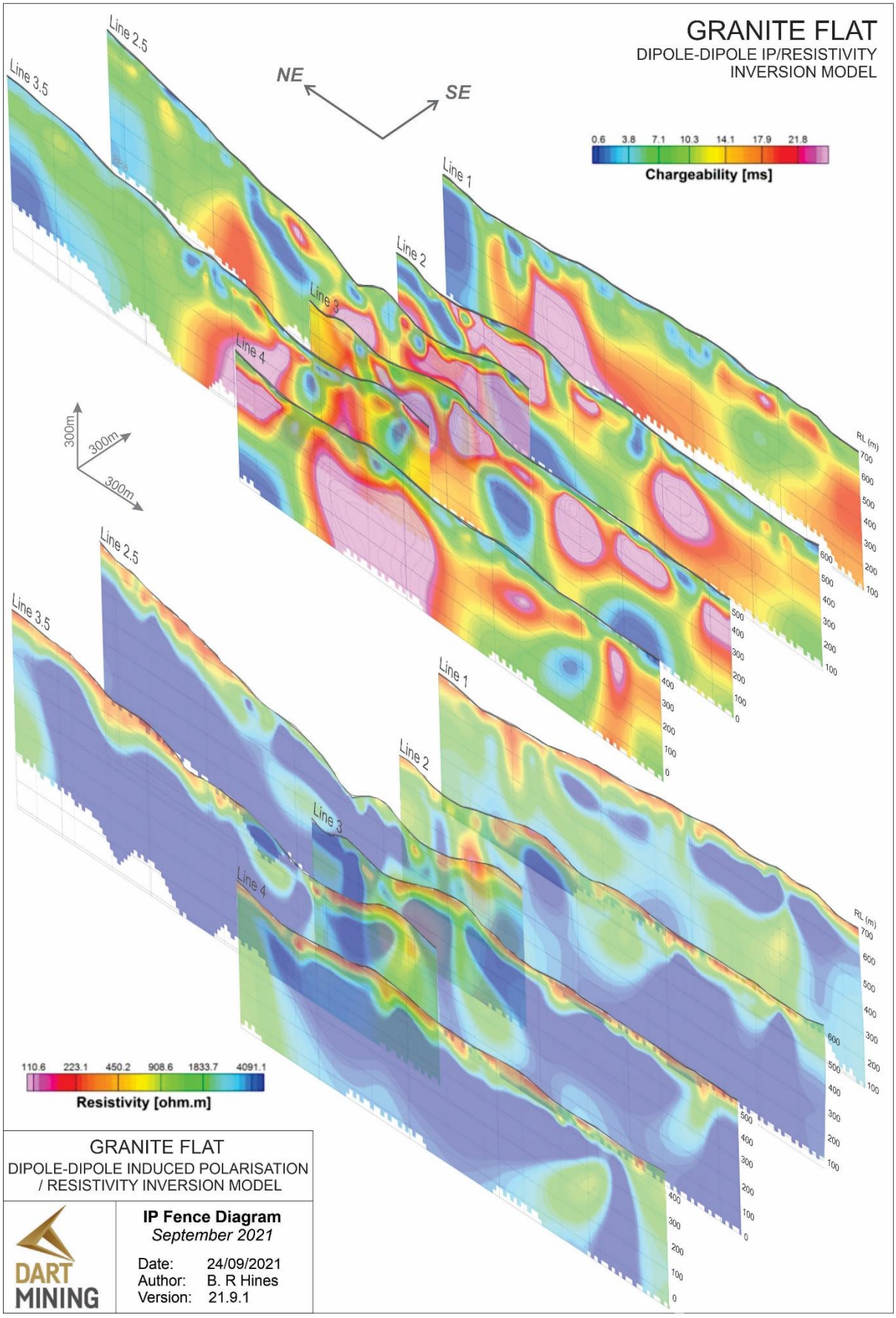

Figure 1 – Fence diagram compiled from 2D chargeability and resistivity inversion models showing the extent and distribution of IP anomalies identified across the Granite Flat survey area.

Targets Generated from Recent IP/MT Survey

Recently, Fender Geophysics acquired a dipole-dipole Induced Polarisation (IP) and Magneto-Telluric (MT) geophysical survey data across six 2.4 km IP/MT survey lines over the Granite Flat project. This survey is the first application of the Advanced Geophysical Technologies gDAS-32 system, which allows IP and MT data to be collected using a single array. Mackey Geophysics was consulted for interpretation of IP and MT data, and to revise and interpret regional gravity and airborne magnetics datasets. Data collection initially began in late May, although the project was extended due to regional and inter-state restrictions arising from the Covid-19 pandemic and difficult conditions. Dart Mining is exceedingly grateful for all the efforts of contractors and support staff, who have worked under difficult conditions to produce such an exceptional result.

The 14.4-line km survey has enabled mapping of IP and MT anomalies to depths of approximately 550m and 1100m respectively. The geophysical signature is marked by a series of moderate to large chargeability anomalies that outline a broad, roughly elliptical structure. The multiple chargeability zones are coincident with elevated resistivity, are typically removed from any mapped structures, and in several instances lie beneath mapped outcrops of granitic porphyry, aplitic dykes or mafic intrusions (Figure 2). Nine preliminary geophysical targets have been identified from IP anomalies for drilling. Pending results from these first-order targets, smaller subsidiary chargeability and MT anomalies will be drilled in a second phase. Preference has been given to larger, and often deeper high chargeability anomalies with coincident high or very high resistivity values which may represent large regions of disseminated porphyry-style mineralisation at depth (e.g., Target IP1 & Target IP2; Figure 2). Chargeability anomalies from Granite Flat show strong similarities with those obtained from the Productora copper porphyry project in Chile, where globular high changeability-high resistivity zones have been demonstrated to be pyrite shells, with intervening low chargeability-high resistivity zones indicative of chalcopyrite core zones (Hot Chilli ASX Oct 2015). Similarly, early drilling of IP anomalies at Cadia-Ridgeway in NSW intersected a pyrite-albite halo, with increased chalcopyrite, bornite, gold at depth below this resulting in the world-class discovery.

Target IP1: A large zone of high chargeability and high resistivity approximately 800m wide (Figure 2). Nearby drilling, including long drilling intercepts of low-grade Cu-Au mineralisation, recent RC holes to 180m demonstrating highly anomalous Cu values throughout the length of the holes, associated potassic alteration, outcropping granitic porphyry and a large soil Cu anomaly (Dart ASX 8th March 2021; Dart ASX 14th September 2021) are positive indicators of mineralisation. Drill testing of Target IP1 is slated to begin within the coming weeks, upon completion of the current diamond drill hole.

Target IP2: Marked by a zone of high chargeability and high resistivity approximately 300m wide. Although Target IP2 has not yet been intercepted by drilling, the zone directly above it has returned several rewarding gold and copper drill intercepts, including 88m @ 0.3 g/t Au (DD92BO1), 58m @ 0.84 g/t Au & 50m @ 0.2% Cu (DD92BO2) and 26m @ 0.2 g/t Au (RC93BO13) (Dart ASX 27th October 2020; Figure 2).

Target IP3: A relatively shallow target at approximately 100m below surface and situated beneath outcropping granitic porphyry and a notable coincident soil Cu anomaly. It is also proximal to the silica-sulphide breccia at Sulphide Shaft and to Crawley's workings which shows disseminated sulphide mineralisation in granodiorite (Figure 2). Shallow drilling in nearby DDHGF3 identified potassic alteration, disseminated pyrite and chalcopyrite stringer vein mineralisation (Cuffley, 1987).

Other Targets: Six additional, similar high chargeability-high resistivity anomalies have been identified by this IP survey and will be progressively drill tested. Notably Target IP8 (Figure 2) lies adjacent to a mafic dyke identified in outcrop and magnetic response, and previous diamond drilling (DDHGF6) identified both potassic and propylitic alteration associated with disseminated pyrite above the chargeability anomaly identified here (Cuffley, 1988). Current site access and low impact work programs means that eight of these targets can be readily included in an initial diamond drilling program. Approximately 2400m of diamond drilling is required to work up these first phase targets.

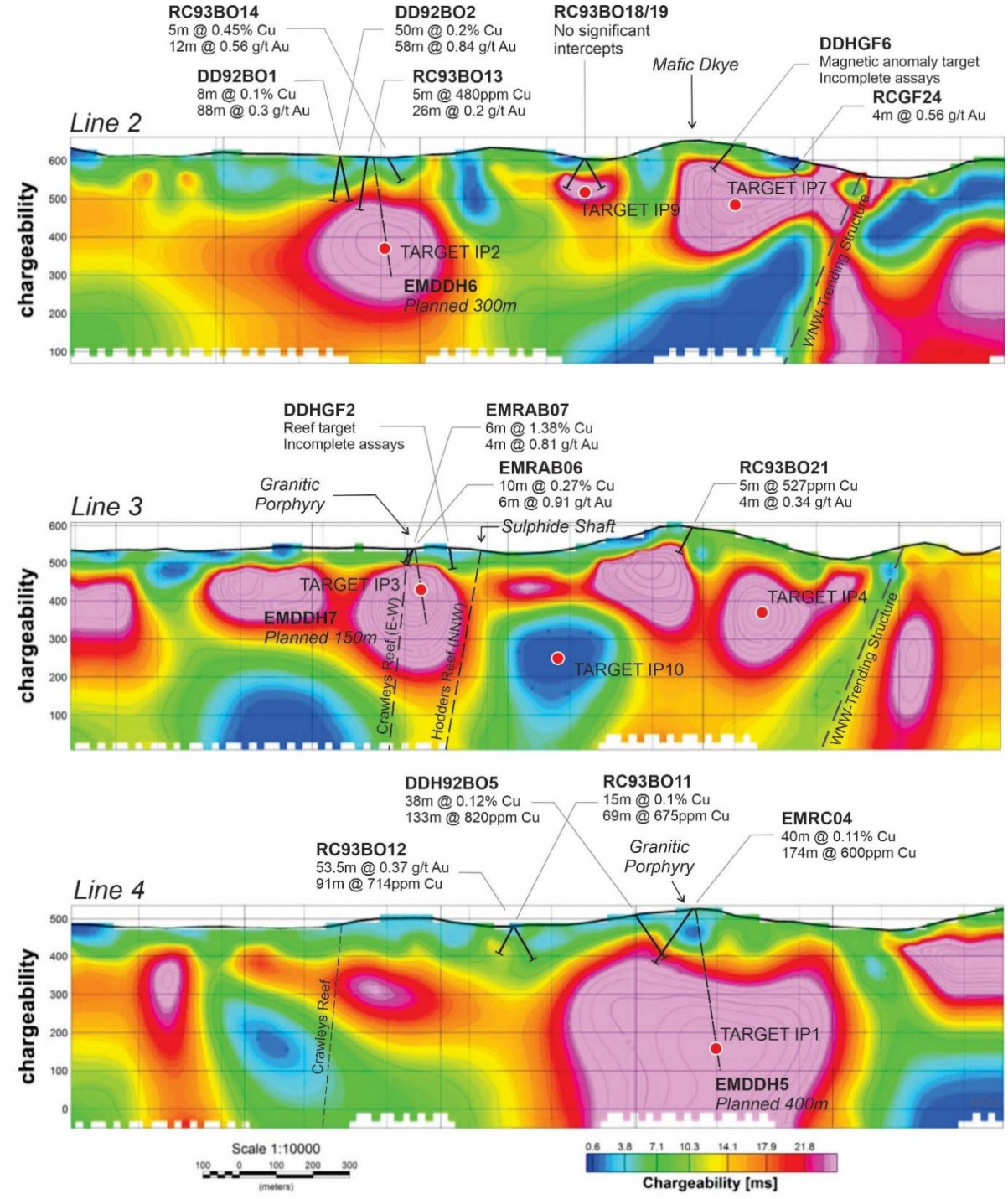

Figure 2 – Selected 2D chargeability inversion models overlain with drillhole orientation and depth, demonstrating the limited depth extent of existing drilling in relation to identified targets. No vertical exaggeration.

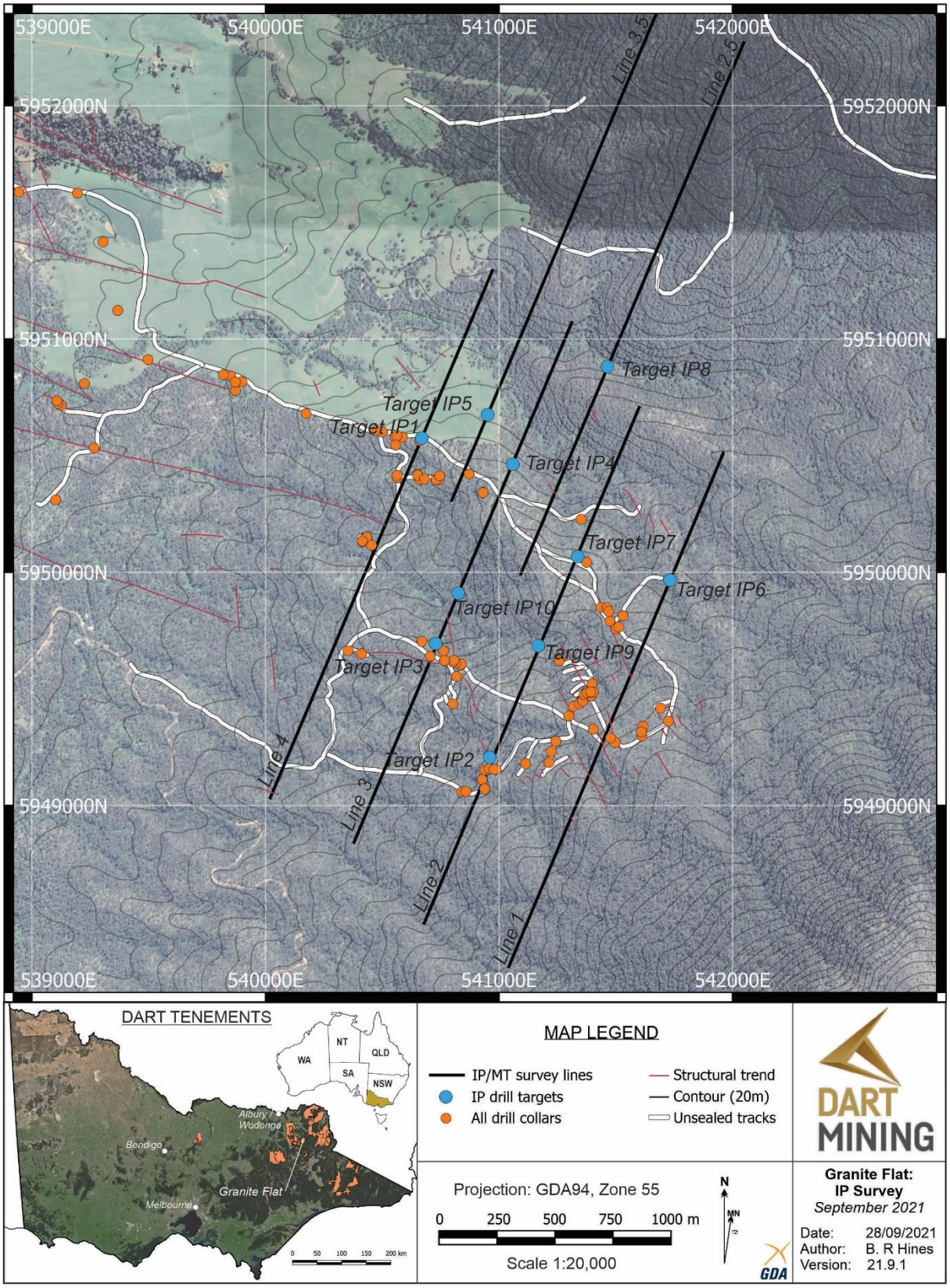

Figure 3 – Location and orientation of IP and MT survey transects across the Granite Flat project, in relation to identified IP anomalies and previous drilling.

Project Summary

The Granite Flat prospect is located nine kilometres southeast of Mitta Mitta township and is accessed via the Omeo Highway. Historically, the prospect was mined at several small production centres between 1856 and 1918, following an initial discovery identified by tracing the source of alluvial gold in the Mitta River upstream. Previous explorers have targeted the area with geophysical surveys, rock chip, soil and stream sediment sampling, and drilling and trenching. Historic soil grids have established several large, strong Cu-Au anomalies that have seen variable drilling efforts across the prospect. In total, 18 costeans, 52 reverse circulation (RC) and 19 diamond drillholes have been completed by previous explorers between 1986–1997 (Meltech Ltd., CRA Exploration [now Rio Tinto], and Perseverance Mining Ltd.). The broad intersections of low grade Cu-Au mineralisation returned in historic drilling and Dart's recent 42 hole RAB drilling program are hosted within potassic, chlorite and epidote-altered granodiorite, further confirming the potential for porphyry style mineralisation (Dart ASX 8th March 2021).

Mineralised zones at Granite Flat are hosted within the Banimboola Quartz Monzodiorite (BQM). The BQM has been broadly identified as hosting a porphyry style of Cu-Au mineralisation associated with I-type granitoid and sulphide veins, with alteration varying from silicic to argillic to propylitic, with moderate to high background copper (Hesp, 1974; Bolger *et al*., 1983; Ramsay & Vandenberg, 1986; Wilde, 1988). Monzonite intrusive bodies are often the host of porphyry systems in the Lachlan Fold Belt. Additionally, the Granite Flat prospect lies adjacent to the Gilmore Suture, a significant crustal-scale structure that is associated with the emplacement of several porphyry Cu-Au systems across the border in New South Wales. Whilst still in the early stages of exploration, Dart Mining geologists believe that many of the geological characteristics and mineralised features of the Granite Flat prospect correspond with key elements of the porphyry exploration model.

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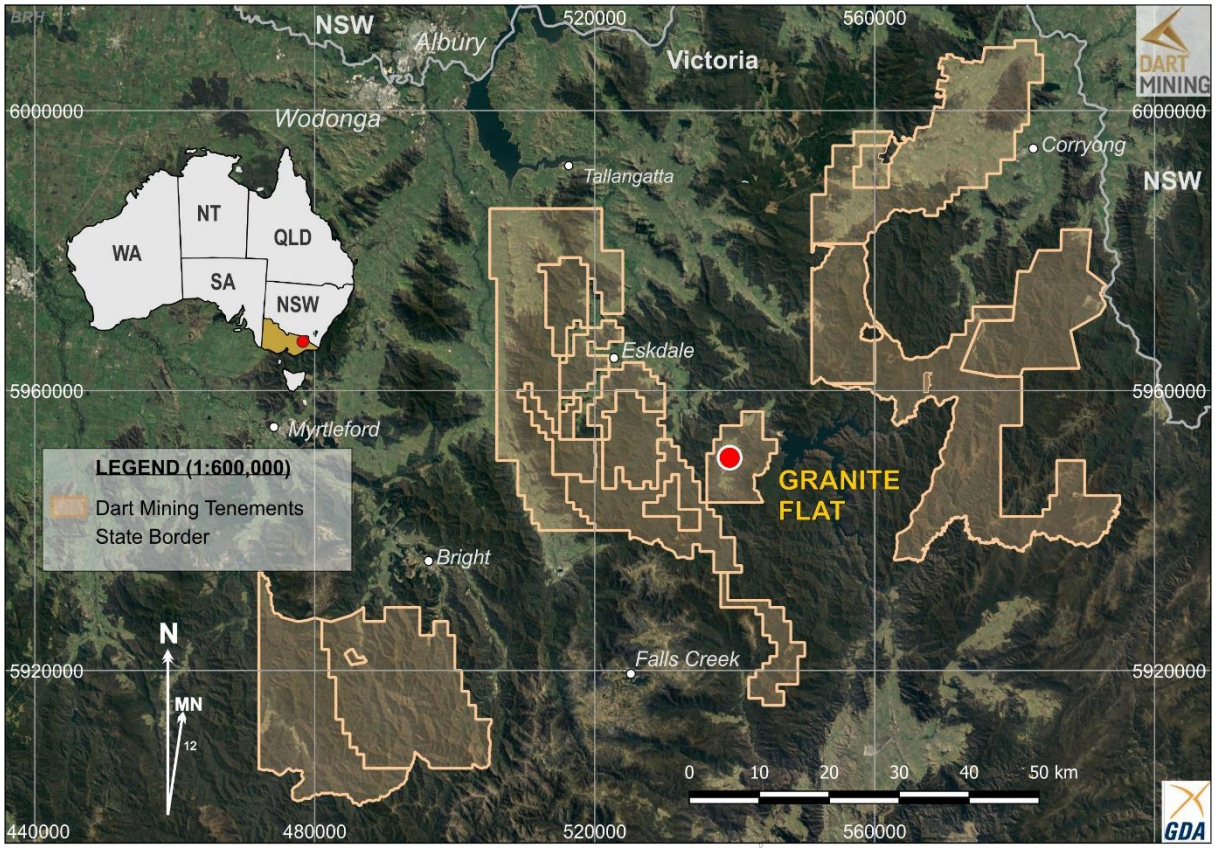

Figure 3 – Location of the Granite Flat Cu-Au porphyry project, Northeast Victoria.

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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 the Granite Flat Copper-Gold Project can be found in Dart Mining's ASX announcements:

14th September 2021: *"Encouraging Copper-Gold Drill Results from Granite Flat"*

31st August 2021: *"Granite Flat Geophysics Program Complete"*

1st June 2021: *"Commencement of Second Drilling Program at Granite Flat"*

27th May 2021: *"Initiation of Geophysical Surveys at Granite Flat"*

11th May 2021: *"Diamond Drilling Program for Copper-Gold Mineralisation Commences"*

18th March 2021: *"LiDAR Acquisition over Strategic Projects"*

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

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"*

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

22nd September 2021: *"Mt Elmo Goldfield Mineralisation"*

20th July 2021: *"Strategic and Technology Metals"*

6th April 2021: *"Strong Gold Mineralisation Intercepted at Rushworth"*

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

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

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

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

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 Exploration Manager 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.

References

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APPENDIX 1

LINE ORIENTATION DETAILS

Line Number	Line Start		Line End		Orientation (Grid)
	Easting (MGA Z55)	Northing (MGA Z55)	Easting (MGA Z55)	Northing (MGA Z55)	
Line 1	541025	5948315	541956	5950528	023
Line 2	540655	5958468	541583	5950685	023
Line 2.5	541090	5950025	542020	5952234	023
Line 3	540363	5948809	541292	5951025	023
Line 3.5	540760	5959271	541692	5952484	023
Line 4	540034	5949061	540961	5951260	023

APPENDIX 2

TENEMENT STATUS

All tenement applications continue to pass through the approvals process with the tenements remaining in good standing as of the 30th of June 2021 (Table 1.1 – Figure 1.1).

Table 1.1. TENEMENT STATUS

Tenement Number	Name	Tenement Type	Areas in km² unless otherwise 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	32	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	Exploration Licence	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 30th June 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.

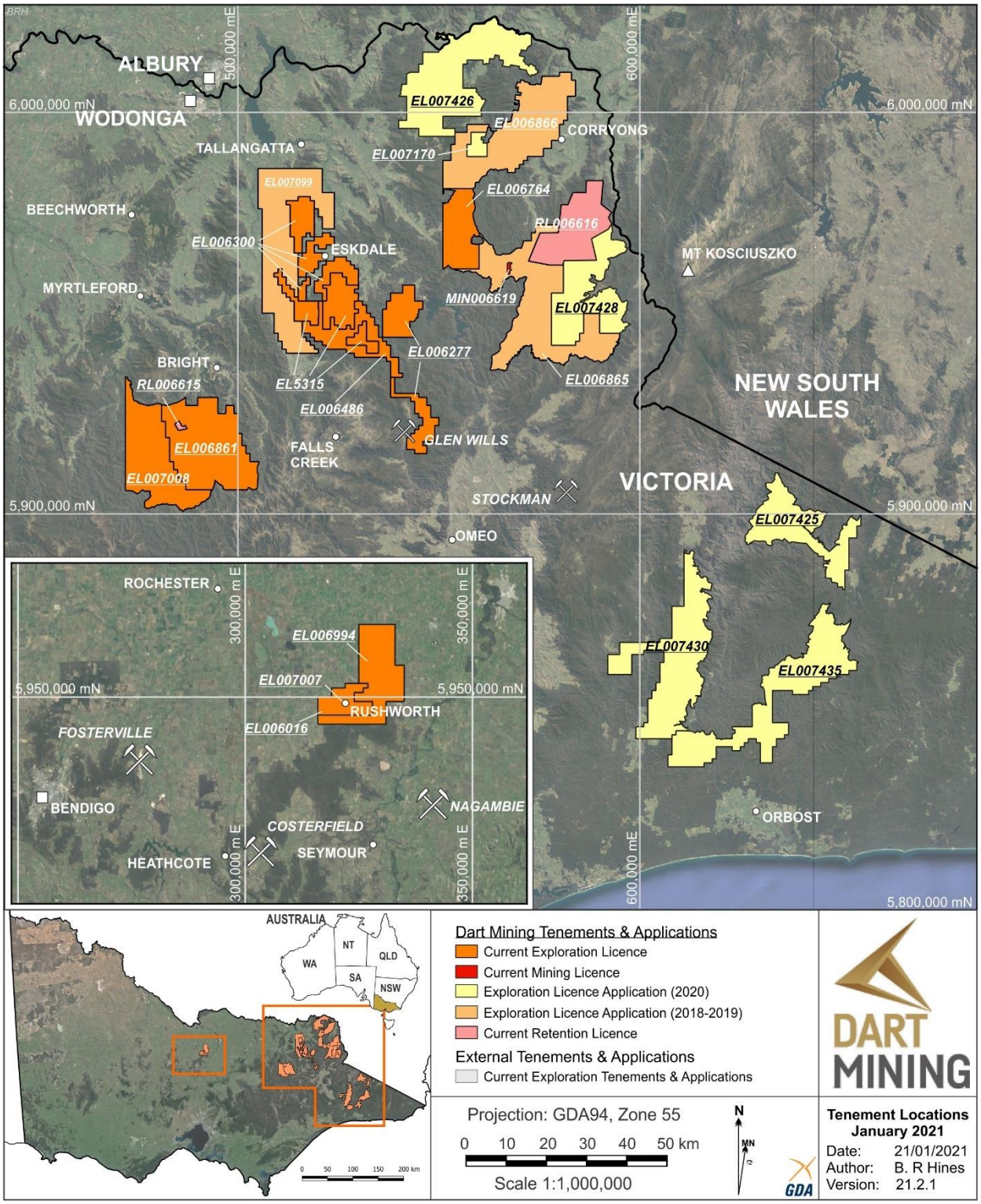

Figure 1.1: Location of Dart Mining's exploration properties in Northeastern Victoria.

APPENDIX 3

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.*	• Dipole-Dipole Induced Polarity (IP) resistivity and Magneto-telluric (MT) data were collected across six 2.4 km IP and MT survey lines. • This survey is the first application of the Advanced Geophysical Technologies gDAS-32 system in Australia, allowing IP and MT data to be collected on the same array. • Field data was collected by Fender Geophysics Ltd. • IP and MT data were collected across 6 lines, each with a line length of 2.4 km and a nominal line spacing of 400m. • Dipole-Dipole IP/Resistivity collected via trailing TX and leading RX. • Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling was used to obtain 1m bulk samples (~ 25 kg) which were collected in plastic bags and examined for lithological logging purposes. • IP and MT survey arrays were oriented to target strong, WNW-trending remanent magnetic anomalies apparent in regional aeromagnetic data. • Samples off the cyclone were split via a cone splitter, with duplicate splits collected in calico bags, which were removed every 1m to produce 1m composite samples (~ 1.5kg). One calico was sent for assay, and one was retained as library sample. The second calico was sent for assay every 20 samples as a field duplicate. The cyclone was cleaned out at the end of each hole and periodically during drilling. • In interpreted mineralised or altered zones, 1m samples were submitted for analysis. • In interpreted unmineralized zones, 1m sample composites were submitted. • Samples submitted to ALS were whole sample crushed to 70% <2mm, riffle/rotary split off 1 kg, pulverise to >85% passing 75 microns, then assayed by ALS methods AU-AA26 (50g sample aliquot by fire assay), ME-MS61 (0.25g sample aliquot by four-acid digest and ICP-MS and ICP-AES analysis), Cu-OG62 (0.4g sample aliquot by three acid digest, HCL leach and ICP-AES), and Ag-OG62 (0.4g sample aliquot by three acid digest, HCL leach and ICP-AES). • Certified Reference Materials OREAS 235, OREAS 237, OREAS 245, OREAS 503d, OREAS 504c and OREAS 506 as well as CRM blank OREAS C27c were inserted every 10 samples as part of a QA/QC system. • 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 provide 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 (i.e., <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 were dried, crushed and whole sample pulverized and riffle split. A sample aliquot (50g) is taken for analysis. Gold has been analysed by ALS Method Au-AA26 – a fire assay technique for total digestion, and ME-MS61 – a four acid digest with multi-element analysis, considered a total extraction technique for most metals (inc. Cu, Ag, Zn, Pb). • All-drill related data are referenced to the original ASX report by date published. All details appear in the original report.
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.).*	• 6 RC drillholes were drilled by Durock Pty Ltd limited over the extent of mineralised structures. • Face sampling 5 ¾' RC drilling • Holes EMRC01 & EMRC02 were surveyed using a Trushot camera. Verified using clinometer and compass survey of rods. • Holes EMRC03 to EMRC06 were surveyed with an Axis Champ gyro. • 42 RAB drillholes were drilled by EDrill Pty Ltd limited over the extent of mineralised structures. • RAB drilling utilised a face sampling 90 mm hammer and bit • RAB holes surveyed using an Eastman single shot camera for collar shots. Verified using clinometer and compass survey of rods. • All-drill related data are referenced to the original ASX report by date published. All details appear in the original report.
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*	• 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.

	costean, channel, etc.) photography. • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• 100% of the drilling was 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.*	• Samples were collected from a cone 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 above 125m were dry in hole EMRC01, below this between 125-165m, 12 wet samples were collected. • All samples above 147m in hole EMRC05 were dry; below this 9 wet samples were collected. • The sampling procedure is appropriate for the mineralisation style of disseminated copper-gold and is better described in the body of the report. • The samples were sent to ALS Global Laboratories, Pooraka SA.
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 ALS Global (Pooraka) and analysed for gold using ALS methods AU-AA26 (fire assay is considered a total extraction technique for gold) and ME-MS61 (four acid digest is considered a total extraction technique for copper exploration), Cu-OG62 (ore grade copper by three acid digest and HCl leach) and Ag-OG62 (ore grade silver by three acid digest and HCl leach). These techniques are appropriate and considered a total extraction technique for Au & Cu. • Samples were whole sample crushed, pulverised and assayed by ALS method AU-AA26, ME-MS61, Cu-OG62 and Ag-OG62. • Au standards OREAS 235, OREAS 237, and OREAS 245, along with porphyry copper standards OREAS 503d, OREAS 504c and OREAS 506, as well as rhyodacite blanks (OREAS C27e) were included every 20 samples as part of the internal QA/QC system. All results are within expected confidence limits. • A field duplicate sample was collected every 20 samples and analysed within the same sample run. • ALS conducted their own internal laboratory checks. • Laboratory blanks, standards are reviewed per batch to monitor accuracy and precision.
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.*	• MT 1D and 2D inversion models generated in SCS2D as 100m contiguous E-field MT, with ZXY modelled. • 100m dipole-dipole IP/Resistivity 2D inversion model sections modelled with TS2DIP for TX trailing and leading RX-dipoles • Modelling of IP and MT data completed by Fender Geophysics and Southern Rock Geophysics. Data interpretation and review completed by Mackey Geophysics, prior to review by Dart Mining and consulting geologists. • 3D inversion model generated by Mackey Geophysics using Geosoft software application.

		• 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. • No independent review of assay data has been carried out. • 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 1 using a < character followed by the detection limit.
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. • Due to abrasion of stainless survey inner tube, Trushot camera was replaced with an Atlas gyro to orient holes. Hole surveys were measured at 30m intervals downhole (RC drilling). • All maps, plans and data are on an MGA datum and GDA94 zone 55 projection. • Elevation is established from the GPS control point. • The location of the chip & grab samples and geological mapping used a Garmin GPSMAP 66i GPS using the MGA55 Projection, GDA94 Datum 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 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. It was not intended to establish a drill spacing for resource estimation although these holes may be used at a later date. • 1m assay composites were collected at the splitter on the drill site. This sample interval is considered appropriate for the style of gold and copper mineralisation tested. • All drill related data are referenced to the original ASX report by date published. All details appear in the original report. • 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 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.*	• 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 4), 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. • Due to the steep grade of tracks and topography, hole orientation was limited or dictated by landscape physiology in some instances. • 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 sub crop exists. The orientation of rock chip samples is recorded and indicated in diagrams.
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 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 30th June 2021. • Details of Dart Mining tenements shown in Appendix 2 and Figure 1.1

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	32	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
EL006764	Cravensville	Exploration Licence	170	100%	NE Victoria
EL006865	Dart	*EL (Application)*	567	100%	NE Victoria
EL006866	Cudgewa	*EL (Application)*	508	100%	NE Victoria
EL006994	Wangara	*EL (Application)*	142	100%	Central Victoria
EL007008	Buckland West	*EL (Application)*	344	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 at 30th June 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.*	• 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.

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.

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 drill holes EMRC01 to EMRC06 are 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
		• All down hole weighted average gold and copper grade data quoted as significant intersections is provided as down hole widths and calculated using a lower cut-off grade of 0.2 g/t Au and 500ppm Cu, with no more than 2m of internal dilution (unless otherwise stated).
		• All drill-related data are referenced to the original ASX report by date published. All details appear in the original report.

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 drill-related data are referenced to the original ASX report by date published. All details appear in the original report.
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 presented in a series of summary cross sections and drill plans (Figures 1-3). 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. • All drill-related data are referenced to the original ASX report by date published.

		All details appear in the original report.
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.*	• All drill-related data are referenced to the original ASX report by date published. All details appear in the original report.
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 drill-related data are referenced to the original ASX report by date published. All details appear in the original report.
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.