ASX Release

27 October 2021

LiDAR Mapping of the Dorchap Dyke Swarm Points Towards Increase In Lithium Pegmatites

"Many of these new targets fall within the boundaries of our identified fractionation zone"

Dart Mining NL (ASX:DTM) *("Dart Mining" or "the Company") is pleased to announce that detailed processing, interpretation and review of LiDAR data across the Dorchap Lithium Project has identified a number of previously unidentified targets within the primary lithium-caesium-tantalum (LCT) pegmatite fractionation zone of the Dorchap Dyke Swarm.*

DORCHAP RANGE Li-Cs-Ta PEGMATITES

- **Detailed reprocessing of LiDAR data has identified over 220 previously unmapped outcrops bearing features indicative of pegmatites dykes within the primary fractionation zone of the Dorchap LCT dyke swarm**
- **Additionally, over 260 mine sites and historic workings have been identified across the area, spanning orogenic gold mineralisation on the Mt Elmo Goldfield and pegmatite-hosted tin mineralisation in the Tallandoon, Eskdale and Mitta Mitta tinfields.**
- **The targets generated through revision and interpretation of LiDAR data will be verified and sampled during the upcoming field season**
- **This mineralisation style remains largely untested and is the only lithium prospect identified in Victoria**
- **20 x 12 km zone of strongly fractionated pegmatites bearing enriched Li, Cs, Ta, Be and Sn mineralisation**
- **Drilling to commence in November/December 2021**

Chairman, James Chirnside commented: *"The recently completed LiDAR data acquisition and interpretation have contributed greatly to our knowledge of the Dorchap Dyke Swarm and have revealed a large number of previously unknown pegmatite targets for evaluation. That many of these new targets fall within the boundaries of our identified fractionation zone is very encouraging and lends further weight to Dart's Dorchap Lithium Project prospectivity."*

LiDAR Processing & Analysis

LiDAR (Light Detection And Ranging) is a laser-based method of imaging the Earth's surface at high resolution, and has the distinct advantage to be able to 'see' through vegetation and reveal previously obscured features on the ground (Figures 1 & 5). In March 2021, Dart Mining acquired 576 km^2 of LiDAR data across important, highly prospective tenements within its holding across Northeast Victoria. Data was acquired and processed by AAM Group. Subsequently, the LiDAR data has been reprocessed by GeoCloud Analytics to extract and highlight the dormant detail within to produce an enhanced hillshade. The enhanced hillshade is constructed in 2D map view and draped on the digital elevation model (DEM) in 3D to allow detailed interpretation, allowing the identification of structures such as bedding, faults, pegmatite outcrops and historic mine workings.

The source point clouds (raw data) used to produce the DEM are interrogated by GeoCloud Analytics via machine learning to locate pits and shafts. These features are mapped and further processed with cluster analysis to automate the generation of pit-chain strike vectors for structural trend study. Additionally, reprocessing of the DEM allows greater definition of bush access tracks and old drill pads, enabling Dart Mining to minimize civil earthworks for drill site access and reduce environmental impact by using existing tracks and roads in the area.

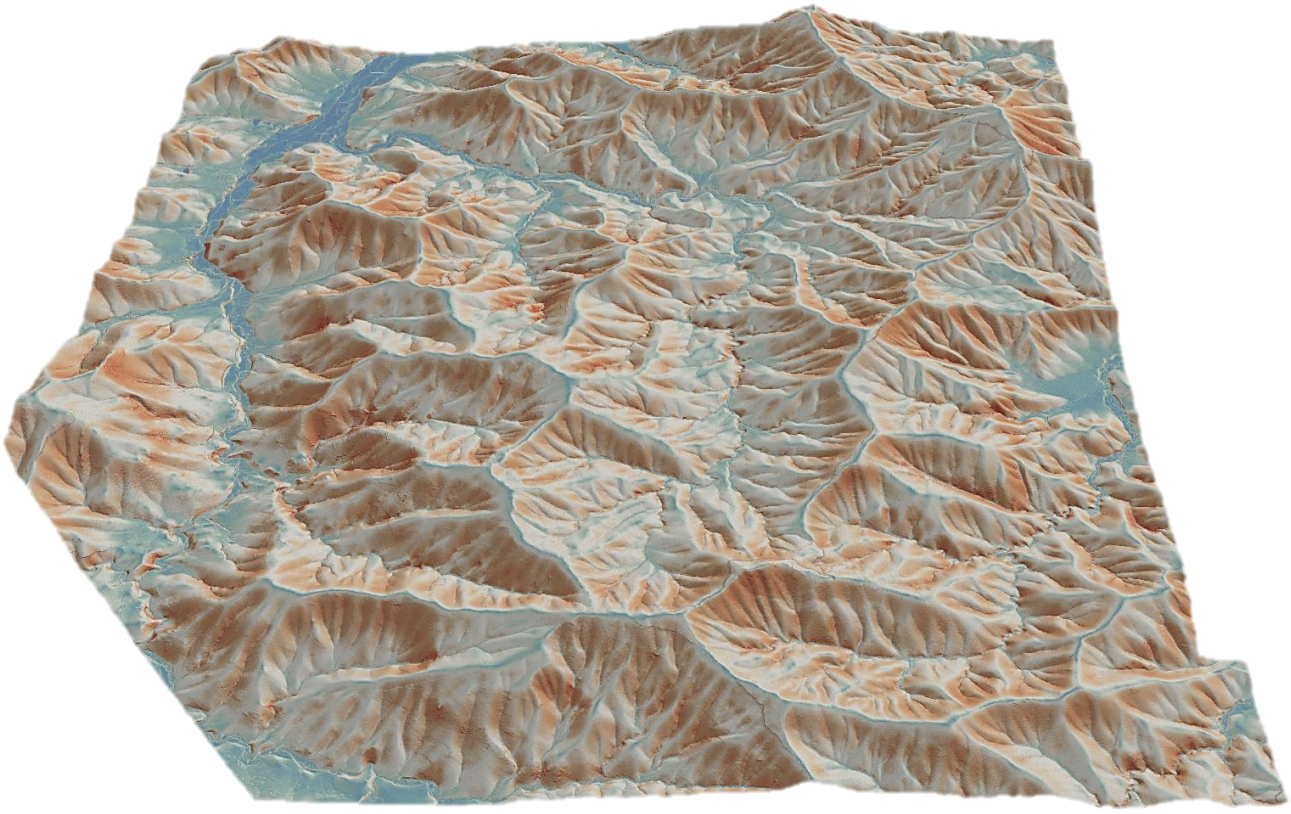

Figure 1: 3-Dimensional digital elevation model (DEM) for the northern Dorchap Range area, where the highest lithium prospectivity has been identified by Dart Mining geologists. The DEM has been reprocessed to highlight previously dormant details in an enhanced hillshade, with detailed examples of features extracted from the enhanced hillshade shown in figures 2 and 3. Model generated and processed by GeoCloud Analytics Ltd.

New Targets Identified

Over 220 new outcrops have been identified that display a similar surface expression and characteristics comparable to confirmed pegmatite outcrops. Many of these new outcrops lie within the fractionated zone with the strongest potential for LCT pegmatite mineralisation (as demonstrated in Dart ASX July 2021), providing an abundance of new targets for the 2021–2022 field sampling campaign. In addition, 264 historic mine sites and surface workings have been identified in the LiDAR data, many of which are new to, and now precisely located compared to that recorded in the Geological Survey of Victoria database. Structural trends associated with known workings can be used to differentiate orogenic gold workings from tin workings. Pit chains associated with orogenic gold workings strike NNW (~340°) whereas pegmatite dykes tend to strike at ~300°. This differentiation provides further clarity in identifying sampling sites for the upcoming field campaign.

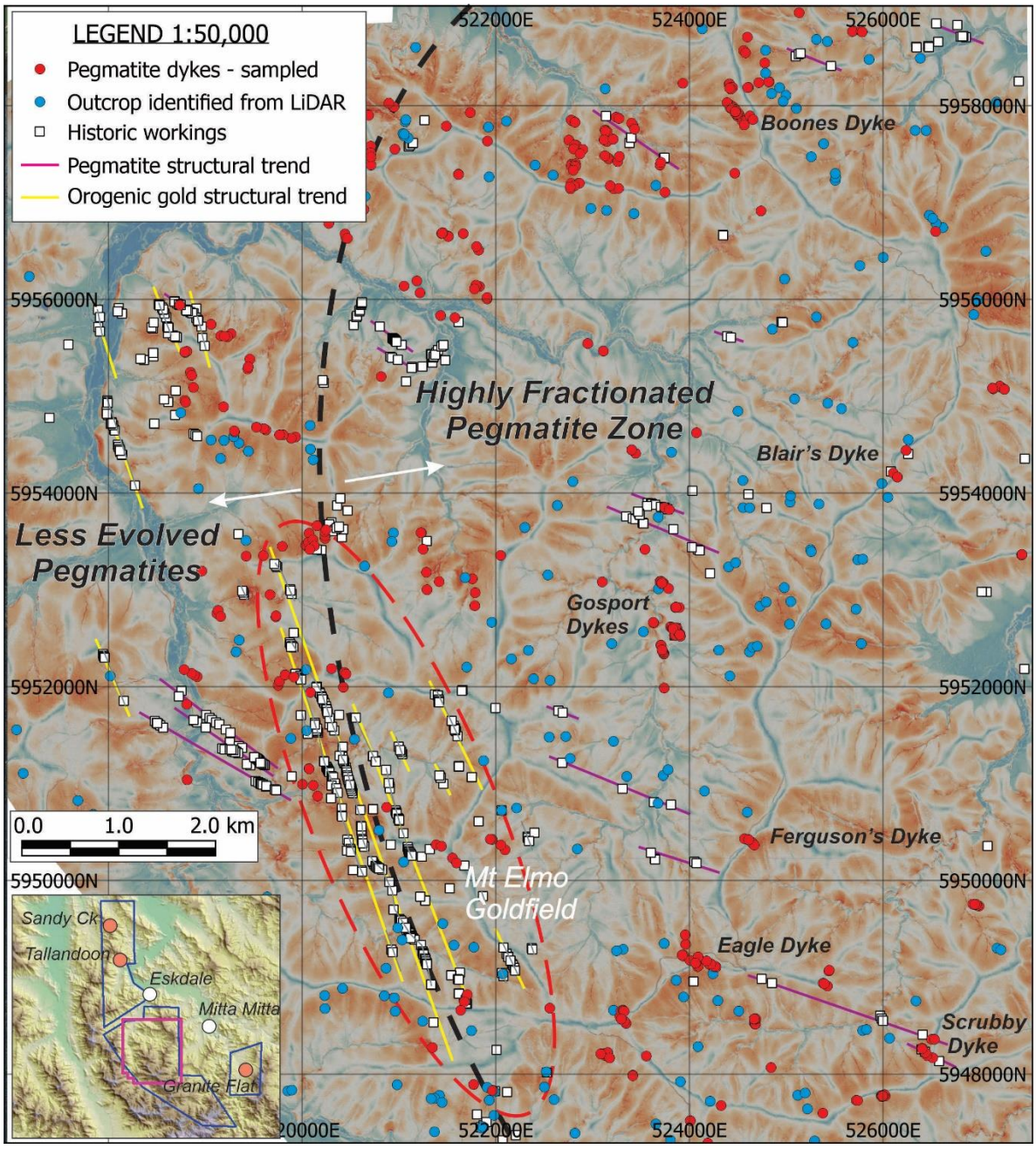

Figure 2: New outcrop and mine workings identified in reprocessed LiDAR imagery, compared to the distribution of existing sampling which has been used to identify the Lithium fractionation trend across the Dorchap Range.

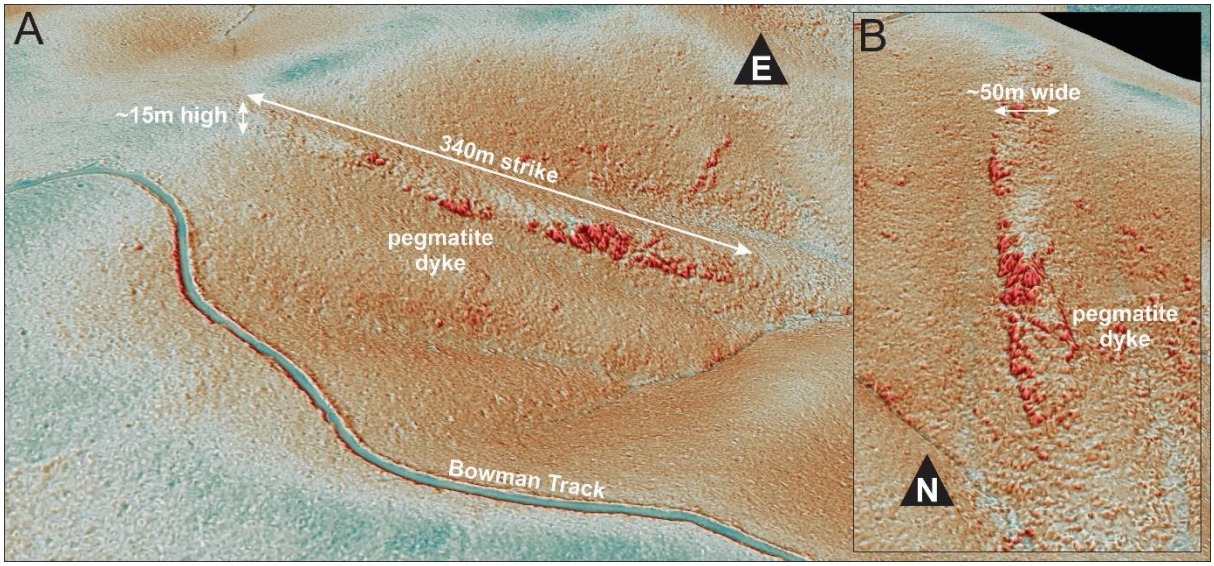

Figure 3: Example of a large, previously unidentified potential pegmatite dyke identified in LiDAR data, demonstrating the distinct surface features and textures extracted by reprocessing and the enhanced hillshade model by GeoCloud Analytics.

LiDAR: How it works

LiDAR data collection can be broadly broken down into four steps, as outlined below and in figure 4:

1. The laser scanner on the aircraft scans along its flightpath, sending pulses at a rate up to 1000khz, with multiple target reflections per pulse.
2. During flight, both subtle and not so subtle aircraft movements are recorded by the Inertial Measurement Unit (IMU), allowing post processing to correct these deviations ensuring the laser scan lines are calibrated and corrected for maximum precision and accuracy.
3. During flight, the GPS on the aircraft is in constant communication the GPS satellite constellation and/or a ground base station, always knowing where it is in 3D space.
4. The point cloud of target reflections is seeded to find ground returns from which a Digital Elevation Model (DEM) is interpolated. From the DEM topographic contours and hill shades can be derived. Combining the DEM and point cloud with further processing allows non-ground returns such as vegetation and buildings to be identified and classified for further analysis.

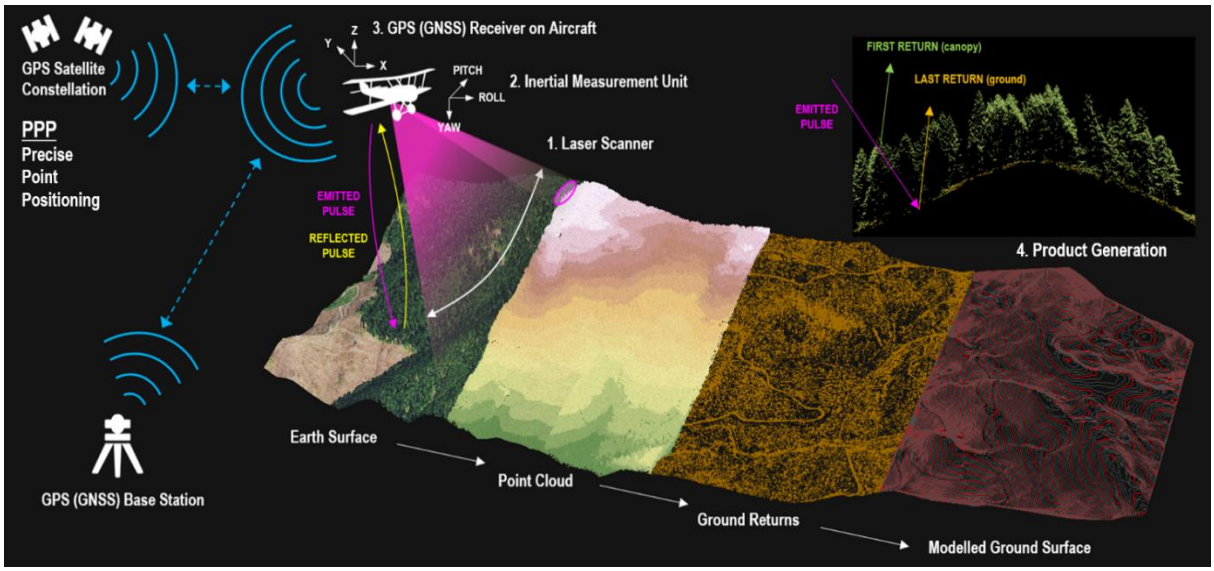

Figure 4: Schematic example of LiDAR data collection and processing steps for producing the digital models used in exploration. Image courtesy of GeoCloud Analytics Ltd.

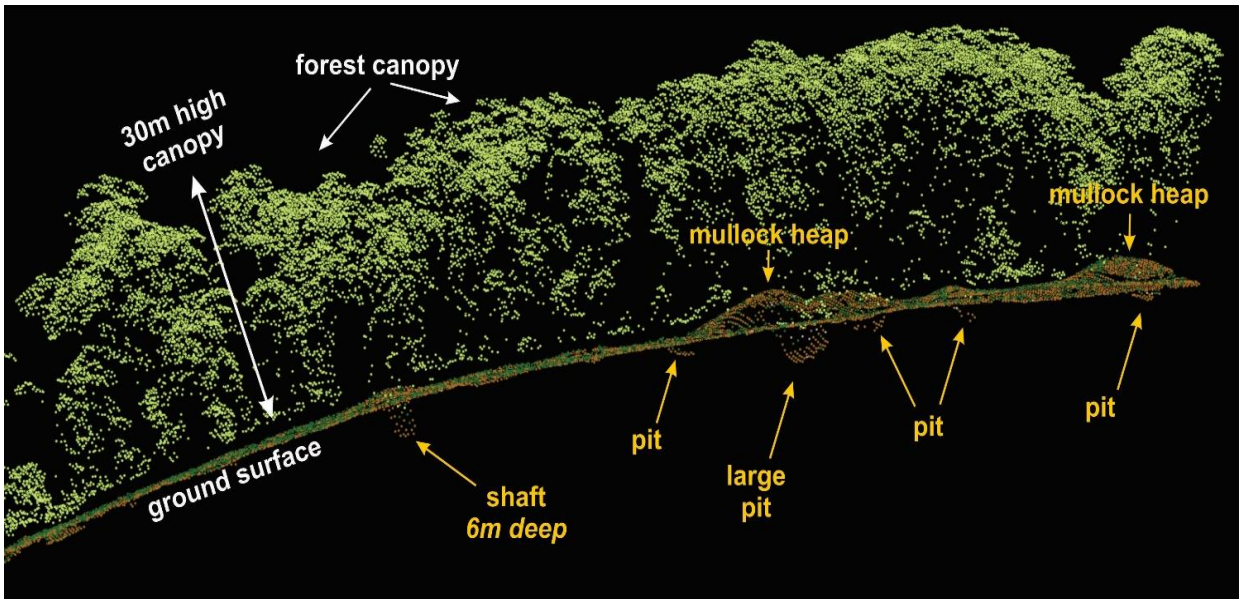

Figure 5: Cross section of LiDAR point cloud from across historic workings of the Mt Elmo Goldfield, with points revealing details of vegetation cover, ground surface and even the interior surfaces of shafts. Cross-section extracted from LiDAR data by GeoCloud Analytics. Classification of point cloud attributes allows subdivision of the dataset and generation of DEMs based on ground surface data.

Future Work

Dart Mining's summer 2021–2022 fieldwork program will comprise of follow up sampling of identified dykes and unmapped historic mine workings, in addition to a low impact drilling work program targeting previously identified, accessible pegmatite dykes. Additionally, detailed reprocessing of LiDAR data across the Granite Flat, Sandy Creek and Buckland datasets is currently underway.

Project Summary

Dart Mining geologists first identified the lithium prospectivity of pegmatite dykes in the Dorchap Range in 2016 and set about acquiring exploration leases across the region (Dart ASX May 2016; Dart ASX August 2016). These are the first recorded lithium pegmatites identified in Victoria. The pegmatites are believed to have been sourced from the nearby Mount Wills Granite. A regional sampling program consisting of 826 samples has identified a strong fractionation trend across the Dorchap Range, resolving a 20 x 12 km zone of strongly fractionated pegmatites bearing enriched Li, Cs, Ta, Be and Sn mineralisation (Dart ASX July 2021).

Dart Mining's chip sampling program has seen some rewarding results, including: **16m @ >530 ppm Cs_2O, 0.32% Li_2O & 104 ppm Ta_2O_5,** and grab samples at **1.57% Li_2O & 960 ppm Ta_2O_5** at the Bluejacket Dyke in Glen Wills, along with **10m @ 0.95% Li_2O** from the Eagle Dyke and **10m @ 1.38% Li_2O** from the Holloway Dyke (Dorchap Range), and **10m @ 1.22% Li_2O** from Scrubby Dyke, **1m @ 838 ppm Cs_2O & 0.46% SnO_2**, and a grab sample at **9.98% SnO_2** from the northern Dorchap Range (Dart ASX July 2021).

Extensive aerial surveys were undertaken by Dart Mining to identify pegmatite outcrops across the Dorchap Range and Glen Wills project areas (Dart ASX June 2019). In 2019 a small, low impact, roadside reverse circulation (RC) drilling program was undertaken by Dart Mining, targeting two prospects: The Holloway Road and Eagle dykes in the Dorchap Range (Dart ASX March 2019; Dart ASX June 2019). Due to the low impact nature of the workplan and difficulties in accessing some of the pegmatites, positioning of drill holes was significantly restricted. The initial drilling program has been followed by an airborne LiDAR mapping program in early 2021 (Dart ASX March 2021), which has allowed additional, detailed mapping of pegmatite dykes that were previously overlooked in pockets of dense bush across the Dorchap Range.

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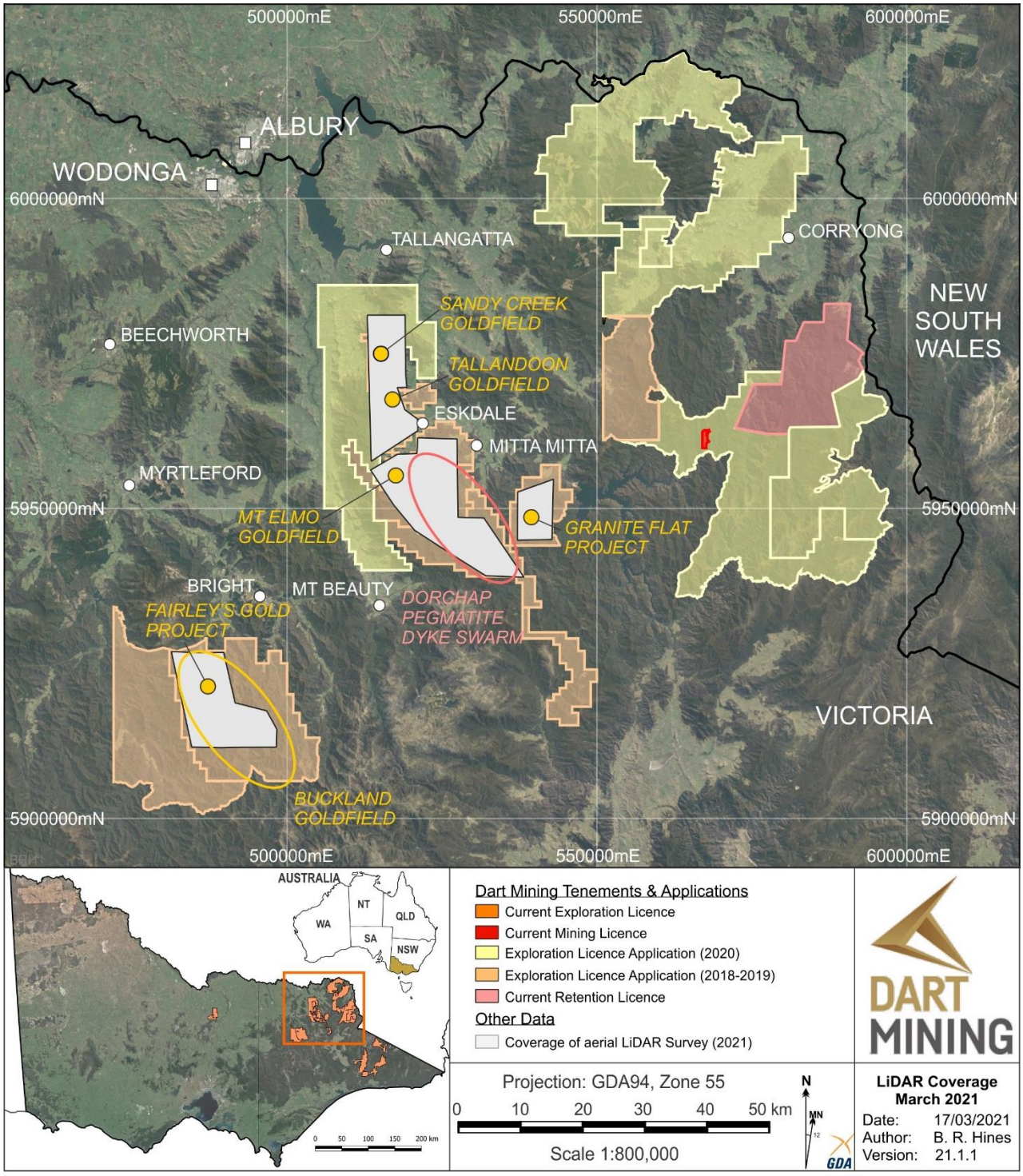

Figure 6 - Dart Mining's tenement holdings in Northeast Victoria showing the areas covered by the recent airborne LiDAR mapping program with respect to key exploration projects.

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About Dart Mining

Dart Mining's (ASX: DTM) objective is in exploring, evaluating, and developing, several historic goldfields, as well as validating a new porphyry province in North East Victoria. The area is prospective for precious, base, battery, and other strategic metals. These include Lithium, Gold, Silver, Copper, Molybdenum, Zinc, Tungsten, Tin, Tantalum, and other important minerals. Dart Mining has built a strategically important gold exploration footprint in the Central and North East regions of Victoria, where historic surface and alluvial gold mining proves the existence of a significant regional gold endowment.

Additional JORC Information

Further details relating and information relating to Dart Mining's Strategic and Technology metals exploration programs can be found in Dart Mining's ASX announcements:

6th October 2021: *"Lithium Drilling Update"*

21st July 2021: *"Strategic & Technology Metals"*

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

10th February 2021*: "Exploration Strategy & Tenement Status Update"*

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

19th March 2019: *"Lithium Exploration Drilling to Commence at the Dorchap Project"*

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

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

10th May 2018*: "Significant Lithium Mineralisation in Pegmatites of the Dorchap Range, Victoria"*

21st December 2017: *"Lithium Exploration Update"*

6th October 2017: *"Lithium Tenements & Prospects"*

3rd April 2017: *"Lithium Exploration Update"*

3rd April 2017: *"Exploration Program Confirms Significant Lithium Pegmatites in NE Victoria"*

6th February 2017: *"Acquisition of Tenement Package"*

9th August 2016: *"Company Update: Lithium"*

1st June 2016: *"Exploration Tenement Update"*

18th May 2016*: "Tenement Application Update"*

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

11th October 2021: *"Granite Flat Diamond Drilling Update"*

29th September 2021: *"Multiple Drill Targets Identified at Granite Flat"*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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.

APPENDIX 1

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.

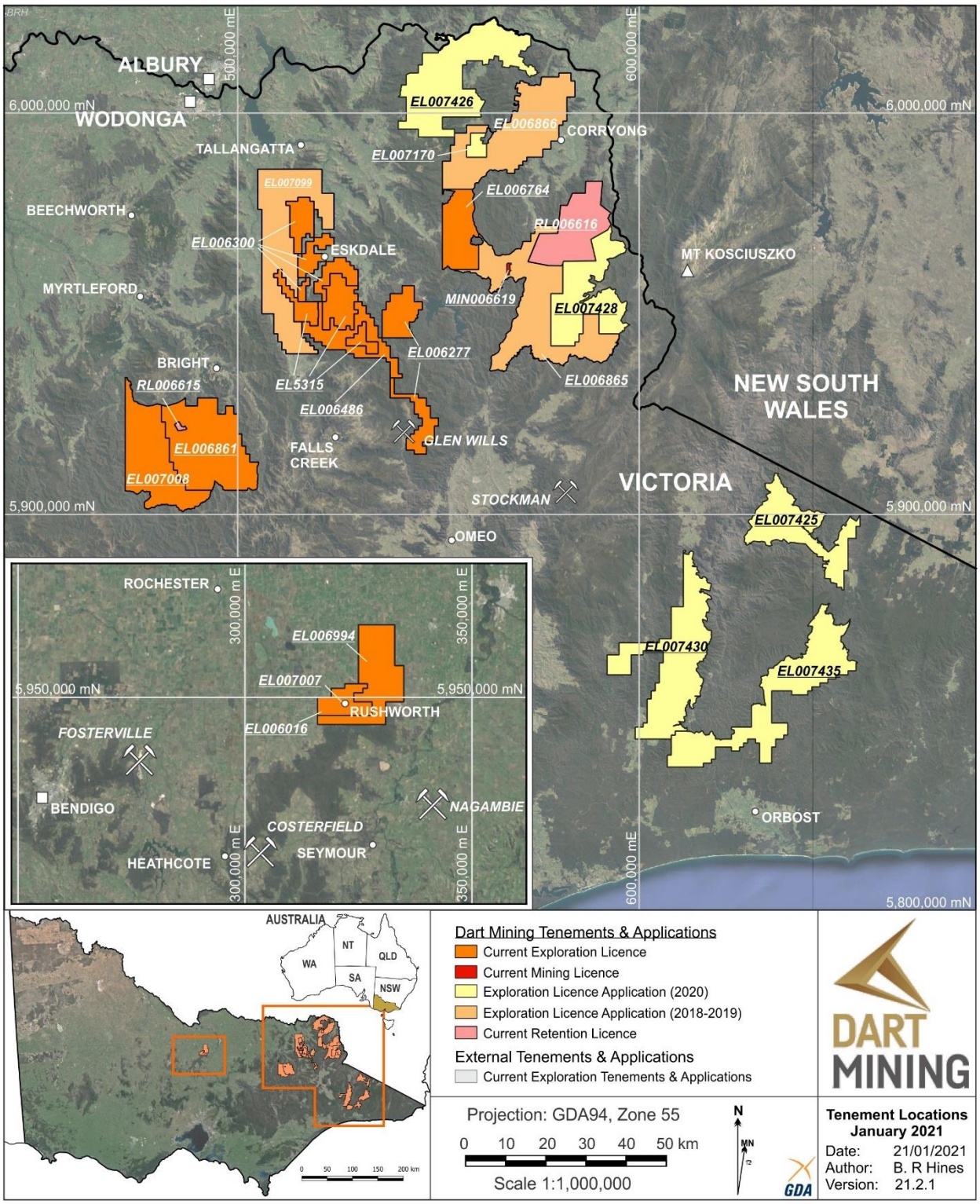

Figure 1.1: Location of Dart Mining's exploration properties in Northeastern Victoria.

APPENDIX 2

JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION – TABLE 1

SECTION 1 SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• LiDAR data was acquired using a Teledyne Optech sensors. • LiDAR data was collected across 576km^2 area in Northeast Victoria. • Project design vertical accuracy was 0.10m on clear ground at one sigma, with at least four points emitted per square metre, with up to eight returns per emitted point. • LiDAR data was georeferenced using CORS base station data. • Data classification is ICSM Level 2 (ground, non-ground, vegetation and structures, etc). • Data classification was manually checked and edited against georeferenced digital orthophotography and/or intensity imagery acquired as part of this project. • Elevation data will be gathered as WGS ellipsoidal heights and will be adjusted to orthometric heights by applying a correction to every data point using the relevant geoid model. • LiDAR data was delivered in industry-standard LAS formats, plus a 0.5m ground grid in ASCII Format and GeoTIFF. • The flying height for aerial data acquisition was approximately 2000m above ground • Project datum is GDA94. • No new Drilling or Geochemical sampling results are presented here.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).*	• Not applicable: No new drilling results reported.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• Not applicable: No new drilling results reported.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.*	• Not applicable: No new drilling results reported.

	• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• Not applicable: No new drilling results reported. • The sampling procedure is appropriate for the mineralisation style of large pegmatite dykes and is better described in Dart ASX 19th June 2019.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Not applicable: No new drilling results reported.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Not applicable: No new drilling results reported.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• LiDAR data was collected across 576km^2 area in Northeast Victoria. • Project design vertical accuracy was 0.10m on clear ground at one sigma, with at least four points emitted per square metre, with up to eight returns per emitted point. • Data classification was manually checked and edited against georeferenced digital orthophotography and/or intensity imagery acquired as part of this project. • Elevation data will be gathered as WGS ellipsoidal heights and will be adjusted to orthometric heights by applying a correction to every data point using the relevant geoid model. • Project datum is GDA94.

		• All maps, plans and data are on an MGA datum and GDA94 zone 55 projection.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• LiDAR points were collected at 0.5m intervals, with a minimum of 4 points per square metre. Vertical accuracy is 0.1m. • At the scale and resolution of the features being identified and resolved, the data spacing is more than adequate. • No sample compositing required with this style of data.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• LiDAR data represents the surface area of the area regions surveyed, with X,Y and Z data reported for across topography of a predefined areas. • LiDAR survey areas are completely independent of mineralisation or structural style and are therefore considered unbiased. • No new drilling reported
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• LiDAR data is confidential, and only accessed by Dart Mining representatives, AAM Group and GeoCloud Analytics Ltd.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Airborne LiDAR survey included field test points of survey areas located in accessible areas. • LiDAR test points were used to test and validate the achieved accuracy of the LiDAR. • Results of test point comparisons and achieved accuracy reported in the project metadata. • LiDAR data was georeferenced using CORS base station data. • Feld survey work and data validation was undertaken by AAM Group.

SECTION 2 REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• All tenements remain in good standing as of 30th June 2021. • Details of Dart Mining tenements shown in Appendix 2 and Figure 1.1

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<tr><td>EL007428</td><td>Boebuck</td><td>EL (Application)</td><td>355</td><td>100%</td><td>NE Victoria</td></tr>
<tr><td>EL007426</td><td>Walwa</td><td>EL (Application)</td><td>499</td><td>100%</td><td>NE Victoria</td></tr>
<tr><td>RL006615</td><td>Fairley's[2]</td><td>Retention License</td><td>340 Ha</td><td>100%</td><td>NE Victoria</td></tr>
<tr><td>RL006616</td><td>Unicorn[1&2]</td><td>Retention License</td><td>23,243 Ha</td><td>100%</td><td>NE Victoria</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="6">All tenements remain in good standing at 30th June 2021.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="6">NOTE 1: Unicorn Project area subject to a 2% NSR Royalty Agreement with Osisko Gold Royalties Ltd dated 29 April 2013.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="6">NOTE 2: Areas subject to a 1.5% Founders NSR Royalty Agreement.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="6">NOTE 3: Areas are subject to a 1.0% NSR Royalty Agreement with Minvest Corporation Pty Ltd (See DTM ASX Release 1 June 2016).</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="6">NOTE 4: Areas are subject to a 0.75% Net Smelter Royalty on gold production, payable to Bruce William McLennan.</td></tr>
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<tr>
<td>Exploration done by other parties</td>
<td>• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</td>
<td>• No commercial exploration for Li has previously occurred, geological investigations as part of academic research has been reported for the pegmatite dykes of the area in:
- Eagle, R. M., 2009. Petrology, petrogenesis and mineralisation of granitic pegmatites of the Mount Wills District, northeastern Victoria. Unpublished thesis, University of Ballarat.
- Eagle, R. M., Birch, W. D & McKnight, S., 2015. Phosphate minerals in granitic pegmatites from the Mount Wills district, northeastern Victoria. Royal Society of Victoria. 127:55-68.
• Previous exploration in the district has focused on gold exploration at Glen Wills and historic Sn production from pegmatite dykes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geology</td>
<td>• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</td>
<td>• Lithium mineralisation is hosted within highly evolved, late tectonic peraluminous granite pegmatites of the complex Lithium, Caesium, Tantalum (LCT) class. These</td>
</tr>
</table>

		dykes are thought to be distal to a source granitic body and are present as lenticular, discontinuous bodies of variable length and width (up to many hundreds of metres in length and tens of metres in width). Lithium mineralisation within the pegmatites is poorly understood at this early exploration stage but suspected to be spatially related to the zonation within the complex pegmatites. Lithium mineralisation observed to date appears to be as spodumene and Petalite with Cassiterite also evident within some of the dykes.

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.) is presented in Dart ASX 19th June 2019.
		• Additional sampling and drillhole collar information is presented in previous Dart Mining ASX Announcements and Releases. An archive of historic Dart Mining ASX releases is held at: https://www2.asx.com.au/markets/trade-our-cash-market/announcements.dtm

Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• Not Applicable: No new drilling or geochemical data presented here.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Not Applicable: No new drilling or geochemical data presented here.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Not Applicable: No new drilling or geochemical data presented here.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable,*	• Not Applicable: No new drilling or geochemical data presented here.

	representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	
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.