ASX Release

4 August 2022

Encouraging Results from Granite Flat Regional Soil Survey

Dart Mining NL (ASX:DTM) *("Dart Mining" or "the Company") is pleased to announce encouraging results following the completion of a regional 4 x 4 km soil grid across the Granite Flat Cu-Au project, which has provided further evidence for the potential scale of Cu-Au mineralisation in this system.*

Highlights

- **Multi-element soil geochemistry survey has highlighted multiple porphyry targets across a large footprint**
  - *5030 soil samples collected at 50m grid spacings across a 4.0 x 4.0 km area*
- **New soil anomalies identified by portable XRF analysis, with soil Cu ± Pb, Zn & As anomalies remaining open to the south and northeast of the project**
- **Significant 2.4 by 1.8 km Copper-Gold anomaly identified**
  - *Peak soil anomalies of 0.32% Cu, 3.1 g/t Au, 807 ppm Zn, 598 ppm Pb, & 737 ppm As*
- **Several subsidiary soil anomalies identified including:**
  - *1.0×0.9 km Cu anomaly*
  - *0.5×0.9 km soil Pb-Zn-As anomaly (open to the south & east)*
  - *1.1×0.8 km soil Pb-Zn-As anomaly (open to the north & east)*
  - *1.8×0.5 km Pb-Zn anomaly (open to east and west)*
  - *0.8×0.3 km soil As anomaly (open to north and east)*
  - *0.8×0.5 km soil As anomaly*
- **Coincident Cu-Au anomalism indicated by Au subsampling at 100m grid spacing**

Chairman, James Chirnside commented:

"The undertaking and completion of this soils program has redefined the project footprint, further emphasizing the extensive scale of this project. The Company is encouraged by these developments, particularly when considered in tandem with observed alteration within the recently completed deep diamond drilling program".

MULTI-ELEMENT SOIL SURVEY

Dart Mining has completed portable X-ray florescence (pXRF) multi-element geochemical analysis of soil samples collected across the Granite Flat project. The ambitious 5030-sample multi-element soil geochemistry program spanning an area of 4×4 kilometres was completed in July 2022. Importantly, this soils program has confirmed the soil Cu-Au footprint at Granite Flat (Figure 1), as well as highlighting multiple prospective Cu ± Au and Pb-As ± Zn targets for drill testing (Figure 2). Additionally, several soil anomalies remain open to the north, east and south, lying outboard of a large 2.4×1.8 km central soil Cu anomaly. A subset of 755 samples have been subsampled at a 100m grid spacing across the survey area and analysed by fire assay to determine soil gold concentrations, with an additional subset also analysed by multi-element assay to quantitatively assess pXRF data quality.

The Company is encouraged by these results, particularly in conjunction with the recent identification of altered monzodiorite and granodiorite porphyry within drill holes EMDDH006, EMDDH007, and EMDDH008, which has further bolstered confidence in the exploration of the Granite Flat porphyry project.

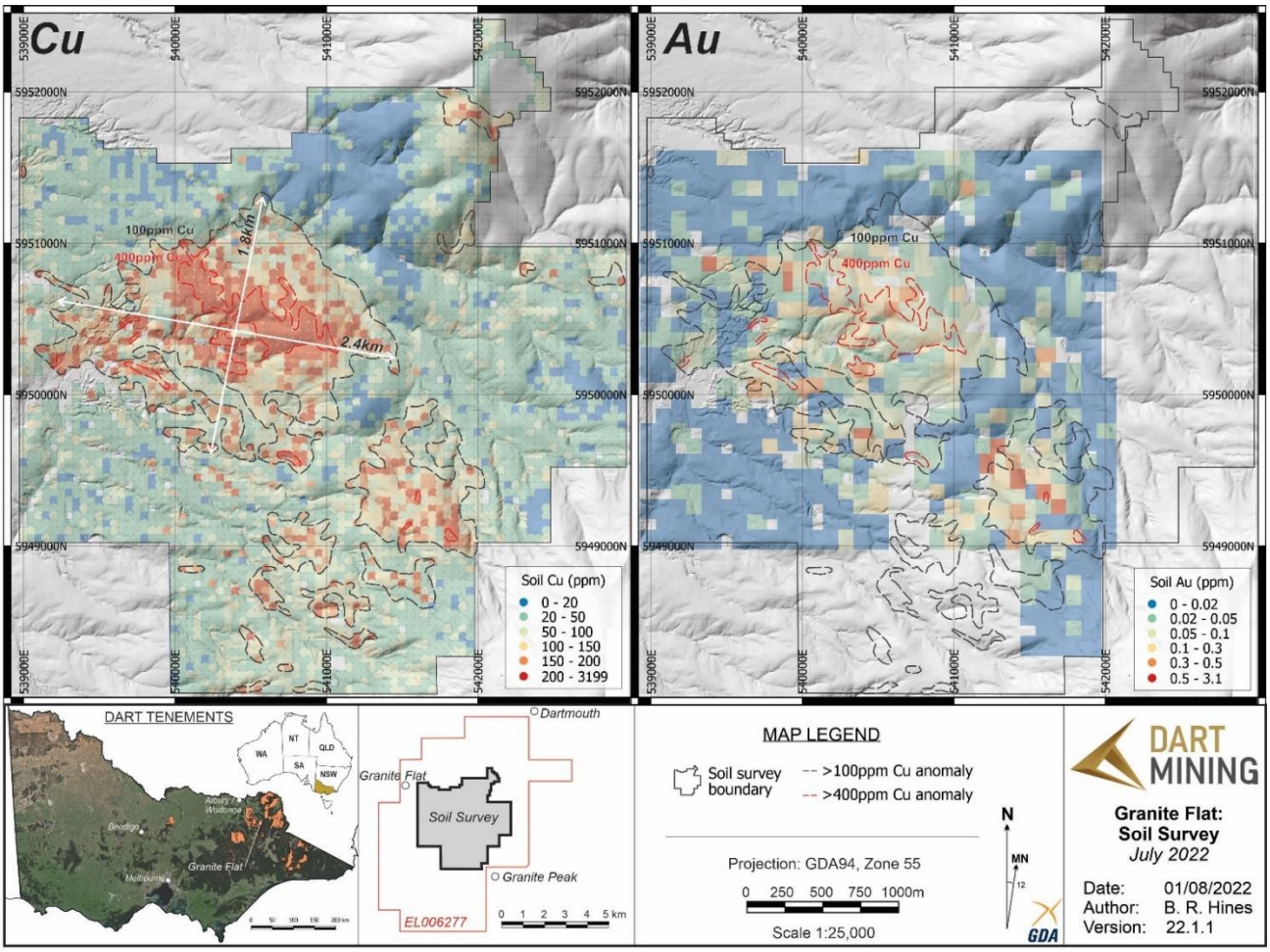

Figure 1 *– Soil Cu and Au results from the recent soil geochemical survey conducted across the Granite Flat project area. Soil Cu results have identified several soil anomalies that are consistent with the distribution of soil Au. Soil Cu samples have been collected and analysed at a 50m grid spacing, whereas soil Au has been analysed on the same samples at a 100m grid spacing.*

SOIL SURVEY RESULTS

The sample program provides an important extension and infill of the historic data collected by Meltech Ltd. and CRA Exploration in the late 1980's and early 1990's (e.g., *DTM ASX Release 19 Oct 2020*). Collation of soil geochemical data has clearly delineated the primary 2.4×1.8 km Cu soil anomaly at the centre of the Granite Flat project. In addition to this, a second significant soil Cu anomaly, spanning 1.0×0.9 km has been identified immediately to the southeast. In addition to this, at least five other target zones have been identified from spatial trends and geochemical anomalies, with particular emphasis placed on pathfinder and ore elements Cu, Zn, Pb, Mo, and As. The Cu/Zn porphyry exploration tool ([Cu-Zn]/[Cu+Zn]) appears with work well across soil samples of the Granite Flat project, with positive Cu/Zn anomalies clearly identifying the zones of anomalous Cu (>100ppm Cu; Figure 2). Several coincident Pb, Zn and As anomalies are identified outboard of the primary Cu soil anomalies (Figure 2). The close association of Pb, Zn, and As in soil anomalies adjacent to and surrounding large soil Cu anomalies may suggest that these may relate to late-stage Ag-Zn-Pb epithermal mineralisation, which will be further assessed in field sampling and future drilling campaigns. Despite a notable amount of drilling across the project, none of the As or Pb soil anomalies identified have yet been drill tested. A weak soil Pb halo is interpreted around the main Cu anomalies.

Base and precious metals in Granite Flat soils are all elevated relative to average soil and intermediate volcanic rock values (as per AusIMM, 2011; Table 1). Copper, gold, and silver demonstrate particularly high levels of enrichment in Granite Flat soils. Notably soil Cu anomalies at Granite Flat remain open to the northeast and southern areas of the currently completed soil grid, with soil Cu values greater than 50 ppm (Figure 1). Soil As and Pb anomalies remain open to the east and southeast with values greater than 20 ppm As and >50 ppm Pb (Figure 2). Laboratory multi-element analysis of a subset of Granite Flat soil samples, has demonstrated the pXRF method employed in this study to be a reliable, reproducible method of base metal elemental determination (Figure 3).

***Table 1** – Comparison of Granite Flat soil results with average values (sourced from AusIMM, 2011). Granite Flat base metal values (As, Cu, Mo, Pb, & Zn) determined from pXRF dataset (n = 5030 analyses), whereas precious metal values are derived from laboratory data (Au: n = 764; Ag: n = 40 analyses).*

	Average Values		Granite Flat	
	Intermediate Volc. rocks (ppm)	Soil (ppm)	Soil Average (ppm)	Soil Maximum (ppm)
Ag*	0.07	0.1	2.9	8.2
As	2.4	5	8.1	737
Au*	0.005	0.001	0.06	3.07
Cu	35	20	83.5	3199
Mo	0.9	2	4.2	16
Pb	15	10	18.5	598
Zn	72	50	65.4	807

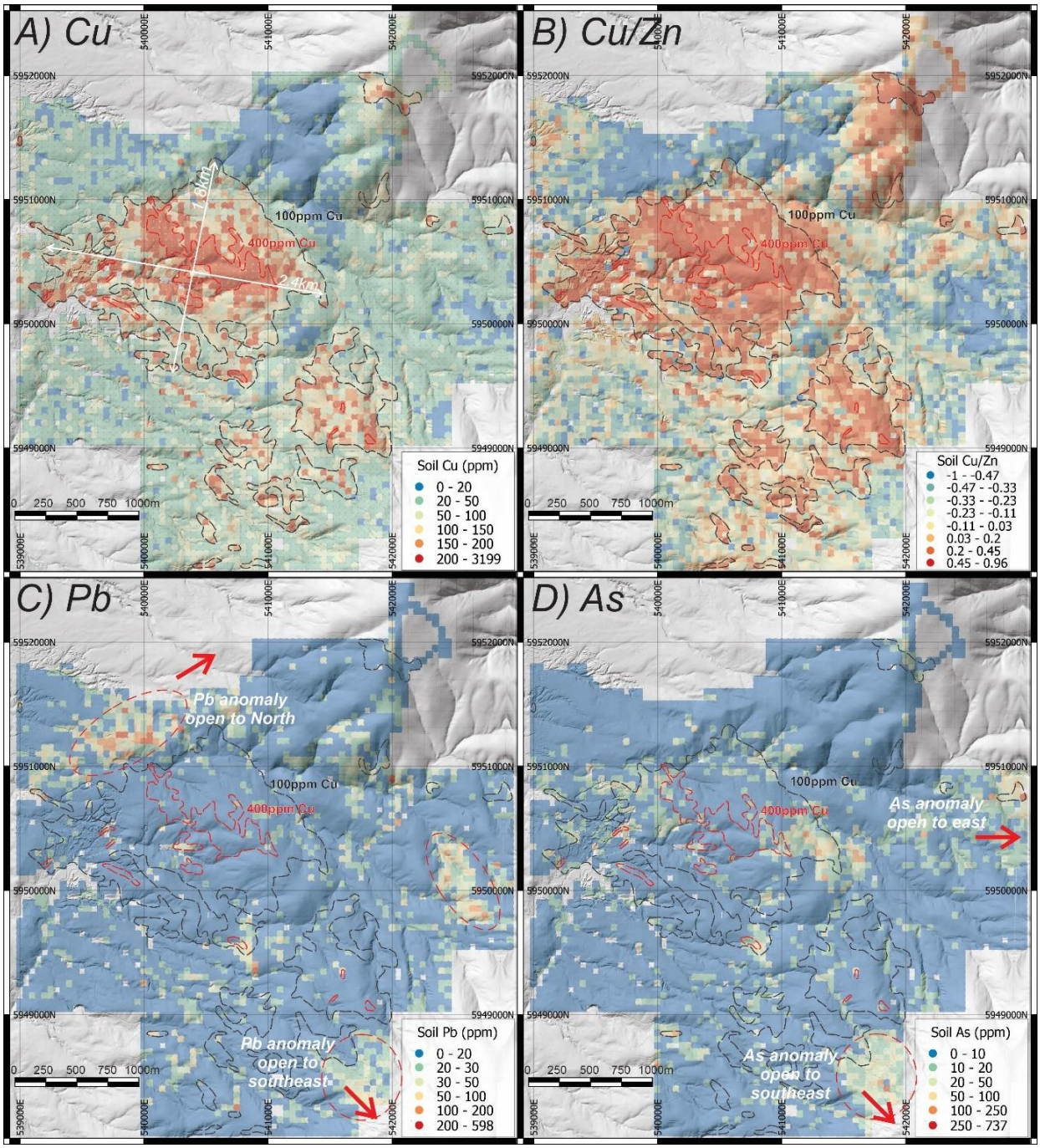

Figure 2 *– Distribution of soil geochemical data. A) Soil Cu with soil copper anomalies greater than 100 ppm and 400 ppm outlined in black and red dashed lines, respectively. B) Cu/Zn prospectivity ratio; Warm colours indicate a higher proportion of Cu with respect to Zn, and cool colours indicate higher Zn relative to Cu, providing an exploration vector for Cu porphyry systems. C) Soil Pb, showing anomalous zones in the southeast and northwest of the sampled area. D) Soil As, showing some strong soil anomalies on the margin of the main copper anomaly, but also on the eastern and south-eastern extents of the sample grid.*

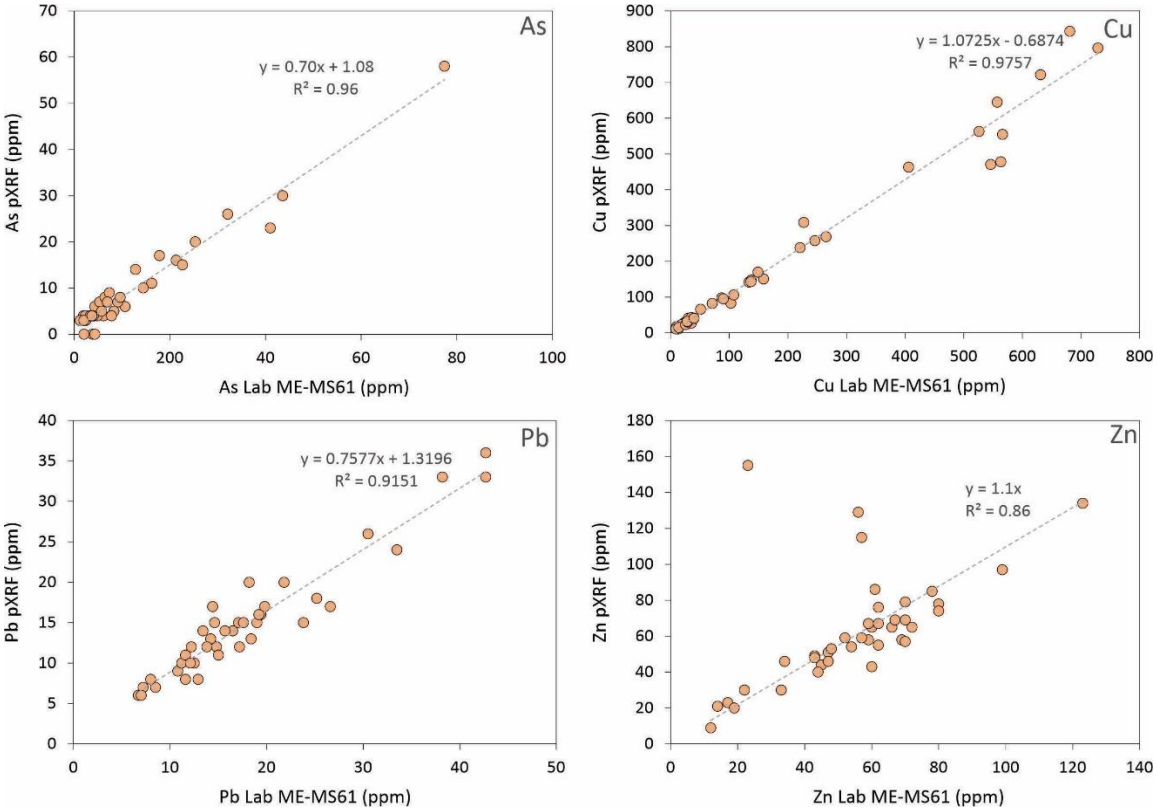

Figure 3 *– A subset of soil samples from a variety of base metal concentrations were analysed by a laboratory multi-element method (ALS Laboratories method MS61 [four-acid digest]). Comparison of portable X-Ray Florescence (pXRF) and laboratory data demonstrate that pXRF analysis provides solid, reproduceable data for the base metals analysed in this study.*

Figure 4 *– Dart Mining's field team sampling at Granite Flat.*

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 (*DTM ASX Release 8 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.

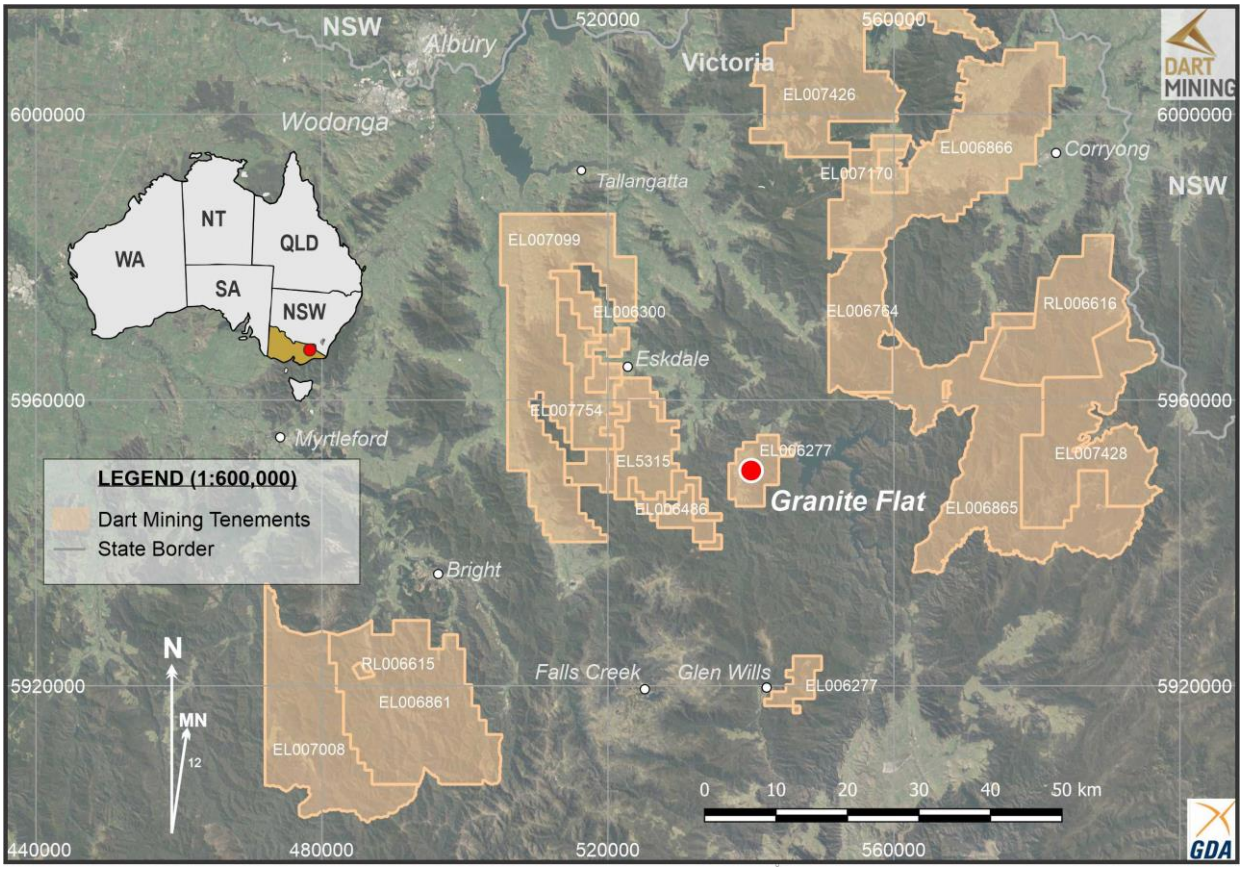

Figure 5 *– Location of the Granite Flat Cu-Au porphyry project, Northeast Victoria.*

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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 Northeast 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 Northeast regions of Victoria, where historic surface and alluvial gold mining proves the existence of a significant regional gold endowment.

—— END ——

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:

26th May 2022: *"Granite Flat Drilling Completion"*

15th February 2022: *"Granite Flat Cu-Au Diamond Drilling Update"*

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"*

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:

26th July 2022: *"Dorchap Lithium Earn-in Agreement with SQM"*

23rd June 2022: *"Spodumene Dominant in Dorchap Lithium Project"*

30th November 2021: *"AGM Presentation"*

27th October 2021: *"LiDAR Points Towards Increase in Lithium Pegmatites"*

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

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

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 2022 (Table 1.1 – Figure 1.1).

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	148	100%	NE Victoria
EL006016	Rushworth[4]	Exploration Licence	32	100%	Central Victoria
EL006277	Empress	Exploration Licence	87	100%	NE Victoria
EL006300	Eskdale[3]	Exploration Licence	96	100%	NE Victoria
EL006486	Mt Creek	Exploration Licence	116	100%	NE Victoria
EL006764	Cravensville	Exploration Licence	170	100%	NE Victoria
EL006861	Buckland	Exploration Licence	414	100%	NE Victoria
EL006994	Wangara	Exploration Licence	190	100%	Central Victoria
EL007007	Union	Exploration Licence	3	100%	Central Victoria
EL007008	Buckland West	Exploration Licence	344	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
EL007754	Tallandoon	*EL (Application)*	88	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
EL6500	Woomargama	*EL (Application)*	85	100%	New South Wales

All tenements remain in good standing as of 30th June 2022.

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

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

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

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

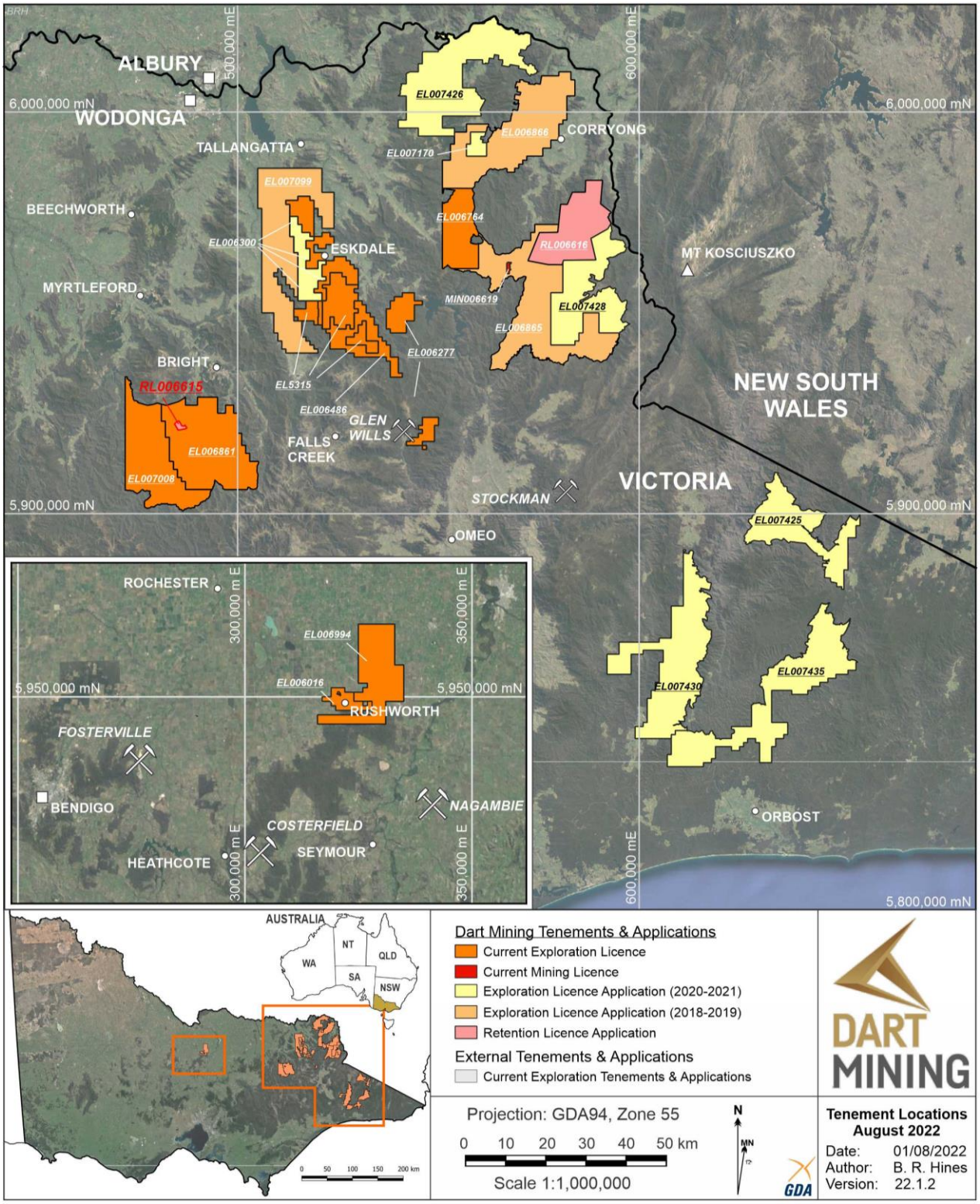

Figure 1.1: Location of Dart Mining's exploration properties in Northeastern Victoria.

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.*	• Diamond core was sampled as half core at 1m intervals or to geological or mineralogical boundaries, where relevant, to a minimum sample size of 0.2m and a maximum of 1.3m. To ensure representative sampling, half core samples were always taken from the same side of the core. • Whole holes are sampled at this preliminary stage. • 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. • All-drill related data are referenced to the original ASX report by date published. All details appear in the original report. • pXRF samples were collected from the top of the B-horizon clay interface, then dried. Samples were analysed for various elements (in particular Cu, Pb, Zn, As and Mo) using an Olympus Vanta portable XRF unit, with results reported as a digital text file. • Chip samples are taken continuously perpendicular to the general strike of mineralised structures in outcrop, and large samples (4-7 kg) are taken where possible to increase sample representivity. 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 (typically 1-5m in diameter). Grab samples are typically small (i.e. <7 kg) and represent the local area only. Sampling only tests a small areal 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 / alteration.

		• Rock samples are dried, crushed, and whole sample pulverised and riffle split. A sample aliquot (25 – 50 g) is taken for analysis. Gold is analysed by ALS method Au-AA26 (a fire assay technique for total digestion), and multielement determinations are completed via ALS method ME-MS61 (a four acid digest method).
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.).*	• Diamond drilling was carried out with HQ2 sized equipment with standard tube. • Drill core was oriented with a Reflex orientation tool. • 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.*	• Recoveries from diamond drilling were measured and recorded in a database. Recoveries were typically 100% in fresh rock, with minor core loss in mineralised zones. No relationship has been observed between core recovery and grade. • 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. • All drill related data are referenced to the original ASX report by date published. All details appear in the original report.
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.*	• All diamond holes were logged for recovery, geology, and structure. • Diamond core was photographed both when wet and dry. • All holes were logged in their entirety. • Sample sizes are considered appropriate to correctly represent the mineralisation style, and the thickness and consistency of intersections being sampled. • 100% of the drilling was logged. • pXRF soil samples are located by GPS and notes taken where cultural contamination is suspected or sample site is adjacent to historic workings. • Chip/grab samples were logged for qualitative mineral percentages, mineral species and habit, and each sample location is recorded. • All drill related data are referenced to the original ASX report by date published. All details appear in the original report.
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.*	• Diamond core was cut in half using a core saw at either 1m intervals or to prescribed geological contacts. • All samples were collected from the same side of the core to ensure sample representivity. • The sampling procedure is appropriate for the mineralisation style of

	• *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.*	disseminated copper-gold and is better described in the body of the report. • The samples were sent to ALS Global Laboratories, Pooraka SA. • Soil samples are collected from the top of the B-Horizon with a pick and scoop, then dried prior to analysis. pXRF analysis is undertaken on the small sample cup of the soil sample and the results reported in a digital csv file output per sample. Standards and duplicates are inserted at regular intervals and reviewed. Laboratory follow-up analysis uses the same pXRF sample, pulverised prior to sub-sampling at the laboratory via riffle splitting for a multi-element 4 acid digest method ME-MS61 and low detection limit gold analysis by method Au-AA22. • The sample size is considered representative to estimate the local metal content of the soil developed above the disseminated style of gold mineralisation targeted. • Sampling was conducted at a reconnaissance level with regular duplicate and CRM samples inserted for analysis by pXRF. All results are in line with expectations. • Individual <7kg chip / grab samples were collected from outcrop, individual chips making up the sample were <40mm and chipped from a random selection of the mineralisation to generate a representative average sample of the mineralisation targeted. • The whole sample was crushed and pulverised prior to sub-sampling at the laboratory via riffle splitting. • Chip sampling generally collects <7kg of finely chipped rock sample across outcrop or underground openings with the entire sample sent for whole sample crush and grind. The sample size and sub-sampling method is thought suitable for a sulphide / fine gold environment. • All drill related data are referenced to the original ASX report by date published. All details appear in the original report.
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. • Soil samples were submitted to ALS Chemex and analysed for a suit of trace elements using ALS Methods ME-MS61 (A four-acid digest is performed on 0.25g of sample to quantitatively dissolve most geological materials). These techniques are appropriate and considered a total extraction technique for key metal As. Au is analysed by fire assay technique Au-AA22. • A direct comparison between internal pXRF and laboratory analysis of arsenic is referenced in the body of the report, a high correlation is evident from the dataset. • QAQC procedures were adopted during the in-house pXRF analysis with regular sample duplicates and CRM inserted, assay data is within expectation. Laboratory analysis only uses internal laboratory CRM results. • Chip and Grab samples were submitted to ALS Chemex and analysed for Au using ALS method Au-AA26 – a fire assay technique for total digestion. • Due to the reconnaissance nature of the sampling, no QAQC procedures were adopted other than internal laboratory CRM.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• 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. • 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 into 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. • All drill related data are referenced to the original ASX report by date published. All details appear in the original report. • pXRF analysis requires the manual entry into the XRF unit of the Sample number of the soil sample. The sample number and associated analysis is stored as a digital

		file within the pXRF unit for later export to a CSV file. The raw data is edited to separate all duplicates and CRM results into a QAQC tab in the CSV file and reviewed. <LOD results are also deleted from the dataset to allow numerical fields to be plotted.
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. • 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 / soil samples and geological mapping used a Garmin GPSMAP 62S GPS using the MGA94 Grid Datum (Zone 55) with topographic control taken from the GPS. Accuracy is variable but maintained <5m during the mapping process with constant visual quality assessment conducted. • Mine workings are located using GPS control and then tape and compass survey for underground development. • All drill related data are referenced to the original ASX report by date published. All details appear in the original report.
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. • All drill related data are referenced to the original ASX report by date published. All details appear in the original report. • Soil sample spacing may be variable and is designed to capture variability in the key pathfinder element analysed with respect to the geological model of the mineralisation under review. The regional soil program reported uses a nominal 50m sample spacing as this was considered the maximum spacing that would capture regional mineralisation trends. • Soil pXRF results are used for geochemical studies only and are not composited. • Where exposure allows, multiple chip samples are collected across mineralised

		structures to assess the continuity of Cu-Au grade. • Rock chip sampling is limited by outcrop exposure. • Reconnaissance-scale chip / grab samples are not presented or considered to be representative of the average grade. Grab samples only represent the grade at a single point within the rock exposure. Sample spacing is designed to allow an initial assessment of gold mineralisation and is not suitable for future resource estimation activities.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• 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. • Regional 50m soil grid aligned north-south across a ~4x4 km area. • No significant sample bias is considered to be introduced because of the orientation of the soil lines without being noted in the body of the report. • Grab samples do not capture any aspect of the potential variation in grade in relation to the orientation of the mineralisation and represents only a single point inside the mineralisation. Chip samples are collected perpendicular to strike where possible to avoid any sample bias and only where outcrop or subcrop exists. The orientation of rock chip samples is recorded and indicated in diagrams.
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. • The mapping and sampling methodology and results were documented and reviewed by an independent expert who acts as the competent person for this report.

SECTION 2 REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• All tenements remain in good standing as of 31st December 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	148	100%	NE Victoria
EL006016	Rushworth[4]	Exploration Licence	32	100%	Central Victoria
EL006277	Empress	Exploration Licence	87	100%	NE Victoria
EL006300	Eskdale[3]	Exploration Licence	96	100%	NE Victoria
EL006486	Mt Creek	Exploration Licence	116	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
EL007754	Tallandoon	*EL (Application)*	88	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 December 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 EMDDH006 to EMDDH008 are presented in text of the main body of the report, and in Appendix 1.
		• 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.*	• All drill-related data are referenced to the original ASX report by date published. All details appear in the original report.

	• *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• The relationship between the drill hole and the geometry of the mineralised structures is not presented at this preliminary stage. • 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. • Soil Copper values are reported in full as graduated symbols for all soil lines, the legend provides a guide to soil values. This method of reporting is considered to be comprehensive and un-biased for early geochemical work. • Rock chip gold assay values are reported in full as graduated symbols for all soil lines, the legend provides a guide to rock values. This method of reporting is considered to be comprehensive and un-biased for early geochemical work.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• Any other relevant information is discussed in the main body of the report.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Planned work is discussed in the body of the report and is dependent on future company direction.