ASX Release

18 August 2022

High Grade Au-Ag-Cu Assays from Granite Flat Rock Samples

Dart Mining NL (ASX:DTM) ("Dart Mining" or "the Company") is pleased to announce that rock samples collected across the Granite Flat project demonstrate strong support for recent soil sampling and drilling results across the project. Rock chip and grab samples demonstrate that Cu-Au ± Ag, Zn, Pb mineralisation is coincident with the soil Cu anomalies identified in Dart Mining's recent regional sampling program.

Highlights

- **Strong rock assay results support multiple soil geochemical anomalies identified across large footprint at Granite Flat**
- **98 rock chip samples collected, with 73% of all samples demonstrating anomalous Cu, Au, Ag, Pb, or Zn values**
- **Peak chip sample results include:**
  - *5m @ 6.0 g/t Au, 14.4 g/t Ag, 0.52% Cu*
  - *5m @ 1.0 g/t Au, 0.9 g/t Ag, 0.21% Cu*
  - *2.2m @ 2.0 g/t Au*
  - *1.3m @ 2.4 g/t Au, 6.0 g/t Ag & 0.12% Cu*
- **Peak grab sample results include:**
  - *27.9 g/t Au, 30 g/t Ag, 2.83% Cu*
  - *22.3 g/t Au, 52.2 g/t Ag, 0.74% Cu*
  - *9.1 g/t Au, 23.4 g/t Ag, 6.65% Cu*
  - *2.9 g/t Au, 61.9 g/t Ag, 0.21% Cu, 0.2% Mo, 0.54% Pb, 0.46% Zn*
  - *16.1 g/t Au, 25 g/t Ag, 3.12% Cu*

Chairman, James Chirnside commented:

"The results of regional rock chip sampling provide strong support to the sizable soil Copper and Gold anomalies identified in the recent soil sampling program, and provide further encouragement for our ongoing exploration efforts at the Granite Flat project".

ROCK CHIP ASSAY RESULTS

A total of 98 chip samples have been collected across the Granite Flat project to assess and characterise the mineralisation style of the project. This sampling program has yielded some rewarding results, with notable Cu, Au, and Ag ± Pb and Zn mineralisation occurring in association with soil Cu and Au anomalies (reported in DTM ASX 4 August 2022). Of the 98 samples collected, 72 samples have returned anomalous values for either Cu, Au, Ag, Pb, or Zn.

The lithology of samples varies broadly from aplitic dykes, laminated quartz, quartz breccia, granitic porphyry and altered granodiorite rock. The diversity of the mineralisation and alteration styles encountered in this surface rock sampling program also speaks to the geological complexity of this project. Fortunately, the geological mapping, geophysics, soil surveys, and drilling completed by Dart Mining over the past 18 months is working towards unravelling the story of this complex project. Due to the limited nature of outcrop available at Granite Flat, many these samples are spot (grab) samples of either float material or from mullock dumps adjacent to historic workings. The majority of these historic workings have targeted narrow, high-grade gold and copper mineralisation on discrete structures which are well resolved in LiDAR imagery, and in surface mapping (DTM ASX 15 February 2022). Additionally, mineralisation also appears to be associated with fine-grained aplitic dykes across the project area; and, in the case of the smaller As-Pb soil anomalies, rock samples are dominantly gossanous in nature.

The combination of large, coincident Cu-Au soil anomalies, in addition to satellite Pb-Zn-As soil anomalies, all of which have now demonstrated concordant mineralisation in surface rock chip and grab sampling assays has provided an abundance of targets for exploration drilling, which will see substantial revision to Dart Mining's planned summer drill program.

Figure 1 *– Images of some of the rock chip sampling reported here, displaying the diversity of mineralisation and the associated assay grades.*

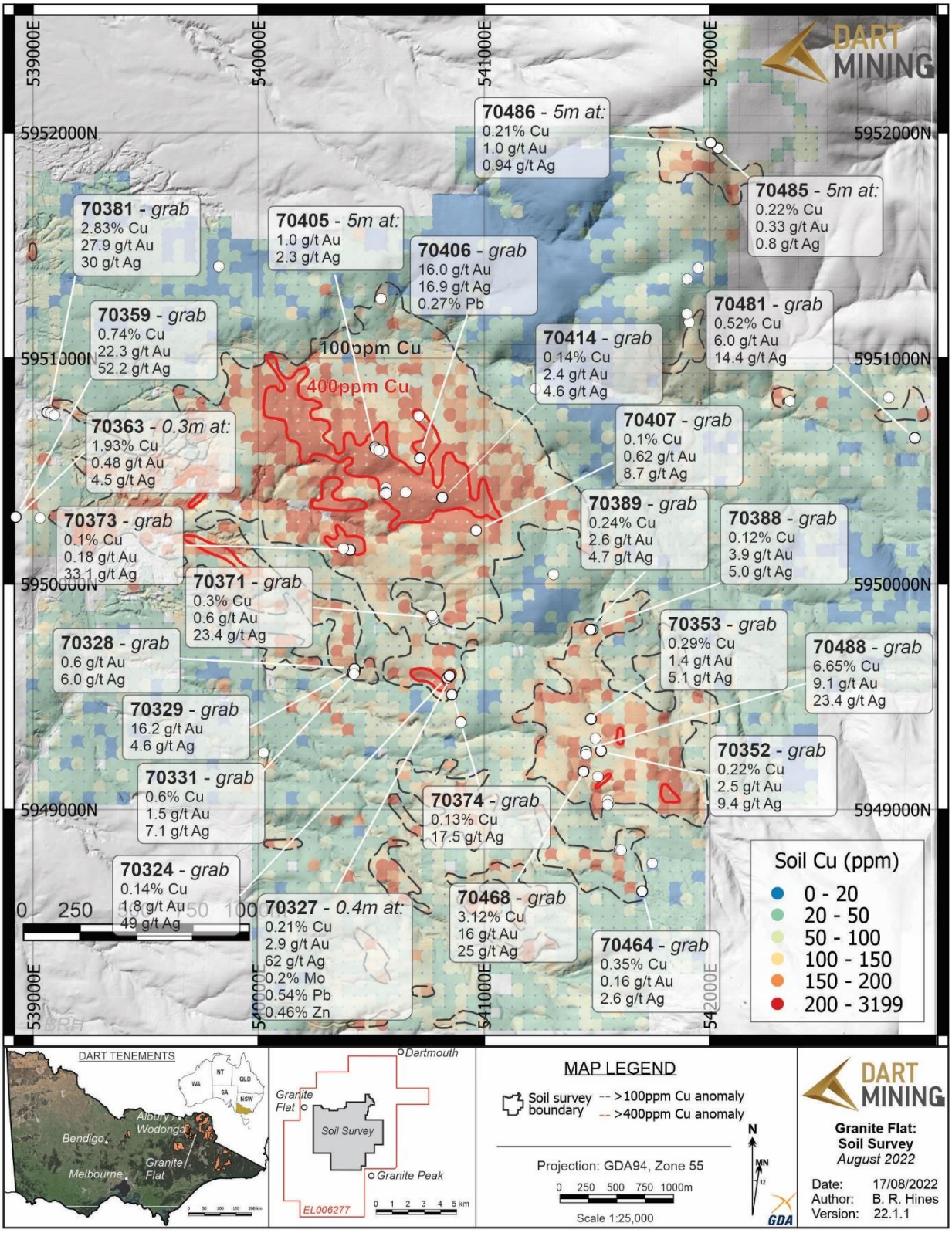

Figure 2 *– Selected soil chip and grab sample results across the Granite Flat prospect and superimposed on the recent soil Cu results (DTM ASX 4 August 2022).*

Table 1 *– Selected chip sample assay highlights from across the Granite Flat project. For a complete summary of all chip sample assay results, refer to Appendix 1.*

Sample No.	Easting (MGA Z55)	Northing (MGA Z55)	Elevation (m)	Sample Width (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (%)	Mo (ppm)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)
70324	540846	5949588	575	*Grab*	1.8	**49.0**	0.14	**698**	0.13	0.12
70325	540853	5949599	573	*Grab*	0.5	**20.0**	0.08	**451**	0.10	0.07
70326	540837	5949583	570	*Grab*	0.1	2.3	**0.59**	8	0.04	0.04
70327	540846	5949593	568	*Grab*	**2.9**	**61.9**	0.21	**1990**	**0.54**	**0.46**
70328	540425	5949619	499	*Grab*	**6.0**	5.3	0.03	27	0.01	0.01
70329	540429	5949618	499	*Grab*	**16.2**	4.6	0.05	11	0.00	0.00
70330	540418	5949608	498	*Grab*	0.1	1.8	**1.20**	7	0.00	0.01
70331	540423	5949601	499	*Grab*	1.5	7.1	**0.60**	3	0.01	0.00
70350	541452	5949244	680	2.2	**2.0**	0.8	0.09	2	0.00	0.00
70351	541493	5949315	681	*Grab*	**3.2**	3.4	0.05	2	0.01	0.00
70352	541518	5949260	696	*Grab*	**2.5**	9.4	0.22	3	0.02	0.00
70353	541473	5949401	652	*Grab*	1.4	5.1	0.29	2	0.04	0.01
70356	538782	5950355	348	1.3	**2.4**	6.0	0.12	4	0.03	0.01
70357	538782	5950356	351	*Grab*	**3.9**	4.9	0.06	5	0.05	0.00
70358	538779	5950357	349	*Grab*	**3.2**	8.3	0.39	2	0.01	0.00
70359	538767	5950352	348	*Grab*	**22.3**	**52.2**	**0.74**	3	0.05	0.03
70362	538750	5950356	343	1.4	0.2	1.8	**0.62**	1	0.00	0.01
70363	538748	5950351	345	0.2	0.5	4.5	**1.93**	2	0.00	0.01
70371	540768	5949860	557	*Grab*	0.6	**23.4**	0.30	**168**	0.05	0.13
70373	540405	5950151	540	*Grab*	0.2	**33.1**	0.10	**454**	0.03	0.00
70374	540856	5949509	644	*Grab*	0.1	**17.5**	0.13	11	0.05	0.03
70380	539083	5950754	427	*Grab*	0.6	4.4	**0.68**	2	0.00	0.01
70381	539079	5950757	425	*Grab*	**27.9**	**30.0**	**2.83**	3	0.02	0.01
70385	540550	5950582	556	1	**2.2**	2.2	0.16	3	0.00	0.00
70388	541480	5949797	620	*Grab*	**3.9**	5.0	0.12	1	0.01	0.01
70389	541471	5949797	620	*Grab*	**2.6**	4.7	0.24	1	0.02	0.01
70406	540716	5950557	516	*Grab*	**16.6**	**16.9**	0.02	35	0.27	0.02
70407	540964	5950237	587	5	0.6	8.7	0.10	79	0.04	0.02
70414	540652	5950406	537	*Grab*	**2.4**	4.6	0.14	81	0.00	0.00
70415	540814	5950383	575	0.5	0.3	3.2	0.15	19	0.01	0.00
70466	541548	5949040	736	*Grab*	**16.7**	**35.3**	0.31	15	0.02	0.00
70467	541504	5949146	727	*Grab*	**4.0**	0.9	0.04	1	0.00	0.00
70468	541440	5949168	698	*Grab*	**16.1**	**25.0**	**3.12**	1	0.02	0.01
70481	542909	5950647	700	5	**6.0**	14.4	**0.52**	1	0.00	0.00
70485	542036	5951931	861	5	0.3	0.8	0.22	4	0.00	0.00
70486	542004	5951955	868	5	1.0	0.9	0.21	3	0.00	0.00
70488	541442	5949188	678		**9.1**	**23.4**	**6.65**	1	0.01	0.02

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.

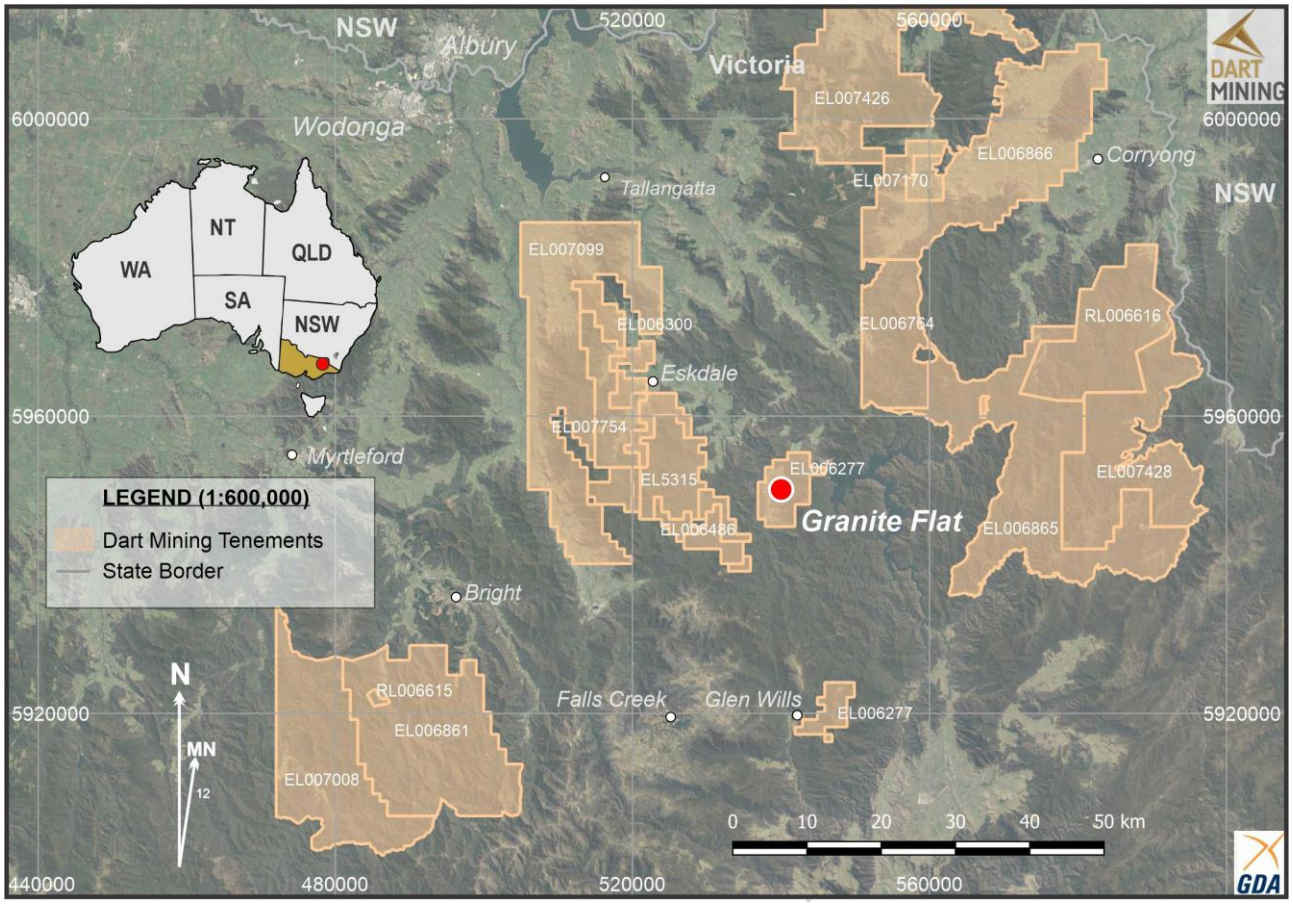

Figure 5 *– Location of the Granite Flat Cu-Au porphyry project, Northeast Victoria.*

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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:

4th August 2022: *"Encouraging Results from Granite Flat Survey"*

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"*

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

ALL ROCK SAMPLE RESULTS

Sample ID	Easting (MGA Z55)	Northing (MGA Z55)	Elevation (m)	Lithology	Sample Type	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Mo (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
70324	540846	5949588	575	Silica-Sulphide	Grab	**1.82**	**49**	**1360**	**698**	**1260**	**1200**
70325	540853	5949599	573	Silica-Sulphide	Grab	**0.54**	**20**	**800**	**451**	**957**	**669**
70326	540837	5949583	570	Granodiorite	Grab	0.07	2.28	**5900**	7.63	425	416
70327	540846	5949593	568	Silica-Sulphide	Grab	**2.88**	**61.9**	**2140**	**1990**	**5350**	**4550**
70328	540425	5949619	499	Silica-Sulphide	Grab	**5.97**	**5.26**	250	26.6	110	60
70329	540429	5949618	499	Silica-Sulphide	Grab	**16.15**	**4.57**	**500**	11.3	29.8	14
70330	540418	5949608	498	Granodiorite	Grab	0.08	1.83	**12000**	6.54	39.5	91
70330B	540418	5949608	498	Granodiorite	Grab	0.02	0.85	**6450**	0.59	9.4	91
70331	540423	5949601	499	Diorite	Grab	**1.46**	**7.09**	**5950**	2.81	64.1	41
70332	540424	5949606	499	Granodiorite	Grab	0.01	0.1	191	0.8	9.9	33
70333	540425	5949623	499	Diorite	Grab	0.01	0.06	67.4	1.32	14.7	71
70349	541451	5949257	680	Diorite	Grab	**1.14**	1.32	365	6.24	63.1	5
70350	541452	5949244	680	Diorite	2.2m Chip	**2.01**	0.79	**949**	2.35	37.6	43
70351	541493	5949315	681	Diorite	Grab	**3.16**	**3.43**	**520**	1.94	75.5	9
70352	541518	5949260	696	Diorite	Grab	**2.53**	**9.37**	**2180**	3.3	176.5	26
70353	541473	5949401	652	Diorite	Grab	**1.38**	**5.13**	**2900**	2.13	363	57
70354	540375	5950157	459	Diorite	Grab	**0.41**	0.24	416	1.91	23.7	35
70355	540534	5950592	491	Diorite	Grab	0.12	0.41	**683**	9.22	22.1	8
70356	538782	5950355	348	Diorite	1.3m Chip	**2.35**	**6**	**1160**	4.31	294	51
70357	538782	5950356	351	Silica-Sulphide	Grab	**3.91**	**4.94**	**641**	5.41	464	41
70358	538779	5950357	349	Diorite	Grab	**3.17**	**8.28**	**3900**	2.21	68.6	41
70359	538767	5950352	348	Silica-Sulphide	Grab	**22.3**	**52.2**	**7440**	2.72	**489**	250
70360	538761	5950350	347	Diorite	Grab	0.09	0.99	**881**	1.24	69.9	109
70361	538756	5950353	347	Granodiorite	Grab	0.02	0.23	168	1.72	16.9	81
70362	538750	5950356	343	Granodiorite	1.4m Chip	**0.21**	1.79	**6150**	1.38	21.5	104
70363	538748	5950351	345	Silica-Sulphide	0.2m Chip	**0.48**	**4.53**	**19300**	1.93	19.3	107
70364	538861	5950367	396	Granodiorite	7m Chip	0.01	0.07	108.5	0.79	11.9	78
70365	539031	5950292	413	Granodiorite	8m Chip	0.01	0.07	85.3	1.06	12.3	69
70366	540774	5949839	560	Granodiorite	Grab	0.02	0.36	**863**	1.81	22.2	135
70367	540776	5949842	560	Granodiorite	Grab	0.1	0.41	262	9.78	29	95
70368	540776	5949842	560	Breccia	Grab	0.08	0.84	254	2.61	4.4	24
70369	540776	5949842	560	Granodiorite	Grab	0.02	0.62	**771**	1.7	19.1	78
70370	540773	5949849	560	Granodiorite	Grab	0.02	0.05	49.7	1.84	14.3	85
70371	540768	5949860	557	Silica-Sulphide	Grab	**0.57**	**23.4**	**3010**	**168**	**492**	**1300**
70372	540769	5949853	558	Silica-Sulphide	Grab	**1.12**	1.67	32.8	**145**	158	52
70373	540405	5950151	540	Breccia	Grab	**0.18**	**33.1**	**1030**	**454**	313	41
70374	540856	5949509	644	Diorite	Grab	0.05	**17.5**	**1305**	11	541	342
70375	540897	5949388	665	Diorite	Grab	**0.66**	0.71	241	8.27	92.7	395
70376	540897	5949388	665	Diorite	Grab	**0.56**	0.59	335	5.67	70.4	281
70377	540897	5949386	604	Granodiorite	2m Chip	**0.45**	0.78	214	18	133.5	286
70378	540896	5949387	665	Silica-Sulphide	0.5m Chip	**0.86**	0.68	92.1	22.7	114	97
70379	540896	5949386	665	Diorite	0.3m Chip	0.05	1.1	271	3.02	104	**527**

Sample ID	Easting (MGA Z55)	Northing (MGA Z55)	Elevation (m)	Lithology	Sample Type	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Mo (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
70380	539083	5950754	427	Breccia	Grab	**0.63**	**4.42**	**6790**	2.09	18.2	85
70381	539079	5950757	425	Silica-Sulphide	Grab	**27.9**	**30**	**28300**	2.6	249	111
70382	539064	5950760	426	Breccia	Grab	0.16	0.36	182	1.94	9.2	42
70383	539095	5950748	430	Granodiorite	Grab	0.02	0.18	192.5	1.82	11.8	66
70384	540565	5950425	553	Granodiorite	Grab	0.05	0.39	317	4.71	6.9	15
70385	540550	5950582	556	Diorite	1m Chip	**2.18**	2.22	**1645**	3.29	26.2	18
70386	540554	5950589	556	Granitic porphyry	1m Chip	0.02	0.11	265	0.25	6.5	22
70387	541307	5950042	679	Basalt	0.5m Chip	0.01	0.04	59.6	3.33	6	117
70388	541480	5949797	620	Granodiorite	Grab	**3.93**	**5.01**	**1245**	1.19	73.1	68
70389	541471	5949797	620	Granodiorite	Grab	**2.56**	**4.7**	**2420**	1.23	205	75
70404	540520	5950597	490	Aplite	3m Chip	**0.33**	1.38	**549**	27.7	81.4	22
70405	540516	5950605	492	Aplite	4m Chip	**0.97**	2.33	**508**	16.7	40.3	18
70406	540716	5950557	516	Diorite	Grab	**16.6**	**16.85**	171.5	35.1	**2730**	169
70407	540964	5950237	587	Aplite	5m Chip	**0.62**	**8.71**	**989**	**78.9**	363	247
70408	541226	5950865	540	Aplite	5m Chip	0.01	0.08	21.4	2.68	12.8	15
70409	540711	5950744	489	Breccia	9m Chip	0.07	0.28	**494**	15	27.2	50
70410	540563	5950405	519	Granodiorite	Grab	0.01	0.06	109	1.06	5.3	12
70411	540560	5950401	520	Silica-Fe	Grab	0.03	0.14	109	10	5.1	8
70412	540566	5950402	521	Granodiorite	Grab	0.01	0.28	157.5	2	7.3	13
70413	540566	5950401	522	Granodiorite	Grab	0.03	0.09	291	1.63	5.9	10
70414	540652	5950406	537	Gossan	Grab	**2.35**	**4.6**	**1420**	**80.7**	27.6	24
70415	540814	5950383	575	Aplite	0.5m Chip	**0.3**	**3.18**	**1470**	19.1	73.3	40
70444	538645	5949430	414	Quartz	0.1m Chip	-	0.03	58.3	0.78	6.8	32
70456	541900	5951351	727	Aplite	3m Chip	0.01	0.09	19.4	2.01	15.6	15
70457	541949	5951399	726	Diorite	5m Chip	-	-	13.2	1.21	28.5	17
70458	541909	5951159	664	Diorite	5m Chip	0.01	0.05	81.9	2.15	22.6	24
70459	541899	5951198	673	Aplite	5m Chip	0.02	0.02	90.2	18.8	18.2	27
70460	539824	5951407	401	Aplite	0.5m Chip	0.01	0.04	3.8	2.76	6.6	31
70461	541745	5948762	806	Diorite	2m Chip	-	0.02	17	0.58	13.3	51
70462	541547	5949021	741	Quartz	0.4m Chip	**0.19**	0.36	139	3.34	8.1	6
70463	541607	5948820	779	Gossan	5m Chip	0.01	0.04	**400**	2.26	9.5	22
70464	541700	5948638	817	Gossan	Grab	0.16	2.63	**3450**	4.11	27.9	78
70465	541599	5948821	777	Gossan	5m Chip	0.02	0.05	350	1.74	8.1	17
70466	541548	5949040	736	Silica-Sulphide	Grab	**16.7**	**35.3**	**3100**	14.55	158	42
70467	541504	5949146	727	Silica-Sulphide	Grab	**3.95**	0.93	376	1.15	14.8	8
70468	541440	5949168	698	Silica-Sulphide	Grab	**16.05**	**25**	**31200**	0.86	200	109
70469	538922	5951365	-	Granitic porphyry	8m Chip	0.07	0.18	48	0.25	6	4
70470	538993	5951400	-	Gossan	4m Chip	0.02	0.05	24.3	1.01	3.8	11
70471	538962	5951458	-	Granitic porphyry	Grab	0.06	0.24	158	1.72	**1525**	**1590**
70472	539571	5951232	-	Aplite	Grab	0.01	0.03	11	0.35	24.7	27
70473	540515	5950621	-	Aplite	Grab	0.04	0.05	31.9	0.95	10	5
70474	539144	5951125	-	Quartz	5m Chip	0.01	0.03	14.6	1.78	3.5	4
70475	539769	5951203	-	Aplite	Grab	0.01	0.03	7.5	0.27	15	26
70476	540018	5950758	-	Aplite	10m Chip	**0.27**	**3.13**	**873**	**70.7**	83.1	33

Sample ID	Easting (MGA Z55)	Northing (MGA Z55)	Elevation (m)	Lithology	Sample Type	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Mo (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
70477	538985	5951607	-	Gossan	0.5m Chip	0.01	0.11	9.5	2.87	2.2	5
70478	539483	5951266	-	Gossan	Grab	-	0.01	8.8	0.92	9.6	11
70479	539746	5951500	-	Quartz	Grab	0.01	0.03	12	1.34	18	12
70481	542909	5950647	700	Aplite	5m Chip	**6.02**	**14.35**	**5160**	1.41	47.9	29
70482	542793	5950826	655	Aplite	5m Chip	**0.32**	**3.03**	154	9.9	30.9	14
70483	542355	5950810	620	Gossan	Grab	0.01	0.04	35	1.08	10.4	68
70485	542036	5951931	861	Aplite	5m Chip	**0.33**	0.8	**2170**	3.6	8.2	23
70486	542004	5951955	868	Aplite	5m Chip	**1.02**	0.94	**2050**	2.67	11.5	16
70487	541440	5949186	678	Silica-Sulphide	Grab	0.07	0.43	**1025**	0.15	3.5	28
70488	541442	5949188	678	Silica-Sulphide	Grab	**9.09**	**23.4**	**66500**	1.31	95	194
70487	540036	5951038	435	Aplite	Grab	0.07	2.59	245	1.98	94.9	28
70488	541475	5950492	573	Granitic porphyry	Grab	0.02	0.03	38.7	1.82	11.2	15

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 2022 (Table 1.1 – Figure 1.1).

Table 1.1. TENEMENT STATUS

Tenement Number	Name	Tenement Type	Area (km^2) 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.

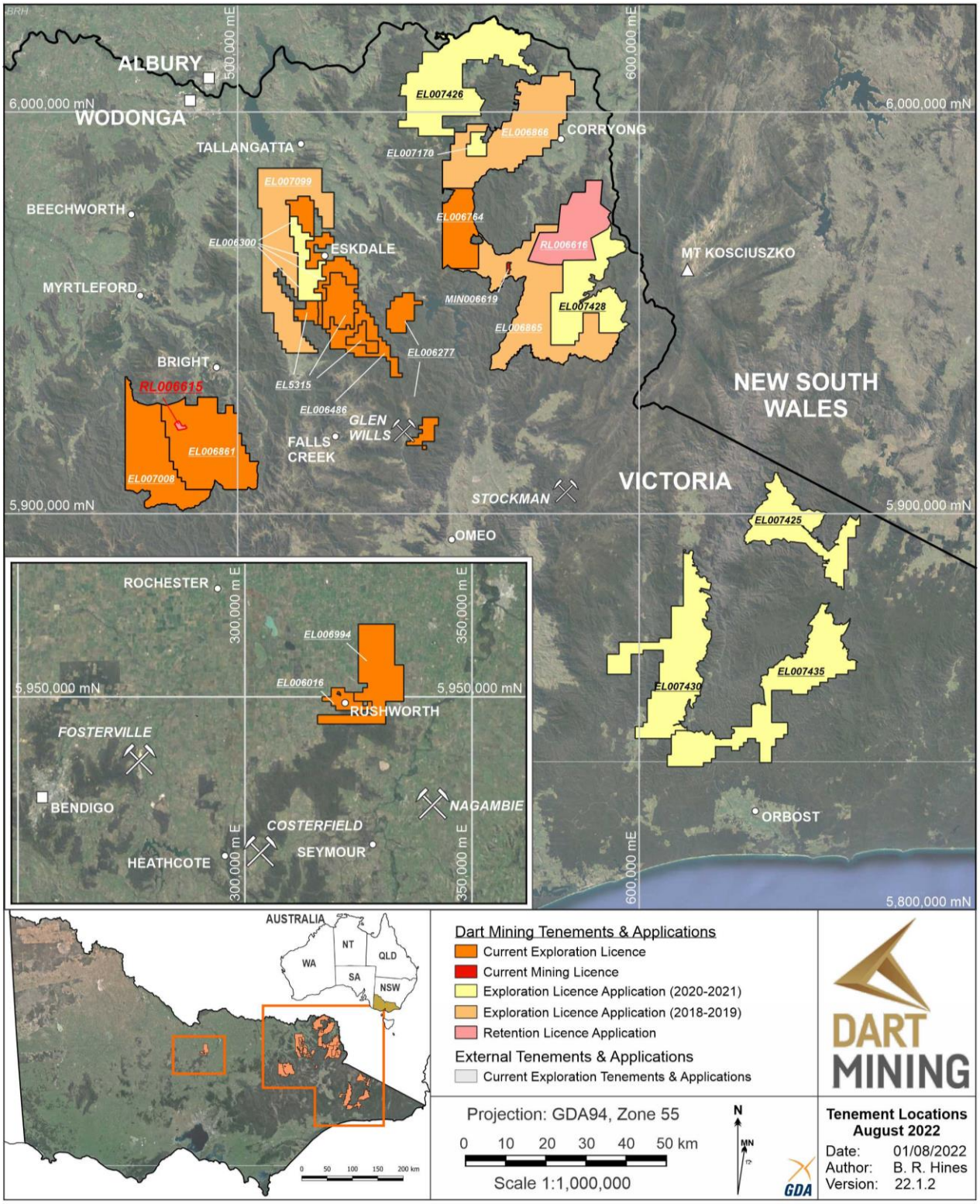

Figure 1.1: Location of Dart Mining's exploration properties in Northeastern Victoria.

APPENDIX 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.*	• 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). • 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.).*	• 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.*	• 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

	• *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.*	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.*	• Sample sizes are considered appropriate to correctly represent the mineralisation style, and the thickness and consistency of intersections being sampled. • 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.* • *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.*	• 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*	• 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)

	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.*	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. • 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. • 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.*	• 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

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code Explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</td><td>

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.

</td><td>

All tenements remain in good standing as of 30th June 2022.
Details of Dart Mining tenements shown in Appendix 2 and Figure 1.1

<table>
<tr><th>Tenement Number</th><th>Name</th><th>Tenement Type</th><th>Area (km²) Unless specified</th><th>Interest</th><th>Location</th></tr>
<tr><td>MIN006619</td><td>Mt View [2]</td><td>Mining License</td><td>224 Ha</td><td>100%</td><td>NE Victoria</td></tr>
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</table>
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Exploration done by other parties</td><td>

Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.

</td><td>

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

</td></tr>
</table>

		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.*
		• 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 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 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.