ASX Release

17th October 2023

Multiple Copper and Gold intercepts from Granite Flat Cu-Au project drilling programs

Dart Mining NL (ASX:DTM) ("Dart Mining" or "the Company") is pleased to report multiple copper and gold mineralised intervals in its most recent reverse circulation (RC) and Diamond (DD) drilling programs from the company's Granite Flat Cu-Au project in Northeast Victoria.

Highlights Include:

- The RC program comprises 1417m drilled across 13 holes, testing the strike extent of a major soil Cu-Au anomaly and holes EMDDH010 to EMDDH017 were designed to test the nature and style of mineralisation evident in >500m strike length of historic surface workings.
- **Significant Diamond Drilling intercepts include:**
  - **214m @ 0.21 g/t AuEq** (0.1 g/t Au, 0.5 g/t Ag, 0.07% Cu) from 8.0m in EMDDH009, ***including*** 11.0m @ 0.64 g/t AuEq (0.4 g/t Au, 1.9 g/t Ag, 0.17% Cu)
  - **28.9m @ 0.32 g/t AuEq** (0.25 g/t Au, 0.37 g/t Ag, 0.05% Cu) from 4.1m in EMDDH010, ***including*** 1.1m @ 4.3 g/t AuEq (4.1 g/t Au, 0.5 g/t Ag, 0.09% Cu)
  - **6.05m @ 1.53 g/t AuEq** (1.1 g/t Au, 1.6 g/t Ag, 0.3% Cu) from 47.0m in EMDDH012, ***including*** 0.48m @ 6.1 g/t AuEq (5.3 g/t Au, 4.2 g/t Ag, **0.49% Cu**)
  - **7.1m @ 1.4 g/t AuEq** (0.6 g/t Au, 4.8 g/t Ag, 0.49% Cu) from 59.0m in EMDDH013, ***including*** 0.98m @ 6.5 g/t AuEq (3.5 g/t Au, 25.8 g/t Ag, **1.91% Cu**)
  - **12.16m @ 1.07 g/t AuEq** (0.46 g/t Au, 1.7 g/t Ag, 0.4% Cu) from 39.84m in EMDDH015, ***including*** 0.49m @ 13.5 g/t AuEq (7.9 g/t Au, 7.7 g/t Ag, **3.85% Cu**)
  - **12.10m @ 0.6 g/t AuEq** (0.29 g/t Au, 2.9 g/t Ag, 0.21% Cu) from 3.0m in EMDDH016, ***including*** 1.5m @ 2.5 g/t AuEq (1.78 g/t Au, 9.6 g/t Ag, **0.41% Cu**)
  - **40.0m @ 1.16 g/t AuEq** (0.37 g/t Au, 5.8 g/t Ag, 0.5% Cu) from 0.0m in EMDDH017, ***including*** 20.77m @ 2.2 g/t AuEq (0.7 g/t Au, 10.5 g/t Ag, **0.94% Cu**)
- **Significant RC drilling intercepts include:**
  - **37m @ 0.5 g/t AuEq** (0.3 g/t Au, 1.0 g/t Ag, 0.13% Cu) from 11m in EMRC07, ***including* 1m @ 3.0 g/t AuEq** (2.2 g/t Au, 4.0 g/t Ag, **0.5% Cu**)
  - **8m @ 3.7 g/t AuEq** (3.3 g/t Au, 2.1 g/t Ag, 0.2% Cu) from 61m in EMRC08, ***including* 1m @ 23 g/t AuEq** (22 g/t Au, 8.6 g/t Ag, **0.62% Cu**)
  - **30m @ 0.43 g/t AuEq** (0.2 g/t Au, 0.9 g/t Ag, 0.13% Cu) from 100m in EMRC11, ***including* 5m @ 1.2 g/t AuEq** (0.8 g/t Au, 1.9 g/t Ag, 0.3 g/t Cu)
  - **37m @ 0.96 g/t AuEq** (0.4 g/t Au, 1.4 g/t Ag, 0.37% Cu) from 45m in EMRC12, ***including*** 7m @ 3.50 g/t AuEq (1.6 g/t Au, 4.9 g/t Ag, **1.33% Cu**)
  - **105m @ 0.27 g/t AuEq** (0.2 g/t Au, 0.46 g/t Ag, 0.07% Cu) from 2m in EMRC17

Chairman, James Chirnside commented: "*These results from Dart Mining's most recent RC and Diamond drilling programs at Granite Flat provide more evidence of the mineralisation style, and extent, of a bulk tonnage, intrusion-related copper-gold style mineralisation event. These drill programs have confirmed the presence of an extensive sheeted vein system that remains open to the southeast, northwest, and at depth, and focussed high-grade Au-Ag-Cu epithermal mineralisation across the project.*"

Dart Mining NL
ABN: 84 119 904 880
Level 6, 412 Collins Street
Melbourne VIC 3000

Contact: James Chirnside
Email: jchirnside@dartmining.com.au
Mobile: +61 447 447 613

Webpage: www.dartmining.com.au
LinkedIn: Dart Mining NL
Twitter: @DartMining

OVERVIEW

Two parallel drilling programs have been undertaken at Dart Mining's Granite Flat Cu-Au project in Northeast Victoria. A 1417m RC program was undertaken to test the nature and extent of a significant soil Cu-Au anomaly within the project area, while a regularly spaced, eight-hole NQ diamond drilling program was undertaken across the known strike extent of an epithermal vein system near Sulphide Shaft (Figure 1) in the centre of the project area. The reef system has previously demonstrated potential for high-grade Au-Ag-Cu mineralisation (*DTM ASX September 2021; DTM ASX 27th February 2023*). A ninth NQ diamond hole (EMDDH009) is also reported, representing further deep drill-testing of an IP anomaly below the surface outcrop of porphyry dyke and in close proximity to the sheeted vein system tested by the RC program (*DTM ASX September 2021*).

REVERSE CIRCULATION (RC) DRILL ASSAY RESULTS

Assay results from a Reverse Circulation (RC) percussion drilling program targeting porphyry or intrusion-related stockwork / sheeted vein-style mineralisation at Granite Flat have been finalised. Thirteen holes were completed for a total of 1417m of drilling. This drill program was designed to test the extent and nature of the large Cu-Au soil anomaly at the core of the project (Figure 1), and this program represents an extension of the RC drilling initiated in 2021 (*DTM ASX Sept 2021*). Drill results along the >950m of a strong Cu-Au soil anomaly confirm mineralisation continuity below 120m from surface with intersections across the anomaly consistent with multiple sub-parallel steep mineralised vein structures with a northwest strike orientation. Drill grades up to 37m @ 0.96 g/t AuEq (EMRC12), 12m @ 0.76 g/t AuEq (EMRC13) and 5m @ 0.87g/t AuEq in EMRC13 (Table 1; Figure 2C) illustrate grades of Au, Ag and Cu associated with the multiple silica sulphide vein sets causing the soil anomaly. Diamond drill hole EMDDH009, drilled along strike of the vein orientation shows 214m @ 0.21g/t AuEq from 8m depth (Figure 8). Targeting zones with a higher vein density of this style of mineralisation represents a valid exploration target for further testing along this very large, open structure.

Drilling assay results have produced several significant intersections (Table 1), and preliminary interpretation of geological logging and drilling results have identified common zones of phyllic alteration, and several instances of more discrete potassic alteration, in addition to pyrite and chalcopyrite (± molybdenite) mineralisation hosted within a weakly anastomosing, northwest-trending, and steeply northeast-dipping, sheeted vein system (Figures 1, 2, & 3) consistent with Dart Mining's interpretation of an intrusion-related copper-gold system at Granite Flat causing the large soil anomaly.

Copper, and particularly gold, mineralisation is repeated at regular intervals down-hole in many of the holes completed in this recent drilling, consistent with previous drilling intercepts, and is interpreted here as a low-density sheeted vein system (Figure 1). Spatially, gold and copper mineralisation appear to be somewhat disassociated in many instances, with chalcopyrite (Cu) mineralisation forming a broader halo than the more tightly restricted pyrite-hosted Au ± Ag mineralisation. Within the vein system, gold is principally focused on primary structures, whereas copper mineralisation is more widespread, with stringer veins and diffuse chalcopyrite extending into the alteration zone surrounding the main veins.

The frequency and regular occurrence of these narrow, sheeted veins demonstrated in drilling across a strike length of >950m explains the significant extent of the large, 2.4 km-long, soil copper and gold anomaly reported in *DTM ASX August 2022* (Figure 1 inset). Supplementary to this, when EMRC19 is considered in tandem with the IP survey results (*DTM ASX Sept 2021*) and earlier RC and diamond drilling (*DTM ASX Sept 2021*, *DTM ASX Sept 2022*), geological and assay data further support a lithological control on mineralisation, likely a strongly silicified porphyritic dyke, which is readily apparent in the high resistivity, low chargeability anomaly present in IP data, and the grade distribution across EMRC04, EMRC19, and EMDDH006 (Figure 4). Narrow Molybdenite

mineralisation was encountered in holes EMRC14 and EMRC18, including 1m at 180ppm Mo, 0.21% Pb, 0.75 g/t Au, & 12.8 g/t Ag from 77m in EMRC14, and 1m at 277ppm Mo in EMRC18 from 106m.

Some crystalline quartz vugs were recovered in large RC chips during this drill program, possibly suggesting epithermal textures may be present in this sheeted vein system (Figure 5). Laminated and brecciated quartz vein material was also observed in coarse RC chips recovered (Figure 5). However, preliminary geochemical analysis shows no significant corresponding enrichment in Bi, Pb, Sb, Te, or Zn, which is typically observed in overprinting epithermal veinsets elsewhere on the Granite Flat project (e.g., *DTM ASX February 2023*).

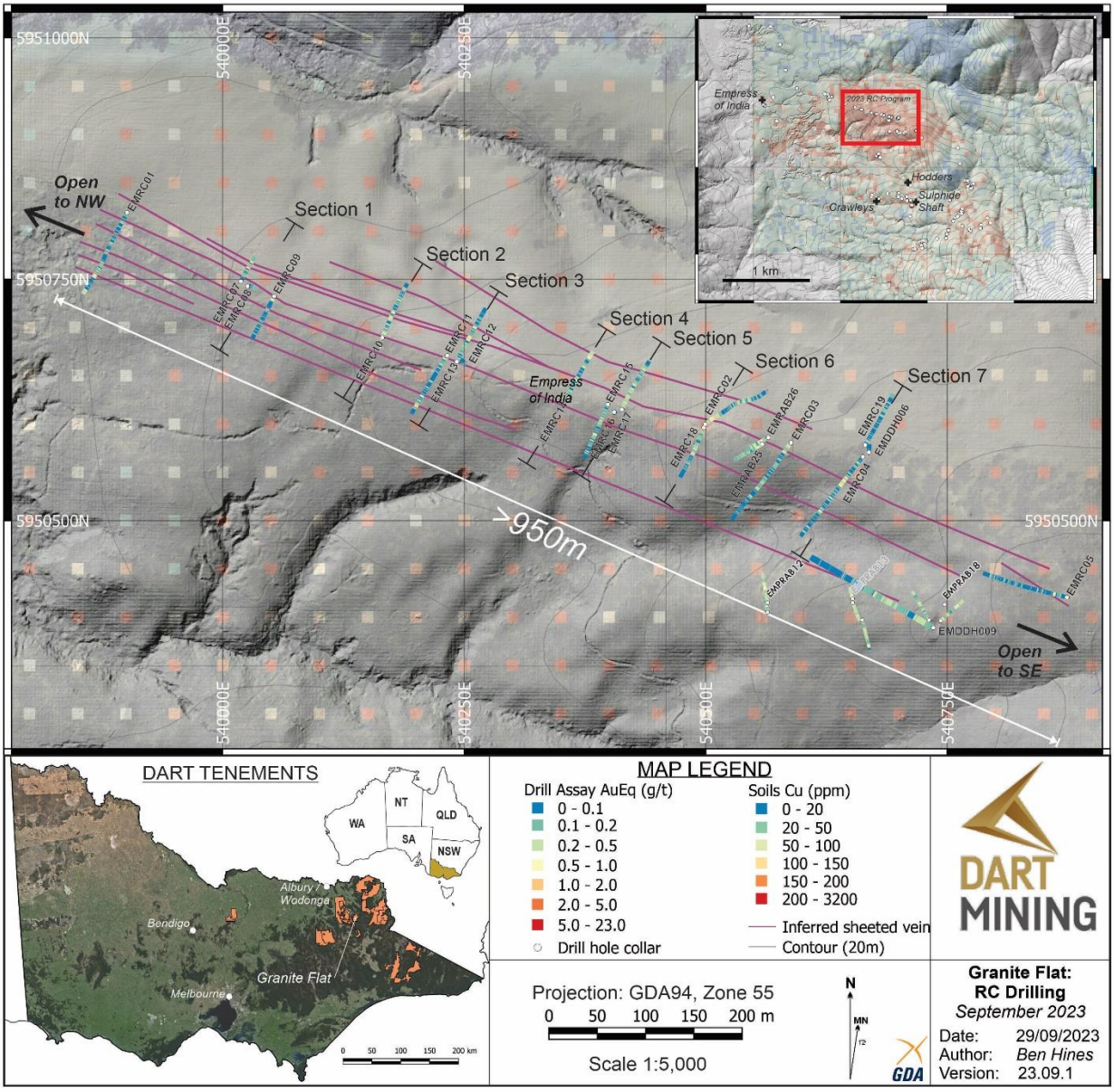

Figure 1 – Map of recent RC drill hole collars, and preliminary geological interpretation of a weakly anastomosing, sheeted vein system, which remains open at the northwestern, southeastern extents and at depth. Locations of sections used in figures 2 and 3 also depicted. Also includes the location and indicative assay values for EMDDH009. Previous drilling and soil survey results included for reference in Figure 1 inset, including Dart Mining's 2020 RAB drilling program (Dart ASX 8th March 2021).

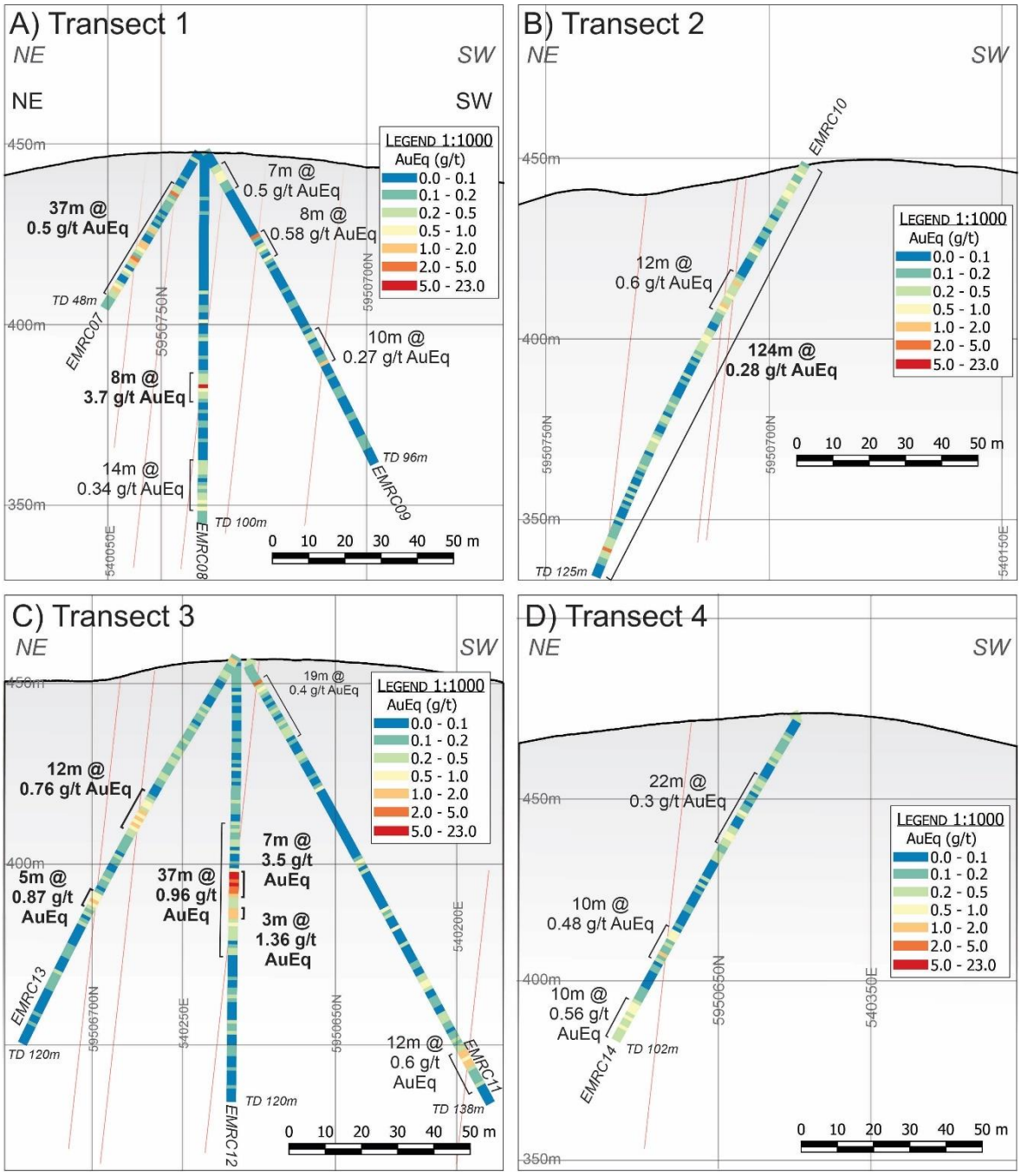

Figure 2 – Cross-section and preliminary geological interpretation across drill holes EMRC07 to EMRC14 showing mineralised intercepts in gold equivalent values (see Table 1 for additional grades). Location and inferred orientation of sheeted silica-sulphide veins indicated by red lines. Location of sections shown on Figure 1.

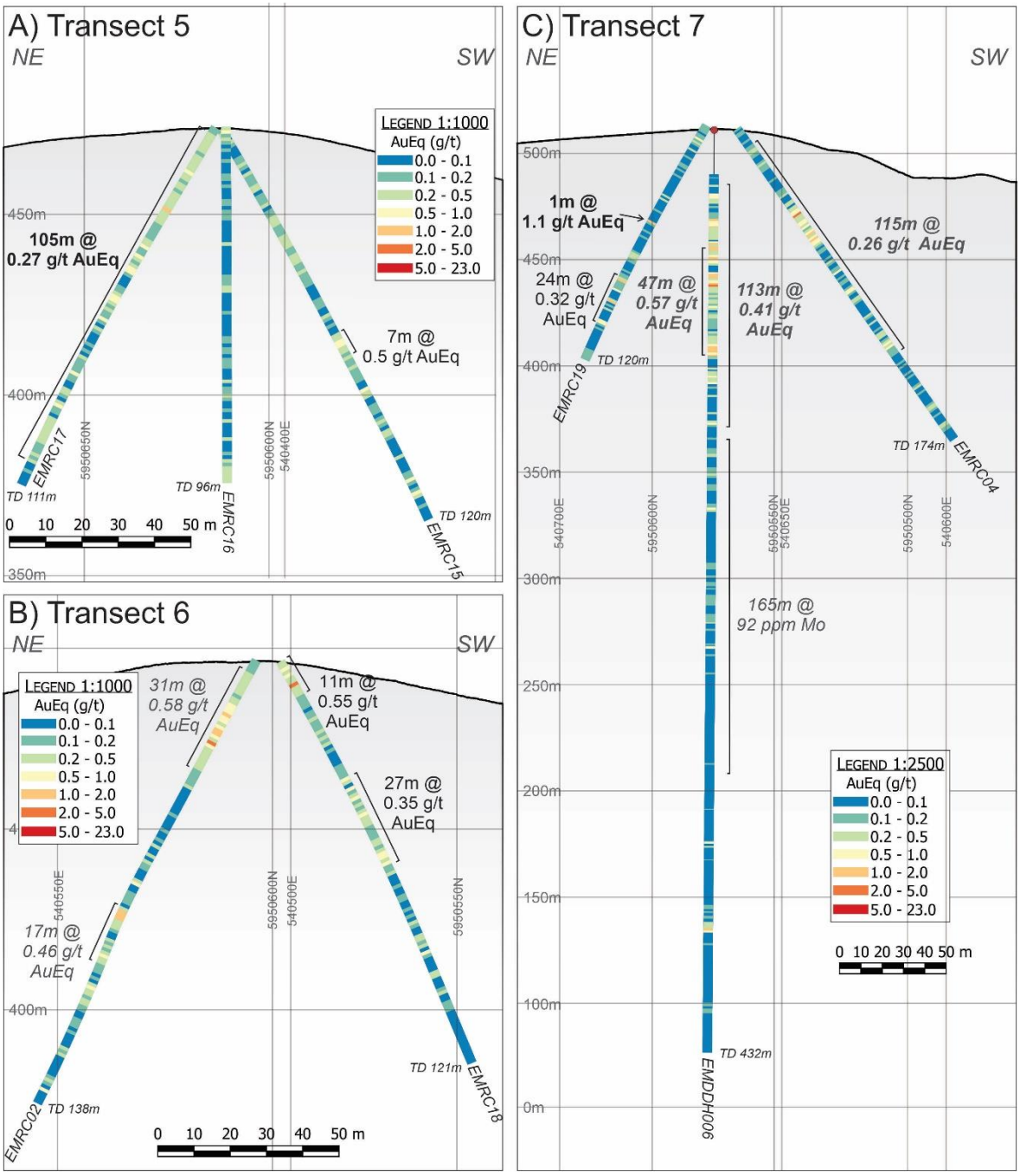

Figure 3 – Cross-sections across drill holes EMRC15 to EMRC19 showing mineralised intercepts in gold equivalent values (see Table 1 for additional grades). Location of sections shown on Figure 1. Drillholes EMRC02 and EMRC04 previously reported in *DTM ASX Sept 2021* and diamond drillhole EMDDH006 previously reported in *DTM ASX Sept 2022*.

Table 1 – Significant intersections from recent Granite Flat RC drilling. Significant intervals calculated using a lower cut-off value of 0.2 ppm Au, and 0.05% Cu. All intervals represent downhole thicknesses.

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	AuEq (g/t)	*Au (g/t)*	*Ag (g/t)*	*Cu (%)*	Notes & Observations
EMRC07	11	48	37	0.50	*0.3*	*1.0*	*0.13*	*Ended in mineralisation*
	Including		1	**3.00**	***2.2***	*4.0*	***0.50***	
			7	**1.00**	*0.5*	*2.8*	***0.30***	
EMRC08	61	69	8	**3.70**	***3.3***	*2.1*	*0.20*	*Ended in mineralisation*
	Including		1	**23.00**	***22.0***	***8.6***	***0.62***	
	85	99	14	0.34	*0.1*	*0.7*	*0.14*	
EMRC09	5	12	7	0.50	*0.1*	*1.1*	***0.29***	
	Including		2	0.95	*0.1*	*1.8*	***0.56***	
	27	33	8	0.58	*0.4*	*0.6*	*0.09*	
	Including		1	**2.70**	***2.2***	*1.2*	***0.34***	
	58	68	10	0.27	0.2	0.80	0.07	
	Including		1	**1.12**	***1.0***	*1.80*	*0.05*	
EMRC10	1	125	**124**	**0.28**	*0.1*	*0.5*	*0.10*	*Entire hole*
	Including		1	**2.80**	***2.3***	*1.8*	***0.35***	
	and		12	0.60	*0.2*	*1.0*	***0.24***	
EMRC11	0	135	135	0.23	*0.1*	*0.4*	*0.07*	
	Including		19	0.40	*0.2*	*0.5*	*0.11*	
	100	130	30	0.43	*0.2*	*0.9*	*0.13*	
	Including		5	**1.20**	*0.8*	*1.9*	***0.30***	
EMRC12	45	82	37	**0.96**	*0.4*	*1.4*	***0.37***	
	Including		7	**3.50**	***1.6***	***4.9***	***1.33***	
	and		3	**1.36**	*0.7*	*2.2*	***0.47***	
EMRC13	46	58	12	0.76	*0.3*	*1.9*	***0.3***	
	76	81	5	0.87	*0.5*	*1.9*	*0.21*	
EMRC14	22	44	22	0.30	*0.2*	*0.5*	*0.07*	*Ended in mineralisation*
	70	80	10	0.48	*0.3*	*2.7*	*0.11*	
	Including		1	**1.00**	*0.8*	***13.0***	*0.12*	
	92	102	10	0.56	*0.3*	*1.1*	*0.15*	
EMRC15	66	73	7	0.50	*0.3*	*0.9*	*0.11*	
EMRC16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*No significant mineralisation*
EMRC17	2	107	**105**	**0.27**	*0.2*	*0.46*	*0.07*	*Collared in mineralisation*
EMRC18	0	11	11	0.55	*0.4*	*0.67*	*0.11*	*Collared in mineralisation*
	Including		1	**2.30**	***2.0***	*0.90*	*0.20*	
	37	64	27	0.35	*0.2*	*0.56*	*0.10*	
EMRC19	82	106	24	0.32	*0.2*	*0.72*	*0.07*	
	Including		4	0.68	*0.4*	*1.80*	*0.18*	
	and		1	**1.90**	***1.0***	***5.70***	***0.53***	

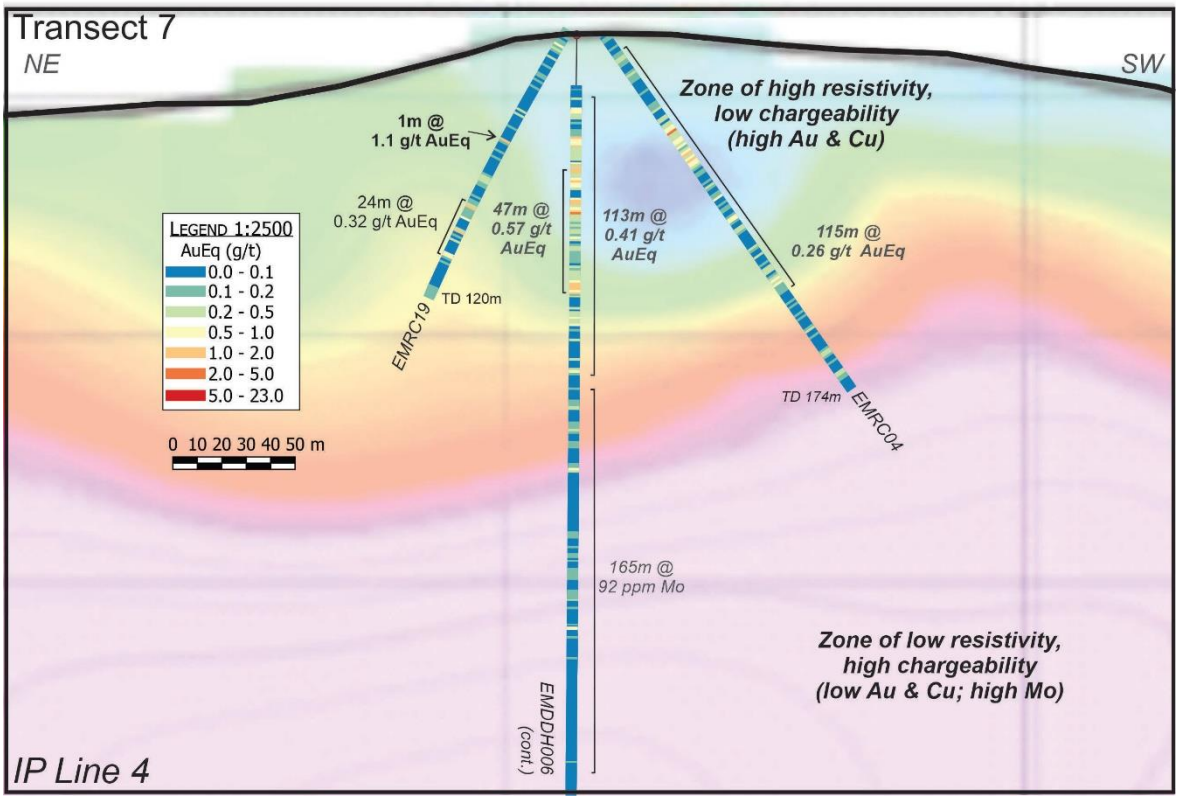

Figure 4 – Transect 7 drilling results from EMRC04, EMRC19 and EMDDH006 superimposed on IP Line 4 showing the relationship between mineralisation and the high resistivity, low chargeability anomaly.

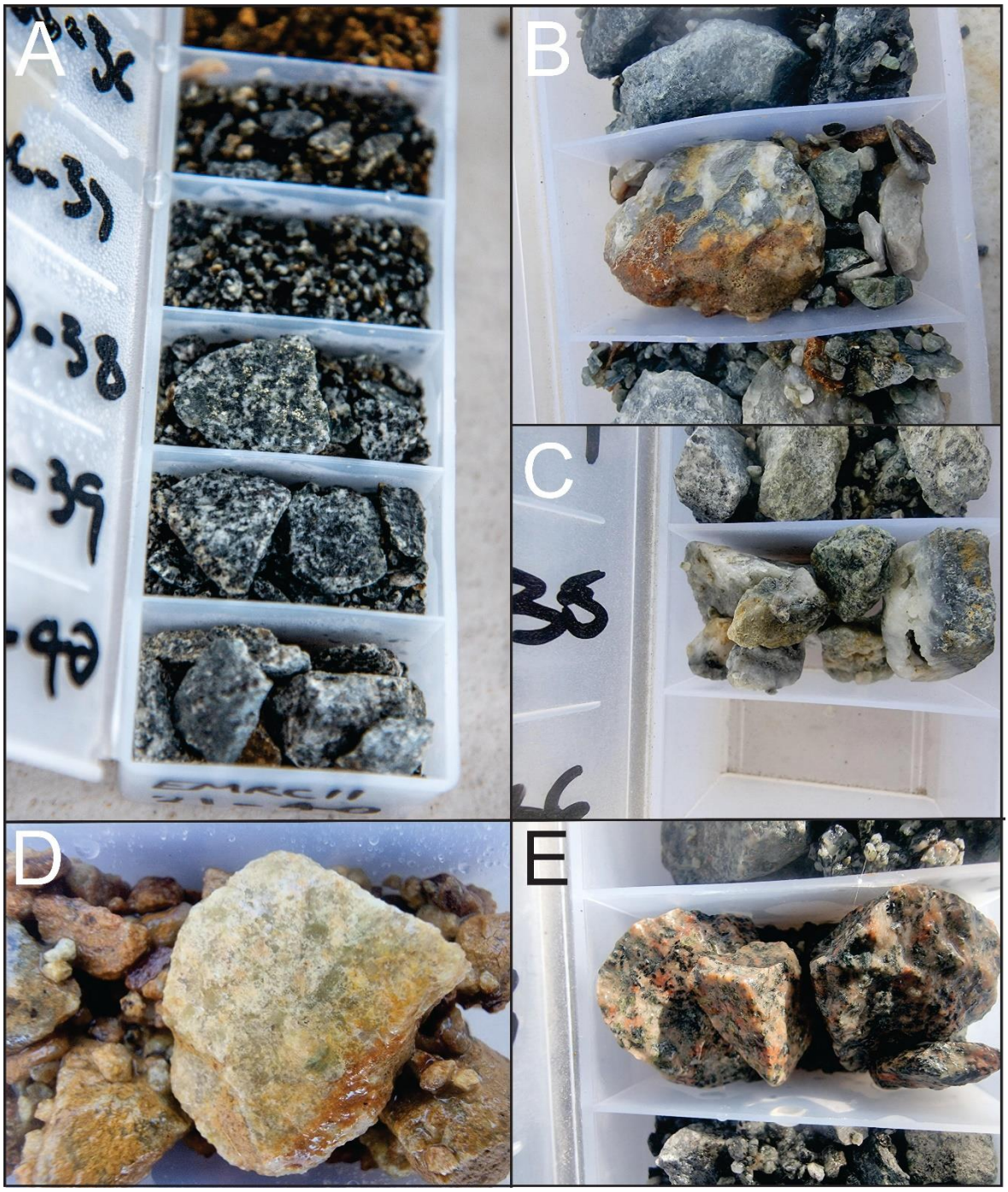

Figure 5 – Examples of mineralisation and alteration styles observed in the latest RC drilling program. A) Typical disseminated chalcopyrite mineralisation focused proximal to veinsets. B) Multi-generational brecciated quartz vein, showing some late-stage carbonate cement. C) Vuggy quartz vein associated with pyrite and chalcopyrite mineralisation. D) Typical sercitised granodiorite commonly found in broad selvedges adjacent to primary vein systems. E) An example of localised potassic alteration of quartz monzodiorite within a single 1m interval.

DIAMOND DRILLING RESULTS – EPITHERMAL AU-AG-CU

Preliminary drill results are available for six of eight diamond drill holes designed to target narrow, high-grade gold-silver-copper mineralisation identified at surface along the strike extent of the historic Crawley's Reef, a line of workings exhibiting a strike length >400m at Granite Flat. Mineralisation along Crawley's Reef (Figure 7) is distinctly epithermal in nature (*DTM ASX 27th February 2023*), and overprints earlier low-grade, intrusion related Cu-Au mineralisation across the Granite Flat project. Assay results of *in situ* and mullock samples collected across surface workings on Crawley's Reef (*DTM ASX 27th February 2023*) and first-phase percussion drilling of the structures (*DTM ASX March 2021*), indicated good potential for high-grade, narrow, structurally-hosted Au-Ag-Cu mineralisation (e.g., Figure 6). These preliminary drill results indicate continuity of the main mineralisation channel, now showing elevated gold, silver, and copper levels along some 500m of strike extent with internal higher-grade zones (e.g., EMDDH017 **3.55m @ 5.52g/t AuEq – comprised of 1.34g/t Au, 20.76g/t Ag and 3.03% Cu** – Table 2) that may form shoots within the mineralised channel. These potential shoots and the halo mineralisation remain open at depth and along strike to the west (Figure 7).

The Hodder's line of reef (Figure 7) remains largely untested, with only a few holes in close proximity to Sulphide Shaft, all of which have encountered mineralisation. The Hodder's line of reef provides an additional significant exploration target, with surface rock chip sampling showing that mineralisation extends along >800m of strike (*DTM ASX 27th February 2023*).

Figure 6 *– Core tray from EMDDH016 from 32.61-36.72m showing Ag-Cu mineralised interval with trace Au. A) Core tray image showing assay results for Au, Ag, and Cu. B) Zone of oxidised sulphides with abundant iron and copper oxides, including malachite (green) and azurite (blue). C) Sulphide vein comprised of pyrite, chalcopyrite, and sphalerite.*

Table 2 *– All highlights from the reported drillholes. Cut-off values applied are 0.2g/t Au, 0.5g/t Ag and 0.05% Cu.*

Drill Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Intercept (m)	AuEq (g/t)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (%)
EMDDH009	8	222	**214**	0.21	0.1	0.47	0.07
	including:		7	0.44	0.19	1.07	0.16
	including:		11	0.64	0.37	1.89	0.17
EMDDH010	4.1	33	28.9	0.32	0.25	0.37	0.05
	including:		9.4	0.89	0.75	0.66	0.09
	including:		1.1	**4.3**	**4.14**	0.5	0.09
EMDDH012	47	53.1	**6.05**	**1.53**	**1.11**	1.6	0.28
	including:		0.48	**6.1**	**5.33**	4.19	0.49
EMDDH013	52.9	53.4	0.45	**3.2**	**2.53**	3.53	0.46
	59	66.1	**7.1**	**1.4**	0.64	4.84	0.49
	including:		0.98	**6.5**	**3.47**	**25.8**	**1.91**
EMDDH015	4.5	18	13.5	0.43	0.14	0.72	0.19
	39.84	52	**12.16**	**1.07**	0.46	1.71	0.41
	including:		0.49	**13.5**	**7.93**	7.7	**3.85**
	and		0.84	**4.14**	0.21	**10.81**	**2.67**
EMDDH016	3	15	12	0.62	0.29	2.92	0.21
	including:		1.5	**2.5**	**1.78**	**9.6**	0.41
	33	36	3	**1.6**	0.16	5.87	**0.96**
	including:		1.14	**2.78**	0.27	**10.21**	**1.67**
EMDDH017	0	40	**40**	**1.16**	0.37	5.77	0.5
	including:		**20.77**	**2.17**	0.69	**10.48**	**0.94**
	and		3.55	**5.92**	**1.34**	**20.76**	**3.03**

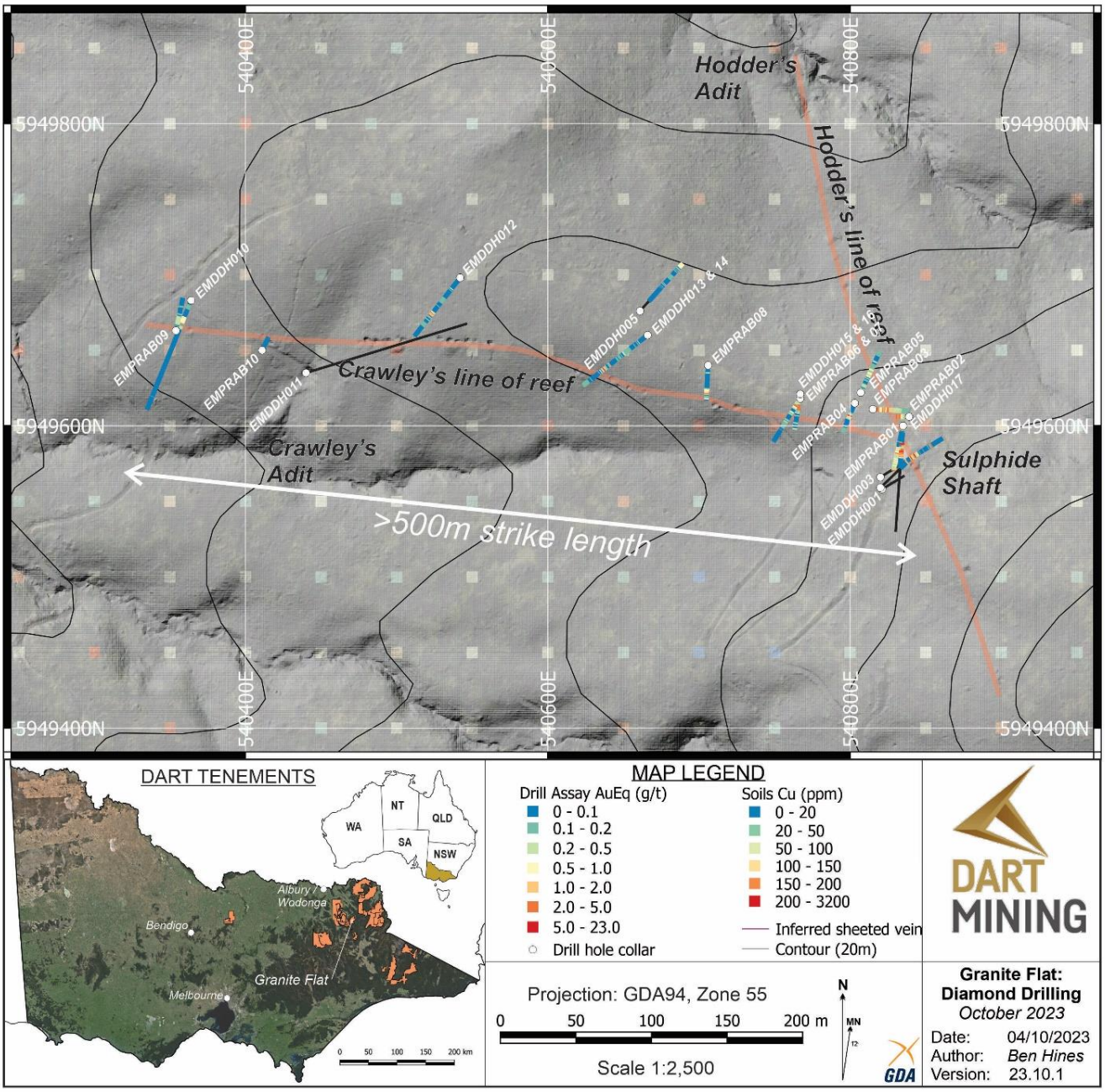

Figure 7 *– Map showing the drill hole locations and illustrated mineralised intercepts in the six diamond drill holes reported across the Crawley's line of reef. Hodder's line of reef remains untested along strike. Collars for RAB drill holes and soil sample sites are also shown DTM ASX March 2021; DTM ASX 27th February 2023). Currently awaiting results on EMDDH011 and EMDDH014.*

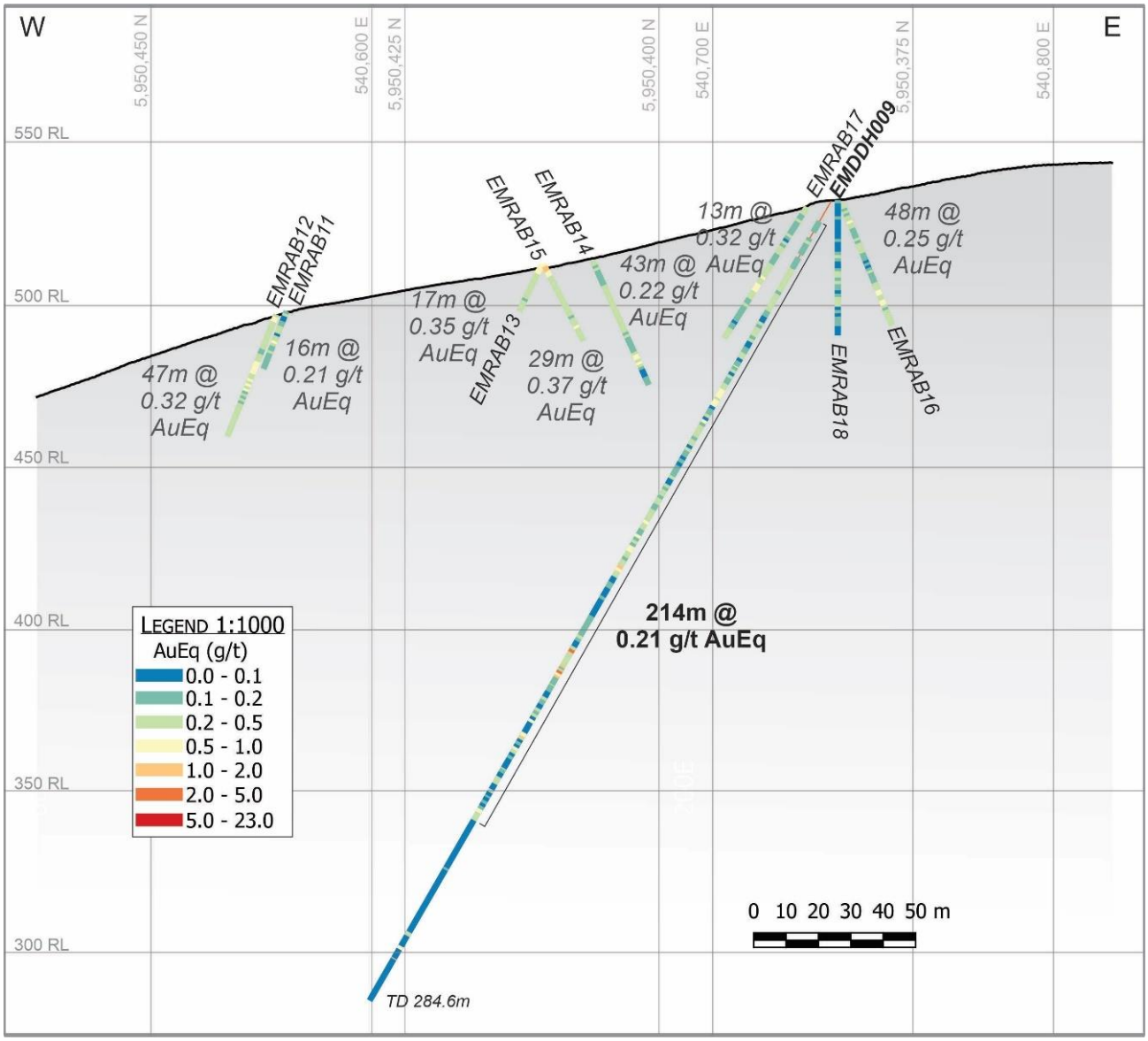

Figure 8 *– Cross section of drill hole EMDDH009 showing all mineralised intercepts. RAB drilling results from DTM ASX March 2021.*

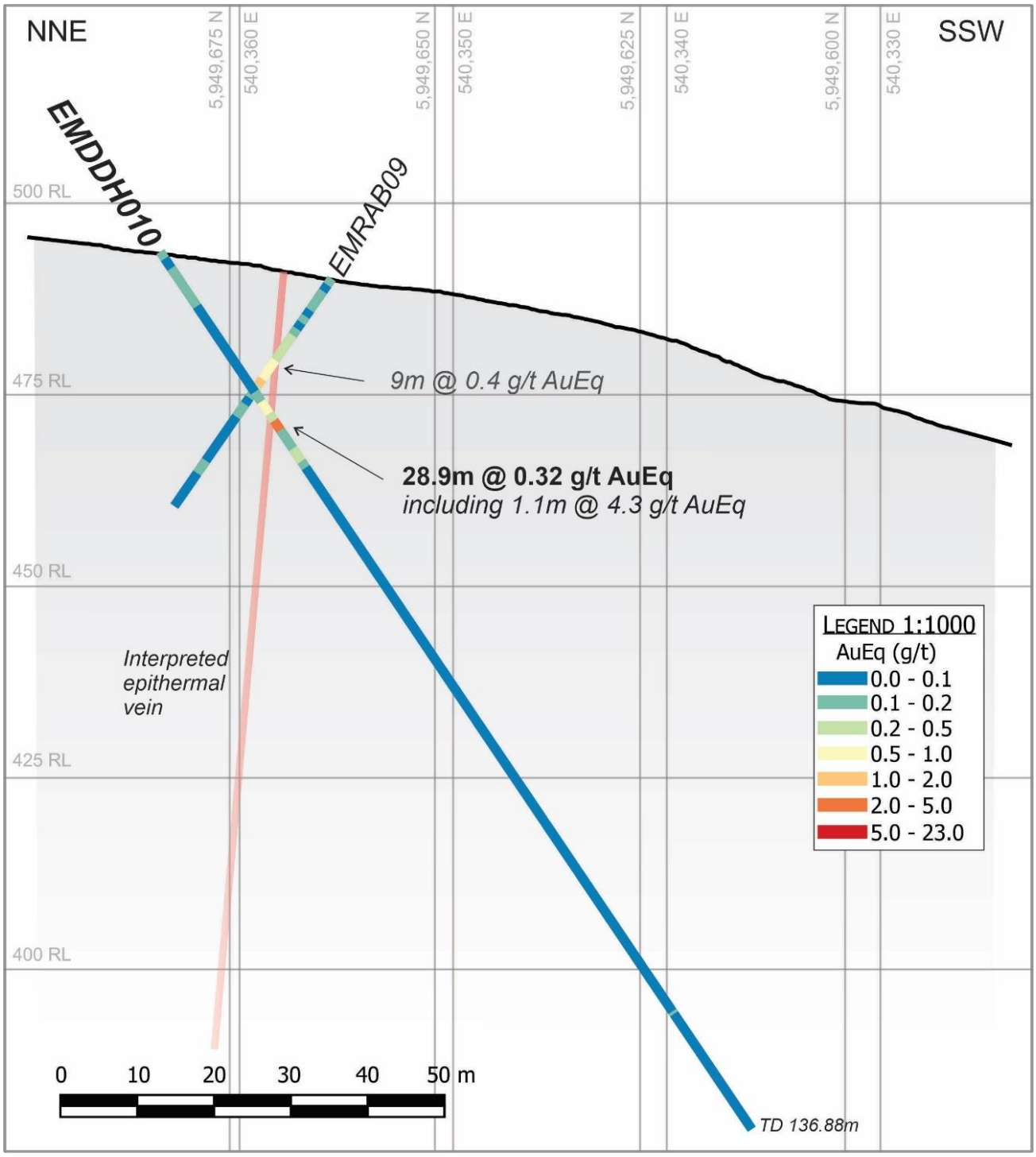

Figure 9 *– Cross section of drill hole EMDDH010 showing all mineralised intercepts. RAB drilling results from DTM ASX March 2021.*

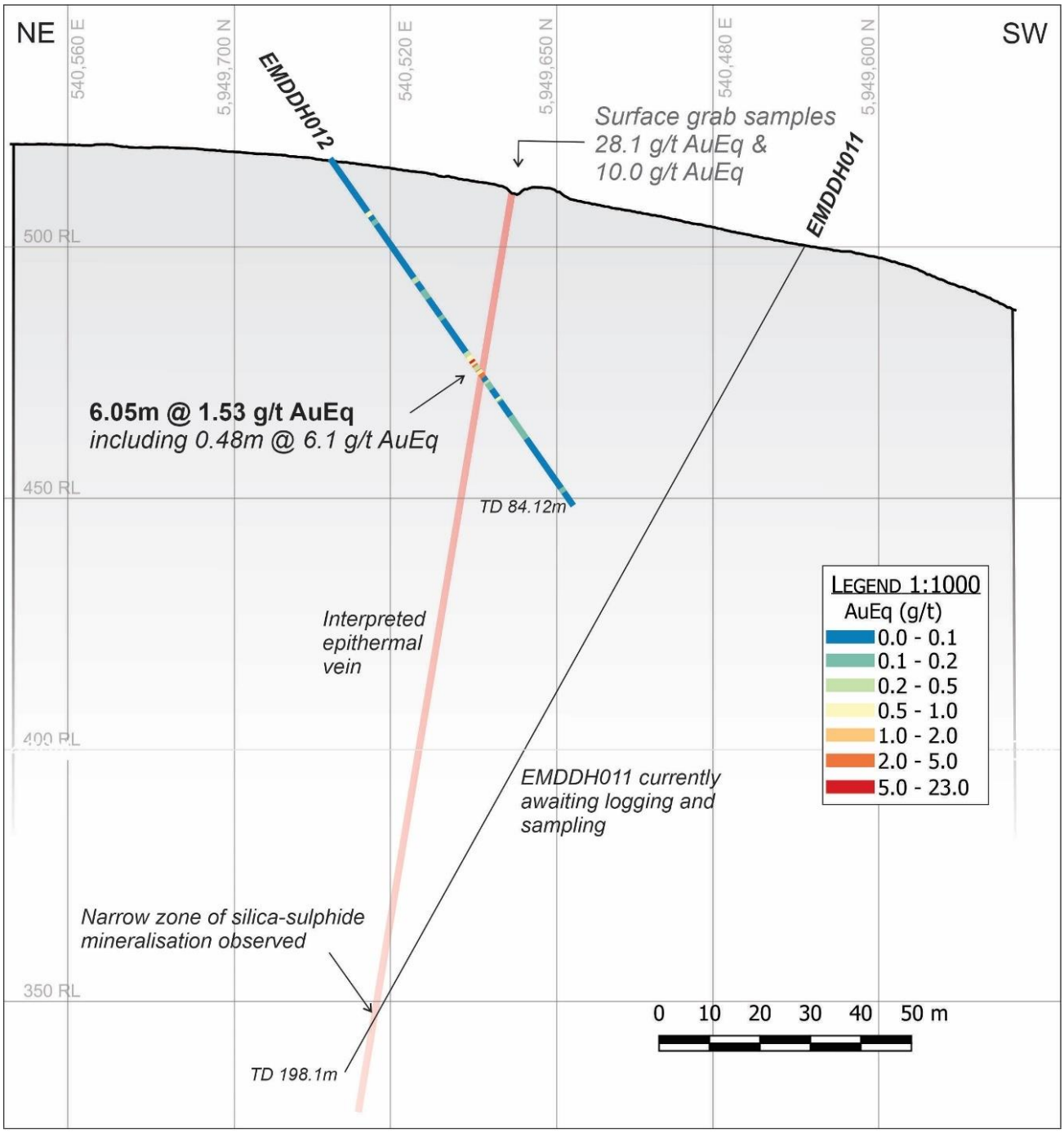

Figure 10 *– Cross sections of drill holes EMDDH012 showing all mineralised intercepts. Sampling and assay results for EMDDH011 remain outstanding. Rock chip results from DTM ASX 27th February 2023.*

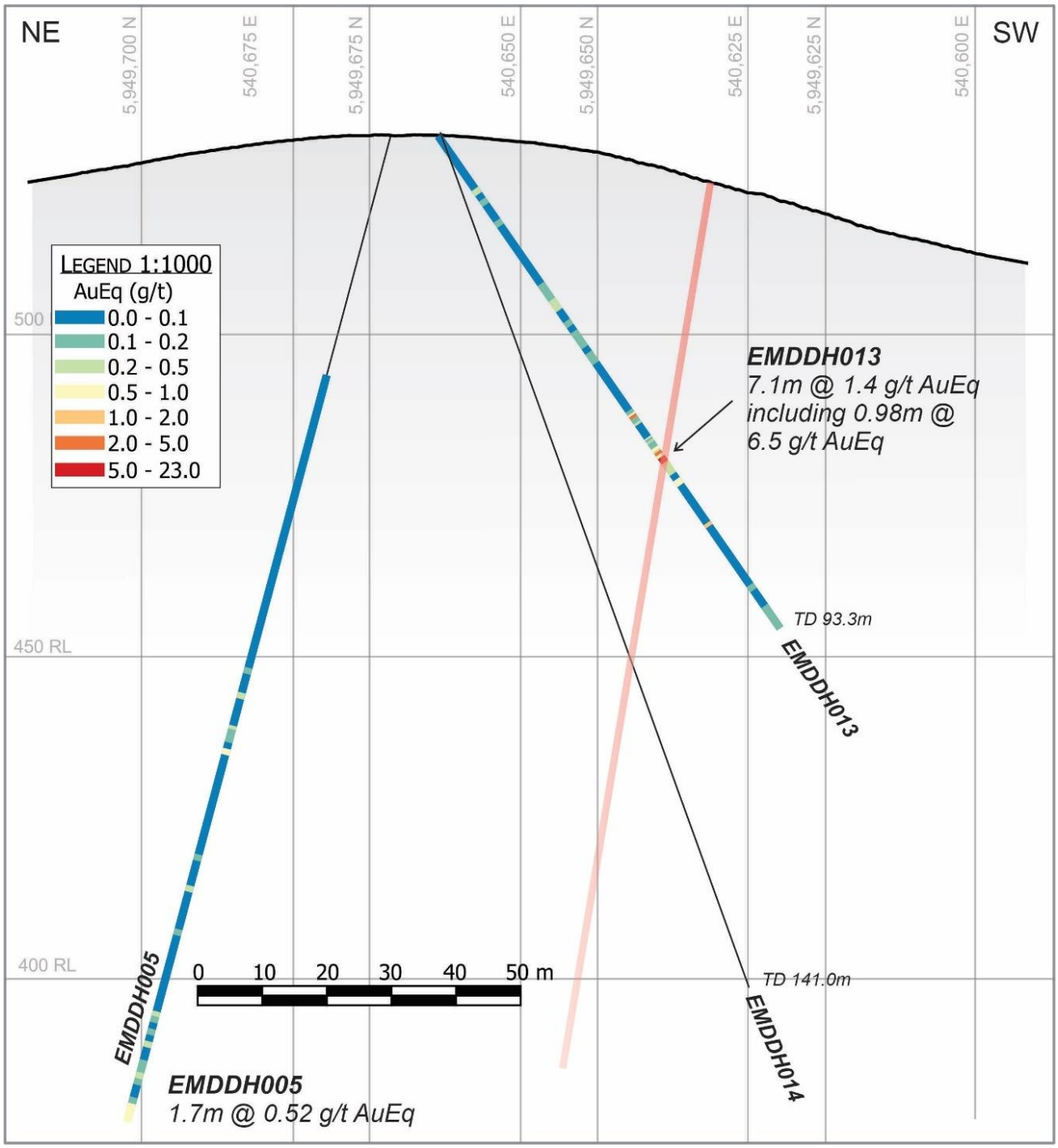

Figure 11 *– Cross section of drill hole EMDDH013 showing all mineralised intercepts. Sampling and assay results for EMDDH014 remain outstanding. Assay results for diamond drillhole EMDDH005 from DTM ASX February 2022.*

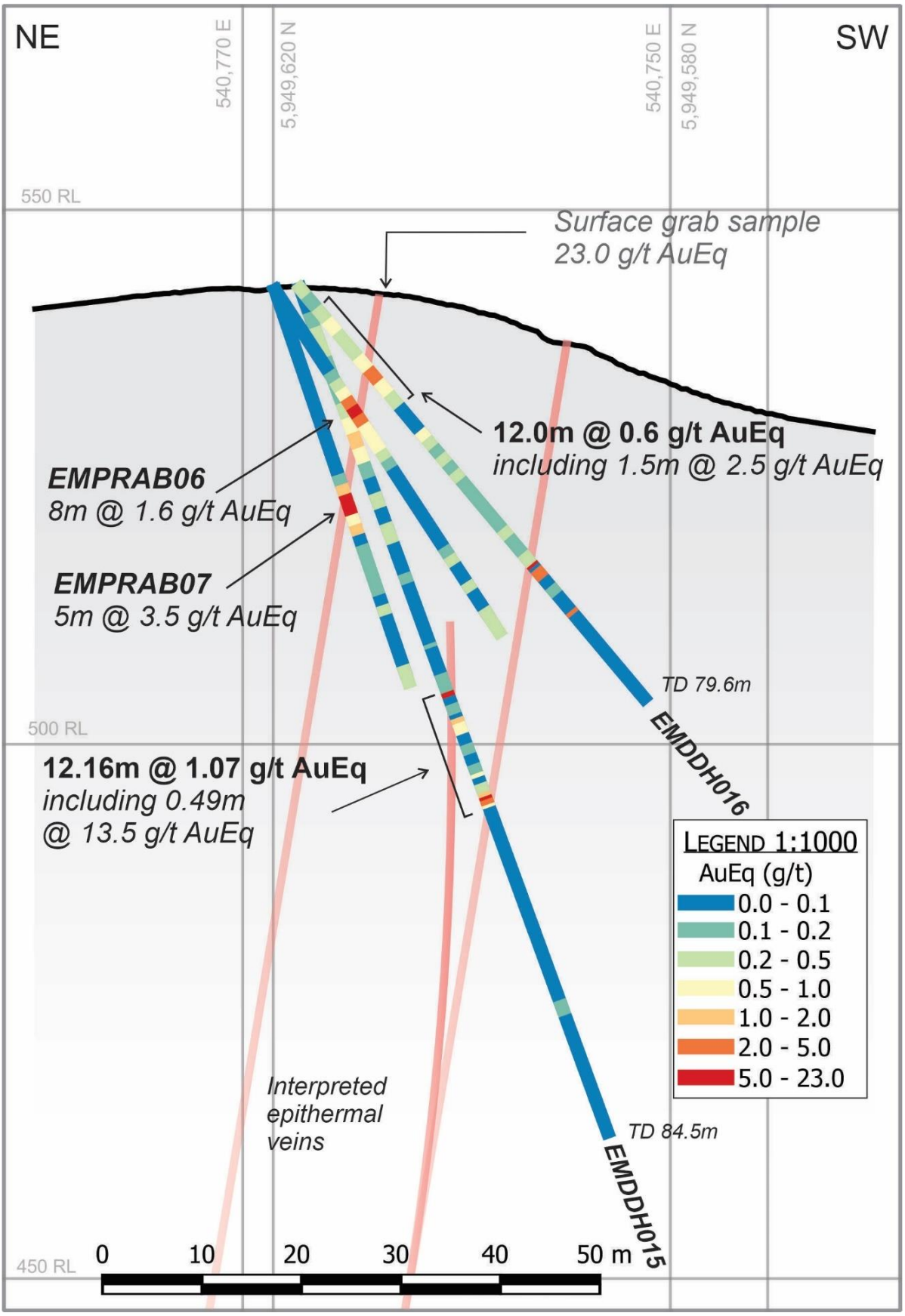

Figure 12 *– Cross sections of drill holes EMDDH015, and EMDDH016 showing all mineralised intercepts. Drill result from EMRAB 06 and EMRAB07 from DTM ASX March 2021. Rock chip results from DTM ASX 27th February 2023.*

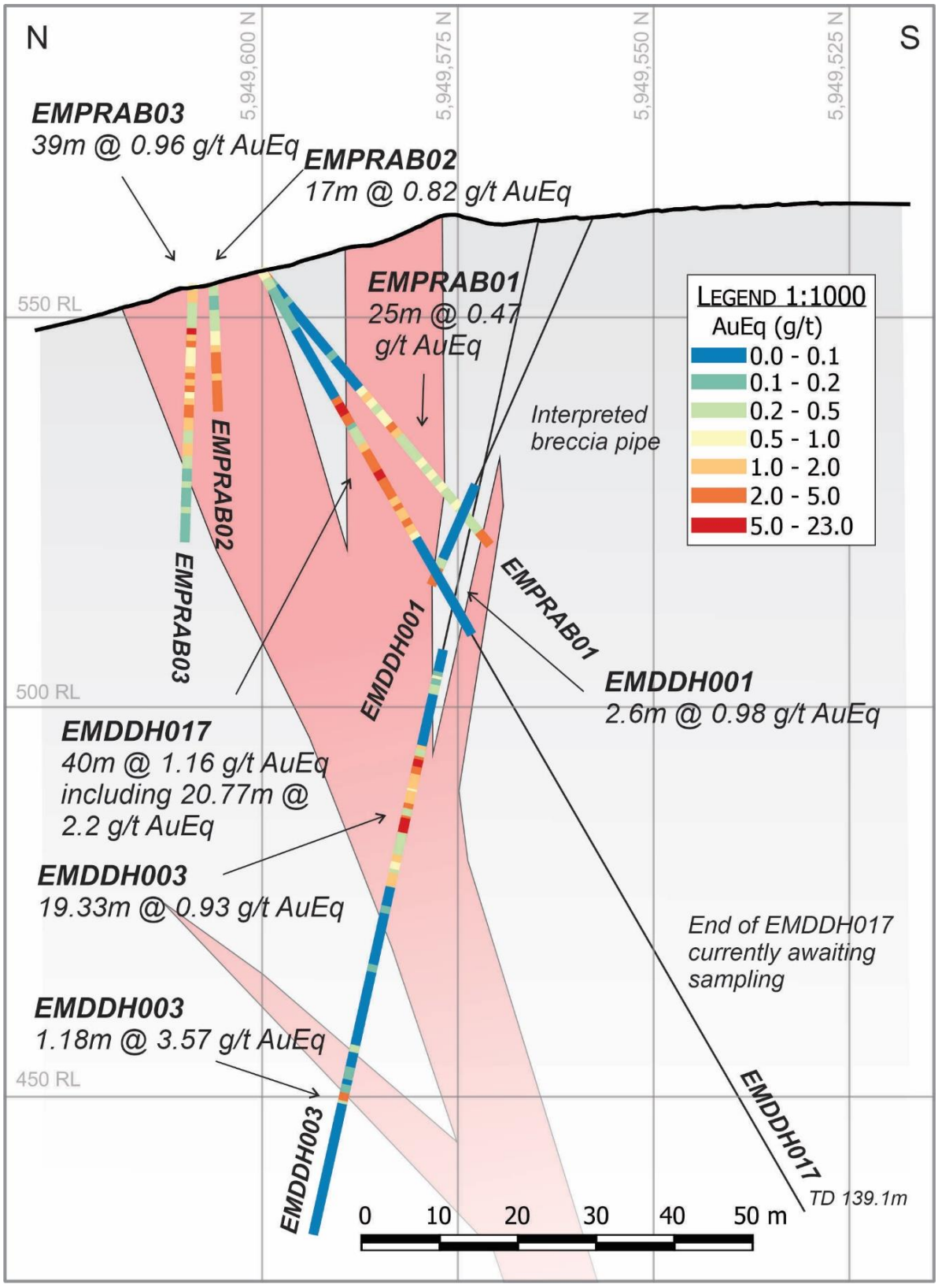

Figure 13 *– Cross sections of drill hole EMDDH017 showing all mineralised intercepts. Assay results from EMPRAB01, EMPRAB02 and EMPRAB03 reported in DTM ASX March 2021. Assay results from diamond holes EMDDH001 and EMDDH003 reported in DTM ASX October 2021 and DTM ASX February 2022.*

GOLD EQUIVALENT CALCULATION

Dart Mining (DTM) considers that gold, silver, and copper which comprise the gold equivalent calculation ("AuEq") have a reasonable prospect of being recovered at Granite Flat given our current understanding of the project in these early exploration phases, current geological understanding, and historic production from the area. The gold equivalence formula used by Dart Mining was calculated based on 100% recovery, using the five-year mean commodity of US$1607 per ounce gold, US$19.88 per ounce silver, and US$3.34 per pound copper. Based on the initial stage of exploration, and the geological understanding of the project, DTM considers that $\boldsymbol{AuEq = Au_{[ppm]} + (1.4252xCu_{[\%]}) + (0.01237xAg_{[ppm]})}$ is appropriate for use in the initial exploration targeting of Au-Ag-Cu mineralisation 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 (Figure 14). 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 Mining'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 8th March 2021*).

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

—— END ——

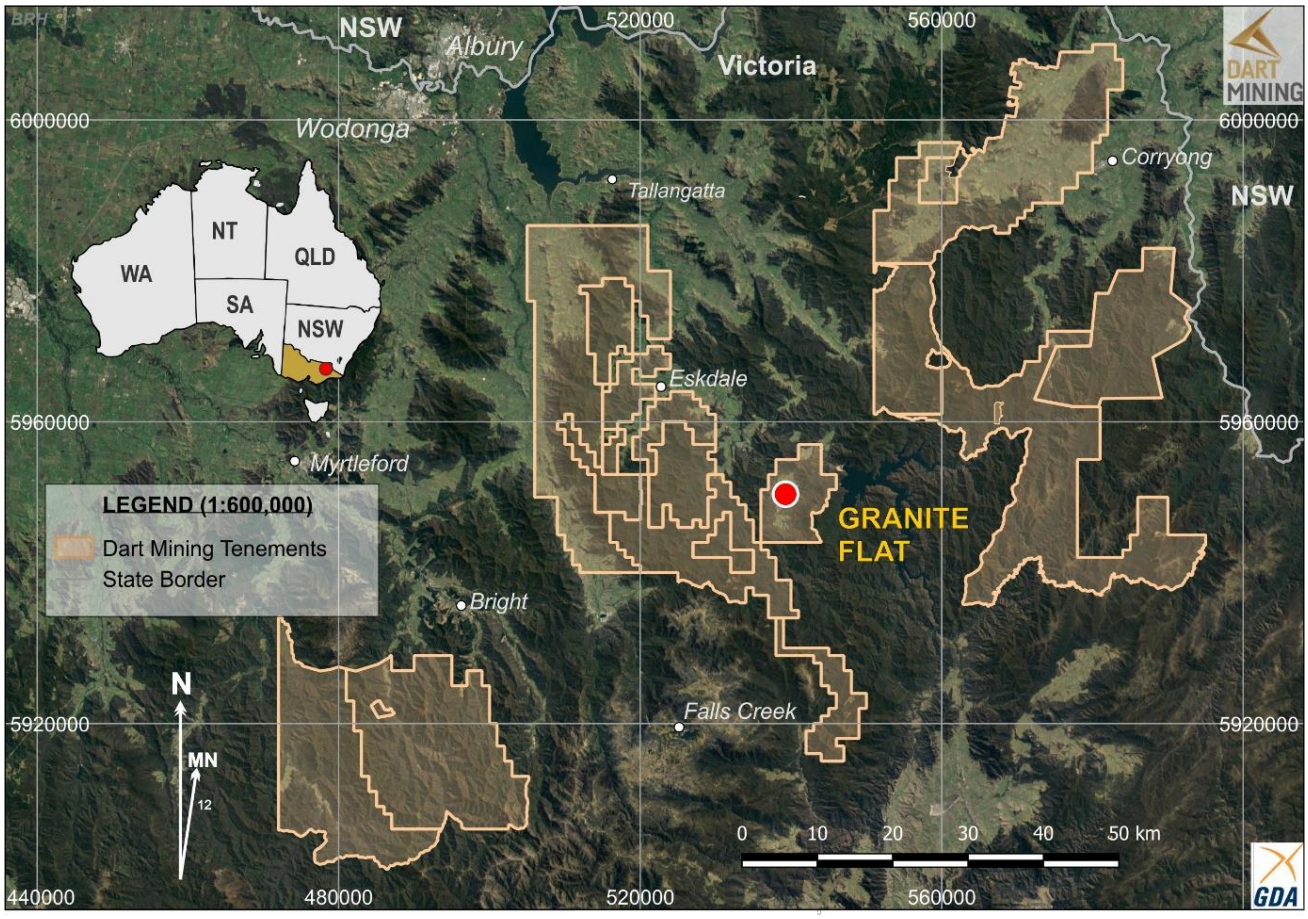

Figure 14 – Location of the Granite Flat prospect, Northeast Victoria.

For more information contact:

James Chirnside
Managing Director
Dart Mining NL
jchirnside@dartmining.com.au
+61 447 447 613

Peter Taylor
Investor Relations
NWR Communications
peter@nwrcommunications.com.au
+61 412 036 231

About Dart Mining

Dart Mining (ASX: DTM) floated on the ASX in May of 2007 with the aim of evaluating and developing several historic goldfields, as well as substantiating a new porphyry province in North East Victoria. The area is prospective for precious, base, and strategic metals. These include Lithium, Gold, Silver, Copper, Molybdenum, Zinc, Tungsten, Tin, Tantalum, and a host of other important minerals. Dart Mining has built a strategically placed gold exploration footprint in the Central and North East regions of Victoria, where historic surface and alluvial gold mining indicates the existence of potentially significant gold endowment.

Additional JORC Information

Further details relating to the information on the Empress Copper-Gold Project can be found in Dart Mining's ASX announcements:

27th February 2023: *"Granite Flat Exploration Update: Assay Results up to 43.1g/t AuEq"*

9th February 2023: *"Commencement of RC Drilling at Granite Flat"*

21st September 2022: *"Deep Diamond Drill Results"*

18th August 2022: *"High Grade Au-Ag-Cu assays from Granite Flat Rock Samples"*

4th August 2022: *"Granite Flat Regional Soil Survey"*

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 drilling operations can be found in:

13th September 2023: *"Lithium Drill Results"*

22nd June 2023: *"First Assay Results from Phase 1 Drilling"*

26th April 2023: *"Rushworth LiDAR Results"*

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 an independent consultant acting 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 Mining operates, and beliefs and assumptions regarding Dart Mining'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 Mining believes that its expectations presented in these forward-looking statements are reasonable, such statements are subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors, which may cause the actual results, achievements and performance of the Company to be materially different from the future results and achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. Investors are cautioned that forward-looking information is no guarantee of future performance and accordingly, investors are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements.

APPENDIX 1

COLLAR DETAILS

Hole ID	Easting (MGA Z55)	Northing (MGA Z5)	Elevation (m)	Achieved Hole Depth (m)	Collar Survey Method	Azimuth (UTM)	Dip
EMRC07	540019.7	5950749.5	445	48	GPS	25	-60
EMRC08	540029.2	5950742.4	446	100	GPS	80	-90
EMRC09	540052.5	5950730.5	447	96	GPS	205	-60
EMRC10	540166.3	5950691.8	457	126	GPS	25	-60
EMRC11	540231.4	5950668.5	464	138	GPS	0	-60
EMRC12	540249.7	5950663.0	464	120	GPS	200	-90
EMRC13	540243.7	5950667.1	465	120	GPS	25	-60
EMRC14	540357.1	5950631.3	482	102	GPS	205	-60
EMRC15	540397.8	5950617.8	486.5	120	GPS	205	-60
EMRC16	540405.6	5950612.4	487	96	GPS	0	-90
EMRC17	540414.3	5950617.1	487.5	111	GPS	25	-60
EMRC18	540497.2	5950594.0	503	121	GPS	205	-60
EMRC19	540666.6	5950580.4	521	120	GPS	25	-60
EMDDH009	540438.0	5950158.0	469	284.6	GPS	300	-60
EMDDH010	540364.0	5949683.0	506	136.88	GPS	202	-56
EMDDH011	540440.0	5949635.0	499	198.1	GPS	73	-56
EMDDH012	540542.0	5949698.0	520	84.12	GPS	218	-55
EMDDH013	540666.0	5949660.0	524	93.25	GPS	232	-55
EMDDH014	540666.0	5949660.0	525	141	GPS	232	-70
EMDDH015	540767.0	5949618.0	527	84.47	GPS	212	-70
EMDDH016	540767.0	5949618.0	527	79.58	GPS	212	-50
EMDDH017	540835.0	5949600.0	568	139.1	GPS	184	-60

APPENDIX 2

TENEMENT STATUS

All tenement applications continue to pass through the approvals process with the tenements remaining in good standing as of the 29th of September 2023 (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
EL007007	Union	Exploration Licence	3	100%	Central Victoria
EL006994	Wangara	Exploration Licence	190	100%	Central Victoria
EL007008	Buckland West	Exploration Licence	344	100%	NE Victoria
EL007099	Sandy Creek	Exploration Licence	437	100%	NE Victoria
EL006865	Dart Mining	Exploration Licence)	567	100%	NE Victoria
EL006866	Cudgewa	Exploration Licence	508	100%	NE Victoria
EL007170	Berringama	Exploration Licence	27	100%	NE Victoria
EL007430	Buchan	*EL (Application)*	546	100%	Gippsland
EL007435	Goonerah	*EL (Application)*	587	100%	Gippsland
EL008161	Colbinannin	*EL (Application)*		100%	Central Victoria
EL007425	Deddick	Exploration Licence	341	100%	Gippsland
EL007428	Boebuck	Exploration Licence	355	100%	NE Victoria
EL007426	Walwa	Exploration Licence	499	100%	NE Victoria
EL007754	Tallandoon	Exploration Licence	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
EL9476	Woomargama	Exploration Licence	85	100%	New South Wales
EL9516	Brewarrina	Exploration Licence	185	100%	New South Wales

All tenements remain in good standing as of 30 September 2023.

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.

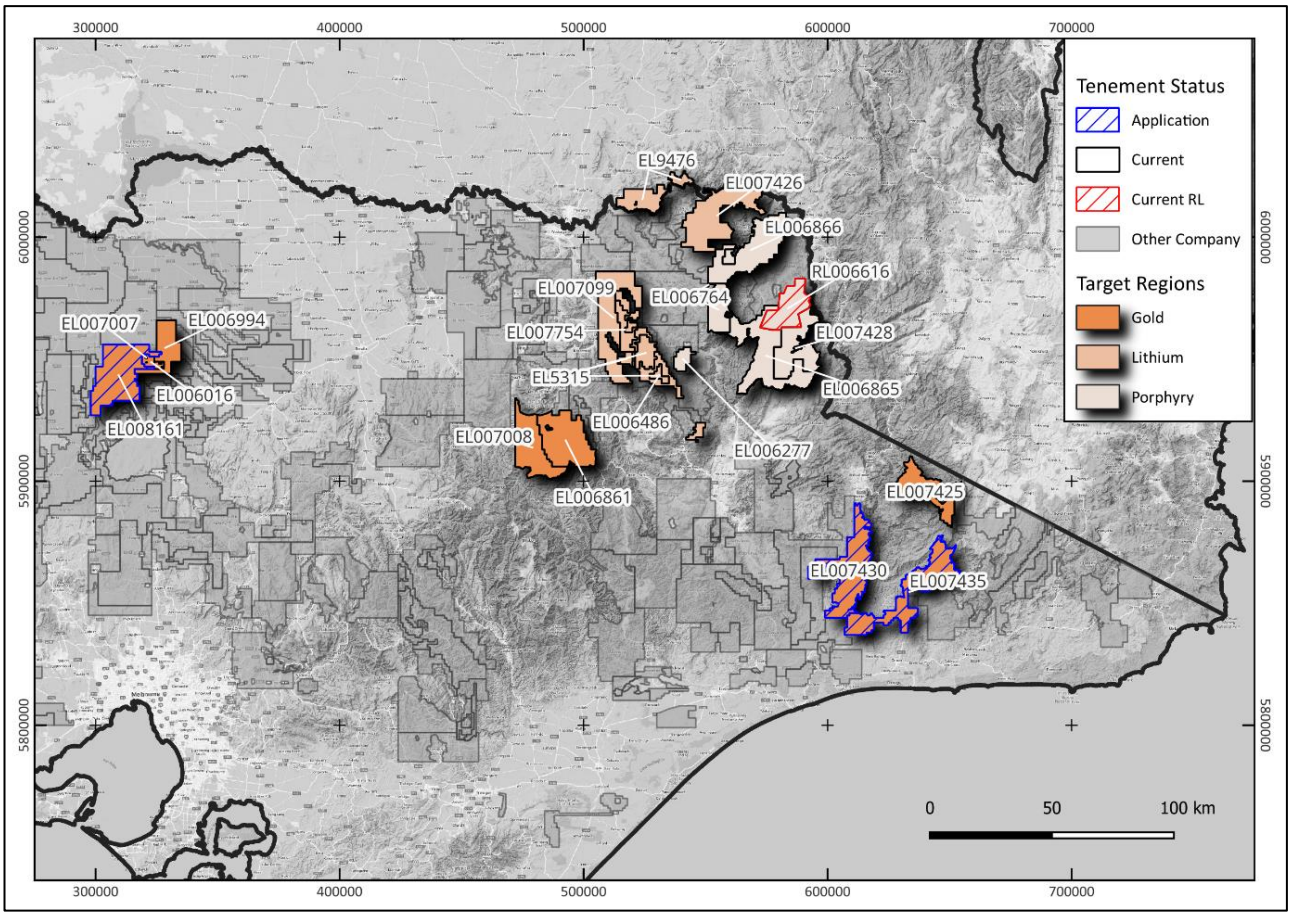

Figure 1.1: Location of Dart Mining's exploration properties in Northeastern and Central Victoria.

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.*	• Reverse circulation (RC) drilling was used to obtain 1m bulk samples (~ 30 kg) from 6 holes in June 2021 and 13 holes in February 2023 which were collected in plastic bags and examined for lithological logging purposes. • RC samples off the cyclone were split via a cone splitter, with duplicate splits collected in calico bags, which were removed every 1m to produce 1m composite samples (~ 1.5kg). One calico was sent for assay, and one was retained as library sample. The second calico was sent for assay every 20 samples as a field duplicate. The cyclone was cleaned out at the end of each hole and periodically during drilling. • Rotary Air Blast (RAB) drilling was used to obtain 1m bulk samples (~ 15 kg) from 42 holes in 2020 which were collected in plastic bags and examined for lithological logging purposes. • RAB samples off the cyclone were split via a riffle splitter and collected in a calico bag, which was removed every 1m to produce 1m composite samples (~ 1.5kg). The cyclone was cleaned out at the end of each hole and periodically during drilling. • 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. • For RAB & RC sampling in interpreted mineralised or altered zones, 1m samples were submitted for analysis. • In interpreted unmineralized zones, 1m sample composites were submitted. • Samples submitted to ALS were whole sample crushed to 70% <2mm, riffle/rotary split off 1 kg, pulverise to >85% passing 75 microns, then assayed by ALS methods AU-AA26 (50g sample aliquot by fire assay), ME-MS61 (0.25g sample aliquot by four-acid digest and ICP-MS and ICP-AES analysis), Cu-OG62 (0.4g sample aliquot by three acid digest, HCL leach and ICP-AES), and Ag-OG62 (0.4g sample aliquot by three acid digest, HCL leach and ICP-AES). • Certified Reference Materials OREAS 235, OREAS 237, OREAS 245, OREAS 503d, OREAS 504c and OREAS 506 as well as CRM blank OREAS C27c were inserted every 10 samples as part of a QA/QC system. • Chip samples are taken continuously perpendicular to the general strike of

		mineralised structures in outcrop, and large samples (4 – 7kg) are taken where possible to provide a more representative sample. The chip samples are of adequate quality to be indicative of the area sampled. • Grab samples were collected from the outcrop over a small area (<1 – 5m in diameter). The grab samples are generally small (i.e., <7kg) and represent the local area only, sampling only tests a small aerial extent, and are not considered as being representative of the outcrop. The grab samples are of adequate quality to be representative of the small area sampled and approximate the sampled in situ mineralisation. • Rock samples were dried, crushed and whole sample pulverized and riffle split. A sample aliquot (50g) is taken for analysis. Gold has been analysed by ALS Method Au-AA26 – a fire assay technique for total digestion, and ME-MS61 – a four acid digest with multi-element analysis, considered a total extraction technique for most metals (inc. Cu, Ag, Zn, Pb). • All-drill related data are referenced to the original ASX report by date published. All details appear in the original report. • pXRF samples are collected from the top of the B-horizon clay interface and sieved to <2mm (dried if necessary). Samples are then analysed for base metal content using an Olympus Vanta XRF unit, with results reported as a digital text file.
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 NQ2 sized equipment with standard tube. • Drill core was oriented with a Reflex orientation tool. • Six RC drillholes were drilled by Durock Pty Ltd in 2021 over the extent of mineralised structures. • Thirteen RC drillholes were drilled by Indicator Drilling Ltd. In February 2023 across the vein system on the northern aspect of the project area. • Face sampling 5 ¾' RC drilling • Holes EMRC01 & EMRC02 were surveyed using a Trushot camera. Verified using clinometer and compass survey of rods. • Holes EMRC03 to EMRC06 were surveyed with an Axis Champ gyro. • Holes EMRC07 to EMRC19 were surveyed using a Boart Longyear TruGyro gyro survey tool. • 42 RAB drillholes were drilled by EDrill Pty Ltd limited over the extent of mineralised structures. • RAB drilling utilised a face sampling 90 mm hammer and bit • RAB holes surveyed using an Eastman single shot camera for collar shots. Verified using clinometer and compass survey of rods. • All-drill related data are referenced to the original ASX report by date published. All details appear in the original report.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative*	• 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.

	nature of the samples. • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• Each 1m sample was weighed and results recorded to monitor sample recovery – a high average recovery was achieved in all holes. • Experienced geologists ensured best drilling and sampling practices were maintained. • Experienced drillers ensured best drilling and sampling practices were maintained, including pausing drilling between sample intervals to ensure all sample is out of the system and regular cleaning of the sampling equipment. • There was no observable relationship between sample recovery and grade.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• 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. • RC and RAB drill chips were geologically logged at 1m intervals for lithology (including quartz types and percentages), alteration and mineralisation, and drilling conditions. • Representative chips from each metre were collected in chip trays. Chip trays were photographed. • 100% of the drilling was logged. • pXRF soil samples are located by GPS and notes taken where cultural contamination is suspected or adjacent to historic workings.
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.*	• 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. • Samples were collected from a cone splitter mounted directly beneath the cyclone. • Samples from all intervals were collected as 1m composite samples at the splitting stage at the drill site. • Holes EMRC07 to EMRC09 were terminated prematurely due to hole collapse. • 12.5% of the sample was split with the remainder collected in residue bags. • In holes EMRC07-EMRC19, all sample return beyond 90m was wet. • The sampling procedure is appropriate for the mineralisation style of disseminated copper-gold and is better described in the body of the report. • The samples were sent to ALS Global Laboratories, Pooraka SA. • Soil samples are collected from the top of the B-horizon with a pick and scoop, dried and sieved to <2mm prior to analysis. PXRF analysis is undertaken in the on the soil sample and results reported in a digital CSV file output for all samples.

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. • A direct comparison between internal pXRF and laboratory analysis of Cu and As shows a high correlation is evident from a representative dataset. • QAQC procedures were adopted during the in-house pXRF analysis with regular sample duplicates and CRM inserted into the sample run, and assay data is within expectation. • Due to the early sampling stage and the nature of soil sampling, no QAQC procedures other than internal CRM analysis has been adopted.
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 onto a spreadsheet and subsequently reviewed and verified. • 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. • pXRF analysis required manual entry of the sample number of the soil sample into

		the pXRF unit. The sample number and associated analysis are stored in 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 and confirmed via LiDAR DTM. 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. • Hole surveys were measured at 30m intervals downhole (RC drilling). • All maps, plans and data are on an MGA datum and GDA94 zone 55 projection. • Elevation is established from the GPS control point. • The location of the chip, grab and soil samples, and geological mapping used a Garmin GPSMAP 66i GPS using the MGA55 Projection, GDA94 Datum with topographic control taken from the GPS. Accuracy is variable but maintained <5m during the mapping process with constant visual quality assessment conducted. • Mine workings were located using GPS control and then tape and compass surveyed for underground development.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Drill sites were restricted to existing tracks. It was not intended to establish a drill spacing for resource estimation although these holes may be used at a later date. • 1m assay composites were collected at the splitter on the drill site. This sample interval is considered appropriate for the style of gold and copper mineralisation tested. • All drill related data are referenced to the original ASX report by date published. All details appear in the original report. • Where exposure allows, multiple chip samples are collected across mineralised structures to assess the continuity of Au grade. • Rock chip sampling is limited by outcrop exposure. • Reconnaissance-scale chip / grab samples are not presented or considered to be representative of the average grade. Grab samples only represent the grade at a single point within the rock exposure. Sample spacing is designed to allow an initial assessment of mineralisation and is not suitable for future resource estimation activities. • The regional soil sampling grid is at a nominal 50m spacing due to the large footprint of the area being covered by the sampling program. This is considered more than adequate for the large footprint of the deposit style currently being explored for.

		• Soil pXRF results are used for geochemical studies only and are no composited. • Soil pXRF results are used as a pathfinder index to guide future exploration only.
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 2 to 4), and achieve a suitable orientation that cross cuts the mineralisation. True width intersections are provided in drill sections, there appears to be no relationship between drill orientation and mineralisation grades. • Due to the steep grade of tracks and topography, hole orientation was limited or dictated by landscape physiology in some instances. • Grab samples do not capture any aspect of the potential variation in grade in relation to the orientation of the mineralisation and represents only a single point inside the mineralisation. Chip samples are collected perpendicular to strike where possible to avoid any sample bias and only where outcrop or sub crop exists. The orientation of rock chip samples is recorded and indicated in diagrams. • No orientation-based sampling bias has been identified in preliminary data. • Soil sampling grids are aligned north-south for simplicity. This has no effect on the apparent mineralisation style or trend. • No significant sample bias is considered to be introduced because of the orientation of the sample grid.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• All samples submitted for analysis are placed in sealed poly-weave bags and delivered to a commercial transport company for delivery to the laboratory. Any evidence of sample damage or tampering is immediately reported by the laboratory to the company and a decision made as to the integrity of the sample and the remaining samples within the damaged / tampered bag/s.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• An internal review of procedures, operations, sampling techniques and analytical techniques was made by Dart Mining. • All drilling and assay data is validated upon entry into the EarthSQL Quest database.

SECTION 2 REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• All tenements remain in good standing as of 29th of September 2023. • Details of Dart Mining tenements shown in Appendix 2.

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 for relevant holes referred to 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 500 ppm Cu.
		• 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.*	• All drill-related data are referenced to the original ASX report by date published. All details appear in the original report.

	• *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 presented in a series of summary cross sections and drill plans (Figures 1-13). The angle between the drill hole and the mineralisation structure is variable with an interpretation of the relative geometry presented as cross sections down hole, down hole average grades are also presented on these drill sections and are representative of the current geological interpretation, this interpretation may change over time as more drilling information become available. Structural interpretation is constrained with surface geological mapping and down hole lithology logging. • All drill-related data are referenced to the original ASX report by date published. All details appear in the original report.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• All drill-related data are referenced to the original ASX report by date published. All details appear in the original report.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• All drill-related data are referenced to the original ASX report by date published. All details appear in the original report. • Soil Cu results are reported in full as graduated symbols and coloured gradations. The legend provides an indication as to soil Cu values. This method of reporting is considered comprehensive and unbiased for early-stage 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.