ASX Release

17th October 2023

Phase 1 Drill Program Summary – Dorchap Lithium Project Update

Dart Mining NL (ASX:DTM) ("Dart Mining" or "the Company") is pleased to announce that all results from the Phase 1 scout diamond drilling program at the Dorchap Range Lithium project are now available. This update summarises an initial review of the drilling completed under Phase 1 of the Sociedad Química y Minera de Chile S.A (NYSE:**SQM**) $12 million SQM earn-in agreement with Dart Mining.

Dorchap Range LCT Pegmatite Phase 1 Highlights

- **Core logging indicates Spodumene and Petalite are the dominant lithium mineral phases**
- **Downhole assay highlight results included:**
  - **MIDDH001 – Eagle Dyke**
    - **34.67m @ 0.11% Li_2O from 65.7m** (*Dart Mining ASX June 2023*)
  - **MIDDH002 – Eagle Dyke**
    - **16.75m @ 0.21% Li_2O from 103.98m** (*Dart Mining ASX June 2023*)
      Including 0.81m @ 1.20% Li_2O from 111.45m
  - **MIDDH004 – Fergusson's Dyke**
    - **5.9m @ 0.81% Li_2O from 204m**
      Including 3.3m @ 1.00% Li_2O from 204.67m
  - **MIDDH005 – Fergusson's Dyke**
    - **3.01m @ 0.26% Li_2O from 78.49m** (*Dart Mining ASX June 2023*)
      Including 0.62m @ 1.63% Li_2O from 80.43m
  - **MIDDH009 – Boones Dyke** (Dart Mining ASX September 2023)
    - **10.0m @ 1.08% Li_2O from 313m**
      Including 7.0m @ 1.38% Li_2O from 315m
  - **MIDDH010 Boones Dyke** (Dart Mining ASX September 2023)
    - **2.0m @ 1.07% Li_2O from 302m**
      Including 1.0m @ 1.38% Li_2O from 303m
- *Dart Mining has granted SQM, the right, to sole fund exploration expenditure totalling **A$12million**.*
- *During the first earn in period, SQM may earn an initial 30% interest in the Dorchap Lithium Project by sole funding exploration expenditure of **A$3million***

Chairman, James Chirnside commented: *"The Phase 1 drill program has confirmed the lithium fertility of highly fractionated pegmatites that occur within an area of some 160 km^2. The imminent Phase 2 and permitting of Phase 3 drilling is eagerly awaited as drilling focus moves to high priority targets within the Gosport dyke Group."*

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

Discussion of Phase 1 Drilling Results

Phase 1 diamond drilling has been very successful in proving the lithium fertility of the roadside accessible dyke targets tested to date and more broadly of the selected Dorchap Dyke Swarm fractionation target area, hosting hundreds of prospective dykes. Extensive mapping and rock chip geochemistry combined with the new drilling data has now provided geological context around width, grade, mineral chemistry and continuity variations within the pegmatites. This program is the first diamond drilling undertaken along the Dorchap Lithium Project, with interpretation beginning to consolidate into a robust geological model. This allows more predictive targeting and a better understanding of the key controls to emplacement and grade distribution to be applied.

The current interpretation of the geological evolution and structural emplacement of the Dorchap Dyke Swarm pegmatites involves variable syn-emplacement to post-emplacement shearing of the dykes (extensive at the Eagle Dyke) that has generated mylonitic (sheared) textures that likely caused partial recrystallisation within some pegmatite bodies and re-mobilised a portion of the contained lithium from the dyke into the surrounding sediments as an exomorphic halo. Broadly, higher drill grade appears to correlate with larger primary pegmatite crystal size (preserved megacrystic texture). This important textural characteristic appears indicative of undeformed or weakly deformed portions of the pegmatites tested to date. The deformation and hydrothermal alteration noted in portions of the pegmatites may be responsible for the broader, but overall lower grade lithium intersections at Eagle dyke (34.67m @ 0.11% Li_2O – Table 1) and similar recrystalised intersections, in contrast, the dominant megacrystic pegmatite intersected at Boones (MIDDH009 and MIDDH010) show higher grades (Table 1) with up to 10m @ 1.08% Li_2O (Dart Mining ASX September 2023).

As previously observed, (Dart Mining ASX September 2023) an understanding of the structural evolution of the region is critical to exploration success due to the controls on the emplacement, alteration and preservation of primary lithium grades in the Dorchap pegmatite dykes. Building upon this structural model is a key focus of the planned follow-up phases of diamond drilling under the SQM earn-in agreement. For reference, previous updates have covered results of holes MIDDH001, MIDDH002 and MIDDH005 (*Dart Mining ASX June 2023*) and MIDDH009 and MIDDH010 (Dart Mining ASX September 2023). A total of five separate pegmatite dykes have been tested by a total of 12 diamond drill holes for a total of 3032m in Phase 1. A summary of the key results of the full program are presented in Table 1 and discussed below with assay highlights from previously announced and new data (MIDDH003, MIDDH004, MIDDH007, MIDDH008, MCDDH001 and MCDDH002) tabulated. Drill hole location and orientation data are presented in Appendix 1 and tenement details appear in Appendix 2.

Peak lithium assays from drill holes across the Phase 1 scout diamond drill program are geologically compelling and have ensured continued support for ongoing lithium exploration under the SQM earn-in agreement. To continue developing targets while permitting access for drilling the Gosport Group proceeds, investigations and field-work has commenced with the aim of building a second low-impact diamond drilling program for completion during the summer field period. The Gosport Group has already been outlined during mapping and rock chip sampling as a highly prospective zone with multiple, closely spaced spodumene bearing lithium mineralised dykes within a 2km x 1km area (Dart Mining ASX April 2017). Multiple closely spaced mineralised dykes have the potential to be aggregated to build tonnage within the group, an important economic factor in any future development. Planning for the Phase 3 diamond drill program has also advanced to the permitting stage, approvals will provide new track access and drilling positions into the key targets of the central Gosport Group (Figure 1).

Recent assay results from the remaining holes in the Phase 1 program cover the Eagle dyke (MIDDH003), Fergusson's dyke (MIDDH004), Blairs dyke (MIDDH006, MIDDH007 & MIDDH008) and the Rodda Creek dyke (MCDDH001 & MCDDH002).

Hole MIDDH003 was drilled at the northern extent of the Eagle Dyke outcrop (Figure 1) at a high angle to the northwest strike orientation, some 160m northwest of holes MIDDH001 and MIDDH002 (Table 1). Hole MIDDH003 did not intersect any significant lithium mineralisation with only a narrow fine to granitic pegmatite intersected between 229.2 to 232.09m (Figure 2). The Eagle dyke appears to narrow down dip and is structurally complex, splitting into multiple dyke structures to the north.

Hole MIDDH004 was drilled below the eastern extent of the Fergusson's dyke outcrop (Figure 1) at a high angle to the northwest strike. The hole intersected 5.9m @ 0.81% Li_2O from 204.0m, **including 3.3m @ 1.00% Li_2O** from 204.67m (Table 1 – Figure 3). This intersection consists of fine to medium crystalline pegmatite with patchy megacrystic zones, indicating variable recrystalisation is present. Fergusson's dyke appears to remain steeply southwest dipping from surface and increases in width and lithium grade with depth from hole MIDDH005 to MIDDH004.

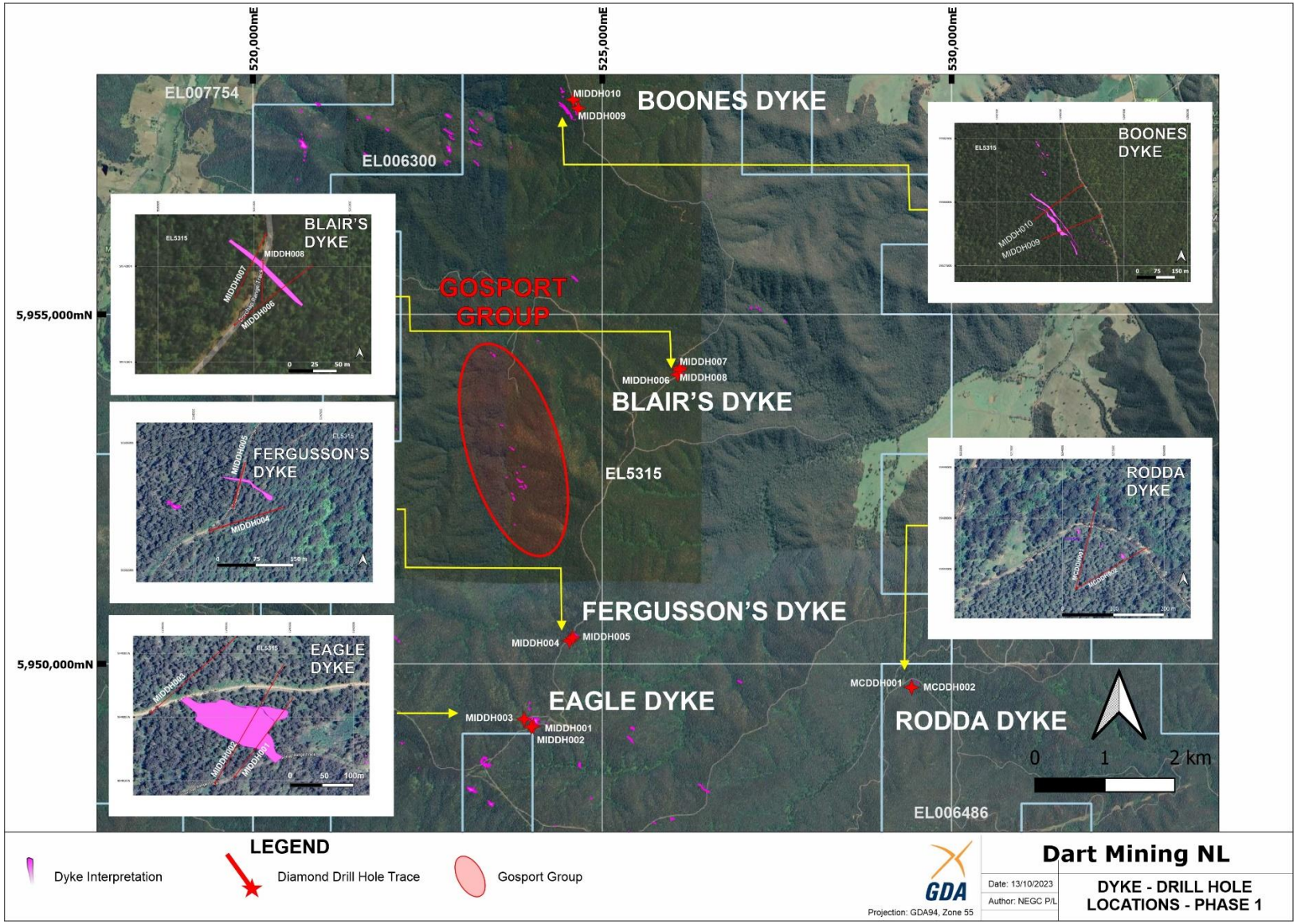

Figure 1 - Dorchap Lithium Project – drill hole locations and named pegmatite targets in the Phase 1 Drill program.

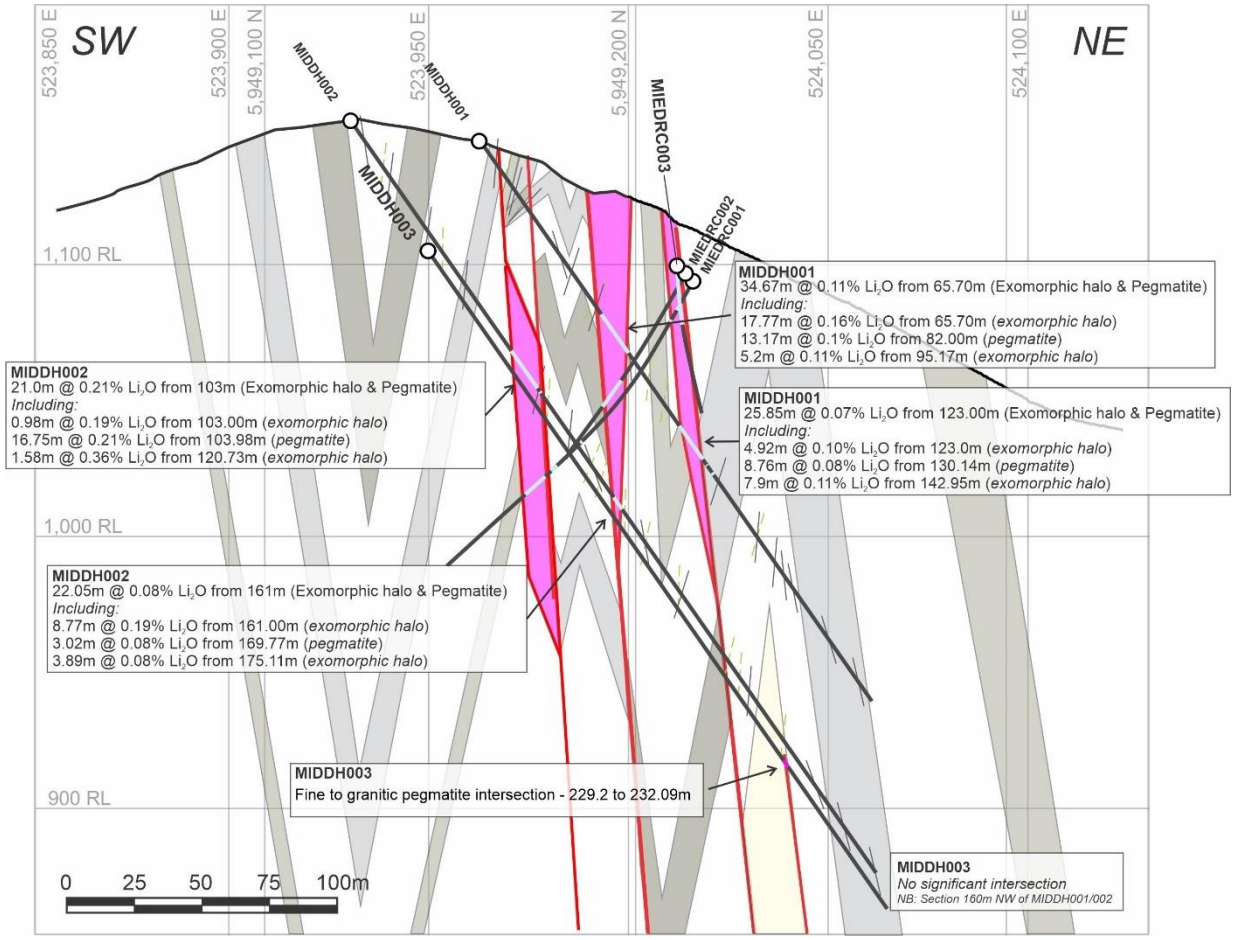

Figure 2 – Composite oblique Cross-section of drilling completed across Eagle Dyke. Holes MIEDRC001-003 previously reported (Dart Mining ASX June 2019). MIDDH001 – 002 previously reported (*Dart Mining ASX June 2023*).

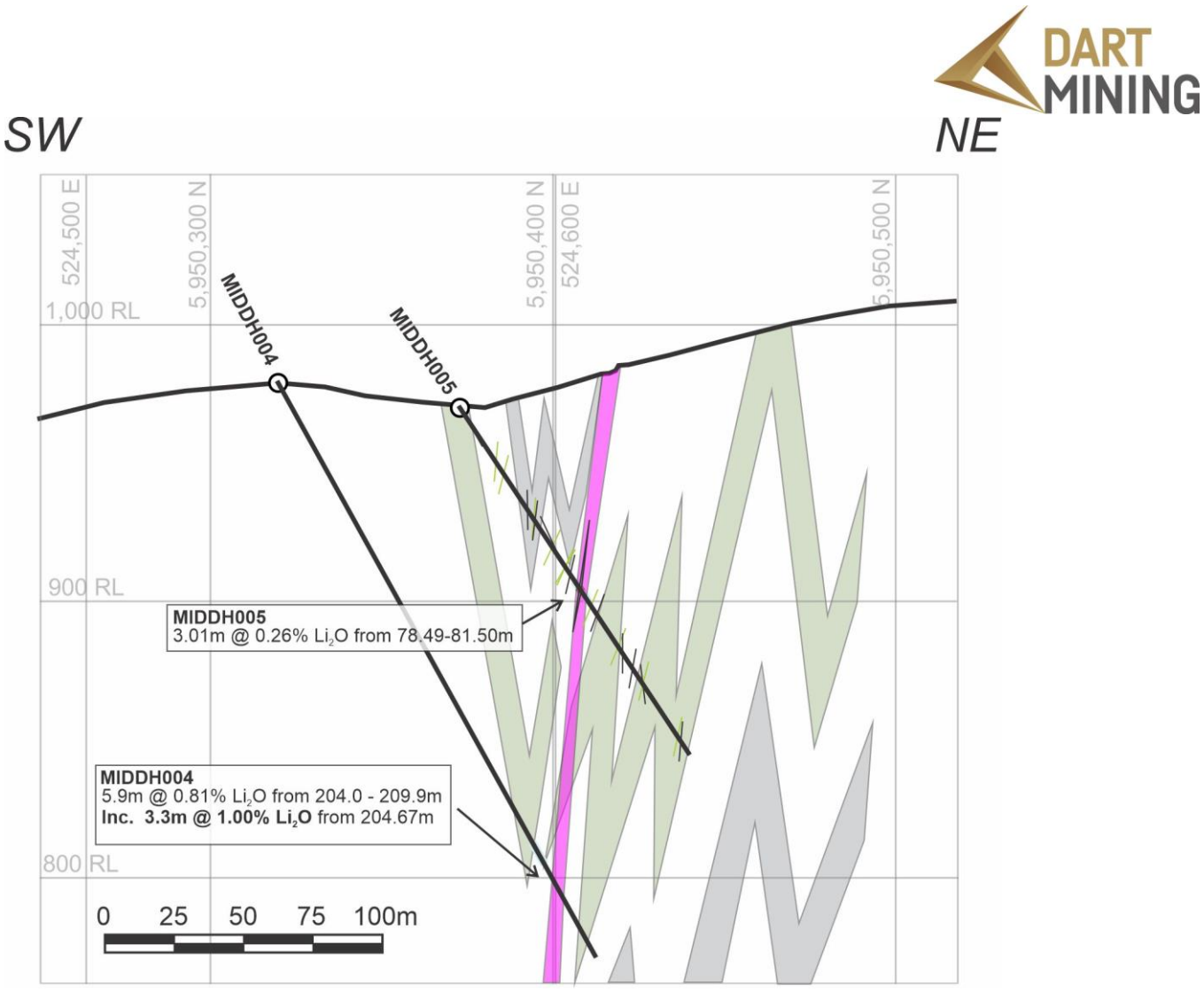

Figure 3 – Oblique cross-section across Fergusson's Dyke - MIDDH004 and MIDDH005 (*Dart Mining ASX June 2023*)

Holes MIDDH006, MIDDH007 and MIDDH008 tested Blairs dyke (Figure 1) with MIDDH006 intersecting 6.47m @ 0.16% Li_2O from 77.15m (Figure 4 – Table 1) across a sheared, recrystalised pegmatite dyke with significant intermingled sediment and associated exomorphic halo. Blairs dyke appears to be moderately to steeply southwest dipping with a northwest strike. Drill holes intersected the dykes strike at a high angle with MIDDH008 drilling sub-parallel to the dip of the dyke. MIDDH006 intersected the dyke at a high angle to its dip with an estimated true width zone of mixed dyke and sheared sediments over 6.47m (Table 1 – Figure 4). Holes MIDDH007 and MIDDH008 were both drilled as scissor holes back toward MIDDH006 to confirm the dip of the dyke. MIDDH007 passed below the interpreted down dip extent of the dyke (Figure 5) and MIDDH008 passed through mixed sheared pegmatite and sediment (Figure 6) from 64.5 to 83.6m over a true width of approximately 4m with no significant lithium results.

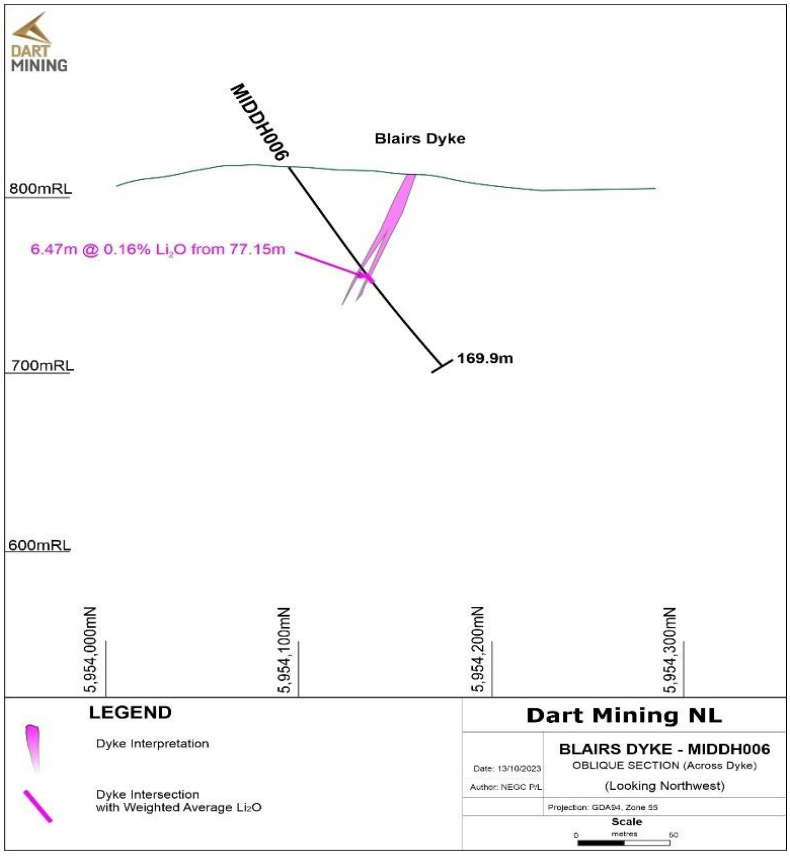

Figure 4 – Oblique cross-section across Blairs Dyke - MIDDH006 showing drill intersection and pegmatite interpretation.

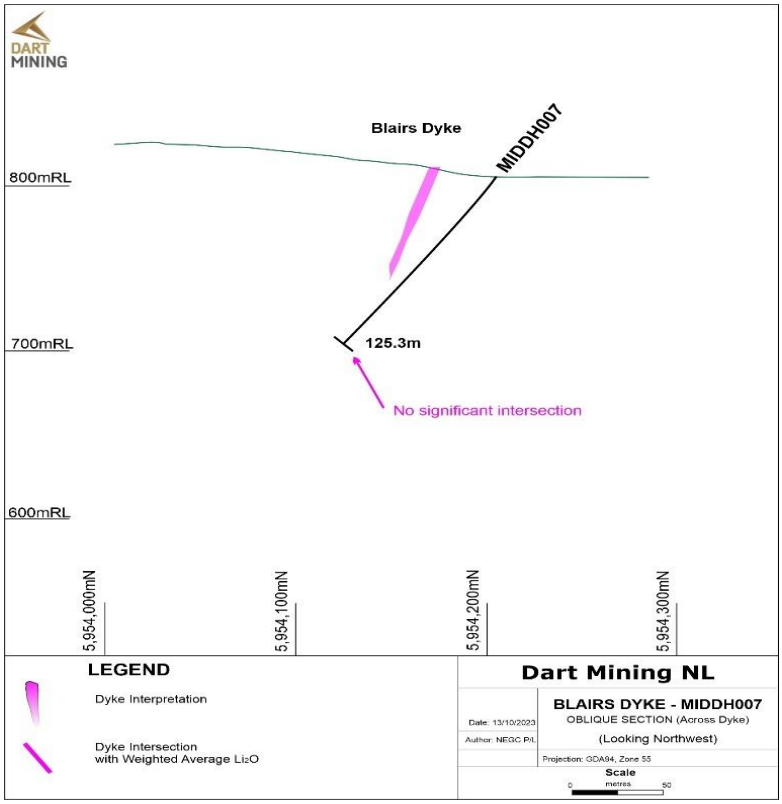

Figure 5 – Oblique cross-section across Blairs Dyke - MIDDH007 showing pegmatite interpretation.

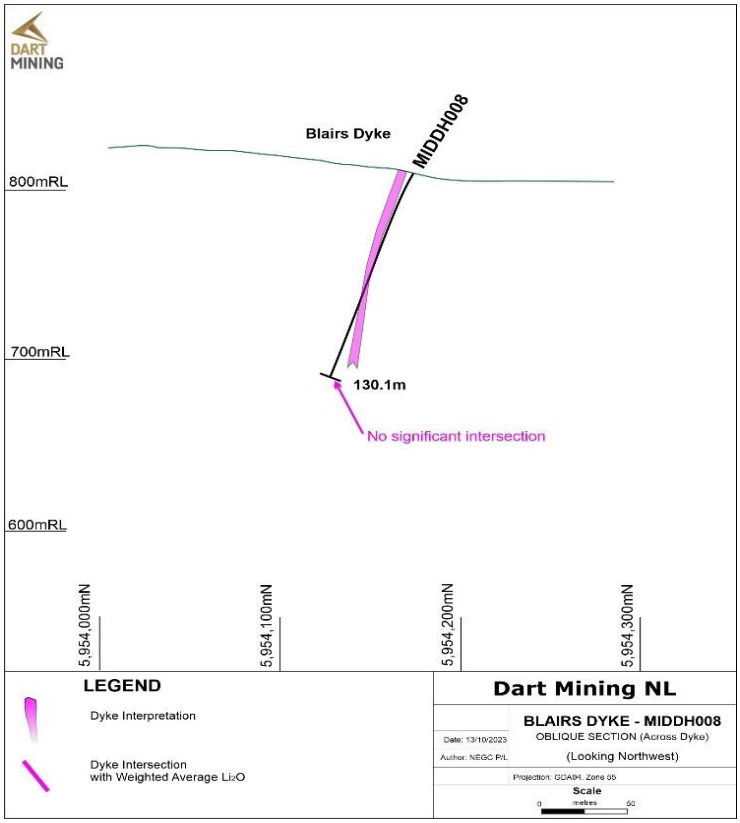

Figure 6 – Oblique cross-section across Blairs Dyke - MIDDH008 showing pegmatite interpretation.

Previously reported (Dart Mining ASX September 2023) holes MIDDH009 and MIDDH010 tested Boones dyke (Figure 1) on two sections approximately 140m apart along strike.

MIDDH009 intersected 10m @ 1.08% Li_2O (Table 1 – Figure 7) from 313m (**including 7m @ 1.38% Li_2O**) from the western dyke structure at Boones. The Boones dyke appears to dip steeply to the west and shows geological continuity extends below 200m depth from surface. The true width of the pegmatite based on surface mapping and the current drill interpretation is between 5 – 13m with an open strike extent of some 300m at surface. The drill intersection assay highlight is approximately 5m in true width with the drill hole orientation approximately perpendicular to the strike of the pegmatite.

MIDDH010 intersected 2m @ 1.07% Li_2O (Table 1 – Figure 8) from 302m from the western dyke, some 90m along strike from the western dyke intersection in MIDDH009 (Figure 7 and 8). Geological continuity extends below 175m depth from surface with the true width of the pegmatite drill intersection being approximately 5m. The drill intersection orientation is approximately perpendicular to the strike of the dyke with the assay highlight having a true width of approximately 1.1m.

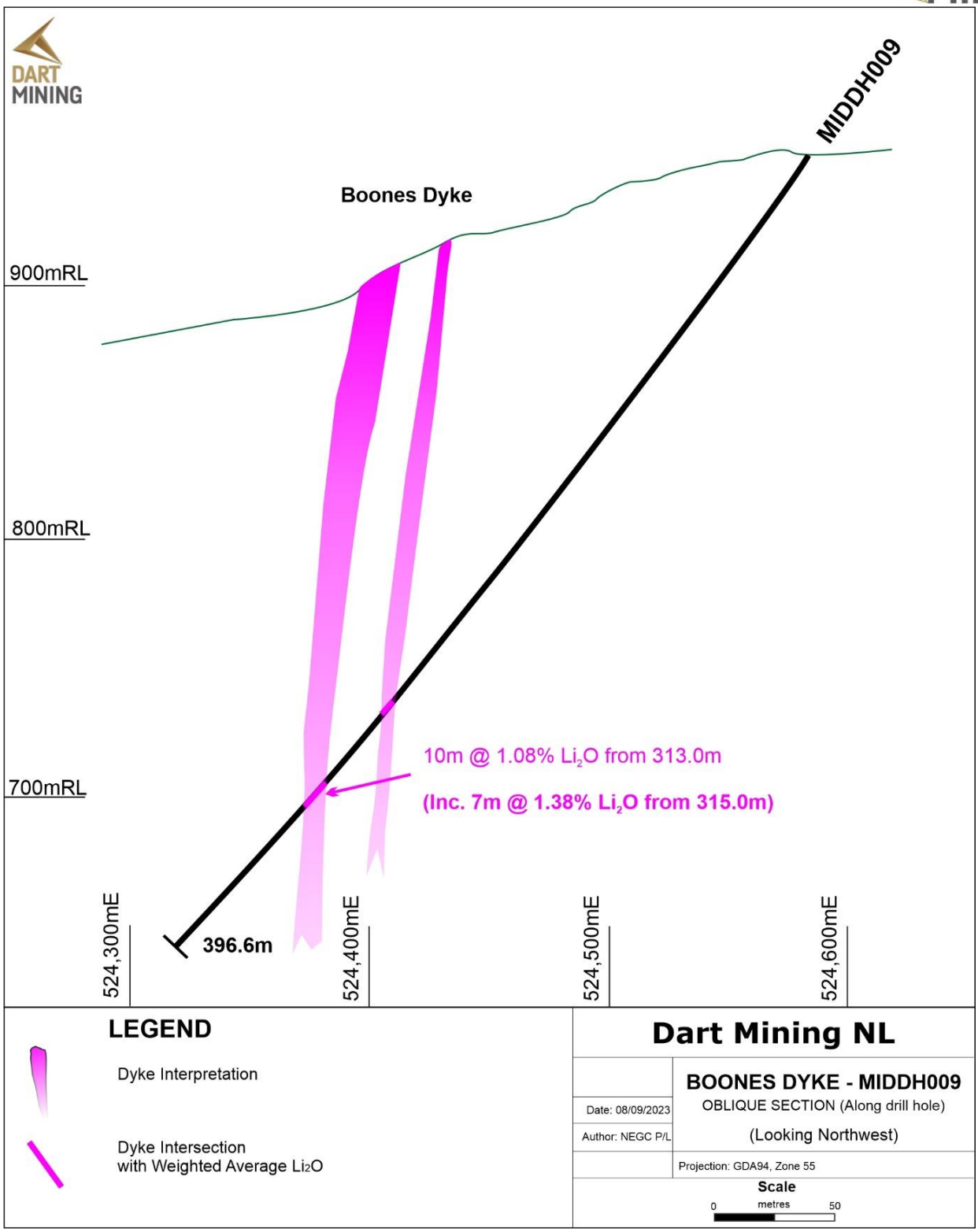

Figure 7 – Oblique cross-section interpretation of drill hole MIDDH009 with assay highlights from Boones Dyke.

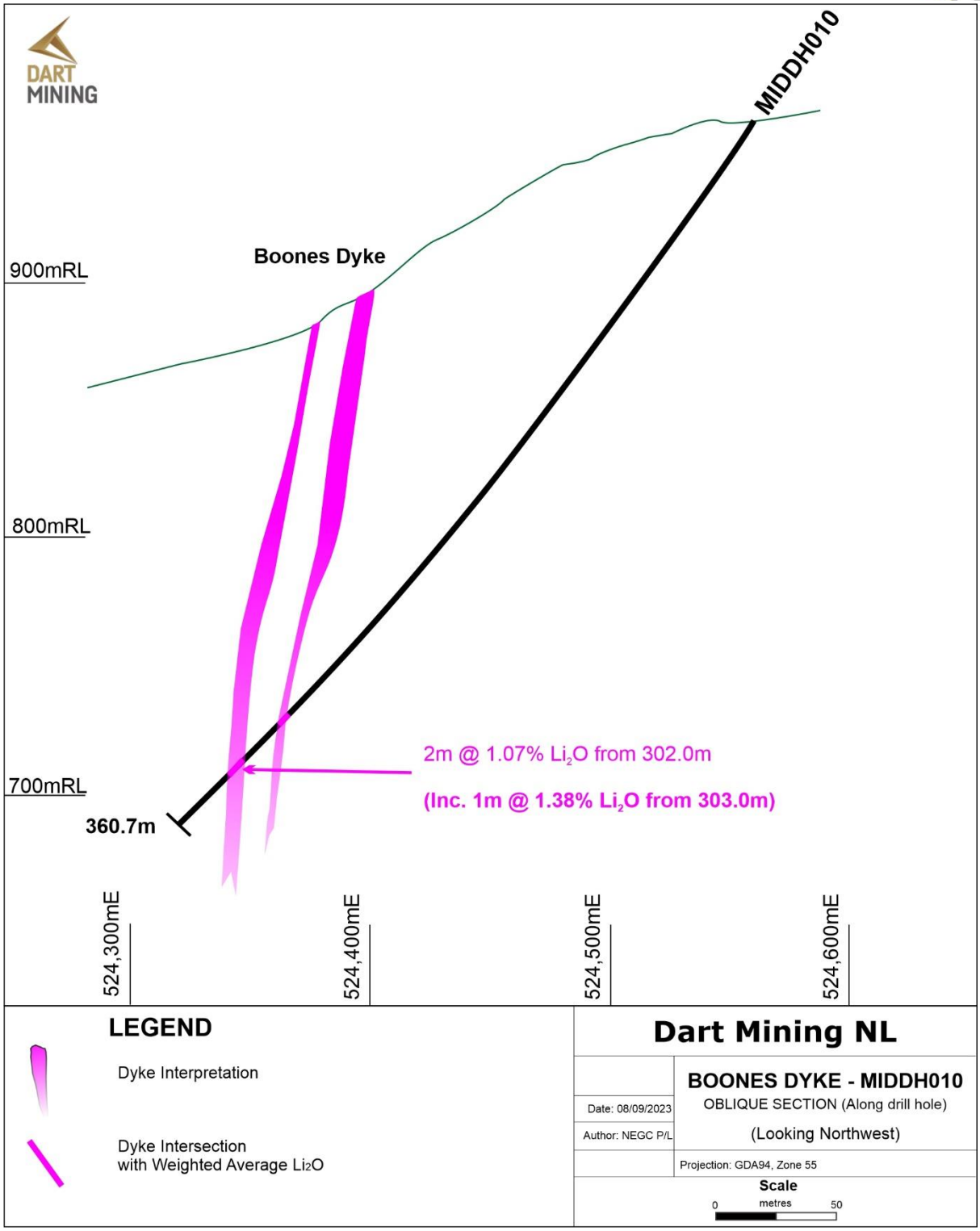

Figure 8 – Oblique cross-section interpretation of drill hole MIDDH010 with assay highlights from Boones Dyke.

Hole MCDDH001 and MCDDH002 tested the Rodda Creek dyke within EL006486 (Figure 1). The drilling is oriented at a high angle to the northwest strike of the dyke. MCDDH001 intersected a narrow dyke between 137.68 and 140.46m with an assay highlight of 0.72m @ 0.49% Li_2O from 138.82m consisting of strongly recrystalised pegmatite with relict megacrystic texture and minor cassiterite inclusions (Table 1 - Figure 9). The pegmatite in MCDDH001 is interpreted to have a true width of 2.3m. MCDDH002 intersected a narrow pegmatite between 145.0 to 146.11m with no significant lithium mineralisation. The pegmatite is intensely sheared and recrystalised showing minor scattered eucryptite and cassiterite grains with a true width of 0.9m. The Rhoda Creek dyke is interpreted to dip steeply southwest and appears to narrow down dip, becoming intensely sheared and recrystalised (Figure 10).

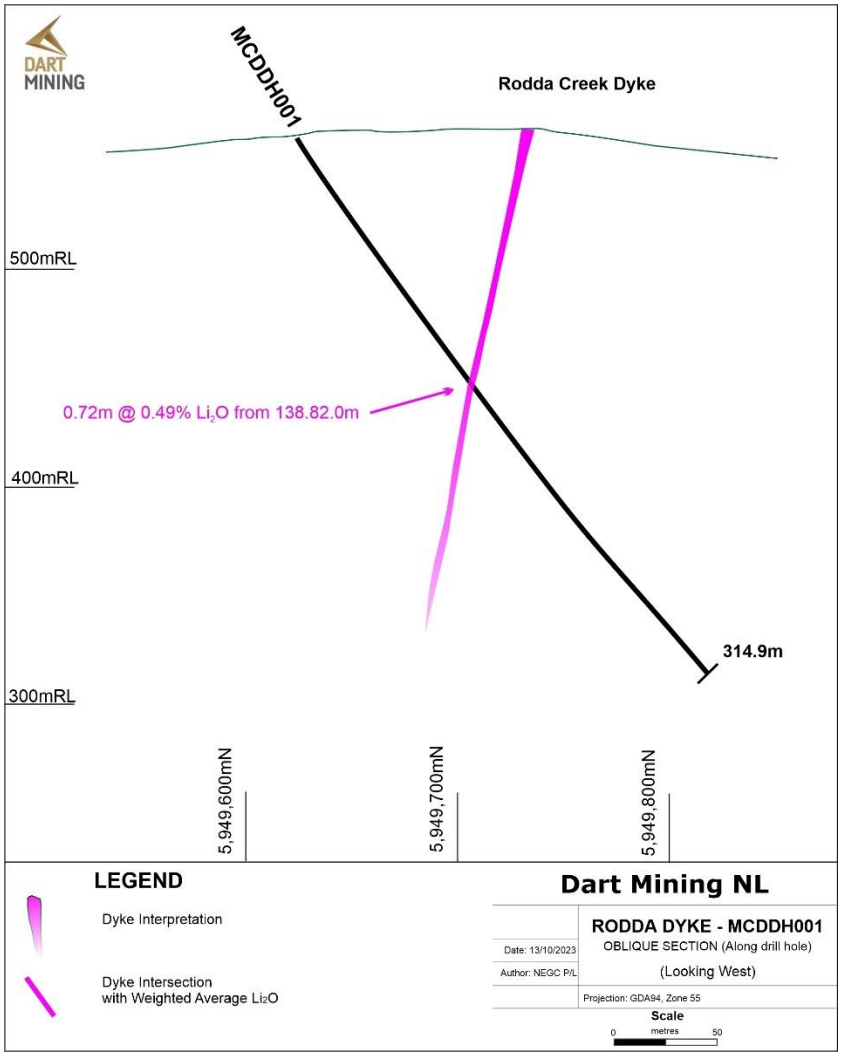

Figure 9 – Oblique cross-section interpretation of drill hole MCDDH001 with assay highlights from the Rodda Creek Dyke.

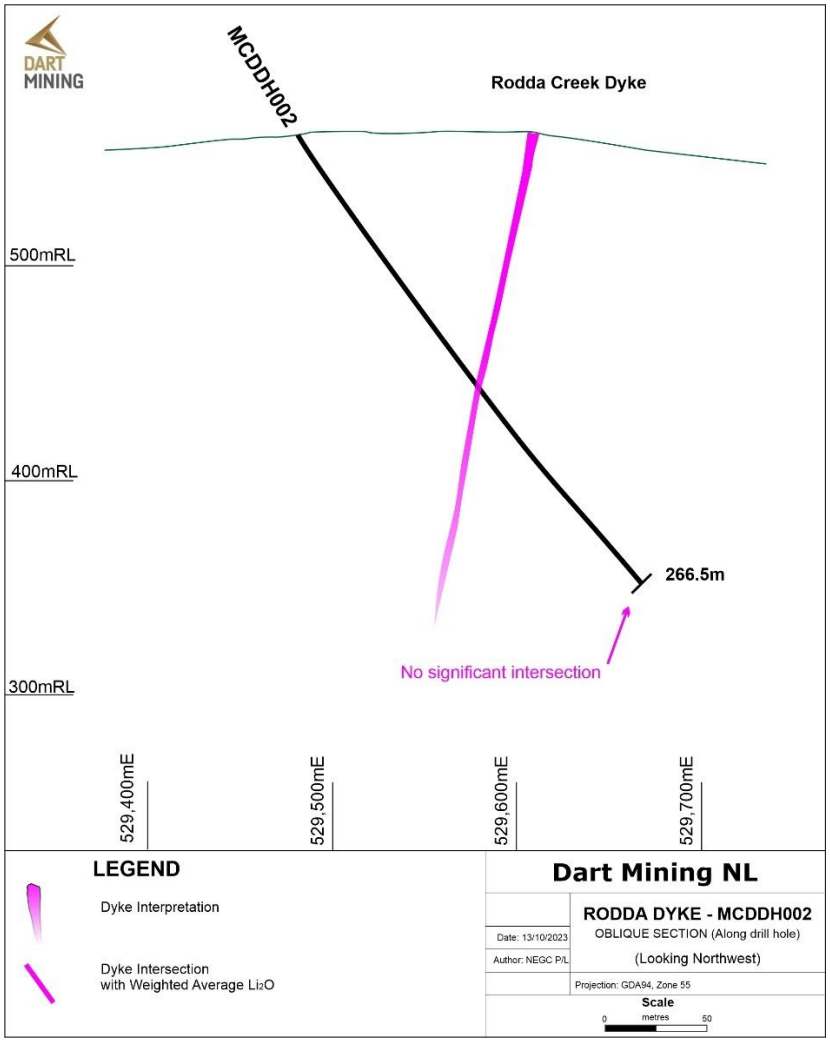

Figure 10 – Oblique cross-section interpretation of drill hole MCDDH002 from the Rodda Creek Dyke.

Table 1 – Notable lithium mineralised intervals – Phase 1 Program

Drill Hole		From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Li_2O (%)	Notes
MIDDH001		65.7	100.37	34.67	0.11	Pegmatite & exomorphic halo
MIDDH002		103.98	120.73	16.75	0.21	Coarse pegmatite
	Including:	***111.45***	***112.26***	***0.81***	***1.20***	
MIDDH003						No Significant Intersection
MIDDH004		204.00	209.90	5.90	0.81	Fine pegmatite with patchy megacrystic texture
	Including:	***204.67***	***208.00***	***3.3***	***1.00***	
MIDDH005		78.49	81.5	3.01	0.26	Megacrystic to recrystalised pegmatite
	Including:	***80.43***	***81.05***	***0.62***	***1.63***	
MIDDH006		77.15	83.62	6.47	0.16	Exomorphic halo and sheared pegmatite
MIDDH007						No Significant Intersection
MIDDH008						No Significant Intersection
MIDDH009		313	323	10	1.08	Megacrystic to recrystalised pegmatite
	Including:	***315***	***322***	***7***	***1.38***	
MIDDH010		302	304	2	1.07	Megacrystic to recrystalised pegmatite
	Including:	***303***	***304***	***1***	***1.38***	
MCDDH001		138.82	139.54	0.72	0.49	Recrystalised pegmatite with relict megacrystic texture
MCDDH002						No Significant Intersection

Dorchap Lithium Project Summary

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

Dart Mining's chip sampling program has yielded rewarding results, including: **16m at >530 ppm Cs_2O, 0.32% Li_2O and 104 ppm Ta_2O_5,** and grab samples at **1.57% Li_2O and 0.1% Ta_2O_5** at the Bluejacket Dyke in Glen Wills, along with **10m at 0.95% Li_2O** from the Eagle Dyke and **10m at 1.38% Li_2O** from the Holloway Dyke (Dorchap Range), and **10m at 1.22% Li_2O** from Scrubby Dyke, **1m at 838 ppm Cs_2O and 0.46% SnO_2**, and a grab sample at **9.98% SnO_2** from elsewhere in the Dorchap Range (*Dart Mining ASX July 2021*). The initial short drilling program in 2019 has been followed by an airborne LiDAR mapping program in early 2021 (*Dart Mining ASX March 2021*), which has allowed additional, detailed mapping of pegmatite dykes that were previously overlooked in pockets of dense bush across the Dorchap Range.

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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) has the aim of evaluating and developing several historic goldfields, as well as substantiating a new porphyry province in Northeast 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 Northeast regions of Victoria, where historic surface and alluvial gold mining indicates the existence of potentially significant gold endowment.

Additional JORC Information

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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"*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Competent Person's Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results has been compiled by Mr Owen Greenberger who is the full-time Head of Exploration for Dart Mining, and verified by Mr Dean Turnbull, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Turnbull is a consultant and Non-executive Director of Dart Mining. Mr Turnbull 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". Mr Turnbull 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

Drill hole location and orientation details.

Drill Hole	Dyke / Target	Easting (MGA Z55)	Northing (MGA Z55)	RL (m)	Azimuth (Grid)	Dip	Total Depth (m)
MIDDH001	**Eagle**	524,012.9	5,949,105.9	1,159.2	31.5	-55.0	250
MIDDH002	**Eagle**	523,982.5	5,949,096.3	1,163.0	28.5	-54.9	336.8
MIDDH003	**Eagle**	523,882.1	5,949,207.0	1,105.0	46.3	-54.5	294.6
MIDDH004	**Fergussons**	524,531.2	5,950,327.3	979.0	74.8	-54.8	252.8
MIDDH005	**Fergussons**	524,578.1	5,950,374.3	970.4	16.8	-54.7	152.4
MIDDH006	**Blairs**	526,079.9	5,954,138.9	816.7	55.6	-55.0	169.9
MIDDH007	**Blairs**	526,112.4	5,954,232.9	805.3	204.1	-54.3	125.3
MIDDH008	**Blairs**	526,109.4	5,954,206.0	811.2	183.4	-70.3	130.1
MIDDH009	**Boones**	524,656.5	5,957,946.9	951.8	249.5	-54.6	396.6
MIDDH010	**Boones**	524,586.2	5,958,069.3	961.2	234.8	-54.9	360.7
MCDDH001	**Rodda**	529,426.5	5,949,661.0	561.5	14.5	-55.2	314.9
MCDDH002	**Rodda**	529,426.9	5,949,660.8	561.4	59.8	-54.9	266.5

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&5]	Exploration Licence	148	100%	NE Victoria
EL006016	Rushworth[4]	Exploration Licence	32	100%	Central Victoria
EL006277	Empress[5]	Exploration Licence	87	100%	NE Victoria
EL006300	Eskdale[3&5]	Exploration Licence	96	100%	NE Victoria
EL006486	Mt Creek[5]	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[5]	Exploration Licence	437	100%	NE Victoria
EL006865	Dart	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[5]	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 29 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.

NOTE 5: Tenements subject to conditions noted in the SQM earn-in agreement (Dart Mining ASX December 2022 SQM Earn-In)

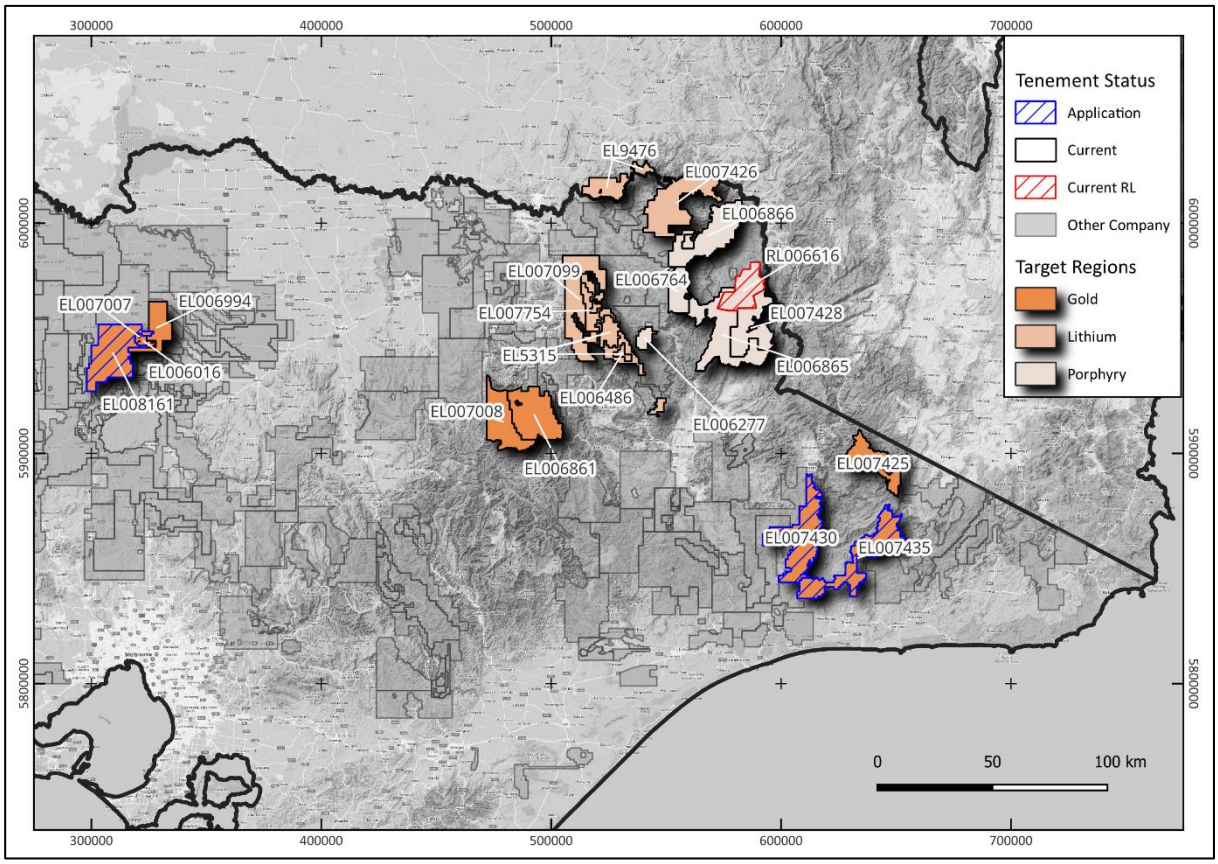

Figure 1.1: Location of Dart Mining's exploration properties in Northeastern and Central Victoria.

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.*	• HQ diamond drill core was drilled using triple tube method to retain maximum sample recovery. • 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 1.5m. To ensure representative sampling, half core samples were always taken from the same side of the core. • Only pegmatite dykes and contact zones are sampled due to the target mineralisation. • In interpreted unmineralized zones, samples were not submitted for analysis. • 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 ME-MS61 (0.25g sample aliquot by four-acid digest and ICP-MS and ICP-AES analysis), ME-ICP89 and ME-MS91. • Certified Reference Materials OREAS 750, OREAS 751, OREAS 752, OREAS 753, and OREAS 999 as well as CRM blank OREAS C27c were inserted every 10 samples as part of a QA/QC system. • All-drill related data are referenced to the original ASX report by date published. All details appear in the original report. • 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 (ie. <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 are dried, crushed and whole sample pulverized and riffle split. A sample aliquot (25g) is taken for analysis. Lithium has been analysed by ALS Method ME-MS61– a four acid digest assay technique for total digestion. • 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. • Semi-quantitative XRD results we analysed from the same sample pulp analysed for multi-element geochemistry. • X-ray diffraction traces were obtained from the samples with a Panalytical Aeris Research Powder Diffractometer. Operating conditions were 40kV/15mA, Fe Kß filter, step scan 0.01/29 secs˚2Θ at, 1/4˚ divergence and a 1.0˚ ant-scatter slit. Scan range was 5° to 90° 2Θ. Phases were identified by computer search/match of the COD and ICDD 2022 Databases. Quantitative results have been determined with full pattern Rietveld refinement software.
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.).*	• 12 diamond holes drilled by DDH1 Ltd across the mineralised structures. • 3 RC drillholes were drilled by EDrill Pty Ltd limited over two mineralised dyke structures. • Diamond Drilling (Core) is of HQ3 (63.5mm diameter) from surface. Drill holes are angled, and core is orientated (Reflex Tool) to allow structural interpretation (not yet completed) • Face sampling 5.25" hammer Reverse Circulation drilling • Holes surveyed using an Trushot downhole camera, both open hole and within rods (for dip). Verified using clinometer and compass survey of rods. • Face sampling 5 ¾' RC drilling • Each 2m composite 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.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• Drill core recovery is recorded for each drill interval recorded by the drill contractor. The drilled interval (recorded on core blocks) and the recovered interval (measured during logging) are recorded in the company drill log database and recovery is calculated as a percentage. • Drilling techniques are designed to maximise core recovery • No analysis of sampling has been carried out to date to establish if any relationship between sample recovery, grade and any possible sample bias may exist. • 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.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and*	• Drill core initial summary lithology logging is carried out to allow subsequent hole

	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.*	planning and to track hole geology against hole plan. Detailed geological logging of all drill core will follow and include recording of recovery, weathering, lithology, alteration, mineralisation and RQD. All drill core will be photographed prior to sampling. This logging is qualitative. • 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.
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.*	• All Diamond core was cut longitudinally using a brick saw with sampling of one half of the core, with the remaining core kept as reference. • No assessment of the appropriateness of the diamond core sampling method has been undertaken yet. • RC samples were collected from a riffle splitter mounted directly beneath the cyclone. • Samples from all intervals were collected as 1m composite samples at the splitting stage at the drill site. • 12.5% of the sample was split with the remainder collected in residue bags. • The majority of samples were dry, there were four wet samples collected across the whole drill program. • The sampling procedure is appropriate for the mineralisation style of large pegmatite dykes and is better described in Dart Mining ASX 19th June 2019. • The samples were sent to ALS Laboratories, Pooraka, SA. • XRD results were obtained from McKnight Mineralogy, Ballarat, Victoria. • Semi-quantitative XRD results we analysed from the same sample pulp analysed for multi-element geochemistry.
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 Chemex and analysed for a suite of trace elements using ALS Methods ME-ICP89 and ME-MS91 (a peroxide leach is considered a total extraction technique for lithium). These techniques are appropriate and considered a total extraction technique for key metals Rb, Nb, Sn, Nb, Ta, Cs and Li. • Samples were whole sample crushed, pulverised to P85 at 75um and assayed by ALS methods ME-ICP89 and ME-MS91. • Lithium pegmatite standards OREAS 147, OREAS 148, and OREAS 149, as well as rhyodacite blanks (OREAS C27e) were included every 10 samples as part of the internal QA/QC system. All results are within expected confidence limits. • ALS conducted their own internal laboratory checks. • Laboratory blanks, standards are reviewed per batch to monitor accuracy and precision. • For rock chip samples, due to the reconnaissance nature of the sampling, no QAQC procedures were adopted other than internal laboratory CRM. • XRD data is semi-quantitative which is considered appropriate at this stage of

		exploration.
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.*	• Sample duplicates (quarter sawn) are submitted every 20th sample. • Geological logging is completed by experienced 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. • Geological data were logged digitally into a spreadsheet and checked. • Electronic-only assay data is imported into a spreadsheet from the laboratory's electronic data. • No holes were twinned at this early exploration stage. • Lithium analysis reports Li%, Li_2O (%) is derived by using a conversion factor: $Li_2O = Li \times 2.153$ • Tantalum analysis (where reported) Ta (ppm) Ta_2O_5 (ppm) is derived by using a conversion factor: $Ta_2O_5 = Ta \times 1.2211$
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 geological mapping is captured using a Garmin GPSMAP 62s GPS, set to 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. • A Trimble TDC600 with CA2 corrected antenna device was used to survey completed drill hole collar positions. The accuracy <0.3m as reported by the internal accuracy estimation as part of the real time correction subscription system. • Down hole, multi-shot surveys were taken at a nominal 30 m interval where possible in an open hole (percussion) or in rod (diamond drilling). Where the percussion hole was suspected to have collapsed a downhole, multi-shot survey was conducted within the rods to determine dip. • All maps, plans and data are on an MGA datum and GDA94 zone 55 projection. • Elevation is established from the GPS control point. • Mine workings were located using GPS control and then tape and compass surveyed for underground development or LiDAR topographic control where it exists.
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.*	• Drill sites were restricted to existing tracks. It was not intended to establish a drill spacing for resource estimation although these holes can be used at a later date. • Drill core sampling minimum 0.2m and maximum 1.5m with sampling to lithological and mineralogical boundaries and is considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation.

	• *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• RC drilling - 1m assay intervals were collected at the splitter on the drill rig. This sample interval is considered appropriate for the style of pegmatite 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 Li 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 lithium 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 to Dart Mining ASX 19th June 2019) and achieve a suitable orientation that cross cuts the mineralised dykes. True width intersections are provided in the body of this report and in drill sections (Dart Mining ASX 19th June 2019), there appears to be no relationship between drill orientation and mineralisation grades. • Drill transects were oriented at a high angle or near perpendicular across the known trend of major structures.
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. • The mapping and sampling methodology and results were documented and reviewed by the competent person for this report.

SECTION 2 REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• All tenements remain in good standing as of 29th September 2023 • Details of Dart Mining tenements shown in Appendix 2 and Figure 1.1
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• No commercial exploration for Li has previously occurred, geological investigations as part of academic research has been reported for the pegmatite dykes of the area in: - Eagle, R. M., 2009. Petrology, petrogenesis and mineralisation of granitic pegmatites of the Mount Wills District, northeastern Victoria. Unpublished thesis, University of Ballarat. - Eagle, R. M., Birch, W. D & McKnight, S., 2015. Phosphate minerals in granitic pegmatites from the Mount Wills district, northeastern Victoria. Royal Society of Victoria. 127:55-68. • Previous exploration in the district has focused on gold exploration at Glen Wills and historic Sn production from pegmatite dykes.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Lithium mineralisation is hosted within highly evolved, late tectonic peraluminous granite pegmatites of the complex Lithium, Caesium, Tantalum (LCT) class. These dykes are thought to be distal to a source granitic body and are present as lenticular, discontinuous bodies of variable length and width (up to many hundreds of metres in length and tens of metres in width). Lithium mineralisation within the pegmatites is poorly understood at this early exploration stage but suspected to be spatially related to the zonation within the complex pegmatites. Lithium mineralisation observed to date appears to be as spodumene and Petalite with Cassiterite also evident within some of the dykes.
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole* ○ *down hole length and interception depth* ○ *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the*	• All drillhole data (location, RL, azimuth, dip, depth etc.) for this drilling program is presented in the body of this report, referenced drill locations also appear in Dart Mining ASX 19th June 2019. • Additional sampling and drillhole collar information is presented in previous Dart Mining ASX Announcements and Releases. An archive of historic Dart Mining ASX releases is held at: https://www2.asx.com.au/markets/trade-our-cash-market/announcements.dtm

	understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	
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.*	• The length weighted average lithium content of the pegmatite dykes are provided across the full intersection width in each drill hole. The nominal sample length is 1m with a limited frequency of <1m sample lengths requiring a length weighted average technique to be used for reporting dyke intersections. No grade cutting or cut-off grade has been applied in reporting the average lithium grades across dyke drill intersections at this early stage of exploration. • 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 pegmatite dykes is clearly presented in a series of summary cross sections and drill plans. The angle between the drill hole and the dyke 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. Dyke 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.*	• A summary table showing the hole location and orientation for all drilling is presented in Appendix 1, referenced past drilling locations appear in Dart Mining ASX 19th June 2019. Drill plans and cross sections are also presented for all holes to illustrate the relationship between drill holes and average grades from down hole intersections within the target structures (Dart Mining ASX 19th June 2019).
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.*	• Where mentioned, selected grade details and intercepts are included in the body of the report of this release, or else referenced back to the relevant release or data source. • All drill-related data are referenced to the original ASX report by date published. All details appear in the original report.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• Any other relevant information is discussed in the main body of the report.

Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Planned work is discussed in the body of the report and is dependent on future company direction.