## ASX Release

*10th April 2024*

# DORCHAP LITHIUM FIELD ACTIVITIES UPDATE

**Dart Mining NL (ASX:DTM)** ("Dart Mining" or "the Company") is pleased to provide an update on field activities across the Dorchap Lithium Project in Northeast Victoria. Field reconnaissance of pegmatite targets highlighted by the LiDAR survey has been completed, with initial results received.

## *DORCHAP RANGE LCT PEGMATITE FIELD ACTIVITIES HIGHLIGHTS*

- 357 sites inspected for possible pegmatite outcrop.
- 107 samples submitted across positively identified pegmatite dyke outcrops.
  - Highlight Results include:
    - Sample 70847 – 2m @ **2.35% $Li_2O$ –** Boones North Dyke
    - Sample 70840 – 5m @ **2.00% $Li_2O$** – Boones North Dyke
  - Results from the first 88 samples are reported here, with 19 sample results awaited.
- Outstanding results received from the northern extension of the Boons Dyke Group, extending the surface expression of the Boones and Boones North Dykes over 1000m which also includes previous drillhole results from MIDDH009 (10.0m @ 1.08% $Li_2O$) and MIDDH010 (2.0m @ 1.07% $Li_2O$) (*Dart ASX Release September 2023*)
- Sampling has continued to develop the geological story of the region, with a definitive mineralised corridor now identified.

**Chairman, James Chirnside commented:** *"The success of the Phase 1 drilling program in June 2023, and another summer field season, has provided us with an opportunity to further develop the scale potential of the Dorchap Lithium project. The identification of the northern extension of the Boones Dyke group to over 1,000m in composite strike length is an exciting development and is a key emerging component of the project.*

*The company continues to progress the requisite approvals for drill testing the Gosport Dykes. They show the highest density of Pegmatite dyke outcrops within a relatively small area, thus presenting one of the best opportunities throughout the entire project. At this stage the Gosport Dykes remain the highest priority drill testing targets across the broader project area. Prior to the Boones North rock chip results, the Gosport group held the highest grade $Li_2O$ rock chip samples taken across the Dorchap project. The company is excited at the prospect of drill testing the area once regulatory approvals have been granted."*


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## *Discussion of Field sampling Results*

Field testing of LiDAR targeting progressed rapidly over the summer with 357 targets inspected with 111 samples taken across positively identified pegmatite outcrops – Figure 1. Inspection and sampling of all prospective targets identified by the companies LiDAR imagery has been completed. The LiDAR survey generated a significant number of new targets and guided the boots on the ground testing of potential outcrop, this field work also identified previously unknown additional outcropping pegmatites across the project area.

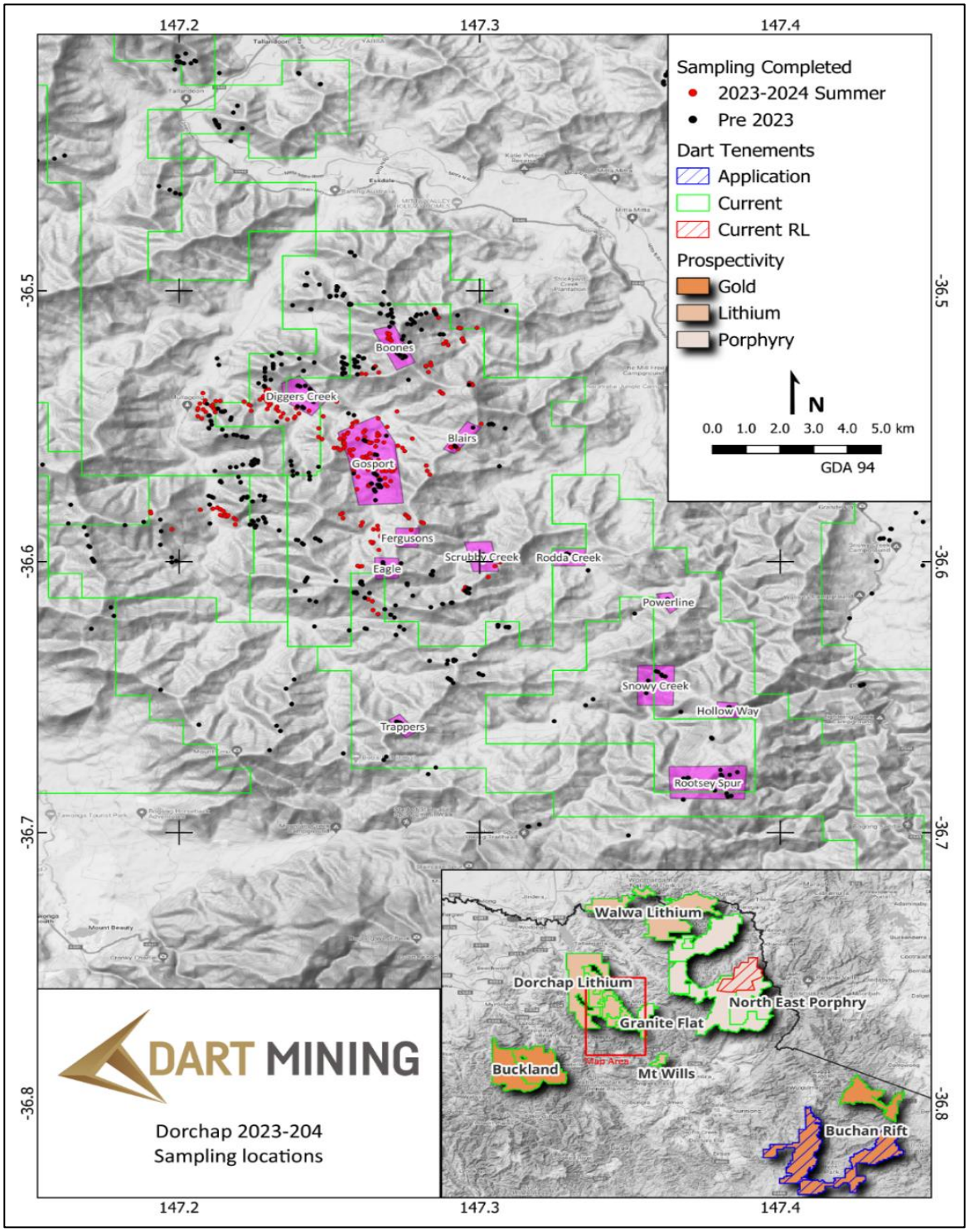


**Figure 1** - Dorchap Lithium Project – Sampling locations and named pegmatite target areas.

Geochemical sampling has identified a corridor of anomalous results trending from Eagle Dyke, through the central Gosport area on to the northerly extension to Boones Dyke. This rich zone of highly anomalous Lithium bearing pegmatites likely reflects a general relationship with an underlying early North-South orientated structural control on dyke emplacement deformed by a later regional Northwest - Southeast trending structural fabric. This area broadly corresponds with the most prospective fractionation zone identified during the regional geochemical assessment. A full listing of the 111 rock chip sample assay results are provided in Appendix 2.

## *Boones Dyke Group*

Field mapping has identified the northern extension of the Boones Dyke group, with rock chip sampling confirming that high grade $Li_2O$ continues north along a composite strike trend greater than 1,000m in length. The southern extent of the Boones Group of dykes has already been successfully drill tested during 2023 with highlight drill assay results from MIDDH009 **(10.0m @ 1.08% $Li_2O$)** and MIDDH010 **(2.0m @ 1.07% $Li_2O$),** being significantly higher grade than rock chip results from outcrop some 200m vertically above the drill site. (*Dart ASX Release September 2023*) – Figure 2. Sampling results from the newly discovered northern portion of the Boones Dyke Group return two samples with over **2.0% $Li_2O$** (See full results listing Appendix 2) from megacrystic textured pegmatite in outcrop and several other high grade rock chip results – Figure 2. The Boones Group of mineralised dykes appears to form a series of discontinuous, lenticular sub-parallel outcrops along some 1000m of strike trend, forming a corridor some 150m wide across strike with various individual dykes outcropping – Figure 2. The discontinuous outcrop noted along the dyke group may represent natural breaks in geological continuity or be developed through north – south faulting, progressively offsetting the dykes further east going north. There is currently insufficient drilling data to enable a better structural interpretation.

Diamond drilling during 2023 has shown the mineralised pegmatite dykes are open with depth below the outcrop (Figure 2) at the southern end of the group (MIDDH009 / 010). Further drilling will now be required to establish both geological continuity and lithium grades along the full strike extent of the growing Boones Dyke Group system.

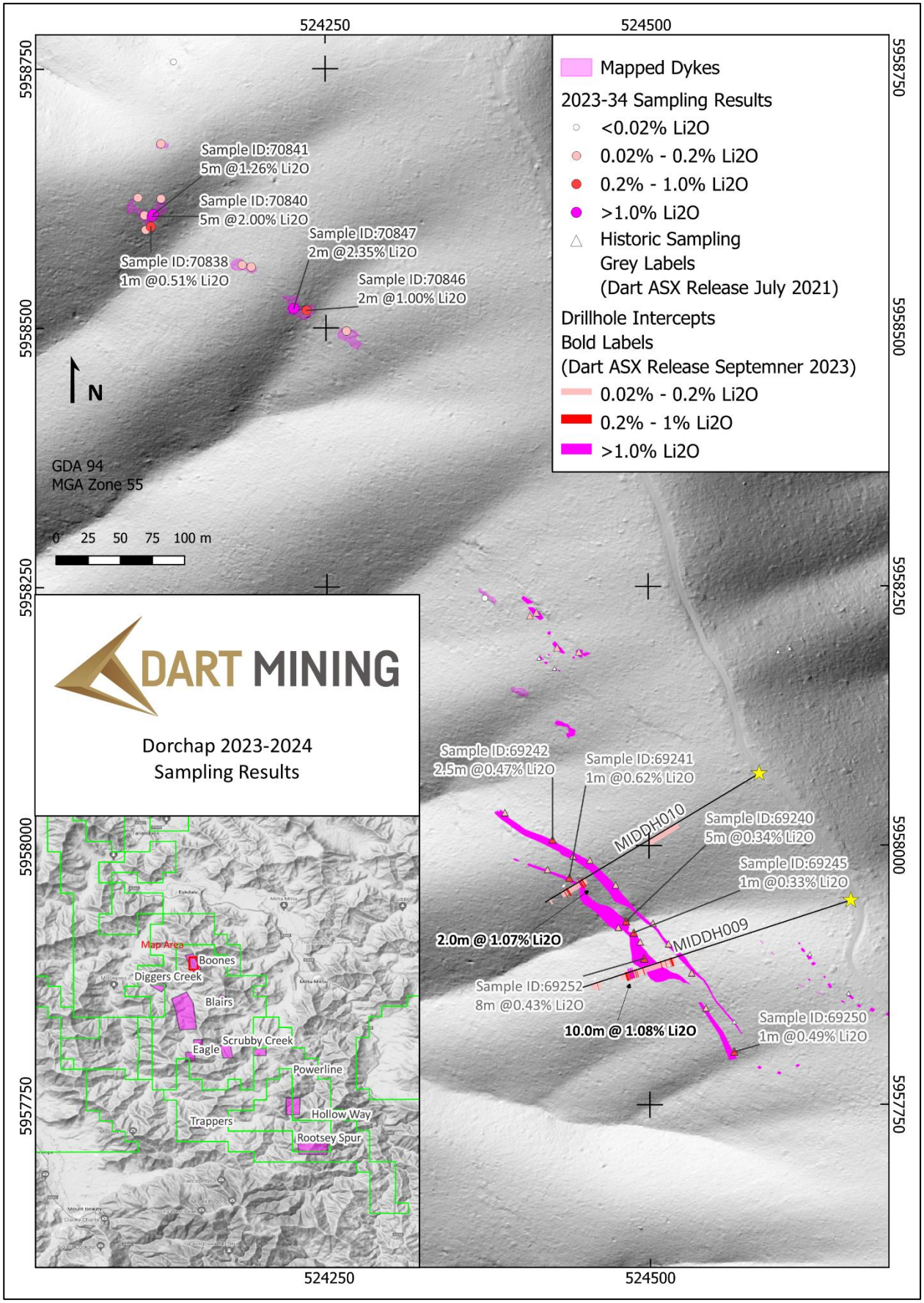


**Figure 2** - Dorchap Lithium Project – Boones North Rock Chip Sampling Results relative to diamond drill hole result highlights in holes MIDDH009 and MIDDH010 (2023).

## *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.

Low impact drilling completed in 2023 (*Dart Mining ASX October 2024*) successfully confirmed the lithium fertility of the roadside accessible dyke targets tested, and more broadly that of the Dorchap Dyke swarm fractionation target area, hosting hundreds of prospective dykes. Drilling results returned highlights of **10.0m @ 1.08% $Li_2O$** from MIDDH009, **2.0m @ 1.07% $Li_2O$** from MIDDH010 and MIDDH004 returned **5.9m @ 0.81% $Li_2O$.**

Field work recommenced in late November 2023 (*Dart Mining ASX November 2023*) to test the remaining Lithium targets generated from the Lidar mapping project.

Approved by the Board of Directors

*—— END ——*

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*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:*

***29th November 2023:*** *"Recommencement of Field activities – Dorchap Lithium Project"*

***17th October 2023:*** *"Dorchap Lithium Project update"*

***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*

**TENEMENT STATUS**

All tenement applications continue to pass through the approvals process with the tenements remaining in good standing as of the 31st of March 2024 (Table 1 – Figure 3).

**Table 1. TENEMENT STATUS**

| Tenement Number | Name | Tenement Type | Area (km²) Unless specified | Interest | Location |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **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 31 March 2024.**

**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)

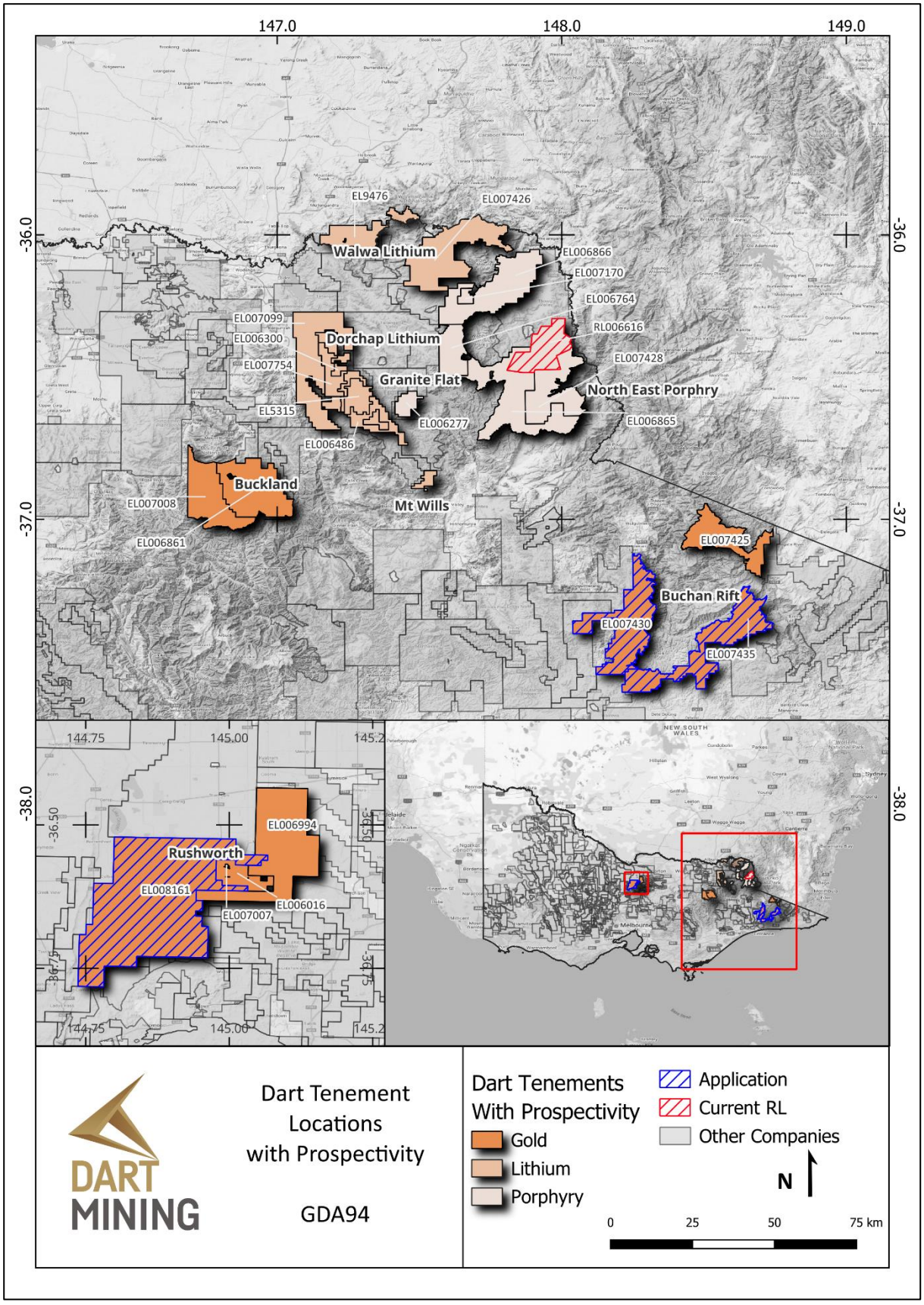


Figure 3: Location of Dart Mining's exploration properties in Northeastern and Central Victoria.

*APPENDIX 2*

**Rock Chip Geochemistry Results**

Table 1. Geochemistry Results from field activities. Results above 0.5% Li2O bold. Where width is 0, sample is grab sample, where width is greater than 0, a rock chip sampled.

| Sample ID | Easting MGA 94 z55 | Northing MGA 94 z55 | Li2O % | Width | Lithology |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 70822 | 532428 | 5947925 | **0.87** | 0 | Pegmatite - Undifferentiated |
| 70823 | 522668 | 5941553 | 0.00 | 0 | Granitic Pegmatite |
| 70824 | 522752 | 5941606 | 0.00 | 3 | Granitic Pegmatite |
| 70825 | 522752 | 5941608 | 0.00 | 0 | Granitic Pegmatite |
| 70826 | 522755 | 5941608 | 0.00 | 0 | Granitic Pegmatite |
| 70827 | 522763 | 5941615 | 0.00 | 0 | Granitic Pegmatite |
| 70828 | 522772 | 5941613 | 0.00 | 0 | Granitic Pegmatite |
| 70829 | 522772 | 5941613 | 0.00 | 0 | Granitic Pegmatite |
| 70830 | 522776 | 5941593 | 0.00 | 0 | Granitic Pegmatite |
| 70831 | 522793 | 5941617 | 0.00 | 5 | Granitic Pegmatite |
| 70832 | 522793 | 5941617 | 0.00 | 5 | Granitic Pegmatite |
| 70833 | 532429 | 5947925 | 0.00 | 0 | Granitic Pegmatite |
| 70834 | 524132 | 5958757 | 0.01 | 1 | Pegmatite - Undifferentiated |
| 70835 | 522145 | 5955102 | 0.00 | 2 | Pegmatite - Undifferentiated |
| 70836 | 524112 | 5958834 | 0.01 | 5 | Pegmatite - Undifferentiated |
| 70837 | 524110 | 5958595 | 0.03 | 0 | Aplite |
| 70838 | 524114 | 5958598 | **0.51** | 0 | Pegmatite - Undifferentiated |
| 70839 | 524109 | 5958609 | 0.02 | 3 | Pegmatite - Undifferentiated |
| 70840 | 524115 | 5958608 | **2.00** | 5 | Pegmatite - Undifferentiated |
| 70841 | 524116 | 5958610 | **1.26** | 5 | Pegmatite - Undifferentiated |
| 70842 | 524104 | 5958626 | 0.03 | 2.5 | Pegmatite - Undifferentiated |
| 70843 | 524122 | 5958625 | 0.12 | 3 | Granitic Pegmatite |
| 70844 | 524266 | 5958497 | 0.13 | 2 | Pegmatite - Undifferentiated |
| 70845 | 524266 | 5958497 | 0.03 | 0 | Pegmatite - Undifferentiated |
| 70846 | 524235 | 5958517 | **1.00** | 2 | Pegmatite - Undifferentiated |
| 70847 | 524225 | 5958519 | **2.35** | 2 | Pegmatite - Undifferentiated |
| 70848 | 524185 | 5958561 | 0.05 | 3 | Granitic Pegmatite |
| 70849 | 524192 | 5958559 | 0.05 | 3 | Pegmatite - Undifferentiated |
| 70850 | 524122 | 5958678 | 0.11 | 2 | Pegmatite - Undifferentiated |
| 70851 | 523578 | 5954335 | 0.02 | 2 | Pegmatite - Undifferentiated |
| 70852 | 524373 | 5958239 | 0.01 | 5 | Pegmatite - Undifferentiated |
| 70853 | 522723 | 5954530 | 0.00 | 3 | Pegmatite - Undifferentiated |
| 70854 | 523898 | 5950506 | 0.03 | 5 | Granitic Pegmatite |
| 70855 | 524741 | 5951241 | 0.00 | 0.5 | Pegmatite - Undifferentiated |
| 70856 | 525079 | 5950971 | 0.01 | 5 | Pegmatite - Undifferentiated |
| 70857 | 523803 | 5950787 | 0.23 | 5 | Granitic Pegmatite |
| 70858 | 523800 | 5950793 | 0.03 | 0 | Granitic Pegmatite |
| 70859 | 523804 | 5950788 | 0.02 | 5 | Granitic Pegmatite |
| 70860 | 522718 | 5954536 | 0.00 | 5 | Granitic Pegmatite |
| 70861 | 523572 | 5954339 | 0.04 | 3 | Pegmatite - Undifferentiated |
| 70862 | 523542 | 5954379 | 0.01 | 2 | Pegmatite - Undifferentiated |
| 70863 | 523543 | 5954377 | 0.01 | 1 | Pegmatite - Undifferentiated |
| 70864 | 523798 | 5950934 | 0.01 | 2 | Granitic Pegmatite |

| Sample ID | Easting MGA 94 z55 | Northing MGA 94 z55 | Li2O % | Width | Lithology |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 70865 | 523765 | 5953266 | 0.02 | 3 | Granitic Pegmatite |
| 70866 | 523654 | 5947477 | 0.03 | 10 | Granitic Pegmatite |
| 70867 | 523634 | 5953118 | 0.01 | 3 | Granitic Pegmatite |
| 70868 | 523639 | 5953117 | 0.04 | 3 | Granitic Pegmatite |
| 70870 | 524605 | 5953990 | 0.01 | 2 | Granitic Pegmatite |
| 70871 | 523569 | 5954842 | 0.01 | 2 | Pegmatite - Undifferentiated |
| 70872 | 523631 | 5954876 | 0.00 | 0 | Pegmatite - Undifferentiated |
| 70873 | 523669 | 5954603 | 0.01 | 3 | Pegmatite - Undifferentiated |
| 70874 | 523663 | 5954602 | 0.03 | 3 | Pegmatite - Undifferentiated |
| 70875 | 524602 | 5953995 | 0.01 | 1 | Granitic Pegmatite |
| 70876 | 524547 | 5954128 | 0.01 | 3 | Pegmatite - Undifferentiated |
| 70877 | 523594 | 5950263 | 0.00 | 1 | Granitic Pegmatite |
| 70878 | 523661 | 5950207 | 0.00 | 1 | Pegmatite - Sn |
| 70879 | 523675 | 5950196 | 0.00 | 4 | Pegmatite - Sn |
| 70880 | 523706 | 5950174 | 0.02 | 5 | Pegmatite - Undifferentiated |
| 70881 | 524001 | 5949904 | 0.06 | 0.8 | Granitic Pegmatite |
| 70882 | 523547 | 5948187 | 0.03 | 0 | Pegmatite - Undifferentiated |
| 70883 | 518490 | 5955423 | 0.01 | 2 | Granitic Pegmatite |
| 70884 | 518454 | 5955707 | 0.00 | 2 | Granitic Pegmatite |
| 70885 | 518466 | 5955730 | 0.00 | 4 | Aplite |
| 70886 | 518063 | 5955893 | 0.00 | 4 | Pegmatite - Undifferentiated |
| 70887 | 523669 | 5947454 | 0.03 | 10 | Granitic Pegmatite |
| 70888 | 522646 | 5951060 | 0.02 | 10 | Pegmatite - Undifferentiated |
| 70889 | 522618 | 5951105 | 0.01 | 1 | Granitic Pegmatite |
| 70890 | 523739 | 5947341 | 0.03 | 5 | Granitic Pegmatite |
| 70891 | 518570 | 5956048 | 0.00 | 2 | Granitic Pegmatite |
| 70894 | 526444 | 5948398 | 0.00 | 1 | Pegmatite - Undifferentiated |
| 70895 | 523796 | 5947319 | 0.00 | 5 | Granitic Pegmatite |
| 70896 | 518852 | 5951631 | 0.02 | 3 | Medium Granite |
| 70897 | 519139 | 5951606 | 0.00 | 5 | Micro Granite |
| 70899 | 519309 | 5951351 | 0.00 | 0 | Micro Granite |
| 70900 | 523090 | 5955628 | 0.00 | 5 | Pegmatite - Undifferentiated |
| 70901 | 522600 | 5956005 | 0.02 | 5 | Pegmatite - Undifferentiated |
| 70902 | 522597 | 5956021 | 0.01 | 10 | Granitic Pegmatite |
| 70904 | 519040 | 5951679 | 0.01 | 0 | Medium Granite |
| 70910 | 518412 | 5955341 | 0.00 | 3 | Pegmatite - Undifferentiated |
| 70911 | 518581 | 5955302 | 0.00 | 1 | Granitic Pegmatite |
| 70912 | 518588 | 5955313 | 0.00 | 3 | Granitic Pegmatite |
| 70913 | 518673 | 5955437 | 0.01 | 5 | Granitic Pegmatite |
| 70920 | 519123 | 5956018 | 0.01 | 2 | Aplite |
| 70921 | 518529 | 5951616 | 0.01 | 3 | Micro Granite |
| 70924 | 517055 | 5951458 | 0.03 | 2 | Micro Granite |
| 70933 | 519553 | 5950998 | 0.02 | 3 | Medium Granite |
| 70934 | 519555 | 5951244 | 0.00 | 4 | Medium Granite |
| 70935 | 519537 | 5951247 | 0.00 | 0 | Medium Granite |

*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.*<br>• *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*<br>• *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.*<br>• *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.<br>• 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.<br>• Only pegmatite dykes and contact zones are sampled due to the target mineralisation.<br>• In interpreted unmineralized zones, samples were not submitted for analysis.<br>• 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.<br>• 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.<br>• All-drill related data are referenced to the original ASX report by date published. All details appear in the original report.<br>• 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.<br>• 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.<br>• 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.<br>• 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 |

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| | | mineralisation to generate a representative average sample of the mineralisation targeted.<br>• Semi-quantitative XRD results were analysed from selected samples from the same sample pulp analysed for multi-element geochemistry.<br>• 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.<br>• 3 RC drillholes were drilled by EDrill Pty Ltd limited over two mineralised dyke structures.<br>• 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)<br>• Face sampling 5.25" hammer Reverse Circulation drilling<br>• Holes surveyed using an Trushot downhole camera, both open hole and within rods (for dip). Verified using clinometer and compass survey of rods.<br>• Face sampling 5 ¾' RC drilling<br>• Each 2m composite sample was weighed and results recorded to monitor sample recovery – a high average recovery was achieved in all holes.<br>• Experienced geologists ensured best drilling and sampling practices were maintained.<br>• 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.<br>• 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.*<br>• *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.*<br>• *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.<br>• Drilling techniques are designed to maximise core recovery<br>• 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.<br>• Drill chips were geologically logged at 1m intervals for lithology (including quartz types and percentages), alteration and mineralisation, and drilling conditions.<br>• Representative chips from each metre were collected in chip trays. Chip trays were photographed.<br>• 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 |

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| | *geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.*<br>• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.*<br>• *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 follows and includes recording of recovery, weathering, lithology, alteration, mineralisation and RQD. All drill core is photographed prior to sampling. This logging is qualitative.<br>• Drill chips were geologically logged at 1m intervals for lithology (including quartz types and percentages), alteration and mineralisation, and drilling conditions.<br>• Representative chips from each metre were collected in chip trays. Chip trays were photographed.<br>• 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.*<br>• *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.*<br>• *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*<br>• *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.*<br>• *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.*<br>• *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.<br>• No assessment of the appropriateness of the diamond core sampling method has been undertaken yet.<br>• RC samples were collected from a riffle splitter mounted directly beneath the cyclone.<br>• Samples from all intervals were collected as 1m composite samples at the splitting stage at the drill site.<br>• 12.5% of the sample was split with the remainder collected in residue bags.<br>• The majority of samples were dry, there were four wet samples collected across the whole drill program.<br>• The sampling procedure is appropriate for the mineralisation style of large pegmatite dykes and is better described in Dart Mining ASX 19th June 2019.<br>• The samples were sent to ALS Laboratories, Pooraka, SA.<br>• Where reported, XRD results were obtained from McKnight Mineralogy, Ballarat, Victoria.<br>• Where reported, Semi-quantitative XRD results were 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.*<br>• *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.*<br>• *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.<br>• Samples were whole sample crushed, pulverised to P85 at 75um and assayed by ALS methods ME-ICP89 and ME-MS91.<br>• 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.<br>• ALS conducted their own internal laboratory checks.<br>• Laboratory blanks, standards are reviewed per batch to monitor accuracy and precision.<br>• For rock chip samples, due to the reconnaissance nature of the sampling, no QAQC procedures were adopted other than internal laboratory CRM. |

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| | | • 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.*<br>• *The use of twinned holes.*<br>• *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.*<br>• *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.* | • Sample duplicates (quarter sawn) are submitted every 20th sample.<br>• Geological logging is completed by experienced geologists<br>• 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.<br>• Verification of significant intersections were made by alternative company personnel.<br>• No independent review of assay data has been carried out.<br>• Geological data were logged digitally into a spreadsheet and checked.<br>• Electronic-only assay data is imported into a spreadsheet from the laboratory's electronic data.<br>• No holes were twinned at this early exploration stage.<br>• Lithium analysis reports Li%, $Li_2O$ (%) is derived by using a conversion factor: $Li_2O = Li \times 2.153$<br>• 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.*<br>• *Specification of the grid system used.*<br>• *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.<br>• 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.<br>• 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.<br>• All maps, plans and data are on an MGA datum and GDA94 zone 55 projection.<br>• Elevation is established from the GPS control point.<br>• 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.*<br>• *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* | • 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.<br>• 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 |

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| | *applied.*<br>• *Whether sample compositing has been applied.* | mineralisation.<br>• 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.<br>• All drill related data are referenced to the original ASX report by date published. All details appear in the original report.<br>• Where exposure allows, multiple chip samples are collected across mineralised structures to assess the continuity of Li grade.<br>• Rock chip sampling is limited by outcrop exposure.<br>• 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.*<br>• *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 ASX Release September 2023*) 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 ASX Release September 2023*), there appears to be no relationship between drill orientation and mineralisation grades.<br>• 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.<br>• 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 |
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| *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.*<br>• *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known* | • All tenements remain in good standing as of 31st March 2024<br>• Details of Dart Mining tenements shown in Appendix 1 and Figure 1.1 |

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| | *impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.* | |
| *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:<br>- Eagle, R. M., 2009. Petrology, petrogenesis and mineralisation of granitic pegmatites of the Mount Wills District, northeastern Victoria. Unpublished thesis, University of Ballarat.<br>- 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.<br>• 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:*<br>○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*<br>○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*<br>○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*<br>○ *down hole length and interception depth*<br>○ *hole length.*<br>• *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 drilling programs is presented in the body of this report, referenced drill locations also appear in (*Dart ASX Release September 2023*)<br>• Additional sampling and drillhole collar information is presented in previous Dart Mining ASX Announcements and Releases. An archive of historic Dart Mining ASX releases is held at: https://www2.asx.com.au/markets/trade-our-cash-market/announcements.dtm |
| *Data aggregation methods* | • *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*<br>• *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 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.<br>• All drill-related data are referenced to the original ASX report by date published. |

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| | • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.* | 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.*<br>• *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.*<br>• *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.<br>• 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 original reports, referenced past drilling locations appear in (*Dart ASX Release September 2023*) 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 ASX Release September 2023*).* |
| *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.<br>• 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).*<br>• *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. |