

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT REPORT FOR THE QUARTER ENDING 30th SEPTEMBER 2013

Highlights:

- **Prefeasibility study continuing with preferred mining methodology confirmed**
- **Approvals process continues in support of the EES**
- **Minister confirms an EES is required for Unicorn Project**
- **Community meetings held in Corryong, as well as Biggara and Thowgla valleys**
- **Regional exploration yielding results with possible new find near Morgan Porphyry**
- **Cash at bank 30 September 2013 - \$5.0M**

SUMMARY

Dart Mining NL ("Dart Mining" or the "Company") (ASX : DTM) closed the quarter with a strong cash position of \$5.0M, and will submit its FY13 application for a R&D refund in November which is anticipated to add significantly to the company's cash reserves.

Dart Mining has progressed both the prefeasibility study and approvals process during the quarter and has made good progress on a number of fronts. As expected, the Minister for Planning confirmed that the Unicorn project would require an Environmental Effects Statement (EES). This supports our approach to commence the various environmental and technical studies ahead of receiving the EES guidelines. The EPBC referral document has also been submitted to the Commonwealth Government and it is likely that the Unicorn project will be declared a controlled action.

Work is continuing on various Phase 2 studies including flora, fauna and aquatic species, tailings and process water, mining methodology, metallurgy and power. In terms of the metallurgy it would appear that a clean molybdenum concentrate can be produced with further work required to produce a clean copper silver concentrate.

Further consultation occurred with the local communities within Corryong itself and also within the Thowgla and Biggara Valleys.

With Unicorn now in prefeasibility and approvals mode, the focus and skill set required to move Unicorn forward has shifted from geology to engineering / project management under the leadership of our Project Director. This has enabled Dart Mining's existing geology team to look for other project opportunities which should increase news flow for Dart Mining shareholders beyond the Unicorn project.

Baseline geological sampling and mapping at the Gentle Annie and Mighty Annie prospects, both located near the Morgan prospect, have shown up some interesting anomalies. Further work is also planned around Fairley's (EL 4724) where disseminated gold similar to Fosterville had previously been identified. Dart Mining should have access to a new Exploration Licence in late October near Koonenberry in NSW.

In summary, the quarter ended 30 September 2013 has again seen the Company take a number of significant steps forward with the prefeasibility study for Unicorn and the next quarter's activities will be important as the various studies are completed, and their impacts on the Unicorn project are assessed.

16 October 2013

ASX Code: DTM

Investment Data:

Shares on issue 207M

Unlisted options 19.8M

Substantial Shareholders:

Top 20 Holdings 40%

Key Projects:

Unicorn Porphyry Mo-Cu-Ag

Morgan Porphyry Mo-Ag-Au

Mountain View Au

Board & Management:

Chairman:

Managing Director:

Executive Director:

Non-Executive Directors:

Mr Chris Bain

Mr Lindsay Ward

Mr Dean Turnbull

Mr Stephen Poke

Mr Richard Udovenya

Dart Mining NL ABN 84 119 904 880

Contact Details:

Level 2, 395 Collins Street

Melbourne VIC 3000

Australia

Mr Lindsay Ward

Phone: +61 (03) 9621 1299

Email: lward@dartmining.com.au

Visit our webpage: www.dartmining.com.au

UNICORN PROJECT – PREFEASIBILITY STUDY AND APPROVALS UPDATE

ENVIRONMENT AND PERMITTING

The Referral document for the initial evaluation of the requirement for an Environmental Effects Statement (EES) was submitted to the Department of Transport, Planning and Local Infrastructure (DTPLI) on the 2 August 2013. Dart Mining received advice that the referral was formally accepted for processing with a letter from the Minister of Planning on the 7 August 2013.

In late August it was decided to submit the EPCB act Referral to the Commonwealth rather than wait as previously planned for a particular orchid to flower in spring (*Euphrasia muelleri*). This particular plant has multiple sub-species, one of which is considered endangered but can only be separately identified when they flower. This decision was taken following advice, that the Unicorn project would more than likely be a controlled action regardless of the outcome of whether the endangered orchid is present or not in the study area. Submitting the EPBC referral early will also streamline the EES process administratively for DTPLI and ensure that we have the EES formally approved and study guidelines in place as soon as possible.

In September Dart Mining received formal notification from the Minister confirming, as expected, that an EES will be required for the Unicorn Project. Dart Mining will now identify a preliminary list of issues that will be investigated during the EES and draft up a study program for those issues. Once this is submitted to the Minister, the draft scoping requirements are prepared by the DTPLI in consultation with other agencies and authorities.

The draft EES scoping requirements are generally prepared within 20 days of receiving the EES study program from the proponent. The draft EES scoping requirements are then advertised for public comment for a minimum of 15 business days. At the close of the public comment period, DTPLI will normally finalise the EES scoping requirements within 15 business days. Dart Mining is continuing with its EES studies whilst this formal process and timeline proceeds.

ECOLOGY

Biosis, who have already completed the initial Unicorn ecology studies and will soon, be undertaking further spring surveys. The locations of the *Euphrasia* species as outlined above will be observed by Dart Mining personnel who will alert Biosis when the plants start to flower. Flowering could occur anytime between October and December. Biosis will then be called in to identify the sub-species to determine whether it is endangered or not. If it is endangered, then a broader survey will be undertaken to assess how rare it is in the area and then a management plan will be developed for inclusion in the EES.

The spring surveys will further define fauna, flora and aquatic life within the Unicorn project area and this report will form a key input into the EES.

ENGINEERING

Lycopodium have been issued a contract for Phase 2 work which includes design of the process plant, infrastructure and assembling and producing the PFS report. Process plant design has not been progressed as Dart Mining is awaiting the finalisation of the metallurgical test reports from AMML.

Once AMML make recommendations on float cell design including size and number as well as the benefits of any regrinding of rougher concentrate, then Lycopodium can commence designing the processing plant.

TAILINGS AND WATER MANAGEMENT

Design of the tailings facility in Bull Paddock Creek catchment is nearing completion with final prefeasibility design and costing expected by early November. A water dam is planned for the upper one half of the catchment to direct excess water away from the tailings dam catchment and to maintain an environmental flow below the tailings dam wall in Bull Paddock Creek and then into Thowgla Creek. The elevation of this water diversion dam is higher than the final tailings dam wall height so water can be piped along a contour to bypass the tailings dam.

The Phase 1 URS study to locate adequate water for the process plant identified the Bull Paddock Creek catchment as potentially adequate to supply the operation. Since this catchment is also being used for tailings storage, the water study has now been included with the tailings study under ATC Williams control.

Dart Mining met with Goulburn Murray Water at their offices in Tatura during the quarter and provided a general outline of the project with a particular focus on the proposed process water sources including groundwater around the ore body, the Teapot Creek catchment and the Bull Paddock Creek catchment.

Given that the volume of water required for processing Ministerial approval, along with a number of other aspects of the project, will be required, which is a key reason why the Minister has declared that an EES be completed.

GEOCHEMICAL TESTWORK

Waste Rock

A report on testing of waste rock indicated that the samples were Potentially Acid Forming (PAF). This means that should the waste rock be exposed to air, a natural chemical reaction may occur resulting in the production of acid drainage.

The simplest, safest and most cost effective management of the PAF waste rock is to encapsulate the waste rock within the tailings dam wall and / or deposit the waste rock towards the base of the tailings dam such that the rock will be buried by tailings and not be exposed to air therefore preventing the potential generation of acid from the waste rock.

Tailings

Two tailings samples from AMML rougher flotation work were tested with one sample indicating the potential to be PAF due to pyrite reporting directly to the tailings. Further test work by AMML has been able to separately isolate the pyrite meaning that it can be captured as a separate concentrate and effectively removed from the mainstream tailings disposal system.

This may remove the risk of the tailings being classified as PAF and will simplify day to day management of tailings as well as final mine closure planning. The separately captured pyrite concentrate could be encapsulated within the tailings in a similar fashion to the waste rock thus preventing the development of acid mine drainage.

The cost/benefit analysis of managing pyrite by burial as an ongoing process during production or dealing with the PAF during closure is yet to be determined.

POWER

The Phase 2 power study confirmed there are two viable options to provide power to site. The first, is a direct line from the 132KV substation at Khancoban Snowy Hydro switch yard to Teapot Creek. The second is a new 132KV substation on the 330KV Victorian/NSW connector in Victoria to Teapot Creek.

Further discussion will be required with the various power authorities to finalise which option is included in the prefeasibility study, but there is the potential for either option to have a third party provide the capital for the new power line.

Further work will also be undertaken to identify community benefits from enhancing power supplies through the Biggara Valley. There may also be flow-on benefits to Corryong which currently experiences frequent power outages.

MINING

Melbourne based Mining Plus were appointed to undertake the mining study for the prefeasibility study. Mining Plus will prepare a new JORC mineral resource inclusive of the metallurgical and geotechnical drilling completed since the previous JORC resource released in October 2012. This resource estimate may not be available until first quarter 2014.

Further investigation work has been carried out on drill core assays and it would appear that the ratio of molybdenum to rhenium is similar to the Merlin Project in Queensland and that the rhenium may be able to be economically extracted during smelting of the molybdenum concentrate. The current price of rhenium is approximately US\$ 1320.00 / lb (\$2.91M / tonne) compared to molybdenum is US\$9.53 / lb (\$21,000.00 / tonne) so if the rhenium can be economically extracted and sold it could enhance the economics of Unicorn.

At a site visit with Mining Plus and Lycopodium staff, the concept of locating the process plant close to the open pit was discussed. Two sites were chosen, one above the pit on the flanks of Mt Unicorn and the other on a saddle between Teapot Creek and above the Bull Paddock Creek tailings valley. Both concepts were based on using trucks to deliver ore to a crusher at the pit rim then conveyors to the process plant.

The potential advantage of locating the plant close to the open pit was to eliminate pumping 10Mt/yr tailings slurry from the original Teapot Creek process plant site up an elevation of 200m over a saddle and into the tailings area. In addition it was considered that a traditional mining fleet could minimise operational difficulties and the risk profile with mining around and developing ore passes within the pit.

A desktop study using relative capital and operating costs for mining, crushing, conveying and process plant costs for the two options and surface conveying directly down to the original plant site were conducted by Mining Plus and Lycopodium. This data was compared with the original scoping study ore pass and process plant costs.

Surface conveying to the original process plant location was considered impractical and not cost effective. The plant located on the saddle above the tailings dam was rejected on the basis of the capital cost of the 3 km long conveyors. The plant location on the pit rim, which was about \$40M more expensive over the mine life, was eliminated on considerations of cost.

In summary the original scoping study concept of having the processing plant at the base of the mountain with an adit and twin ore passes to surface remains the preferred mining option and will now be designed and costed for the prefeasibility study.

METALLURGY

The AMML flotation test work has focused on reducing the pyrite content of the bulk Mo/Cu/Ag and to separate Zn before proceeding to produce individual Mo and Cu/Ag concentrates. It would appear that the pyrite has been successfully depressed and work is now progressing on producing a separate Mo concentrate and cleaning up the Cu/Ag concentrate to separate Zn and other minor metals. A full trace element analysis of the Mo concentrate will be completed shortly –work that is required before any potential offtake partner can be approached.

The metallurgical test work is planned to be completed in December 2013.

Recently, AMML conducted variability tests on individual samples of the different ore types in the oxide, transition and primary zones of the ore body. Molybdenum and, to a certain extent copper recoveries to a rougher concentrate produced from oxide and transition ore were lower than expected. Previous metallurgical work has been completed on a representative bulk composite sample drawn from the various ore types.

Preliminary estimates, which will be confirmed when the revised JORC resource estimate is released, are that the oxide zone represents less than 5% of ore within a total JORC resource of 204Mt but further geological modelling work is required to fully define the tonnages involved and what impact this will have on the proposed mining schedule and economics of the project, noting that significant volumes of material is required early on in the construction phase to build the tailings dam and commence water capture in preparation for production and that this oxide material maybe a cost effective source of tailings dam construction material.

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

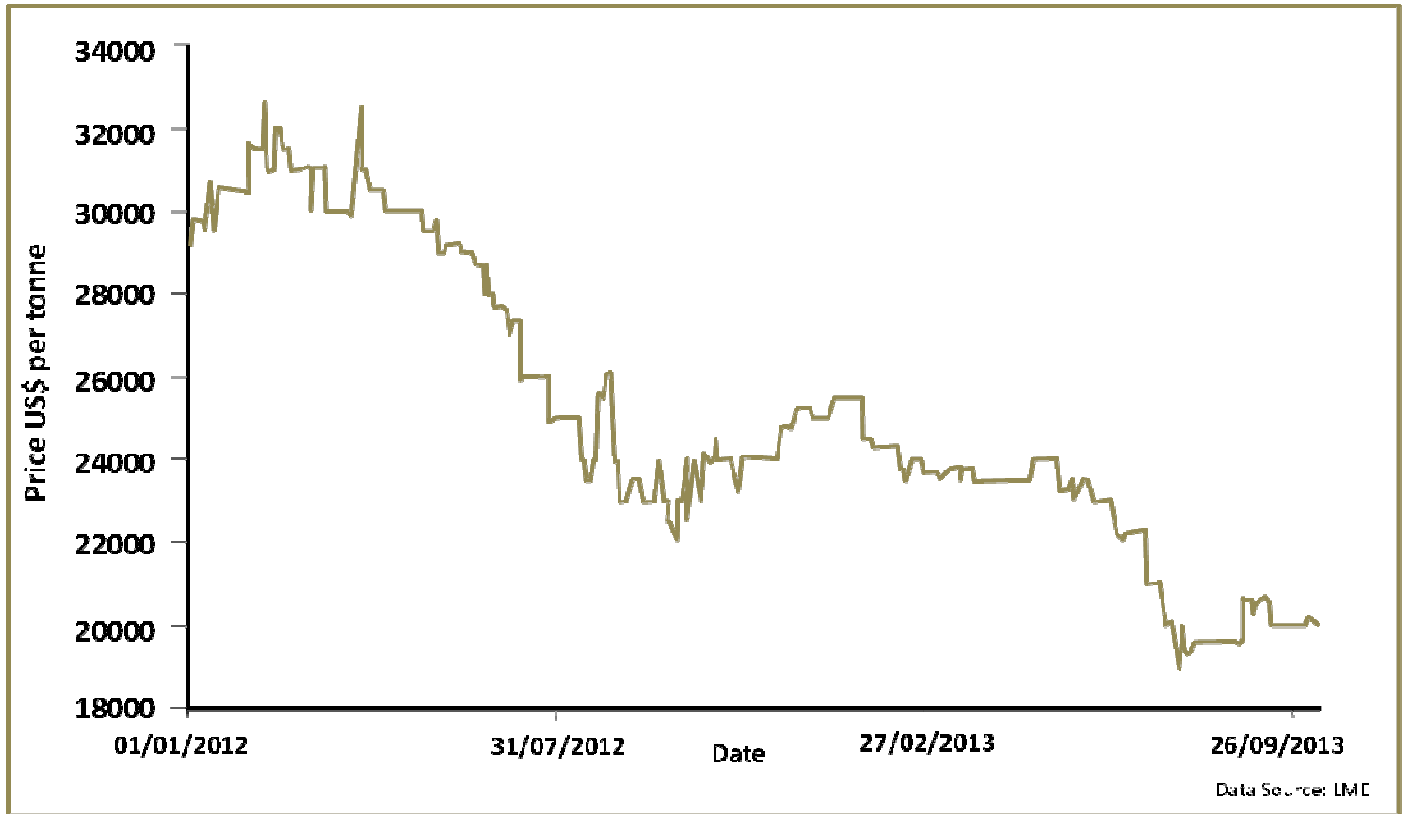
Dart Mining has continued to engage with the Corryong and surrounding communities holding its 3rd annual town hall style meeting in July which was again well attended by the Corryong community, local, state and federal government representatives. Approximately 110 people were in attendance and heard a presentation from Dart Mining Managing Director (see ASX release dated 1 August 2013) that focused on the environmental studies completed to date, the EES process and opportunities for the community to have input as well as the preferred location for the tailings dam and water catchment.

A further smaller focus group meeting was also held with Biggara Valley residents and for the first time a focus group meeting was also held with Thowgla Valley residents. Biggara Valley residents remain generally supportive of the Unicorn project and further follow up meetings are planned as the prefeasibility study and approvals process advances.

The Thowgla Valley residents expressed concerns about the project, particularly around tailings dam wall safety and the retention of water from Bull Paddock Creek for use as process water. Dart Mining will continue to work closely with Thowgla Valley residents to ensure they remain properly informed and understand the EES process which ensures appropriate community consultation takes place and that residents have a genuine ability to have their say.

MOLYBDENUM MARKET UPDATE

The Molybdenum market like many other metals remains subdued. Moly prices have declined to approximately US\$20,000/t in September 2013 down from approximately \$25,000/t in late 2012. The demand for molybdenum is directly influenced by world demand for specialty steels, particularly stainless steel, and until the economies of major end users such as China, Japan, Korea, USA and Europe recover there is unlikely to be a sustained recovery in Molybdenum prices.



EXPLORATION ACTIVITY – NORTH EAST VICTORIA

With Unicorn now in prefeasibility and approvals mode, the focus and skill set required to move Unicorn forward has shifted from geology to engineering / project management under the leadership of our Project Director. This has enabled Dart Mining's existing geology team to look for other project opportunities which should increase news flow for Dart Mining shareholders beyond the Unicorn project.

Regional soil sampling traverses across known geochemical, magnetic or topographic features are well underway at several locations. Evaluation of historic data is ongoing with magnetics interpretation also integrated as part of the target selection process.

EL4726 – REGIONAL EXPLORATION

Gentle Annie Target

Regional exploration work has been progressing well at the Gentle Annie magnetic anomaly target located only some 500m south of the Morgan Porphyry prospect. Work conducted to date consisting of a 1km x 1.5 km soil grid with samples collected every 100m east/west on 150m north/south separated section lines. Geological mapping conducted during soil sampling shows narrow areas of outcropping quartz feldspar porphyry (likely to represent dykes) in the north west corner of the grid, these show low level quartz stockwork veining and co-incident anomalous base metal and silver geochemistry (Zn, Pb and anomalous Ag). The metal zonation appears to display classic zonation about a buried intrusive centre or centres with distal base metal anomalism surrounding a central magnetic high. An open low level coincident Au, As and Cu anomaly in the SE corner of the current grid is situated within a zone of lower magnetic response (demagnetised zone – refer first vertical derivative filter of Total Magnetic Intensity (TMI 1VD): bottom image **Figure 1** related to a smaller magnetic anomaly in this area. The demagnetisation about the interpreted intrusive centres may be caused by alteration hosting mineralisation. The Au, As and Cu anomaly will be further examined to the south with an additional soil line and infill planned.

The soil geochemistry appears to illustrate similar metal zonation to Morgan and Unicorn and represents a classic porphyry system signature. However, the presence of gold anomalism, especially in the SE corner of the grid is in contrast to both the Morgan and Unicorn soil grid work and may indicate different fluid chemistry within the interpreted buried porphyry system, especially associated with the smaller diameter magnetic anomaly (which may represent a pencil porphyry apophysis) or the metal distribution may represent a higher level of erosion above the intrusion. Further work may locate areas for follow-up drill testing within the prospect grid.

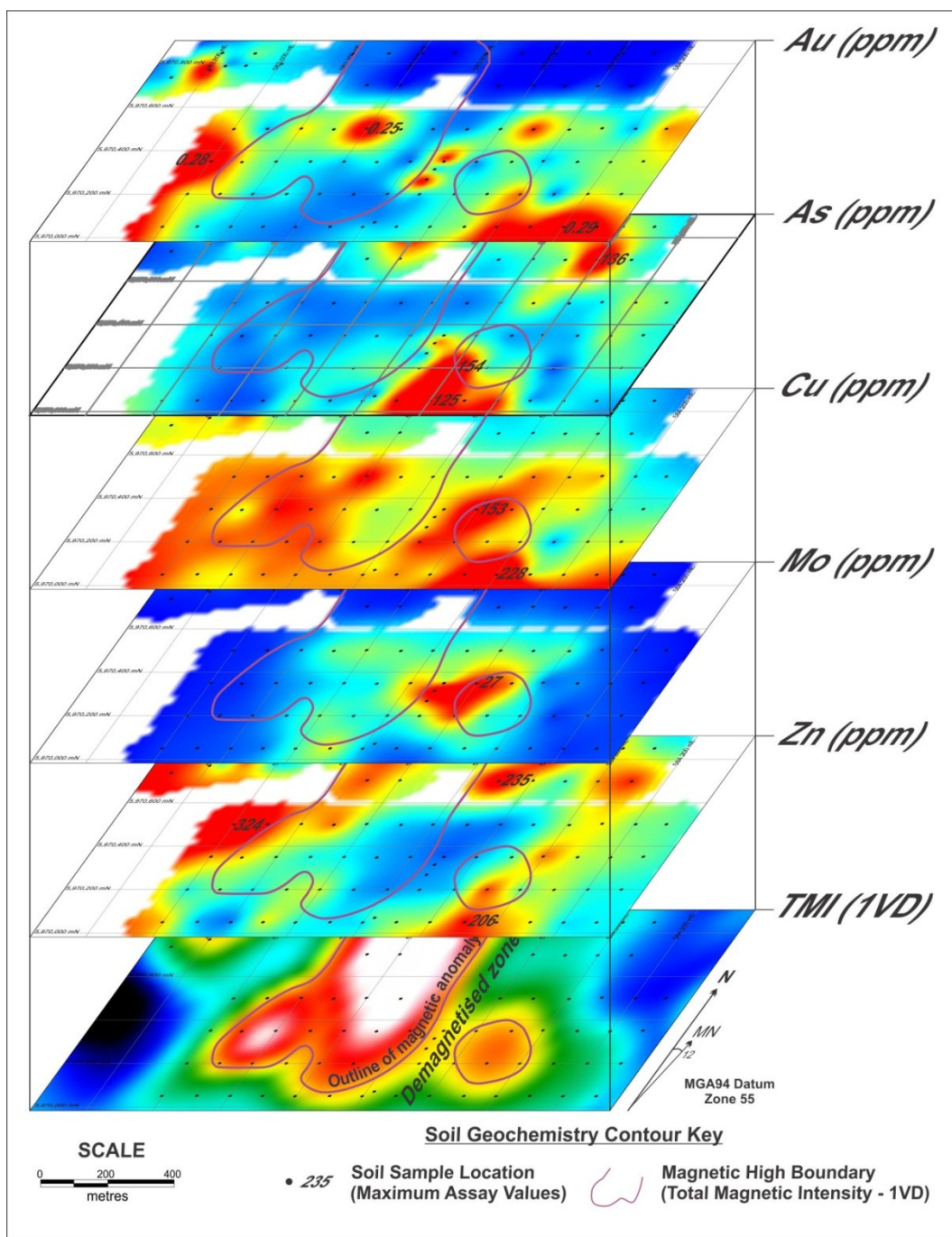


Figure 1. Stacked soil geochemistry above 1VD Total Magnetic Intensity (TMI) – spot assay highs indicate metal concentrations within the contoured data.

Mighty Annie

Mighty Annie is located to the east of Gentle Annie and targets repeated anomalous stream geochemical results obtained by previous explorers but never followed up. An approximate east-west soil traverse across this anomalous drainage and above a magnetic anomaly has shown a possible hot spot related to the main magnetic feature located near the confluence of the east and west drainages (illustrated by a central low level Mo high and surrounding distal Cu, Pb & Zn – **Figure 2**). Mapping shows a North / South striking sandstone bed on the main ridge line between A & B (top image) showing significant stockwork quartz veining running toward the Magnetics high. This feature may be worthy of follow up chip sampling to establish if it represents the source of the drainage gold anomalism.

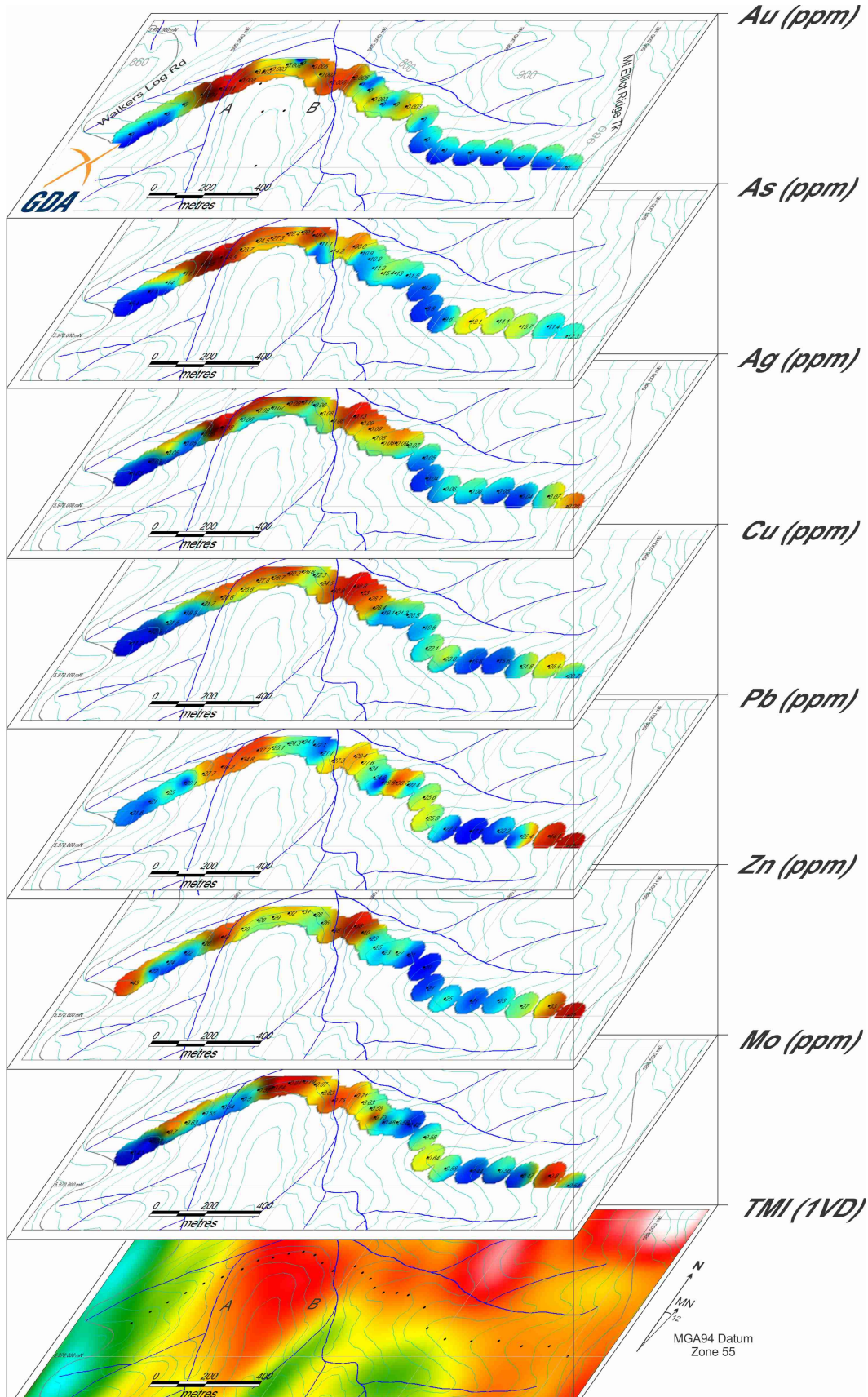


Figure 2. Mighty Annie Soil traverse – multi-element soil geochemistry above Total Magnetic Intensity (1VD TMI)

Excitement Creek

Excitement Creek was named by a previous explorer following encouraging stream sediment results. They conducted limited follow-up work but failed to find any source. There is an elliptical topographic feature close to Excitement Creek but beyond where followed up testing was carried out. A planned geochemical traverse will test if this target represents a mineralised, intrusion-related system.

Red Tag

Red Tag is one of three nested topographic/magnetic/geochemical targets (**Figure 3**). It is a circular topographic feature that is mimicked by a magnetic ring. Downstream there is anomalous stream sediment data. However, there is no geochemical data from the circular feature. Mapping during soil sampling has located areas of low density quartz veining. Samples have recently been submitted for analysis with further work dependent upon results.

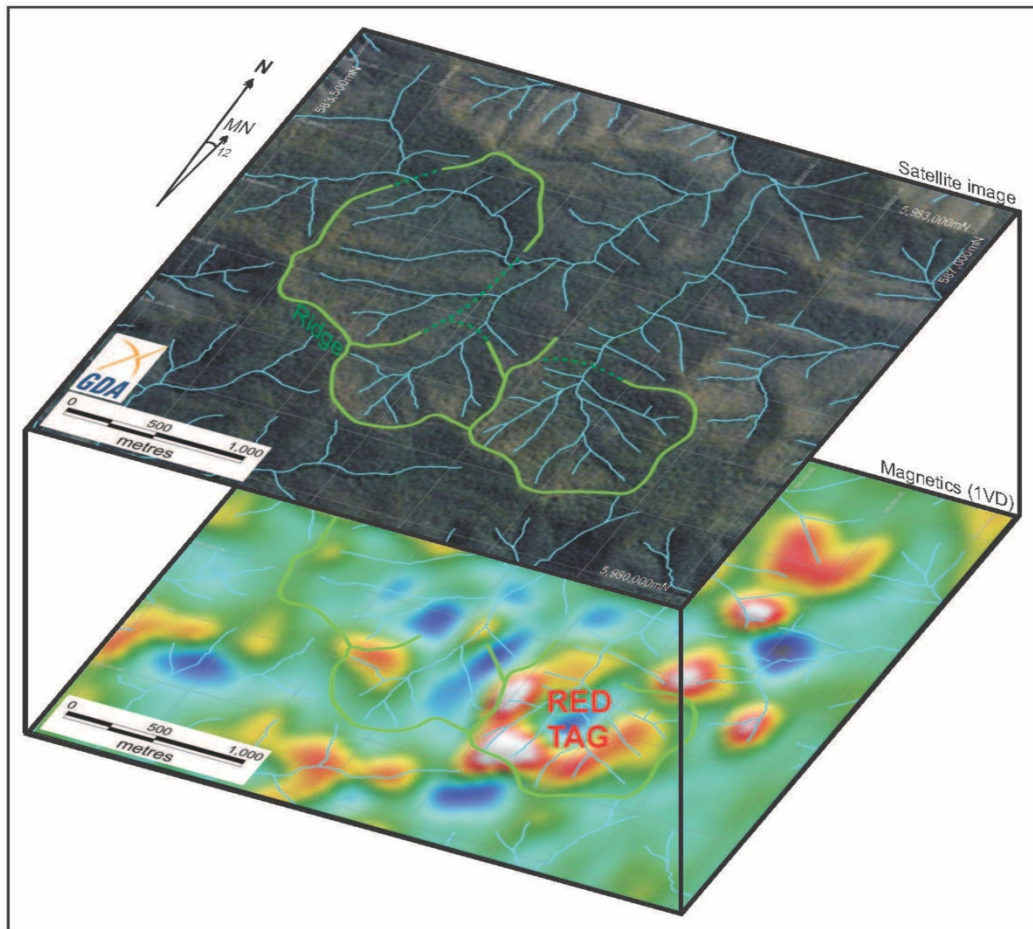


Figure 3. Red Tag Target – drainage anomaly above a circular feature in Total Magnetic Intensity image (1VD)

EL 4724 REGIONAL EXPLORATION

Dart Mining was the first to recognise a disseminated style of gold mineralisation within the historic Buckland Goldfield with the discovery of the Fairley's prospect showing up to 40.4m @ 0.82 g/t Au and 21m @ 1.41g/t Au from two diamond drill holes drilled below old workings. This disseminated style of mineralisation appears to be developed along a series of splaying shear zones (developed along a 315 degree general grid trend) along the western margin of the historic goldfield. The mineralisation style has been directly compared with the Fosterville style of gold mineralisation in Central Victoria due to the similarity of the sulphide hosted gold within a major shear.

A number of targets have been defined within the goldfield for follow up testing via mapping and soil sampling with two of the targets already showing open anomalies from small initial soil grids. Expanded soil grids will enable the individual areas to be ranked in order of prospectivity to determine the nature of further work.

Great White Czar Target

Preliminary field mapping and a line of soil sampling has been completed at the Great White Czar prospect within the Buckland Goldfield, south of the Fairley's Prospect. 20m spaced soil samples were taken along the length of the eastern side of the interpreted shear trend to test the continuity of the gold mineralisation (the shear structure is up to 20m wide). Two clusters of historic gold workings occur along the trend with soil sampling results generally showing coincident elevated gold and arsenic levels adjacent to the historic workings. One zone of soil Au/As anomalism has no corresponding historic workings at the south end of the line (**Figure 4**), this shows the higher gold zones have not all been identified. The Great White Czar is one of many disseminated gold style targets developed along this 315 grid trend associated with shearing and low level silica/sulphide alteration. Given the regular distribution of the gold in soil anomalism over lengths of up to 120m along this large structure, a soil grid will be designed to map out the detailed gold distribution. This work will be undertaken in conjunction with an additional soil grid extension at Fairley's Prospect to the north.

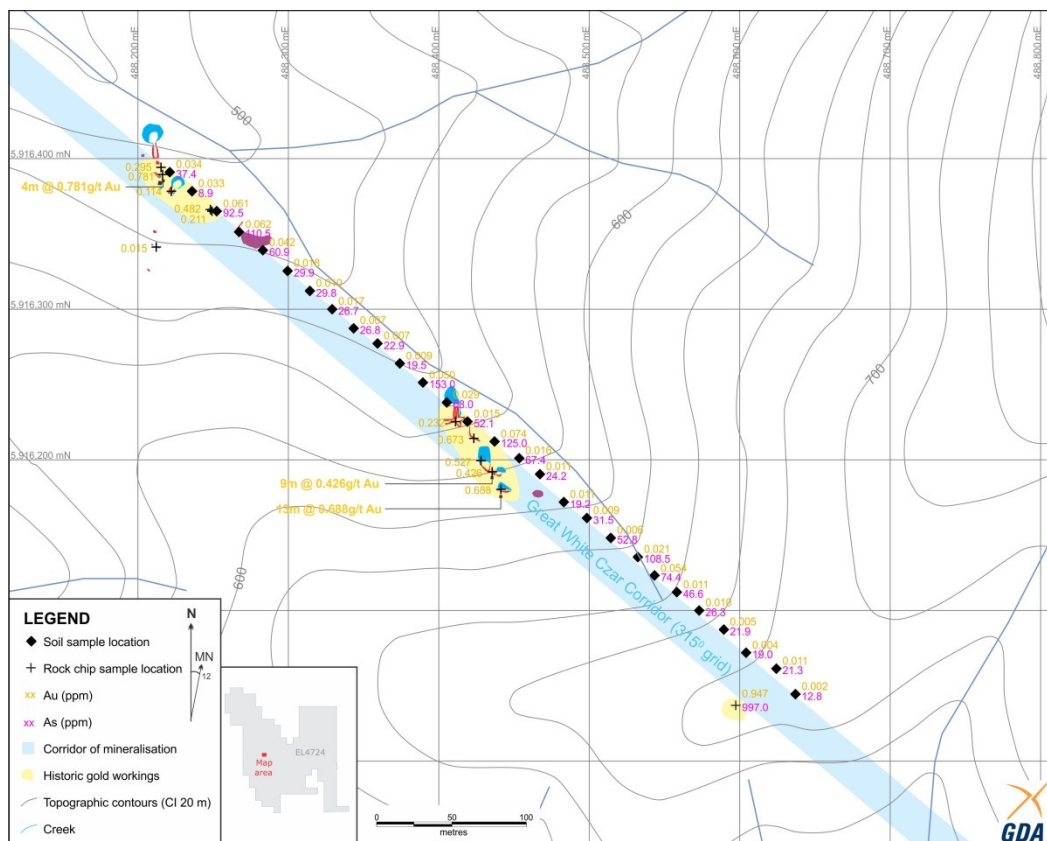


Figure 4. Great White Czar Prospect. 315 Grid Trend shear system showing preliminary 20m soil gold and arsenic geochemistry results.

PROJECT DEVELOPMENT

As previously advised the current stock market downturn and the weak cash position of many junior explorers could present an opportunity for Dart Mining to leverage off its key project - Unicorn and its strong cash position, to develop a project development pipeline that will expand the company's commodity and deposit style focus and also broaden its geographical portfolio beyond NE Victoria.

With Unicorn now in prefeasibility and approvals mode, the focus and skill set required to move Unicorn forward has shifted from geology to engineering / project management under the leadership of our Project Director. This has enabled Dart Mining's existing geology team to look for other project opportunities which should increase news flow for Dart Mining shareholders beyond the Unicorn project.

During the quarter a number of projects have been investigated and either rejected as not suiting Dart Mining's development strategy or are currently undergoing further due diligence. Dart Mining will investigate the nickel potential of a belt of ultramafic rocks near Koonenberry in NSW following a detailed review of past exploration and application for an exploration licence - refer below.

KOONENBERRY PROJECT

Dart Mining anticipates being granted ELA 4825A near Koonenberry in NSW in October following finalisation of paperwork and payment of bonds. ELA 4825A "Koonenberry" covers the majority of the Mount Arrowsmith Volcanics (MAVs), a significant block of predominantly Neoproterozoic mafic and ultramafic rocks within the Koonenberry Belt, identified previously by the Geological Survey of NSW as highly prospective for Nickel-Copper-Platinum Group Element mineralisation. The Koonenberry Belt comprises of a NW trending Neoproterozoic to Devonian sedimentary, magmatic and low grade metamorphic regional scale belt that formed during inter-continental rifting during the Cambrian Delamarian Orogeny resulting in crustal thickening and deposition of the shallow to deep marine (turbiditic) sediments of the Warratta, Mutawintji and Kayrunnera Groups.

Whilst previous explorers have identified a number of narrow ultramafic dykes with modest Ni-Cu mineralisation, Dart Mining is looking to delineate larger intrusions that act as potential feeder zones for the Mount Arrowsmith Volcanics. The major zone of interest has not been effectively explored or drill tested by previous companies, and Dart Mining believes that significant Ni-Cu-PGE mineralisation could be associated with the interface of mafic volcanics and their ultramafic feeders in the central and western parts of the Mount Arrowsmith block. Initial field inspection and preliminary stream sediment sampling is planned for early in the next quarter.

ELA 4825 represents a sensibly sized project external to Dart Mining's tenements in NE Victoria with annual statutory expenditure requirements amounting to approximately \$70,000 per annum.

MARKETING ACTIVITIES

Dart Mining continued its marketing strategy during the quarter including presenting at the Noosa Resources conference in July. The Noosa conference is sponsored by RBS Morgans and is very well attended by junior resource and oil and gas companies as well as investors, brokers and small funds. In addition to this conference, Dart Mining also presented at the Melbourne Resources Roundup in late September.

In July, Dart Mining held a well-attended Broker luncheon in Sydney with 40 brokers from approximately 15 firms in attendance.

DART MINING MEDIA ACTIVITIES

During the quarter, Dart Mining was featured in a number of media interviews and articles, including:

19 Sept 2013 -- Tailings dam causes concern, Corryong Courier

12 Sept 2013 -- Unicorn project raises concerns by Nigel McNay, Border Mail

8 Aug 2013 -- Miners meet with the community, Corryong Courier

2 Aug 2013 -- Mine could employ 85 by Olivia Lambert, Border Mail

ABOUT MOLYBDENUM

Molybdenum is both a traditional and new age/future metal with unique characteristics. Its primary use is as an essential metal in the manufacture of steel as it adds strength, hardness, toughness and resistance to corrosion. Molybdenum also has a range of chemical uses including acting as a catalyst to remove impurities, notably sulphur, during crude oil production. Molybdenum is also used in the paint and plastics industries.

World demand for molybdenum is growing at 4% to 6% pa and new uses for molybdenum continue to be discovered. A recent example is the development by two Australian scientists of a new two-dimensional material using molybdenum oxide that they believe could revolutionise the electronics market by facilitating thinner, faster and lighter gadgets. This continues molybdenum's diversification into areas and uses in addition to its traditional use in steel production.

The use of molybdenum is also growing in the renewable energy sector where it is used in the manufacture of solar panels and, potentially, as an electrode plate for the separation of hydrogen and oxygen to produce hydrogen energy. Molybdenum is also used in nano-technologies to make electrical goods smaller.

Competent Persons Statement

Information in this report that relates to a statement of Exploration Results and Mineral Resources of the Company is based on information compiled by Dean Turnbull B.App.Sc.(Geol) Hons. M. AIG. Mr Turnbull is a Director and full time employee of Dart Mining NL and has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration and to the activity he has undertaken to qualify as a competent person as defined in the 2004 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves" (or "JORC Code"). Mr Turnbull has provided written consent to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.