ASX Release

27th February 2023

Granite Flat Exploration Update: Assay results up to 43.1g/t AuEq

Dart Mining NL (ASX:DTM) *("Dart Mining" or "the Company") is pleased to announce that surface sampling of vein-hosted, late-stage epithermal mineralisation at Dart's Granite Flat Copper-Gold project in Northeast Victoria has returned high-grade gold mineralisation.*

Highlights

- **Chip sample results from localised sampling program at Granite Flat demonstrates high-grade, vein-hosted Au-Ag-Cu ± As-Mo-Sb-Pb-Zn epithermal mineralisation at surface**
- **Sampling indicates strike length of mineralisation extends over greater than 400m**
- **Assays highlights include:**
  - ***0.35m @ 43.1g/t AuEq*** *(42.9g/t Au, 8.5g/t Ag, 0.1% Cu)*
  - ***0.7m @ 8.3g/t AuEq*** *(7.9g/t Au, 2.2g/t Ag, 0.3% Cu)*
  - ***0.95m @ 3.0g/t AuEq*** *(2.8g/t Au, 1.0g/t Ag, 0.1% Cu)*
  - ***1.0m @ 2.4g/t AuEq*** *(2.2g/t Au, 2.3g/t Ag, 0.1% Cu)*
- **Grab Samples at:**
  - ***23.1g/t AuEq*** *(22.9g/t Au, 7.8g/t Ag)*
  - ***28.1g/t AuEq*** *(27.9g/t Au, 6.2g/t Ag, 0.1% Cu)*
  - ***10.5g/t AuEq*** *(10.3g/t Au, 7.9g/t Ag, 0.1% Cu)*
  - *1.9g/t AuEq ((0.7g/t Au, 73.7g/t Ag, 0.2% Cu) & 0.16% Mo, 0.21% Pb, 0.20% Sb, 0.58% Zn*
- **Assay results from diamond drilling program targeting vein-hosted mineralisation anticipated shortly**

Chairman, James Chirnside commented: *"These chip results are very encouraging, and further illustrate the complex nature of the deposit. They confirm earlier expectations and are consistent with our geological model combining the epithermal high-grade ore with the bulk tonnage potential of the intrusion related mineralisation. Exploration drill programs are ongoing at the site with further drill results anticipated very shortly."*

CHIP SAMPLING – EPITHERMAL VEINS

Surface sampling focussing on historic reef working around the Sulphide Shaft – Crawley's and Hodder's lines of reef at Granite Flat has identified high-grade gold-silver-copper mineralisation across a strike length of over 400m (Figure 1). Mineralisation is associated with late-stage, low sulphidation vein systems that demonstrate epithermal textures and characteristics (Figure 2). These veinsets overprint the host Banimboola Quartz Monzodiorite intrusion, and are associated with strong, localised sericite (phyllic) and chlorite alteration, with veins commonly ranging from 0.1m to greater than 0.75m in width. Outcrop on mineralised systems is poor at Granite Flat, and prospecting pits and mine shafts provide the best opportunity to assess *in situ* mineralisation.

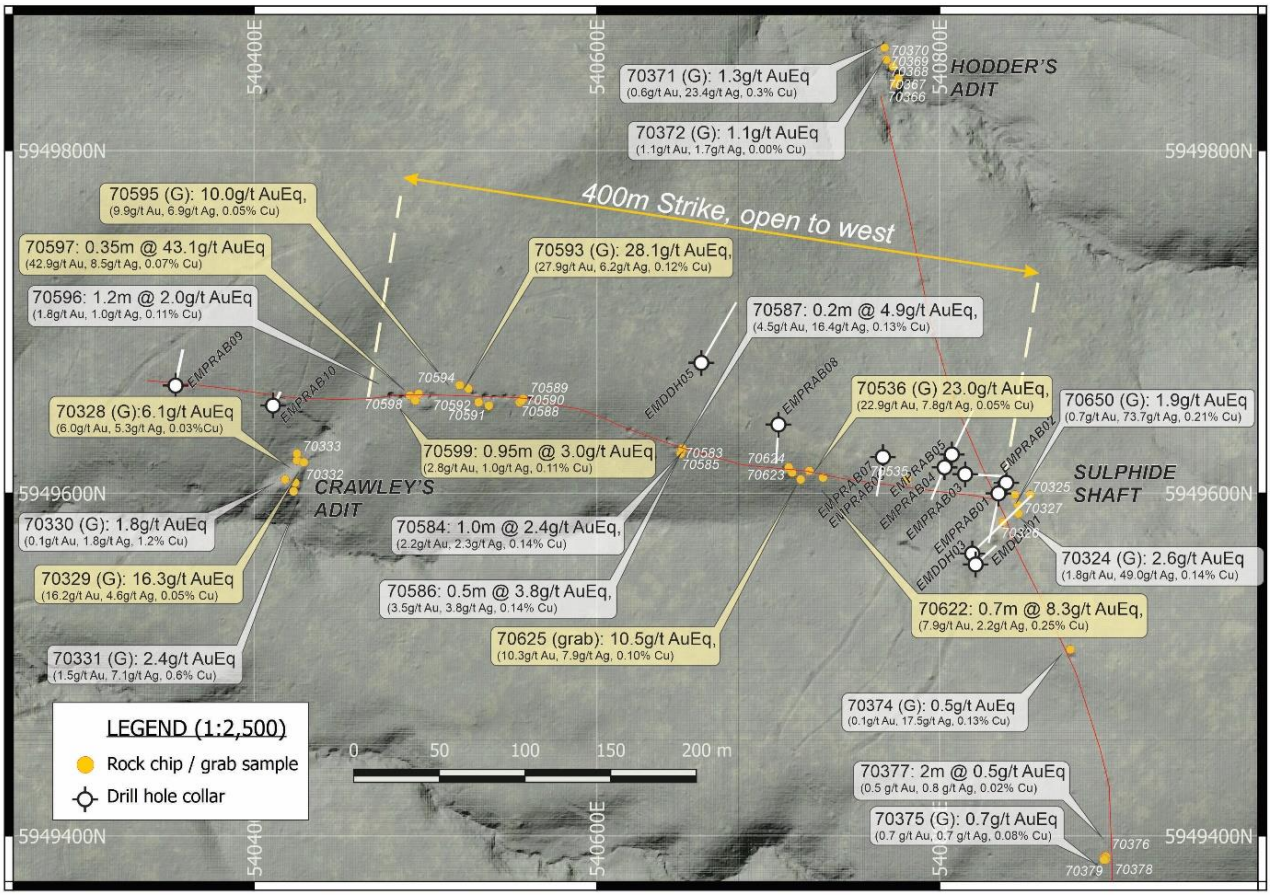

Figure 1 – Highlights of the chip sampling program around the Sulphide Shaft – Crawley's – Hodder's lines of workings at Granite Flat. Chip results are collected across the face of surface workings, and grab samples (G) are commonly representative mullock grab samples.

The composition of these late-stage epithermal veins is dominantly Au-Ag-Cu, with sporadic, locally enriched Sb, Mo, Te, Bi. This pattern of elemental enrichment is consistent with a low sulphidation epithermal systems. Vein textures include crustiform banding and comb textures and occasionally include boiling textures and carbonate replacement by silica (Figure 2).

Peak results include:

- 42.9g/t Au, 705ppm Bi, & 53.1ppm Te (70579)
- 0.72g/t Au, 73.7g/t Ag, 0.21% Cu, 690ppm Bi, 0.16% Mo, 0.21% Pb, 0.2% Sb, 0.56%Zn (70650)
- 2.88g/t Au, 61.9g/t Ag, 0.21% Cu, 268ppm Bi, 0.20% Mo, 0.54% Pb, 0.05% Sb, 0.46%Zn (70327)
- 27.9g/t Au, 6.2g/t Ag, 0.12% Cu (70593)

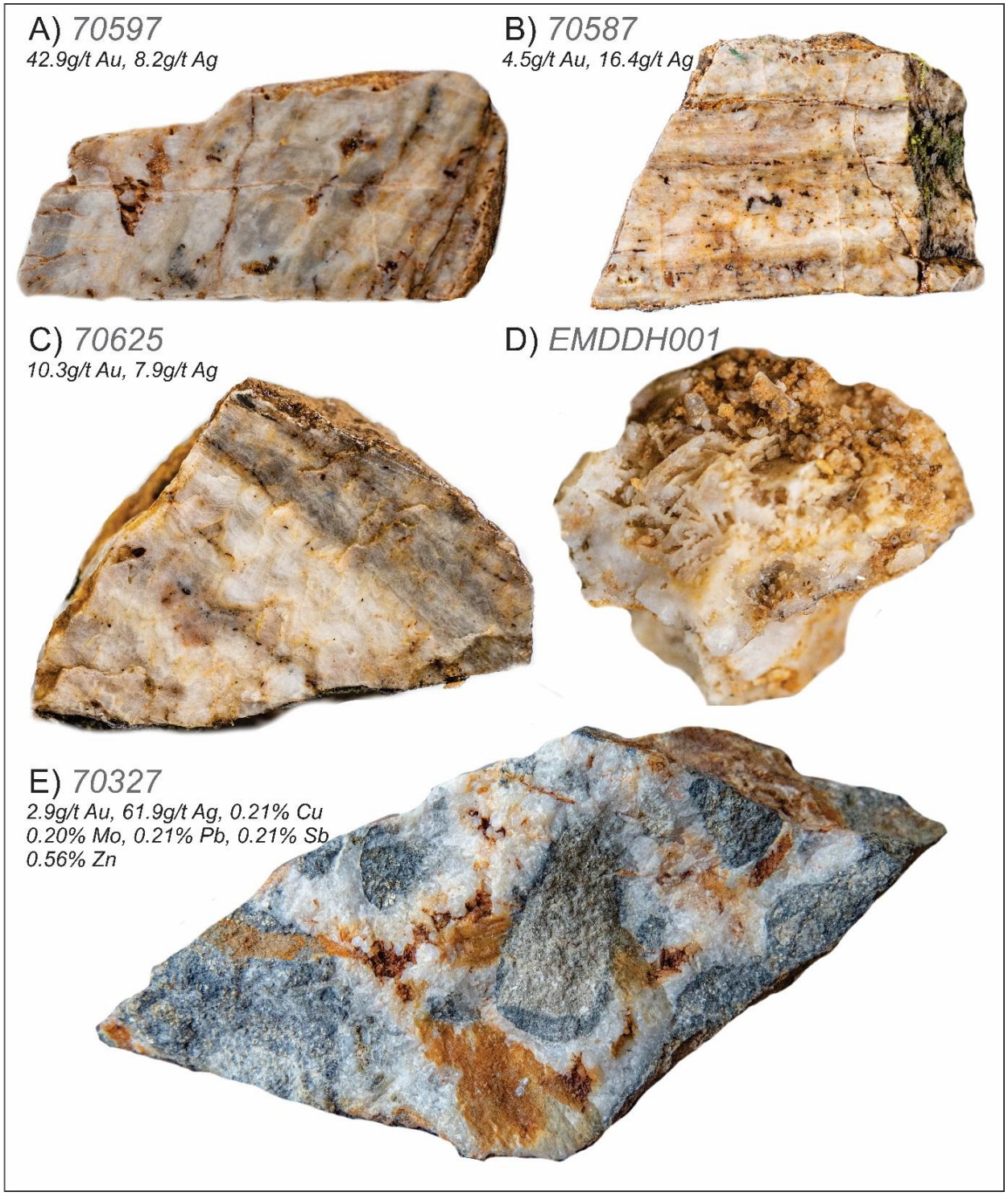

Figure 2 – Examples of epithermal vein mineralisation styles from the Crawley's Reef and Sulphide Shaft area. A) Crustiform banding in sample 70597 (Crawley's Line). B) Laminated quartz-sulphide vein with some crustiform banding on margins (sample 70587, Crawley's Line). C) Comb quartz in sample 70625 (Crawley's Line). D) Bladed silica boiling textures in EMDDH001 (Sulphide Shaft). D) Multi-generational cockade breccia from Sulphide Shaft, displaying early pyrite-sphalerite and later tetrahedrite-rich coatings embedded in silica (sample 70327).

Table 1 – Selected highlights of chip sampling around the Sulphide Shaft – Crawley's – Hodder's lines of reef at Granite Flat. For a complete list of assay results see Appendix 1.

Sample No.	Easting (MGA_Z55)	Northing (MGA_Z55)	Elevation (m)	Sample Width (m)	AuEq (g/t)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	u (%)
70324	540846	5949588	575	*grab*	2.6	1.8	**49.0**	0.1
70326	540837	5949583	570	*grab*	0.9	0.1	2.3	**0.6**
70327	540846	5949593	568	*grab*	**4.0**	**2.9**	**61.9**	0.2
70328	540425	5949619	499	*grab*	**6.1**	**6.0**	**5.3**	0.0
70329	540429	5949618	499	*grab*	**16.3**	**16.2**	4.6	0.1
70330	540418	5949608	498	*grab*	1.8	0.1	1.8	**1.2**
70330B	540418	5949608	498	*grab*	0.9	0.0	0.9	**0.6**
70331	540423	5949601	499	*grab*	2.4	1.5	**7.1**	**0.6**
70371	540768	5949860	557	*grab*	1.3	0.6	**23.4**	0.3
70374	540856	5949509	644	*grab*	0.5	0.1	**17.5**	0.1
70535	540781	5949608	510	*grab*	2.1	1.9	1.0	0.1
70536	540724	5949613	531	*grab*	**23.1**	**22.9**	**7.8**	0.0
70584	540649	5949623	529	1.0	2.4	**2.2**	2.3	0.1
70585	540649	5949623	529	*grab*	**4.4**	**3.9**	**5.4**	0.3
70586	540649	5949623	529	0.5	**3.8**	**3.5**	3.8	0.1
70587	540650	5949626	527	0.2	**4.9**	**4.5**	**16.4**	0.1
70592	540531	5949653	519	*grab*	**5.8**	**5.4**	**5.3**	0.2
70593	540525	5949661	520	*grab*	**28.1**	**27.9**	**6.2**	0.1
70595	540520	5949663	519	*grab*	**10.1**	**9.9**	**6.9**	0.1
70597	540494	5949656	515	0.35	**43.1**	**42.9**	**8.5**	0.1
70598	540496	5949658	515	*grab*	**6.6**	**5.8**	**9.5**	**0.4**
70599	540494	5949654	512	0.95	**3.0**	**2.8**	1.0	0.1
70622	540732	5949609	539	0.7	**8.3**	**7.9**	2.2	0.3
70624	540712	5949615	537	*grab*	1.1	0.6	**11.0**	0.3
70625	540719	5949608	537	*grab*	**10.5**	**10.3**	**7.9**	0.1
70650	540844	5949599	573	*grab*	1.9	0.7	**73.7**	0.2

Discussion of Sampling Results

Geochemical correlation of sampling results demonstrates distinct trends between the Crawley's Line, Hodder's Line and Sulphide Shaft workings. Copper and arsenic fail to show any correlation with gold mineralisation, and copper shows no correlation with any other elements, suggesting that copper mineralisation may represent a discrete event, or that gold and silver mineralisation is tied to separate mineral phases (Figure 3B, 3C). The Crawley's Line of reef can be characterised by Au-Bi-Te ± Ag-Cu-As mineralisation, whereas the Hodder's line of mineralisation is distinct, in that it can be defined by Ag-Cu-As ± Au-Sb-Zn. On the Hodder's mineralisation trend, Sb and Zn enrichment are directly correlated. Mineralised samples from Sulphide Shaft demonstrate enrichment in most base metals, which is attributed to multiple mineralisation events evident in the nature of the breccia that hosts mineralisation at the site (Figure 2E). Mineralisation at Sulphide Shaft is characterised by the trend Ag-Cu-Bi-Mo-Pb-Zn-Sb ± Au-Te-As. Notably, Te shows a very strong correlation with Au across all samples, suggesting that gold mineralisation may be associated with tellurides (Figure 3G).

Several Rotary Air Blast (RAB) drill holes targeted the Sulphide Shaft, Crawley's, and Hodder's line of workings (*DTM ASX March 2021*), which include 29m @ 1.2g/t AuEq, including 3m @ 3.7g/t AuEq (EMPRAB03); 8m @ 1.9g/t AuEq, including 2m @ 6.3g/t AuEq (EMPRAB04); 6m @ 2.9g/t AuEq, including 2m @ 7.6g/t AuEq (EMPRAB07; Table 2). Additional diamond drilling has recently been completed along a strike length of 500m along the Crawley's line of reef to further assess the surface chip and RAB drilling results along strike and at depth.

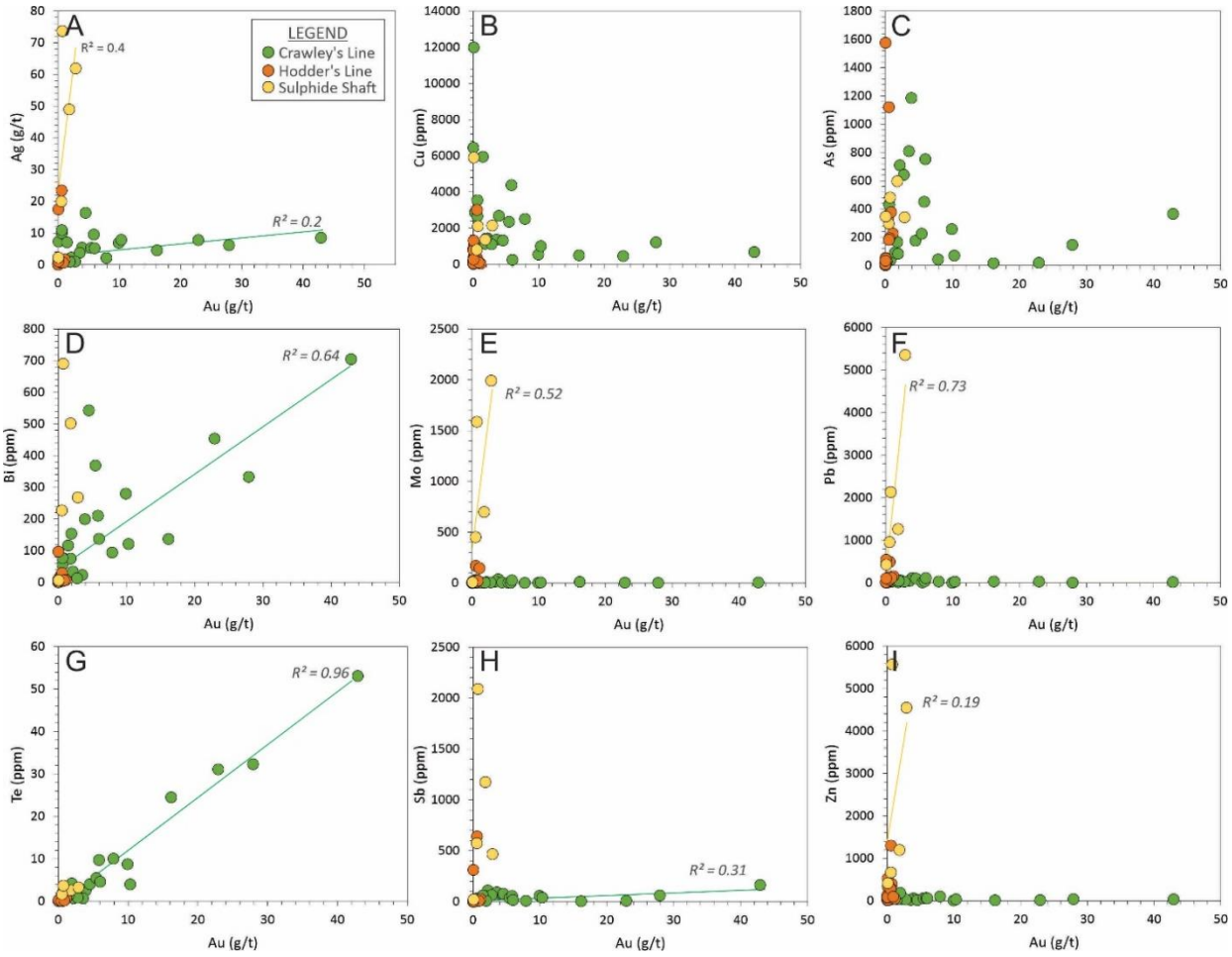

Figure 3 – Geochemical correlations between selected elements from the Hodder's, Sulphide Shaft and Crawley's lines of workings, demonstrating distinct mineralisation trends between the adjacent systems.

GOLD EQUIVALENT CALCULATION

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

Table 2 – Mineralised intercepts from RAB drilling (*DTM ASX March 2021*) and Diamond Drilling (*DTM ASX February 2022*) into and adjacent to structures targeted in this sampling program. Hole locations are displayed on Figure 1. See aforementioned ASX releases for specific collar details.

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Sampled Interval (m)	AuEq (g/t)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (%)	Notes
EMPRAB01	20.0	45.0	25.0	0.4	0.2	2.5	0.18	Ended in mineralisation
EMPRAB02	0.0	17.0	17.0	0.8	0.5	6.6	0.15	Entire hole
	inc.		7.0	1.5	1.1	14.2	0.19	
EMPRAB03	0.0	31.0	29.0	1.2	0.7	2.3	0.32	Collared in mineralisation
	inc.		3.0	3.7	3.5	1.6	0.16	
EMPRAB04	12.0	20.0	8.0	1.9	1.6	1.3	0.21	
	inc.		2.0	6.3	5.9	2.8	0.30	
EMPRAB05	20.0	33.0	13.0	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.09	
EMPRAB06	11.0	19.0	8.0	1.2	0.7	4.8	0.28	
	inc.		3.0	2.4	1.5	10.7	0.52	
EMPRAB07	19.0	25.0	6.0	2.9	0.6	33.7	1.38	
	inc.		2.0	7.6	1.5	95.5	3.50	
EMPRAB08	28.0	35.0	7.0	0.8	0.4	3.5	0.29	
	inc.		3.0	1.2	0.4	7.0	0.46	
EMPRAB09	10.0	19.0	9.0	0.4	0.1	1.3	0.18	
EMPRAB10	*No mineralisation encountered*							
EMDDH001	51.0	53.6	2.6	1.0	0.4	5.4	0.22	Ended in mineralisation
EMDDH002	*Not sampled*							
EMDDH003	72.07	91.4	19.33	0.9	0.7	8.3	0.21	
	119.45	120.6	1.18	3.6	2.5	17.7	0.25	
EMDDH005	156.0	157.7	1.7	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.12	Ended in mineralisation

Project Summary

The Granite Flat prospect is located nine kilometres southeast of Mitta Mitta township and is accessed via the Omeo Highway. Historically, the prospect was mined at several small production centres between 1856 and 1918, following an initial discovery identified by tracing the source of alluvial gold in the Mitta River upstream. Previous explorers have targeted the area with geophysical surveys, rock chip, soil and stream sediment sampling, and drilling and trenching. Historic soil grids have established several large, strong Cu-Au anomalies that have seen variable drilling efforts across the prospect. In total, 18 costeans, 52 reverse circulation (RC) and 19 diamond drillholes have been completed by previous explorers between 1986–1997 (Meltech Ltd., CRA Exploration [now Rio Tinto], and Perseverance Mining Ltd.). The broad intersections of low grade Cu-Au mineralisation returned in historic drilling and Dart's recent 42 hole RAB drilling program are hosted within potassic, chlorite and epidote-altered granodiorite, further confirming the potential for porphyry-style mineralisation (Dart ASX 8th March 2021).

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

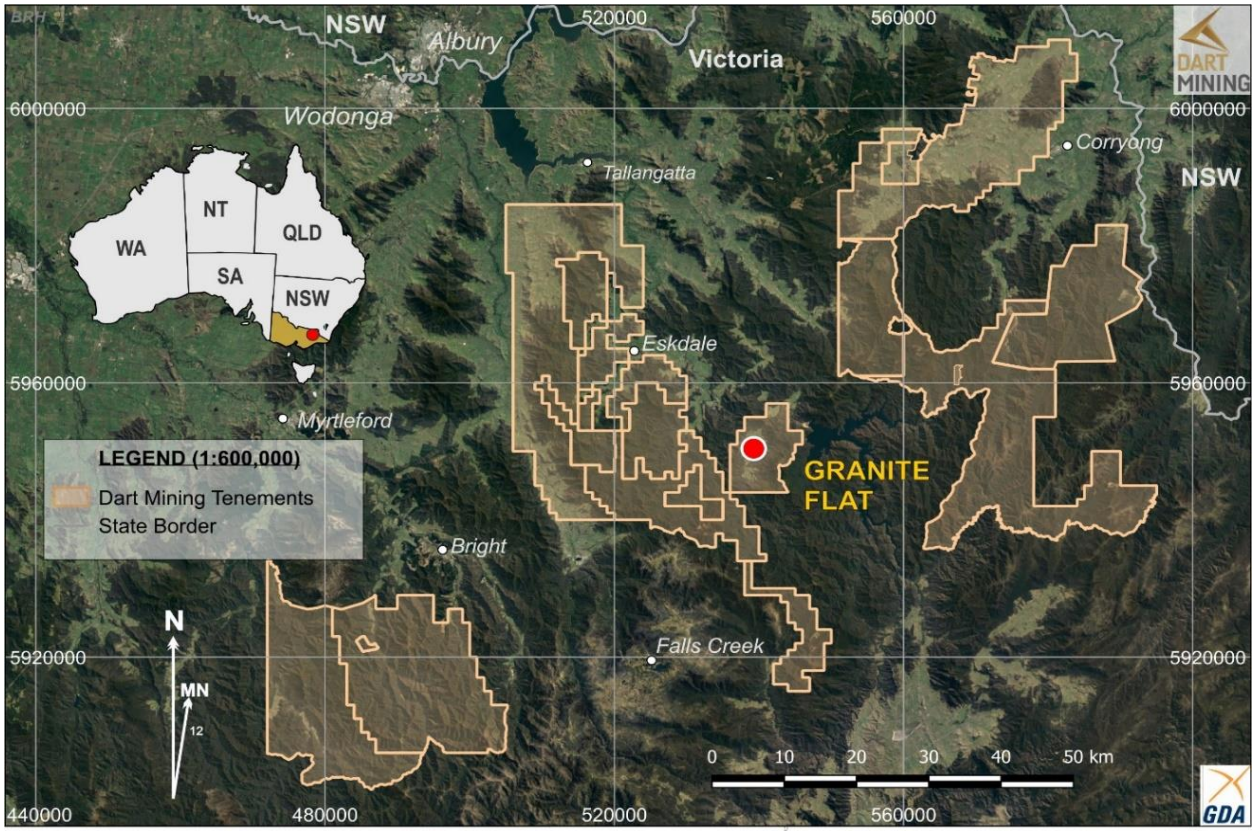

Figure 6 *– Location of the Granite Flat Cu-Au porphyry project, Northeast Victoria.*

For more information contact:

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

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

About Dart Mining

Dart Mining's (ASX: DTM) objective is in exploring, evaluating, and developing, several historic goldfields, as well as validating a new porphyry province in North East Victoria. The area is prospective for precious, base, battery, and other strategic metals. These include Lithium, Gold, Silver, Copper, Molybdenum, Zinc, Tungsten, Tin, Tantalum, and other important minerals. Dart Mining has built a strategically important gold exploration footprint in the Central and North East regions of Victoria, where historic surface and alluvial gold mining proves the existence of a significant regional gold endowment.

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Additional JORC Information

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

11th October 2021: *"Granite Flat Diamond Drilling Update"*

29th September 2021: *"Multiple Drill Targets Identified at Granite Flat"*

14th September 2021: *"Encouraging Copper-Gold Drill Results from Granite Flat"*

31st August 2021: *"Granite Flat Geophysics Program Complete"*

1st June 2021: *"Commencement of Second Drilling Program at Granite Flat"*

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

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

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

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

7th December 2020: *"Northeast Drilling Program Complete"*

9th November 2020: *"Commencement of Drilling Copper-Gold Mineralisation at Granite Flat"*

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

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

30th November 2021: *"AGM Presentation"*

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

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

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

20th July 2021: *"Strategic and Technology Metals"*

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

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

7th December 2020: *"Northeast Drilling Program Complete"*

16th November 2020: *"Drilling Commencement, Historic Rushworth Goldfield"*

5th November 2020: *"Rushworth Historic High-Grade Goldfield"*

30th October 2020: *"Report for the quarter ended 30th September 2020"*

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

1st September 2020: *"Drilling of Gold Mineralisation Commencing"*

Competent Person's Statement

The information in this report has been prepared, compiled, and verified by Dr. Ben Hines PhD, MSc, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Dr. Hines is the Exploration Manager for Dart Mining. Dr. Hines has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a competent person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Dr. Hines consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward-Looking Statement

Certain statements contained in this document constitute forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, Dart Mining's current expectations, estimates and projections about the industry in which Dart operates, and beliefs and assumptions regarding Dart's future performance. Such forward-looking statements are based on a number of estimates and assumptions made by the Company and its consultants in light of experience, current conditions and expectations of future developments which the Company believes are appropriate in the current circumstances. When used in this document, words such as; "anticipate", "could", "intends", "estimate", "potential", "plan", "seeks", "may", "should", and similar expressions are forward-looking statements. Although Dart believes that its expectations presented in these forward-looking statements are reasonable, such statements are subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors, which may cause the actual results, achievements and performance of the Company to be materially different from the future results and achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. Investors are cautioned that forward-looking information is no guarantee of future performance and accordingly, investors are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements.

References

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APPENDIX 1

All Chip Sample Assay Details

Sample No.	Easting (MGA_Z55)	Northing (MGA_Z55)	Elevation (m)	Sample Width (m)	AuEq (g/t)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	As (ppm)	Bi (ppm)	Cu (%)	Mo (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Sb (ppm)	Te (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
70324	540846	5949588	575	*grab*	2.6	1.8	49.0	595	502	0.1	698	1260	1175	2.65	1200
70325	540853	5949599	573	*grab*	0.9	0.5	20.0	297	227	0.1	451	957	574	1.67	669
70326	540837	5949583	570	*grab*	0.9	0.1	2.3	346	6.08	0.6	7.63	425	22	<0.05	416
70327	540846	5949593	568	*grab*	4.0	2.9	61.9	341	268	0.2	1990	5350	466	3.26	4550
70328	540425	5949619	499	*grab*	6.1	6.0	5.3	752	137.5	0.0	26.6	110	16.3	4.6	60
70329	540429	5949618	499	*grab*	16.3	16.2	4.6	17	136.5	0.1	11.3	29.8	5.17	24.5	14
70330	540418	5949608	498	*grab*	1.8	0.1	1.8	19	9.83	1.2	6.54	39.5	10.25	0.17	91
70330B	540418	5949608	498	*grab*	0.9	0.0	0.9	13	2.04	0.6	0.59	9.4	6.4	<0.05	91
70331	540423	5949601	499	*grab*	2.4	1.5	7.1	91	116.5	0.6	2.81	64.1	60.4	1.37	41
70332	540424	5949606	499	*grab*	0.0	0.0	0.1	17	1.18	0.0	0.8	9.9	2.21	<0.05	33
70333	540425	5949623	499	*grab*	0.0	0.0	0.1	9	0.32	0.0	1.32	14.7	0.53	<0.05	71
70366	540774	5949839	560	*grab*	0.1	0.0	0.4	14	6.87	0.1	1.81	22.2	2.92	<0.05	135
70367	540776	5949842	560	*grab*	0.1	0.1	0.4	22	2.45	0.0	9.78	29	5.98	<0.05	95
70368	540776	5949842	560	*grab*	0.1	0.1	0.8	51	1.29	0.0	2.61	4.4	22.6	0.06	24
70369	540776	5949842	560	*grab*	0.1	0.0	0.6	10	7.68	0.1	1.7	19.1	1.72	0.11	78
70370	540773	5949849	560	*grab*	0.0	0.0	0.1	9	0.24	0.0	1.84	14.3	0.75	<0.05	85
70371	540768	5949860	557	*grab*	1.3	0.6	23.4	1120	29.9	0.3	168	492	641	0.52	1300
70372	540769	5949853	558	*grab*	1.1	1.1	1.7	227	7.31	0.0	145	158	25.6	0.7	52
70374	540856	5949509	644	*grab*	0.5	0.1	17.5	1575	97	0.1	11	541	312	0.31	342
70375	540897	5949388	665	*grab*	0.7	0.7	0.7	192	3.56	0.0	8.27	92.7	6.14	<0.05	395
70376	540897	5949388	665	*grab*	0.6	0.6	0.6	182	3.07	0.0	5.67	70.4	10.45	0.06	281
70377	540897	5949386	604	2.0	0.5	0.5	0.8	334	4.99	0.0	18	133.5	6.05	0.08	286
70378	540896	5949387	665	0.5	0.9	0.9	0.7	377	6	0.0	22.7	114	7.58	0.22	97
70379	540896	5949386	665	0.3	0.1	0.1	1.1	34	2.87	0.0	3.02	104	2.83	<0.05	527
70535	540781	5949608		*grab*	2.1	1.9	1.0	83	153.5	0.1	3.2	43.2	8.03	4.22	188
70536	540724	5949613		*grab*	23.1	22.9	7.8	19	454	0.0	3.48	31.2	8.37	31.1	19
70583	540650	5949625	529	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.9	38	76.2	0.1	1.54	22.8	12.55	0.53	72
70584	540649	5949623	529	1.0	2.4	2.2	2.3	709	33.7	0.1	9.01	58.3	109.5	0.7	43
70585	540649	5949623	529	*grab*	4.4	3.9	5.4	1185	199.5	0.3	37.6	107.5	77.4	2.57	58
70586	540649	5949623	529	0.5	3.8	3.5	3.8	809	22.8	0.1	13.55	49.7	91.8	0.73	22
70587	540650	5949626	527	0.2	4.9	4.5	16.4	176	543	0.1	4.17	99.4	77.4	4.05	16
70588	540555	5949653	524	*grab*	0.1	0.0	0.3	9	2.3	0.0	0.83	16.8	1.18	<0.05	58
70589	540557	5949655	524	*grab*	0.7	0.3	0.7	28	17.45	0.3	0.76	9.5	2.74	0.46	43
70590	540556	5949654	524	1.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	6	1.72	0.0	0.72	14.6	0.79	<0.05	74
70591	540537	5949651	519	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	6	1.3	0.0	0.82	17.5	0.63	<0.05	70
70592	540531	5949653	519	*grab*	5.8	5.4	5.3	225	369	0.2	1.52	9.5	34.6	5.48	63
70593	540525	5949661	520	*grab*	28.1	27.9	6.2	146	333	0.1	2.19	5	61.7	32.3	39
70594	540520	5949663	519	*grab*	0.3	0.1	7.4	10	2.49	0.1	0.43	7.9	0.85	0.13	71
70595	540520	5949663	519	*grab*	10.1	9.9	6.9	257	280	0.1	0.65	2	56.3	8.74	8
70596	540491	5949657	515	1.2	2.0	1.8	1.1	166	74.8	0.1	1.92	15	55.2	1.76	72
70597	540494	5949656	515	0.35	43.1	42.9	8.5	365	705	0.1	5.83	19.5	164.5	53.1	36
70598	540496	5949658	515	*grab*	6.6	5.8	9.5	450	210	0.4	1.3	35.1	55	9.73	72
70599	540494	5949654	512	0.95	3.0	2.8	1.0	641	12.55	0.1	5.26	28.1	63.7	0.86	33
70622	540732	5949609	539	0.7	8.3	7.9	2.2	43	93.9	0.3	1.73	32.7	8.94	10.05	105
70623	540714	5949612	539	*grab*	1.2	0.6	10.0	431	54.6	0.4	32.4	92.9	28	1.49	52
70624	540712	5949615	537	*grab*	1.1	0.6	11.0	427	76.6	0.3	24.3	82.9	32.5	2.12	41
70625	540719	5949608	537	*grab*	10.5	10.3	7.9	70	121	0.1	4.7	25.1	39.5	4	34
70626	540563	5950400	500	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	3	0.54	0.0	0.84	6.4	0.44	0.05	15
70627	541302	5950041	635	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	4	0.47	0.0	3.22	6.8	0.35	<0.05	118
70629	540516	5950598	504	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.2	54	4.41	0.0	12.5	39.5	3.95	0.41	15
70630	539717	5951234	413	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2	0.22	0.0	0.39	14.8	0.64	<0.05	21
70650	540844	5949599	573	*grab*	1.9	0.7	73.7	481	690	0.2	1585	2130	2090	3.7	5570

APPENDIX 2

TENEMENT STATUS

All tenement applications continue to pass through the approvals process with the tenements remaining in good standing as of the 31st of December 2022 (Table 1.1 – Figure 1.1).

Table 1.1. TENEMENT STATUS

Tenement Number	Name	Tenement Type	Area (km²) Unless specified	Interest	Location
MIN006619	Mt View [2]	Mining License	224 Ha	100%	NE Victoria
EL5315	Mitta Mitta[4]	Exploration Licence	148	100%	NE Victoria
EL006016	Rushworth[4]	Exploration Licence	32	100%	Central Victoria
EL006277	Empress	Exploration Licence	87	100%	NE Victoria
EL006300	Eskdale[3]	Exploration Licence	96	100%	NE Victoria
EL006486	Mt Creek	Exploration Licence	116	100%	NE Victoria
EL006764	Cravensville	Exploration Licence	170	100%	NE Victoria
EL006861	Buckland	Exploration Licence	414	100%	NE Victoria
EL007007	Union	Exploration Licence	3	100%	Central Victoria
EL006994	Wangara	Exploration Licence	190	100%	Central Victoria
EL007008	Buckland West	Exploration Licence	344	100%	NE Victoria
EL007099	Sandy Creek	Exploration Licence	437	100%	NE Victoria
EL006865	Dart	*EL (Application)*	567	100%	NE Victoria
EL006866	Cudgewa	*EL (Application)*	508	100%	NE Victoria
EL007170	Berringama	*EL (Application)*	27	100%	NE Victoria
EL007430	Buchan	*EL (Application)*	546	100%	Gippsland
EL007435	Goonerah	*EL (Application)*	587	100%	Gippsland
EL007425	Deddick	*EL (Application)*	341	100%	Gippsland
EL007428	Boebuck	*EL (Application)*	355	100%	NE Victoria
EL007426	Walwa	*EL (Application)*	499	100%	NE Victoria
EL007754	Tallandoon	*EL (Application)*	88	100%	NE Victoria
RL006615	Fairley's[2]	Retention License	340 Ha	100%	NE Victoria
RL006616	Unicorn[1&2]	Retention License	23,243 Ha	100%	NE Victoria
EL9476	Woomargama	Exploration Licence	188	100%	New South Wales
ELA6536	Yambacoona	*EL (Application)*	549	100%	New South Wales
ELA6548	Barellan	*EL (Application)*	159	100%	New South Wales

All tenements remain in good standing as of 27 February 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.

APPENDIX 3

JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION – TABLE 1

SECTION 1 SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Reverse circulation (RC) drilling was used to obtain 1m bulk samples (~ 30 kg) from 6 holes in June 2021 which were collected in plastic bags and examined for lithological logging purposes. • RC samples off the cyclone were split via a cone splitter, with duplicate splits collected in calico bags, which were removed every 1m to produce 1m composite samples (~ 1.5kg). One calico was sent for assay, and one was retained as library sample. The second calico was sent for assay every 20 samples as a field duplicate. The cyclone was cleaned out at the end of each hole and periodically during drilling. • Rotary Air Blast (RAB) drilling was used to obtain 1m bulk samples (~ 15 kg) from 42 holes in 2020 which were collected in plastic bags and examined for lithological logging purposes. • RAB samples off the cyclone were split via a riffle splitter and collected in a calico bag, which was removed every 1m to produce 1m composite samples (~ 1.5kg). The cyclone was cleaned out at the end of each hole and periodically during drilling. • Diamond core was sampled as half core at 1m intervals or to geological or mineralogical boundaries, where relevant, to a minimum sample size of 0.2m and a maximum of 1.3m. To ensure representative sampling, half core samples were always taken from the same side of the core. • Whole holes are sampled at this preliminary stage. • For RAB & RC sampling in interpreted mineralised or altered zones, 1m samples were submitted for analysis. • In interpreted unmineralized zones, 1m sample composites were submitted. • Samples submitted to ALS were whole sample crushed to 70% <2mm, riffle/rotary split off 1 kg, pulverise to >85% passing 75 microns, then assayed by ALS methods AU-AA26 (50g sample aliquot by fire assay), ME-MS61 (0.25g sample aliquot by four-acid digest and ICP-MS and ICP-AES analysis), Cu-OG62 (0.4g sample aliquot by three acid digest, HCL leach and ICP-AES), and Ag-OG62 (0.4g sample aliquot by three acid digest, HCL leach and ICP-AES). • Certified Reference Materials OREAS 235, OREAS 237, OREAS 245, OREAS 503d, OREAS 504c and OREAS 506 as well as CRM blank OREAS C27c were inserted every 10 samples as part of a QA/QC system.

		• Chip samples are taken continuously perpendicular to the general strike of mineralised structures in outcrop, and large samples (4 – 7kg) are taken where possible to provide a more representative sample. The chip samples are of adequate quality to be indicative of the area sampled. • Grab samples were collected from the outcrop over a small area (<1 – 5m in diameter). The grab samples are generally small (i.e., <7kg) and represent the local area only, sampling only tests a small aerial extent, and are not considered as being representative of the outcrop. The grab samples are of adequate quality to be representative of the small area sampled and approximate the sampled in situ mineralisation. • Rock samples were dried, crushed and whole sample pulverized and riffle split. A sample aliquot (50g) is taken for analysis. Gold has been analysed by ALS Method Au-AA26 – a fire assay technique for total digestion, and ME-MS61 – a four acid digest with multi-element analysis, considered a total extraction technique for most metals (inc. Cu, Ag, Zn, Pb). • All-drill related data are referenced to the original ASX report by date published. All details appear in the original report. • pXRF samples are collected from the top of the B-horizon clay interface and sieved to <2mm (dried if necessary). Samples are then analysed for base metal content using an Olympus Vanta XRF unit, with results reported as a digital text file.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).*	• Diamond drilling was carried out with NQ2 sized equipment with standard tube. • Drill core was oriented with a Reflex orientation tool. • Six RC drillholes were drilled by Durock Pty Ltd limited over the extent of mineralised structures. • Face sampling 5 ¾’ RC drilling • Holes EMRC01 & EMRC02 were surveyed using a Trushot camera. Verified using clinometer and compass survey of rods. • Holes EMRC03 to EMRC06 were surveyed with an Axis Champ gyro. • 42 RAB drillholes were drilled by EDrill Pty Ltd limited over the extent of mineralised structures. • RAB drilling utilised a face sampling 90 mm hammer and bit • RAB holes surveyed using an Eastman single shot camera for collar shots. Verified using clinometer and compass survey of rods. • All-drill related data are referenced to the original ASX report by date published. All details appear in the original report.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative 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*	• Recoveries from diamond drilling were measured and recorded in a database. Recoveries were typically 100% in fresh rock, with minor core loss in mineralised zones. No relationship has been observed between core recovery and grade. • Each 1m sample was weighed and results recorded to monitor sample recovery – a high average recovery was achieved in all holes. • Experienced geologists ensured best drilling and sampling practices were

	fine/coarse material.	maintained. • Experienced drillers ensured best drilling and sampling practices were maintained, including pausing drilling between sample intervals to ensure all sample is out of the system and regular cleaning of the sampling equipment. • There was no observable relationship between sample recovery and grade.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• All diamond holes were logged for recovery, geology, and structure. • Diamond core was photographed both when wet and dry. • All holes were logged in their entirety. • Sample sizes are considered appropriate to correctly represent the mineralisation style, and the thickness and consistency of intersections being sampled. • RC and RAB drill chips were geologically logged at 1m intervals for lithology (including quartz types and percentages), alteration and mineralisation, and drilling conditions. • Representative chips from each metre were collected in chip trays. Chip trays were photographed. • 100% of the drilling was logged. • pXRF soil samples are located by GPS and notes taken where cultural contamination is suspected or adjacent to historic workings.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• Diamond core was cut in half using a core saw at either 1m intervals or to prescribed geological contacts. • All samples were collected from the same side of the core to ensure sample representivity. • Samples were collected from a cone splitter mounted directly beneath the cyclone. • Samples from all intervals were collected as 1m composite samples at the splitting stage at the drill site. • 12.5% of the sample was split with the remainder collected in residue bags. • All samples above 125m were dry in hole EMRC01, below this between 125-165m, 12 wet samples were collected. • All samples above 147m in hole EMRC05 were dry; below this 9 wet samples were collected. • The sampling procedure is appropriate for the mineralisation style of disseminated copper-gold and is better described in the body of the report. • The samples were sent to ALS Global Laboratories, Pooraka SA. • Soil samples are collected from the top of the B-horizon with a pick and scoop, dried and sieved to <2mm prior to analysis. PXRF analysis is undertaken in the on the soil sample and results reported in a digital CSV file output for all samples.

Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Samples were submitted to ALS Global (Pooraka) and analysed for gold using ALS methods AU-AA26 (fire assay is considered a total extraction technique for gold) and ME-MS61 (four acid digest is considered a total extraction technique for copper exploration), Cu-OG62 (ore grade copper by three acid digest and HCl leach) and Ag-OG62 (ore grade silver by three acid digest and HCl leach). These techniques are appropriate and considered a total extraction technique for Au & Cu. • Samples were whole sample crushed, pulverised and assayed by ALS method AU-AA26, ME-MS61, Cu-OG62 and Ag-OG62. • Au standards OREAS 235, OREAS 237, and OREAS 245, along with porphyry copper standards OREAS 503d, OREAS 504c and OREAS 506, as well as rhyodacite blanks (OREAS C27e) were included every 20 samples as part of the internal QA/QC system. All results are within expected confidence limits. • A field duplicate sample was collected every 20 samples and analysed within the same sample run. • ALS conducted their own internal laboratory checks. • Laboratory blanks, standards are reviewed per batch to monitor accuracy and precision. • A direct comparison between internal pXRF and laboratory analysis of Cu and As shows a high correlation is evident from a representative dataset. • QAQC procedures were adopted during the in-house pXRF analysis with regular sample duplicates and CRM inserted into the sample run, and assay data is within expectation. • Due to the early sampling stage and the nature of soil sampling, no QAQC procedures other than internal CRM analysis has been adopted.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Modelling of IP and MT data completed by Fender Geophysics and Southern Rock Geophysics. Data interpretation and review completed by Mackey Geophysics, prior to review by Dart Mining and consulting geologists. • The laboratory supplies all assay data as an export to a CSV file. The raw data is edited to separate all duplicates and CRM results into a QA/QC tab in the CSV file and reviewed. • Verification of significant intersections were made by alternative company personnel. • No independent review of assay data has been carried out. • Data were logged onto paper and transferred to 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. • Below detection limit data is identified in Appendix 1 using a < character followed by the detection limit. • pXRF analysis required manual entry of the sample number of the soil sample into

		the pXRF unit. The sample number and associated analysis are stored in a digital file within the pXRF unit for later export to a csv file. The raw data is edited to separate all duplicates and CRM results into a QAQC tab in the CSV file and reviewed. <LOD results are also deleted from the dataset to allow numerical fields to be plotted.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• The location of drill hole collars and geological mapping confirmed using a Garmin GPSMAP 66i GPS, set to MGA94 Grid Datum (Zone 55) with topographic control taken from the GPS. Accuracy is variable but maintained <3m during the mapping process with constant visual quality assessment conducted. • Hand-held GPS was used to survey a control point and drill hole collar positions are then measured by tape and compass relative to the GPS control. The accuracy between holes is <0.5m but absolute accuracy is relative to the original GPS control point at <5m. • Due to abrasion of stainless survey inner tube, Trushot camera was replaced with an Atlas gyro to orient holes. Hole surveys were measured at 30m intervals downhole (RC drilling). • All maps, plans and data are on an MGA datum and GDA94 zone 55 projection. • Elevation is established from the GPS control point. • The location of the chip, grab and soil samples, and geological mapping used a Garmin GPSMAP 66i GPS using the MGA55 Projection, GDA94 Datum with topographic control taken from the GPS. Accuracy is variable but maintained <5m during the mapping process with constant visual quality assessment conducted. • Mine workings were located using GPS control and then tape and compass surveyed for underground development.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Drill sites were restricted to existing tracks. It was not intended to establish a drill spacing for resource estimation although these holes may be used at a later date. • 1m assay composites were collected at the splitter on the drill site. This sample interval is considered appropriate for the style of gold and copper mineralisation tested. • All drill related data are referenced to the original ASX report by date published. All details appear in the original report. • Where exposure allows, multiple chip samples are collected across mineralised structures to assess the continuity of Au grade. • Rock chip sampling is limited by outcrop exposure. • Reconnaissance-scale chip / grab samples are not presented or considered to be representative of the average grade. Grab samples only represent the grade at a single point within the rock exposure. Sample spacing is designed to allow an initial assessment of mineralisation and is not suitable for future resource estimation activities. • The regional soil sampling grid is at a nominal 50m spacing due to the large footprint of the area being covered by the sampling program. This is considered more than adequate for the large footprint of the deposit style currently being explored for.

		• Soil pXRF results are used for geochemical studies only and are no composited. • Soil pXRF results are used as a pathfinder index to guide future exploration only.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• Drilling was restricted to existing tracks and pads. However, in all cases it was possible to drill at a high angle to the host structures (refer figures 1 to 4), and achieve a suitable orientation that cross cuts the mineralisation. True width intersections are provided in drill sections, there appears to be no relationship between drill orientation and mineralisation grades. • Due to the steep grade of tracks and topography, hole orientation was limited or dictated by landscape physiology in some instances. • Grab samples do not capture any aspect of the potential variation in grade in relation to the orientation of the mineralisation and represents only a single point inside the mineralisation. Chip samples are collected perpendicular to strike where possible to avoid any sample bias and only where outcrop or sub crop exists. The orientation of rock chip samples is recorded and indicated in diagrams. • No orientation-based sampling bias has been identified in preliminary data. • Soil sampling grids are aligned north-south for simplicity. This has no effect on the apparent mineralisation style or trend. • No significant sample bias is considered to be introduced because of the orientation of the sample grid.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• All samples submitted for analysis are placed in sealed poly-weave bags and delivered to a commercial transport company for delivery to the laboratory. Any evidence of sample damage or tampering is immediately reported by the laboratory to the company and a decision made as to the integrity of the sample and the remaining samples within the damaged / tampered bag/s.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• An internal review of procedures, operations, sampling techniques and analytical techniques was made by Dart Mining. • All drilling and assay data is validated upon entry into the EarthSQL Quest database.

SECTION 2 REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• All tenements remain in good standing as of 31st December 2022. • Details of Dart Mining tenements shown in Appendix 2.

Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Between 1986 and 1988 the Granite Flat area was worked by Meltech Ltd on behalf of Alluvial Prospectors Ltd, with soil sampling identifying strong soil anomalies and six diamond drill holes completed. From 1990 to 1995, CRA Exploration (now Rio Tinto) completed extensive exploration in the search for a bulk minable resource. This included expansion of the soil grid, sampling of 18 costeans, 32 reverse circulation (RC) and the 13 Diamond drillholes, along with aeromagnetic, ground magnetic and induced polarity surveys of the site. In late 1994 Perseverance Mining Ltd entered into a joint-venture agreement with CRA Exploration, working the Granite Flat prospect from 1996 to 1999, completing an additional 20 RC drill holes. From 2006 to 2008, Synergy Metals Ltd conducted minor stream sediment and soil sampling of the site before transferring the license to Glen Wills Gold Mines NL in 2009. Glen Wills Gold Mines held the license until 2016, completing some minor soil and stream sediment sampling studies.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• EL006277 is located in the Omeo structural zone of the Lachlan Fold Belt in eastern Victoria. The EL is underlain by metamorphosed Lower Ordovician Pinnak Sandstone and its higher-grade metamorphic equivalents in the Omeo Metamorphic Complex to the south. The Banimboola Quartz Monzodiorite (BQM) intruded during the early Devonian and is a highly magnetic I-type composite pluton that has been placed in the Boggy Plain Supersuite (Wyborn, et al., 1987). Aeromagnetic data from the Geo Vic database indicates that the BQM is a composite pluton with a variable magnetic signature.

Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*
	  ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  ○ *down hole length and interception depth*
	  ○ *hole length.*
	• *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*
		• All drillhole data (location, RL, azimuth, dip, depth etc.) for drill holes for relevant holes referred to are presented in text of the main body of the report, and in Appendix 1.
		• Additional historic drillhole collar information is presented in previous Dart Mining ASX Announcements and Releases. An archive of historic Dart Mining ASX releases is held at: https://www2.asx.com.au/markets/trade-our-cash-market/announcements.dtm
		• All down hole weighted average gold and copper grade data quoted as significant intersections is provided as down hole widths and calculated using a lower cut-off grade of 0.2 g/t Au and 400ppm Cu, with no more than 2m of internal dilution (unless otherwise stated).
		• All drill-related data are referenced to the original ASX report by date published. All details appear in the original report.

Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.*	• All drill-related data are referenced to the original ASX report by date published. All details appear in the original report.

	• *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• The relationship between the drill hole and the geometry of the mineralised structures is presented in a series of summary cross sections and drill plans (Figures 1-3). The angle between the drill hole and the mineralisation structure is variable with an interpretation of the relative geometry presented as cross sections down hole, down hole average grades are also presented on these drill sections and are representative of the current geological interpretation, this interpretation may change over time as more drilling information become available. Structural interpretation is constrained with surface geological mapping and down hole lithology logging. • All drill-related data are referenced to the original ASX report by date published. All details appear in the original report.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• All drill-related data are referenced to the original ASX report by date published. All details appear in the original report.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• All drill-related data are referenced to the original ASX report by date published. All details appear in the original report. • Soil Cu results are reported in full as graduated symbols and coloured gradations. The legend provides an indication as to soil Cu values. This method of reporting is considered comprehensive and unbiased for early-stage geochemical work.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• Any other relevant information is discussed in the main body of the report.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Planned work is discussed in the body of the report and is dependent on future company direction.