ASX Release

2 September 2019

Buckland Gold Project

The Fairleys Shear Zone is further upgraded as a target for large scale gold mineralisation.

HIGHLIGHTS

- The 8.5 km long Fairleys Shear Zone is almost certainly the dominant bedrock source of the extensive alluvial gold deposits mined historically in the Buckland River (Figure 1).

- Recent sampling has detected a strong 400m wide arsenic soil anomaly over the Fairleys Shear Zone about 2km north-west of the Fairleys Prospect where Dart Mining's earlier drilling confirmed that bedrock gold mineralization at the Prospect is strongly associated with arsenic mineralization (Figures 1,2).

- Incomplete follow-up exploration of the anomaly has located several historical prospects/small mines developed on multiple shears that display silicified cores with high grade gold (Type A mineralization) enveloped by wide zones of disseminated sulphide-associated gold mineralization (Type B).

Try Again Prospect	**1m @ 48.5 g/t Au**	(Chip sample, Type A)
Miners Glory Prospect	**1m @ 17.8 g/t Au**	(Chip sample, Type A)
	0.2m @ 83.9 g/t Au	(Chip samples, Type A)
Queens Jubilee Prospect	**60.8 g/t Au**	(Grab sample, Type A)
	7.5m @ 2.66 g/t Au	(Chip sample, Type B)

- The Fairleys Shear Zone is interpreted to consist of multiple, parallel mineralized shears stacked over a width of ~400m representing a compelling target for large scale gold mineralization.

Dart Mining NL (ASX: DTM) ("Dart Mining" or "the Company") is very pleased to report further positive results from recent mapping and sampling activities at the Company's wholly owned Buckland Gold Project in the Buckland Valley, North East Victoria. Recently Dart Mining announced (ASX 20 Aug 2019) that the regional **Fairleys Shear Zone**, which is more than 8.5 km long, has excellent potential to host large scale gold mineralization. Subsequent exploration, as reported in this announcement, has provided evidence for recurring zones of gold mineralisation along the Fairleys Shear Zone.

DART MINING

ASX Code: DTM

Key Prospects / Commodities:

GOLDFIELDS

Buckland
Rushworth
Sandy Creek
Granite Flat
Dart
Mt Elmo
Saltpetre
Zulu
Upper Indi

LITHIUM / TIN / TANTALUM

Empress – Li-Sn-Ta
Eskdale / Mitta – Li-Sn-Ta

PORPHYRY GOLD / COPPER / MOLYBDENUM

Empress – Au-Cu
Stacey's – Au-Cu
Copper Quarry – Cu+/- Au
Gentle Annie – Cu
Morgan Porphyry – Mo-Ag-Au
Unicorn Porphyry – Mo-Cu-Ag

Investment Data:

Shares on issue: 1,017,376,136

Unlisted Options: 25,000,000

Substantial Shareholders:

Top 20 Holdings: 54.41 %

Board & Management:

Managing Director: James Chirnside

Non-Executive Director: Dr Denis Clarke

Non-Executive Director: Luke Robinson

Company Secretary: Julie Edwards

Dart Mining NL

ACN 119 904 880

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Visit our webpage: www.dartmining.com.au

SUMMARY OF RECENT EXPLORATION

Dart Mining's pre-2019 exploration had identified shear-controlled zones of sulphide-associated gold mineralization at the **Fairleys Prospect** associated with gold-arsenic soil anomalies. Recent exploration, as detailed in a 20 August release to the Australian Securities Exchange (ASX 20 Aug 2019), outlined the 8.5km long **Fairleys Shear Zone** as the controlling structure for the gold mineralization regionally. Recent geochemical exploration also detected a strong 400m wide arsenic soil anomaly over the Fairleys Shear Zone about 2km north-west of the Fairleys Prospect. Dart Mining's previous drilling at Fairleys had confirmed that the bedrock gold mineralization at the Prospect was strongly associated with arsenic mineralization (Figures 1, 2).

Recent incomplete follow-up of the large geochemical anomaly has located several historical prospects/small mines that were developed on multiple shears that display silicified cores with high grade gold mineralization enveloped by wide zones of disseminated sulphide-associated lower grade gold mineralization. Sampling has confirmed both the high grade of the shears and the considerable width of the lower grade enveloping mineralization (Figure 3). The gold mineralization is similar to that at the Fairleys Prospect immediately to the south-east discussed in detail in (ASX 20 Aug 2019).

Dart Mining is very encouraged by the recurrent nature of the mineralisation along the Fairleys Shear Zone, which fits well with the Company's exploration model. The Fairleys Shear Zone is interpreted by Dart Mining as consisting of multiple, parallel mineralized shears stacked over a width of about 400m. Given the structure is also at least 8.5km long, the potential for development of large scale gold mineralization is considered to be high.

The results of recent exploration are discussed in more detail below.

EXPLORATION UPDATE

The tenement status and locations for the Buckland Gold Project are detailed in Appendix 1. Details of the exploration methodologies and analytical techniques employed are outlined in Table 1 Appendix 2.

Alluvial Gold Source

Figure 1 shows the spatial relationship of the Fairleys Shear Zone to the considerable historical alluvial workings in the Buckland River (Photograph 1) as mapped by Government geologist J. Easton in 1910.

Dart Mining's interpretation is that gold mineralization associated with the regionally extensive Fairleys Shear Zone and subsidiary shears is almost certainly the dominant bedrock source of the extensive alluvial gold. This interpretation is consistent with Dart Mining's belief that large-scale gold mineralization may be associated with the Fairleys Shear Zone.

Photograph 1. High banks after alluvial mining along the Buckland River. Mining persists along the river for over 30km downstream – photograph taken where Fairelys Creek enters the Buckland River (2003).

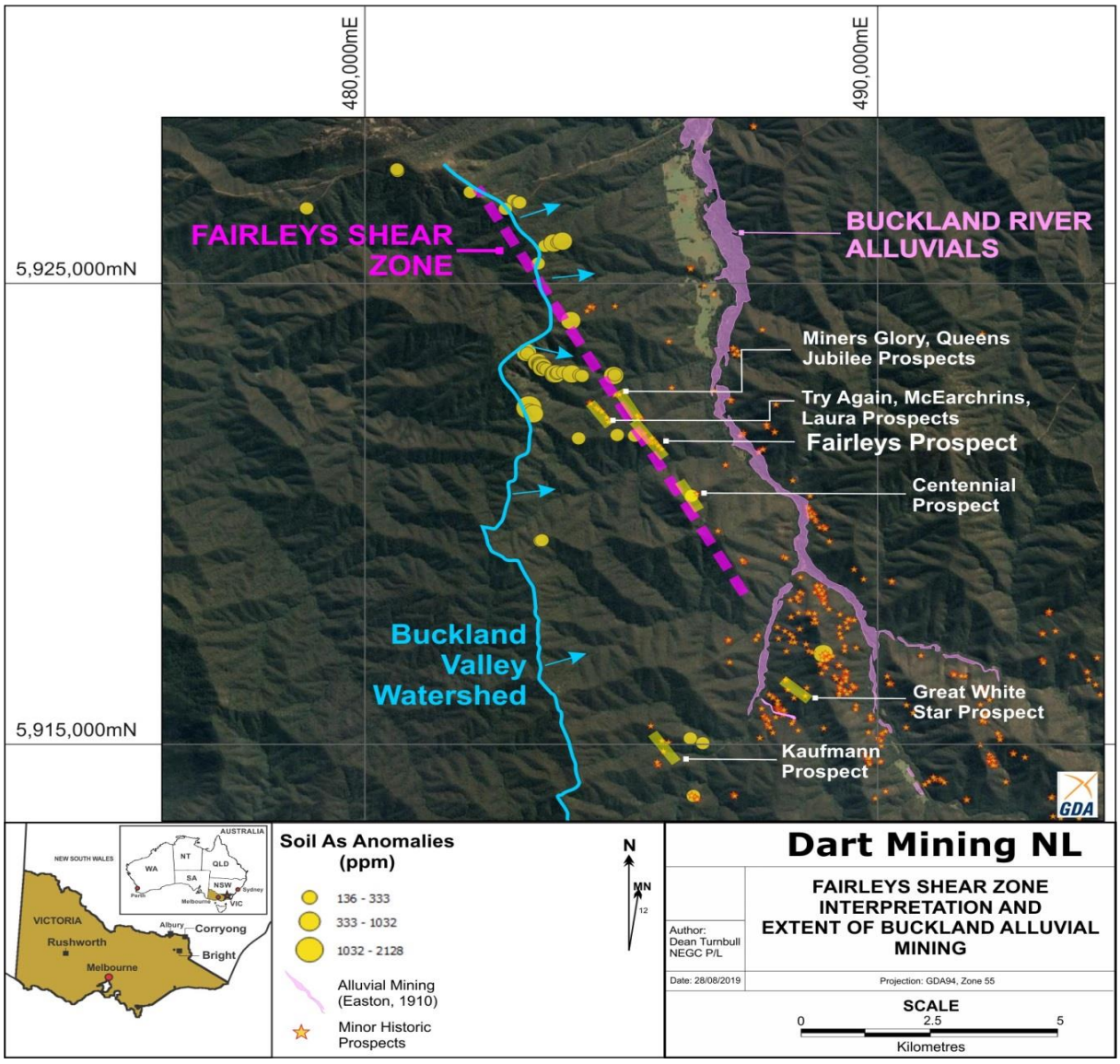

Figure 1. Map showing the Fairleys Shear Zone interpretation relative to historic alluvial mining along the Buckland Valley with key disseminated gold prospects and elevated soil arsenic levels from the ongoing regional soil program. Alluvial mining extent from J. Easton, 1910.

Mapping and Sampling

Ongoing regional geochemical soil sampling has located multiple gold-arsenic anomalies that are interpreted as indicating gold mineralization is associated with the regional-scale Fairleys Shear Zone (Figure 2). As yet, only limited field checking has been undertaken on the anomalies. However, recent field checking of an anomaly located about 1.5 to 2.0km north-north-west of the Fairleys Prospect has returned very encouraging results. Recent mapping has located several historic prospects/small mines along two shears extending over approximately 1.5km along the Fairleys Shear Zone from the Fairleys Prospect (Figure 3).

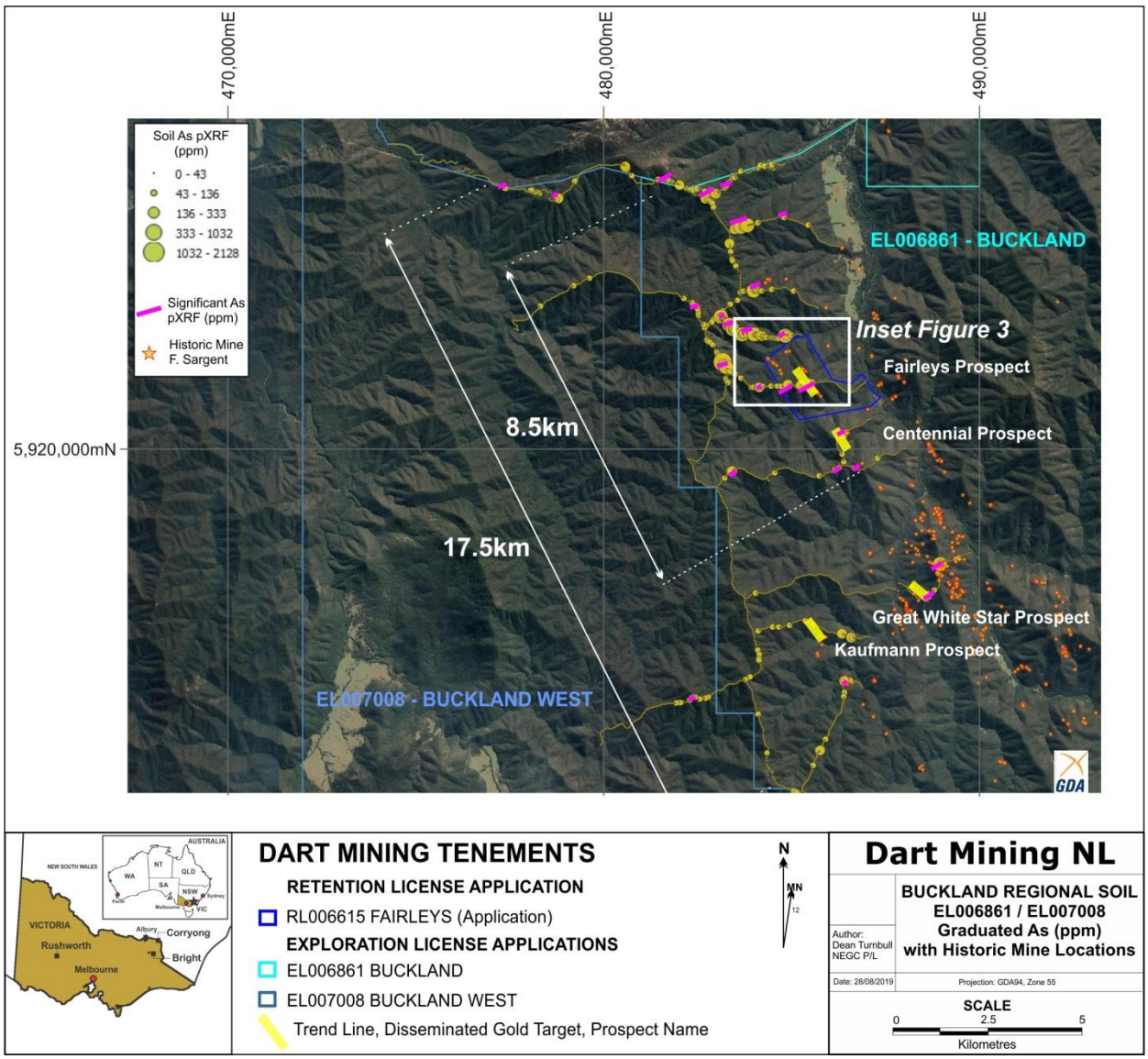

Figure 2. Buckland goldfield with graduated regional soil arsenic (As) level (ppm) with significant anomalies highlighted (magenta). Historic mine location data (red dots) from F. Sargent Historical Mining Activity layer (GeoVic: https://earthresources.vic.gov.au/geology-exploration/maps-reports-data/geovic) for reference. Note - Inset Figure 3 location.

Sampling indicates high-grade gold mineralization occurs within quartz / silica / sulphide zones (Type A mineralization) that have been the sole focus of historic mining. Broader enveloping zones of lower grade gold mineralization associated with disseminated sulphides in sheared sediments (Type B mineralization) have been left unmined. Sampling of remnant mineralisation from the end of stopes in several prospects returned high grade gold assays (Figure 3).

- **1m @ 48.5 g/t Au** (Chip Sample, Try Again Prospect, Type A)
- **1m @ 17.85 g/t Au** (Chip Sample, Miners Glory Prospect, Type A)
- **0.2m @ 83.9g/t Au** (Chip Sample, Miners Glory Prospect, Type A)
- **60.8 g/t Au** (Grab sample of fall material, Queens Jubilee Prospect, Type A)

Significantly, samples of sheared sediments with disseminated sulphides that envelop the Type A mineralisation returned significant gold assays (Figure 3). Access for sampling across the full width of the shears is limited within historic workings, as the adits were driven only along the high-grade core of the mineralized shears. However, shallow pits and outcrops allow samples to be collected across strike at several locations (Figure 3). At the Queens Jubilee Prospect an outcrop of sheared sediments with oxidized disseminated sulphide and contorted thin quartz veins was sampled as a near continuous chip sample (Photographs 2, 3). **Significantly, this Type B mineralisation assayed 7.5m @ 2.66 g/t Au**. A second chip sample from the east wall of the outcropping shear shows **1.6m @ 2.89 g/t Au** (Figure 3).

Photograph 2. Historic Queen's Jubilee Mine outcrop site – sheared sandstone showing disseminated sulphide mineralisation and thin quartz veining – 7.5m @ 2.66 g/t Au across strike chip sample. (Geology pick for scale)

Photograph 3. Close up – sample broken from outcrop shown in Photograph 2. Sample is silicified sandstone showing abundant iron staining after disseminated sulphide with clots of limonite and minor quartz veining. This is an example of the mineralisation style within the Fairleys Shear Zone. (Geology pick for scale)

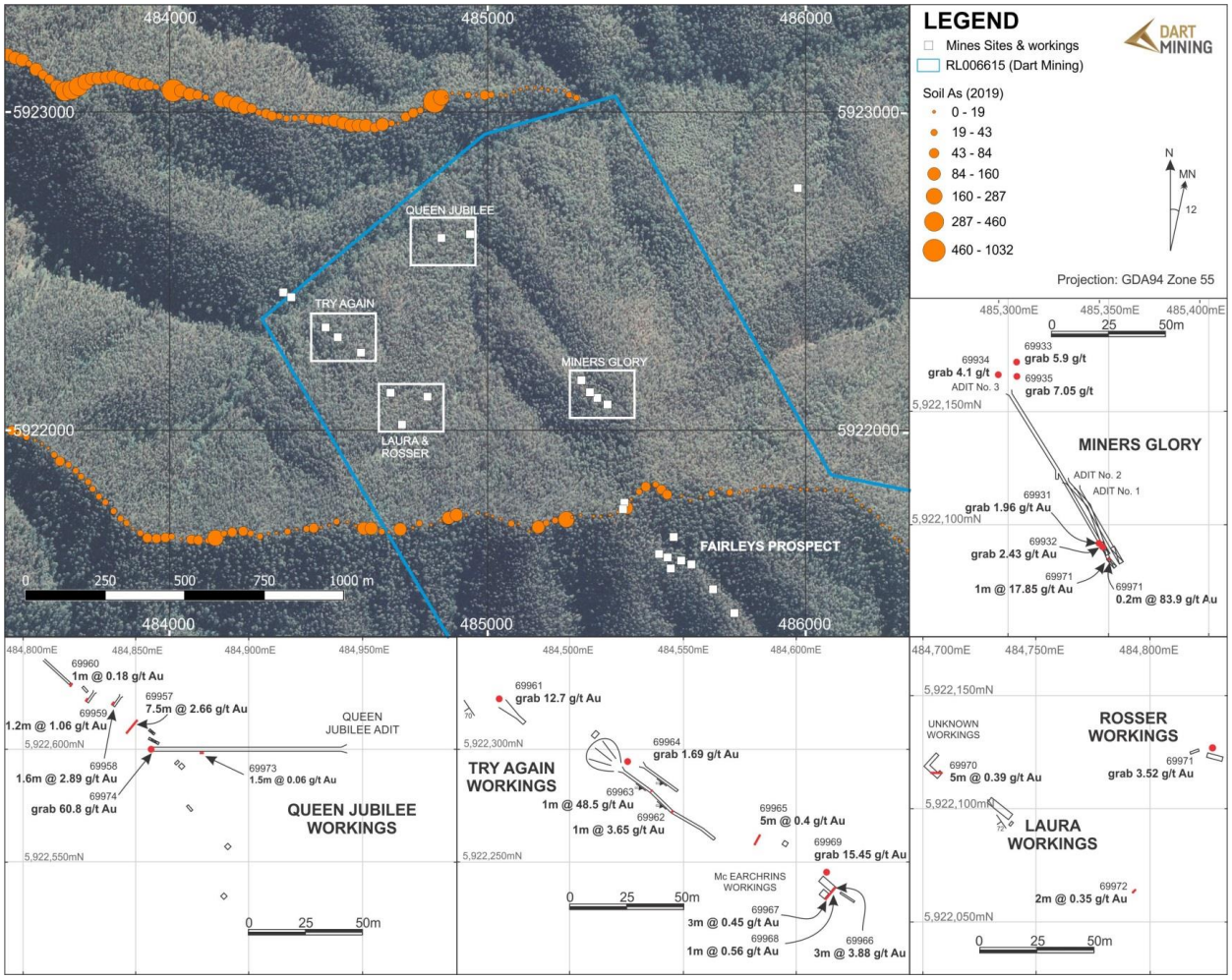

Figure 3. Map showing the Fairleys Prospect relative to the historic Miners Glory, Queens Jubilee, Rosser, McEarchins and Try Again mines with preliminary mapping and sampling results.

A small pit on a shear on the Try Again line near the McEarchrins workings provided access for sampling with the eastern side of the pit showing 3m @ 3.88 g/t Au from sheared sandstone with oxidized disseminated sulphide. Outcrop of the mineralised shear is limited along strike, with isolated outcrop showing 5m @ 0.4 g/t Au some 30m north northwest of McEarchrins workings (Figure 3). The Try Again adit, which is along strike, returned a chip sample of 1m @ 48.5 g/t Au.

Dart Mining is encouraged by both the high grade of the silicified cores of the shears and the substantial width of the enveloping lower grade sulphide-associated mineralisation.

Regional Soil Geochemical Program

The regional soil program is ongoing with a total of 2700 samples collected (Figure 1) from 78km of traverses across the interpreted strike of the Fairleys Shear Zone. The traverses have now covered approximately 17.5km of strike extent along the western side of the historic goldfield. Graduated soil arsenic (As) and zones of anomalous soil arsenic are presented as magenta lines in Figure 2. Multiple anomalies require ground follow-up.

Planned Exploration

Considerable drilling will ultimately be required to fully evaluate the potential of the large Fairleys Shear Zone and subsidiary shear zones. However, Dart first plans to complete further, more detailed soil surveys to more closely define the multiple, stacked mineralised shears before drill testing is undertaken. A major exploration program is planned for the Buckland Gold Project which is the Company's highest priority gold project because of its potential for large scale gold mineralization.

Competent Person's Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Dean Turnbull B.App.Sc.(Geol) Hons. a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Turnbull is an independent consultant. 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.

For more information contact

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About Dart Mining

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

APPENDIX 1

TENEMENT STATUS

All tenement applications continue to pass through the approvals process with the tenements remaining in good standing as at 31 August 2019 (Table 1 – Figure 4).

Table 1. TENEMENT STATUS

Tenement Number	Name	Tenement Type	Area (km2) Unless specified	Interest	Location
EL5194	Mt. Alfred	Exploration	27	100%	NE Victoria
EL5315	Mitta Mitta[4]	Exploration	172	100%	NE Victoria
EL006016	Rushworth	Exploration	60	100%	Central Victoria
EL006277	Empress	Exploration	221	100%	NE Victoria
EL006300	Eskdale[3]	Exploration	245	100%	NE Victoria
EL006486	Mt Creek	Exploration	190	100%	NE Victoria
EL006764	Cravensville	EL (Application)	170	100%	NE Victoria
EL006861	Buckland	EL (Application)	414	100%	NE Victoria
EL006865	Dart	EL (Application)	567	100%	NE Victoria
EL006866	Cudgewa	EL (Application)	508	100%	NE Victoria
EL006994	Wangara	EL (Application)	190	100%	Central Victoria
EL007007	Union	EL (Application)	3	100%	Central Victoria
EL007008	Buckland West	EL (Application)	344	100%	NE Victoria
RL006615	Fairley's[2]	Retention License Application	340 Ha	100%	NE Victoria
RL006616	Unicorn[1&2]	Retention License Application	23,243 Ha	100%	NE Victoria
MIN006619	Mt View [2]	Mining License Application	224 Ha	100%	NE Victoria

All tenements remain in good standing at 31 August 2019.

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 subject to a 1.0% NSR Royalty Agreement with Minvest Corporation Pty Ltd (See DTM ASX Release 1 June 2016).

NOTE 4: Areas are subject to a 0.75% Net Smelter Royalty on gold production, payable to Bruce William McLennan

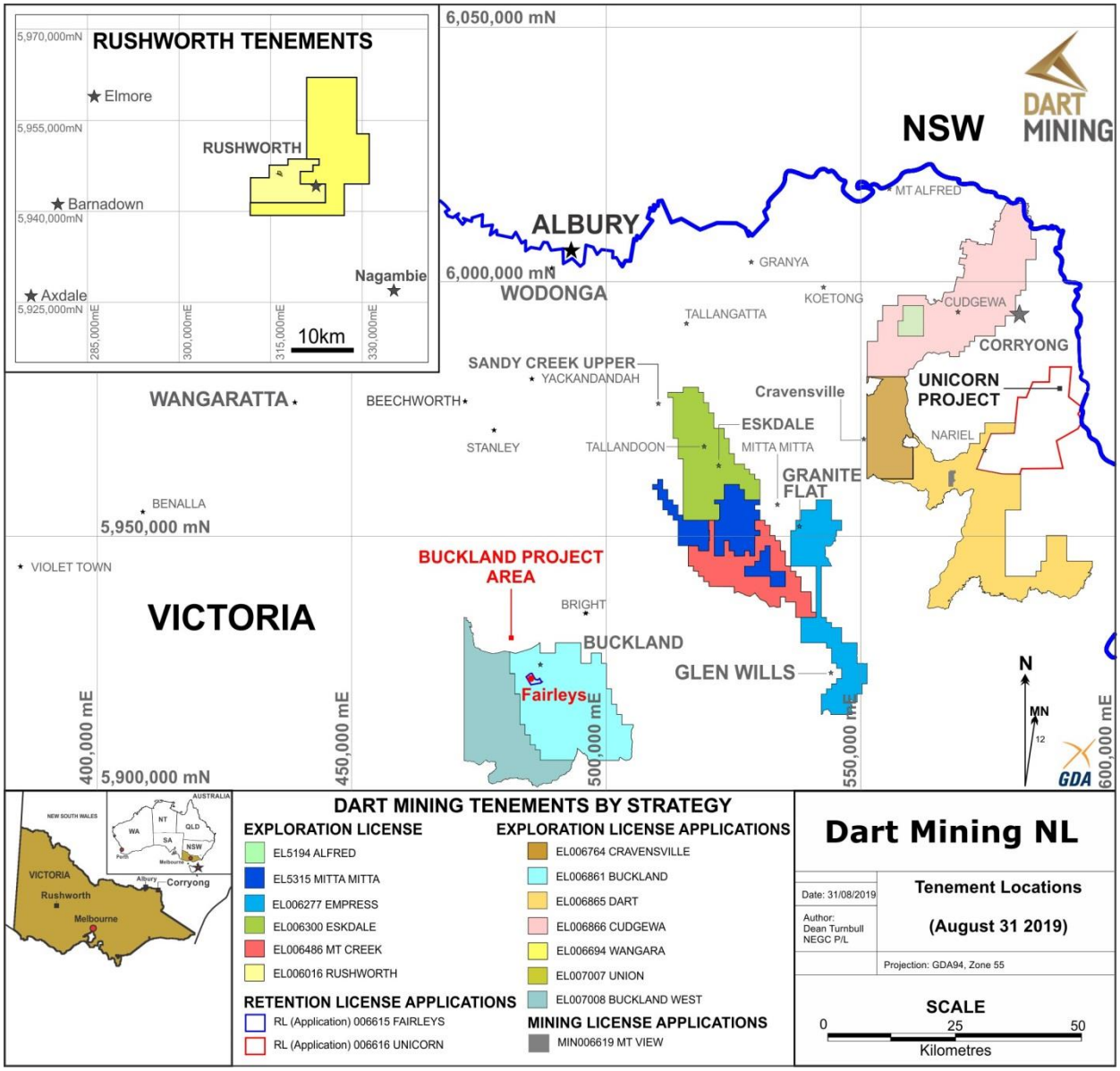

Figure 4. Location of Dart Mining's exploration tenements in north-eastern and Central Victoria.

APPENDIX 2

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.*	• pXRF soil samples are collected from the top of the B-Horizon clay interface and sieved to -2mm (dried if necessary). Sieved samples are then anaylsed for As using an Olympus Delta portable XRF unit and results reported out as a digital text file. • 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 take a more representative sample. The chip samples are of adequate quality to be indicative of the area sampled. • Grab samples were collected from the outcrop over a small area (<1 – 5m in diameter). The grab samples are generally small (ie. <7kg) and represent the local area only, sampling only tests a small aerial extent, and are not considered as being representative of the outcrop. The grab samples are of adequate quality to be representative of the small area sampled and approximate the sampled *in situ* mineralisation. • Rock samples are dried, crushed and whole sample pulverized and riffle split. A sample aliquot (25g – 50g) is taken for analysis. Gold has been analysed by ALS Method Au-AA26 – a fire assay technique for total digestion.
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.).*	• NA
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*	• NA

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	
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.*	• pXRF soil samples are located by GPS and notes taken where cultural contamination is suspected or adjacent to historic workings. • Chip / Grab samples were logged for qualitative mineral percentages, mineral species and habit and each sample location is recorded.
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.*	• 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 on the small sample cup of the soil sample and the results reported in a digital csv file output per sample. Standards and duplicates are inserted at regular intervals and reviewed. Laboratory follow-up analysis of selected samples uses the same pXRF sieved sample, pulverised prior to sub-sampling at the laboratory via riffle splitting for a multi-element 4 acid digest method ME-MS61 and low detection limit gold analysis by method Au-AA22. • The sample size is considered representative to estimate the local metal content of the soil developed above the disseminated style of gold mineralisation targeted. • Sampling was conducted at a reconnaissance level with regular duplicate and CRM samples inserted for analysis by pXRF. All results are in line with expectations. • Individual <7kg chip / grab samples were collected from outcrop, individual chips making up the sample were <40mm and chipped from a random selection of the mineralisation to generate a representative average sample of the mineralisation targeted. • The whole sample was crushed and pulverised prior to sub-sampling at the laboratory via riffle splitting. • Gold chip sampling generally collects <7kg of finely chipped rock sample across outcrop or underground openings with the entire sample sent for whole sample crush and grind. The sample size and sub-sampling method is thought suitable for a sulphide / fine gold environment.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Soil samples were submitted to ALS Chemex and selected samples were analysed for a suit of trace elements using ALS Methods ME-MS61 (A four-acid digest is performed on 0.25g of sample to quantitatively dissolve most geological materials). These techniques are appropriate and considered a total extraction technique for key metal As. Au is analysed by fire assay technique Au-AA22. • A direct comparison between internal pXRF and laboratory analysis of arsenic 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, assay data is within expectation. Laboratory analysis only uses internal laboratory CRM results. • Chip and Grab samples were submitted to ALS Chemex and analysed for Au using ALS method Au-AA26 – a fire assay technique for total digestion. • Due to the reconnaissance nature of the sampling, no QAQC procedures were adopted other than internal laboratory CRM.
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.*	• No verification process or independent review of assay data has been carried out. • pXRF analysis requires the manual entry into the XRF unit of the Sample number of the soil sample. The sample number and associated analysis is stored as 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. • Chip / Grab samples were geologically logged and entered into the company database from hard copy field sheets for long term electronic storage.
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*	• The location of the chip / grab / soil samples and geological mapping used a Garmin GPSMAP 62S GPS using the MGA94 Grid Datum (Zone 55) with topographic control taken from the GPS. Accuracy is variable but maintained <5m during the mapping

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	control.	process with constant visual quality assessment conducted. • Mine workings are located using GPS control and then tape and compass survey 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.*	• Soil sample spacing may be variable and is designed to capture variability in the key pathfinder element analysed with respect to the geological model of the mineralisation under review. The regional soil program reported uses a nominal 25m sample spacing as this was considered the maximum spacing that would capture regional shear structures over more than one sample • Soil pXRF results are used for geochemical studies only and are not composited. • 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 gold mineralisation and is not suitable for future resource estimation activities.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• Regional soil lines are aligned with near east-west ridge lines and are approximately perpendicular to the strike of the interpreted regional shear systems hosting disseminated sulphide and gold where possible. A small number of lines or portions of lines run at a lower angle to the interpreted mineralisation trend, this is shown graphically in the body of the report. • No significant sample bias is considered to be introduced because of the orientation of the soil lines • 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 subcrop exists. The orientation of rock chip samples is recorded and indicated in diagrams. Grab sampling of mine waste (mullock)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		is also conducted as random composite samples of mullock material over a small diameter.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• All samples submitted for analysis are placed in sealed plastic bags and enclosed in strong plastic boxes, 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.*	• The mapping and sampling methodology and results were documented and reviewed by an independent expert who acts as the competent person for this report.

SECTION 2 REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	All tenements remain in good standing at 31 August 2019.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The Buckland Goldfield has been explored in the past to establish the remaining alluvial potential and limited effort to review reef style historic mines with surface and underground mapping and sampling carried out (EL1394, 1985 – 1988). There has not been any previous assessment of Fairleys style disseminated gold (shear hosted) within the goldfield. Dart Mining, the first to recognize this style of mineralization, initiated exploration in 2005.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Buckland Goldfield was a traditional narrow vein, high grade (free gold) reef style field with a very large alluvial gold footprint. Dart Mining recognized some gold mineralization is related to disseminated sulphides in shears.

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*
		• NA

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NOTE 3: Areas 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

	Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• NA
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').*	• NA
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.*	• NA
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.*	• Soil arsenic values are reported in full as graduated symbols for all soil lines, the legend provides a guide to soil values. This method of reporting is considered to be comprehensive and un-biased for early geochemical work. • Rock chip gold assay values are reported in a series of maps showing sample location, width and grade relative to mapped mineralisation orientation to allow true width to be indicated. This method of reporting is considered to be comprehensive and un-biased for early 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;*	• Any other relevant information is discussed in the main body of the report.

	metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	
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.