ASX Release

20 February 2020

Buckland Gold Project Update

BACKGROUND

The Buckland Gold Project, Dart Mining NL's prime exploration project, is located 200km north-east of Melbourne. Dart Mining's exploration breakthrough is its recognition that the regionally extensive Fairleys Shear Zone controls the location of significant gold mineralisation in the Buckland Goldfield. The model underpinning Dart Mining's exploration approach is that the Fairleys Shear Zone consists of multiple individual mineralised shears, each several kilometres long (ASX 20 Aug 2019, ASX 2 Sept 2019). Shears are interpreted to be up to, or greater than 25m wide, and typically have a relatively narrow, high-grade quartz-sulphide core (Type A mineralisation) enveloped by wider, low to medium-grade disseminated sulphide mineralisation (Type B mineralisation; ASX 13 Dec 2019). The scale of the shear related mineralisation (Type B) offers excellent potential for delineating a large-scale gold deposit.

HIGHLIGHTS FROM RECENT EXPLORATION

- Preliminary sampling indicates both high-grade zones and lower grade sheared sediment halos are a feature along gold-mineralised shear zones in the Buckland Valley.
- Three parallel mineralised structures have been identified.
- 87.9 g/t Au grab sample from a quartz reef (Type A mineralisation) in the Perfect Cure workings.
- 14m @ 2.19 g/t Au chip sample from Harp of Erin workings (Type B mineralisation).
- Up to 63 g/t and 22.6 g/t Au grab samples from Type A quartz veins at the Unicorn Reef.
- Up to 1m @ 5.67 g/t Au and 2m @13.15 g/t Au chip samples from ~4m wide Type A laminated quartz in lower level of Redjacket workings.
- Up to 0.4m @ 89.3g/t Au from Type A quartz veining in New Chum workings.
- Significant soil anomalies identified over New Chum workings, associated with silicified sandstone (Type B mineralisation) showing anomalous Au in rock chip samples.

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: 58,919,107

Unlisted Options: 6,450,000

Substantial Shareholders:

Top 20 Holdings: 56.6 %

Board & Management:

Managing Director: James Chirnside

Non-Executive Director: Dr Denis Clarke

Non-Executive Director: Luke Robinson

Company Secretary: Julie Edwards

Dart Mining NL

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SUMMARY

Dart Mining NL (ASX: DTM) ("Dart Mining" or "the Company") is very pleased to report continued exploration successes in the Company's wholly owned gold tenements in the Buckland Valley, North East Victoria.

Recent mapping and sampling activities in the Buckland Valley have outlined further evidence for recurring zones of gold mineralisation, open along some 17km. Detailed mapping confirms the structural model underpinning the exploration strategy, identifying at least three parallel trends of mineralised structures in the Buckland Valley (Figure 1).

Rock Chip Sampling

Sampling indicates there are at least three northwest-southeast oriented trends that have high-grade gold zones within a broader mineralised shear halo. This is similar to the mineralisation style known to occur at the Fairleys Prospect (discussed in detail in ASX 13 Dec 2019), with high-grade structures exploited historically and the lower grade envelopes and intersecting structures unmined. Effectively, this divides mineralisation into two distinct styles: Type A – high-grade, narrow vein style mineralisation, and Type B – low-grade disseminated sulphide with coincident Au mineralisation. The recurrent nature of this mineralisation style throughout the valley is very encouraging, and supports the current geological model. The continued mapping and sampling of historic mine workings, and areas of anomalous As indicated by soil geochemistry is adding to the understanding of the extent, style and structural controls of gold mineralisation in the Buckland Valley. Results of recent exploration are discussed in detail below.

Soil Sampling

Soil sampling has now reached 3750 samples, with recent sampling efforts directed northwest of Murrays Ridge, identifying a soil As anomaly that indicates the mineralised halo associated with the Fairleys Shear zone (incorporating Centennial/Fairleys/Try Again/St Lawrence) spans a strike length of 6 km. Targeted grid sampling across Miners Glory has identified a significant As soil anomaly in the area adjacent to the mined structure. Substantial soil anomalies have been identified above the New Chum workings in the southern Buckland Valley, coincident with a large zone of anomalous rock-chip gold values.

Exploration Plans

These exploration activities have identified multiple drilling targets, supporting Dart Mining's belief that the Buckland Valley has excellent potential to host large-scale shear-hosted mineralisation. Ongoing exploration activities will include focused chip sampling and soil sampling across promising prospects.

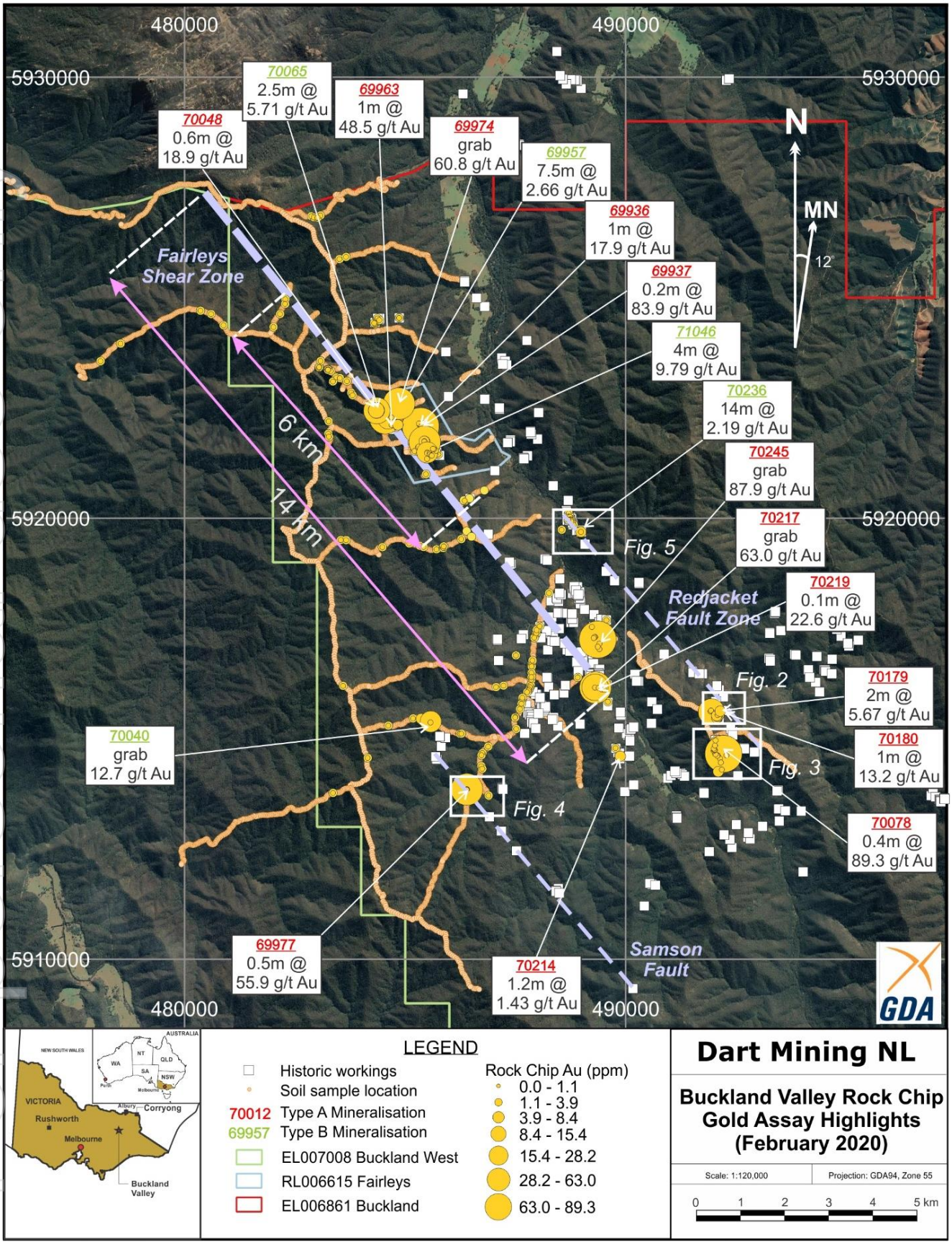

Figure 1. Exploration highlights from the Buckland goldfield with soil sample locations and graduated rock chip gold assay data). Significant gold assays from rock samples identified. Red sample numbers indicate Type A (silica-sulphide) mineralisation and green text indicates Type B (disseminated sulphide) mineralisation. Type A mineralisation typically occur as kernels to Type B targets across ~20km strike length. Italicised sample numbers indicate samples previously (discussed in detail in ASX 13 Dec 2019). Historic mine location data (white squares) from F. Sargent Historical Mining Activity layer (GeoVic: https://earthresources.vic.gov.au/geology-exploration/maps-reports-data/geovic) for reference.

EXPLORATION UPDATE

Mapping and Sampling

Regional soil sampling, chip sampling, and geological mapping of prospects is ongoing (*methodology and analytical technique are outlined in Table 1 Appendix 2).* The concurrent application of these methods to test the potential for large-scale gold mineralised systems is building a more robust understanding of the mineralisation style present at the Buckland Gold Project. Prospect mapping and sampling throughout the field is conducted during regional soil sampling with targeted field checks of identified soil gold – arsenic anomalies and significant historical workings also conducted. In particular, recent reconnaissance mapping of the Redjacket, New Chum, Harp of Erin and Samson workings have provided chip samples across good intersections. During the 2019 field season, 323 rock samples were collected by Dart Mining in the Buckland Valley, with 131 samples returning anomalous gold values (>0.20 ppm Au), 61 of which were >1.0 ppm Au. Rock chip sample data from the Fairleys prospect has been previously reported in ASX 13 Dec 2019 and are not covered here. Gold assay results are included in Appendix 3. Detailed structural mapping is being conducted in tandem with soil and chip sampling activities to further refine the structural model.

Redjacket Mine

Redjacket is one of the most developed mines in the Buckland Valley, which has been worked on three levels plus surface stopes, the lowermost level of which has been driven in more than 300m (Figure 2). Gold production reports for Redjacket are incomplete, with unsubstantiated reports of 60,000 oz published in newspapers at the time (*Alpine Observer, 04/03/1898*). Incomplete records from contemporary reports and the Mines Register show production of at least 8012 oz between 1868 and 1904, although our mapping shows there has been substantial development of mine workings since 1904.

The majority of mineralised samples are from sheared silica-sulphide veins in zones of dilation and shearing along the core of an anticlinal structure (Figure 3). However, there are indications of disseminated sulphide mineralisation in the hanging wall of the upper level (3m true width at 0.19 g/t Au; 70186), and in mullock grab samples of silicified sediment (1.81g/t Au; 70273). Occasional porphyry dykes between 0.5–1m thick are encountered in Redjacket on all levels and are likely associated with the nearby Shippen Gully Porphyry, however the exact relationship between the porphyry and mineralisation are currently unknown. Peak results include 2m @ 5.67 g/t Au (true width), 1m @ 13.2 g/t Au (true width) and a 20.1 g/t Au grab sample from a stope in the lower level from silica-sulphide mineralised vein material, and 4m @ 2.63g/t Au (true width) from a surface stope in altered sediment (Figure 2).

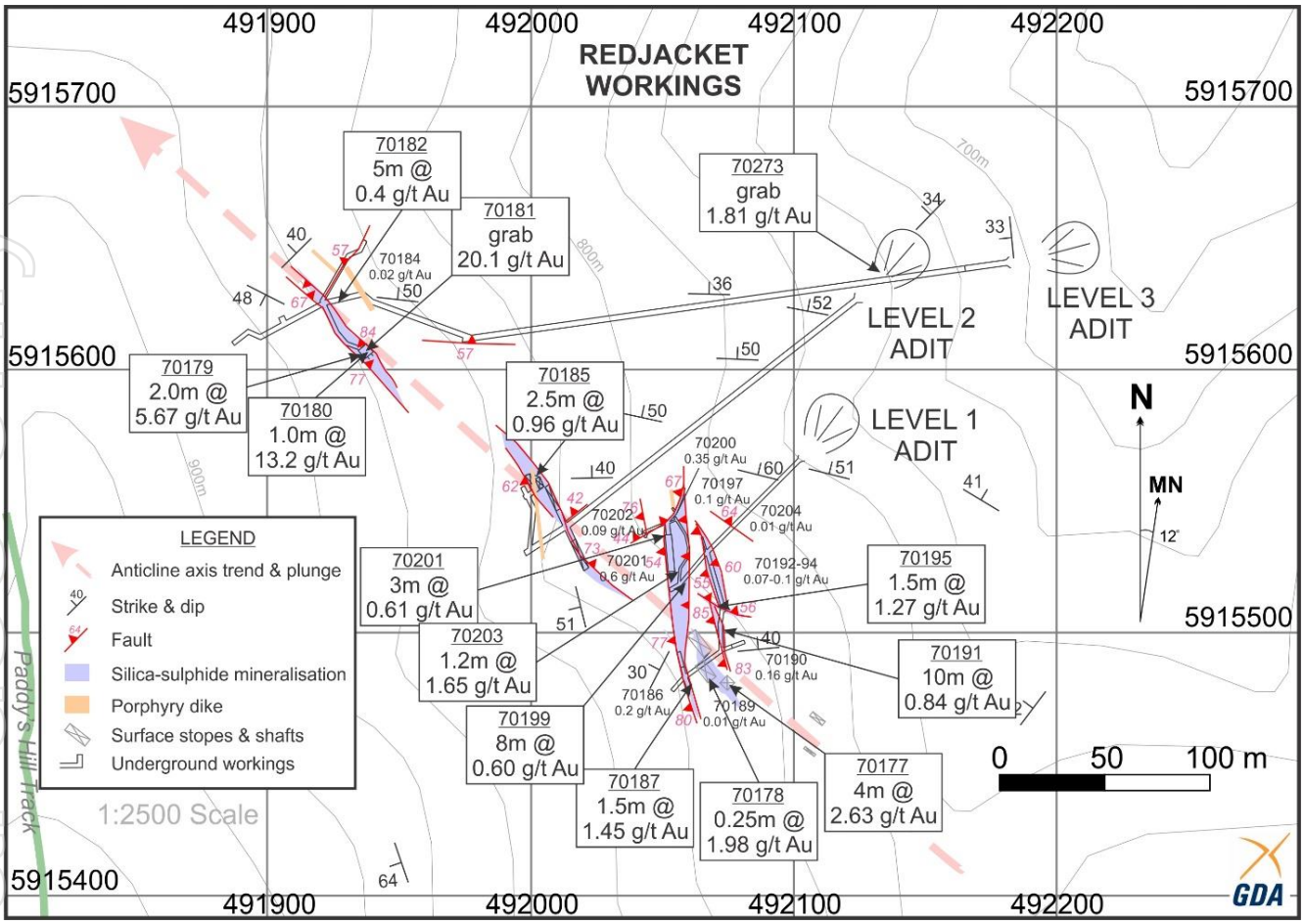

Figure 2: Geological map of the Redjacket workings, showing peak assay values. Note that Samples 70191-70194 are oblique to the strike of the structure, with the true width sampled ~1.5m.

Motor – New Chum Mine

The New Chum Prospect encompasses several generations of mine workings variably worked between 1870 and 1915. These include the Bluejacket, Motor (also worked as Try Again), Home (Avondale, Homeward Bound), New Chum, Clontarf, St Patrick's (Erindale, Wellington), and Wallace's workings. Incomplete records from contemporary reports between 1870–1899 indicate 2651oz Au from 2510 tons (averaging approximately 33 g/t Au) were produced from the New Chum and Erindale Reefs alone.

Soil sampling along the ridge above New Chum identified a significant soil anomaly. Subsequent reconnaissance geological mapping and chip sampling has resolved a large (>250m) zone of silica-sericite alteration, within which is a >100m-long zone of anomalous gold enrichment, which requires further assessment (Figure 3). Gold enriched silica-sericite altered sandstones near the southeastern contact of the Shippen Gully Porphyry also require additional mapping and sampling to resolve the relationship between the porphyry and Au mineralisation at this location (Figure 3). The close proximity of the mine to the Shippen Gully Porphyry and high-grade mineralisation on multiple structural orientations provides avenues for future investigation. A peak result of 0.4m @ 89.3 g/t Au (true width) from (Type A) sheared silica-sulphide vein material is encouraging, but equally as important is the grab sample of strongly silicified and pyritized sediment (Type B) from Wallaces adit showing 6.48 g/t Au. This sample represents a promising target, fitting the Type B mineralisation style (Figure 3).

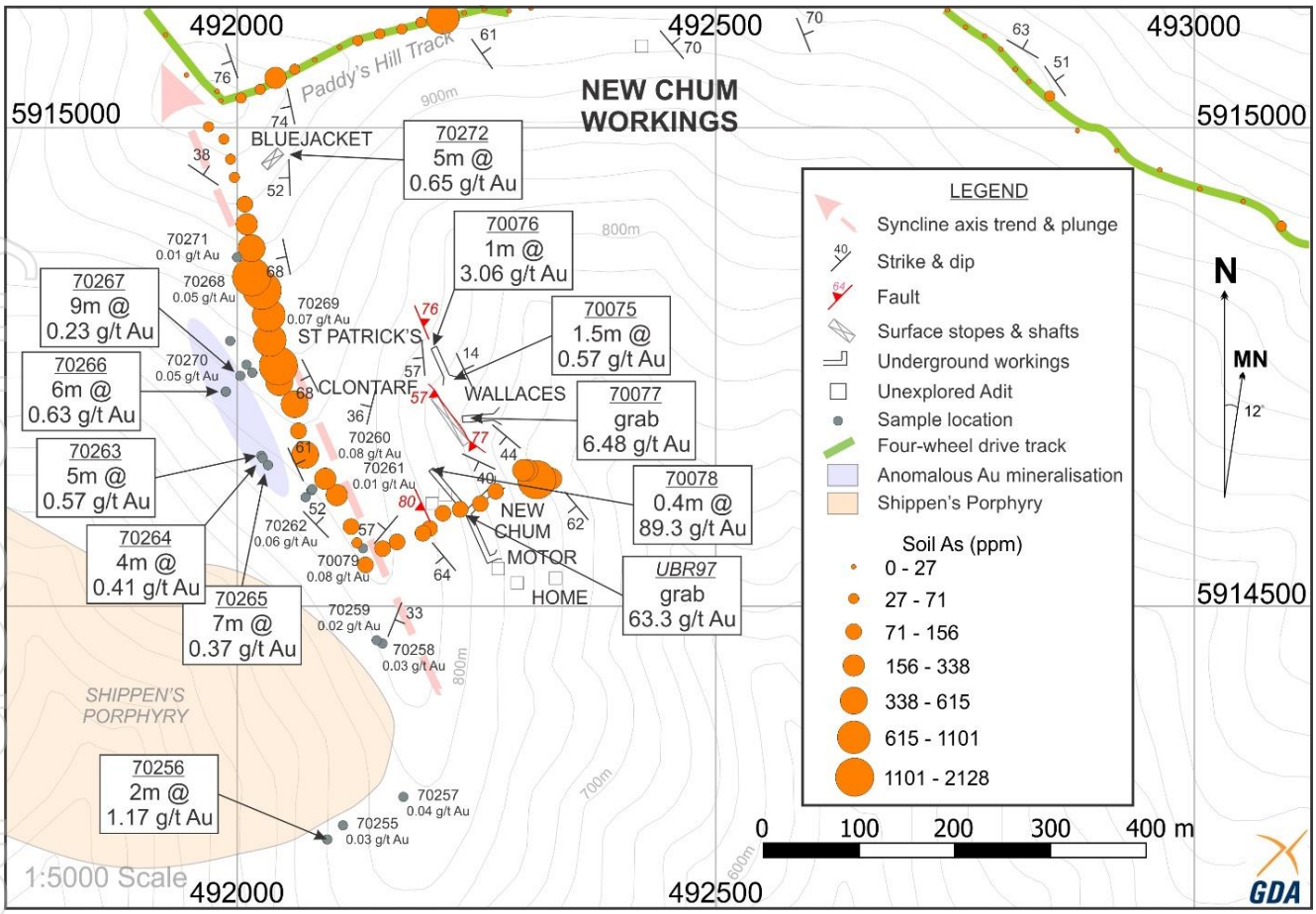

Figure 3: Geological map of the New Chum and associated workings, showing peak assay values and soil As results.

Samson's Mine

Historic reports note that the Samson was a rich mine, with a single crushing of 16 tons returning 214 oz (approximately 418 g/t Au; *Ovens & Murray Advertiser, 10/10/1885*). Beyond this, very few production reports remain. The large mullock pile at the adit entrance indicates that the Samson was a sizable mine, although unfortunately, the adit has collapsed 36m from the portal, beneath the first stopes. Despite this, a 0.5m chip sample (true width) across the width of the drive returned an assay of 55.9 g/t Au (Figure 4). Workings directly associated with the Samson adit cover a length of 200m, however, workings from the Repeater (Missing Link), Pioneer, Stevedore and The Blow mines are regularly spaced along the same strike, indicating that the mineralised structure at Samson's may have a strike extent greater than 3 km. Additional future soil and chip sampling will be directed to confirm this.

Presently, sampling and mapping of the workings indicate that it is a narrow-vein, (Type A) high-grade mineralisation style, with little in the way of a disseminated sulphide halo. The road cutting for Scotchman's Track crosses the line of Samson mineralisation, and was continuously chipped in 5m (true width) increments over 25m directly above the Samson drive, with the two samples in the footwall of the primary structure returning grades of 0.9 and 0.66 g/t Au (Figure 4). Additional soil As-Au anomalies on Scotchman's Track await sampling, similarly surface stopes along the strike extent of the Samson's mineralisation line require sampling. A follow-up chip sampling and soil sampling program will be instigated shortly.

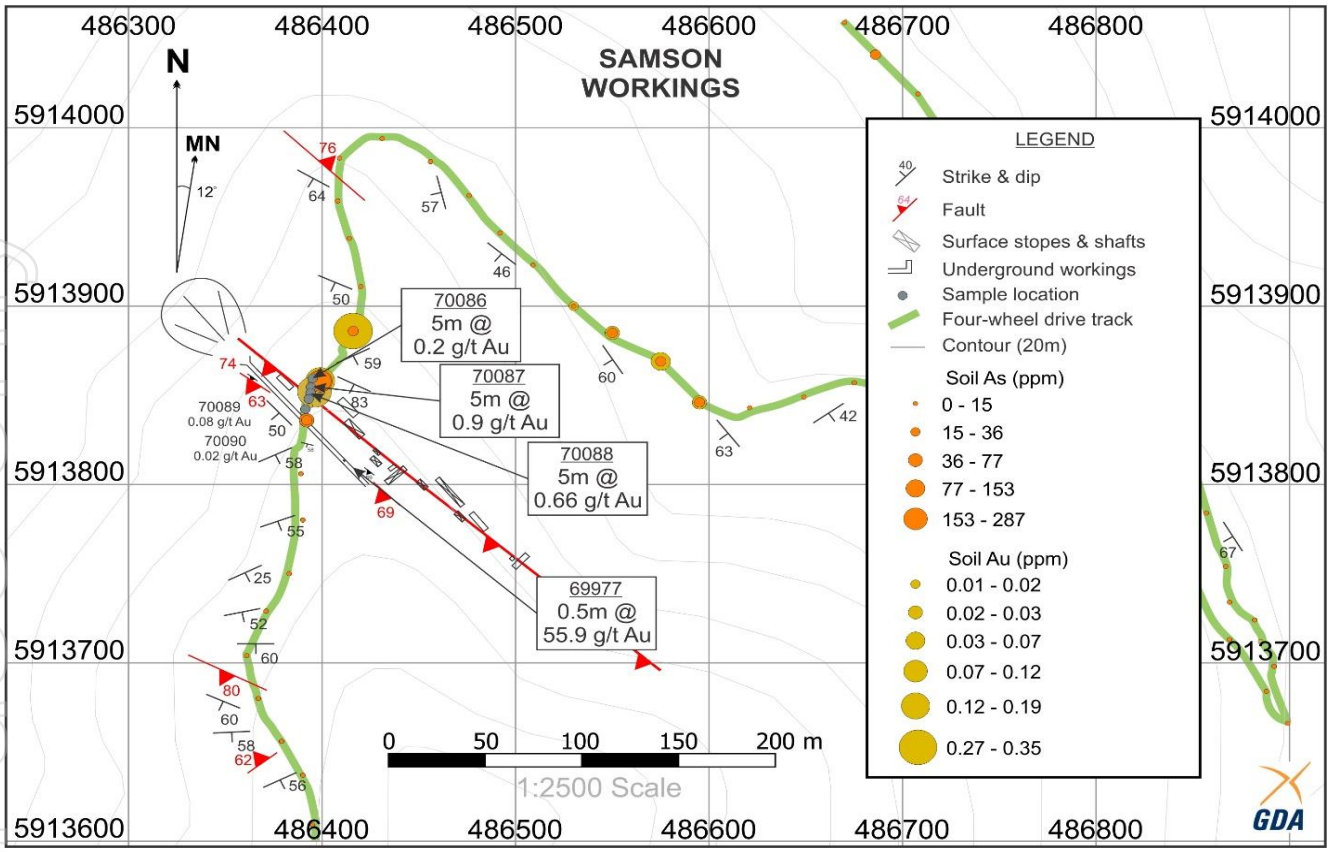

Figure 4: Geological map of Samson mine and surface workings, showing peak gold assay values and soil As and Au results.

Harp of Erin

The Harp of Erin was one of the earliest reef workings in the Buckland Valley. Incomplete contemporary reports indicate that between 1871 and 1889 the Harp of Erin workings produced 1552 oz of gold from 2012 tons of ore (average grade approximately 24 g/t Au). Preliminary chip sampling of accessible workings has produced encouraging results, including 14m @ 2.19g/t Au (true width) and 11m @ 0.81g/t Au (true width) within altered meta-sediments (Type B mineralisation) across a southwest dipping fault structure (Figure 5). Follow-up sampling in long drives (70+m) in the lower levels at the base of the Harp of Erin workings is to be completed shortly. This prospect has potential for a significant strike length if mineralisation is consistent along the structure (Figure 5).

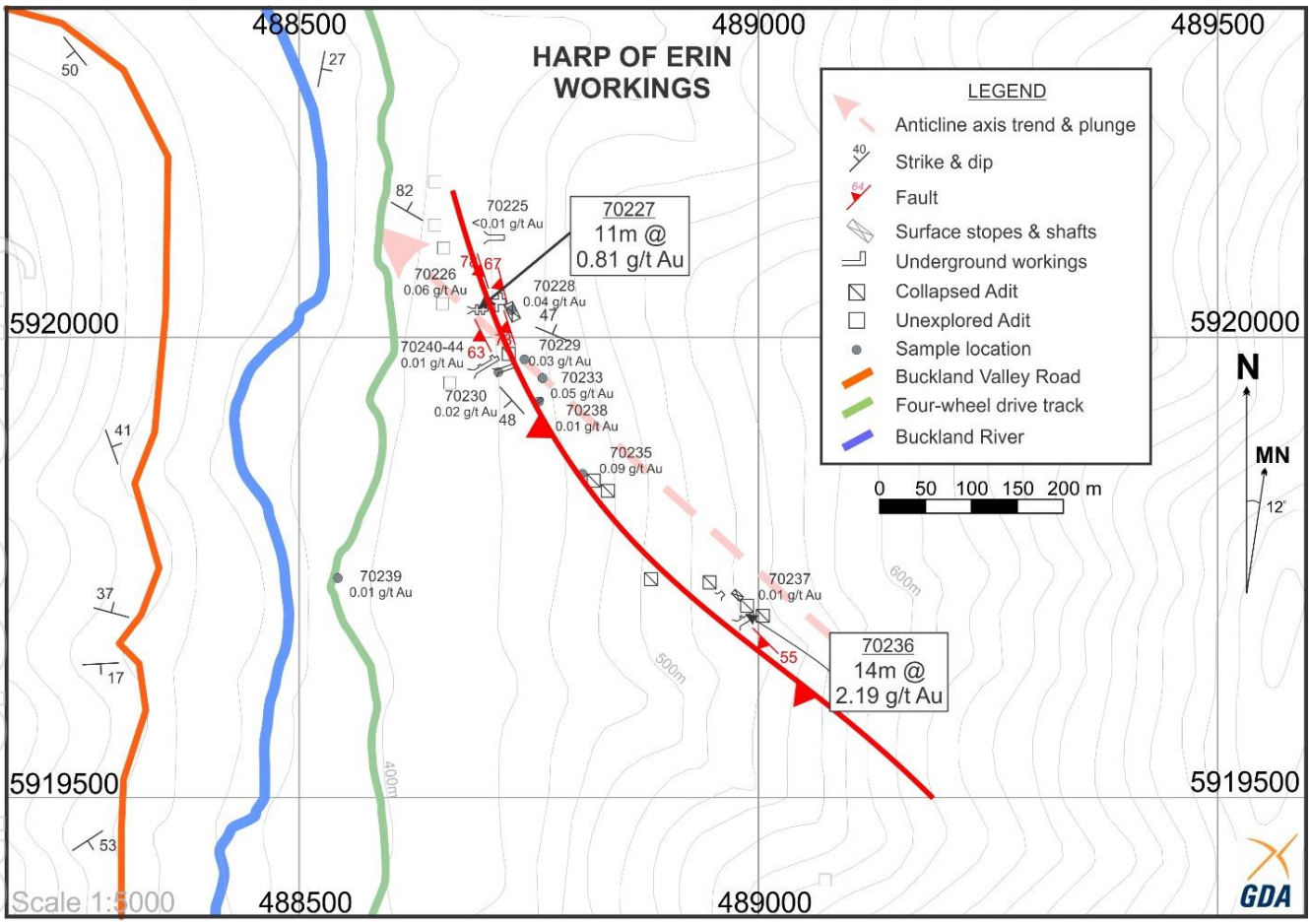

Figure 5: Geological map of the Harp of Erin workings, highlighting peak assay values (Type B mineralisation).

Regional Soil Program Update

The regional soil program is ongoing with a total of 3750 samples now collected and analysed from traverses across the interpreted strike of the regional shear trend (Figure 6). The traverses have now covered a line length of approximately 104km, predominantly along ridges on the western side of the historic Buckland Goldfield. Of the 3750 soil samples collected during this period, 472 samples are considered to be anomalous in arsenic (>50 ppm As), a key pathfinder element for gold mineralisation. Graduated soil arsenic (As) are presented in Figure 6. The additional lines completed since the last update (ASX 13 Dec 2019), have focused on targets in the south of the Buckland Valley, with particular focus around the area of the Redjacket and New Chum mine workings, where significant strong soil arsenic anomalies have been identified.

Additional sample lines were sampled across Murrays Ridge to assess the width and strike length of mineralisation northwest of Murrays Ridge (Figure 6), and soil As results indicate the mineralised zone of the Fairleys Prospect may extend 6 km along strike (Figure 1 & 6). Rock chip sampling conducted in tandem with soil sampling on Murrays Ridge show abundant silica-sericite alteration, and return anomalous gold values from chip samples (70163-70168, 70172-70174) in the range of 0.02– 0.53 g/t Au (Appendix 3).

A soil sampling transect was completed on the ridge above the New Chum workings, sub-parallel to the trend of mineralisation and historic workings (Figure 3 & 6). Across strike, sampling has identified a 200m-wide As anomaly west (above) the historic workings. This anomaly is marked by substantially enriched soil As values, with 29 out of 34 samples producing anomalous As values (>50ppm), of which 20 were greater than 100ppm As, and 5 were >1000ppm As (Figure 6). Preliminary rock chip sampling has been conducted around this soil As anomaly, producing encouraging anomalous gold assays (Figure 3).

Three lines were sampled perpendicular to the structural trend across the workings at Miners Glory to assess the extent of mineralisation, resulting in the identification of a pronounced soil As anomaly adjacent to the workings, with peak soil As values reaching 970 ppm, and 49 of the 73 samples collected returning anomalous As values >50ppm.

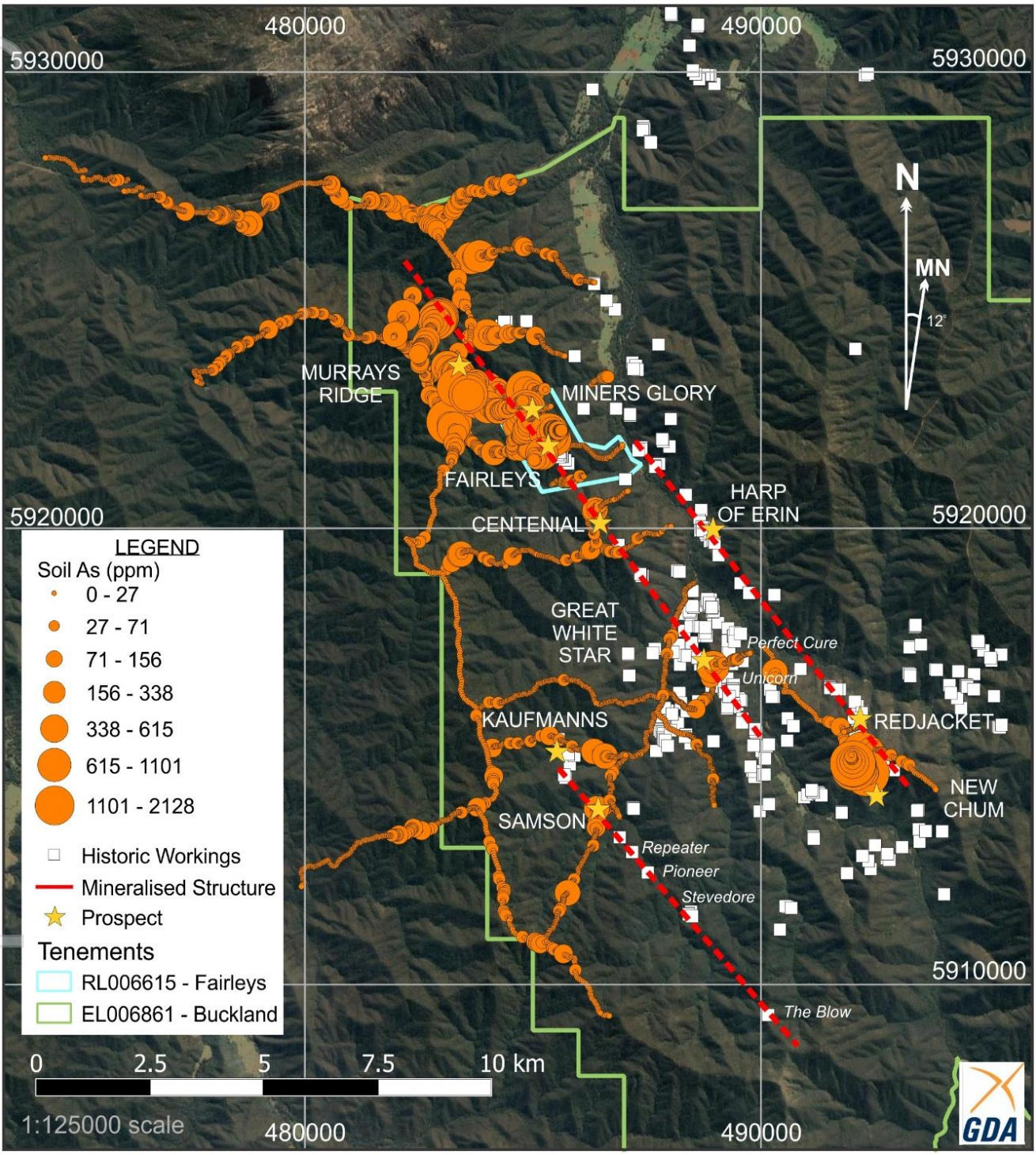

Figure 6. Buckland goldfield with graduated soil arsenic (As) level (ppm) with lines of structurally-controlled mineralisation highlighted (red) and the location of key prospects indicated. Historic mine location data (white squares) from F. Sargent Historical Mining Activity layer (GeoVic: https://earthresources.vic.gov.au/geology-exploration/maps-reports-data/geovic) for reference. Sampling transects are primarily located on ridgetops, as per best-practice sampling protocols.

Planned Exploration

Additional chip sampling across the strike of prospective structures, in particular, the Motor, Redjacket, beneath Harp of Erin, and Samson workings will be continued, and supplemented by a soil sampling program. Multiple drilling targets have been identified.

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.

Authorised by James Chirnside

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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 strategically gold footprint in the Central and North East Region of Victoria where historical surface mining and alluvial gold indicates 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 January 2020 (Table 1 – Figure 7).

Table 1. TENEMENT STATUS

Tenement Number	Name	Tenement Type	Area (km2) Unless specified	Interest	Location
EL5315	Mitta Mitta[4]	Exploration	172	100%	NE Victoria
EL006016	Rushworth	Exploration	60	100%	Central Victoria
EL006277	Empress	Exploration	165	100%	NE Victoria
EL006300	Eskdale[3]	Exploration	183	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
EL007099	Sandy Creek	EL (Application)	437	100%	NE Victoria
EL007170	Berringama	EL (Application)	27	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	224 Ha	100%	NE Victoria

All tenements remain in good standing at 31 January 2020.

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.

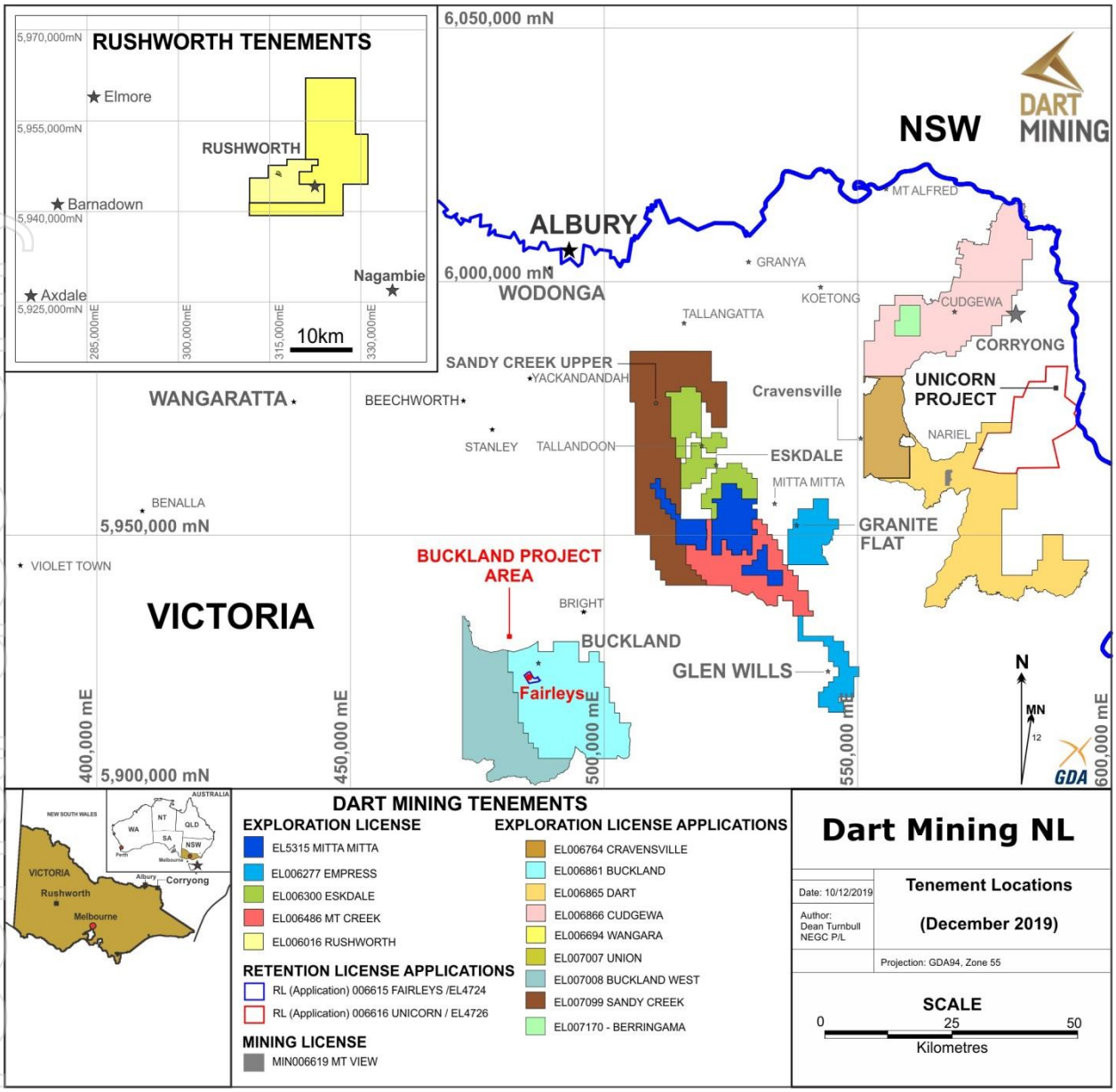

Figure 7. Location of Dart Mining's exploration tenements in north-eastern and Central Victoria.

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-AA25 – 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 occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• NA

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.
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*	• 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	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 control.*	• 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 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*	• 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	classifications applied. • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	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) 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</td><td>• 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.</td><td>All tenements remain in good standing at 1 December2019.
<table>
<tr><th>Tenement Number</th><th>Name</th><th>Tenement Type</th><th>Area (km2) Unless specified</th><th>Interest</th><th>Location</th></tr>
<tr><td>EL5315</td><td>Mitta Mitta[4]</td><td>Exploration</td><td>172</td><td>100%</td><td>NE Victoria</td></tr>
<tr><td>EL006016</td><td>Rushworth</td><td>Exploration</td><td>60</td><td>100%</td><td>Central Victoria</td></tr>
<tr><td>EL006277</td><td>Empress</td><td>Exploration</td><td>165</td><td>100%</td><td>NE Victoria</td></tr>
<tr><td>EL006300</td><td>Eskdale[3]</td><td>Exploration</td><td>183</td><td>100%</td><td>NE Victoria</td></tr>
<tr><td>EL006486</td><td>Mt Creek</td><td>Exploration</td><td>190</td><td>100%</td><td>NE Victoria</td></tr>
<tr><td>EL006764</td><td>Cravensville</td><td>EL (Application)</td><td>170</td><td>100%</td><td>NE Victoria</td></tr>
<tr><td>EL006861</td><td>Buckland</td><td>EL (Application)</td><td>414</td><td>100%</td><td>NE Victoria</td></tr>
<tr><td>EL006865</td><td>Dart</td><td>EL (Application)</td><td>567</td><td>100%</td><td>NE Victoria</td></tr>
<tr><td>EL006866</td><td>Cudgewa</td><td>EL (Application)</td><td>508</td><td>100%</td><td>NE Victoria</td></tr>
<tr><td>EL006994</td><td>Wangara</td><td>EL (Application)</td><td>190</td><td>100%</td><td>Central Victoria</td></tr>
<tr><td>EL007007</td><td>Union</td><td>EL (Application)</td><td>3</td><td>100%</td><td>Central Victoria</td></tr>
<tr><td>EL007008</td><td>Buckland West</td><td>EL (Application)</td><td>344</td><td>100%</td><td>NE Victoria</td></tr>
<tr><td>EL007099</td><td>Sandy Creek</td><td>EL (Application)</td><td>437</td><td>100%</td><td>NE Victoria</td></tr>
<tr><td>EL007071</td><td>Berringama</td><td>EL (Application)</td><td>27</td><td>100%</td><td>NE Victoria</td></tr>
<tr><td>RL006615</td><td>Fairley's[2]</td><td>Retention License Application</td><td>340 Ha</td><td>100%</td><td>NE Victoria</td></tr>
<tr><td>RL006616</td><td>Unicorn[1&2]</td><td>Retention License Application</td><td>23,243 Ha</td><td>100%</td><td>NE Victoria</td></tr>
<tr><td>MIN006619</td><td>Mt View [2]</td><td>Mining License</td><td>224 Ha</td><td>100%</td><td>NE Victoria</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="6">All tenements remain in good standing at December 2019.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="6">NOTE 1: Unicorn Project area subject to a 2% NSR Royalty agreement with Osisko Gold Royalties Ltd dated 29 April 2013.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="6">NOTE 2: Areas subject to a 1.5% Founders NSR Royalty Agreement.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="6">NOTE 3: Areas subject to a 1.0% NSR Royalty Agreement with Minvest Corporation Pty Ltd (See DTM ASX Release 1 June 2016).</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="6">NOTE 4: Areas are subject to a 0.75% Net Smelter Royalty on gold production, payable to Bruce William McLennan</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><td>Exploration done by other parties</td><td>• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</td><td>• 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.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Geology</td><td>• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</td><td>• 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.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Drill hole Information</td><td>• 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:
o easting and northing of the drill hole collar
o elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar
o dip and azimuth of the hole
o down hole length and interception depth
o 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.</td><td>• NA</td></tr>
<tr><td>Data aggregation methods</td><td>• In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high</td><td>• NA</td></tr>
</table>

	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.*	
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. Composite chip samples are length weighted where reported in summary format. All rock chip assay data is reported in full in Appendix 3. 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; 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.

APPENDIX 3 - Rock Chip Assay Data Listing

NB. **Type Material Code: IS – Insitu, SC – Subcrop, FL – Float**

Type Sampling Code: CHIP – Continuous Chip across strike, GRAB – Grab Sample from < 5m radius

Sample ID	MGA94_55 Easting	MGA94_55 Northing	AHD RL (m)	Sample Width (m)	Type Category	Type Material	Type Sampling	Au (ppm)
69878	486343	5920397	854	3.5	R	IS	CHIP	0.91
69951	483358	5913771	1031	0.2	R	IS	CHIP	0.01
69952	487649	5915891	462	0.5	R	IS	CHIP	0.01
69975	483587	5916199	1150		R	FL	GRAB	0.55
69976	484144	5914566	1104		R	SC	CHIP	0.13
69977	486396	5913852	672	0.5	R	IS	CHIP	55.90
70001	480877	5924375	1116		R	FL	GRAB	0.05
70002	480594	5924631	1078		R	FL	GRAB	0.03
70003	480354	5924706	1073		R	FL	GRAB	0.01
70004	478542	5923961	781		R	FL	GRAB	0.04
70005	478089	5923562	638		R	FL	GRAB	0.02
70006	488256	5918303	440		R	FL	GRAB	0.01
70007	488044	5917550	459		R	FL	GRAB	0.12
70008	487952	5917361	444		R	FL	GRAB	0.03
70009	487966	5917391	442		R	FL	GRAB	0.03
70010	487974	5917465	443		R	FL	GRAB	0.01
70011	487922	5917291	446		R	FL	GRAB	0.02
70012	487505	5916889	460		R	FL	GRAB	0.01
70013	487860	5916687	450		R	FL	GRAB	0.02
70014	487863	5916642	449		R	FL	GRAB	0.01
70015	487858	5916493	443		R	FL	GRAB	0.03
70016	487855	5916341	447		R	FL	GRAB	0.08
70017	487881	5916775	443		R	FL	GRAB	0.11
70018	487857	5916398	456		R	FL	GRAB	0.01
70019	487840	5916214	453		R	FL	GRAB	0.03
70020	487824	5916166	456		R	FL	GRAB	0.02
70021	487803	5916116	451		R	FL	GRAB	0.17
70022	487786	5916087	431		R	FL	GRAB	0.60
70023	487759	5916055	444		R	FL	GRAB	0.03
70024	487652	5915930	456		R	FL	GRAB	0.01
70025	487631	5915793	467		R	FL	GRAB	0.02
70026	487596	5915675	471		R	FL	GRAB	0.02
70027	487491	5915493	472		R	FL	GRAB	0.01
70028	487488	5915483	480		R	FL	GRAB	0.02
70029	487511	5915222	475		R	FL	GRAB	0.04
70030	486877	5914823	504		R	FL	GRAB	0.02
70031	486746	5914676	499		R	FL	GRAB	0.14
70032	486725	5914627	501		R	FL	GRAB	0.03
70033	486721	5914379	531		R	FL	GRAB	0.01
70034	486742	5914319	532		R	FL	GRAB	0.01
70035	484612	5915298	1021		R	FL	GRAB	0.02
70036	485173	5915461	902		R	FL	GRAB	0.01
70037	485358	5915453	893		R	FL	GRAB	2.31
70038	485551	5915396	885		R	FL	GRAB	2.30
70039	485564	5915373	886		R	FL	GRAB	0.05
70040	485575	5915390	884		R	FL	GRAB	12.65
70041	485569	5915370	880		R	FL	GRAB	0.38
70042	486235	5915114	734		R	FL	GRAB	0.02
70043	486269	5915116	716		R	FL	GRAB	0.29
70044	485737	5921446	636	0.6	R	IS	CHIP	0.44
70045	485745	5921446	636	1	R	IS	CHIP	0.03
70046	486885	5913712	536		R	FL	GRAB	0.02
70047	513301	5976857	818	1	R	IS	CHIP	0.13
70067	484831	5922119	696	1.7	R	IS	CHIP	2.51
70068	485466	5920999	490		R	FL	GRAB	0.62
70069	483308	5923339	1127		R	FL	GRAB	0.03

Sample ID	MGA94_55 Easting	MGA94_55 Northing	AHD RL (m)	Sample Width (m)	Type Category	Type Material	Type Sampling	Au (ppm)
70070	483438	5923194	1127		R	FL	GRAB	0.37
70071	483515	5923178	1087	0.6	R	IS	CHIP	0.16
70075	492205	5914772	741	1.5	R	IS	CHIP	0.57
70076	492195	5914785	741	1	R	IS	CHIP	3.06
70077	492231	5914696	698		R	FL	GRAB	6.48
70078	492212	5914658	717	0.4	R	IS	CHIP	89.30
70079	492133	5914552	822	3	R	IS	CHIP	0.08
70080	492279	5914624	709	1.2	R	IS	CHIP	0.03
70081	485427	5922162	705		R	IS	CHIP	0.09
70082	485321	5922121	722	2	R	IS	CHIP	0.02
70083	485323	5922123	722	1.2	R	IS	CHIP	0.03
70084	485317	5922134	722	14	R	IS	CHIP	0.05
70085	485308	5922148	722	9	R	IS	CHIP	0.02
70086	486394	5913855	577	5	R	IS	CHIP	0.20
70087	486394	5913851	577	5	R	IS	CHIP	0.87
70088	486393	5913848	577	5	R	IS	CHIP	0.66
70089	486394	5913844	573	5	R	IS	CHIP	0.08
70090	486391	5913842	573	5	R	IS	CHIP	0.02
70091	485363	5922089	696	2.5	R	IS	CHIP	0.26
70092	483357	5923101	1022		R	FL	GRAB	0.03
70093	483675	5923107	1005		R	FL	GRAB	0.02
70094	483771	5922846	943		R	FL	GRAB	0.14
70095	483803	5922789	902		R	FL	GRAB	0.02
70135	485408	5921519	790		R	FL	GRAB	0.53
70159	482279	5924964	979		R	FL	GRAB	0.01
70160	482272	5924859	971		R	SC	GRAB	0.02
70161	482158	5924631	1067		R	SC	GRAB	0.10
70162	482008	5924336	1160		R	FL	GRAB	0.01
70163	483239	5923365	1210	1	R	IS	CHIP	0.02
70164	483238	5923365	1210	1	R	IS	CHIP	0.04
70165	483249	5923373	1211	5	R	IS	CHIP	0.05
70166	483248	5923373	1211	1.5	R	IS	CHIP	0.21
70167	483246	5923375	1211	4	R	IS	CHIP	0.14
70168	483237	5923372	1212	5	R	IS	CHIP	0.04
70169	483236	5923372	1211		R	IS	GRAB	<LOD
70170	483247	5923369	1212		R	IS	GRAB	<LOD
70171	483246	5923365	1208		R	IS	GRAB	0.03
70172	483042	5923417	1247	4.5	R	IS	CHIP	0.53
70173	483048	5923430	1244	4	R	IS	CHIP	0.04
70174	483045	5923427	1246	0.5	R	IS	CHIP	0.11
70175	483077	5923565	1299		R	FL	GRAB	0.02
70176	492064	5915495	813	2.5	R	IS	CHIP	<LOD
70177	492074	5915482	810	4	R	IS	CHIP	2.63
70178	492066	5915484	811	0.25	R	IS	GRAB	1.98
70179	491937	5915609	705	2	R	IS	CHIP	5.67
70180	491935	5915607	705	1	R	IS	CHIP	13.15
70181	491939	5915607	705		R	SC	GRAB	20.10
70182	491930	5915627	705	5	R	IS	CHIP	0.40
70183	491918	5915623	705		R	IS	CHIP	<LOD
70184	491929	5915639	705		R	IS	CHIP	0.02
70185	492002	5915561	705	2.5	R	IS	CHIP	0.96
70186	492058	5915484	748	3	R	IS	CHIP	0.19
70187	492057	5915480	760	1.5	R	IS	CHIP	1.45
70188	492065	5915486	760	8	R	IS	CHIP	0.02
70189	492071	5915490	760	8	R	IS	CHIP	<LOD
70190	492076	5915494	760	5	R	IS	CHIP	0.15
70191	492074	5915500	760	10	R	IS	CHIP	0.84

Sample ID	MGA94_55 Easting	MGA94_55 Northing	AHD RL (m)	Sample Width (m)	Type Category	Type Material	Type Sampling	Au (ppm)
70192	492075	5915510	760	10	R	IS	CHIP	0.10
70193	492073	5915519	760	10	R	IS	CHIP	0.09
70194	492070	5915528	760	9	R	IS	CHIP	0.07
70195	492073	5915510	760	1.5	R	IS	CHIP	1.27
70196	492071	5915522	760	2.5	R	IS	CHIP	0.18
70197	492067	5915537	760	1	R	IS	CHIP	0.10
70198	492066	5915526	760	7	R	IS	CHIP	0.05
70199	492061	5915521	760	8	R	IS	CHIP	0.60
70200	492054	5915542	760	4	R	IS	CHIP	0.35
70201	492054	5915538	760	3	R	IS	CHIP	0.61
70202	492045	5915539	760	3	R	IS	CHIP	0.09
70203	492058	5915524	760	1.2	R	IS	CHIP	1.65
70204	492079	5915540	760	4	R	IS	CHIP	0.01
70205	484310	5924407	981	1.5	R	IS	CHIP	0.89
70206	484311	5924436	977	2	R	IS	CHIP	0.16
70207	484292	5924427	982		R	IS	GRAB	0.50
70208	484363	5924529	932	2.2	R	IS	CHIP	0.49
70209	484368	5924534	933	3	R	IS	CHIP	0.00
70210	484408	5924493	922	2.5	R	IS	CHIP	0.47
70211	484857	5924544	817	1.5	R	IS	CHIP	0.53
70212	484858	5924543	817		R	FL	GRAB	<LOD
70213	489765	5914788	670	5	R	IS	CHIP	0.17
70214	489873	5914603	641	1.2	R	IS	CHIP	1.43
70215	489271	5916248	663	1.2	R	IS	CHIP	0.15
70216	489298	5916184	661	6	R	IS	CHIP	0.04
70217	489309	5916161	663		R	IS	GRAB	63.00
70218	489301	5916166	660	1.5	R	IS	CHIP	0.22
70219	489300	5916168	660	0.1	R	IS	CHIP	22.60
70220	489298	5916160	614	8	R	IS	CHIP	0.02
70221	489385	5916153	616		R	FL	GRAB	0.01
70222	489458	5916115	569	3	R	IS	CHIP	0.01
70223	489507	5916111	569	5	R	IS	CHIP	<LOD
70224	489590	5915837	530		R	FL	GRAB	0.16
70225	488701	5920111	396	10	R	IS	CHIP	<LOD
70226	488705	5920038	400	5	R	IS	CHIP	0.06
70227	488694	5920030	397	11	R	IS	CHIP	0.81
70228	488731	5920030	405	5	R	IS	CHIP	0.04
70229	488745	5919976	411	5	R	IS	CHIP	0.03
70230	488717	5919962	401	9	R	IS	CHIP	0.02
70231	488718	5919962	401	9	R	IS	CHIP	0.01
70232	488718	5919962	401	1	R	IS	CHIP	0.01
70233	488765	5919956	419	6	R	IS	CHIP	0.05
70234	488765	5919956	419	2	R	IS	CHIP	0.15
70235	488814	5919850	432		R	FL	GRAB	0.09
70236	488980	5919690	509	14	R	IS	CHIP	2.19
70237	488980	5919690	509	1.5	R	IS	CHIP	0.01
70238	488761	5919930	417		R	SC	GRAB	0.01
70239	488542	5919738	385		R	IS	CHIP	0.01
70240	488693	5919963	403		R	IS	CHIP	0.01
70241	488693	5919963	403	8	R	IS	CHIP	0.01
70242	488693	5919963	403	5	R	IS	CHIP	<LOD
70243	488693	5919963	403	5	R	IS	CHIP	0.01
70244	488693	5919963	403	4	R	IS	CHIP	0.00
70245	489361	5917250	557	0.05	R	IS	CHIP	87.90
70246	489399	5917155	602	1	R	IS	CHIP	0.81
70247	489398	5917034	620		R	FL	GRAB	0.86
70248	489362	5917087	642	1.5	R	IS	CHIP	<LOD

Sample ID	MGA94_55 Easting	MGA94_55 Northing	AHD RL (m)	Sample Width (m)	Type Category	Type Material	Type Sampling	Au (ppm)
70249	489301	5917306	538	8	R	IS	CHIP	0.46
70250	489301	5917306	538	0.5	R	IS	CHIP	<LOD
70251	489285	5917304	549	5	R	IS	CHIP	<LOD
70252	489270	5917285	558	7	R	IS	CHIP	<LOD
70253	489229	5917537	563	4	R	IS	CHIP	0.01
70254	489558	5917687	437		R	FL	GRAB	<LOD
70255	492111	5914273	781	2	R	IS	CHIP	0.03
70256	492094	5914256	771	2	R	IS	CHIP	1.17
70257	492174	5914300	792	4	R	IS	CHIP	0.04
70258	492152	5914461	815	3	R	IS	CHIP	0.03
70259	492152	5914461	815	4	R	IS	CHIP	0.02
70260	492077	5914621	835	4	R	IS	CHIP	0.08
70261	492078	5914622	835	5	R	IS	CHIP	0.01
70262	492072	5914615	828	5	R	IS	CHIP	0.06
70263	492025	5914657	827	5	R	IS	CHIP	0.57
70264	492025	5914656	826	4	R	IS	CHIP	0.41
70265	492032	5914647	826	7	R	IS	CHIP	0.37
70266	491988	5914724	835	6	R	IS	CHIP	0.63
70267	492003	5914741	844	9	R	IS	CHIP	0.23
70268	492016	5914744	855	10	R	IS	CHIP	0.06
70269	492010	5914752	857	10	R	IS	CHIP	0.07
70270	491993	5914777	861	12	R	IS	CHIP	0.05
70271	492019	5914847	893		R	FL	GRAB	0.01
70272	492032	5914962	924	5	R	IS	CHIP	0.65
70273	492138	5915626	748		R	FL	GRAB	1.81