ASX Release

9 November 2020

Commencement of Drilling Copper-Gold Mineralisation at Granite Flat

- **Percussion drilling to test extent of Copper-Gold mineralisation at Granite Flat**
  - **Up to 24 low impact sites planned to target bulk-tonnage Cu-Au mineralisation**
  - **Mineralisation remains open at depth and along strike from previous drilling**
- **Both orogenic gold and multi-commodity porphyry-style mineralisation potential**
- **Approved workplan for exploration drilling currently underway**

Dart Mining NL (ASX:DTM) ("Dart Mining" or "the Company") is pleased to report that the company has commenced drilling of copper-gold mineralisation targets at the company's wholly owned Granite Flat project, NE Victoria. Previous explorers have identified a broad area of gold and copper mineralisation and Dart's initial focus is to verify and extend previously identified mineralisation.

Drilling Initiation

Dart Mining is commencing exploration of the Granite Flat prospect, beginning with a low impact percussion drilling program and a coincident field mapping campaign to identify the extent of, and controls on copper-gold mineralisation and associated geochemical and geophysical anomalies, as reported in Dart Mining's October ASX release. EDrill Australia Ltd has been contracted to test the strike extent of known Copper-Gold mineralisation at the Granite Flat prospect. Rotary Air Blast (RAB) percussion drilling works commenced in early November, with this first phase assessment of targets set to conclude in mid-December. Dart Mining is pleased to report that silica-sulphide mineralisation containing abundant sphalerite and common chalcocite, with rare to occasional chalcopyrite has been intersected in the first drill holes. Oxidised zones often show secondary copper minerals such as malachite, azurite and tyrolite (Figure 1). Preliminary assay results are pending, with longer than usual lead times presently being experienced due to the current boom in minerals exploration.

Data obtained from this shallow exploration drilling program will be used to inform plans for a comprehensive, targeted Reverse Circulation (RC) and diamond drilling program in 2021. Previous explorers in the area have constructed a notable network of tracks and drill pads, providing ample worksites available to Dart Mining across several mineralisation targets (Figure 2). In tandem with drilling, Dart Mining is undertaking a regional sampling and geological mapping program to further assess the wider potential of the Granite Flat prosect.

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: 87,739,915

Unlisted Options: 21,850,808

Substantial Shareholders:

Top 20 Holdings: 56.47 %

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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VIC 3707 Australia

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Visit our webpage: www.dartmining.com.au

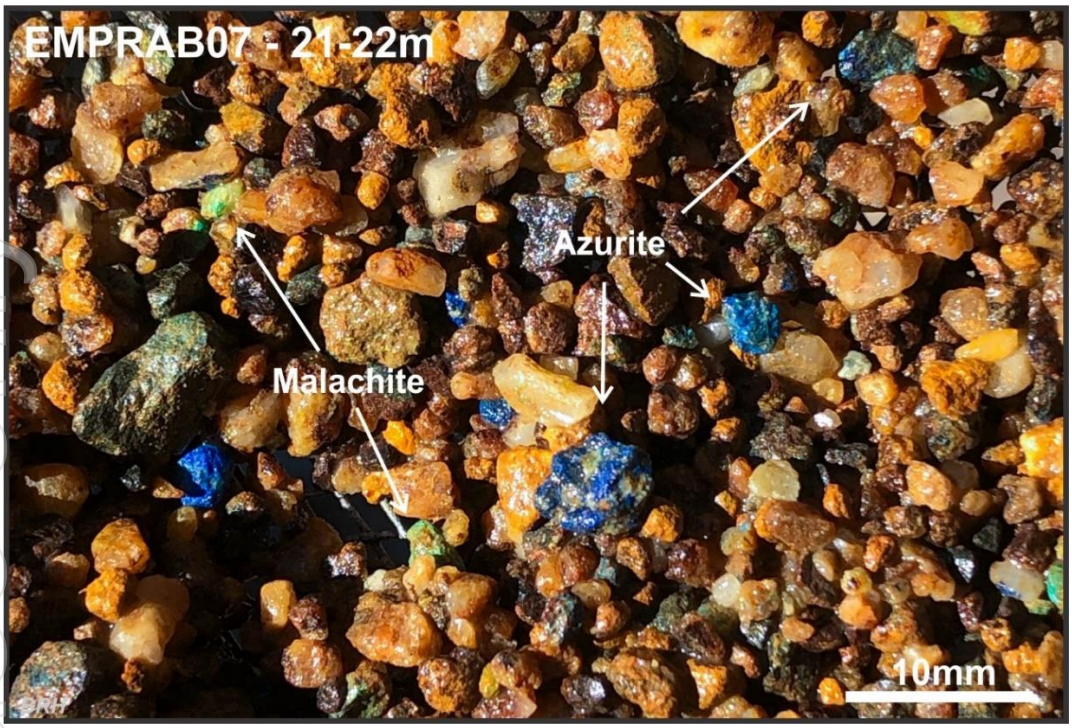

Figure 1: Common azurite and malachite amongst abundant iron oxides and quartz in washed percussion chips from 21-22m in drillhole EMPRAB07.

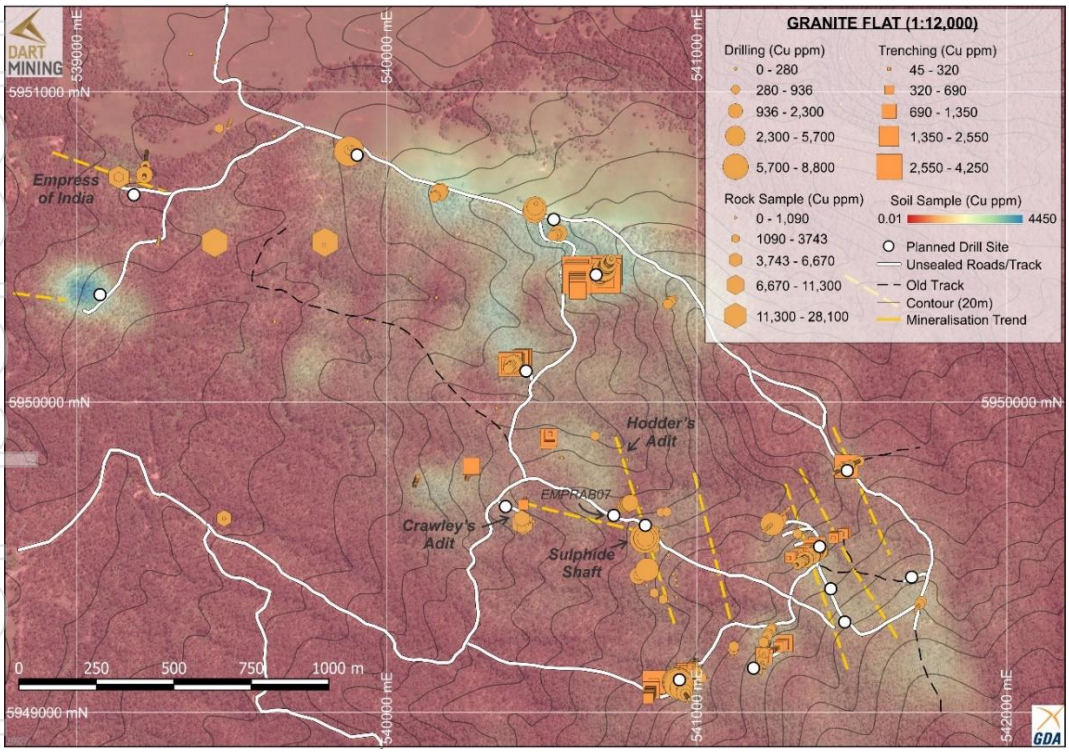

Figure 2: Planned low impact exploration drill sites relative to historic drilling, trenching, rock chip/grab and soil sample assay data for copper across the Granite Flat prospect. Data sourced from open file exploration reports from the Geological Society of Victoria (GSV Catalogue) and previously reported in Dart ASX (Sept 2020).

Granite Flat: Project Summary

Granite Flat is located adjacent to the Omeo Highway between Mitta Mitta and Glen Wills, approximately 74 km southeast of Albury-Wodonga and 360 km northeast of Melbourne (Figure 3). The Granite Flat area has a complex geological history, with great potential as a porphyry target due to the polyphase intrusion process of the Devonian Banimboola Quartz Monzodiorite (BQM). Additionally, the Granite Flat area has experienced an orogenic mineralisation overprint along northwest-oriented shears, making the area highly prospective for orogenic gold, as well other precious and base metals (Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn). Preliminary site investigation and previous exploration indicate northwest-trending shear systems bearing lode-style gold mineralisation, which are surrounded by alteration zones containing highly anomalous copper-gold mineralisation (Figure 2), largely comprised of chlorite-altered granodiorite, and disseminated chalcocite and sphalerite. Locally, pods of massive sulphide are present, containing chalcopyrite, chalcocite and sphalerite, and granodiorite and diorite adjacent to fault zones contain disseminated sulphides. Weathering and alteration of these rocks has locally produced malachite-azurite-tyrolite alteration products (Figure 1). A subsidiary north-trending shear system contains localised strong silver-gold-bismuth mineralisation. Given the polyphase nature of the Banimboola Quartz Monzodiorite and the extensive gold and copper soil anomalism, Dart Mining believes that EL006277 has also prime potential to host porphyry-style Au-Cu mineralisation, which will be a strong focus of future exploration in the area.

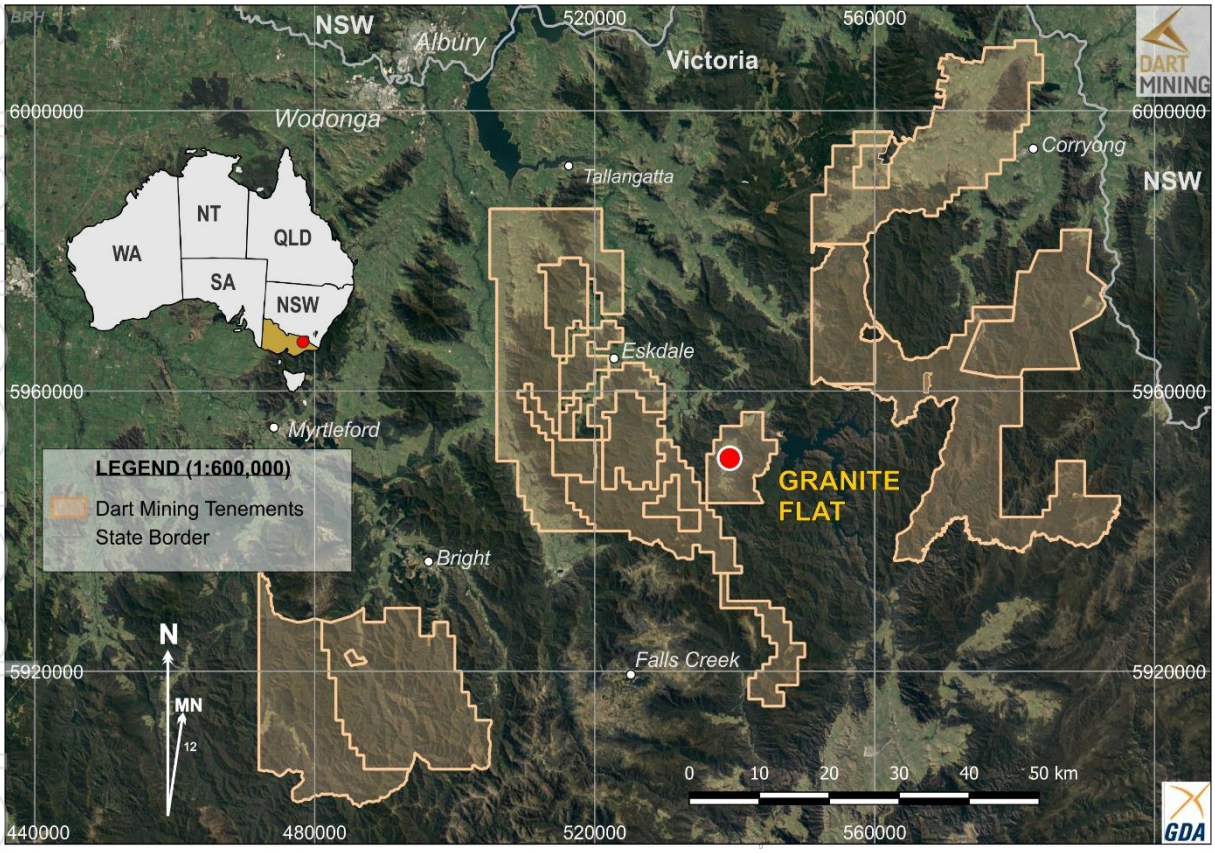

Figure 3: Location of the Granite Flat prospect, Northeast Victoria.

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 North East 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 placed gold exploration footprint in the Central and North East regions of Victoria, where historic surface and alluvial gold mining indicates the existence of potentially significant gold endowment.

Additional JORC Information

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

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

27th August 2020*: "Re-discovering the goldfields of central and Northeast Victoria"*

16th July 2019*: "Northeast Victorian Goldfields"*

28th November 2017*: "Dart Mining AGM Presentation"*

Competent Person's Statement

The information in this report has been compiled by Dr. Ben Hines PhD who is a full-time Senior Exploration Geologist for Dart Mining, and verified by Mr Steven Groves BSc, MSc. a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Groves is the exploration manager for Dart Mining. Mr Groves 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 Groves 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.

APPENDIX 1

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.*	• Rotary Air Blast (RAB) drilling was used to obtain 1 m bulk samples (~ 15 kg) which were collected in plastic bags and examined for lithological logging purposes. • 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. • Each 1m composite sample was submitted for analysis. • 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 method AU-AA26 (50g sample aliquot by fire assay). • Certified Reference Materials OREAS 503d, OREAS 504c, OREAS 506, OREAS 235, OREAS 237 and OREAS 245 as well as CRM blank OREAS C27e were inserted every 10 samples as part of a QA/QC system. • Field duplicate sample splits are produced for every tenth sample. • A number of mineralised outcrops have been identified in reconnaissance work by Dart Mining and photographs have been included in the document. Mineralization has been identified by Dart Mining geologists and labelled in the text accompanying the figures. These outcrops have not been sampled by Dart Mining and mineralisation grades for the samples are not known.
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.).*	• RAB drillholes are currently being drilled by EDrill Pty Ltd over the strike extent of mineralised structures. • RAB drilling using a 90mm face-sampling bit • Holes surveyed using a 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.All historic

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		information has been obtained from publicly available statutory company reports stored on the Geological Survey of Victoria Database: http://gsv.vic.gov.au/searchAssistant/reference.html?q=*:*
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.*	• 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 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.*	• Drill chips were geologically logged at 1 m 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. • Logging from historic reports has been assessed and appears to be of an acceptable standard.
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*	• Samples were collected from a riffle splitter from the bulk sample bag after removal from the cyclone. • 12.5% of the sample was split with the remainder collected in residue bags. • The majority of samples were dry in the shallow holes. • The sampling procedure is appropriate for the mineralisation style of disseminated and lode-style gold-copper mineralisation and is better described in the body of the report. • The samples were sent to ALS Laboratories, Pooraka SA. • Historical sampling of drilling generally includes a riffle-split 1m samples for RC holes and half core of 1m to varying intervals for Diamond holes. • Dart Mining cannot verify the quality of historic sampling, but it is assumed that it was of an

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	sampling. • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	adequate industry standard at the time.
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 Chemex and analysed for 48 elements by ALS Method ME-MS61 (four acid digest with ICP-MS finish). Elements analysed include: Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Fe, Ga, Ge, Hf, In, K, La, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Nb, Ni, P, Pb, Rb, Re, S, Sb, Sc, Se, Sn, Sr, Ta, Te, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, Y, Zn, & Zr. • Gold analysed using ALS Method AU-AA26 (fire assay is considered a total extraction technique for gold). • These techniques are appropriate and considered a total extraction technique for Au and base metals. • Samples were whole sample crushed, pulverised and assayed by ALS method AU-AA26 and ME-MS61. • Cu-Au porphyry standards OREAS 503d, OREAS 504c and OREAS506 along with Au standards OREAS 235, OREAS 237 and OREAS 245 as well as rhyodacite blanks (OREAS C27e) were included every 10 samples as part of the internal QA/QC system. All results are within expected confidence limits. • ALS conducted their own internal laboratory checks. • Laboratory blanks, standards and duplicates are reviewed per batch to monitor accuracy and precision. • Dart Mining cannot verify the quality of historic assaying but it is assumed that it was of an adequate industry standard at the time
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.*	• 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Appendix 1 using a < character followed by the detection limit. • No verification process or independent review of previous assay data has been carried out.
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 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. • Handheld GPS is 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 <2m but absolute accuracy is relative to the original GPS control point at <10m. • Dart has completed a differential GPS survey of all historic hole collars that were able to be identified as of 2018 to verify the location and accuracy of historic work. • Because of the high probability of RAB hole collapse, and the short length of holes, collar shots were used to survey hole orientation. • All maps, plans and data are on an MGA datum and GDA94 zone 55 projection. • Elevation is established from the GPS control point. • Where available, historic data points have been converted to GDA94 coordinates
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-copper mineralisation tested. • All drill related data are referenced to the original ASX report by date published. All details appear in the original report. • The prospect contains several generations of groundwork and a variety of sample spacings. The majority of soil sampling surveys are along 100m-spaced lines with samples taken at 25m intervals.
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.*	• Drilling was restricted to existing tracks. However, in all cases it was possible to drill at a high angle to the host structures and achieve a suitable orientation that cross cuts the mineralisation. True width intersections are provided in drill sections, there appears to be

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	no relationship between drill orientation and mineralisation grades, which is oriented along the strike of mineralisation. • Due to the steep grade of tracks and topography, hole orientation was limited or dictated by landscape physiology in some instances. Soil samples are located on a local grid established approximately perpendicular to the trend of gold mineralised structures. • Historic drill holes are generally oriented perpendicular to interpreted mineralised structures in areas where high grade surface results were obtained.
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.

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 October 2020.

Tenement Number	Name	Tenement Type	Area (km2) Unless specified	Interest	Location
EL5315	Mitta Mitta[4]	Exploration	172	100%	NE Victoria
EL006016	Rushworth[4]	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)	142	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 31st October 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.					

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 licence to Glen Wills Gold Mines NL in 2009. Glen Wills Gold Mines held the licence 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.*
		• No grades are currently available and drilling has just begun. These details will be made available in future releases.
		• 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.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• All down hole weighted average grade data quoted as significant intersections is calculated using a lower cut-off grade of 0.5g/t Au and 0.1% Cu and no more than 2m of internal dilution in each drill hole. The nominal sample length in potentially mineralised intervals is 1m with any 2m sample lengths in unmineralized sections requiring a length weighted average technique to be used for reporting intersections.
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*	• All historic mineralised intercepts referred to in the document are down hole widths with true widths not known. • The geometry of the mineralisation is not well understood and no attempt has been made to estimate true thicknesses of mineralisation in this report.

	statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	
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.*	• Maps showing the distribution of gold and copper in surface samples are presented in the document
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 copper and gold values are reported in full as graduated symbols for rock and drill samples. A gridded colour image is presented for soil data. The legend provides a guide to soil values. 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.*	• Drilling operations are ongoing. • Planned work is discussed in the body of the report and is dependent on future company direction.