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ASX Release

14 September 2021

Encouraging Copper-Gold Drill Results from Granite Flat Cu-Au Porphyry Project

"real possibility of bulk tonnage – and most likely indicate peripheral mineralisation from a Porphyry"

Dart Mining NL (ASX:DTM) ("Dart Mining" or "the Company") is pleased to report multiple copper and gold mineralised intervals in the first six holes of its reverse circulation (RC) drilling program at the Granite Flat Porphyry Cu-Au project in Northeast Victoria.

Highlights Include:

- Drilling of the deepest hole drilled in the Granite Flat project (EMRC03 at 180m)
- Visible chalcopyrite and molybdenite in drill chips
- Several holes collared and terminated in mineralisation
- Additional 15 RC holes are planned over the coming months
- Multiple Copper & Gold intercepts including:
  - 1m @ 6.0 g/t Au & 6m @ 0.18% Cu from 16m downhole, 6m @ 1.0 g/t Au from 42m, 1m @ 5.0 g/t Au from 126m (EMRC01)
  - 41m @ 0.17% Cu from surface, 17m @ 0.42 g/t Au from 14m & 1m @ 4.9 g/t Au from 57m (EMRC02)
  - 138m @ 0.09% Cu from surface (EMRC02 – entire hole)
  - 111m @ 0.07% Cu from surface (EMRC03)
  - 40m @ 0.11%m Cu *including* 19m @ 0.18% Cu from 35m downhole (EMRC04)
  - 21m @ 0.46 g/t Au from 46m downhole (EMRC04)
  - 12m @ 0.37 g/t Au & 0.23% Cu from 26m downhole (EMRC06)
- Tungsten Mineralisation intercepted in EMRC05
  - 7m @ 0.12% W from 83m in EMRC05, *including* 1m @ 0.61% W
- Narrow Molybdenite mineralisation intercepted in holes EMRC01, EMRC03 and EMRC04
  - 1m @ 1.2% Cu, 1.5 g/t Au & 655 ppm Mo in EMRC01 from 103m
  - 1m @ 463 ppm Mo from 116m, 1m @ 835 ppm Mo from 122m & 6m @ 153 ppm Mo from 132m in EMRC03

Chairman, James Chirnside commented:

"*We are encouraged by the excellent results of Dart's recent RC drilling program at Granite Flat. Although we still have much to do, I think these results convey the real possibility of bulk tonnage – and most likely indicate peripheral mineralisation from a Porphyry – mineralisation source. It also serves as a timely confidence booster in our modelling and approach to what is apparently a very large and highly complex intrusion related mineralised system*"

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Drill Assay Results

A low impact Reverse Circulation (RC) percussion drilling program targeting porphyry and stockwork / sheeted vein-style mineralisation has been initiated at Granite Flat. Six holes have been completed for a total of 951m of drilling, representing the deepest drilling undertaken at Granite Flat, with hole EMRC03 the deepest hole at 180m. An additional 15 holes are planned for the remaining RC program over the coming months. The extensive network of existing tracks and drill pads constructed by CRA Exploration in the early 1990's means this drilling program can be undertaken under a low impact exploration workplan without compromising targeting or results.

Drilling assay results have produced several significant intersections encountered (Table 1), and preliminary interpretation of geological logging and drilling results have identified zone of propylitic and potassic alteration, along with pyrite and chalcopyrite (± molybdenite) sheeted vein systems at two sites (Figures 1, 2 & 5) consistent with Dart's interpretation of a porphyry copper-gold system at Granite Flat. Significant intersections are noted in Table 1, with all intersections compiled in Appendix 2.

Discussion of Results

Copper, and particularly gold mineralisation in EMRC01 is repeated at regular intervals down hole, consistent with previous drilling intercepts, interpreted as a sheeted vein system (Figure 1). Within the vein system, gold is principally restricted to primary structures, whereas copper mineralization is more widespread, with stringer veins and diffuse chalcopyrite extending into the alteration zone surrounding the main veins (Figures 1 & 2). Notable intercepts from EMRC01 include **1m @ 6.0 g/t Au** *and* **6m @ 0.18% Cu** from 16m, **6m @ 1.0 g/t Au** from 42m, **1m @ 5.0 g/t Au** from 126m, and terminated in mineralisation with **3m @ 0.34 g/t Au** *and* **0.11% Cu** from 162–165m (Table 1). EMRC01 was planned to a depth of 180m, however significant water was encountered at 165m and the hole was terminated. The hole has been capped, providing the option of completing a diamond tail in the future.

EMRC02, EMRC03 and EMRC04 were drilled across an outcropping granitic porphyry dyke, where previous RAB drilling by Dart Mining (Dart ASX 8th March 2021) encountered long intercepts of low grade Cu-Au mineralisation. The extent of this mineralised zone has been extended and tested at depth through these latest RC drill holes, with EMRC02 intersecting **41m @ 0.17% Cu** from surface, **17m @ 0.42 g/t Au** from 14m and **1m @ 4.9 g/t Au** from 57m, with several subsidiary intercepts at depth (Table1, Appendix 2).

EMRC03 encountered a long, low-grade copper intersect of 111m @ 0.07% Cu from surface. Deeper down hole, EMRC03 intercepted high Mo mineralisation, which includes **1m @ 835 ppm Mo** from 122m and **6m @ 153ppm Mo** from 132m, *including* **1m @ 640 ppm Mo**.

EMRC04 intercepted **40m @ 0.11% Cu from 35m**, *including* **19m @ 0.18% Cu *and* 1.2 g/t Ag,** and **21m @ 0.46 g/t Au** from 46m downhole (Figure 3). An intercept of **1m @ 161 ppm Mo** was returned at the base of hole EMRC04 from 173m. The entire lengths of holes EMRC02, EMRC03 and EMRC04 demonstrate anomalously high Cu values, with EMRC02 returning a whole-hole grade of 0.09% Cu over 138m, EMRC03 returning 180m @ 0.05% Cu and EMRC04 showing 174m @ 0.06% Cu (Figure 2).

EMRC05 was drilled to test the western extent of significant Cu anomalies identified in previous drilling by Dart Mining (Dart ASX 8th March 2021) and CRA exploration (Dart ASX 27th October 2020). EMRC05 encountered low grade Cu and Au mineralisation, which included 27m @ 0.07% Cu from surface and 3m @ 0.2 g/t Au from 22m, but unexpectedly intercepted tungsten mineralisation, returning **7m @ 0.12% W,** *including* **1m @ 0.61% W** from 83m (Figure 3).

EMRC06 was oriented to target vein-style Cu-Au mineralisation, with the most notable intercept being **12m @ 0.37 g/t Au and 0.23% Cu** from 26m, including **1m @ 1.3 g/t Au & 1.0% Cu** *and* **1m @ 1.4 g/t Au & 0.63% Cu**.

EMRC01 and EMRC06 are 2.3 km apart (indicative of the scale of the Granite Flat project), but both demonstrate a regularly spaced vein system. However, the vein set at EMRC06 is much wider-spaced than that observed at EMRC01 (Figures 1 & 4). Additionally, the vein system at EMRC01 interpreted to be predominantly E-W trending and characterised by Cu-Au ± Ag, Te & Mo with 5-10m wide alteration zones; whereas the vein system at EMRC06 is dominated by a NW-trending vein set and characterised by narrow Cu-Au mineralisation (Figure 4).

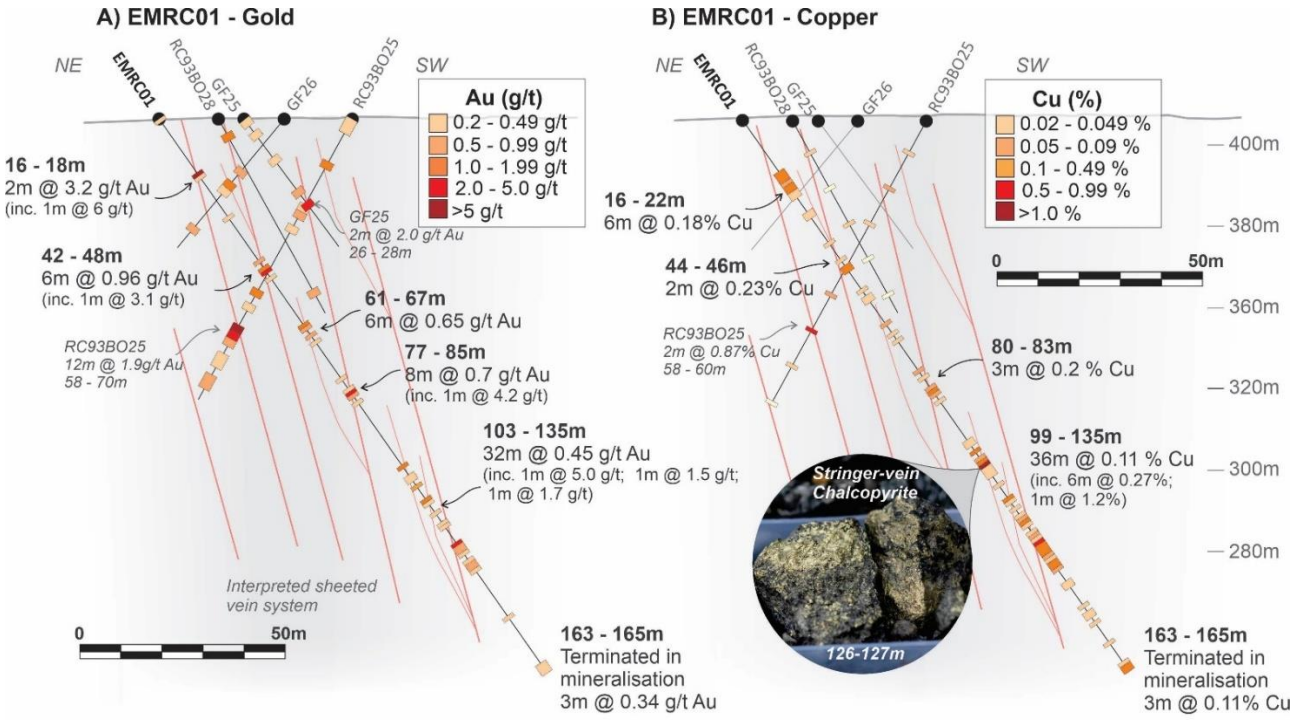

Figure 1: Cross-section and preliminary geological interpretation across drill hole EMRC01 showing mineralised intercepts for gold (A) and copper (B). Historic drillholes RC93BO25, RC93BO28, GF26 and GF26 shown for reference. EMRC01 was sampled at 1m intervals, whereas 2m Au sampling intervals were used on historic holes. Holes GF25 and GF26 were not sampled for Cu, and RC93BO25 and RC93BO28 were only sampled every 10m for Cu. Data across 100m width projected onto section.

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Table 1: Significant intersections from recent Granite Flat RC drilling. Significant intervals calculated using a lower cut-off of 0.2 ppm Au and 0.05% Cu, with no more than 2m of internal dilution. All intervals represent downhole thicknesses. For a complete list of intersections, refer to Appendix 2.

Hole	Hole Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Intercept	Comments
EMRC01	165	16	18	2m @ 3.2 g/t Au	*inc. 1m @ 6.0 g/t Au*
		16	22	6m @ 0.18% Cu & 1.2 g/t Ag	
		28	30	2m @ 2.4 g/t Au	
		42	**48**	**6m @ 1.0 g/t Au**	*inc. 2m @ 2.5 g/t Au & 0.23% Cu*
		61	67	6m @ 0.65 g/t Au	*inc. 1m @ 1.9 g/t Au*
		77	85	8m @ 0.7 g/t Au	*inc. 1m @ 4.2 g/t Au*
		80	83	3m @ 0.20% Cu	
		99	**135**	**36m @ 0.41 g/t Au & 0.11% Cu**	
		103	104	1m @ 1.5 g/t Au, 6.5 g/t Ag, 1.2% Cu & 655 ppm Mo	
		106	111	5m @ 0.26 g/t Au	
		126	**127**	**1m @ 5.0 g/t Au, 2.7 g/t Ag & 0.6% Cu**	
		162	165	3m @ 0.34 g/t Au & 0.11% Cu	Ended in mineralisation
EMRC02	138	**0**	**41**	**41m @ 0.17 % Cu**	Collared in mineralisation
		14	**31**	**17m @ 0.42 g/t Au**	
		57	**58**	**1m @ 4.9 g/t Ag**	
		59	112	53m @ 0.07% Cu	18m internal dilution
		80	86	6m @ 0.53 g/t Au	
		80	83	3m @ 4.0 g/t Ag	
		103	110	7m @ 0.27 g/t Au	
EMRC03	180	0	111	111m @ 0.07% Cu	Collared in mineralisation. 32m internal dilution
		6	12	6m @ 0.21 g/t Au	
		19	20	4m @ 0.5 g/t Au	*inc. 1m @ 1.62 g/t Au*
		101	106	5m @ 0.21 g/t Au	
		116	117	1m @ 463 ppm Mo	
		122	125	3m @ 0.28 g/t Au & 0.12% Cu & 1m @ 835 ppm Mo	
		132	**138**	**6m @ 153 ppm Mo**	***inc. 1m @ 640 ppm Mo***
EMRC04	174	**35**	**75**	**40m @ 0.11% Cu**	*inc. 19m @ 0.18% Cu & 1.2 g/t Ag*
		46	**67**	**21m @ 0.46 g/t Au**	*inc. 1m @ 2.37 g/t Au*
		92	94	2m @ 0.39 g/t Au	
		117	130	13m @ 0.08% Cu	
		122	126	4m @ 0.28 g/t Au	
		172	173	1m @ 161 ppm Mo	
EMRC05	156	0	27	27m @ 0.07% Cu	*inc. 4m @ 0.2 % Cu*
		22	25	3m @ 0.2 g/t Au	
		83	**90**	**7m @ 0.12% W**	***inc. 1m @ 0.61% W***
		139	150	11m @ 0.06% Cu	
EMRC06	138	11	13	2m @ 0.63 g/t Au	
		26	**38**	**12m @ 0.37 g/t Au & 0.23% Cu**	***inc. 1m @ 1.3 g/t Au & 1.0% Cu, 1m @ 1.4 g/t Au & 0.63% Cu***
		83	86	3m @ 0.51 g/t Au	
		103	105	2m @ 1.5 g/t Au	

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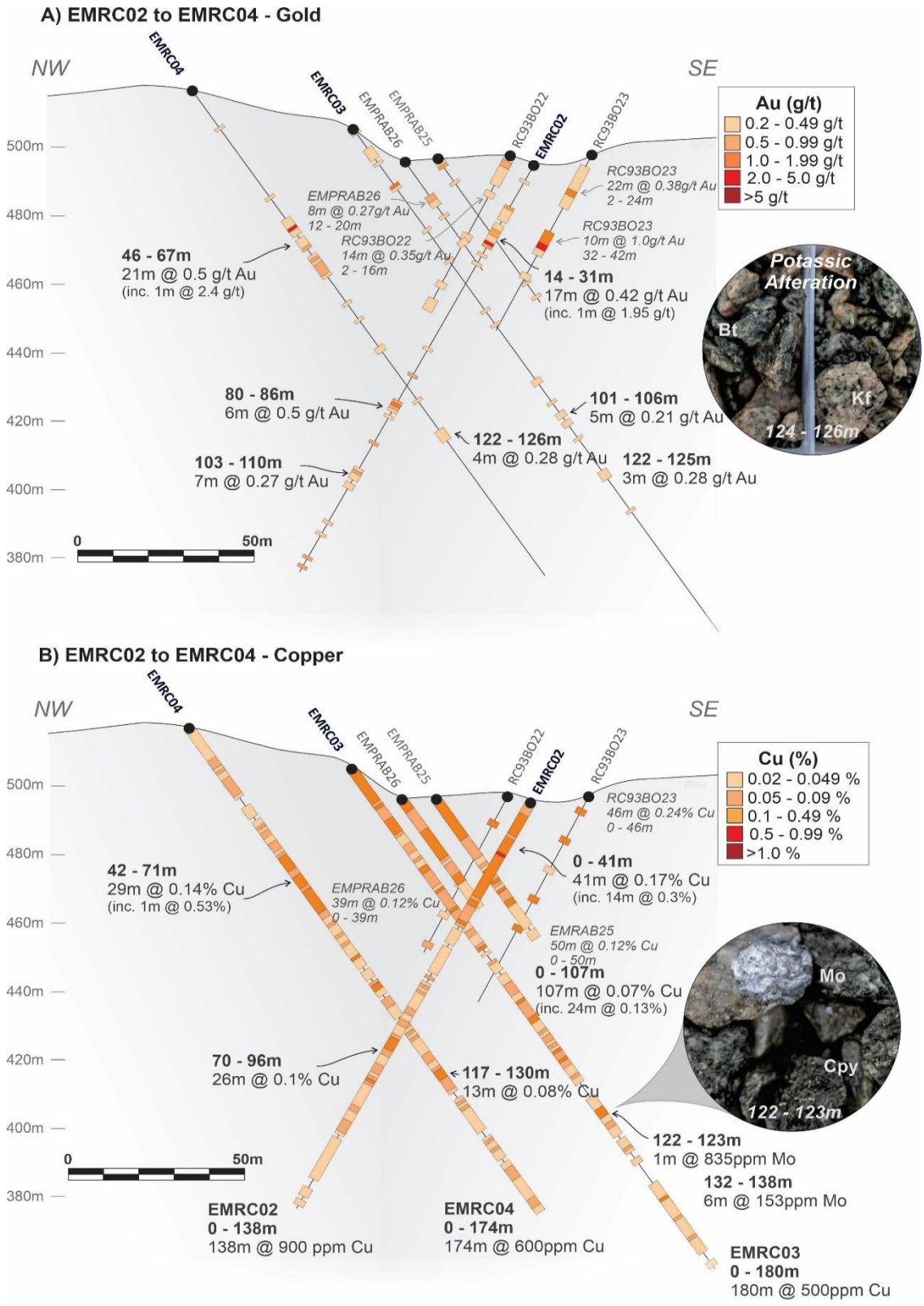

Figure 2: Cross-section across drill holes EMRC02, EMRC03 & EMRC04 showing mineralised intercepts for gold (A) and copper (B). Historic drillholes RC93BO22, RC93BO23, and Dart Mining RAB holes EMPRAB25 & EMPRAB26 shown for reference (Dart ASX 8th March 2021 & Dart ASX 27th October 2020). Inset in panel A of potassic (biotite + K-feldspar) alteration from 124-126m downhole in EMRC03. Inset in panel B of strong molybdenite and chalcopyrite mineralisation from 122-123m downhole in EMRC03. Abbreviations: Bt – Biotite, Kf – potassium feldspar, Mo – Molybdenite, Cpy – Chalcopyrite. Data across 100m width projected onto section.

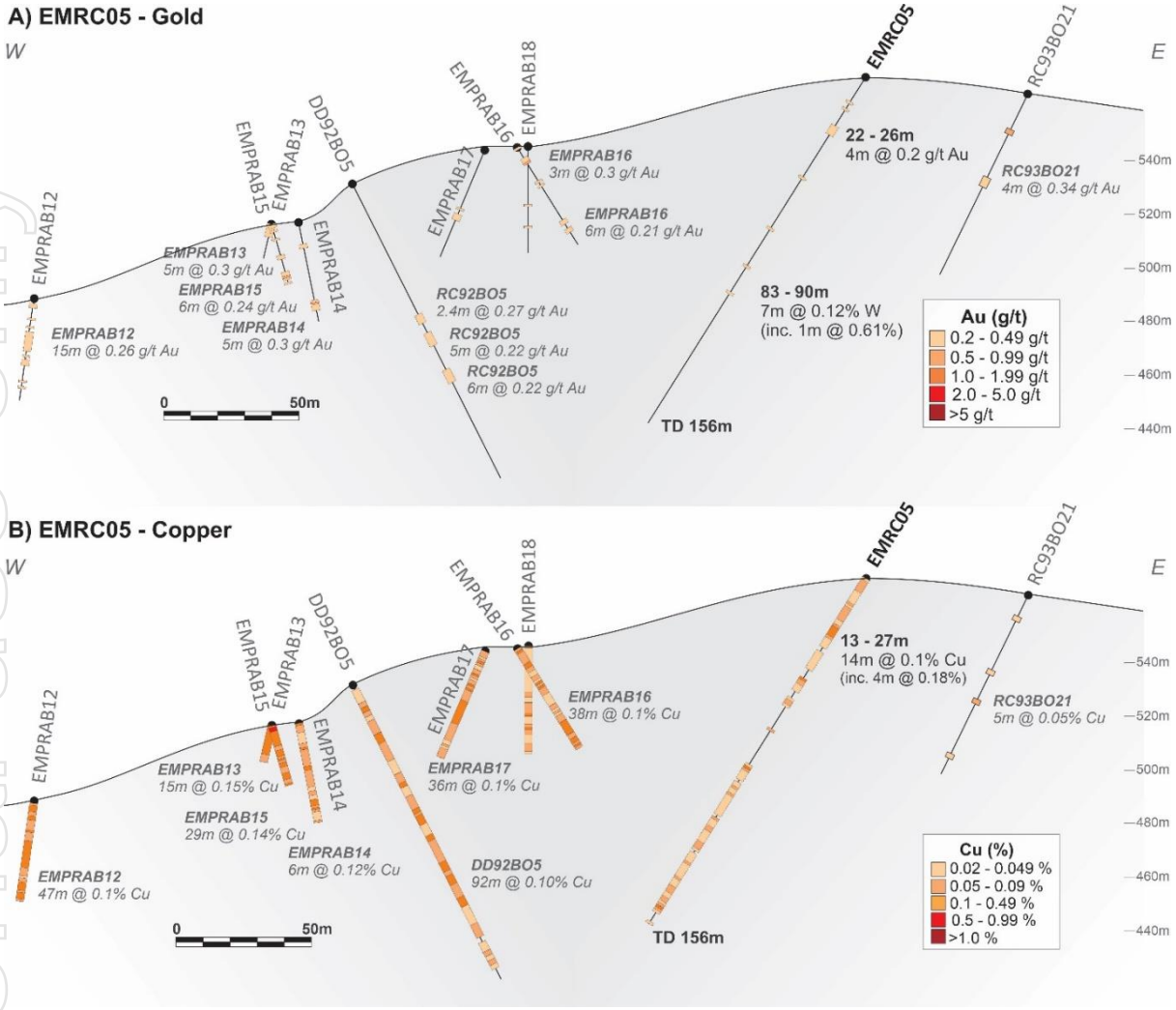

Figure 3: Cross-section and preliminary geological interpretation across drill hole EMRC05 showing mineralised intercepts for gold (A) and copper (B). Historic drillholes DD92O5, RC93BO21, and Dart Mining RAB holes EMPRAB12, EMPRAB13, EMPRAB14, EMPRAB15, EMPRAB16, EMPRAB17 & EMPRAB18 shown for reference (Dart ASX 8th March 2021 & Dart ASX 27th October 2020). Data across 100m width projected onto section.

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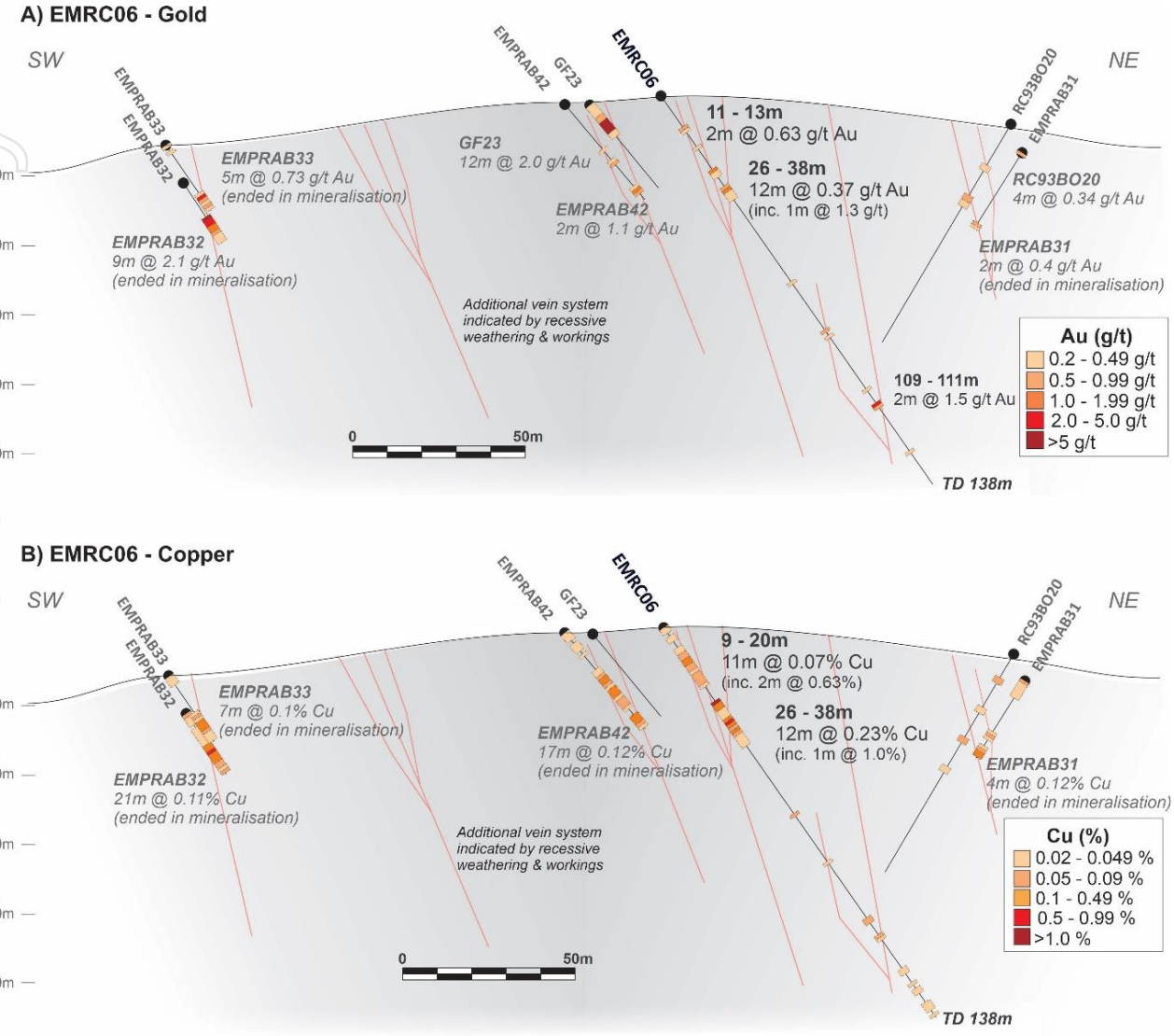

Figure 4: Cross-section and preliminary geological interpretation across drill hole EMRC06 showing mineralised intercepts for gold (A) and copper (B). Historic drillholes RC93BO20, GF23, and Dart Mining RAB holes EMPRAB31, EMPRAB32, EMPRAB33 & EMPRAB42 shown for reference (Dart ASX 8th March 2021 & Dart ASX 27th October 2020). Note GF23 was never assayed for Cu. Data across 70m width projected onto section.

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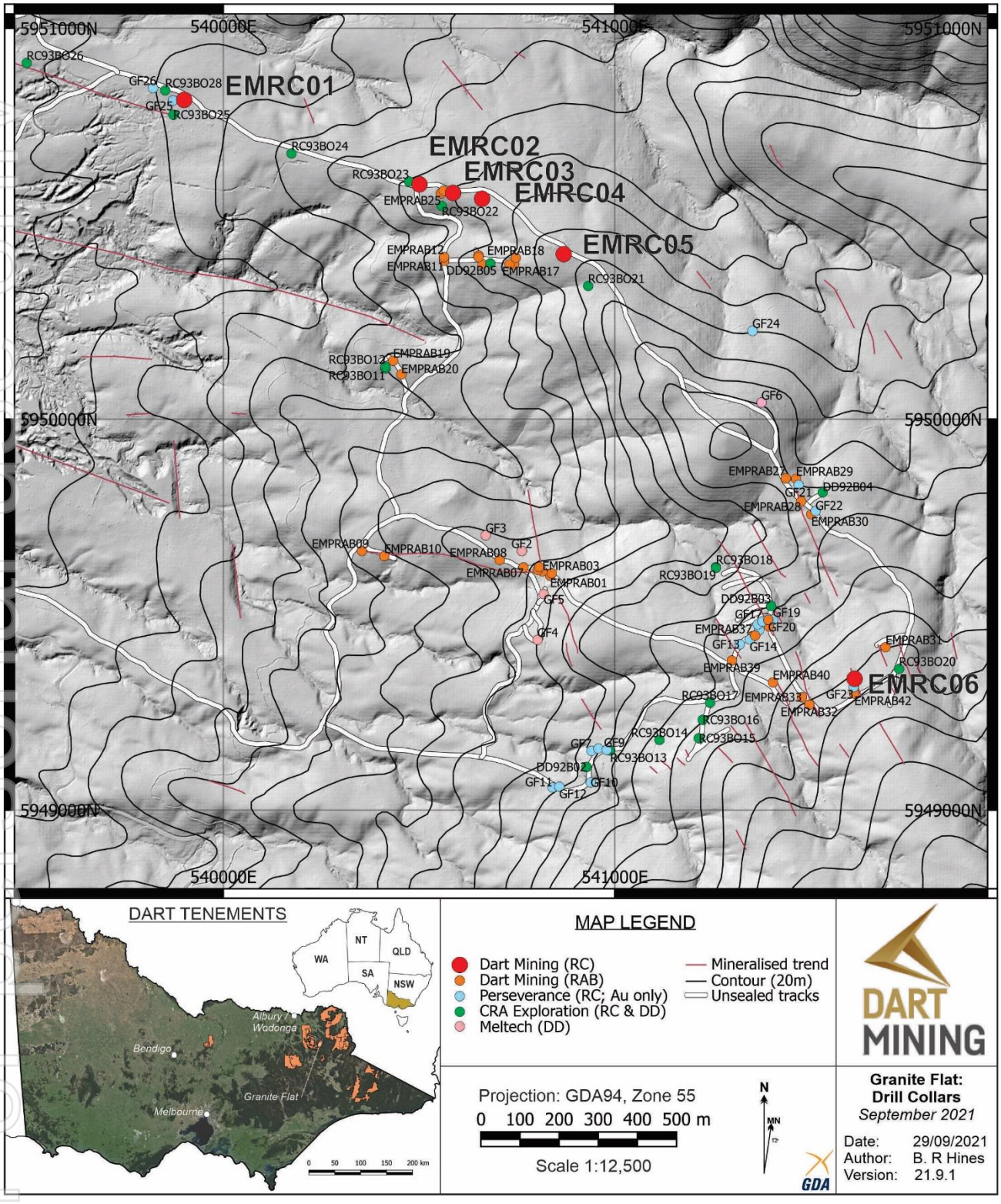

Figure 5: Map of recent RC drill hole collars. Previous drilling included for reference, including Dart Mining's 2020 RAB drilling program (Dart ASX 8th March 2021) and historic holes drilled by Meltech Ltd. (1988-1989), CRA Exploration Ltd. (1992-1993) and Perseverance Ltd (1996-1997) (Dart ASX 27th October 2020). Note that RC holes drilled by Perseverance were never assayed for Cu, only Au. RC and Daimond holes drilled by CRA Exploration were only assayed for Cu every 5m. Historic hole data sourced from the GSV online database.

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Future Exploration

The RC program will be continued for the remaining 15 holes, with a focus on exploring the central portion of the project which shows the strongest porphyry potential, and several holes in the southern aspect of the project, which remains untested in recent exploration, despite demonstrating excellent Cu-Au prospectivity. Results of the induced polarity – magneto-telluric geophysical survey are anticipated shortly, which will further guide placement and development of future drilling. RC holes EMRC01 to EMRC06 have been temporarily capped, providing the option for adding a diamond tail if required (particularly in holes EMRC01, EMRC02 & EMRC03). An expansion of the regional soil sampling program is expected to begin shortly, targeting geophysical anomalies identified in Dart ASX 27th May 2021.

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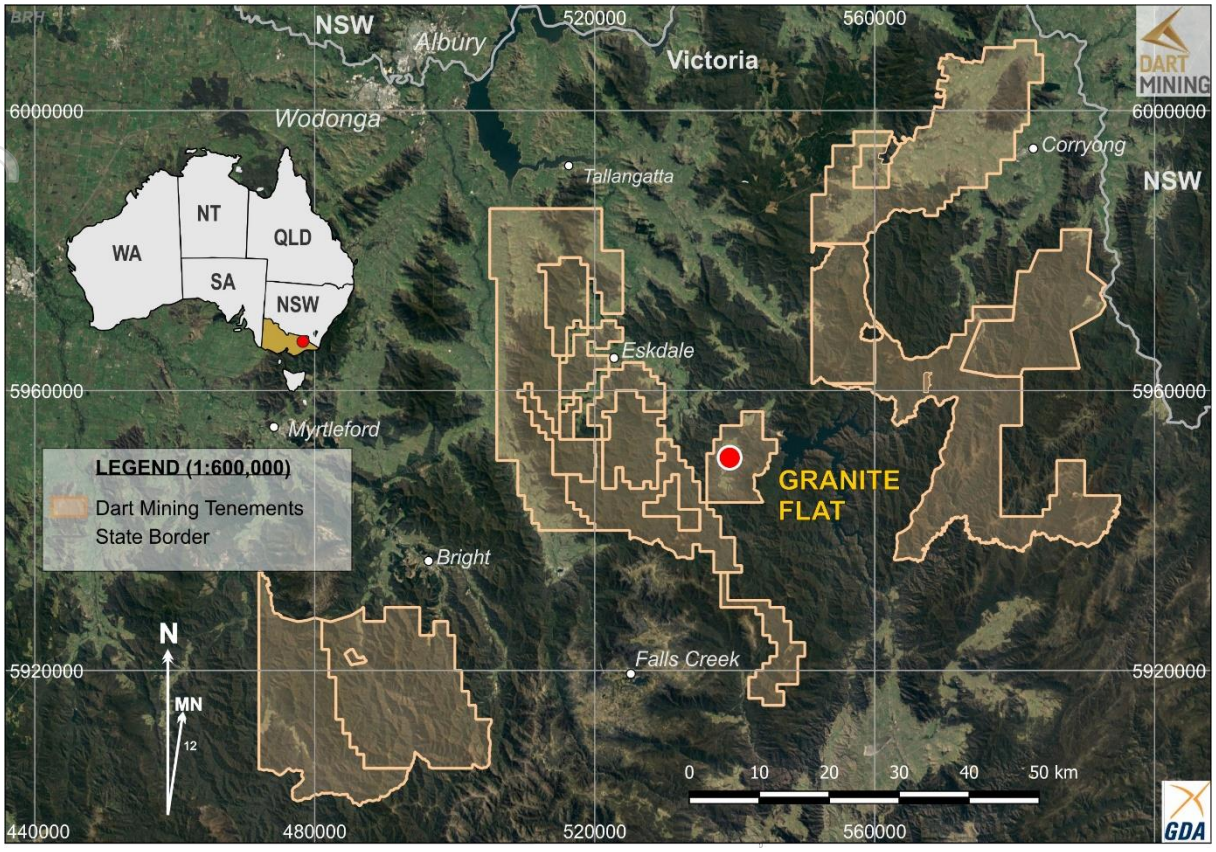

Figure 6: Location of the Granite Flat prospect, Northeast Victoria.

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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 strategic 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.

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Additional JORC Information

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Competent Person's Statement

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

Forward-Looking Statement

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

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APPENDIX 1

COLLAR DETAILS

Hole ID	Easting (MGA Z55)	Northing (MGA Z55)	Elevation (m)	Achieved Hole Depth (m)	Planned Hole Depth (m)	Collar Survey Method	Azimuth (mag)	Dip
EMRC01	539900	5950817	429	165	180	GPS	208	-55.0
EMRC02	540501	5950601	493	138	150	GPS	53	-60.0
EMRC03	540587	5950579	503	180	180	GPS	218	-55.0
EMRC04	540661	5950564	515	174	180	GPS	218	-55.0
EMRC05	540872	5950421	571	156	150	GPS	284	-55.0
EMRC06	541618	5949339	714	138	180	GPS	48	-55.0

APPENDIX 2

ALL MINERALISED INTERCEPTS – *0.2 g/t Au, 1.0 g/t Ag & 0.05% Cu (500pm) cutoff limits*

Hole	Hole Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Intercept	Comments
EMRC01	165	0	1	1m @ 0.21 g/t Au	
		16	18	2m @ 3.2 g/t Au	*inc. 1m @ 6.0 g/t Au*
		16	22	6m @ 0.18% Cu & 1.2 g/t Ag	
		28	30	2m @ 2.4 g/t Au	
		42	48	6m @ 1.0 g/t Au	*inc. 2m @ 2.5 g/t Au & 0.23% Cu*
		61	67	6m @ 0.65 g/t Au	*inc. 1m @ 1.9 g/t Au*
		77	85	8m @ 0.7 g/t Au	*inc. 1m @ 4.2 g/t Au*
		80	83	3m @ 0.20% Cu	
		99	135	36m @ 0.41 g/t Au & 0.11% Cu	
		103	104	1m @ 1.5 g/t Au, 6.5 g/t Ag, 1.2% Cu & 655 ppm Mo	
		106	111	5m @ 0.26 g/t Au	
		126	127	1m @ 5.0 g/t Au, 2.7 g/t Ag & 0.6% Cu	
		148	149	1m @ 0.2 g/t Au	
		162	165	3m @ 0.34 g/t Au & 0.11% Cu	Ended in mineralisation
EMRC02	138	0	41	41m @ 0.17 % Cu	Collared in mineralisation
		5	6	1m @ 0.2 g/t Au	
		14	31	17m @ 0.42 g/t Au	
		57	58	1m @ 4.9 g/t Ag	
		59	112	53m @ 0.07% Cu	18m internal dilution
		62	63	1m @0.35 g/t Au	
		70	72	2m @ 0.3 g/t Au	
		80	86	6m @ 0.53 g/t Au	
		80	83	3m @ 4 g/t Ag	
		82	83	1m @ 99 ppm Mo	
		94	95	1m @ 0.5 g/t Au	
		103	110	7m @ 0.27 g/t Au	
		121	122	1m @ 0.2 g/t Au	
		125	126	1m @ 0.24 g/t Au	
		133	134	1m @ 0.5 g/t Au	
		136	137	1m @ 0.5 g/t Au	

APPENDIX 2

ALL MINERALISED INTERCEPTS CONTINUED

Hole	Hole Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Intercept	Comments
EMRC03	180	0	111	111m @ 0.07% Cu	Collared in mineralisation. 32m internal dilution
		6	12	6m @ 0.21 g/t Au	
		19	20	4m @ 0.5 g/t Au	*inc. 1m @ 1.62 g/t Au*
		35	36	1m @ 0.2 g/t Au	
		69	70	1m @ 0.2 g/t Au	
		89	91	2m @ 0.3 g/t Au	
		97	98	1m @ 0.41 g/t Au	
		101	106	5m @ 0.21 g/t Au	
		107	108	1m @ 87 ppm Mo	
		116	117	1m @ 463 ppm Mo	
		122	125	3m @ 0.28 g/t Au & 0.12% Cu & 1m @ 835 ppm Mo	
		132	138	6m @ 153 ppm Mo	*inc. 1m @ 640 ppm Mo*
		136	137	1m @ 0.2 g/t Au & 0.06% Cu	
		154	155	1m @ 0.12% Cu	
EMRC04	174	11	24	13m @ 0.05% Cu	
		13	14	1m @ 0.2 g/t Au	
		35	75	40m @ 0.11% Cu	*inc. 19m @ 0.18% Cu & 1.2 g/t Ag*
		38	39	1m @ 0.34 g/t Au	
		46	67	21m @ 0.46 g/t Au	*inc. 1m @ 2.37 g/t Au*
		76	77	1m @ 0.25 g/t Au	
		82	83	1m @ 0.33 g/t Au & 0.15% Cu	
		92	94	2m @ 0.39 g/t Au	
		92	100	8m @ 0.07% Cu	
		107	112	5m @ 0.05% Cu	
		111	112	1m @ 0.28 g/t Au	
		117	130	13m @ 0.08% Cu	
		122	126	4m @ 0.28 g/t Au	
		148	152	4m @ 0.05% Cu	
		158	162	4m @ 0.06% Cu & 2m @ 78 ppm Mo	
		169	172	3m @ 0.07% Cu	
		172	173	1m @ 161 ppm Mo	

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APPENDIX 2

ALL MINERALISED INTERCEPTS CONTINUED

Hole	Hole Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Intercept	Comments
EMRC05	156	0	27	27m @ 0.07% Cu	*inc. 4m @ 0.2 % Cu*
		14	15	1m @ 0.2 g/t Au	
		22	25	3m @ 0.2 g/t Au	
		45	46	1m @ 0.21 g/t Au	
		45	50	5m @ 0.06% Cu	
		55	57	2m @ 0.08% Cu	
		68	69	1m @ 0.23 g/t Au & 0.05% Cu	
		83	90	7m @ 0.12% W	*inc. 1m @ 0.61% W*
		85	86	1m @ 0.24 g/t Au & 0.11% Cu	
		94	95	1m @ 0.05% Cu	
		97	98	1m @ 0.23 g/t Au & 0.06% Cu	
		108	109	1m @ 0.05% Cu	
		112	114	2m @ 0.05% Cu	
		119	123	4m @ 0.05% Cu	
		128	129	1m @ 0.07% Cu	
		139	150	11m @ 0.06% Cu	
EMRC06	138	9	20	11m @ 0.07% Cu	
		11	13	2m @ 0.63 g/t Au	
		26	38	12m @ 0.37 g/t Au & 0.23% Cu	*inc. 1m @ 1.3 g/t Au & 1.0% Cu, 1m @ 1.4 g/t Au & 0.63% Cu*
		66	67	1m @ 0.2 g/t Au & 0.06% Cu	
		83	86	3m @ 0.51 g/t Au	
		103	105	2m @ 1.5 g/t Au	
		126	127	1m @ 0.22 g/t Au	

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APPENDIX 3

TENEMENT STATUS

All tenement applications continue to pass through the approvals process with the tenements remaining in good standing as of the 30th of June 2021 (Table 1.1 – Figure 1.1).

Table 1.1. TENEMENT STATUS

Tenement Number	Name	Tenement Type	Areas in km² unless otherwise specified	Interest	Location
MIN006619	Mt View [2]	Mining License	224 Ha	100%	NE Victoria
EL5315	Mitta Mitta[4]	Exploration Licence	172	100%	NE Victoria
EL006016	Rushworth[4]	Exploration Licence	32	100%	Central Victoria
EL006277	Empress	Exploration Licence	165	100%	NE Victoria
EL006300	Eskdale[3]	Exploration Licence	183	100%	NE Victoria
EL006486	Mt Creek	Exploration Licence	190	100%	NE Victoria
EL006861	Buckland	Exploration Licence	414	100%	NE Victoria
EL007007	Union[4]	Exploration Licence	3	100%	Central Victoria
EL006994	Wangara	Exploration Licence	142	100%	Central Victoria
EL007008	Buckland West	Exploration Licence	344	100%	NE Victoria
EL006764	Cravensville	Exploration Licence	170	100%	NE Victoria
EL006865	Dart	*EL (Application)*	567	100%	NE Victoria
EL006866	Cudgewa	*EL (Application)*	508	100%	NE Victoria
EL007099	Sandy Creek	*EL (Application)*	437	100%	NE Victoria
EL007170	Berringama	*EL (Application)*	27	100%	NE Victoria
EL007430	Buchan	*EL (Application)*	546	100%	Gippsland
EL007435	Goonerah	*EL (Application)*	587	100%	Gippsland
EL007425	Deddick	*EL (Application)*	341	100%	Gippsland
EL007428	Boebuck	*EL (Application)*	355	100%	NE Victoria
EL007426	Walwa	*EL (Application)*	499	100%	NE Victoria
RL006615	Fairley's[2]	Retention License	340 Ha	100%	NE Victoria
RL006616	Unicorn[1&2]	Retention License	23,243 Ha	100%	NE Victoria

All tenements remain in good standing as of 30th June 2021.

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% NSR Agreement on gold production, payable to Bruce William McLennan.

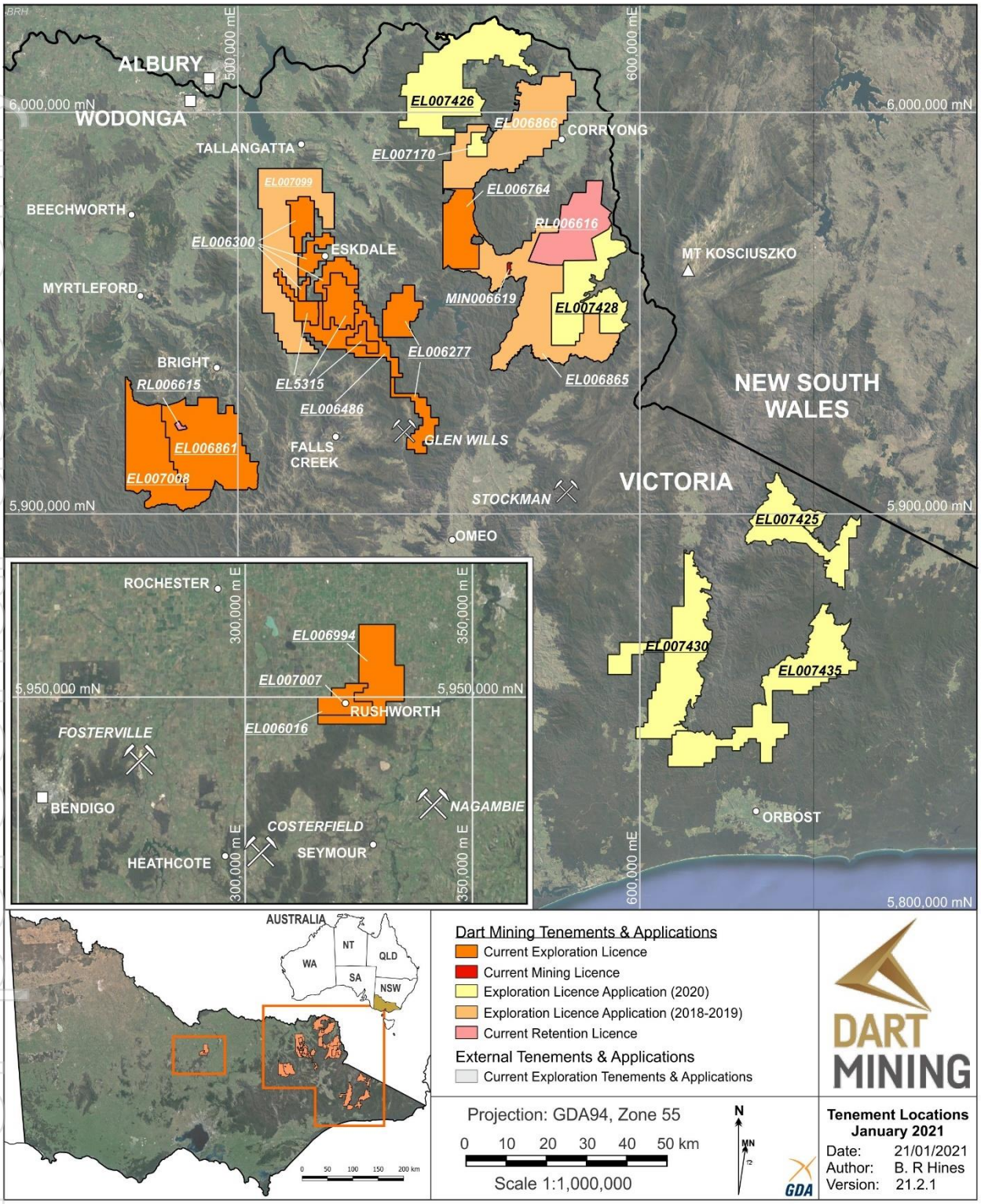

Figure 1.1: Location of Dart Mining's exploration properties in Northeastern Victoria.

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APPENDIX 4

JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION – TABLE 1

SECTION 1 SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling was used to obtain 1m bulk samples (~ 25 kg) which were collected in plastic bags and examined for lithological logging purposes. • Samples off the cyclone were split via a cone splitter, with duplicate splits collected in calico bags, which were removed every 1m to produce 1m composite samples (~ 1.5kg). One calico was sent for assay, and one was retained as library sample. The second calico was sent for assay every 20 samples as a field duplicate. The cyclone was cleaned out at the end of each hole and periodically during drilling. • In interpreted mineralised or altered zones, 1m samples were submitted for analysis. • In interpreted unmineralized zones, 1m sample composites were submitted. • Samples submitted to ALS were whole sample crushed to 70% <2mm, riffle/rotary split off 1 kg, pulverise to >85% passing 75 microns, then assayed by ALS methods AU-AA26 (50g sample aliquot by fire assay), ME-MS61 (0.25g sample aliquot by four-acid digest and ICP-MS and ICP-AES analysis), Cu-OG62 (0.4g sample aliquot by three acid digest, HCL leach and ICP-AES), and Ag-OG62 (0.4g sample aliquot by three acid digest, HCL leach and ICP-AES). • Certified Reference Materials OREAS 235, OREAS 237, OREAS 245, OREAS 503d, OREAS 504c and OREAS 506 as well as CRM blank OREAS C27c were inserted every 10 samples as part of a QA/QC system.
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.).*	• RC drillholes were drilled by Durock Pty Ltd limited over the extent of mineralised structures. • Face sampling 5 ¾' RC drilling • Holes EMRC01 & EMRC02 were surveyed using a Trushot camera. Verified using clinometer and compass survey of rods. • Holes EMRC03 to EMRC06 were surveyed with an Axis Champ gyro. • All-drill related data are referenced to the original ASX report by date published. All details appear in the original report.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and*	• 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,

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	whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	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 1m intervals for lithology (including quartz types and percentages), alteration and mineralisation, and drilling conditions. • Representative chips from each metre were collected in chip trays. Chip trays were photographed. • 100% of the drilling was logged.
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.*	• Samples were collected from a cone splitter mounted directly beneath the cyclone. • Samples from all intervals were collected as 1m composite samples at the splitting stage at the drill site. • 12.5% of the sample was split with the remainder collected in residue bags. • All samples above 125m were dry in hole EMRC01, below this between 125-165m, 12 wet samples were collected. • All samples above 147m in hole EMRC05 were dry; below this 9 wet samples were collected. • The sampling procedure is appropriate for the mineralisation style of disseminated copper-gold and is better described in the body of the report. • The samples were sent to ALS Global Laboratories, Pooraka SA.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Samples were submitted to ALS Global (Pooraka) and analysed for gold using ALS methods AU-AA26 (fire assay is considered a total extraction technique for gold) and ME-MS61 (four acid digest is considered a total extraction technique for copper exploration), Cu-OG62 (ore grade copper by three acid digest and HCl leach) and Ag-OG62 (ore grade silver by three acid digest and HCl leach). These techniques are appropriate and considered a total extraction technique for Au & Cu. • Samples were whole sample crushed, pulverised and assayed by ALS method AU-AA26, ME-MS61, Cu-OG62 and Ag-OG62. • Au standards OREAS 235, OREAS 237, and OREAS 245, along with porphyry copper standards OREAS 503d, OREAS 504c and OREAS 506, as well as rhyodacite blanks (OREAS C27e) were included every 20 samples as part of the internal QA/QC system. All results are within expected confidence limits. • A field duplicate sample was collected every 20 samples and analysed within the same sample run. • ALS conducted their own internal laboratory checks. • Laboratory blanks, standards are reviewed per batch to monitor accuracy and precision.

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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 Appendix 1 using a < character followed by the detection limit.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• The location of drill hole collars and geological mapping confirmed using a Garmin GPSMAP 66i GPS, set to MGA94 Grid Datum (Zone 55) with topographic control taken from the GPS. Accuracy is variable but maintained <3m during the mapping process with constant visual quality assessment conducted. • Hand-held GPS was used to survey a control point and drill hole collar positions are then measured by tape and compass relative to the GPS control. The accuracy between holes is <0.5m but absolute accuracy is relative to the original GPS control point at <5m. • Due to abrasion of stainless survey inner tube, Trushot camera was replaced with an Atlas gyro to orient holes. Hole surveys were measured at 30m intervals downhole. • All maps, plans and data are on an MGA datum and GDA94 zone 55 projection. • Elevation is established from the GPS control point.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Drill sites were restricted to existing tracks. It was not intended to establish a drill spacing for resource estimation although these holes may be used at a later date. • 1m assay composites were collected at the splitter on the drill site. This sample interval is considered appropriate for the style of gold and copper mineralisation tested. • All drill related data are referenced to the original ASX report by date published. All details appear in the original report.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• Drilling was restricted to existing tracks and pads. However, in all cases it was possible to drill at a high angle to the host structures (refer figures 1 to 4), and achieve a suitable orientation that cross cuts the mineralisation. True width intersections are provided in drill sections, there appears to be no relationship between drill orientation and mineralisation grades. • Due to the steep grade of tracks and topography, hole orientation was limited or dictated by landscape physiology in some instances.
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

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		evidence of sample damage or tampering is immediately reported by the laboratory to the company and a decision made as to the integrity of the sample and the remaining samples within the damaged / tampered bag/s.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• An internal review of procedures, operations, sampling techniques and analytical techniques was made by Dart Mining. • All drilling and assay data is validated upon entry into the EarthSQL Quest database.

SECTION 2 REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• All tenements remain in good standing as of 30th June 2021. • Details of Dart Mining tenements shown in Appendix 3 and Figure 1.1

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Tenement Number	Name	Tenement Type	Area (km²) Unless specified	Interest	Location
MIN006619	Mt View [2]	Mining License	224 Ha	100%	NE Victoria
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EL006300	Eskdale[3]	Exploration Licence	183	100%	NE Victoria
EL006486	Mt Creek	Exploration Licence	190	100%	NE Victoria
EL006861	Buckland	Exploration Licence	414	100%	NE Victoria
EL007007	Union[4]	Exploration Licence	3	100%	Central Victoria
EL006764	Cravensville	Exploration Licence	170	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
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
EL007430	Buchan	*EL (Application)*	546	100%	Gippsland
EL007435	Goonerah	*EL (Application)*	587	100%	Gippsland
EL007425	Deddick	*EL (Application)*	341	100%	Gippsland
EL007428	Boebuck	*EL (Application)*	355	100%	NE Victoria
EL007426	Walwa	*EL (Application)*	499	100%	NE Victoria
RL006615	Fairley's[2]	Retention License	340 Ha	100%	NE Victoria
RL006616	Unicorn[1&2]	Retention License	23,243 Ha	100%	NE Victoria

All tenements remain in good standing at 30th June 2021.

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 license to Glen Wills Gold Mines NL in 2009. Glen Wills Gold Mines held the license until 2016, completing some minor soil and stream sediment sampling

		studies.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• EL006277 is located in the Omeo structural zone of the Lachlan Fold Belt in eastern Victoria. The EL is underlain by metamorphosed Lower Ordovician Pinnak Sandstone and its higher-grade metamorphic equivalents in the Omeo Metamorphic Complex to the south. The Banimboola Quartz Monzodiorite (BQM) intruded during the early Devonian and is a highly magnetic I-type composite pluton that has been placed in the Boggy Plain Supersuite (Wyborn, et al., 1987). Aeromagnetic data from the Geo Vic database indicates that the BQM is a composite pluton with a variable magnetic signature.

Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*
	  ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  ○ *down hole length and interception depth*
	  ○ *hole length.*
	• *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*
		• All drillhole data (location, RL, azimuth, dip, depth etc.) for drill holes EMRC01 to EMRC06 are presented in text of the main body of the report, and in Appendix 1 & 2.
		• Additional historic drillhole collar information is presented in previous Dart Mining ASX Announcements and Releases. An archive of historic Dart Mining ASX releases is held at: https://www2.asx.com.au/markets/trade-our-cash-market/announcements.dtm
		• All down hole weighted average gold and copper grade data quoted as significant intersections is provided as down hole widths and calculated using a lower cut-off grade of 0.2 g/t Au and 500ppm Cu, with no more than 2m of internal dilution (unless otherwise stated).
		• All drill-related data are referenced to the original ASX report by date published. All details appear in the original report.

Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• All down hole weighted average gold and copper grade data quoted as significant intersections is calculated using a lower cut-off grade of 0.2g/t Au and 500 ppm Cu, with no more than 2m of internal dilution in each drill hole unless clearly stated. All intercepts for gold, copper, silver, molybdenum and tungsten assay data above cut-off thresholds is tabulated in Appendix 2 for all holes. The nominal sample length in potentially mineralised intervals is 1m with any 1m 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 statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• The relationship between the drill hole and the geometry of the mineralised structures is clearly presented in a series of summary cross sections and drill plans (Figures 1-5). The angle between the drill hole and the mineralisation structure is variable with an interpretation of the relative geometry presented as cross sections down hole, down hole average grades are also presented on these drill sections and are representative of the current geological interpretation, this interpretation may change over time as more drilling information become available. Structural interpretation is constrained with surface geological mapping and down hole lithology logging.

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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.*	• A summary table showing the hole location and orientation for all drilling is presented in Appendix 1. Drill plans and cross sections are also presented for all holes to illustrate the relationship between drill holes and average grades from down hole intersections within the target structures.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• All grade details and intercepts are included in the body of the report and in Appendix 2 of this release. • Summary (weighted average) grade intersections is provided as cross sections and tabulated data referenced in the body of the report.
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.

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