ASX Release

22 September 2021

Mt Elmo Goldfield Vein Gold Mineralisation, Northeast Victoria

"extensive strike length indicates substantial exploration potential for high grade gold mineralisation"

Dart Mining NL (ASX:DTM) ("Dart Mining" or "the Company") is pleased to report encouraging results from preliminary reconnaissance sampling of the Mt Elmo Goldfield, near Eskdale, in Northeast Victoria. Significant historic workings display multiple lines of silica-sulphide gold mineralisation across a significant strike length of more than 4 km, with workings indicating that mineralisation is open at depth and along strike.

Highlights Include:

- Significant strike of mineralised structures indicated by preliminary mapping and sampling, as well as LiDAR identifications of historic workings and pit chains
- Promising reconnaissance sampling include:
  - 0.2m @ 38.3 g/t Au & 22 g/t Ag
  - 0.2m @ 13.5 g/t Au
  - 1.0m @ 7.0 g/t Au
  - Grab samples at 64 g/t Au & 5.4 g/t Au
- Recent fires and LiDAR imagery have clearly identified existing access tracks and drill pads

Chairman, James Chirnside commented: "*Preliminary mapping and sampling indicates the Mt Elmo Goldfield displays strong orogenic gold prospectivity, and we are particularly encouraged by the substantial strike length indicated for the vein gold mineralisation. Although high-grade samples can be typical of NE Victorian Gold, mineralised strike extents of this magnitude are not common. Once again, our recently completed LiDAR survey has proven to be of enormous value".*

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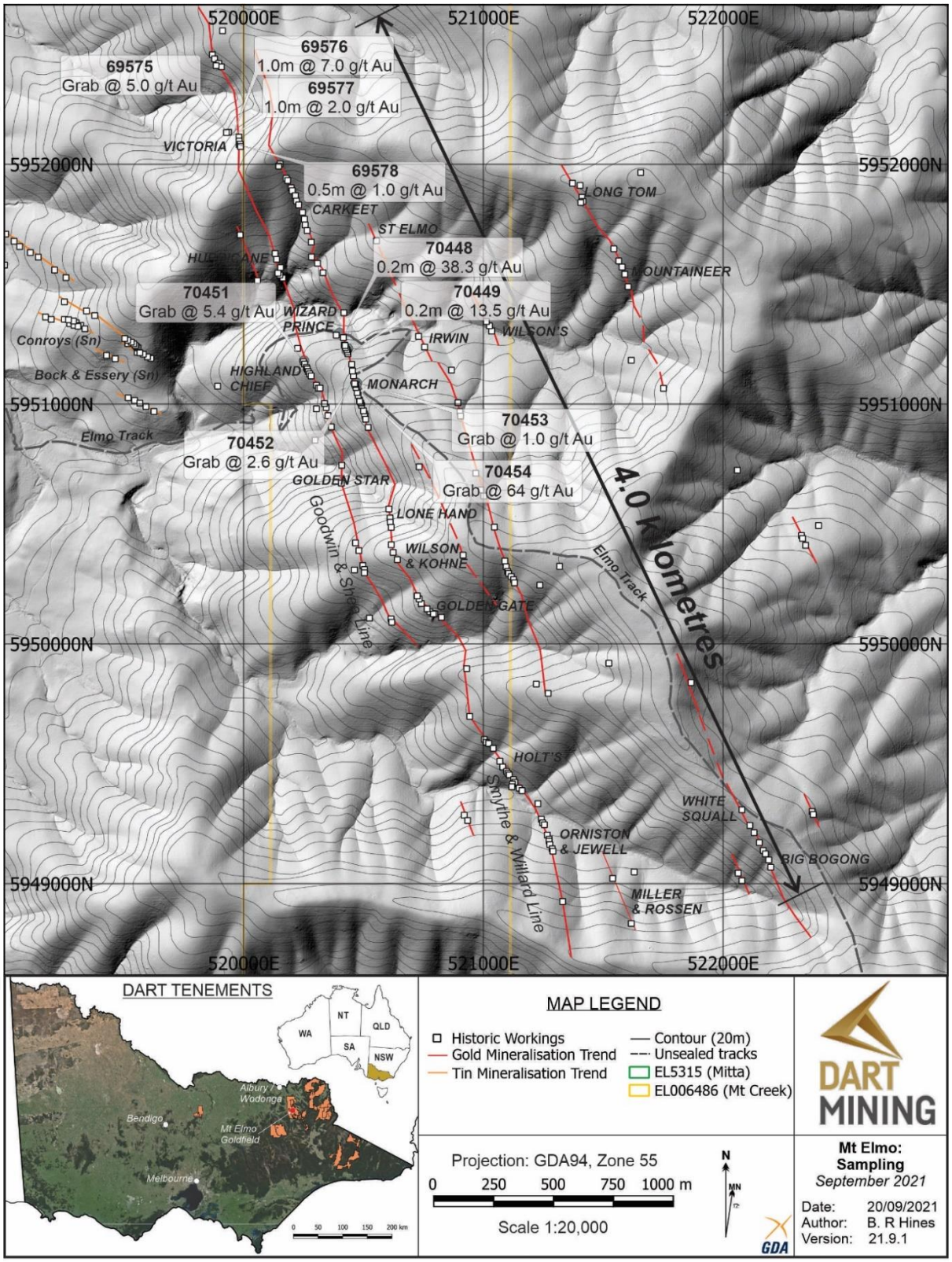

Figure 1 – Map displaying the distribution of reconnaissance sampling and the extent of mineralised structures which remain open to the north and southern extent of the map displayed.

Introduction & Overview

Dart Mining has recently undertaken some reconnaissance sampling on the Mt Elmo Goldfield to gauge indications of mineralisation style, extent, and grade. Preliminary results indicate narrow-vein mineralisation, repeated on multiple adjacent structures (Figures 1 & 2), and with good potential for stockwork mineralisation and wider, high-grade shoots. The combination of field mapping, sampling, and interpretation of airborne LiDAR mapping of the area (Dart ASX 18th March 2021) has identified a series of parallel, north-northwest trending and steeply northeast dipping structures. Mineralisation is hosted by vein-style, silica-sulphide mineralisation, typically 0.3–0.6 m wide, although occasionally widening to >1m in width and forming steeply plunging shoots typical of Northeast Victorian orogenic gold systems.

The Mt Elmo Goldfield appears to demonstrate remarkable continuity of mineralisation along significant strike lengths, and the addition of repeated, parallel structures suggests good potential for a viable exploration project. Although further exploration is needed, this project suggests good indications of width potential via the close proximity of multiple vein systems, and broader zones of stockworking associated with these veins. Additional shoots of high-grade gold mineralisation are indicated by historic records, which indicate notable volumes of high-grade ore (e.g., 123 tonnes @ 103 g/t from the Highland Chief, Upper Murray & Mitta Mitta Herald, 1903) and supported by chip samples at 38 g/t (70448), mullock grab samples of 64 g/t (sample 70454) and 202 g/t Au (Caluzzi, 1995).

Two particularly long and continuous lines of workings, the Smythe & Willard and the Goodwin & Shea lines can be traced over a strike extent of 4.0 km, although the Premier Mine to the north, and the Redjacket (beyond the scale of Figure 1) and other associated workings to the south suggest that the strike extent of the mineralised system may extend over 8.5 km. Gold mineralisation is hosted in association with abundant pyrite and arsenopyrite, with the gold mineralisation itself hosted in gold tellurides (calaverite, $AuTe_2$; Figure 3a), with minor lead and copper sulphides present (galena and covellite replacement of chalcopyrite; Graham & Masterton, 1987).

Sampling

Of the eleven reconnaissance samples collected across selected and accessible areas of the Mt Elmo Goldfield, all but one display encouraging gold mineralisation (>1 g/t Au), including **1m @ 7.0 g/t Au**, **0.2m @ 38.3 g/t Au & 22 g/t Ag**, **0.2m @ 13.5 g/t Au** and a grab sample at **64.2 g/t Au** (Figures 1 & 2). All gold assay results are shown in Table 1, with additional base metal assay values in Appendix 1. Sampling from the Victoria workings was completed along the backs every 50m down the drive, along with a mullock grab sample (69575). All chip samples from the Victoria workings include 0.2-0.3m wide laminated silica-sulphide mineralisation with abundant pyrite and arsenopyrite hosted within sheared argillite (Figure 3b). Three short chip samples were collected from accessible portions of the Wizard Prince workings which included two samples of silica-sulphide mineralisation (70448, 70449) and one sample of altered sandstone displaying disseminated pyrite and jarosite. The remaining samples from the Highland Chief and Monarch workings (samples 70451-70454) are comprised of silica-sulphide mullock grab samples, including a 15cm grab sample from the Monarch workings which assayed at 64.2 g/t Au and displays visible calaverite (Figure 3a).

Detailed data processing and ongoing review of LiDAR and supplementary geospatial data collected across the Mt Elmo Goldfield by GeoCloud Analytics Ltd. has identified a significant number of previously unmapped historic mine sites and workings and has been able to resolve differences in the character of historic tin and gold workings enabling accurate, high-resolution mapping and drastically increasing efficiencies in the field (e.g., Figures 1 & 2). Additionally, LiDAR imagery has clearly identified drill access tracks and pads that were constructed by Stonewick Enterprises Ltd. in the late 1980's but never utilised.

Table 1 – All gold and silver assay results from preliminary rock chip sampling of the Mt Elmo Goldfield.

Sample	Easting (MGA Z55)	Northing (MGA Z55)	RL (m)	Location	Type	Sample Width (m)	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)
69575	519926	5952137	782	Victoria	Mulllock Grab	-	5.0	1
69576	519926	5952137	782	Victoria	Chip	1	7.0	1
69577	519926	5952137	782	Victoria	Chip	1	2.0	0
69578	519926	5952137	782	Victoria	Chip	0.5	1.0	0
70448	520400	5951297	756	Wizard Prince	Chip	0.2	38.3	22.3
70449	520435	5951232	783	Wizard Prince	Chip	0.2	13.5	2.53
70450	520430	5951223	786	Wizard Prince	Chip	0.35	0.14	0.14
70451	520252	5951182	769	Highland Chief	Mulllock Grab	-	5.39	0.58
70452	520472	5951089	829	Monarch	Mulllock Grab	-	2.57	0.27
70453	520465	5951088	830	Monarch	Mulllock Grab	-	0.93	0.58
70454	520470	5951076	829	Monarch	Mulllock Grab	-	64.2	1.77

Project History

The Mt Elmo Goldfield was discovered late in the Victorian goldrush in the 1890's and sits alongside other similar discoveries in the nearby Tallandoon, Mitta Mitta and Sandy Creek Goldfields. Mining in the Mt Elmo Goldfield started around approximately 1897 and continued until 1914, after which there was sporadic mining occurrences through to the 1930's. Production records from the Mt Elmo Goldfield are sparse and incomplete. The records that are available indicate an average grade from the Victoria Mine of 66 g/t Au, an average grade of 119 g/t Au from Highland Chief (which includes several crushings at ~7 oz/t), and an average grade of 54 g/t Au from the Monarch workings. At least one shaft on the Mt Elmo Goldfield was worked to a depth of 350m (Dickenson's Shaft; Ovens & Murray Advertiser, 1908).

The goldfield went through a renewed period of exploration in the 1980's when Stonewick Enterprises Ltd. undertook a notable amount of prospecting which included comprehensive sampling and mapping of a number of workings and adits, as well as constructing several access tracks and drill pads that were never utilised. Between 1985-1988 Stonewick Enterpises Ltd. collected 652 rock chip samples, with a peak result of 202 g/t Au in a mullock grab sample from the Highland Chief (Goodwin & Shea line) workings. Prior to Dart Mining taking on EL5315, Northern Mine Ventures Ltd. undertook preliminary sampling across the Elmo Goldfield.

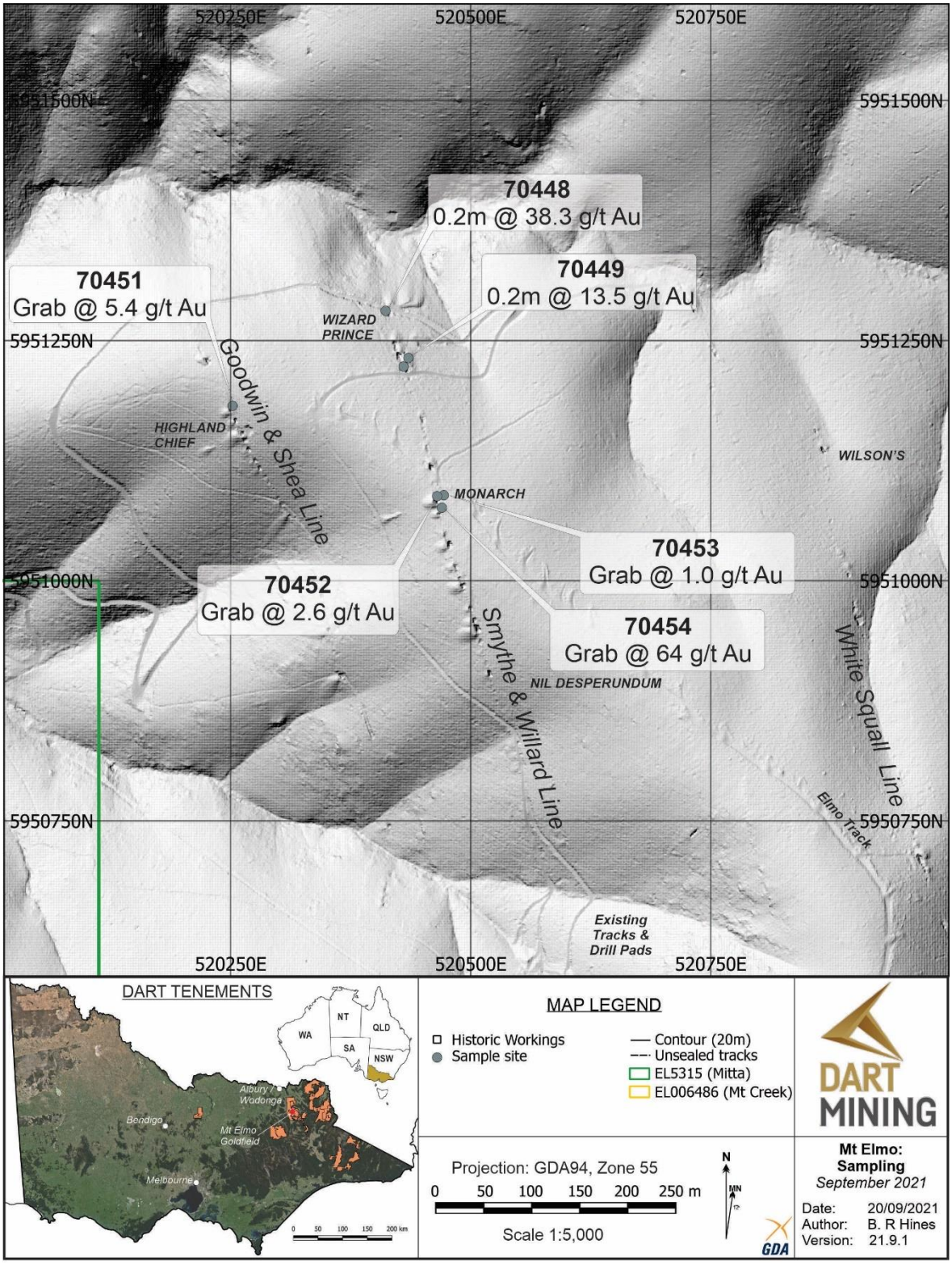

Figure 2 – Close-up view of LiDAR imagery of the lower Elmo Track area showing the scale and extent of surface workings associated with recent sampling.

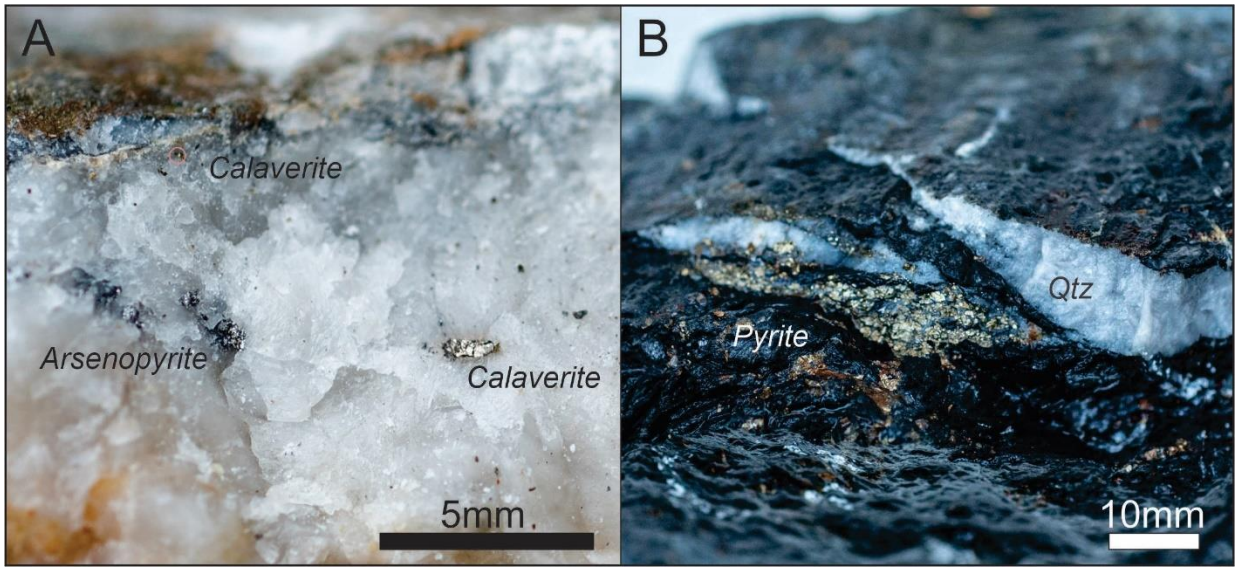

Figure 3 – A) Example of arsenopyrite and calaverite in sample 70454. B) Pyrite-dominated selvedge associated with quartz veins in sample 69576 from the Victoria workings.

Future Exploration

As the majority of workings have either collapsed or been intentionally blocked, a ridgetop soil sampling program is proposed to test the strike extent of the various mineralised structures, with targeted soil grips in particularly prospective localities. Additionally, as the Elmo Track bisects the mineralised structures in multiple places, a small-scale low impact RC drilling program is proposed to further characterize the depth and extent of mineralisation. A small, low impact exploration work program has already been approved and we expect to undertake the program early in 2022.

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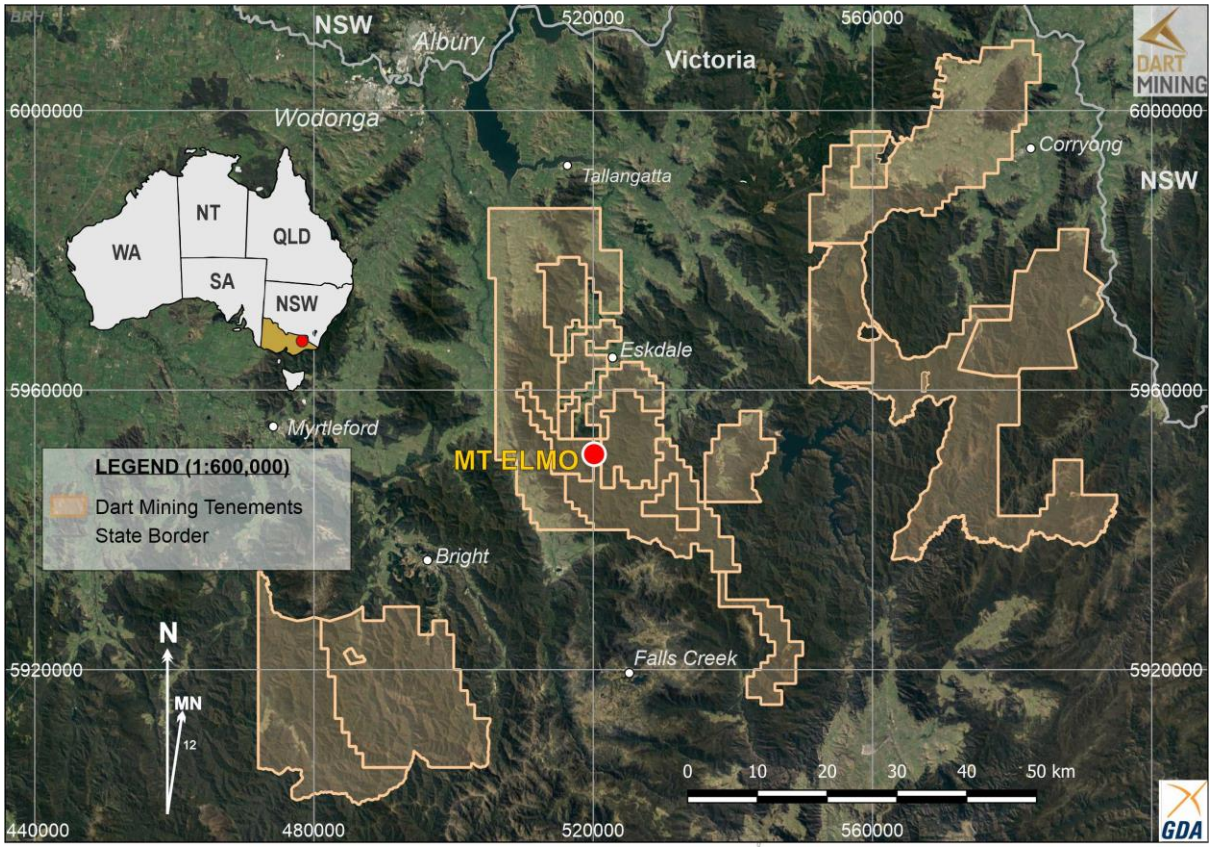

Figure 4 - Location of the Mt Elmo prospect, Northeast Victoria.

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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.

Additional JORC Information

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Note that the selected areas of Dart Mining's wholly owned EL5315 Mitta tenement (including the Mt Elmo Goldfield) are subject to a 0.75% Net Smelter Royalty payable to Bruce William McLennan.

References

Caluzzi, J. (1995). Mineral exploration history of the Tallangatta 1:250,000 sheet. *Victorian Initiative for Minerals and Petroleum Report 11.* Department of Agriculture, Energy and Minerals. 130 pp.

Graham, R. & Masterton, J. (1987). Stonewick Enterprises Pty Ltd. EL 1395 Mt. Elmo. Six monthly report for the period 22 August 1986 to 22 February 1987. *Department of Energy and Minerals, Victoria, Expired Mineral Exploration Reports File (unpubl.).*

Ovens & Murray Advertiser. (1908). Mr E. J. Dunn Reporting on Mt Elmo. *Ovens & Murray Advertiser, 14th March 1908*.

Upper Murray & Mitta Mitta Herald. (1903). Highland Chief. *Upper Murray & Mitta Mitta Herald, 5th June 1903*.

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.

APPENDIX 1

ALL ROCK CHIP ASSAY RESULTS

Sample	Easting (MGA Z55)	Northing (MGA Z55)	RL (m)	Location	Type	Sample Width (m)	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	As (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	S (%)	Sb (ppm)	Te (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
69575	519926	5952137	782	Victoria	Mulllock Grab	-	5.0	1	>10000	4	531	1.0	10	<0.05	246
69576	519926	5952137	782	Victoria	Chip	1	7.0	1	>10000	72	47	6.0	13	<0.05	70
69577	519926	5952137	782	Victoria	Chip	1	2.0	0	6290	3	14	1.0	6	<0.05	14
69578	519926	5952137	782	Victoria	Chip	0.5	1.0	0	3390	5	37	0.0	4	<0.05	185
70448	520400	5951297	756	Wizard Prince	Chip	0.2	38.3	22.3	8040	17.4	2610	0.44	8.02	7.88	118
70449	520435	5951232	783	Wizard Prince	Chip	0.2	13.5	2.53	7050	2.3	147.5	0.23	7.67	1.39	60
70450	520430	5951223	786	Wizard Prince	Chip	0.35	0.14	0.14	236	16.7	129	0.55	1.74	<0.05	275
70451	520252	5951182	769	Highland Chief	Mulllock Grab	-	5.39	0.58	3140	28.4	94	0.02	7.48	0.51	30
70452	520472	5951089	829	Monarch	Mulllock Grab	-	2.57	0.27	1500	5	160.5	0.09	6.59	0.6	32
70453	520465	5951088	830	Monarch	Mulllock Grab	-	0.93	0.58	2530	13.9	168	0.13	3.76	3.14	29
70454	520470	5951076	829	Monarch	Mulllock Grab	-	64.2	1.77	2730	7	149.5	0.1	9.24	0.13	8

APPENDIX 2

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.

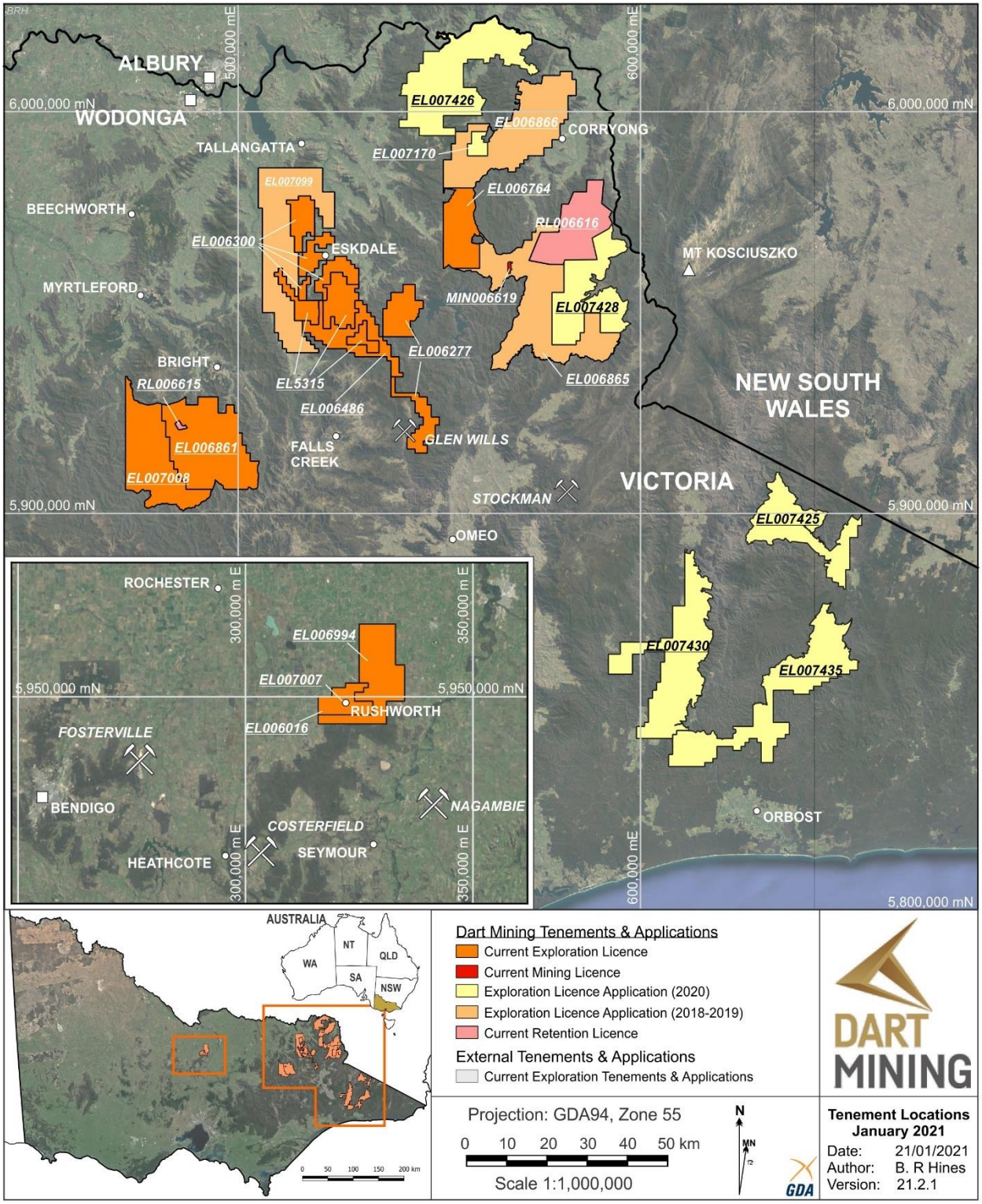

Figure 1.1: Location of Dart Mining's exploration properties in Northeastern Victoria.

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.*	• Chip samples are taken continuously perpendicular to the general strike of mineralised structures in outcrop, and large samples (4 – 7kg) are taken where possible to provide a more representative sample. The chip samples are of adequate quality to be indicative of the area sampled. • Grab samples were collected from the outcrop over a small area (<1 – 5m in diameter). The grab samples are generally small (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 (50g) is taken for analysis. Gold has been analysed by ALS Method Au-AA26 – a fire assay technique for total digestion. Samples submitted to ALS were whole sample crushed to 70% <2mm, riffle/rotary split off 1 kg, pulverised 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). • LiDAR data was acquired using a Teledyne Optech sensors. • LiDAR data was collected across 576km2 area in Northeast Victoria. • Project design vertical accuracy was 0.10m on clear ground at one sigma, with at least four points • emitted per square metre, with up to eight returns per emitted point. • LiDAR data was georeferenced using CORS base station data. • Data classification is ICSM Level 2 (ground, non-ground, vegetation and structures, etc). • Data classification was manually checked and edited against georeferenced digital • orthophotography and/or intensity imagery acquired as part of this project. • Elevation data will be gathered as WGS ellipsoidal heights and will be adjusted to orthometric heights by applying a correction to every data point using the relevant geoid model. • LiDAR data was delivered in industry-standard LAS formats, plus a 0.5m ground grid in ASCII • Format and GeoTIFF. • The flying height for aerial data acquisition was approximately 2000m above

		ground • Project datum is GDA94.
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.).*	• N/A • No drill-related data are available for the Mt Elmo prospect.
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.*	• N/A • No drill-related data are available for the Mt Elmo prospect.
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.*	• No drill-related data are available for the Mt Elmo prospect. • Where relevant, outcrop chip sample widths and orientations are logged. • 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.*	• No drill-related data are available for the Mt Elmo prospect. • 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 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*	• 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). These techniques are appropriate and considered a total extraction technique for Au & and most base metals. • Samples were whole sample crushed, pulverised and assayed by ALS method AU-AA26 and ME-MS61. • ALS conducted their own internal laboratory checks. • Laboratory blanks, standards are reviewed per batch to monitor accuracy and precision.

	accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	• 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. • 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.*	• No drill-related data are available for the Mt Elmo prospect. • 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. • Mine workings are located using GPS control and then tape and compass survey for underground development. • All maps, plans and data are on an MGA datum and GDA94 zone 55 projection. • Elevation is established from the GPS control point. • LiDAR data was collected across 576km^2 area in Northeast Victoria. • Project design vertical accuracy was 0.10m on clear ground at one sigma, with at least four points emitted per square metre, with up to eight returns per emitted point. • Data classification was manually checked and edited against georeferenced digital orthophotography and/or intensity imagery acquired as part of this project. • Elevation data will be gathered as WGS ellipsoidal heights and will be adjusted to orthometric heights by applying a correction to every data point using the relevant geoid model. • LiDAR points were collected at 0.5m intervals, with a minimum of 4 points per square metre. Vertical accuracy is 0.1m. • At the scale and resolution of the features being identified and resolved, the data spacing is more than adequate.
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.*	• 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.*	• 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. • No significant sample bias is considered to be introduced because of the orientation of sample transects without being noted in the body of the report. • LiDAR data represents the surface area of the area regions surveyed, with X,Y and Z data reported for across topography of a predefined areas. • LiDAR survey areas are completely independent of mineralisation or structural style and are therefore considered unbiased.
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. • LiDAR data is confidential, and only accessed by Dart Mining representatives, AAM Group & GeoCloud Analytics.
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. • The mapping, sampling methodology and results were documented and reviewed by the competent person for this report. • All assay data is validated upon entry into the EarthSQL Quest database. • Airborne LiDAR survey included field test points of survey areas located in accessible areas. • LiDAR test points were used to test and validate the achieved accuracy of the LiDAR. • Results of test point comparisons and achieved accuracy reported in the project metadata. • LiDAR data was georeferenced using CORS base station data. • Feld survey work and data validation was undertaken by AAM Group.

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 as of 30th June 2021.
Details of Dart Mining tenements shown in Appendix 2 and Figure 1.1

<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>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>EL5315</td><td>Mitta Mitta[4]</td><td>Exploration Licence</td><td>172</td><td>100%</td><td>NE Victoria</td></tr>
<tr><td>EL006016</td><td>Rushworth[4]</td><td>Exploration Licence</td><td>32</td><td>100%</td><td>Central Victoria</td></tr>
<tr><td>EL006277</td><td>Empress</td><td>Exploration Licence</td><td>165</td><td>100%</td><td>NE Victoria</td></tr>
<tr><td>EL006300</td><td>Eskdale[3]</td><td>Exploration Licence</td><td>183</td><td>100%</td><td>NE Victoria</td></tr>
<tr><td>EL006486</td><td>Mt Creek</td><td>Exploration Licence</td><td>190</td><td>100%</td><td>NE Victoria</td></tr>
<tr><td>EL006861</td><td>Buckland</td><td>Exploration Licence</td><td>414</td><td>100%</td><td>NE Victoria</td></tr>
<tr><td>EL007007</td><td>Union[4]</td><td>Exploration Licence</td><td>3</td><td>100%</td><td>Central Victoria</td></tr>
<tr><td>EL006764</td><td>Cravensville</td><td>Exploration Licence</td><td>170</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>142</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>EL007170</td><td>Berringama</td><td>EL (Application)</td><td>27</td><td>100%</td><td>NE Victoria</td></tr>
<tr><td>EL007430</td><td>Buchan</td><td>EL (Application)</td><td>546</td><td>100%</td><td>Gippsland</td></tr>
<tr><td>EL007435</td><td>Goonerah</td><td>EL (Application)</td><td>587</td><td>100%</td><td>Gippsland</td></tr>
<tr><td>EL007425</td><td>Deddick</td><td>EL (Application)</td><td>341</td><td>100%</td><td>Gippsland</td></tr>
<tr><td>EL007428</td><td>Boebuck</td><td>EL (Application)</td><td>355</td><td>100%</td><td>NE Victoria</td></tr>
<tr><td>EL007426</td><td>Walwa</td><td>EL (Application)</td><td>499</td><td>100%</td><td>NE Victoria</td></tr>
<tr><td>RL006615</td><td>Fairley's[2]</td><td>Retention License</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</td><td>23,243 Ha</td><td>100%</td><td>NE Victoria</td></tr>
</table>
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.
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Exploration done by other parties</td><td>

Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.

</td><td>

Between 1985 and 1988 the Mt Elmo Goldfield was actively explored by Stonewick Enterprises PTY Ltd. under EL1395. Stonewick Enterprises were exploring for quartz-vein hosted mineralisation in the Elmo Goldfield and collected more than 652 chip samples and mapped a significant number of workings throughout the Mt Elmo Goldfield.
Northern Mine Ventures PTY Ltd undertook a small amount of chip sampling and exploration on the Mt Elmo Goldfield under exploration licence EL5315 between

</td></tr>
</table>

		2012 and 2017, prior to Dart Mining NL obtaining EL5315 in 2017 with the principle objective of identifying Lithium-Caesium-Tantalum (LCT) and tin-bearing pegmatite dykes.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• EL5315 and EL006486 are located in the Omeo structural zone of the Lachlan Fold Belt in eastern Victoria. The EL's are underlain by metamorphosed Lower Ordovician Pinnak Sandstone and its higher-grade metamorphic equivalents in the Omeo Metamorphic Complex to the west. • The Mt Elmo Goldfield was a traditional narrow-vein, high-grade, reef-style goldfield. Gold mineralisation occurs in association with abundant pyrite, arsenopyrite and tellurides.
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.*	• N/A • No drill-related data are available for the Mt Elmo prospect.
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.*	• N/A • No drill-related data are available for the Mt Elmo prospect.
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').*	• N/A • No drill-related data are available for the Mt Elmo prospect. • All chip samples are oriented perpendicular to the strike of narrow-vein mineralisation and are representative of true width of the mineralised structure at the sample position.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should*	• The location, width/sample nature, and grade of preliminary reconnaissance samples covered in this report is presented in Figures 1 &2.

	include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	
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.