ASX Release

6th October 2021

LITHIUM DRILLING UPDATE

Drill testing planned to assess lithium pegmatite targets in Victoria

Dart Mining NL (ASX:DTM) *("Dart Mining" or "the Company") is pleased to announce that ongoing exploration and project development have identified significant lithium drill targets which will assess the potential of its lithium exploration program. Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling is planned for the summer 2021–2022 field season. Dart Mining's Dorchap Lithium project is the only Lithium project in the state of Victoria.*

DORCHAP RANGE Li-Cs-Ta PEGMATITES

- **Drilling planned to target several Lithium-bearing pegmatites in Northeast Victoria**
- **RC drilling to test the depth and extent of LCT mineralised dykes**
- **The program to comprise of up to 15 holes for a total of ~1500m drilling**
- **Targets have demonstrated spodumene & petalite lithium mineralisation**
- **Four principal targets identified for low impact RC drilling from existing tracks & roads**
  - **Eagle Dyke**
  - **Fergusson's Dyke**
  - **Blair's Dyke**
  - **Bluejacket Dyke**
- **Chip sampling highlights include:**
  - **10m @ 0.95% Li_2O & 20m @ 0.33% Li_2O (Eagle Dyke; Eskdale)**
  - **16m @ 0.32% Li_2O, >530 ppm Cs_2O, & 104 ppm Ta_2O_5 (Bluejacket; Glen Wills)**
- **This mineralisation style remains untested and comprises the only lithium prospects identified so far in the state of Victoria**

Chairman, James Chirnside commented: *"Dart has ramped up exploration activities around its extensive Dorchap Lithium project in Northeast Victoria. A recently completed LiDAR survey across the dyke swarm has uncovered numerous previously unidentified pegmatite dykes for further investigation. Extensive mapping and surface sampling has resumed which has allowed us to focus on a very clear fractionation trend of lithium-enriched pegmatites dykes for drill testing."*

LCT Pegmatite Drill Targets

Drill targets were identified through an extensive regional sampling campaign (Dart ASX July 2021). Assessment of assay results and site access has narrowed down four preliminary targets that can be drill tested via low impact exploration programs, which can be accessed directly from existing tracks. These sites include three pegmatite dykes in the Dorchap Range (the "Eagle", "Fergussons" and "Blairs" dykes) and one at Glen Wills (Bluejacket Dyke). An additional three targets have been identified away from existing access, thereby requiring standard exploration workplans and more extensive planning and preparation required to develop drill access to the sites. These sites are the Boones, Gosport, and Scrubby dykes, which have demonstrated spodumene and petalite lithium mineralisation. Preparation of standard workplans is currently underway, and these targets will be drill tested in a subsequent drilling phase once all permits have been approved.

The Eagle Dyke is the primary target for upcoming drilling, at 550m long and a width ranging up to 80m (Figure 1), with spodumene mineralisation identified in outcrop and confirmed by XRD analysis (Dart ASX April 2017; Dart ASX June 2019). A peak sampling result from the Eagle Dyke includes a channel sample of **10m at 0.95% Li_2O** in a road cutting on the Dorchap Track. Roadside drilling of the Eagle Dyke in 2019 was significantly hampered by access to the to the site, with a peak result of **20m at 0.33% Li_2O** (Dart ASX June 2019). Exposure of a firebreak across the Eagle Dyke during fires and controlled burns in the summer of 2020 and in March 2021 means the dyke can be accessed without disturbing any vegetation, allowing access to the site through a low impact exploration program. Access via the firebreak that transects the Eagle Dyke will allow a true assessment of the depth and style of lithium mineralisation across the dyke (Figure 1). Six RC drill holes, for ~550m of drilling are proposed to target pegmatite mineralisation on the Eagle Dyke, to a maximum depth of 90m.

Additional targets in the Dorchap Range include the Blair's and Fergusson's Dykes, both of which are bisected by the Dorchap Track and host confirmed spodumene mineralisation in both hand specimen and XRD analysis. Outcrop exposure of both the Fergusons and Blairs dykes is poor, although testing includes peak results of **5.6m at 0.54% Li_2O** and **2m at 0.47% Li_2O and 0.14% SnO_2**, respectively. At Glen Wills the Bluejacket Dyke is directly bisected by a forestry track, providing excellent drill access. Peak results from the Bluejacket Dyke include **16m at >530ppm Cs_2O, 0.32% Li_2O, and 104 ppm Ta_2O_5** (Dart ASX July 2021). The Bluejacket Dyke spans 350 x 50m, although reconnaissance indicates it likely continues along strike to the north and south of its presently mapped extent. Three holes are proposed across each of the Fergusson's, Blair's and Bluejacket dykes, for a maximum of 300m of drilling per dyke.

Dorchap Lithium Project Summary

Dart Mining geologists first identified the lithium prospectivity of pegmatite dykes in the Dorchap Range in 2016 and set about acquiring exploration leases across the region (Dart ASX May 2016; Dart ASX August 2016). These are the first recorded lithium pegmatites identified in Victoria, and are believed to have been sourced from the nearby Mount Wills Granite. A regional sampling program consisting of 826 samples has identified a strong fractionation trend across the Dorchap Range, resolving a 20 x 12 km zone of strongly fractionated pegmatites bearing enriched Li, Cs, Ta, Be and Sn mineralisation (Dart ASX July 2021).

Dart Mining's chip sampling program has seen some rewarding results, including: **16m at >530 ppm Cs_2O, 0.32% Li_2O and 104 ppm Ta_2O_5,** and grab samples at **1.57% Li_2O and 0.1% Ta_2O_5** at the Bluejacket Dyke in Glen Wills, along with **10m at 0.95% Li_2O** from the Eagle Dyke and **10m at 1.38% Li_2O** from the Holloway Dyke (Dorchap Range), and **10m at 1.22% Li_2O** from Scrubby Dyke, **1m at 838 ppm Cs_2O and 0.46% SnO_2**, and a grab sample at **9.98% SnO_2** from elsewhere in the Dorchap Range (Dart ASX July 2021). The initial, short drilling program in 2019 has been followed by an airborne LiDAR mapping program in early 2021 (Dart ASX March 2021), which has allowed additional, detailed mapping of pegmatite dykes that were previously overlooked in pockets of dense bush across the Dorchap Range.

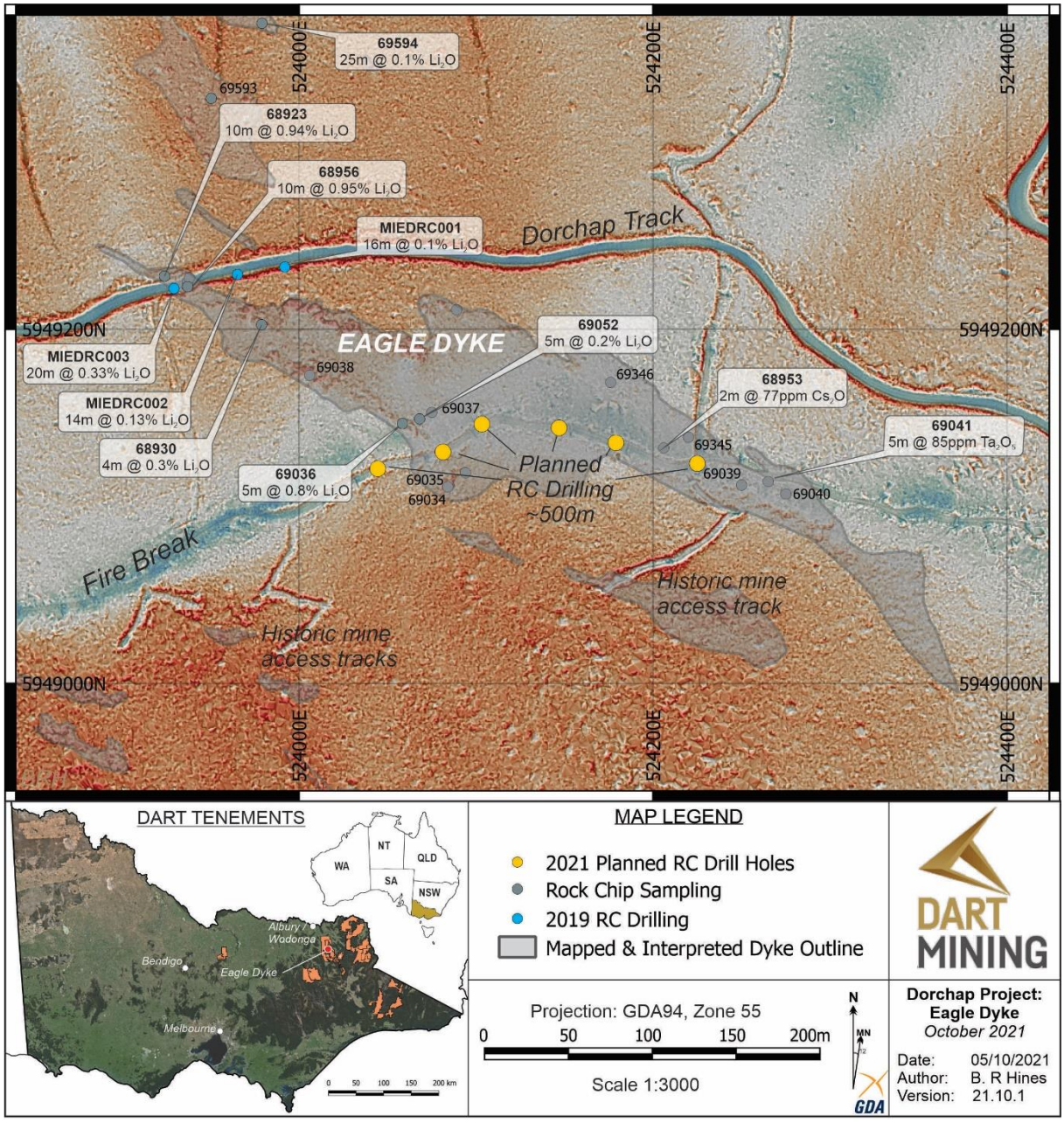

Figure 1 – Map of chip sampling and proposed drill holes across the Eagle Dyke, a spodumene-bearing pegmatite situated in the Dorchap Range, Northeast Victoria. Base map LiDAR imagery from Dart Mining dataset (Dart ASX March 2021), processed by GeoCloud Analytics to reveal additional detail in surface features. Results from 2019 RC roadside drilling program in Dart ASX June 2019. Complete list of sample results from Eagle Dyke listed in Appendix 1.

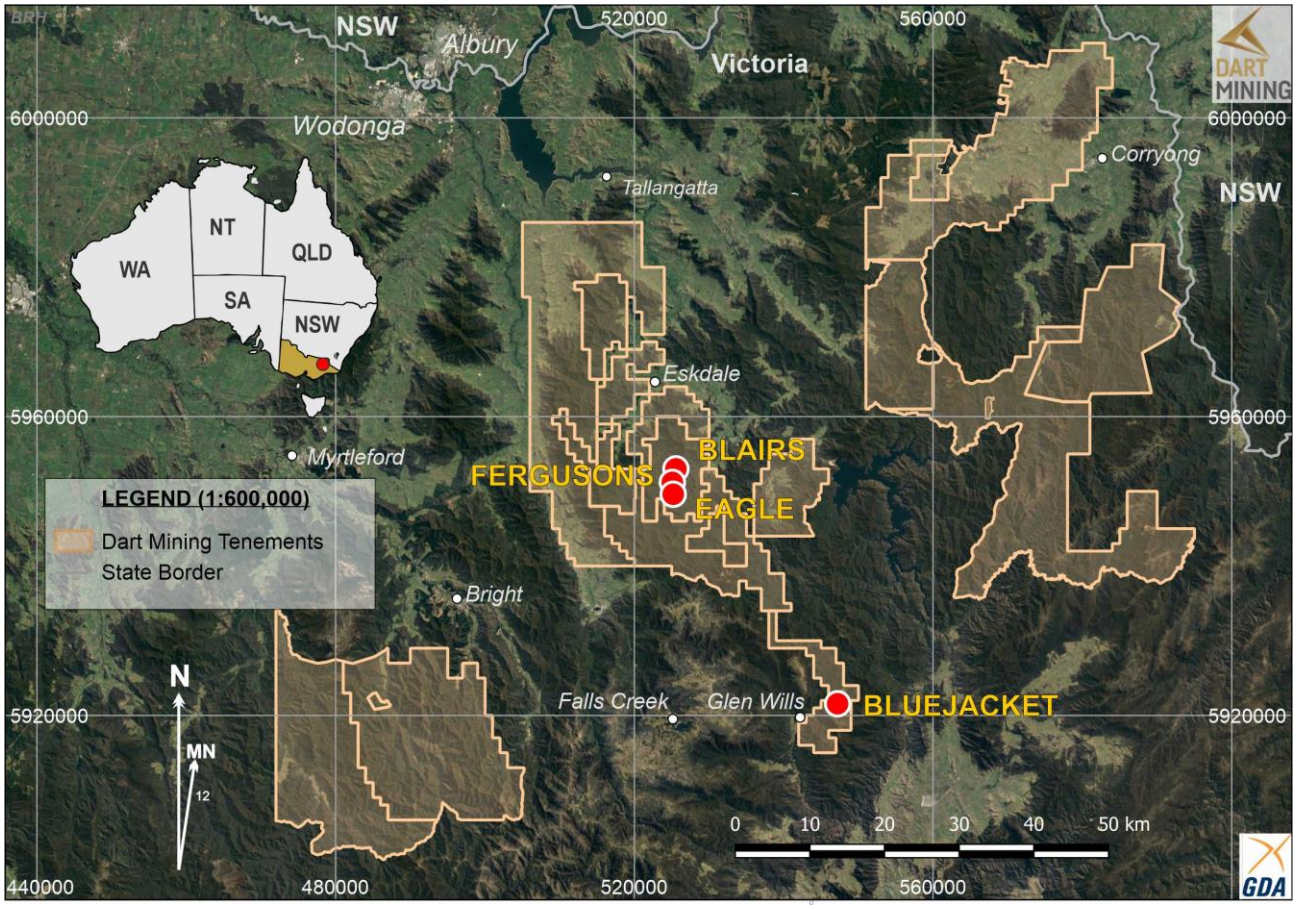

Figure 2 – Location of the pegmatite dykes identified for planned RC drilling over the 2021-2022 summer field season, Northeast Victoria.

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About Dart Mining

Dart Mining (ASX: DTM) has 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

Further details relating and information relating to Dart Mining's Strategic and Technology metals exploration programs can be found in Dart Mining's ASX announcements:

21st July 2021: *"Strategic & Technology Metals"*

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

10th February 2021*: "Exploration Strategy & Tenement Status Update"*

19th June 2019*: "Lithium Project Update"*

19th March 2019: *"Lithium Exploration Drilling to Commence at the Dorchap Project"*

14th November 2018*: "Lithium Exploration Update"*

10th September 2018: *"Exploration Update: Dorchap Lithium Project"*

10th May 2018*: "Significant Lithium Mineralisation in Pegmatites of the Dorchap Range, Victoria"*

21st December 2017: *"Lithium Exploration Update"*

6th October 2017: *"Lithium Tenements & Prospects"*

3rd April 2017: *"Lithium Exploration Update"*

3rd April 2017: *"Exploration Program Confirms Significant Lithium Pegmatites in NE Victoria"*

6th February 2017: *"Acquisition of Tenement Package"*

9th August 2016: *"Company Update: Lithium"*

1st June 2016: *"Exploration Tenement Update"*

18th May 2016*: "Tenement Application Update"*

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

29th September 2021: *"Multiple Drill Targets Identified at Granite Flat"*

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

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

22nd September 2021: *"Mt Elmo Goldfield Mineralisation"*

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

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

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

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

Summary of Chip Sampling Results from Dykes Referenced in this Report.

Dyke Name	Sample No.	Easting (MGA Z55)	Northing (MGA Z55)	RL (m)	Sample Width (m)	Sample Type	BeO (ppm)	Cs_2O (ppm)	Li_2O (%)	SnO_2 (%)	Ta_2O_5 (ppm)
Eagle	68923	523924	5949230	1116	10	Chip	83	51	**0.94**	0.01	14
Eagle	68930	523944	5949218	1109	4	Chip	207	52	**0.27**	0.02	41
Eagle	68953	524206	5949133	1123	2	Chip	98	**77**	0.02	0.02	62
Eagle	68956	523938	5949229	1104	10	Chip	133	46	**0.95**	0.02	22
Eagle	69034	524084	5949111	1150	5	Chip	270	**74**	0.03	0.01	**100**
Eagle	69035	524094	5949119	1147	5	Chip	239	59	0.06	0.01	29
Eagle	69036	524062	5949148	1163	5	Chip	198	40	**0.79**	0.01	57
Eagle	69037	524075	5949153	1162	5	Chip	206	52	0.04	0.01	44
Eagle	69038	524006	5949174	1159	5	Chip	98	37	0.05	0.01	37
Eagle	69039	524250	5949112	1122	6	Chip	25	52	0.07	0.00	13
Eagle	69040	524275	5949107	1118	6	Chip	170	29	0.03	0.00	48
Eagle	69041	524265	5949114	1121	5	Chip	182	59	0.01	0.00	**85**
Eagle	69052	524066	5949152	1550	5	Chip	242	51	0.18	0.01	68
Eagle	69345	524220	5949139	1125	-	Grab	45	29	0.02	0.01	27
Eagle	69346	524176	5949170	1131	-	Grab	152	54	0.03	0.01	47
Eagle	69347	524089	5949211	1120	-	Grab	29	60	0.02	0.01	17
Eagle	69593	523960	5949341	1045	25	Chip	79	47	0.01	0.01	53
Eagle	69594	523957	5949439	997	10	Chip	219	43	0.10	0.01	42
Fergussons	68933	524593	5950425	991	2.5	Chip	121	37	0.20	0.02	29
Fergussons	69131	524644	5950390	980	4.5	Chip	112	69	0.14	0.01	66
Fergussons	69132	524648	5950393	980	3.7	Chip	434	62	0.08	0.01	36
Fergussons	69133	524611	5950421	994	5.6	Chip	119	43	**0.54**	0.01	34
Fergussons	69134	524569	5950432	978	3.7	Chip	36	34	0.22	0.01	30
Fergussons	69321	524669	5950366	988	-	Grab	135	32	0.07	0.01	57
Blairs	68951	526147	5954165	819	2	Chip	312	30	**0.47**	**0.14**	47
Blairs	68952	526104	5954207	821	-	Grab	371	50	0.01	**0.17**	**159**
Blairs	68938	526237	5954441	829	-	Grab	237	**104**	0.01	**9.98**	**171**
Bluejacket	69554	547455	5921199	1284	16	Chip	15	**>530**	**0.32**	0.02	**103**
Bluejacket	69555	547494	5921174	1292	12	Chip	10	**182**	0.02	0.01	65
Bluejacket	69556	547508	5921182	1292	12	Chip	8	69	0.02	0.01	37
Bluejacket	69561	547636	5921179	1301	8	Chip	11	**141**	0.02	0.01	43
Bluejacket	69562	547634	5921185	1299	6	Chip	9	**139**	0.02	0.01	38
Bluejacket	69563	547603	5921197	1302	12	Chip	10	**112**	0.02	0.01	**118**
Bluejacket	69749	547499	5921173	1295	6	Chip	8	**202**	0.02	0.01	10
Bluejacket	69750	547399	5921260	1245	12	Chip	20	**335**	0.15	0.01	**94**

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.

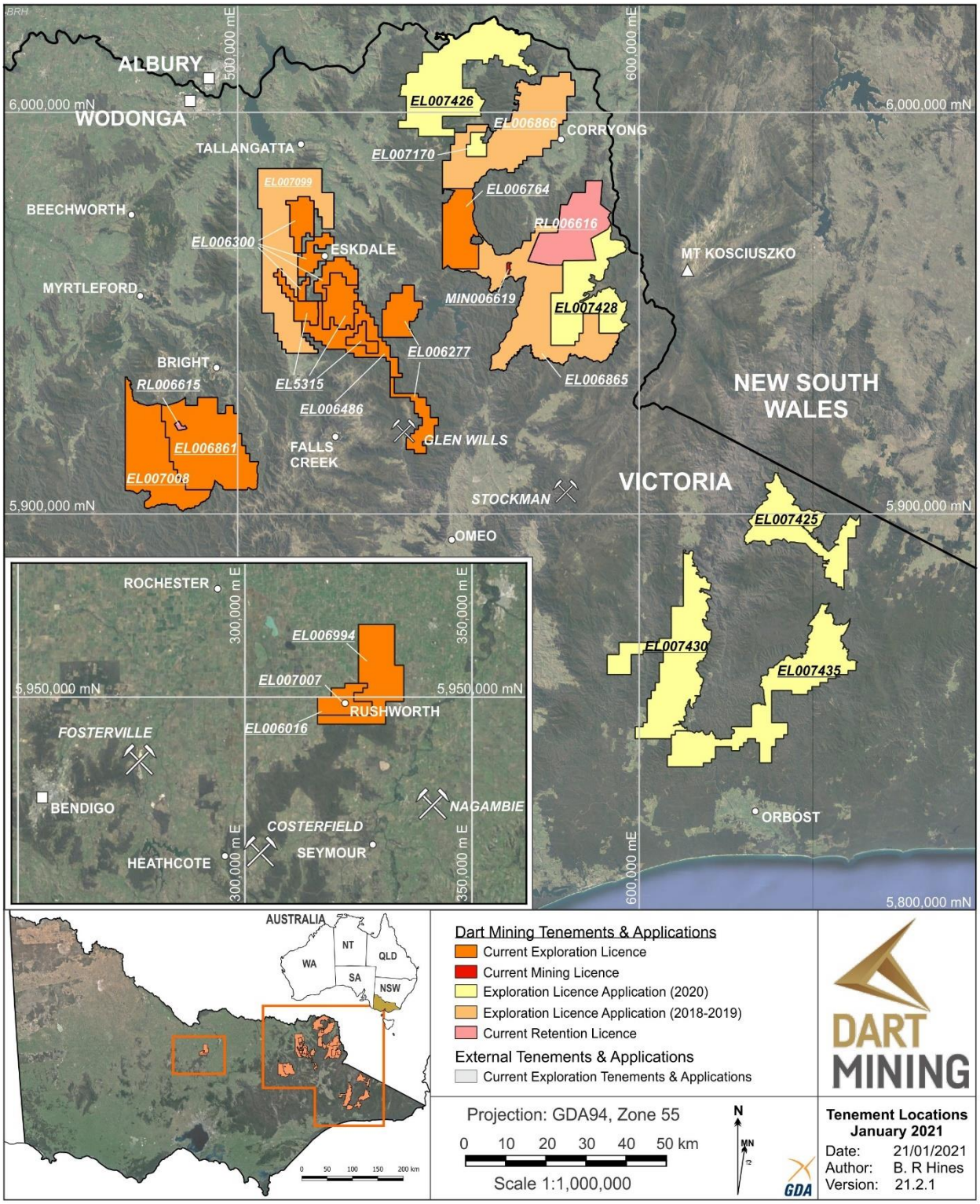

Figure 1.1: Location of Dart Mining's exploration properties in Northeastern Victoria.

APPENDIX 3

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 (~30 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 2m to produce 2m composite samples (~ 4.5kg). The cyclone was cleaned out at the end of each hole and periodically during drilling. • 2m drilling composite samples selected based on logged lithology were submitted for analysis. • In interpreted unmineralised, mineralised or altered zones, samples were not submitted for analysis. • Samples submitted to ALS were whole sample crushed to 70% <2mm, riffle/rotary split off 1.0 kg, pulverise to >85% passing 75 microns, then assayed by ALS methods ME-ICP89and ME-MS91. • Certified Reference Materials OREAS 147, OREAS 148, OREAS 2149, as well as CRM blank OREAS C27e were inserted every 10 samples as part of a QA/QC system. • 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 (25g) is taken for analysis. Lithium has been analysed by ALS Method ME-MS61– a four acid digest assay technique for total digestion. • 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.

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.).*	• 7 RC drillholes were drilled by EDrill Pty Ltd limited over two mineralised dyke structures. • Face sampling 5.25" hammer Reverse Circulation drilling • Holes surveyed using an Trushot downhole camera, both down open hole and within rods (for dip). Verified using clinometer and compass survey of rods. • Face sampling 5 ¾' RC drilling • Each 2m composite 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.
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.*	• 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.
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 riffle 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. • The majority of samples were dry, there were four wet samples collected across the whole drill program. • The sampling procedure is appropriate for the mineralisation style of large pegmatite dykes and is better described in Dart ASX 19th June 2019. • The samples were sent to ALS 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 Chemex and analysed for a suite of trace elements using ALS Methods ME-ICP89 and ME-MS91 (a peroxide leach is considered a total extraction technique for lithium). These techniques are appropriate and considered a total extraction technique for key metals Rb, Nb, Sn, Nb, Ta, Cs and Li. • Samples were whole sample crushed, pulverised to P85 at 75um and assayed by ALS methods ME-ICP89 and ME-MS91. • Lithium pegmatite standards OREAS 147, OREAS 148, and OREAS 149, 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 are reviewed per batch to monitor accuracy and precision. • For rock chip samples, 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.*	• 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. • Geological 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.
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 62s GPS, set to 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. • 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. • Down hole, multi-shot surveys were taken at a nominal 30 m interval where possible in an open hole. Where the hole was suspected to have collapsed a downhole, multi-shot survey was conducted within the rods to determine dip. • All maps, plans and data are on an MGA datum and GDA94 zone 55 projection. • Elevation is established from the GPS control point. • Mine workings were located using GPS control and then tape and compass surveyed for underground development.

Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Drill sites were restricted to existing tracks. It was not intended to establish a drill spacing for resource estimation although these holes can be used at a later date. • 2m assay composites were collected at the splitter on the drill rig. This sample interval is considered appropriate for the style of pegmatite mineralisation tested. • All drill related data are referenced to the original ASX report by date published. All details appear in the original report. • Where exposure allows, multiple chip samples are collected across mineralised structures to assess the continuity of Li 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.*	• 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 to Dart ASX 19th June 2019) and achieve a suitable orientation that cross cuts the mineralised dykes. True width intersections are provided in drill sections (Dart ASX 19th June 2019), there appears to be no relationship between drill orientation and mineralisation grades. • Drill transects were oriented perpendicular across the known trend of major structures.
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. • The mapping and sampling methodology and results were documented and reviewed by an independent expert who acts as the competent person for this report.

SECTION 2 REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code Explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr>
<td>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</td>
<td>

Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.
The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.

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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>
<tr><td colspan="6">All tenements remain in good standing at 30th June 2021.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="6">NOTE 1: Unicorn Project area subject to a 2% NSR Royalty Agreement with Osisko Gold Royalties Ltd dated 29 April 2013.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="6">NOTE 2: Areas subject to a 1.5% Founders NSR Royalty Agreement.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="6">NOTE 3: Areas are subject to a 1.0% NSR Royalty Agreement with Minvest Corporation Pty Ltd (See DTM ASX Release 1 June 2016).</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="6">NOTE 4: Areas are subject to a 0.75% Net Smelter Royalty on gold production, payable to Bruce William McLennan.</td></tr>
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<tr>
<td>Exploration done by other parties</td>
<td>

Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.

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<td>

No commercial exploration for Li has previously occurred, geological investigations as part of academic research has been reported for the pegmatite dykes of the area in:

Eagle, R. M., 2009. Petrology, petrogenesis and mineralisation of granitic pegmatites of the Mount Wills District, northeastern Victoria. Unpublished thesis, University of Ballarat.

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</table>

		- Eagle, R. M., Birch, W. D & McKnight, S., 2015. Phosphate minerals in granitic pegmatites from the Mount Wills district, northeastern Victoria. Royal Society of Victoria. 127:55-68. • Previous exploration in the district has focused on gold exploration at Glen Wills and historic Sn production from pegmatite dykes.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Lithium mineralisation is hosted within highly evolved, late tectonic peraluminous granite pegmatites of the complex Lithium, Caesium, Tantalum (LCT) class. These dykes are thought to be distal to a source granitic body and are present as lenticular, discontinuous bodies of variable length and width (up to many hundreds of metres in length and tens of metres in width). Lithium mineralisation within the pegmatites is poorly understood at this early exploration stage but suspected to be spatially related to the zonation within the complex pegmatites. Lithium mineralisation observed to date appears to be as spodumene and Petalite with Cassiterite also evident within some of the dykes.
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 this drilling program is presented in Dart ASX 19th June 2019. • Additional sampling and 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
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.*	• The length weighted average lithium content of the pegmatite dykes are provided across the full intersection width in each drill hole and full assay data tabulated in Appendix A for all holes. The nominal sample length is 2m with a limited frequency of 1m sample lengths requiring a length weighted average technique to be used for reporting dyke intersections. No grade cutting or cut-off grade has been applied in reporting the average lithium grades across dyke drill intersections at this early stage of exploration. • All drill-related data are referenced to the original ASX report by date published. All details appear in the original report.
Relationship between mineralisation	• *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*	• The relationship between the drill hole and the geometry of the mineralised pegmatite dykes is clearly presented in a series of summary cross sections and drill plans. The angle between the drill hole and the dyke 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

widths and intercept lengths	*be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	of the current geological interpretation, this interpretation may change over time as more drilling information become available. Dyke interpretation is constrained with surface geological mapping and down hole lithology logging. • All drill-related data are referenced to the original ASX report by date published. All details appear in the original report.
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 Dart ASX 19th June 2019. 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 (Dart ASX 19th June 2019). Sampling data for primary discussed mineralised dyke (Eagle) is shown in figure 1 and appendix 1.
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.*	• Where mentioned, selected grade details and intercepts are included in the body of the report and of this release, or else referenced back to the relevant release or data source. • All drill-related data are referenced to the original ASX report by date published. All details appear in the original 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.