ASX Release

15 February 2022

Granite Flat Cu-Au Porphyry Exploration Success

Dart Mining NL (ASX:DTM) *("Dart Mining" or "the Company") is pleased to announce that deep diamond drilling of geophysical targets at Dart's Granite Flat Copper-Gold porphyry project in Northeast Victoria is well underway, in addition to results returned on diamond holes EMDDH003 and EMDDH004. The soil sampling infill program is also significantly advanced, with 1926 samples of a planned 4170 collected and analysed.*

Highlights

- **Deep diamond drilling of geophysical targets is well underway, with hole EMDDH006 currently approaching the largest IP anomaly identified**
- **Assays returned from EMDDH003 include:**
  - *19.33m @ 0.72 g/t Au & 0.11% Zn from 72.07–91.40m; including 4.42m @ 1.2 g/t Au & 1m @ 0.74% Zn*
  - *12.93m @ 0.29% Cu & 13.2 g/t Ag from 72.07–85.00m; including 2m @ 26.3 g/t Ag & 2m @ 37.5 g/t Ag & 2m @ 220 ppm Mo*
- **Assays returned from EMDDH004 include:**
  - *17.3m @ 1.2 g/t Au & 2.9 g/t Ag from 46–63.3m; including 2.3m @ 5.6 g/t Au & 6.3m @ 5.6 g/t Ag*
  - *18.3m @ 0.24% Cu from 45–63.3m; including 6.3m @ 0.44% Cu*
  - EMDDH004 was designed as a twin to hole EMPRAB28, which contained a high-grade intersection of **19m @ 9.4 g/t Au, 19 g/t Ag & 0.61% Cu**, *including* **3m @ 41.1 g/t Au, 92.9 g/t Ag and 1.52% Cu** and terminated in mineralisation
- **1926 soil samples collected and analysed over an expanded soil grid across the project**
- **Four of six historic diamond cores recovered have been re-sampled**
- **Core from EMDDH006 is currently being logged and processed**
- **Assay results from EMDDH005 are anticipated in the coming weeks**
- **>390 pits and shafts on reef workings & 276 Ha of historic alluvial workings identified in processed LiDAR data**

Chairman, James Chirnside commented: *"Dart's flagship Granite Flat Cu-Au Porphyry project continues to progress very well. Ongoing deep diamond drilling of geophysical targets and an expansion in the soil sampling program represent significant milestones in development of this very encouraging project. With much of the early-stage exploration activities soon to be completed we expect to continue the deep diamond drilling campaign on multiple highly prospective IP targets that were identified from last year's Geophysical survey"*

DIAMOND DRILLING

Deep Diamond Drilling of Geophysical Targets

Territory Drilling have been contracted to drill three holes for a total of 1200m of drilling, targeting Induced Polarisation (IP) targets at depths of 300–450m below surface. Drilling is well underway, currently at c. 170m into EMDDH006, which targets an IP anomaly at ~350m (Figures 1 & 2). Currently, three holes, each between 300–450m depth are planned to test deep IP targets identified from the successful geophysics program completed in August 2021 (Dart ASX 31st Aug 2021; Dart ASX 29th Sept 2021).

The upper 100m of EMDDH006 show minor, thin zones of potassic alteration, and a number of sericite altered zones associated with laminated quartz veins containing pyrite and tetrahedrite, and several notable intervals of disseminated chalcopyrite. Deeper in the hole, there is a transition to several zones of strong phyllic alteration bearing fine, disseminated chalcopyrite and numerous molybdenite-rich silica-sulphide veins. Dart's geologists are further encouraged by the occurrence of bornite in association with chalcopyrite in some portions of the core. Following completion of EMDDH006, drilling will progress to a further two holes on significant IP targets identified through the 2021 field geophysics program.

Figure 1 *– Territory Drilling set up on hole EMDDH006 at Granite Flat, targeting a geophysical anomaly ~350m below surface (see figure 2).*

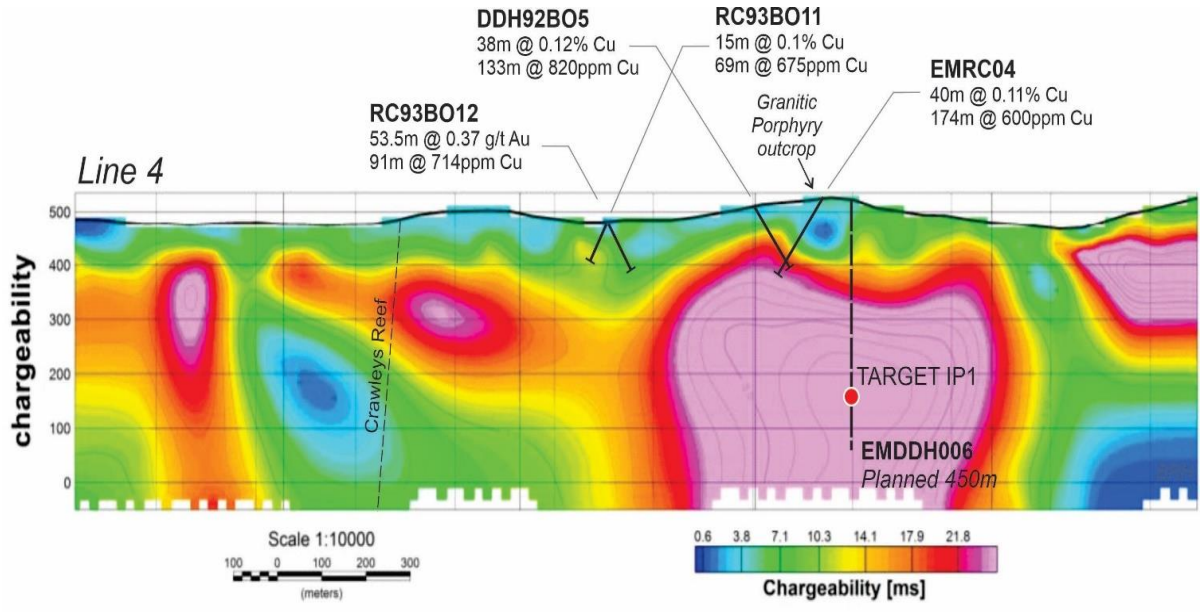

Figure 2 *– Induced polarity (IP) 2D chargeability inversion model from Granite Flat overlain with existing drillhole orientation and depth, demonstrating the limited depth extent of existing drilling in relation to identified targets. Position and orientation of the current diamond drillhole, EMDDH006 indicated. No vertical exaggeration. For further details on geophysical anomalies and interpretation, refer to Dart ASX 29th September 2021.*

Figure 3 *– Core from EMDDH06 between ~114.7 – 120.3m showing phyllic alteration. Fine, disseminated chalcopyrite and pyrite are common through the core, with molybdenite present in quartz veins.*

Diamond Drilling of Shallow Targets

The first four holes of Dart Mining's in-house diamond drilling program at Granite Flat have targeted vein-style silica-sulphide mineralisation and follows up on promising intersections identified through the 2020 RAB drilling program (Dart ASX 8th March 2021). EMDDH001 and EMDDH003 intersected chalcopyrite-pyrite mineralised silica-sulphide breccia, with subordinate Zn, Pb and As sulphides (Figure 4). Holes EMDDH001–EMDDH003 were designed to target silica-sulphide breccia intercepted in RAB holes EMPRAB01–EMPRAB03 from the 2020 drilling program which encountered several significant intercepts, including: **45m @ 0.12% Cu, *including* 8m @ 0.4% Cu**, and **20m @ 0.21 g/t Au** (EMPRAB01), **10m @ 0.85 g/t Au & 11 g/t Ag**, and **17m @ 0.15% Cu** (EMPRAB02), and **28m @ 0.35% Cu, *including* 9m @ 0.73% Cu**, and **20m @ 0.96 g/t Au, *including* 3m @ 3.5 g/t Au** (EMPRAB03; Dart ASX 8th March 2021).

EMDDH001 intersected 1.3m of silica-sulphide breccia before penetrating unmapped mine workings near Sulphide Shaft (Figure 4). Recovered silica-sulphide breccia in EMDDH001 and the adjacent shear zone interval assayed at **1.3m @ 0.73 g/t Au, 9.9 g/t Ag** from 52.3–53.6m and **3.1m @ 0.22% Cu** from 50.5–53.6m (silica-sulphide-breccia and adjacent shear zone). EMDDH002 encountered 21.4m of variably potassic and sericite altered granodiorite bearing disseminated sulphides and thin stringer veins of pyrite and chalcopyrite. The proportion of sulphides increased near base of hole, in addition to a gradational change to a more mafic lithology. The hole was abandoned due to collapse. EMDDH003 intersected two intervals of silica-sulphide mineralisation between 73.6–84.6m and 88.3–90.6m (Figure 4), within a broad zone of potassic-altered granodiorite carrying disseminated pyrite and chalcopyrite, as well as two zones of stringer vein quartz-chalcopyrite mineralisation between 62.8–73.6m and 119.4–120.7m (Figure 4). Assays from EMDDH003 include **19.33m @ 0.72 g/t Au** & **0.11% Zn** from 72.07–91.40m; *including* **4.42m @ 1.2 g/t Au** & **1m @ 0.74% Zn,** and **12.93m @ 0.29% Cu & 13.2 g/t Ag** from 72.07–85.00m; *including* **2m @ 26.3 g/t Ag & 2m @ 37.5 g/t Ag & 2m @ 220 ppm Mo.**

EMDDH004 was designed as a twin to hole EMPRAB28, which contained a high-grade intersection of **19m @ 9.4 g/t Au, 19 g/t Ag & 0.61% Cu**, *including* **3m @ 41.1 g/t Au, 92.9 g/t Ag and 1.52% Cu** and terminated in mineralisation (Figure 5; Dart ASX 8th March 2021). EMDDH004 was completed at 158.5m, and intersected a broad, 62m zone of potassic alteration between 20–121m, and an intercept of **17.3m @ 1.2 g/t Au & 2.9 g/t Ag from 46–63.3m;** *including* **2.3m @ 5.6 g/t Au & 6.3m @ 5.6 g/t Ag,** and **18.3m @ 0.24% Cu from 45–63.3m; *including* 6.3m @ 0.44% Cu.**

A fifth hole, EMDDH005 targeted a soil Cu-Au anomaly coincident with a small, shallow IP anomaly. Logging of the core has identified potassic and phyllic alteration zones, with minor intervals of disseminated sulphide and fracture-controlled sulphide veins. Assay results from EMDDH005 are anticipated in the coming weeks.

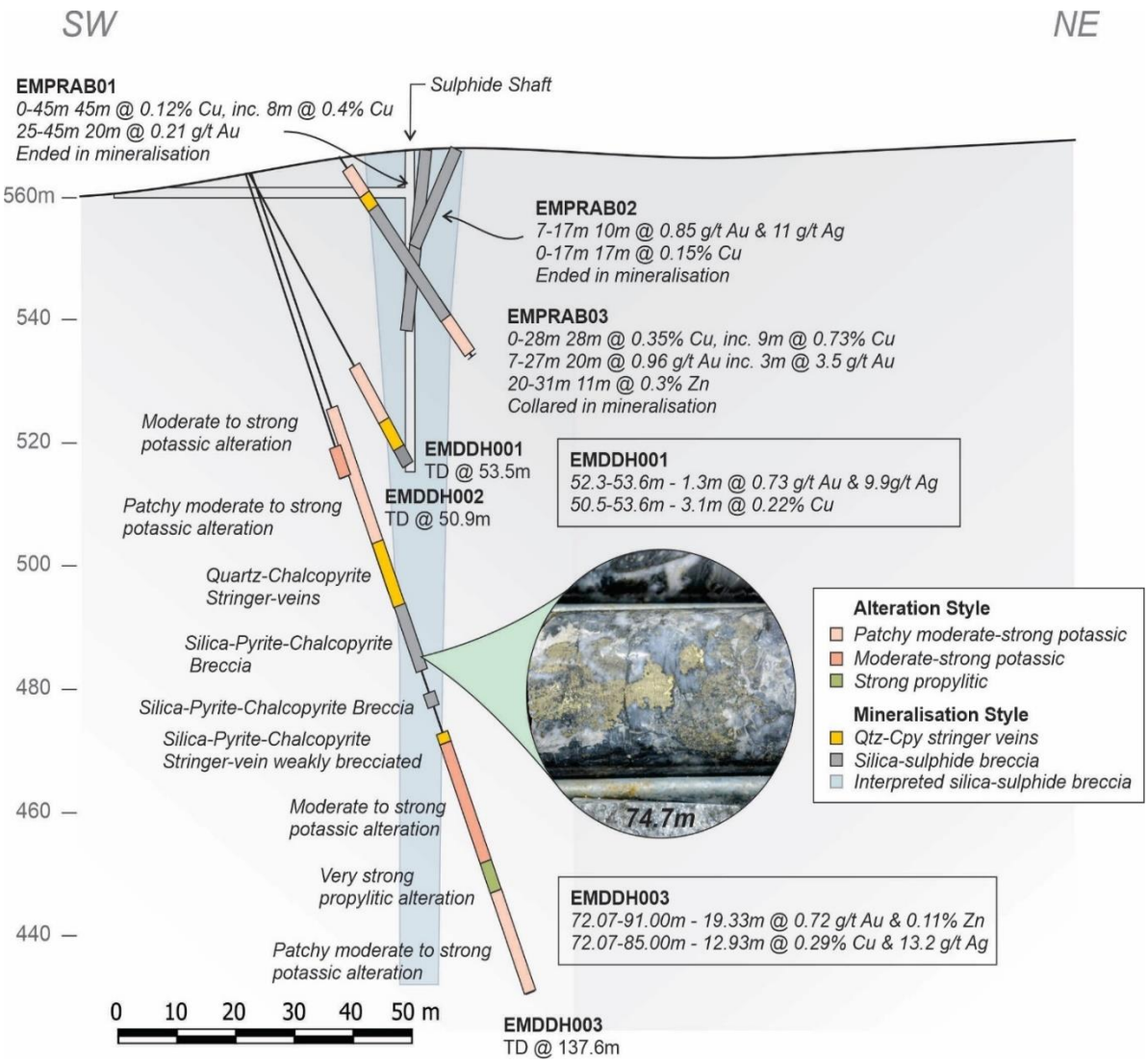

Figure 4 *– NE-SW oriented section through drilling at Sulphide Shaft showing the distribution of mineralisation and alteration styles identified. Samples from EMDDH001, EMDDH002 and EMDDH003 are currently being processed for assays. Further details from RAB holes EMPRAB01, EMPRAB02 and EMPRAB03 can be found in Dart ASX 8th March 2021. Inset image from 74.7m in EMDDH003 showing silica-chalcopyrite-pyrite mineralised breccia. Abbreviations: Qtz – quartz, Cpy – chalcopyrite, Py – pyrite. Section modified after Dart ASX 11th October 2021.*

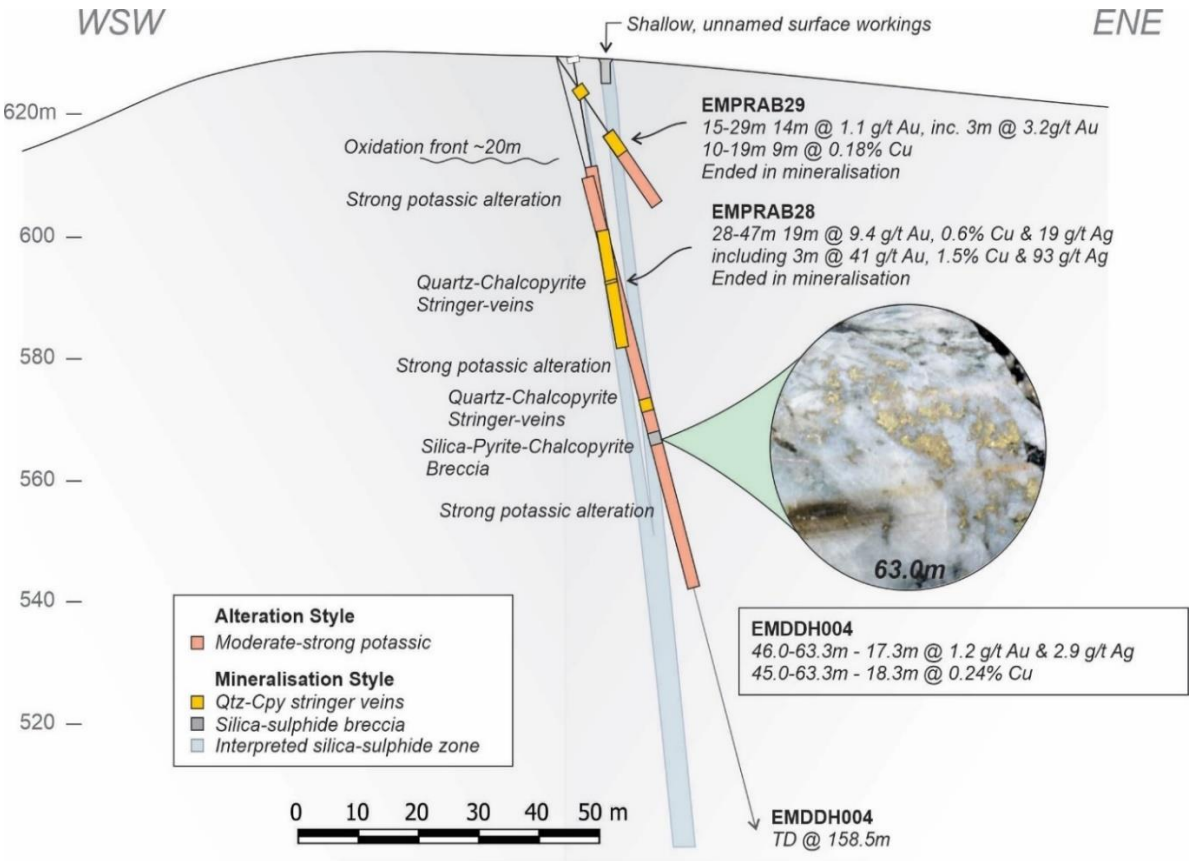

Figure 5 *– ENE-WSW oriented section through drilling across high-grade mineralisation identified in RAB holes EMPRAB28 and EMPRAB29 (Dart ASX 8th March 2021), showing the distribution of mineralisation and alteration styles identified. Diamond hole EMDDH004 is now complete and samples will be processed for assays shortly. Further details from RAB holes EMPRAB28 and EMPRAB29 can be found in Dart ASX 8th March 2021. Inset image from 63.0m in EMDDH004 showing silica-chalcopyrite-pyrite mineralised breccia. Section modified after Dart ASX 11th October 2021.*

Resampling of Historic Core

In addition to generating new diamond core, Dart Mining has obtained historic core from holes GF1 to GF6 drilled at Granite Flat between 1987–1989 by Meltech Ltd. Previously, these cores have only been selectively sampled, despite showing intersections of unsampled disseminated sulphide associated with potassic alteration and stringer vein silica-chalcopyrite-pyrite mineralisation. Dart Mining is currently reprocessing this core to obtain maximum value from all available sources in its assessment of the Granite Flat project. Core from four of the six holes recovered by Dart Mining have been resampled and submitted for assay.

Table 1 *– Collar details and resampled intervals of historic core from Granite Flat.*

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Azimuth (mag)	Dip	Total Depth (m)	Interval resampled
GF1	540762.7	5949663.12	63	-60	146	40.0 - 146.0m
GF2	540762.7	5949663.12	179	-60	70	*Underway*
GF3	540670.3	5949703.05	60	-60	68	*Underway*
GF4	540802.7	5949435.53	57	-50	148.67	1.75 - 148.67m
GF5	540818.5	5949553.04	60	-50	72.17	19 - 72.17m
GF6	541375	5950042.79	235	-50	78.3	20 - 78.3m

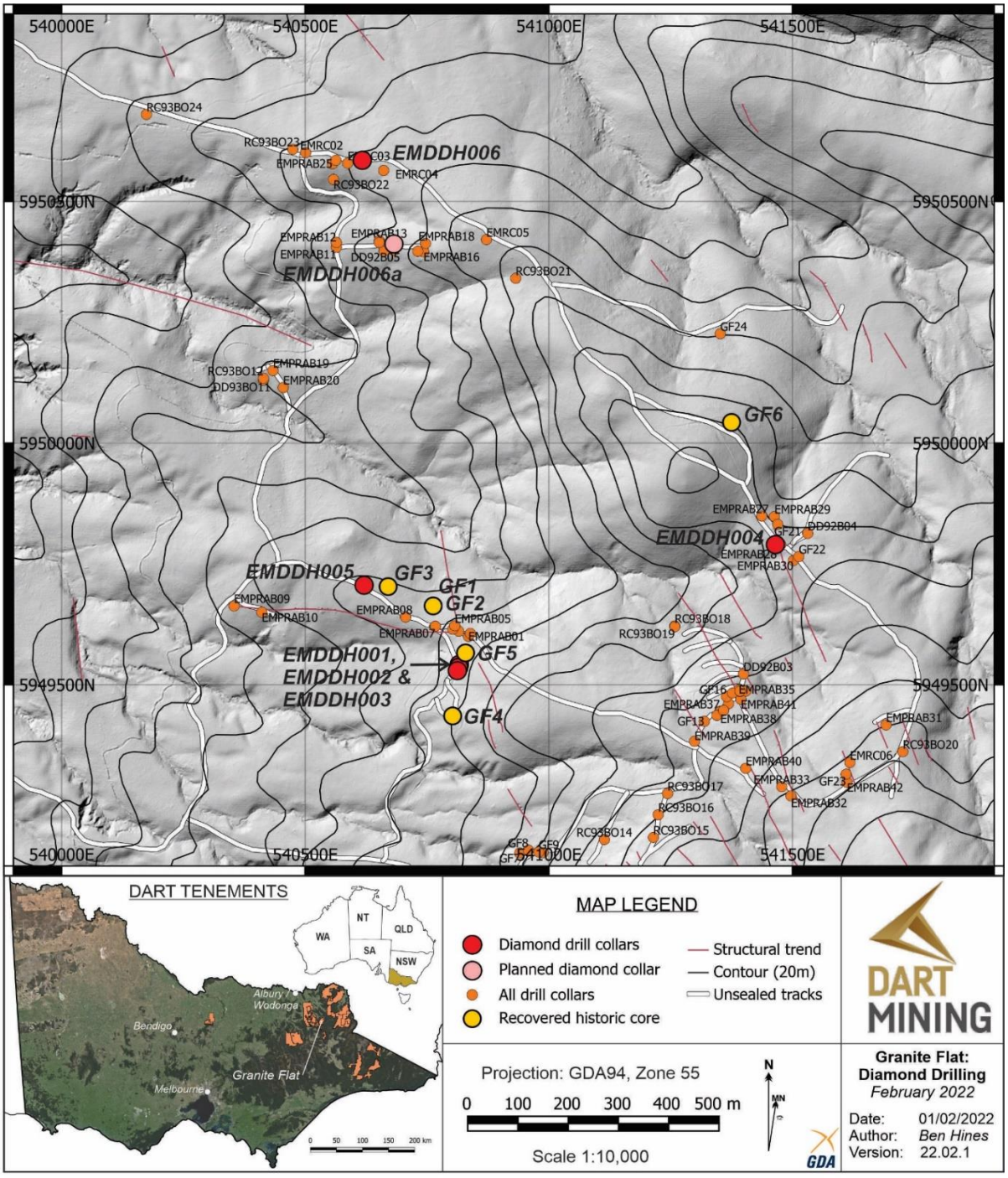

Figure 6 *– Location of diamond drillhole collars at the Granite Flat project. Additional collar details in appendix 1.*

SOIL SAMPLING PROGRAM

An expanded soil sampling program across a 50m grid over the project is well underway, with 1926 samples collected and analysed of a planned 4170 (Figure 7). The soil program spans the original project area, and extends beyond to cover remanent magnetism and gravity anomalies identified in reprocessed airborne data (Dart ASX 27th May 2021).

Soil samples are collected by field teams, then dried and analysed by portable X-ray Fluorescence (pXRF), providing a rapid and cost-effective sampling strategy. So far, anomalous soil Cu values up to 0.32% have been identified, and at the present extent of the sampling program, a soil Cu anomaly 2.5 x 1.9 km has been identified, with a second, smaller 0.8 x 0.7 km Cu anomaly remaining open to the southeast (Figure 7).

The soil sampling program is ongoing, with an anticipated completion date in early April. Soil anomaly 2 will be further investigated and closed out to the southeast. Additional sampling to the north of the current area will also be undertaken to assess targets identified in airborne geophysics datasets.

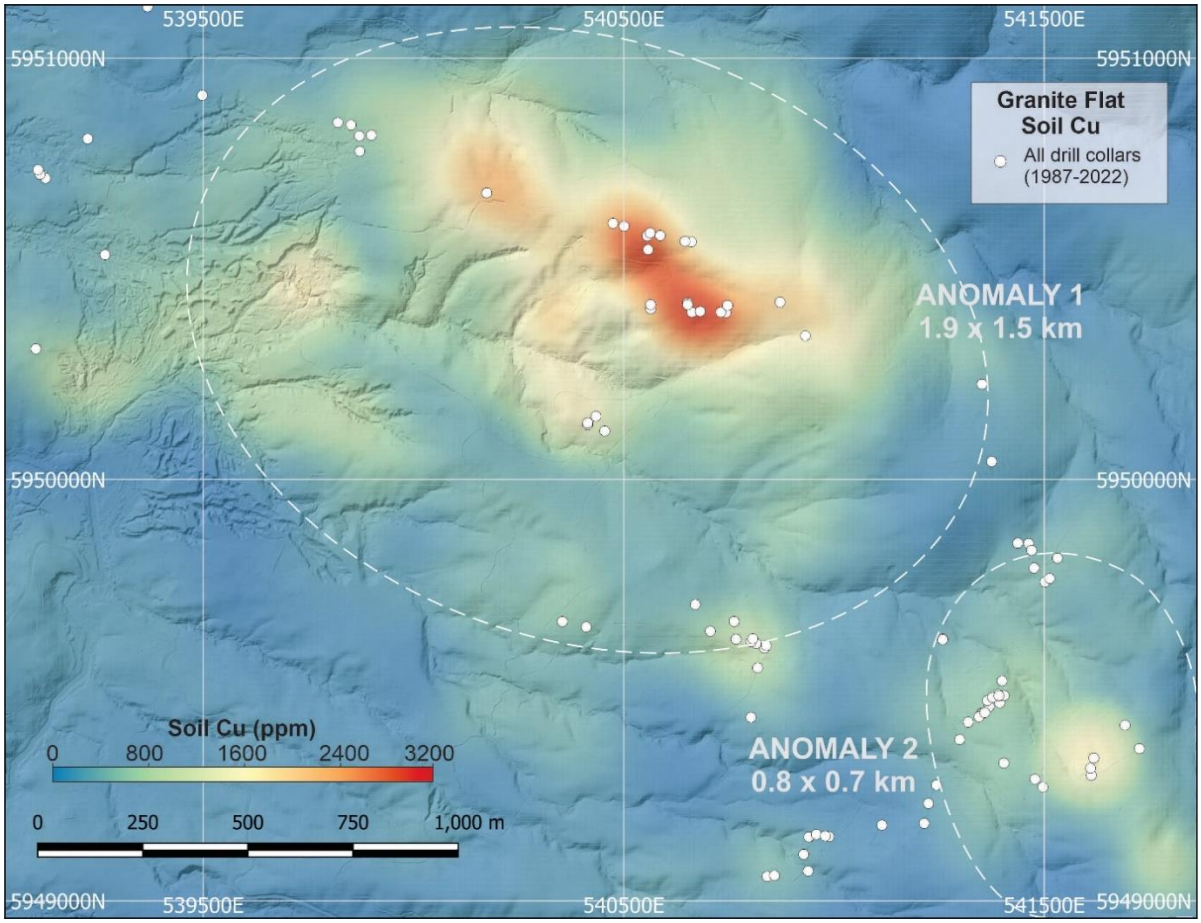

Figure 7 *– Map of soil Cu results showing the distribution of soil Cu anomalies. Copper values determined by pXRF analysis. All drill collars from 1987 to the present have been overlaid, demonstrating that several highly anomalous zones remain for drill testing.*

LIDAR INTERPRETATION

Following the successful application of LiDAR data collection and interpretation on Dart Mining's nearby Dorchap Range Lithium project (Dart ASX 27th October 2021; Dart ASX 18th March 2021), a 28km^2 area of LiDAR data coverage across the Granite Flat project has been processed by Geocloud Analytics. Through the application of semi-automated machine learning and AI algorithms by Geocloud Analytics, over 390 historic pit and shaft workings have been identified across the Granite Flat project area, representing a significant advancement in knowledge of the historic development of the site. In particular, the identification of several workings in the north of the project area indicate that the project footprint may be further afield than previously expected. A number of these workings overlie or are adjacent to a notable remanent magnetism anomaly centred on the Granite Flat area (Dart ASX 27th May 2021). Additionally, LiDAR interpretation provides scope to the substantial alluvial footprint of the area, with 276 Ha of alluvial workings across the flats mapped in detail. This area excludes a similarly notable area of alluvial workings south of the Granite Flat project in the Lightning Creek area. The extent of these alluvial workings provides a strong indication as to the prospective gold endowment of the catchment area which is largely encapsulated by the Granite Flat project footprint.

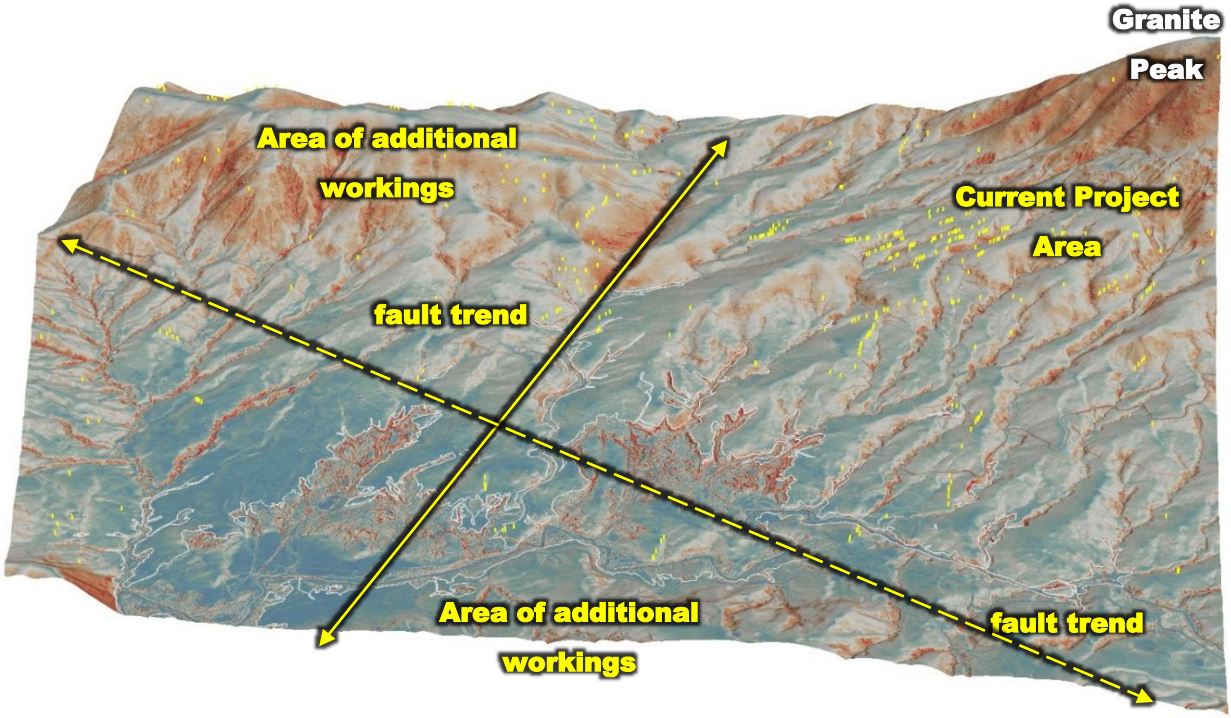

Figure 8 *– Image showing processed hillshade map of LiDAR data across the Granite Flat area, showing the significant area of historic alluvial workings, along with recently identified surface workings (yellow dots) determined through semi-automated processing of LiDAR data and clearly defined structural trends.*

PROJECT SUMMARY

The Granite Flat prospect is located nine kilometres southeast of Mitta Mitta township and is accessed via the Omeo Highway. Historically, the prospect was mined at several small production centres between 1856 and 1918, following an initial discovery identified by tracing the source of alluvial gold in the Mitta River upstream. Previous explorers have targeted the area with geophysical surveys, rock chip, soil and stream sediment sampling, and drilling and trenching. Historic soil grids have established several large, strong Cu-Au anomalies that have seen variable drilling efforts across the prospect. In total, 18 costeans, 52 reverse circulation (RC) and 19 diamond drillholes have been completed by previous explorers between 1986–1997 (Meltech Ltd., CRA Exploration [now Rio Tinto], and Perseverance Mining Ltd.). The broad intersections of low grade Cu-Au mineralisation returned in historic drilling and Dart's recent 42 hole RAB drilling program are hosted within potassic, chlorite and epidote-altered granodiorite, further confirming the potential for porphyry-style mineralisation (Dart ASX 8th March 2021).

Mineralised zones at Granite Flat are hosted within the Banimboola Quartz Monzodiorite (BQM). The BQM has been broadly identified as hosting a porphyry style of Cu-Au mineralisation associated with I-type granitoid and sulphide veins, with alteration varying from silicic to argillic to propylitic, with moderate to high background copper (Hesp, 1974; Bolger *et al*., 1983; Ramsay & Vandenberg, 1986; Wilde, 1988). Monzonite intrusive bodies are often the host of porphyry systems in the Lachlan Fold Belt. Additionally, the Granite Flat prospect lies adjacent to the Gilmore Suture, a significant crustal-scale structure that is associated with the emplacement of several porphyry Cu-Au systems across the border in New South Wales. Whilst still in the early stages of exploration, Dart Mining geologists believe that many of the geological characteristics and mineralised features of the Granite Flat prospect correspond with key elements of the porphyry exploration model.

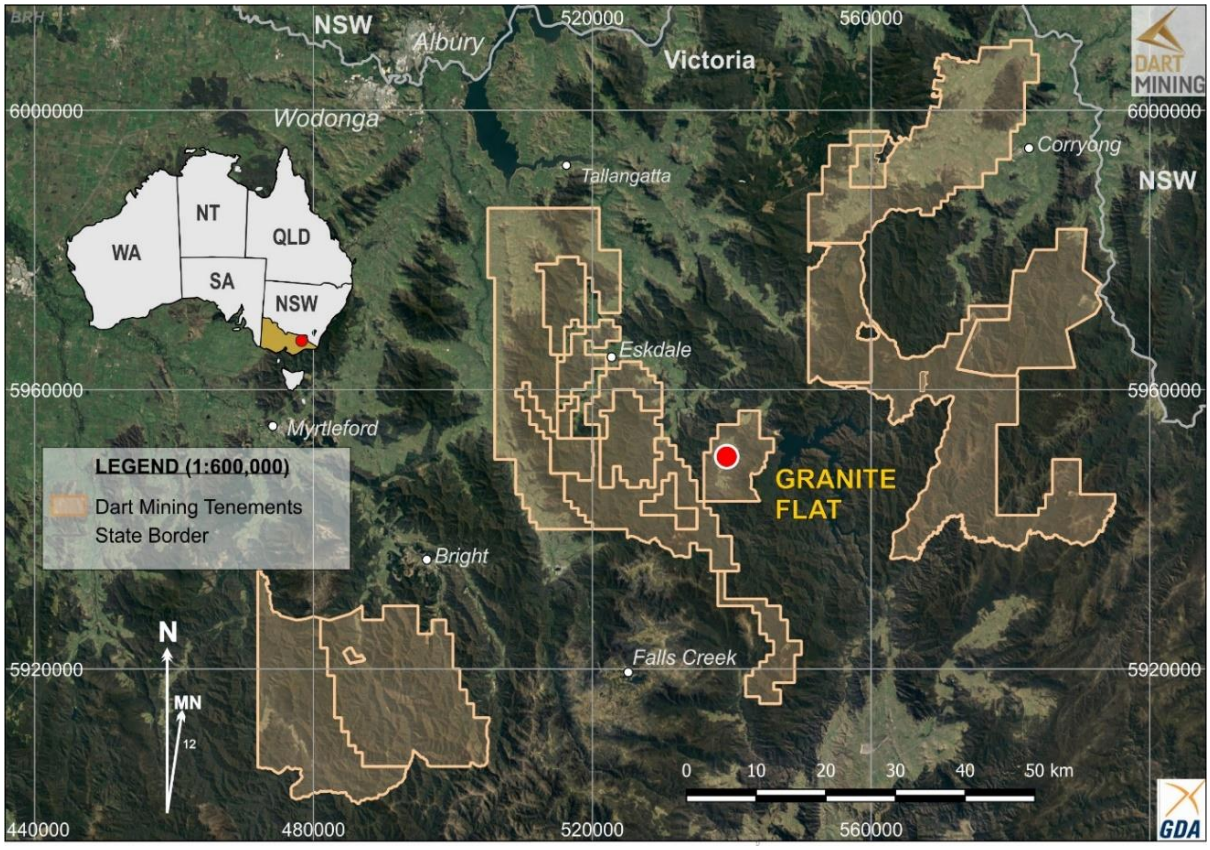

Figure 9 *– Location of the Granite Flat Cu-Au porphyry project, Northeast Victoria.*

Approved by the board of Directors.

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About Dart Mining

Dart Mining's (ASX: DTM) objective is in exploring, evaluating, and developing, several historic goldfields, as well as validating a new porphyry province in North East Victoria. The area is prospective for precious, base, battery, and other strategic metals. These include Lithium, Gold, Silver, Copper, Molybdenum, Zinc, Tungsten, Tin, Tantalum, and other important minerals. Dart Mining has built a strategically important gold exploration footprint in the Central and North East regions of Victoria, where historic surface and alluvial gold mining proves the existence of a significant regional gold endowment.

—— END ——

Additional JORC Information

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

11th October 2021: *"Granite Flat Diamond Drilling Update"*

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

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"*

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 exploration activities can be found in:

30th November 2021: *"AGM Presentation"*

27th October 2021: *"LiDAR Points Towards Increase in Lithium Pegmatites"*

6th October 2021: *"Lithium Drilling Update"*

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

20th July 2021: *"Strategic and Technology Metals"*

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"*

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.

References

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APPENDIX 1

DIAMOND HOLE COLLAR DETAILS

Hole ID	Easting (MGA Z55)	Northing (MGA Z55)	RL (m)	Depth (m)	Azimuth (Mag)	Dip	Notes
EMDDH001	540820	5949559	566	53.5	34	-60	Terminated in workings
EMDDH002	540821	5949558	567	50.9	47	-71	Hole collapsed
EMDDH003	540820	5949566	566	137.6	46	-70	Completed to depth
EMDDH004	541467	5949782	636	158.5	66	-75	Completed to depth
EMDDH005	540661	5949676	541	157.8	30	-75	Completed to depth
EMDDH006	540673	5950584	508	*underway*	360	-90	*Currently underway*

APPENDIX 2

TENEMENT STATUS

All tenement applications continue to pass through the approvals process with the tenements remaining in good standing as of the 31st of December 2021 (Table 1.1 – Figure 1.1).

Table 1.1. TENEMENT STATUS

Tenement	Name	Tenement Type	Areas in km² unless	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 31st December 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.

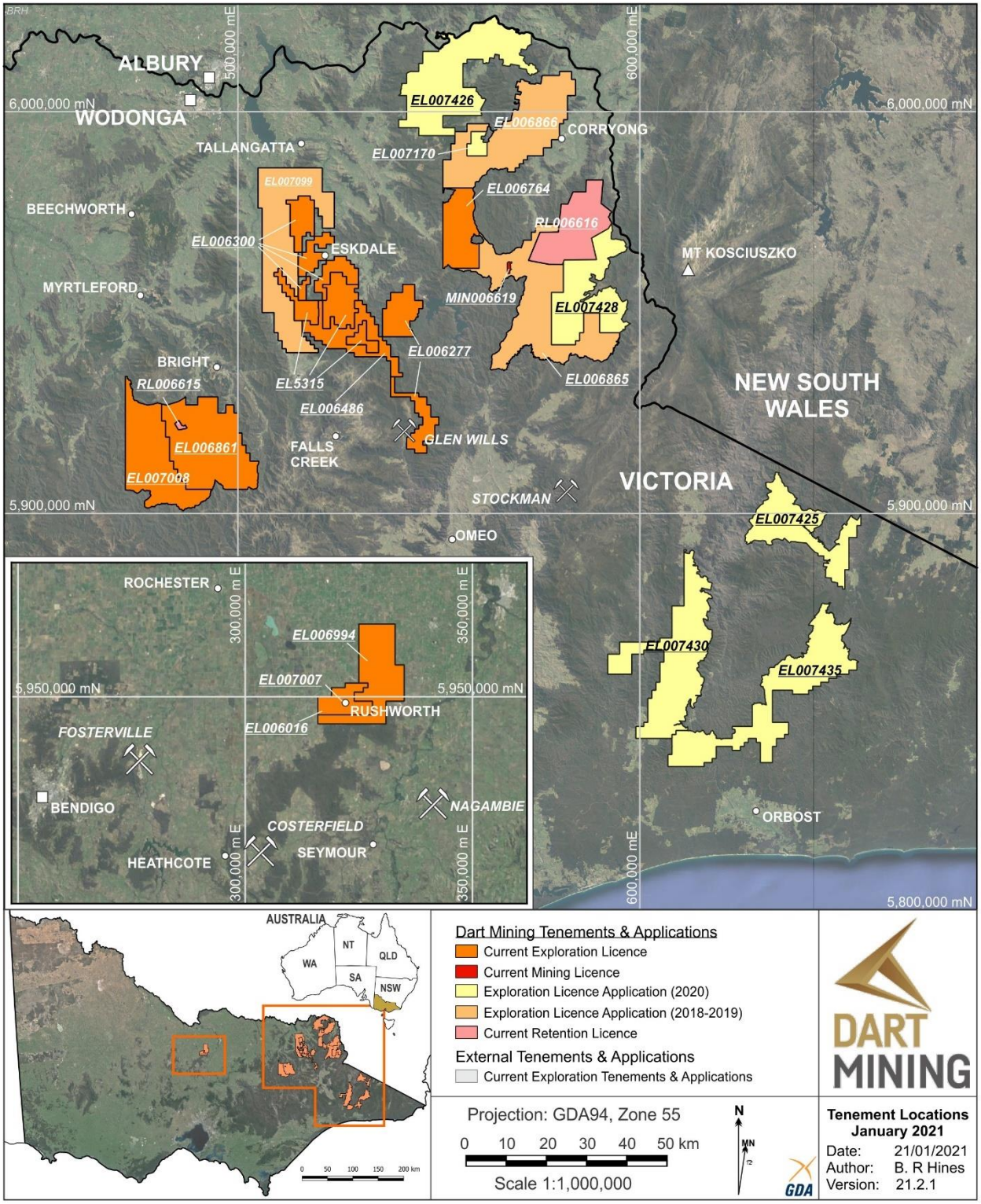

Figure 10 - Location of Dart Mining's exploration properties in Northeastern Victoria.

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) from 6 holes in June 2021 which were collected in plastic bags and examined for lithological logging purposes. • RC 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. • Rotary Air Blast (RAB) drilling was used to obtain 1m bulk samples (~ 15 kg) from 42 holes in 2020 which were collected in plastic bags and examined for lithological logging purposes. • RAB samples off the cyclone were split via a riffle splitter and collected in a calico bag, which was removed every 1m to produce 1m composite samples (~ 1.5kg). The cyclone was cleaned out at the end of each hole and periodically during drilling. • Diamond core was sampled as half core at 1m intervals or to geological or mineralogical boundaries, where relevant, to a minimum sample size of 0.2m and a maximum of 1.3m. To ensure representative sampling, half core samples were always taken from the same side of the core. • Whole holes are sampled at this preliminary stage. • For RAB & RC sampling 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.

		• 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 (i.e., <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 were 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, and ME-MS61 – a four acid digest with multi-element analysis, considered a total extraction technique for most metals (inc. Cu, Ag, Zn, Pb). • All-drill related data are referenced to the original ASX report by date published. All details appear in the original report. • pXRF samples are collected from the top of the B-horizon clay interface and sieved to <2mm (dried if necessary). Samples are then analysed for base metal content using an Olympus Vanta XRF unit, with results reported as a digital text file.
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.).*	• Diamond drilling was carried out with NQ2 sized equipment with standard tube. • Drill core was oriented with a Reflex orientation tool. • Six 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. • 42 RAB drillholes were drilled by EDrill Pty Ltd limited over the extent of mineralised structures. • RAB drilling utilised a face sampling 90 mm hammer and bit • RAB holes surveyed using an Eastman single shot camera for collar shots. Verified using clinometer and compass survey of rods. • All-drill related data are referenced to the original ASX report by date published. All details appear in the original report.
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*	• Recoveries from diamond drilling were measured and recorded in a database. Recoveries were typically 100% in fresh rock, with minor core loss in mineralised zones. No relationship has been observed between core recovery and grade. • 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

	fine/coarse material.	maintained. • Experienced drillers ensured best drilling and sampling practices were maintained, including pausing drilling between sample intervals to ensure all sample is out of the system and regular cleaning of the sampling equipment. • There was no observable relationship between sample recovery and grade.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• All diamond holes were logged for recovery, geology, and structure. • Diamond core was photographed both when wet and dry. • All holes were logged in their entirety. • Sample sizes are considered appropriate to correctly represent the mineralisation style, and the thickness and consistency of intersections being sampled. • RC and RAB 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. • pXRF soil samples are located by GPS and notes taken where cultural contamination is suspected or adjacent to historic workings.
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.*	• Diamond core was cut in half using a core saw at either 1m intervals or to prescribed geological contacts. • All samples were collected from the same side of the core to ensure sample representivity. • 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. • Soil samples are collected from the top of the B-horizon with a pick and scoop, dried and sieved to <2mm prior to analysis. PXRF analysis is undertaken in the on the soil sample and results reported in a digital CSV file output for all samples.
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*	• 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

	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.*	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. • A direct comparison between internal pXRF and laboratory analysis of Cu and As shows a high correlation is evident from a representative dataset. • QAQC procedures were adopted during the in-house pXRF analysis with regular sample duplicates and CRM inserted into the sample run, and assay data is within expectation. • Due to the early sampling stage and the nature of soil sampling, no QAQC procedures other than internal CRM analysis has been adopted.
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.*	• EMDDH004 represents a twinned hole of EMPRAB28 • Modelling of IP and MT data completed by Fender Geophysics and Southern Rock Geophysics. Data interpretation and review completed by Mackey Geophysics, prior to review by Dart Mining and consulting geologists. • 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. • pXRF analysis required manual entry of the sample number of the soil sample into the pXRF unit. The sample number and associated analysis are stored in a digital file within the pXRF unit for later export to a csv file. The raw data is edited to separate all duplicates and CRM results into a QAQC tab in the CSV file and reviewed. <LOD results are also deleted from the dataset to allow numerical fields to be plotted.

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 (RC drilling). • All maps, plans and data are on an MGA datum and GDA94 zone 55 projection. • Elevation is established from the GPS control point. • The location of the chip, grab and soil samples, and geological mapping used a Garmin GPSMAP 66i GPS using the MGA55 Projection, GDA94 Datum with topographic control taken from the GPS. Accuracy is variable but maintained <5m during the mapping process with constant visual quality assessment conducted. • Mine workings 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 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. • 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 mineralisation and is not suitable for future resource estimation activities. • The regional soil sampling grid is at a nominal 50m spacing due to the large footprint of the area being covered by the sampling program. This is considered more than adequate for the large footprint of the deposit style currently being explored for. • Soil pXRF results are used for geochemical studies only and are no composited. • Soil pXRF results are used as a pathfinder index to guide future exploration only.

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. • 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 sub crop exists. The orientation of rock chip samples is recorded and indicated in diagrams. • No orientation-based sampling bias has been identified in preliminary data. • Soil sampling grids are aligned north-south for simplicity. This has no effect on the apparent mineralisation style or trend. • Soi significant sample bias is considered to be introduced because of the orientation of the sample grid.
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. • 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 31st December 2021. • Details of Dart Mining tenements shown in Appendix 2 and Figure 1.1

Tenement Number	Name	Tenement Type	Area (km²) Unless specified	Interest	Location
MIN006619	Mt View [2]	Mining License	224 Ha	100%	NE Victoria
EL5315	Mitta Mitta[4]	Exploration Licence	148	100%	NE Victoria
EL006016	Rushworth[4]	Exploration Licence	32	100%	Central Victoria
EL006277	Empress	Exploration Licence	87	100%	NE Victoria
EL006300	Eskdale[3]	Exploration Licence	96	100%	NE Victoria
EL006486	Mt Creek	Exploration Licence	116	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
EL007754	Tallandoon	*EL (Application)*		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 31st December 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 EMDDH001 to EMDDH004 are presented in text of the main body of the report, and in Appendix 1.
		• 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 drill-related data are referenced to the original ASX report by date published. All details appear in the original report.
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 presented in a series of summary cross sections and drill plans (Figures 1-3). 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. • 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.*	• All drill-related data are referenced to the original ASX report by date published. All details appear in the original report.
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 drill-related data are referenced to the original ASX report by date published. All details appear in the original report. • Soil Cu results are reported in full as graduated symbols and coloured gradations. The legend provides an indication as to soil Cu values. This method of reporting is considered comprehensive and unbiased for early-stage geochemical work.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• Any other relevant information is discussed in the main body of the report.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Planned work is discussed in the body of the report and is dependent on future company direction.