ASX Release

23 June 2022

SPODUMENE CONFIRMED AS PRIMARY LITHIUM MINERALISATION IN DORCHAP LITHIUM PROJECT

INCLUDING 10M @14.5% SPODUMENE

Dart Mining NL (ASX:DTM) *("Dart Mining" or "the Company") is pleased to announce that mineralogical analyses has determined Spodumene as being the primary lithium mineral in LCT pegmatite dykes of the Dorchap Range.*

DORCHAP RANGE Li-Cs-Ta PEGMATITES

- **X-ray Diffraction (XRD) analysis of 74 samples across the Dorchap Dyke Swarm has demonstrated that Lithium mineralisation is dominantly spodumene**
- **Cookeite, a lithium silicate mineral, found to be commonly associated with spodumene mineralisation in Dorchap Range**
- **Subsidiary petalite & amblygonite mineralisation also identified**
- **Spodumene is the primary ore mineral mined globally for hard-rock lithium deposits**
- **Notable concentrations of spodumene and petalite lie within the 20×12 km fractionation zone identified through geochemical trends**

Highlights include:

- *10m @ 14.5% Spodumene (Scrubby Creek Dyke)*
- *10m @ 8.6% Spodumene (Eagle Dyke)*
- *10m @ 9.6% Spodumene (Eagle Dyke)*
- *10m @ 24.3% Petalite & 2.9% Spodumene (Holloway Dyke)*
- *5m @ 22.9% Petalite & 3.9% Spodumene (Holloway Dyke)*
- *4m @ 7.6% Petalite & 7.7% Spodumene (Holloway Dyke)*
- *4.8m @ 10.6% Spodumene (Gosport Dyke)*
- *4m @ 13.5% Spodumene (Gosport Dyke)*
- *7m @ 7.1% Spodumene (North Gosport Dyke)*

Chairman, James Chirnside commented: *"Confirmation of spodumene as the primary mineralisation style, with subsidiary petalite in pegmatites, further underscores the importance of Dart's Dorchap Lithium project. These latest XRD analyses across the project demonstrates the effectiveness of geochemical mapping for pin-pointing the main target area for Lithium prospectivity."*

Visit our webpage:
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LITHIUM MINERALOGY OF LCT PEGMATITES

X-Ray Diffraction (XRD) analysis of 74 samples from across Dart Mining's Dorchap Range Lithium Project has identified four types of lithium-bearing minerals; these are: spodumene, petalite, amblygonite, and cookeite. Spodumene and petalite (particularly spodumene) are the main sources of hard-rock lithium ores. Cookeite is a secondary lithium-silicate mineral formed through the alteration of other lithium-bearing minerals.

X-Ray Diffraction (XRD) is a laboratory-based analytical technique whereby samples are analysed using X-Ray beams which reveal key information on the crystal structure, and therefore providing an average bulk mineralogical composition. Samples were selected for XRD analysis on the basis of containing >0.2% Li content. The pegmatites sampled are primary comprised of quartz, feldspar, and mica, with lithium mineralisation spread across four types of minerals: spodumene, petalite, amblygonite, and cookeite. Of the 74 samples submitted, 58% of the samples demonstrated spodumene mineralisation, 31% demonstrated petalite (11% of samples contain both spodumene and petalite), and 12% contained amblygonite. Cookeite was present in 55% of the samples analysed, typically in samples containing spodumene. Lepidolite is unable to be detected using the XRD technique, however, it is clearly identifiable in hand specimen and is locally abundant in some dykes in the Glen Wills area.

All of the samples that returned notable concentrations of spodumene and petalite lie within the 20×12 km fractionation zone identified through geochemical trends by Dart Mining geologists (*Dart ASX July 2021*), providing further confirmation that the primary zone of prospective mineralisation has been identified.

***Table 1** – Highlights from XRD mineralogy results across the Dorchap Dyke Swarm*

Sample No.	Easting (MGA Z55)	Northing (MGA Z55)	RL (m)	Width (m)	Pegmatite Group	Lithium-Bearing Minerals (%)			
						Petalite	Spodumene	Amblygonite	Cookeite
68923	523924	5949230	1116	10	North Dorchap	-	**8.6**	-	4.6
68943	523716	5953071	700	4	North Dorchap	-	**13.5**	-	4.3
68956	523938	5949229	1104	10	North Dorchap	0.3	**9.6**	-	3.2
69010	523830	5952598	703	Grab	North Dorchap	-	**12**	-	4.8
69036	524062	5949148	1163	5	North Dorchap	-	7.1	-	3.1
69123	523712	5953064	708	3	North Dorchap	-	**9.2**	-	0.3
69129	523827	5952605	700	4.8	North Dorchap	-	**10.6**	-	4.3
69162	523404	5954446	583	7	North Dorchap	-	7.1	-	2.6
69241	524438	5957969	897	1.5	North Dorchap	**11.7**	-	-	-
69242	524425	5958006	900	2.5	North Dorchap	**9.1**	-	-	0.7
69250	524566	5957801	918	5.5	North Dorchap	8.4	-	-	1.2
69252	524496	5957891	908	8	North Dorchap	7.6	-	-	-
69300	523707	5953090	688	Grab	North Dorchap	-	5.9	-	5.8
69301	523718	5953080	691	Grab	North Dorchap	-	**11**	1	-
69445	534217	5943476	990	5	North Dorchap	-	8.1	-	0.4
69468	534249	5943476	977	5	North Dorchap	**22.9**	3.9	-	1.9
69469	534233	5943473	981	4	North Dorchap	7.6	7.7	-	1.9
69470	534238	5943464	990	10	North Dorchap	**24.3**	2.9	-	1.7
69573	526946	5949753	695	10	North Dorchap	-	**14.5**	-	1.1
69648	529434	5949783	551	5	North Dorchap	-	-	4.2	-
BNPET01	524491	5957924	-	0.5	North Dorchap	**94.7**	-	-	-
ESK011	524473	5957937	-	4	North Dorchap	**18.9**	-	-	-
ESK013	523704	5957416	-	1	North Dorchap	**50.6**	-	-	-
ESK047	534256	5943478	-	1.5	North Dorchap	**24.7**	0.1	-	-

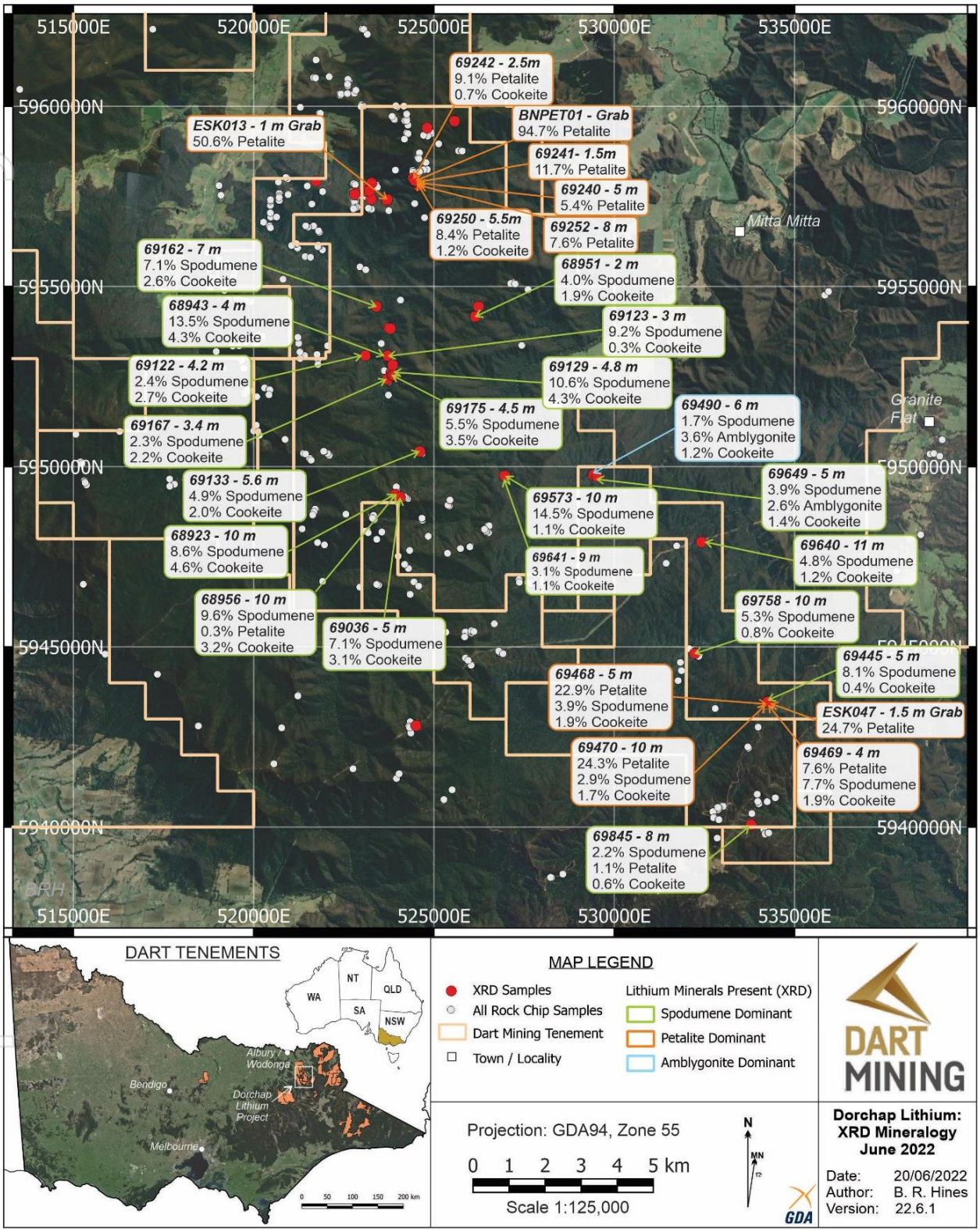

Figure 1 *– Map of X-Ray Diffraction results for the lithium mineral composition of pegmatite dykes in the Dorchap Range, Northeast Victoria.*

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 20×12 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.

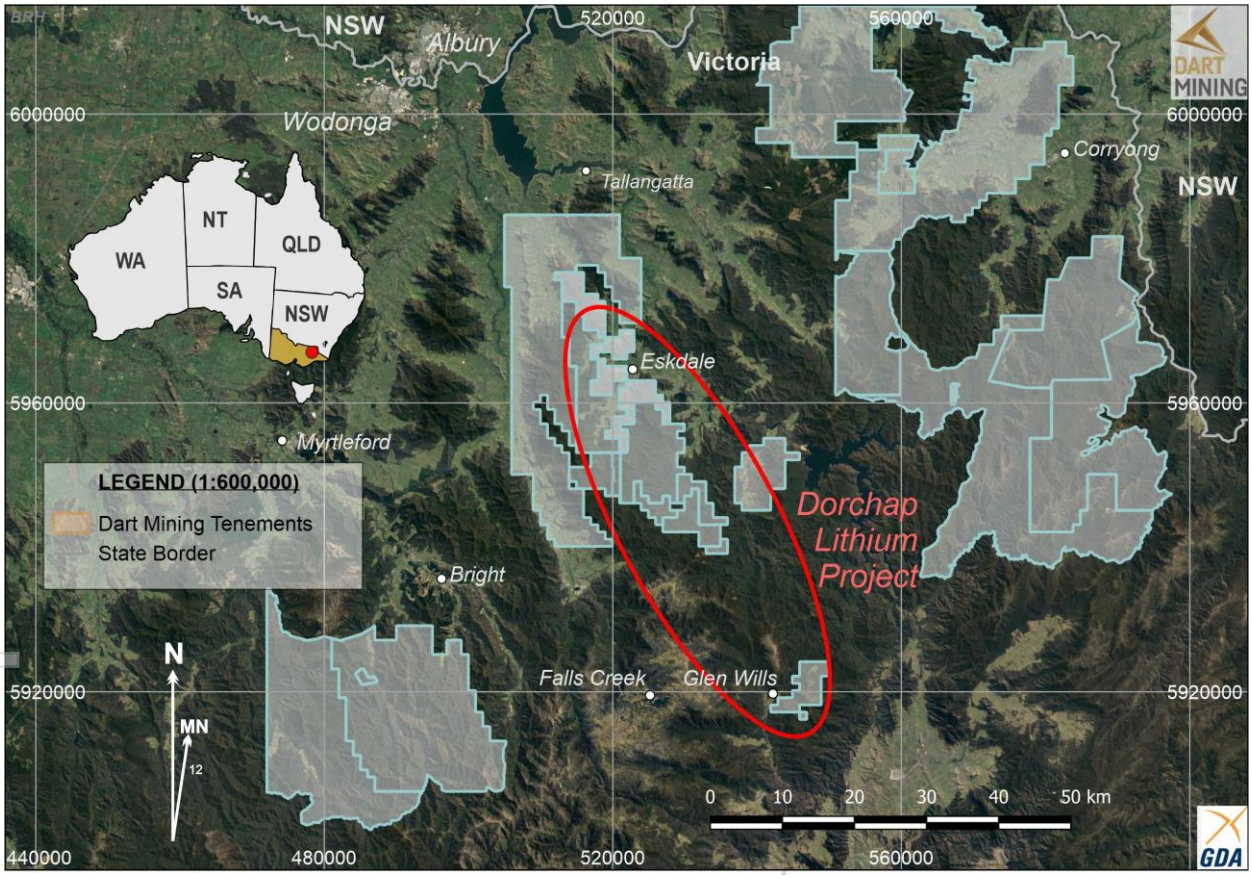

Figure 2 – Location of Dart Mining's tenements and the Dorchap Lithium / LCT pegmatite exploration project in Northeast Victoria.

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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 Northeast 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 Northeast 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:

***6th October 2021**: "Lithium Drilling Update"*
***27th October 2021:** "LiDAR Points Towards Increase in Lithium Pegmatites"*
***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:

26th May 2022: *"Granite Flat Drilling Completion"*
15th February 2022: *"Granite Flat Cu-Au Diamond Drilling Update"*
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"*
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 XRD Sampling Results from Dykes Referenced in this Report.

Sample No.	Easting (MGA Z55)	Northing (MGA Z55)	RL (m)	Width (m)	Quartz	Albite	Microcline	K-Feldspar	Muscovite	Petalite	Spodumene	Amblygonite	Cookeite	Apatite	Cs-Li Beryl	Dravite	Clinochlore	Annite-Biotite-Phlogopite	Cassiterite
68923	523924	5949230	1116	10	45	7.6	21.9	-	11.9	-	8.6	-	4.6	0.4	-	-	-	-	-
68927	524504	5942813	1165	14	44.3	25.4	10.4	-	19.3	-	0.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
68930	523944	5949218	1109	Grab	39.8	38.4	8.5	-	11.2	-	2.2	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	-
68933	524593	5950425	991	2.5	37	33.9	13.8	-	10.4	-	2.6	-	2	0.3	-	-	-	-	-
68938	526237	5954441	829	Grab	45.6	5.3	1.3	-	38.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.5
68941	524813	5959400	946	2.5	36.6	38.6	11.6	-	12.9	-	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
68942	523746	5953848	577	Grab	45.1	37.2	4.3	-	12.6	-	0.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
68943	523716	5953071	700	4	37.4	24.5	11.1	-	8.9	-	13.5	-	4.3	0.3	-	-	-	-	-
68944	523694	5953087	708	4	31.2	43	13.6	-	6.9	-	1.7	-	3.3	0.3	-	-	-	-	-
68949	525570	5959587	851	Grab	60.9	10.3	1.8	-	24.5	-	1.5	-	-	0.3	-	-	-	-	0.7
68951	526147	5954165	819	2	41.3	40.1	6	-	6.4	-	4	-	1.9	0.3	-	-	-	-	-
68956	523938	5949229	1104	10	60.9	11.4	5.3	-	9.3	0.3	9.6	-	3.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
69007	523818	5952615	695	Grab	39.5	35.6	14	-	6.5	-	1.7	-	2.3	0.4	-	-	-	-	-
69010	523830	5952598	703	Grab	41.7	22.1	15.8	-	3.3	-	12	-	4.8	0.3	-	-	-	-	-
69036	524062	5949148	1163	5	42.9	32.6	8.8	-	5.1	-	7.1	-	3.1	0.4	-	-	-	-	-
69052	524066	5949152	1550	5	39	35.8	16.6	-	5.4	0.7	-	-	1.6	0.9	tr.	-	-	-	-
69122	523099	5953083	701	4.2	34.4	36.4	15.1	-	8.7	-	2.4	-	2.7	0.3	-	-	-	-	-
69123	523712	5953064	708	3	42	31.3	9.1	-	8.1	-	9.2	-	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
69126	523857	5952821	673	1	36.6	38.5	10.4	-	10.2	-	1.5	-	2.5	0.3	-	-	-	-	-
69129	523827	5952605	700	4.8	37.8	25.6	13.6	-	8.1	-	10.6	-	4.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
69133	524611	5950421	994	5.6	41.4	39.9	7.9	-	3.6	-	4.9	-	2	0.3	-	-	-	-	-
69162	523404	5954446	583	7	40.4	31.5	11.5	-	6.6	-	7.1	-	2.6	0.3	-	-	-	-	-
69167	523707	5952428	649	3.4	41.1	37.9	12.8	-	3.4	-	2.3	-	2.2	0.3	-	-	-	-	-
69174	523843	5952533	694	4.5	36.6	37.8	14	-	5.3	-	3	-	3	0.3	-	-	-	-	-
69175	523855	5952533	699	4.5	39.7	25.6	16.9	-	8.8	-	5.5	-	3.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
69240	524482	5957927	893	5	43.7	39.7	3.2	-	8	5.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
69241	524438	5957969	897	1.5	34.6	38.9	9.3	-	5.6	11.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
69242	524425	5958006	900	2.5	43.7	35.4	3.4	-	7.7	9.1	-	-	0.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
69245	524488	5957916	897	2.5	37.8	36.5	13.3	-	7.6	4.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
69250	524566	5957801	918	5.5	31.1	37.8	16.8	-	4.7	8.4	-	-	1.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
69252	524496	5957891	908	8	33.1	45.2	5.1	-	9.1	7.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
69253	524493	5957907	908	1	35.3	46.6	6.3	-	10.1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
69254	524476	5957921	886	3	38.7	48.1	6.3	-	5.5	1.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
69277	523695	5957386	665	3	35.4	43.7	12.5	-	5.6	1.5	-	-	1.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
69300	523707	5953090	688	Grab	42.4	19.5	22.6	-	3.4	-	5.9	-	5.8	0.4	-	-	-	-	-
69301	523718	5953080	691	Grab	32	44	-	9	2	-	11	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
69302	523856	5952820	667	Grab	45.3	36.2	7.3	-	4.5	-	3.6	-	2.7	0.4	-	-	-	-	-
69326	523790	5953831	552	Grab	57.2	15.4	1.7	-	23.1	-	0.9	-	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	1.3
69332	523898	5952540	709	Grab	15	11	69.2	-	2.5	1.5	0.3	-	0.1	0.4	-	-	-	-	-
69395	521517	5969455	327	1	4.4	0.1	0.8	-	92.3	0.7	0.3	-	-	0.4	-	-	-	-	1
69445	534217	5943476	990	5	32.2	41.4	11	-	6.9	-	8.1	-	0.4	0	-	-	-	-	-
69468	534249	5943476	977	5	20.2	32	14.2	-	4.6	22.9	3.9	-	1.9	0.3	-	-	-	-	-
69469	534233	5943473	981	4	23.8	37.4	16.2	-	5.1	7.6	7.7	-	1.9	0.3	-	-	-	-	-
69470	534238	5943464	990	10	22.1	32.6	12	-	4.1	24.3	2.9	-	1.7	0.3	-	-	-	-	-
69490	529414	5949769	563	6	39	38.3	2.9	-	12.4	-	1.7	3.6	1.2	0.9	-	-	-	-	-
69572	526991	5949736	721	5	31.6	46.9	8.9	-	8	-	3	-	1.3	0.3	-	-	-	-	-
69573	526946	5949753	695	10	34.9	35.5	8.6	-	5.1	-	14.5	-	1.1	0.3	-	-	-	-	-
69640	532419	5947911	533	11	35.9	41.8	6.4	-	9.9	-	4.8	-	1.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
69641	526974	5949741	698	9	31.4	45.5	11.9	-	6	-	3.1	0.1	1.7	0.3	-	-	-	-	-
69648	529434	5949783	551	5	24.4	62.3	2	-	6.7	-	-	4.2	-	0.4	-	-	-	-	-
69649	529525	5949727	551	5	28.8	45.9	9.8	-	7.6	-	3.9	2.6	1.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
69758	532232	5944815	537	10	44.1	27.5	13.4	-	8.9	-	5.3	-	0.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
69845	533794	5940063	1273	8	29	15.9	36.8	-	13.8	1.1	2.2	0.2	0.6	0.4	-	-	-	-	-
BNPET0	524491	5957924	-	0.5	3.3	2	-	-	-	94.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ESK011	524473	5957937	-	4	22.2	23.7	28.3	-	6.9	18.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ESK013	523704	5957416	-	1	27.9	19.5	6.9	-	5.1	50.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ESK029	521736	5957928	-	1	49.5	31.3	9.6	-	9.1	-	-	-	-	0.4	-	-	-	-	-
ESK031	523259	5957423	-	1	45.8	50.1	0.9	-	3.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ESK034	523131	5957735	-	17	24.7	32.1	38.7	-	3.9	-	-	-	-	0.6	-	-	-	-	-
ESK035	523117	5957647	-	30	44.1	38.6	12.3	-	4.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ESK036	523271	5957868	-	27	34.6	46.3	2.5	-	15.9	-	-	-	-	0.7	-	-	-	-	-
ESK039	523212	5957654	-	Grab	49.3	40.2	2.1	-	8.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ESK041	522812	5957594	-	Grab	32.1	19.8	36.2	-	11.3	-	-	-	-	0.6	-	-	-	-	-
ESK042	522804	5957555	-	Grab	34.2	64.8	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ESK044	524473	5957937	-	Grab	34.5	42.9	11.3	-	9.6	1.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ESK045	524473	5957938	-	Grab	33.1	58.6	4.6	-	3.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ESK046	524473	5957939	-	Grab	24.7	5.5	62.9	-	6.7	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	-
ESK047	534256	5943478	-	1.5	25.5	40.2	5.1	-	3.8	24.7	0.1	-	-	0.5	-	-	-	-	-
69554	547455	5921199	1284	16	40	38	-	5	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
69604	547369	5922579	1172	5	29	38.3	27	-	3.1	-	-	0.1	2.1	0.4	-	-	-	-	-
69605	547259	5922581	1199	0.5	27	39.9	29.5	-	2.9	-	-	0.1	0.2	0.4	-	-	-	-	-
69639	548131	5921655	1214	16	42	44	-	2	8	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
69750	547399	5921260	1245	12	57.9	25.9	4.2	-	9.7	-	1.4	0.1	0.5	0.3	-	-	-	-	-
GW011	548138	5918680	-	Grab	42.7	35.9	2.3	-	17.3	-	-	-	-	1.8	-	-	-	-	-

APPENDIX 2

TENEMENT STATUS

All tenement applications continue to pass through the approvals process with the tenements remaining in good standing as of the 31st of March 2022 (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	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	Exploration Licence	3	100%	Central Victoria
EL006764	Cravensville	*EL (Application)*	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	Talladoon	*EL (Application)*	88	100%	N E Victoria
RL006615	Fairley's[2]	Retention License	340 Ha	100%	NE Victoria
RL006616	Unicorn[1&2]	Retention License	23,243 Ha	100%	NE Victoria

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.

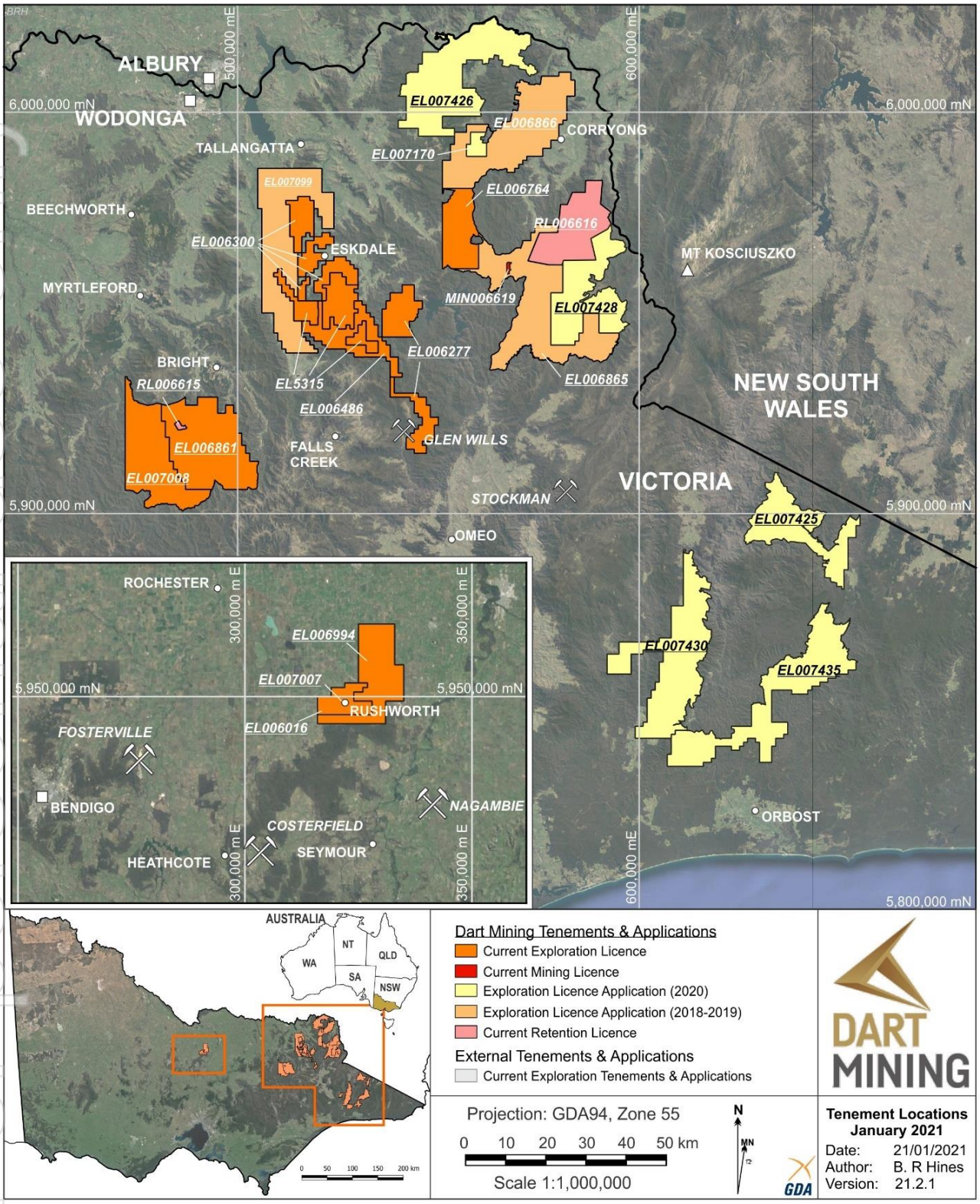

Figure 1.1: Location of Dart Mining's exploration properties in Northeastern Victoria.

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. • Semi-quantitative XRD results we analysed from the same sample pulp analysed for multi-element geochemistry.

		• X-ray diffraction traces were obtained from the samples with a Panalytical Aeris Research Powder Diffractometer. Operating conditions were 40kV/15mA, Fe Kß filter, step scan 0.01/29 secs˚2Θ at, 1/4˚ divergence and a 1.0˚ ant-scatter slit. Scan range was 5° to 90° 2Θ. Phases were identified by computer search/match of the COD and ICDD 2022 Databases. Quantitative results have been determined with full pattern Rietveld refinement software.
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.*	• 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

	• *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.*	pegmatite dykes and is better described in Dart ASX 19th June 2019. • The samples were sent to ALS Laboratories, Pooraka, SA. • XRD results were obtained from McKnight Mineralogy, Ballarat, Victoria. • Semi-quantitative XRD results we analysed from the same sample pulp analysed for multi-element geochemistry.
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. • XRD data is semi-quantitative which is considered appropriate at this stage of exploration.
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.

</td><td>

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

<table>
<tr><th>Tenement Number</th><th>Name</th><th>Tenement Type</th><th>Area (km²) Unless specified</th><th>Interest</th><th>Location</th></tr>
<tr><td>MIN006619</td><td>Mt View [2]</td><td>Mining License</td><td>224 Ha</td><td>100%</td><td>NE Victoria</td></tr>
<tr><td>EL5315</td><td>Mitta Mitta[4]</td><td>Exploration Licence</td><td>172</td><td>100%</td><td>NE Victoria</td></tr>
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<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>
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</table>
All tenements remain in good standing at 30th June 2021.
NOTE 1: Unicorn Project area subject to a 2% NSR Royalty Agreement with Osisko Gold Royalties Ltd dated 29 April 2013.
NOTE 2: Areas subject to a 1.5% Founders NSR Royalty Agreement.
NOTE 3: Areas are subject to a 1.0% NSR Royalty Agreement with Minvest Corporation Pty Ltd (See DTM ASX Release 1 June 2016).
NOTE 4: Areas are subject to a 0.75% Net Smelter Royalty on gold production, payable to Bruce William McLennan.
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Exploration done by other parties</td><td>

Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.

</td><td>

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.
Eagle, R. M., Birch, W. D & McKnight, S., 2015. Phosphate minerals in granitic

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

		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 of the current geological interpretation, this interpretation may

widths and intercept lengths	*be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	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.