ASX Release

26 April 2023

Rushworth LiDAR Confirms Structural-Mineralisation Model

Dart Mining NL (ASX:DTM) *("Dart Mining" or "the Company") is pleased to announce that reprocessed LiDAR data across its wholly-owned, central Victoria Rushworth tenement package has identified a substantial number of primary surface workings, and confirms the structural model across the historic goldfield.*

Highlights

- **Airborne Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR) data collected over a 72 km² area across the historic Rushworth Goldfield in Central Victoria**
- **Data processing has identified >4,600 reef workings, with a large area of alluvial workings**
- **Concentrated workings identified along a strike length of 6.5 km**
- **Structural trends identified in LiDAR data support Dart Mining's structural model for gold mineralisation in the Rushworth Goldfield.**
- **LiDAR data has provided a substantial number of targets for follow-up geological investigation**
- **The Rushworth Goldfield is vastly under-explored, with the only exploration on the goldfield since 1996 being entirely focused on the Phoenix Hill prospect, which forms <1 km of the total strike extent now identified.**

Chairman, James Chirnside commented:

"The recently completed LiDAR survey over the historic Rushworth Gold Field is very encouraging for us, not only because it conforms to our structural modelling, but also because of the sheer scale of the historic workings that have been identified. We've known for some time that it has been underexplored, and this new data provides very compelling evidence of the regions excellent prospectivity".

Visit our webpage:
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LiDAR Results

Following the successful application of LiDAR data collection and interpretation on Dart Mining's tenements in northern Victoria (DTM ASX October 2021; DTM ASX March 2021), a 72 km^2 area of LiDAR data coverage across the Rushworth orogenic gold project in central Victoria has been collected by Aerometrix Ltd., and further processed by Geocloud Analytics (Figure 1). Through the application of semi-automated machine learning and AI algorithms by Geocloud Analytics, over 4,600 historic pit and shaft workings have been identified across the project area, representing a significant advancement in knowledge of the historic development of the site.

The Rushworth Goldfield is located in Central Victoria, 140 km north of Melbourne, and 65 km east of Bendigo. The Rushworth Goldfield is well-exposed, with the host strata exposed at surface. These strata have been tightly folded into upright, east-west trending folds, and two primary lines of gold-quartz veining that extend for a cumulative strike length of approximately 14 km. Gold mineralisation is interpreted to be an orogenic, epizonal style similar to that forming high-grade gold shoots at the nearby Fosterville Mine. Within the Rushworth Goldfield, mineralised quartz veins have been intersected at depths below 400m in a limited number of historical workings, and up to 200m in modern drill holes. Historical workings rarely proceeded beyond the water table, leaving most veins untouched at depth.

Following the recent success at Fosterville, and the currently heightened state of interest in Victorian goldfields, competition for tenure in this area of Central Victoria is fierce. Dart Mining's strategic 254 km^2 landholding in Central Victoria spans the entire historic Rushworth Goldfield, and is bordered by Chalice Goldmines to the northwest, and Nagambie Resources to the south and east (Figure 2 & 7).

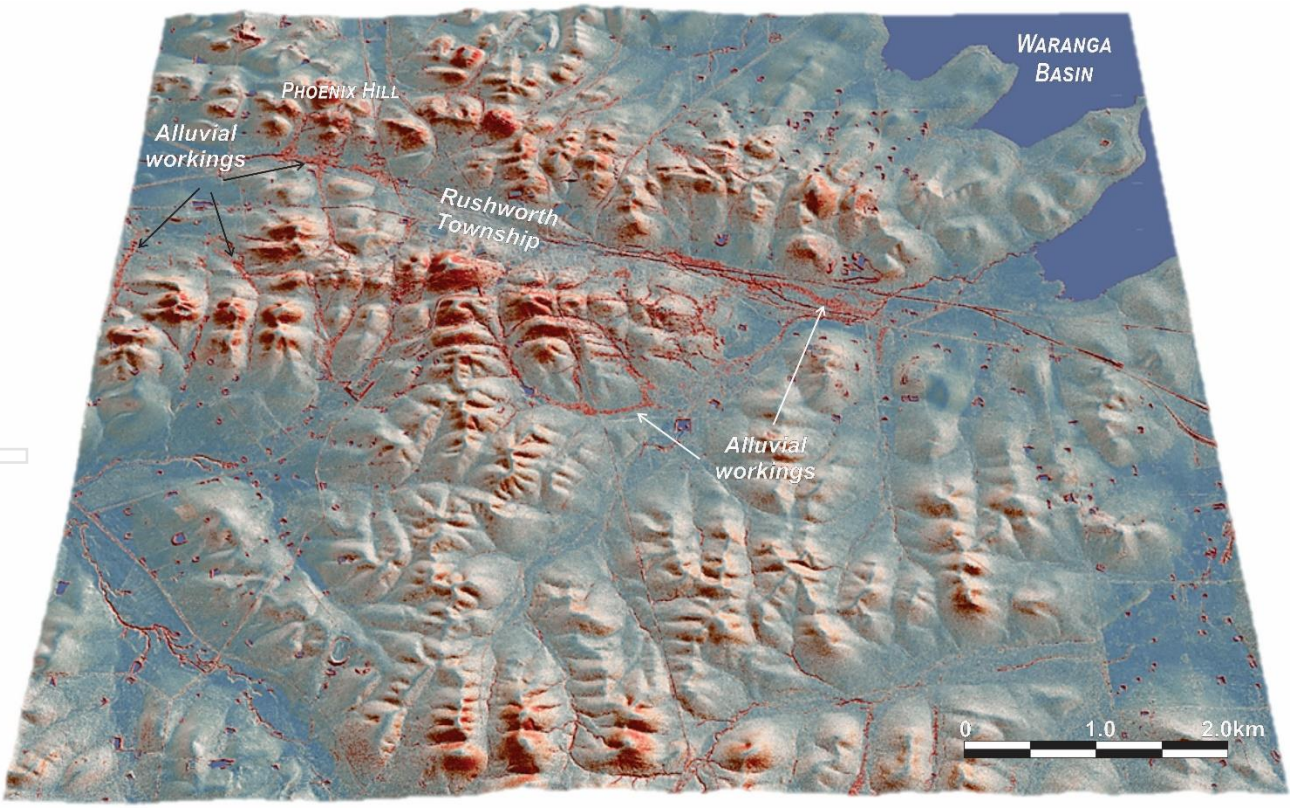

Figure 1 – Oblique view of an enhanced digital terrain model (eDTM) derived from LiDAR data across Rushworth, with a 5x vertical exaggeration applied to highlight topography. Phoenix Hill, the site of Dart Mining's 2020 RC drilling program is highlighted. Alluvial workings are prominently indicated by strong red highlights in this enhanced hillshade digital terrain model.

The Rushworth structural model shares several common elements with the classic central Victorian structural style of orogenic gold mineralisation, with many features common to the Fosterville, Bendigo, and Ballarat systems, whereby high-grade, often nuggety gold mineralisation is hosted by limb-thrusts that run parallel to sub-parallel to bedding trends in anticline limbs, before breaking through the arch or nose of the folded structure (Figure 3). In the case of Rushworth, an anticline may hold multiple, east-west oriented, mineralised limb thrust faults, and in addition, the surface expression of these is offset and dislocated by north-south cross-course faults (Figure 3). Further to this, two other structural orientations of mineralisation are apparent; AC veins oriented orthogonal to the strike of the anticlines, and shallow dipping saddle reefs near the apex of the anticlines, similar to those at Bendigo. LiDAR imagery has identified an extensive number of workings which highlight several mineralised limb thrusts, and in addition, the dataset has identified several cross-course faults (identified in workings, topographic displacement [*e.g.*, shutter ridges], and trends outlined by historic workings; Figure 2 & 4). LiDAR resolves other geological features beyond the location and trend of historic reef workings, with bedding planes and geological structures exposed at surface apparent in reprocessed LiDAR data outlining large-scale regional folding which provides the host to the aforementioned mineralised structures.

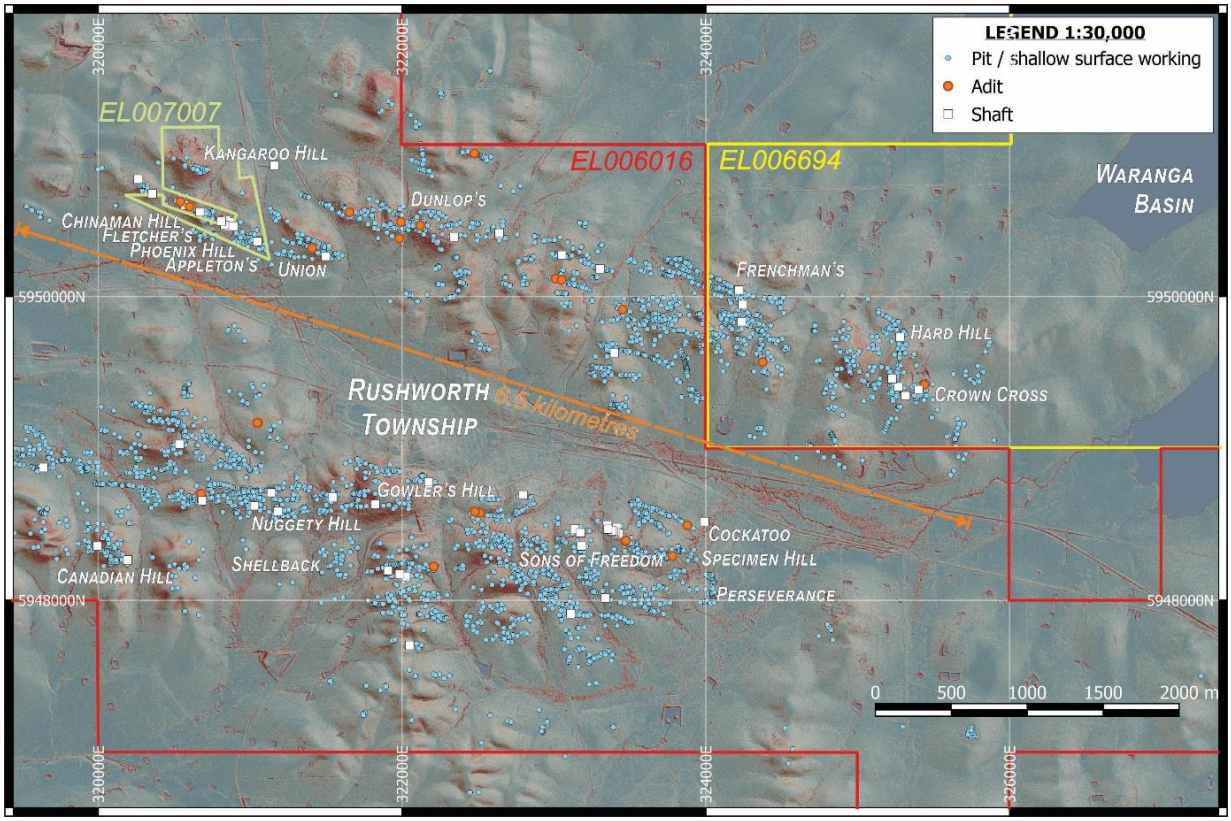

Figure 2 *– Location of historic workings identified in LiDAR imagery, with key historic prospects and Dart Mining tenements identified. Even at this broad scale, structural trends and the orientation of multiple reef systems is apparent.*

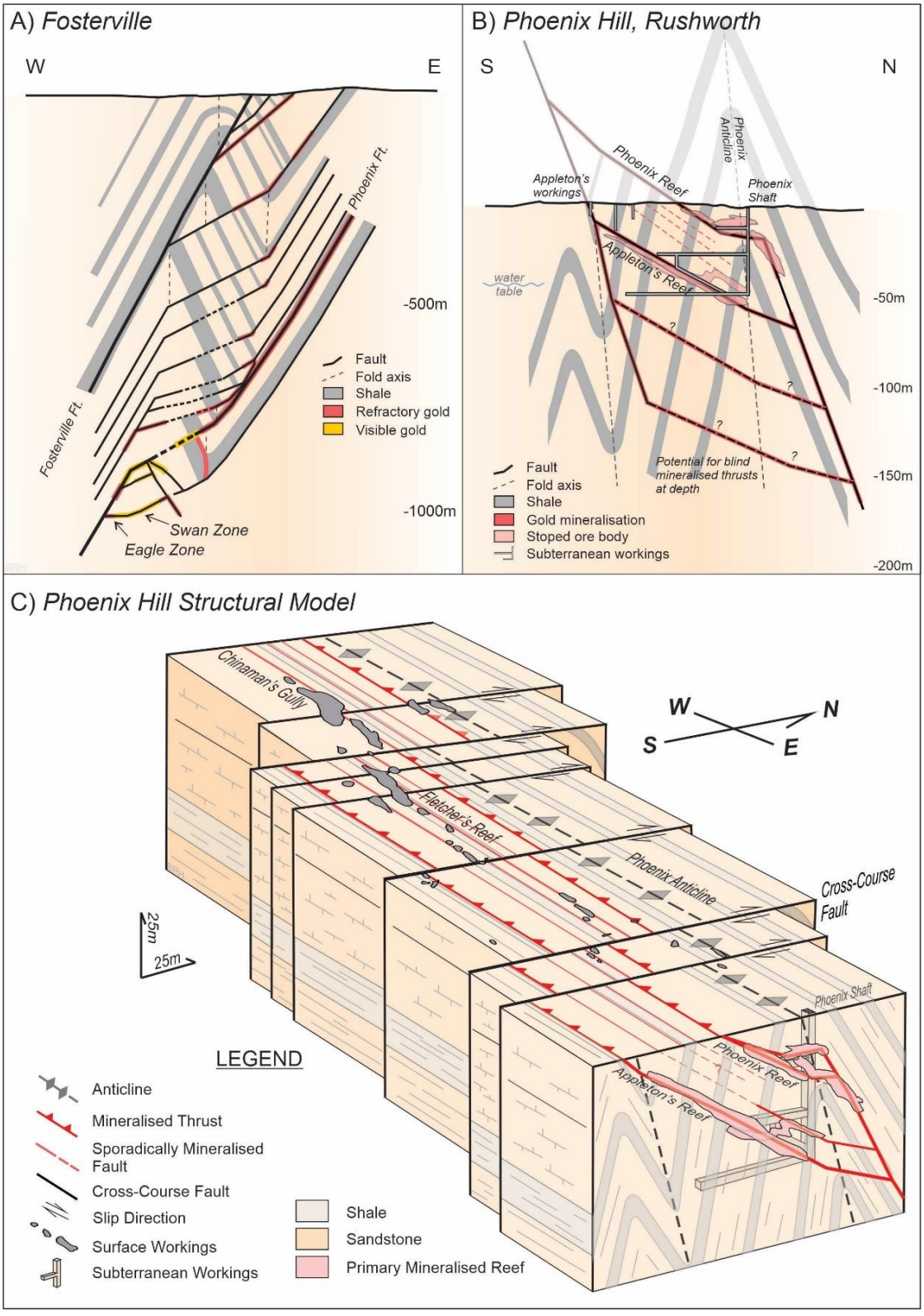

Figure 3 – Structural model of Fosterville (A) and the Phoenix Hill – Chinaman's Gully area, Rushworth (B), displaying structural and mineralisation characteristics typical of Central Victorian orogenic gold mineralisation. In particular, mineralisation along limb-thrust faults, is notable of most significant Central Victorian goldfields (Castlemaine, Bendigo, Ballarat, Fosterville, Rushworth). C) Oblique schematic depicting characteristics of the structural and mineralisation style in the Phoenix Hill – Chinaman's Gully area of the Rushworth Project. Schematic is based on geological mapping completed by Jones & Turnbull (2014) and Boucher (2016). Fosterville model (A) modified from Volleger *et al.* (2020). Phoenix Hill cross-section compiled from geological mapping completed by Jones & Turnbull (2014) and Boucher (2016). Figure modified from DTM ASX November 2020.

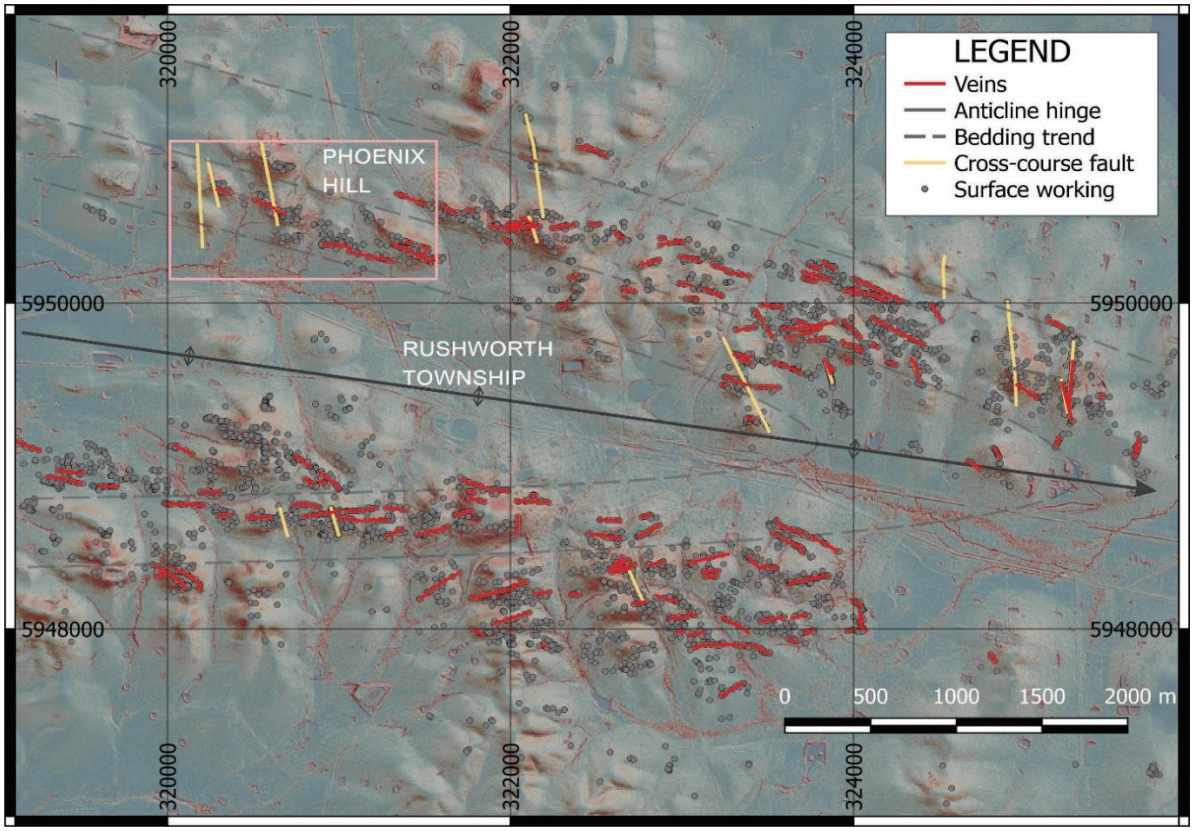

Figure 4 – Structural interpretation of the Rushworth Goldfield based on LiDAR data.

Geological interpretation of the Rushworth LiDAR data (Figure 4) provides independent verification of Dart Mining's structural model for the Rushworth goldfield, outlined in DTM ASX November 2020 (Figure 3). The Rushworth structural model was initially determined from detailed structural mapping of the Pheonix Hill prospect, however LiDAR interpretation demonstrates that the host structure, and the regional extent of historic workings and reef mineralisation is much larger than previously anticipated. Geological insights gleaned from the LiDAR data indicate that the structural model for the Rushworth Goldfield is applicable across the extent of the goldfield, and now requires ground-based exploration teams to follow up with broader geological mapping.

Geological mapping, limited percussion drilling and LiDAR interpretation appear to confirm the initial geological model applied to the Rushworth Goldfield by Dart Mining geologists. The style of gold mineralisation observed at Rushworth appears structurally identical to other Central Victorian mining regions with tightly folded sediments showing shallow, vertically stacked low angle faults that rupture the regional anticlines across the field (Figure 3 & 4). These are bisected by cross-course faults which commonly display an apparent dextral strike-slip movement, with displacements on the order of 10–50m. The predominant shallow depth of historic mining, strike continuity and stacked nature of the mineralised fault systems represents a significant exploration target that has received only a tiny fraction of the modern exploration conducted over the adjacent Bendigo and Fosterville goldfields.

The LiDAR point cloud provides geological data in its own right, with several examples of mined faces of veins being clearly depicted in the point cloud, allowing structural measurements to be determined directly form the LiDAR point cloud is some instances (*e.g.*, Figure 4 & 5). Additionally, LiDAR interpretation provides scope to the substantial alluvial footprint of the area, with several hectares of strongly pitted alluvial traces readily apparent in LiDAR data. The extent of these alluvial workings provides a strong indication as to the prospective gold endowment of the catchment area with a gold source corresponding to multiple dense lines of historic workings consisting of pits, open stopes, shafts and adits (Figures 2, 3, 4 and 5).

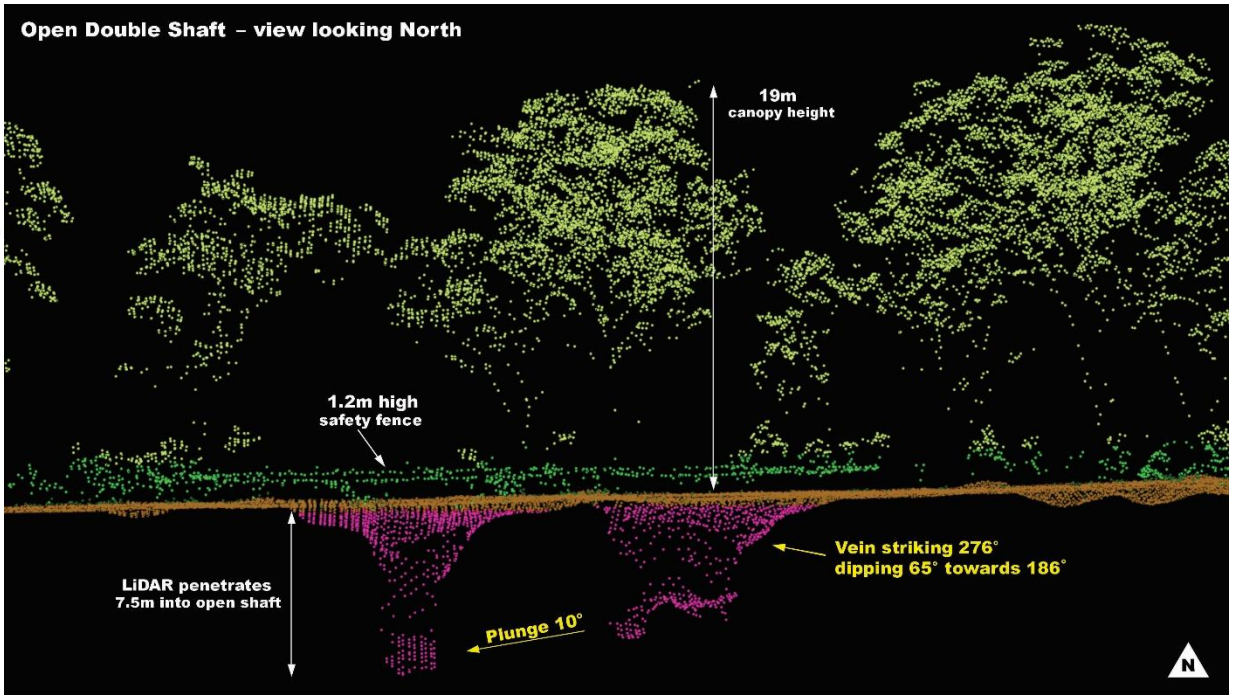

Figure 5 – Cross-section of LiDAR data point cloud across surface workings at Rushworth, showing a shaft and open underhand stope where LiDAR beams have penetrated the workings, effectively mapping the open underground development. This information provides important details as to the depth of development of some workings, as well and demonstrating important structural orientations which can be determined remotely.

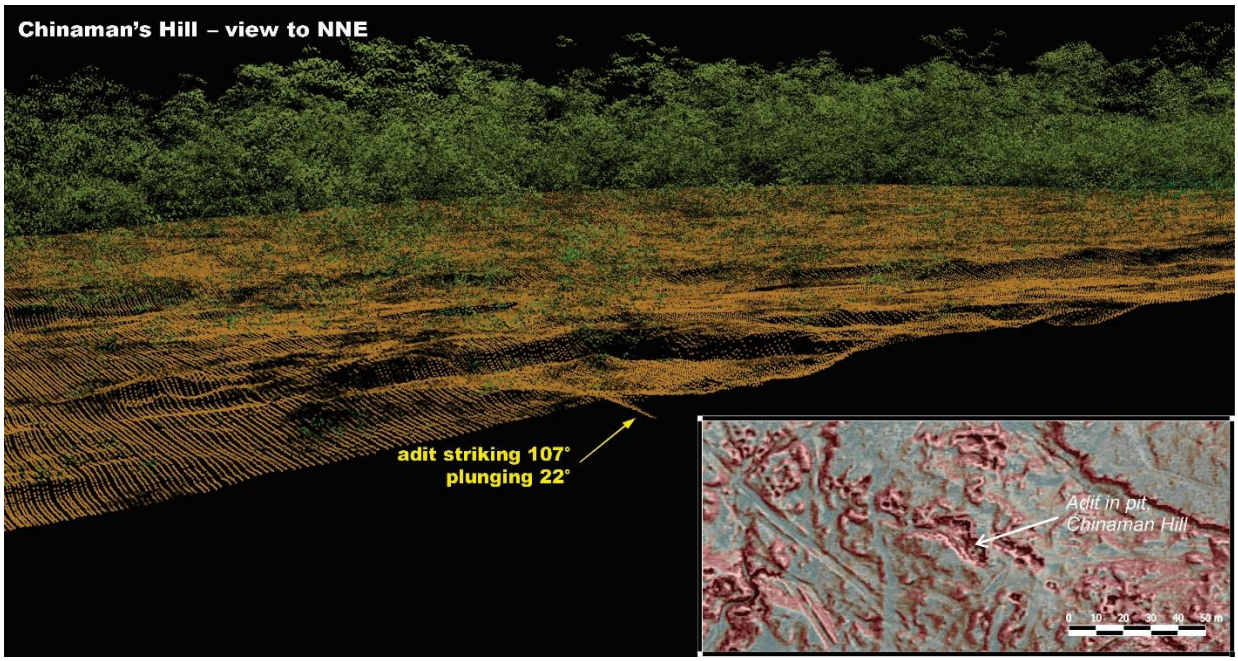

Figure 6 – A Three-dimensional example of surface and subsurface workings at Chinaman Hill, northwest of Rushworth township, resolved in LiDAR point cloud data. Inset shows enhanced hillshade LiDAR image of the surface workings in plan view. The inset provides an indication of the intensity of historic workings in this area.

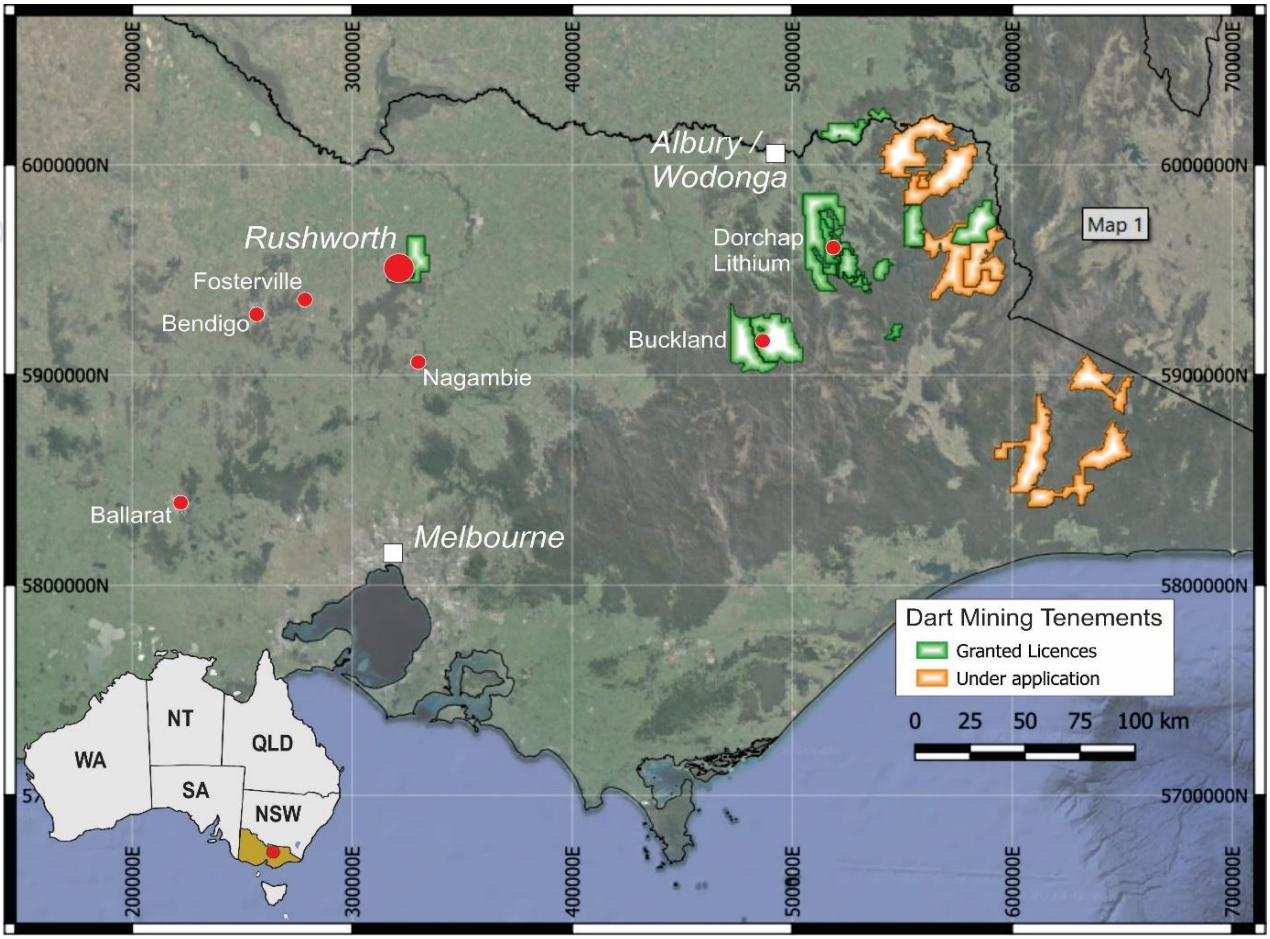

Figure 7 – Location of the Rushworth orogenic gold project, Central Victoria.

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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 Northeast 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 Northeast regions of Victoria, where historic surface and alluvial gold mining proves the existence of a significant regional gold endowment.

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Competent Person's Statement

The information in this report has been 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

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 2022 (Table 1.1 – Figure 1.1).

Table 1.1. TENEMENT STATUS

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
EL006764	Cravensville	Exploration Licence	170	100%	NE Victoria
EL006861	Buckland	Exploration Licence	414	100%	NE Victoria
EL007007	Union	Exploration Licence	3	100%	Central Victoria
EL006994	Wangara	Exploration Licence	190	100%	Central Victoria
EL007008	Buckland West	Exploration Licence	344	100%	NE Victoria
EL007099	Sandy Creek	Exploration Licence	437	100%	NE Victoria
EL006865	Dart	*EL (Application)*	567	100%	NE Victoria
EL006866	Cudgewa	*EL (Application)*	508	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)*	88	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
EL9476	Woomargama	Exploration Licence	188	100%	New South Wales
ELA6536	Yambacoona	*EL (Application)*	549	100%	New South Wales
ELA6548	Barellan	*EL (Application)*	159	100%	New South Wales

All tenements remain in good standing as of 31 December 2022.

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.

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 1m to produce 1m composite samples (~ 3.5kg). The cyclone was cleaned out at the end of each hole and periodically during drilling. • In interpreted unmineralised, mineralised or altered zones, 1m samples were submitted for analysis. • Samples submitted to Gekko were whole sample crushed to 90% <2mm, riffle/rotary split off 2.0-2.4 kg, pulverise to >90% passing 75 microns, then assayed by Gekko methods Leachwell (2kg sample by BLEG), followed by FA30 (30g fire assay) on Leachwell tails. • Certified Reference Materials OREAS 235, OREAS 237, OREAS 245, as well as CRM blank OREAS C27e were inserted every 10-25 samples as part of a QA/QC system. • Rock samples were dried, crushed and whole sample pulverized and riffle split. A sample aliquot (2kg) is taken for analysis. Gold has been analysed by Gekko Method Leachwell (BLEG), with fire assay on tails indicating it can be considered a total extraction technique for Au at Rushworth (>99.5% recovery rate of Au in samples)
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.).*	• 44 RC drillholes were drilled by EDrill Pty Ltd limited over the extent of mineralised structures. • Face sampling 5.5" hammer Reverse Circulation drilling • Holes surveyed using an Eastman single shot camera for collar shots. Verified using clinometer and compass survey of rods.
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.*	• Each 1m sample was weighed and results recorded to monitor sample recovery – a high average recovery was achieved in all holes. • Experienced geologists ensured best drilling and sampling practices were maintained. • Experienced drillers ensured best drilling and sampling practices were maintained, 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 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. • 100% of the drilling was logged. • pXRF soil samples are located by GPS and notes taken where cultural contamination is suspected or sample site is adjacent to historic workings. • Chip/grab samples were logged for qualitative mineral percentages, mineral species and habit, and each sample location is recorded. • All drill related data are referenced to the original ASX report by date published. All details appear in the original report.
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.*	• RC samples were collected from a riffle splitter mounted directly beneath the cyclone. • RC 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 RC samples were dry across the whole drill program, largely due to the shallow (30m) nature of the holes. • The RC sampling procedure is appropriate for the mineralisation style of disseminated gold and is better described in the body of the report. 2kg samples were prepared for analysis by Leachwell (BLEG) technique, which is appropriate for the style, setting and grainsize of the material being sampled. • The rock chip sampling procedure is appropriate for the mineralisation style. • The samples were sent to ALS Global Laboratories, Pooraka SA or Gekko Systems, Ballarat, Victoria. • Soil samples are collected from the top of the B-Horizon with a pick and scoop, then dried prior to analysis. pXRF analysis is undertaken on the small sample cup of the soil sample and the results reported in a digital csv file output per sample. Standards and duplicates are inserted at regular intervals and reviewed. • The sample size is considered representative to estimate the local metal content of the soil developed above the disseminated style of gold mineralisation targeted. • Sampling was conducted at a reconnaissance level with regular duplicate and CRM samples inserted for analysis by pXRF. All results are in line with expectations. • Individual <7kg chip / grab samples were collected from outcrop, individual chips making up the sample were <40mm and chipped from a random selection of the mineralisation to generate a representative average sample of the mineralisation targeted. • The whole sample was crushed and pulverised prior to sub-sampling at the laboratory via riffle splitting. • Chip sampling generally collects <7kg of finely chipped rock sample across outcrop or underground openings with the entire sample sent for whole sample crush and

		grind. The sample size and sub-sampling method is thought suitable for a sulphide / fine gold and nuggety gold environment. • All drill related data are referenced to the original ASX report by date published. All details appear in the original report.
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.*	**RC samples** • Samples were submitted to Gekko Systems and analysed for gold using the Leachwell method (BLEG), followed by a 30g fire assay (FA30) of BLEG tails to determine BLEG gold recovery rate. • In all instances, Fire Assay showed >99.5% gold recovery by the Leachwell (BLEG) analysis, indicating it can be considered a total extraction technique for gold mineralisation at Rushworth. • Samples were whole sample crushed, pulverised to P90 at 75um and assayed by Gekko Leachwell Method followed by 30g Fire assay (Gekko method FA30) on the Leachwell tails. • Leachwell (BLEG) analysis included 2.0-2.5kg of split sample run through a Leachwell cyanide solution of 50% m/v for 24 hours, with Au determination by Atomic Absorption Spectrometry (AAS) • Fire assay of Leachwell tails were processed by filtering off of Leachwell tail, dried, rolled and sub-sampled to 30g; Lead collection fire assay with silver used as the secondary collector, Au grade determined by AAS. • Orogenic Au standards OREAS 235, OREAS 237, and OREAS 245, as well as rhyodacite blanks (OREAS C27e) were included every 10 – 25 samples as part of the internal QA/QC system. All results are within expected confidence limits. • Gekko Systems conducted their own internal laboratory checks, which included 3 blanks and 6 certified reference materials within each batch of 100 analyses. • Laboratory blanks, standards are reviewed per batch to monitor accuracy and precision. **Rock Chip Samples** • Samples were submitted to ALS Global (Pooraka) and analysed for gold using ALS methods AU-AA26 (fire assay is considered a total extraction technique for gold) and ME-MS61 (four acid digest is considered a total extraction technique for copper exploration), Cu-OG62 (ore grade copper by three acid digest and HCl leach) and Ag-OG62 (ore grade silver by three acid digest and HCl leach). These techniques are appropriate and considered a total extraction technique for Au & Cu. • Samples were whole sample crushed, pulverised and assayed by ALS method AU-AA26, ME-MS61, Cu-OG62 and Ag-OG62. • Au standards OREAS 235, OREAS 237, and OREAS 245, along with porphyry copper standards OREAS 503d, OREAS 504c and OREAS 506, as well as rhyodacite blanks (OREAS C27e) were included every 20 samples as part of the internal QA/QC

		system. All results are within expected confidence limits. • A field duplicate sample was collected every 20 samples and analysed within the same sample run. • ALS conducted their own internal laboratory checks. • Laboratory blanks, standards are reviewed per batch to monitor accuracy and precision. • A direct comparison between internal pXRF and laboratory analysis of arsenic is referenced in the body of the report, a high correlation is evident from the dataset. • QAQC procedures were adopted during the in-house pXRF analysis with regular sample duplicates and CRM inserted, assay data is within expectation. Laboratory analysis only uses internal laboratory CRM results. • Chip and Grab samples were submitted to ALS Chemex and analysed for Au using ALS method Au-AA26 – a fire assay technique for total digestion. • Due to the reconnaissance nature of the sampling, no QAQC procedures were adopted other than internal laboratory CRM.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• The laboratory supplies all assay data as an export to a CSV file. The raw data is edited to separate all duplicates and CRM results into a QA/QC tab in the CSV file and reviewed. • Verification of significant intersections were made by alternative company personnel. • No independent review of assay data has been carried out. • Data were logged into 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. • All drill related data are referenced to the original ASX report by date published. All details appear in the original report. • pXRF analysis requires the manual entry into the XRF unit of the Sample number of the soil sample. The sample number and associated analysis is stored as 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.*	• 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.

	• *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• 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. • 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 / soil samples and geological mapping used a Garmin GPSMAP 62S GPS using the 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. • Mine workings are located using GPS control and then tape and compass survey for underground development. • All drill related data are referenced to the original ASX report by date published. All details appear in the original report.
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. • All drill related data are referenced to the original ASX report by date published. All details appear in the original report. • Soil sample spacing may be variable and is designed to capture variability in the key pathfinder element analysed with respect to the geological model of the mineralisation under review. The regional soil program reported uses a nominal 50m sample spacing as this was considered the maximum spacing that would capture regional mineralisation trends. • Soil pXRF results are used for geochemical studies only and are not composited. • Where exposure allows, multiple chip samples are collected across mineralised structures to assess the continuity of Au grade. • Rock chip sampling is limited by outcrop exposure. • Reconnaissance-scale chip / grab samples are not presented or considered to be representative of the average grade. Grab samples only represent the grade at a single point within the rock exposure. Sample spacing is designed to allow an initial assessment of gold mineralisation and is not suitable for future resource estimation activities.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• 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 & 2), 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. • Regional 50m soil grid aligned north-south across a ~6.5x3 km area.

		• No significant sample bias is considered to be introduced because of the orientation of the soil lines without being noted in the body of the report. • Grab samples do not capture any aspect of the potential variation in grade in relation to the orientation of the mineralisation and represents only a single point inside the mineralisation. Chip samples are collected perpendicular to strike where possible to avoid any sample bias and only where outcrop or subcrop exists. The orientation of rock chip samples is recorded and indicated in diagrams.
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. • 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

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 2022. • Details of Dart Mining tenements shown in Appendix 1
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Gold was discovered in Rushworth in August 1853, and for several years production was from alluvial workings. This developed into reef workings by 1860. Mining had almost completely ceased by 1914 and attempts to revitalise the goldfield since have been met with no success. • Garratt (1985) calculated at least 97,000 oz of gold was produced from the Rushworth Goldfield, with a further 40,000 oz from the Whroo Goldfield 6km to the south of Rushworth. These figures are considered an absolute minimum for production due to poor record keeping prior to the 1860's and the number of small, unrecorded workings in the district. • A detailed soil sampling survey of over 1200 samples were collected across a 6

		km2 area by New Holland Mining N. L. • A series of 26 RAB holes were drilled across the Nuggety Hill – Specimen Hill prospect by New Holland Mining N.L. in 1993. Several significant intersections were identified, including 3m at 10.1 g/t, 3m at 3.16 g/t, and 3m at 3m at 2.83 g/t. The highest grades typically occurred between 50-60m down hole, and grade often displayed gold enrichment near the surface and approaching the water table. Notably, drilling stopped at the water table. • In 1994 New Holland Mining N. L. drilled 909m across 14 RAB drill holes across the Star of the West prospect, and 896m across 12 RC holes on the Nuggety prospect, 924m were drilled across 14 RC holes on the Fletchers Reef section of the Phoenix prospect. A review and resampling of soil grids across workings and various prospects showed little correlation between gold bearing structures and gold grade, suggesting soil sampling is of limited utility in identifying mineralisation.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• EL006016 is located in the Melbourne structural zone of the Lachlan Fold Belt in cen~~n~~tral Victoria. The EL is underlain by metamorphosed Upper Silurian to Lower Devonian age Melbourne Group sediments. A Bendigo-style mineralisation model in folded turbidite sequence with late-stage brittle faulting and late gold mineralisation is interpreted across the Phoenix Hill-Appleton's-Chinaman's Hill prospect at Rushworth, with nuggety gold mineralisation observed on thrust-fault related flat veins, saddle reefs and AC joints. • The exploration rationale applied by Dart Mining is in line with the significant work previously undertaken across the tenement, targeting large thrust fault style reef systems and cross course faults, known to show high grade mineralisation and having potential for large tonnage stockwork-related gold mineralisation.

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.*
		• 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 0.1 g/t Au with no more than 4m 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.*	• All drill-related data are referenced to the original ASX report by date published. All details appear in the original report.

	• *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.*	
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 not presented at this preliminary stage. • 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 As and Sb values are reported in full as graduated symbols for all soil lines, the legend provides a guide to soil values. This method of reporting is considered to be comprehensive and un-biased for early geochemical work. • Rock chip gold assay values are reported in full as graduated symbols for all soil lines, the legend provides a guide to rock values. This method of reporting is considered to be comprehensive and un-biased for early 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.