ASX Release

22 June 2023

FIRST ASSAY RESULTS FROM PHASE 1 DRILLING CONFIRMS LITHIUM MINERALISATION UNDER THE A$12 MILLION SQM EARN IN AGREEMENT

Dart Mining NL (ASX:DTM) *("Dart Mining" or "the Company") has received the first assay batch from 3 of the 12 holes forming part of the Phase 1 diamond drilling under the A$12 million SQM earn in agreement (Dart ASX July 2022) with Dart Mining. Initial assay data from 3 holes in the program show peak results up to* ***0.81m @ 1.2% Li_2O*** *and* ***0.62m @ 1.6% Li_2O*** *along with wider intervals of low grade lithium mineralisation. These initial results come from only two dykes of the five dykes tested, and further underpins the LCT dyke prospectivity of the Dorchap Dyke Swarm. The Phase 1 drill program has recently been completed for a total of 3032m (3000m planned) into 5 dyke targets across 12 holes with planning and permitting for the Phase 2 drill program already well advanced.*

- **Spodumene mineralisation indicated in Fergusson Dyke (MIDDH005) and Petalite & Eucryptite mineralisation identified in Eagle Dyke (MIDDH001 & MIDDH002)**
- **Multiple dykes intercepted in MIDDH001 and MIDDH002 at Eagle Dyke**
- **Assay results from MIDDH001 include:**
    - 17.77m @ 0.16% Li_2O (exomorphic halo)
    - 12.66m @ 0.10% Li_2O (pegmatite dyke)
    - 5.2m @ 0.11% Li_2O (exomorphic halo)
    - 4.92m @ 0.10% Li_2O (exomorphic halo)
    - 8.76m @ 0.08% Li_2O (pegmatite dyke)
    - 7.9m @ 0.11% Li_2O (exomorphic halo)
- **Assay results from MIDDH002 include:**
    - 0.98m @ 0.20% Li_2O (exomorphic halo)
    - 16.75m @ 0.21% Li_2O (pegmatite dyke), *inc.* **0.81m @ 1.2% LiO_2**
    - 1.58m @ 0.36% Li_2O (exomorphic halo)
    - 8.77m @ 0.10% Li_2O (exomorphic halo)
- **Single pegmatite intercepted at Fergusson's Dyke in MIDDH005**
    - 0.49m @ 0.17% Li_2O (exomorphic halo)
    - 3.01m @ 0.26% Li_2O (pegmatite dyke), *inc.* **0.62m @ 1.63% LiO_2**
    - 1.88m @ 0.11% Li_2O (exomorphic halo)

Chairman, James Chirnside commented: *"These results are from the first 3 holes in the 12 hole Phase 1 diamond drilling program. These initial results confirm lithium mineralisation at depth within these dykes, and further defines the structural and mineralogical characteristics of this dyke system. The identification of spodumene in drill core is very promising, and we look forward to further assay results as they become available."*

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Discussion of Drilling Results

Preliminary assay results from holes MIDDH001 and MIDDH002 from Eagle Dyke have each intercepted two individual pegmatites. Initial plotting of drilling data indicates that the Eagle Dyke is comprised of three parallel dykes, which have pod-like expression, and steeply dip to the northeast with a moderate northwest plunge (Figure 1). Assays demonstrate relatively consistent lithium grades at 0.1 to 0.2% Li_2O, which extend across both the causative pegmatite dyke, and an exomorphic halo of enriched Li mineralisation in metasediments adjacent to the dykes. Exomorphic halos are caused by the mobilisation of lithium and other labile elements into the surrounding country rock and is observed in all holes assayed to date (MIDDH001, MIDDH002 and MIDDH005; Figure 1 & 2).

Although narrow in width, the simple structure of Fergusson Dyke demonstrates continuity at depth (Figure 2), and has the added benefit of also containing spodumene as the key lithium ore-bearing mineral (Figure 3). The occurrence of spoduemene as large crystals (up to 10cm diameter observed) likely contributed to a 'nugget' effect in assays, potentially explaining some of the narrower, higher-grade intervals in MIDDH002 and MIDDH005. The identification of spodumene in these drill core samples is an exceptional result, further demonstrating that the Dorchap Dyke Swarm is a functional spodumene Li-Cs-Ta dyke system. Follow-up petrographic and XRD analysis of samples is currently underway to qualitatively and quantitatively confirm the extent of spodumene and other lithium-bearing mineral species in these drill holes.

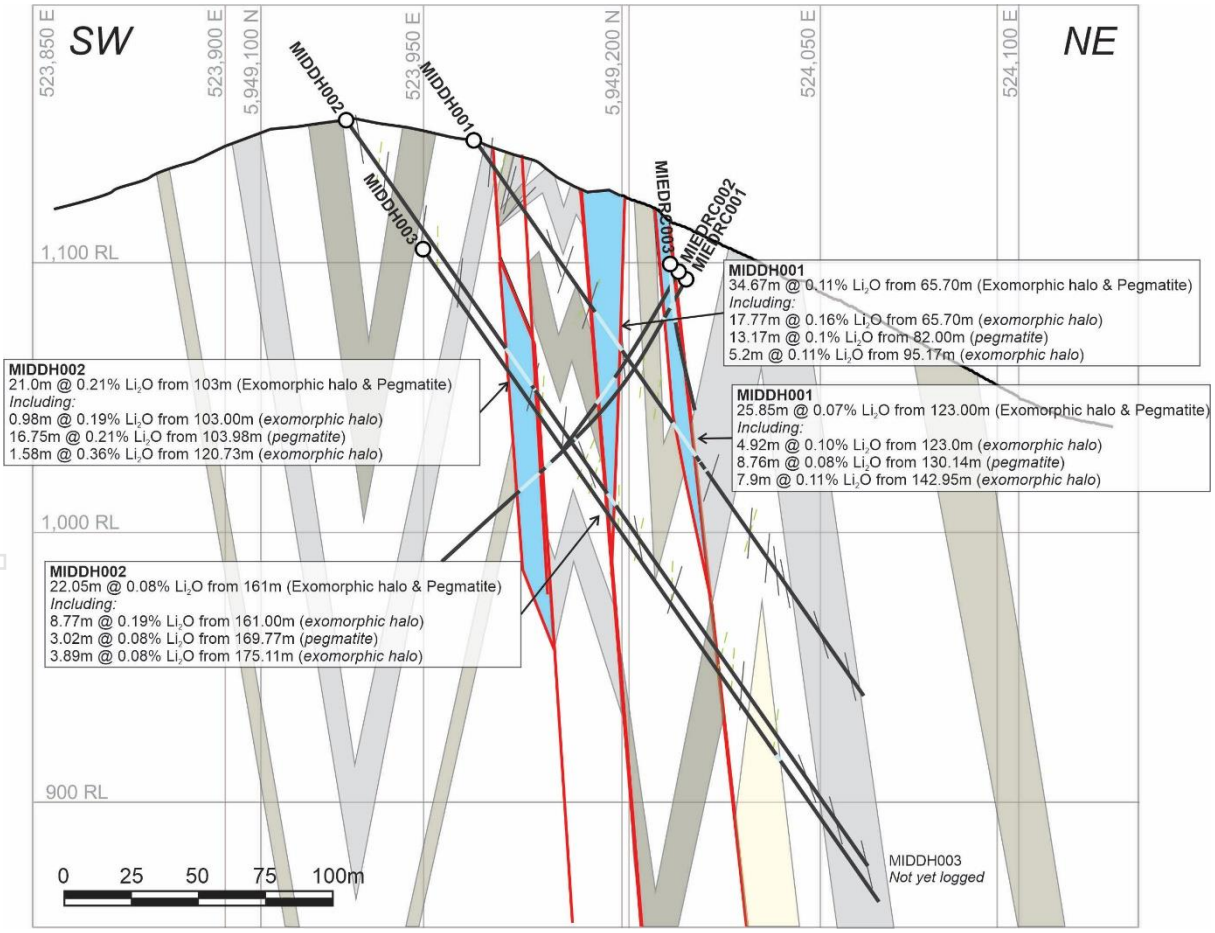

Figure 1 - Cross-section of drilling completed across Eagle Dyke. Holes MIEDRC001-003 previously reported (DTM ASX June 2019). MIDDH003 currently is not yet logged or sampled.

Structural interpretation, along with geological logging of the core from Eagle Dyke shows a high degree of structural complexity (Figure 1, Photograph 1). Structural interpretation of Fergusson Dyke is considerably simpler, although in both Eagle and Fergusson dykes the country rock demonstrates a high degree of folding and regional deformation (Figure 1 & 2). In addition, at least five deformation events have been identified at both sites, including multiple reactivation of the dyke contacts, late-stage silica overprints, and brittle deformation of the pegmatite dykes. Hole MIDDH005 demonstrates a strong foliation overprint indicating it was emplaced during or after the regional D2 deformation event.

Photograph 1. Dart Mining personnel inspecting drill core from Eagle Dyke.

Table 1 – Notable lithium mineralised intervals from the assayed holes

Drill Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Li2O (%)	Notes
MIDDH001	65.7	100.37	34.67	0.11	Whole interval
Including:					
	65.7	83.47	17.77	0.16	Exomorphic halo
	82	95.17	13.17	0.1	Pegmatite dyke
	95.17	100.37	5.2	0.11	Exomorphic halo
MIDDH001	123	148.85	25.85	0.07	Whole interval
Including:					
	123	127.92	4.92	0.1	Exomorphic halo
	130.14	138.84	8.7	0.08	Pegmatite dyke
	142.95	150.85	7.9	0.11	Exomorphic halo
MIDDH002	103	124	21	0.21	Whole interval
Including:					
	103	103.98	0.98	0.19	Exomorphic halo
	103.98	120.73	16.75	0.21	Pegmatite dyke
inc.	*111.45*	*112.26*	**0.81**	**1.2**	Pegmatite dyke
	120.73	122.31	1.58	0.36	Exomorphic halo
MIDDH002	161	183.05	22.05		Whole interval
Including:					
	161	169.77	8.77		Exomorphic halo
	169.77	172.79	3.02		Pegmatite dyke
	175.11	179	3.89		Exomorphic halo
MIDDH005	78	83.38	5.38	0.2	Whole interval
Including:					
	78	78.49	0.49	0.17	Exomorphic halo
	78.49	81.5	3.01	0.26	Pegmatite dyke
inc.	*80.43*	*81.05*	**0.62**	**1.63**	Pegmatite dyke
	81.5	83.38	1.88	0.11	Exomorphic halo

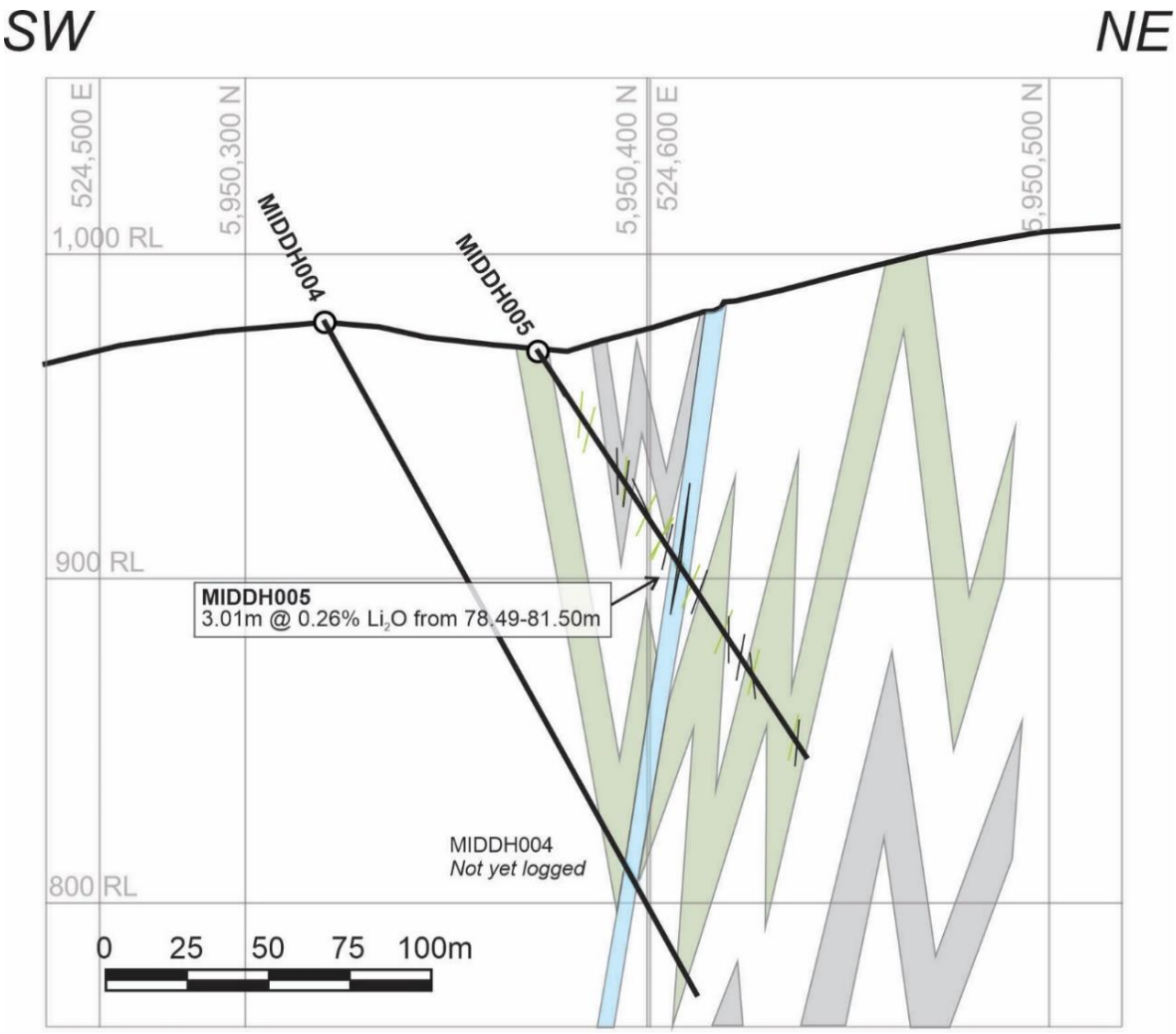

Figure 2 – Cross-section across Fergusson's Dyke and holes MIDDH005 and MIDDH004 (not yet logged).

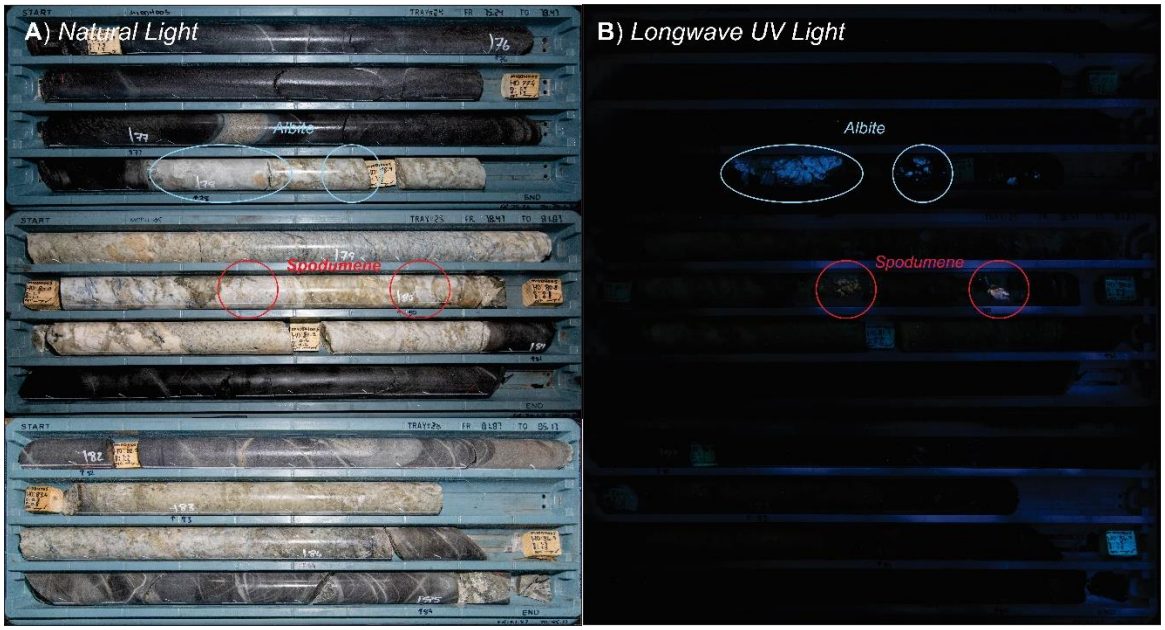

Figure 3 – Photographic compilation of the Fergusson pegmatite dyke in hole MIDDH005 under natural and longwave UV light, showing spodumene crystals in the core interval which assayed 0.62m at 1.63% Li_2O. Also illustrated are large albite crystals, which demonstrates the megacrystic nature of some of these pegmatitic intervals.

Table 2 *- Collar details for the holes covered in this release.*

Drill Hole	Dyke / Target	Easting (MGA Z55)	Northing (MGA Z55)	RL (m)	Azimuth (Grid)	Dip	Total Depth (m)
MIDDH001	Eagle	542012.9	5949105.9	1159.2	45	-55	250
MIDDH002	Eagle	523982.5	5949096.3	1163	40	-55	336.8
MIDDH003	Eagle	523882.1	5949207	1105	47	-55	294.6
MIDDH004	Fergusson's	524531.2	5950327.3	979	74	-55	252.8
MIDDH005	Fergusson's	524578.1	5950374.3	970.4	17	-55	152.4

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.

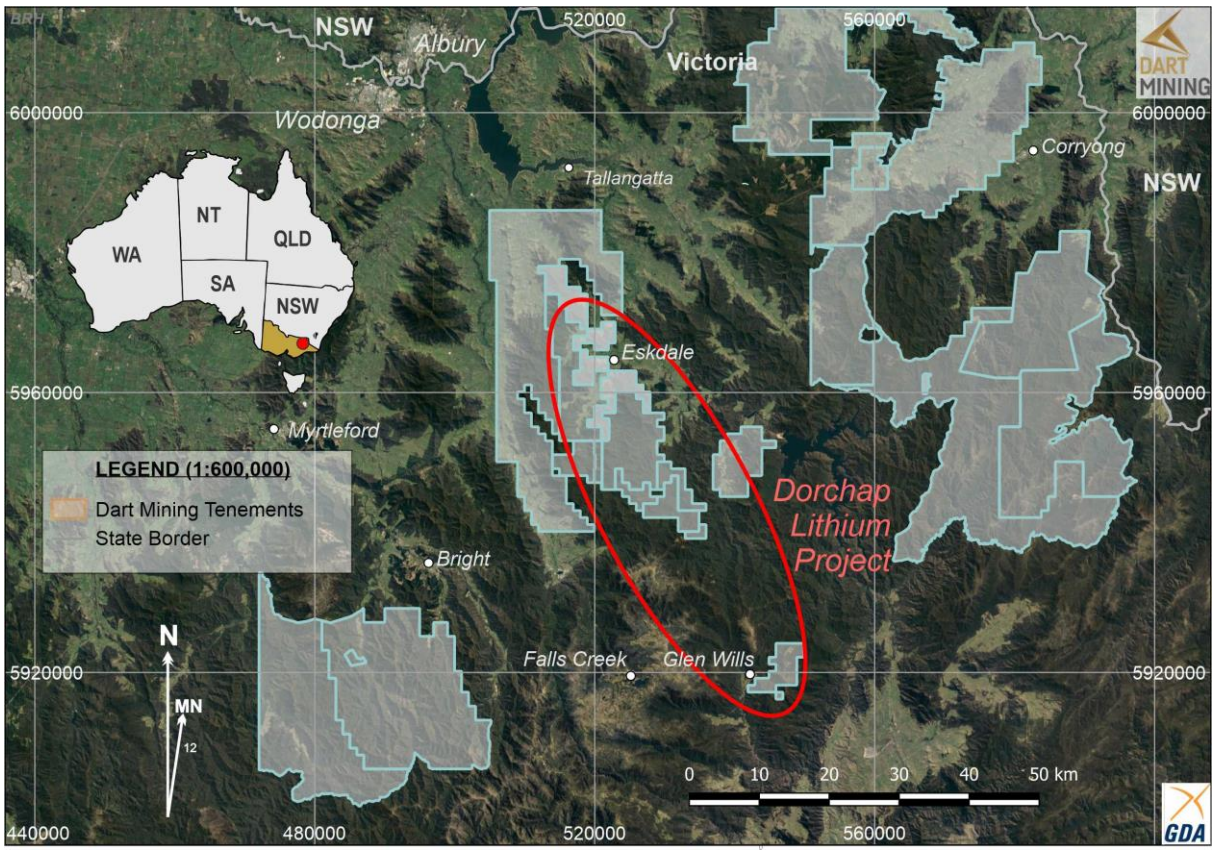

Figure 4 – Location of Dart Mining's tenements and the Dorchap Lithium / LCT pegmatite exploration project in Northeast Victoria.

Release approved by the board of Directors

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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:

30th May 2023: *"Dorchap Drilling Update"*

5th April 2023: *"Dart Mining Drilling Intersects Pegmatite"*

22nd March 2023: *"Dorchap Lithium Drilling to Commence"*

16th December 2022: *"SQM Dorchap $12m Earn-in Update"*

26th July 2022: *"SQM A$12 million Earn-In agreement"*

23rd June 2022: *"Spodumene dominant in Dorchap Pegmatites"*

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"*

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: 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 2023 (Table 1 – Figure 4).

Table 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 March 2023.

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 2

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.*	• HQ diamond drill core was drilled using triple tube method to retain maximum sample recovery. • 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 1.5m. To ensure representative sampling, half core samples were always taken from the same side of the core. • Only pegmatite dykes and contact zones are sampled due to the target mineralisation. • 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 kg, pulverise to >85% passing 75 microns, then assayed by ALS methods ME-MS61 (0.25g sample aliquot by four-acid digest and ICP-MS and ICP-AES analysis), ME-ICP89 and ME-MS91. • Certified Reference Materials OREAS 750, OREAS 751, OREAS 752, OREAS 753, and OREAS 999 as well as CRM blank OREAS C27c were inserted every 10 samples as part of a QA/QC system. • All-drill related data are referenced to the original ASX report by date published. All details appear in the original report. • 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.).*	• 5 diamond holes drilled by DDH1 Ltd across the mineralised structures. • 3 RC drillholes were drilled by EDrill Pty Ltd limited over two mineralised dyke structures. • Diamond Drilling (Core) is of HQ3 (63.5mm diameter) from surface. Drill holes are angled, and core is orientated (Reflex Tool) to allow structural interpretation (not yet completed) • Face sampling 5.25" hammer Reverse Circulation drilling • Holes surveyed using an Trushot downhole camera, both 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 core recovery is recorded for each drill interval recorded by the drill contractor. The drilled interval (recorded on core blocks) and the recovered interval (measured during logging) are recorded in the company drill log database and recovery is calculated as a percentage. • Drilling techniques are designed to maximise core recovery • No analysis of sampling has been carried out to date to establish if any relationship between sample recovery, grade and any possible sample bias may exist. • 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 core initial summary lithology logging is carried out to allow subsequent hole planning and to track hole geology against hole plan. Detailed geological logging of all drill core will follow and include recording of recovery, weathering, lithology, alteration, mineralisation and RQD. All drill core will be photographed prior to sampling. This logging is qualitative. • Drill chips were geologically logged at 1m intervals for lithology (including quartz types and percentages), alteration and mineralisation, and drilling conditions. • Representative chips from each metre were collected in chip trays. Chip trays were photographed. • 100% of the drilling was logged.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• RC samples were collected from a riffle splitter mounted directly beneath the cyclone. • Samples from all intervals were collected as 1m composite samples at the splitting stage at the drill site. • 12.5% of the sample was split with the remainder collected in residue bags. • The majority of samples were dry, there were four wet samples collected across the whole drill program. • The sampling procedure is appropriate for the mineralisation style of large pegmatite dykes and is better described in Dart ASX 19th June 2019. • The samples were sent to ALS Laboratories, Pooraka, SA. • 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.*	• Sample duplicates (quarter sawn) are submitted every 20th sample. • Geological logging is completed by experienced 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. • 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. • Lithium analysis reports Li%, Li_2O (%) is derived by using a conversion factor: $Li_2O = Li \times 2.153$ • Tantalum analysis (where reported) Ta (ppm) Ta_2O_5 (ppm) is derived by using a conversion factor: $Ta_2O_5 = Ta \times 1.2211$
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 (percussion) or in rod (diamond drilling). Where the percussion 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*	• 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.

	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 core sampling minimum 0.2m and maximum 1.5m with sampling to lithological and mineralogical boundaries and is considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation. • RC drilling - 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 lithium 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 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 March 2023 • Details of Dart Mining tenements shown in Appendix 1 and Figure 4
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• 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 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*	• All drillhole data (location, RL, azimuth, dip, depth etc.) for this drilling program is presented in the body of this report, referenced drill locations also appear 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

	○ *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.*	
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. The nominal sample length is 1m 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 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 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 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 Table 2, referenced past drilling locations appear 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 dykes, Eagle and Fergusson's, is shown in figure 1 & 2.
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 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*	• Any other relevant information is discussed in the main body of the report.

	treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	
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.