



DARTMININGNL

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

4 APRIL 2013

ASX Code: DTM

Investment Data

Shares on issue 198.54M
Unlisted options 14.55M

Shareholders

Top 20 Hold 38%

Key Projects / Metals

- Unicorn Porphyry Mo-Cu-Ag
- Morgan Porphyry Mo-Ag-Au
- Mountain View Lode – Au

Mo – Molybdenum

Cu – Copper

Au – Gold

Ag – Silver

Board & Management

Chairman

Mr Chris Bain

Managing Director

Mr Lindsay Ward

Executive Director

Mr Dean Turnbull

Manager – Exploration

Non-Executive Directors

Mr Stephen Poke

Mr Richard Udovenya

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SECOND DEEP HOLE PROGRESSED TO ~740 METRES COARSE VISIBLE MOLY INTERSECTED FROM 690m

- **Second deep hole progressing to plan with coarse, visible Mo intersected**
- **Additional higher grade Mo stacked horizon intersected from 690m**
- **Assay results from strongly mineralised zone (690 to 740m) expected May**
- **Initial 420m outside of scoping study pit and not sampled to save cost**

DUNDD012 is currently some 740m from surface with a target depth of below 1000m – this is the deepest drilling to date at the Unicorn Porphyry Mo-Cu-Ag deposit. DUNDD012 was designed to test the depth potential of the system below the current resource. This required the hole to commence to the south of the deposit and progress for some 420metres generally outside of the scoping study pit (refer Figure 1).

At a depth of 420 metres the hole passed out of the brecciated rhyolite and into a porphyritic granite, with minor visible molybdenum. This is a feature commonly observed in Climax style systems where a single porphyry pulse can transition from strongly mineralised rhyolitic (fine) porphyry at the top of the pulse to a barren central, granitic basal zone. The Henderson mine in the USA has similar features, with later mineralisation from further down in the system only evident as steep veins within the otherwise barren granitic body. These steep (radial) veins are often arranged in a radiating pattern (like spokes of a wheel) above the next mineralised porphyry pulse up to 150m further below the barren granite. Flat veins, which are often high grade, are known as concentric veins and often occur above and within the mineralised pulse (refer Figure 1).

Pleasingly, a similar style of transition feature from barren granite to strongly mineralised porphyry appears to have been intersected by DUNDD012. DUNDD012 has passed through some 180m of sparse molybdenum mineralisation from 420m within granitic material before intersecting a major fault zone from 600 – 624m. The hole then passed into typical Unicorn porphyry containing visible molybdenum with a significant increase in the density of quartz stockwork veins below 634m as radial veins. A marked change in rock type occurs at approximately 690m where rhyolitic porphyry appears showing coarse visible molybdenum in a quartz stockwork zone showing minor concentric flat veins (refer Photo 1).



Photograph 1

Mineralised narrow quartz stockwork veins showing coarse visible molybdenum approximately 734m depth. NQ sized drill core: One Dollar coin for scale

This open higher grade zone is a further 300m below the newly intersected M4 (refer ASX release dated 27 Feb 2013) and illustrates the very continuous nature of the stacked mineralisation zones developed in this style of deposit and provides further evidence to support that Unicorn is a Climax style porphyry intrusive similar to Henderson.

Currently the zone below 600 metres is being logged and sampled with assay results expected in early May. The first 420m of the hole has not been systematically sampled providing significant savings on assay costs and sample preparation. The whole core has been retained for possible future sampling. Drilling progress has been slower than planned with DUNDD012 not expected to reach the target depth of below 1000m prior to the end of April.

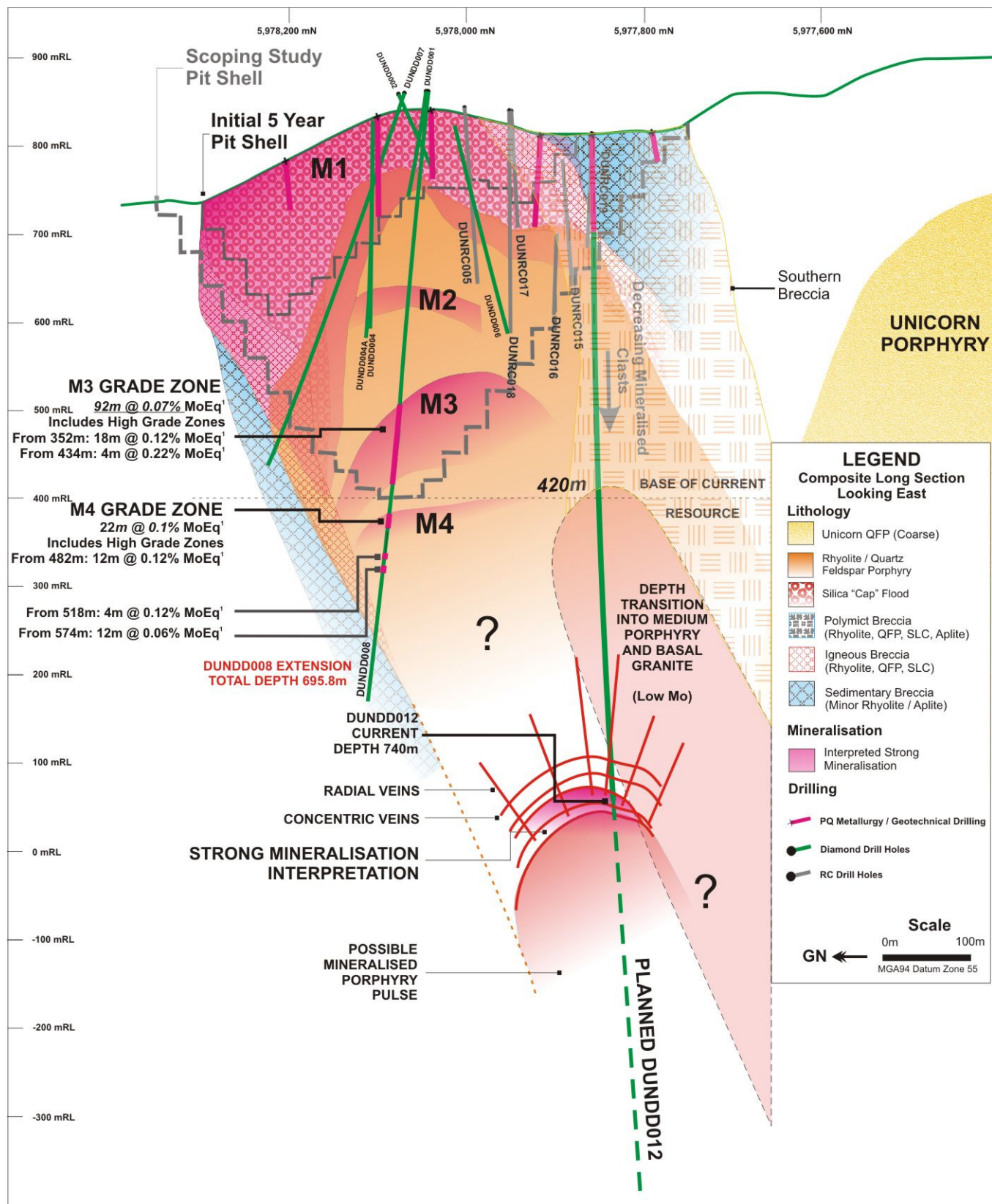


Figure 1: Composite Long Section looking east showing geological interpretation, DUNDD008, completed metallurgical / geotechnical drilling and the progress of the second deep drill hole (DUNDD012 - Underway).

About Dart Mining

Dart Mining NL (ASX:DTM) is a Melbourne-based exploration and development company that has discovered and is seeking to develop a new mineralised porphyry province in north east Victoria. The Dart province hosts molybdenum (Mo), copper (Cu), silver (Ag), zinc (Zn), tin (Sn) and gold (Au) mineralisation in porphyry igneous intrusions. It lies adjacent to the Gilmore suture with numerous intersecting splay faults. NSW is a proven host of world class porphyry mines associated with splay structures off the Gilmore Suture such as North Parkes, Cadia and Ridgeway, as is the Stockman Copper, Zinc, Silver and Gold VMS project, which is at an advanced stage of development in Victoria about 35km south of Dart Mining's tenements.

The Unicorn Project, which is Dart Mining's principal project, is a molybdenum (Mo), copper (Cu) and silver (Ag) Climax-style porphyry that has similar geological characteristics to the world class Henderson Climax-style primary Mo porphyry mine in Colorado USA. The Unicorn Project has a number of unique characteristics. It outcrops, has an extensive high grade zone from surface, is about 20km from the National Electricity Market infrastructure (hydro generation, switchyards and transmission lines), has abundant water onsite, road access, an existing logistics chain from mine to market, no known native title, flora or fauna issues and strong Corryong community and government support.

Dart Mining completed a detailed preliminary economic assessment (scoping study) for the Unicorn Project in October 2012. It yielded compelling economic results and warranted the undertaking by Dart Mining of the proposed prefeasibility studies.

About Molybdenum

Molybdenum is both a traditional and new age/future metal with unique characteristics. Its primary use is as an essential metal in the manufacture of steel as it adds strength, hardness, toughness and resistance to corrosion. Molybdenum also has a range of chemical uses including acting as a catalyst to remove impurities, notably sulphur, during crude oil production. Molybdenum is also used in the paint and plastics industries.

World demand for molybdenum is growing at 4% to 6% pa and new uses for molybdenum continue to be discovered. A recent example is the development by two Australian scientists of a new two-dimensional material using molybdenum oxide that they believe could revolutionise the electronics market by facilitating thinner, faster and lighter gadgets. This continues molybdenum's diversification into areas and uses in addition to its traditional use in steel production.

The use of molybdenum is also growing in the renewable energy sector where it is used in the manufacture of solar panels and, potentially, as an electrode plate for the separation of hydrogen and oxygen to produce hydrogen energy. Molybdenum is also used in nano-technologies to make electrical goods smaller.

COMPETENT PERSON'S STATEMENT

Information in this report that relates to a statement of Exploration Results and Mineral Resources of the Company is based on information compiled by Dean Turnbull B.App.Sc.(Geol) Hons. M. AIG. Mr Turnbull is a Director and full time employee of Dart Mining NL and has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration and to the activity he has undertaken to qualify as a competent person as defined in the 2004 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves" (or "JORC Code"). Mr Turnbull has provided written consent to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.