

ASX Release

23rd July 2024

HIGH GRADE GOLD RESULTS CONFIRM KEY MINERAL SYSTEM MODEL AT RUSHWORTH GOLDFIELD

Dart Mining NL (ASX:DTM) (“Dart Mining” or “the Company”) has received initial results from the Phase 2 diamond drilling within the company’s 100% owned Rushworth Gold tenement package.

The first results from the Phase 2 diamond drilling program at Star of the West and Henry Horne prospects have been received, with 799m of the planned 1,630m of diamond drilling has been completed to date. Results of additional sampling of GHDD002, following detailed project interpretation of the Growlers Hill Phase 1 program, have also been received.

Drilling has confirmed the Company’s Mineral Systems Model of the Rushworth Goldfield, with sulphide mineralisation presenting as key identifier for potential high-grade structures.

HIGHLIGHTS INCLUDE:

- SWDD004 intersected several zones of sulphide mineralisation surrounding large structures
 - **0.24m @ 8.8g/t Au**, from 56.2m downhole, intersection from within a broad zone of sulphide mineralisation returning 7.1m @ 0.75g/t Au from 50.8m.
 - 3.6m @ 0.44g/t Au, from 161.8m, of sulphide mineralisation including pyrite, cubic pyrrhotite and acicular arsenopyrite which includes two higher grade sections of 0.2m @ 2.87g/t Au and 0.3m @ 1.45g/t Au
- GHDD002 additional sampling has been returned, post project interpretation
 - **0.55m @ 7.48g/t Au** from 23.1m downhole.
 - Interpretation has highlighted potential for multiple stacked, plunging reefs
- Further assay results are expected over coming weeks.

Chairman, James Chirnside commented:

“The company is extremely happy to report today’s results from our ongoing exploration at Rushworth. Receiving high grade results from reef structures within zones of gold bearing sulphide mineralisation is a key step to refining our mineral systems model of the project. Today’s results confirm our optimism surrounding the results from a potential stacked reef system at Growlers Hill and add a second prospective target zone within 500m at the Star of the West prospect. Importantly we are just getting started, with the Growlers Hill and Star of the West prospects being the first two targets drill tested, on a long list. Drilling remains ongoing and we are very pleased at the penetration rates and overall rate of progress.”

DRILLING RESULTS DISCUSSION

STAR OF THE WEST

Star of the West drill holes SWDD004 to SWDD007 target the Shellback Reef structure, an East – West orientated, steeply south dipping thrust fault that runs from the Star of the West through to the Growlers Hill Fault, approximately 500m to the East. Rotary Air Blast (RAB) drill holes completed by New Holland Mining NL and reported in their December 1993 report (Report on Geological Investigations on ML 151, Growlers Hill, Rushworth, Central Victoria, for the period ending December 1993) tested the region, with GRB-11 intersecting a reported **3.0m @ 11.7g/t Au** from 27m with collar locations shown relative to the companies drilling in Figure 4.

The significant intersection from SWDD004 (**0.24m @ 8.8g/t Au**) has been interpreted as the northerly continuation of the intersection in GRB-11, and the historic pit mining highlighted by the LiDAR survey to the East of the drillhole. Approximately 175m of strike exists between the middle of the historic workings and GRB-11, with SWDD004 approximately in the middle, SWDD006 & SWDD007 plan to test the structure further west, around the intersection of GRB-11 extending the strike to over 200m if successful.

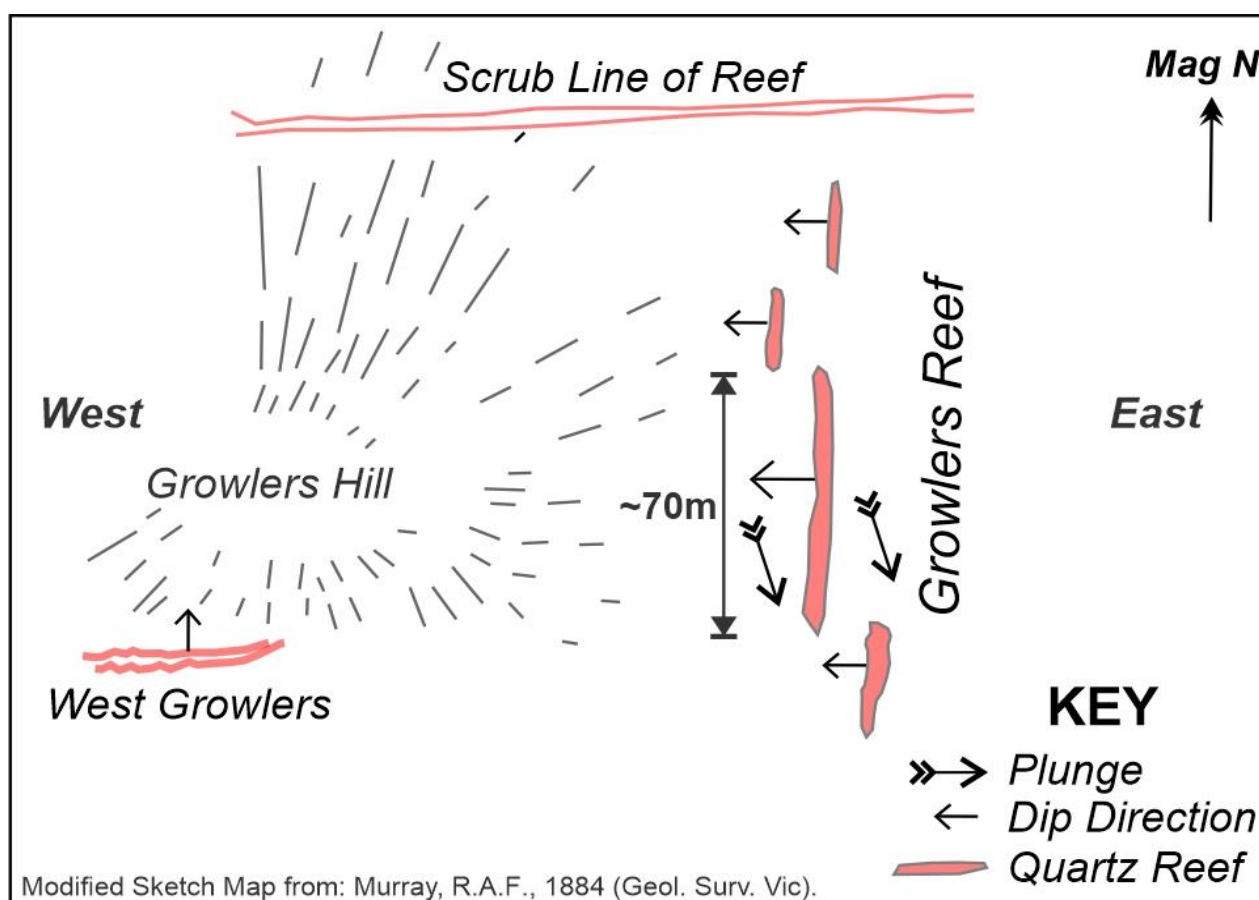
The intersection in SWDD004 is associated with a large zone of disseminated sulphides over 7.1m averaging 0.75g/t Au which includes the **0.24m @ 8.8g/t au** associated with a large quartz structure and **0.42m @ 3.0g/t Au** from 50.58m down hole, associated with a richly pyritic sandstone unit with nearby quartz veining.

The presence of higher gold grade structures (SWDD004 – Star of the West) within a wide envelope of sulphide mineralisation is a new key observation for the Rushworth project. Gold mineralisation at Rushworth can be of a very coarse nature with mineralisation presenting as significantly sized nuggets as shown in Figure 2 below, previously reported by the company ([DTM ASX 5th November 2020](#)). The low-grade gold associated with this disseminated sulphide zone in SWDD004 (7.1m @ 0.75g/t Au) appears to be a key indicator of potential for higher grade internal structures.

A second zone of disseminated sulphide mineralisation was intersected in SWDD004 that returned 3.6m @ 0.44g/t Au from 161.8m, which contained two higher grade intersections of 0.3m @ 2.87g.t Au and 0.3m @ 1.45g/t Au. Mineralisation in this zone was dominated by disseminated sulphides, with pyrite, fine grained acicular arsenopyrite and cubic pyrrhotite observed. Acicular arsenopyrite and fine grained pyrite dominate the sulphide ore bodies of the nearby Fosterville Gold Mine.

GROWLERS HILL

Following the project review and low grade intersection in GHD001 (0.5m @ 0.2g/t Au from 18m, previously reported ([DTM ASX 20th June 2024](#))) additional sampling was undertaken at the same structural position in GHD002. These new results returned **0.50m @ 7.5g/t Au** from 23.1m downhole and indicate potential for multiple stacked sub-parallel structures to exist within the broader reef channel at Growlers Hill. This is also supported by historic geological sketch maps of the mine area showing a series of N-S lens like mineralised quartz structures being mined. Geological interpretation from the drilling to date appears to indicate these stacked reefs may plunge to the south, this may mean GHDD003 and GHDD004 have passed above the most westerly mineralised structures.



Modified Sketch Map from: Murray, R.A.F., 1884 (Geol. Surv. Vic).

Figure 1: Plan of Growlers Hill showing stacked plunging reefs modified from Murray, R.A.F., 1884. Rushworth Quartz Reefs. Geological survey of Victoria.



Figure 2: Nuggetty gold example from Rushworth – ([DTM ASX 20th November 2020](#))

RUSHWORTH PHASE 3 DRILLING

Initial drilling has been completed at the Star of the West prospect (SWDD007 remains to be drilled, drilling will occur post receiving results from SWDD005 & SWDD006). The company's drill rig is in the process of moving across to the northern line of historic mineralisation targeting the Phoenix Reef. Phoenix Reef has been the site of significant historic mining, and modern exploration. Drilling is aiming to test for repeating thrust fault structures at depth below the historic mining and existing exploration. The Company has also had its tenement application (EL008542) over the Star of the West prospect accepted, with the application now progressing through advertising and native title negotiations. The area was formally held under a mining licence by a third party.

RUSHWORTH STRUCTURAL ARCHITECTURE

The Rushworth goldfield is focused along a series of regional East-West orientated anticline folds which host shallow historic gold workings along a cumulative strike length of approximately 14km (Figure 2). The major limbs of the anticline also exhibit smaller scale parasitic folding and various changes in bedding strike and dip. Significant North-South orientated structures crosscut and offset East-West bedding and fold hinges along the length of the field.

The East-West orientation of the field is unusual for Victorian Goldfields, which usually trend North-South, due to the added structural complexity of the Rushworth Region being highly influenced by the Lachlan Orocline formation and induced North-South crustal shortening through subduction rollback.

Mineralisation historically exploited at Rushworth concentrated on alluvial mining before focus shifted to the hard rock source. Mineralisation is dominated by free gold located in quartz veins hosted within sandstone and shale lithologies.

Mineralisation at Rushworth is comprised of three main structural architecture types.

- 1. Thrust hosted Quartz Veins.** Formed during compressional events where folding has accommodated as much crustal shortening as it can, thrust faulting then takes over, utilising planar weakness usually associated with bedding and accommodates further shortening. Structures progress along limbs of folds and when a hinge zone is intersected, the fault structures break across the opposite fold limb introducing dilatational areas and structural complexity of discordant bedding to promote the deposition of gold from the mineralised fluid. This style of mineralisation is common across central Victoria particularly at Fosterville, Bendigo and Ballarat fields.
- 2. North South Veins.** Significant mineralised fault structures crosscut the East-West bedding and thrust hosted quartz veins in a North-South orientation across the Rushworth Goldfield. During the folding and rollback event of the Lachlan Orocline formation, North-South structures would have formed to accommodate the rotation of the upper crust in the region.
- 3. Saddle Reefs.** Some historic workings reported exploiting “Bendigo Style” saddle Reefs where soft shale units deform in a more ductile fashion than the surrounding sandstone units and produce dilatational saddles in the hinge of the fold. This style of deformation and mineralisation is particularly evident and reported in historic texts in the Nuggetty Reef region.

Areas of significant interest for Dart Mining in the Rushworth Goldfield are areas of structural intersections, i.e. where the Thrust Faults which strike parallel to bedding intersect the large-scale North-South Structures. The intersection of major structures provides an increase in structural complexity and opportunity for the further deposition of gold from mineralised fluids. The intersection can also increase levels of mineralisation through introducing more mineralising events.

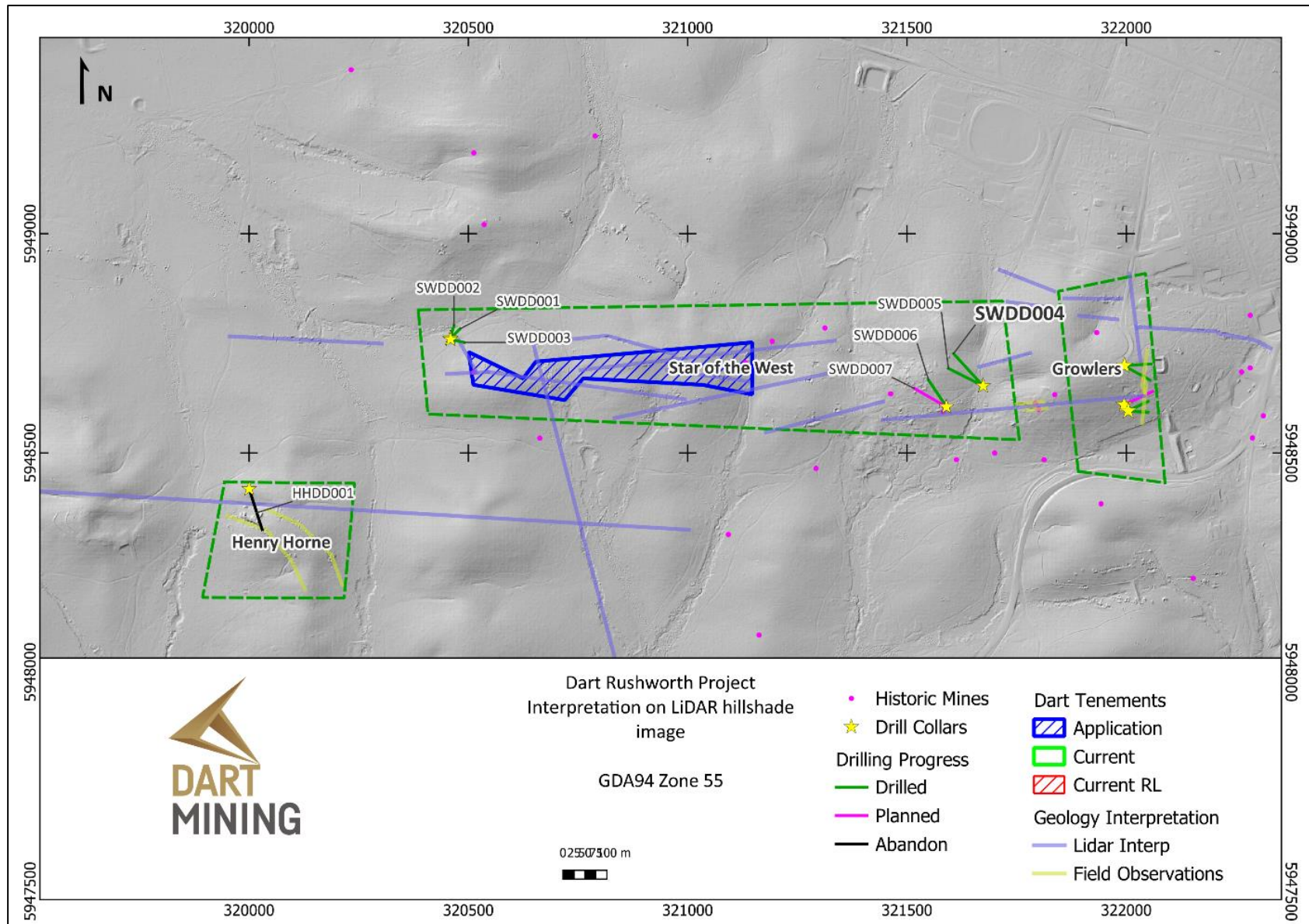


Figure 3: Drilling Progress Plan

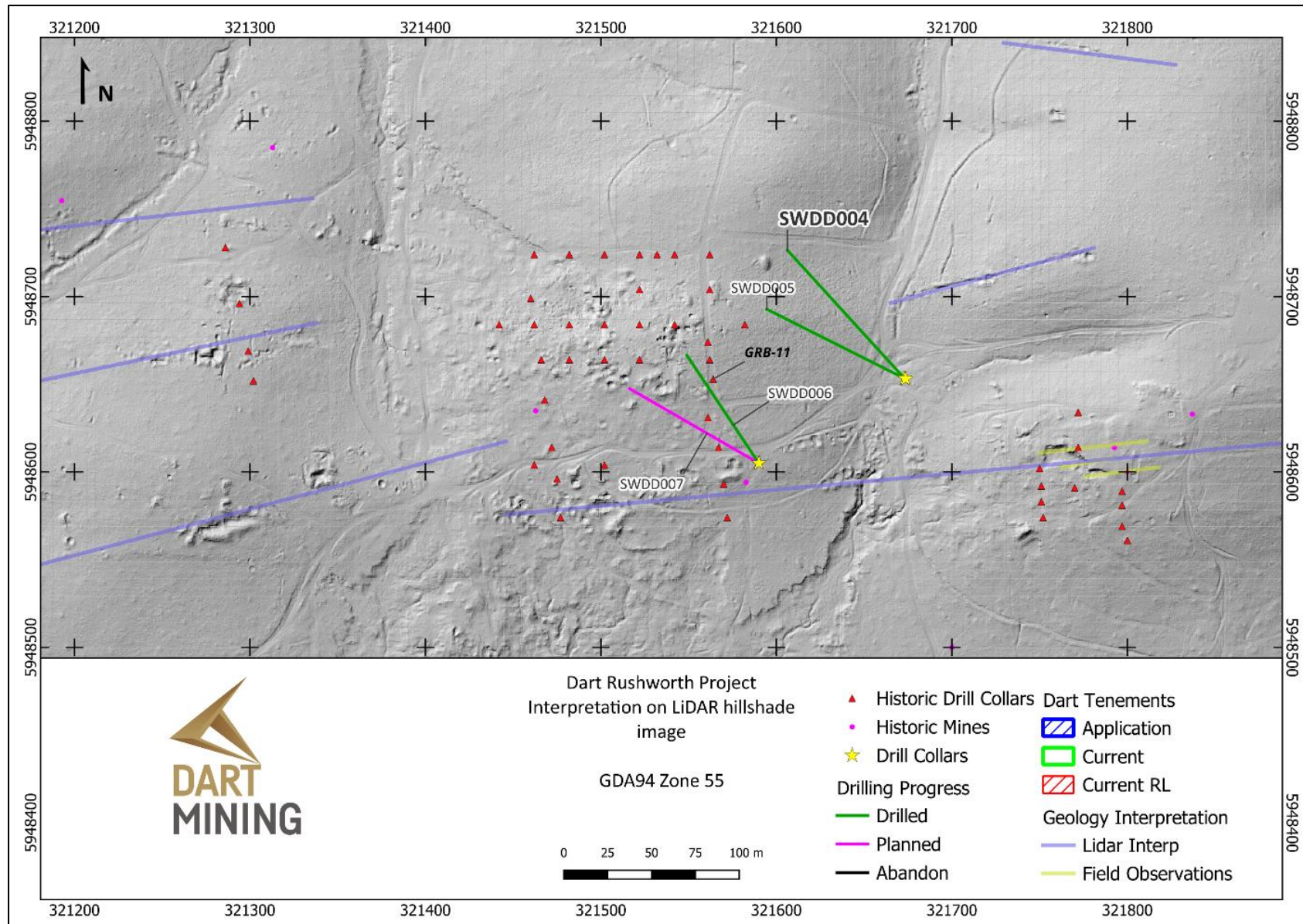


Figure 4: Plan image showing Star of the West drilling progress and historic drilling

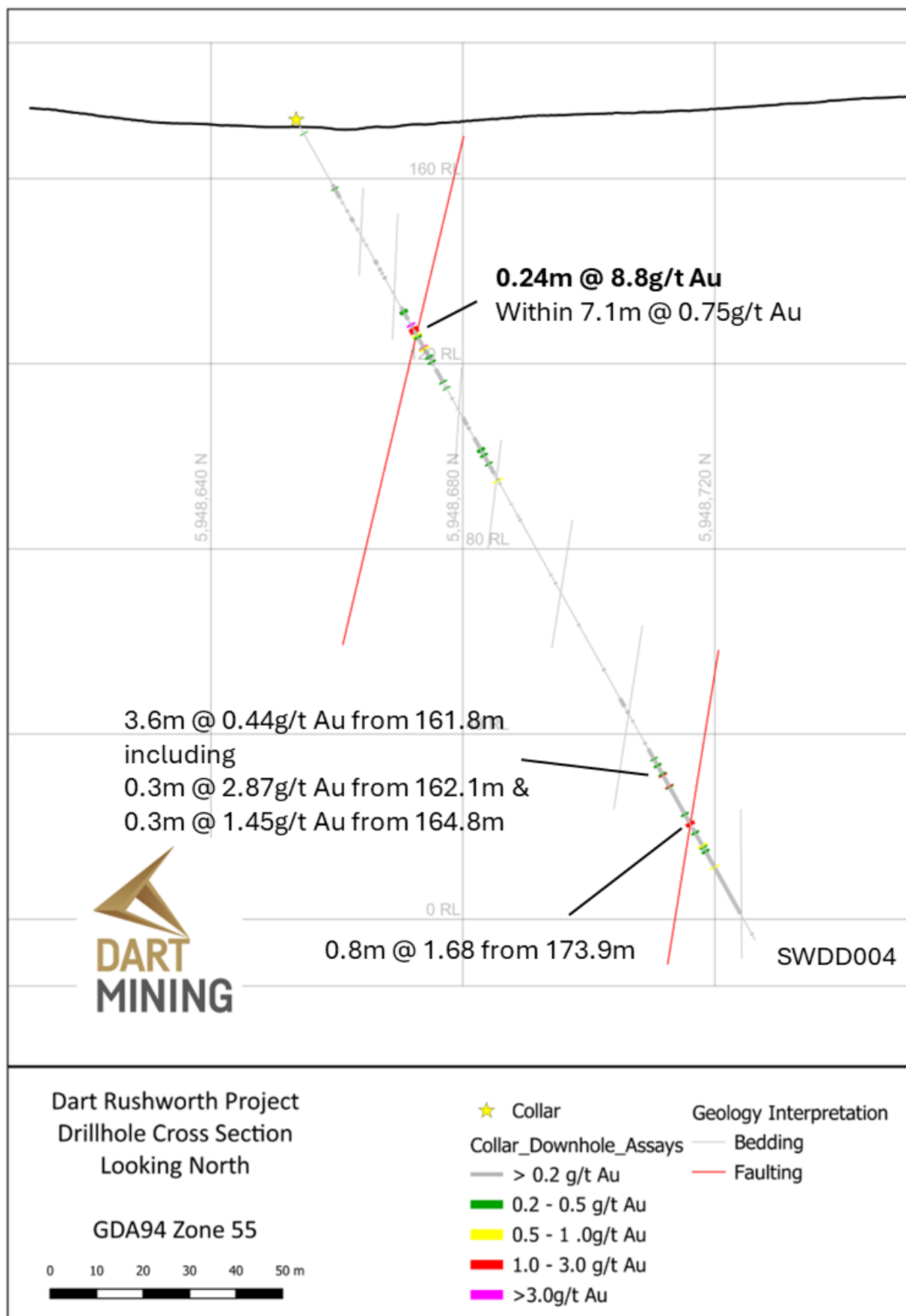


Figure 5: SWDD004 cross section looking West

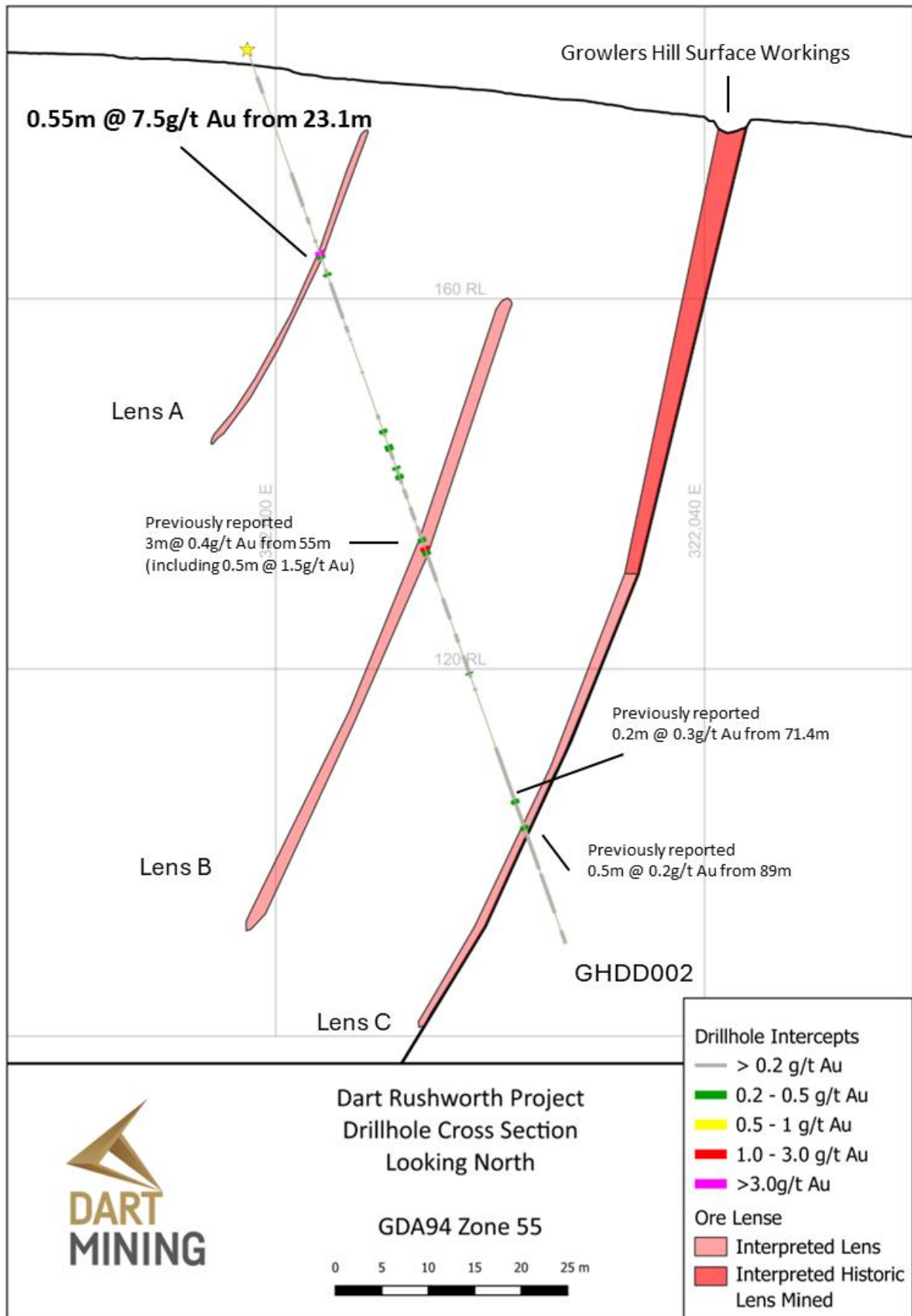
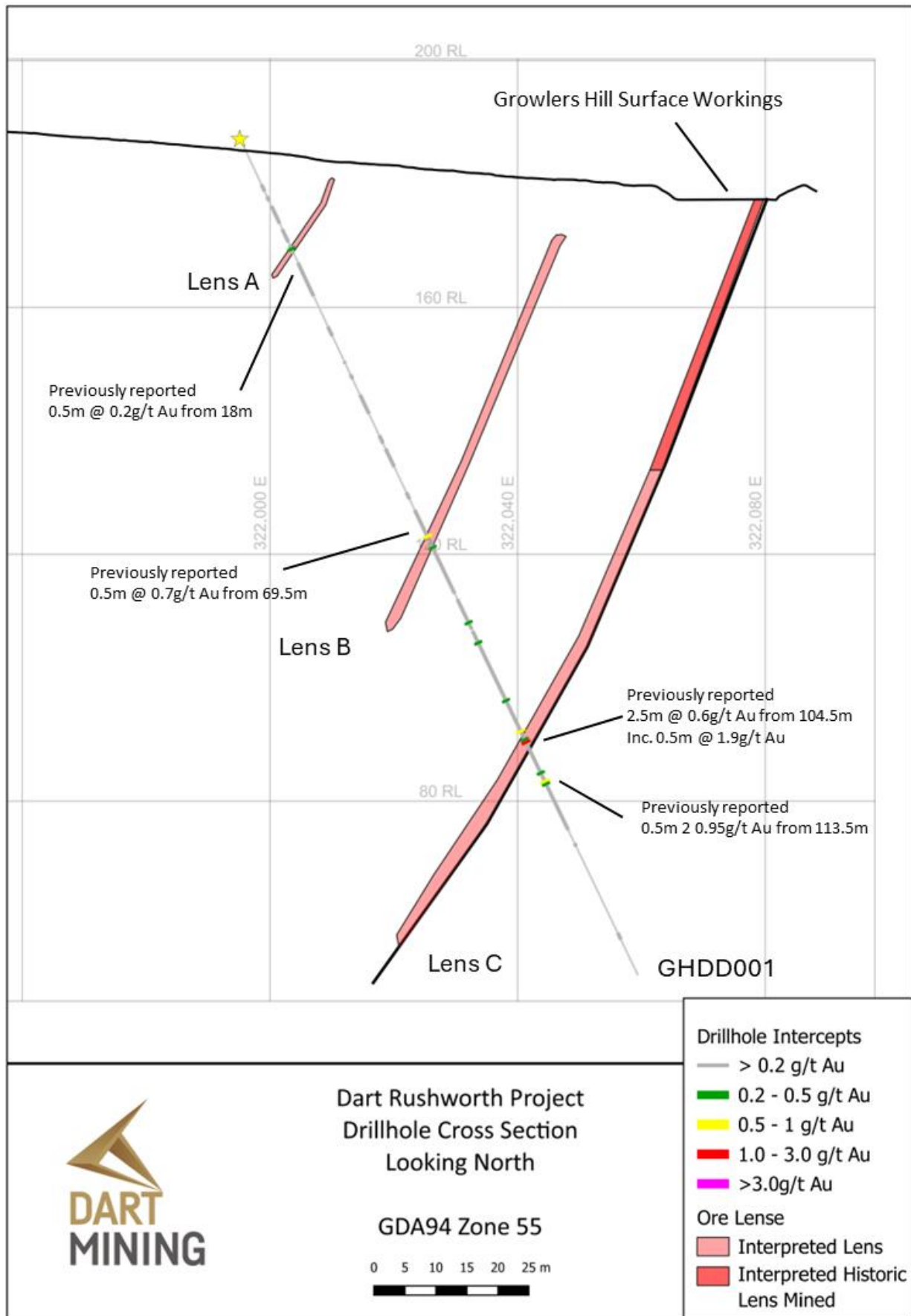


Figure 6: Cross Section looking North showing drillhole GHDD002 with previously reported intercepts



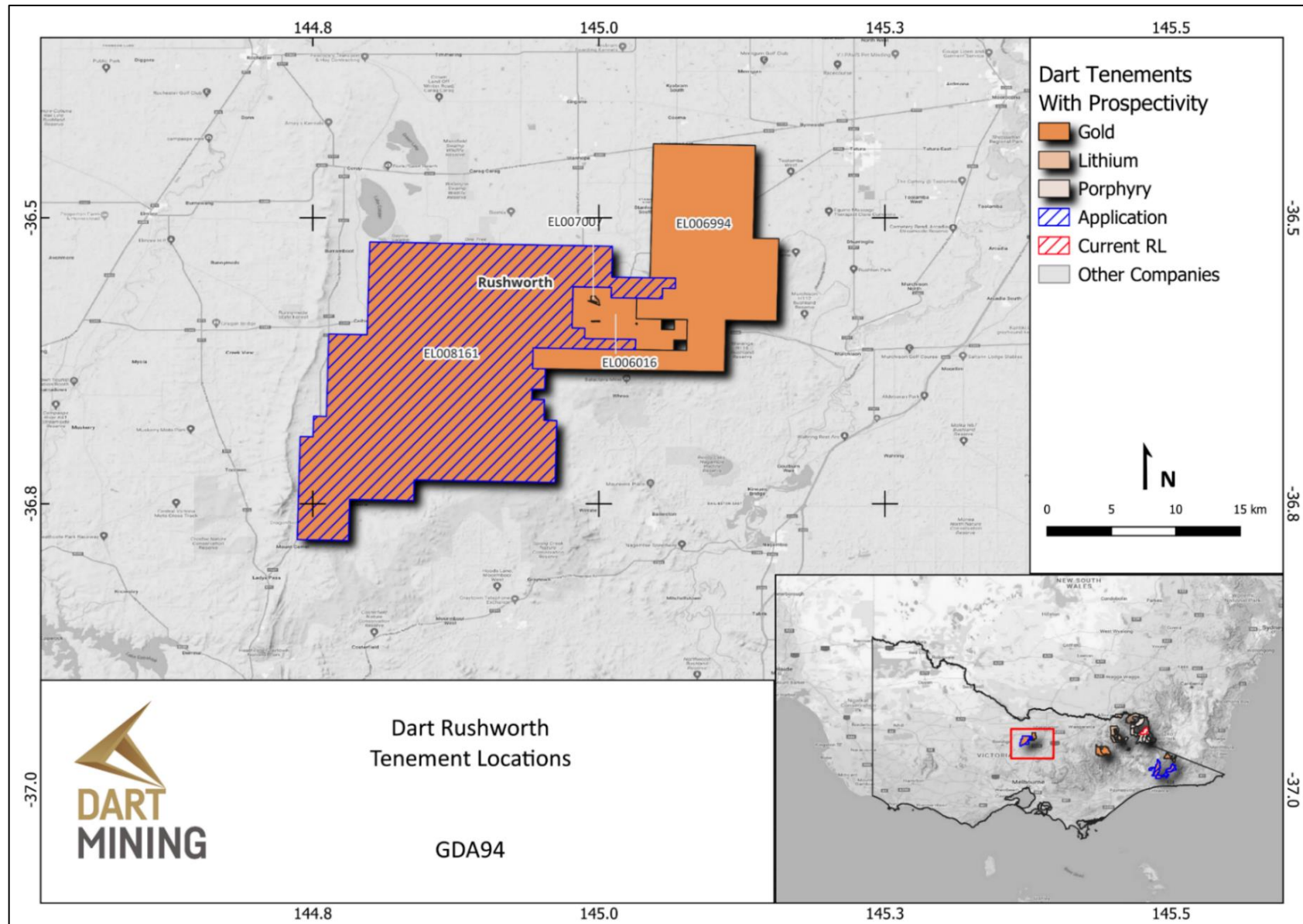


Figure 8: Rushworth Tenement location plan

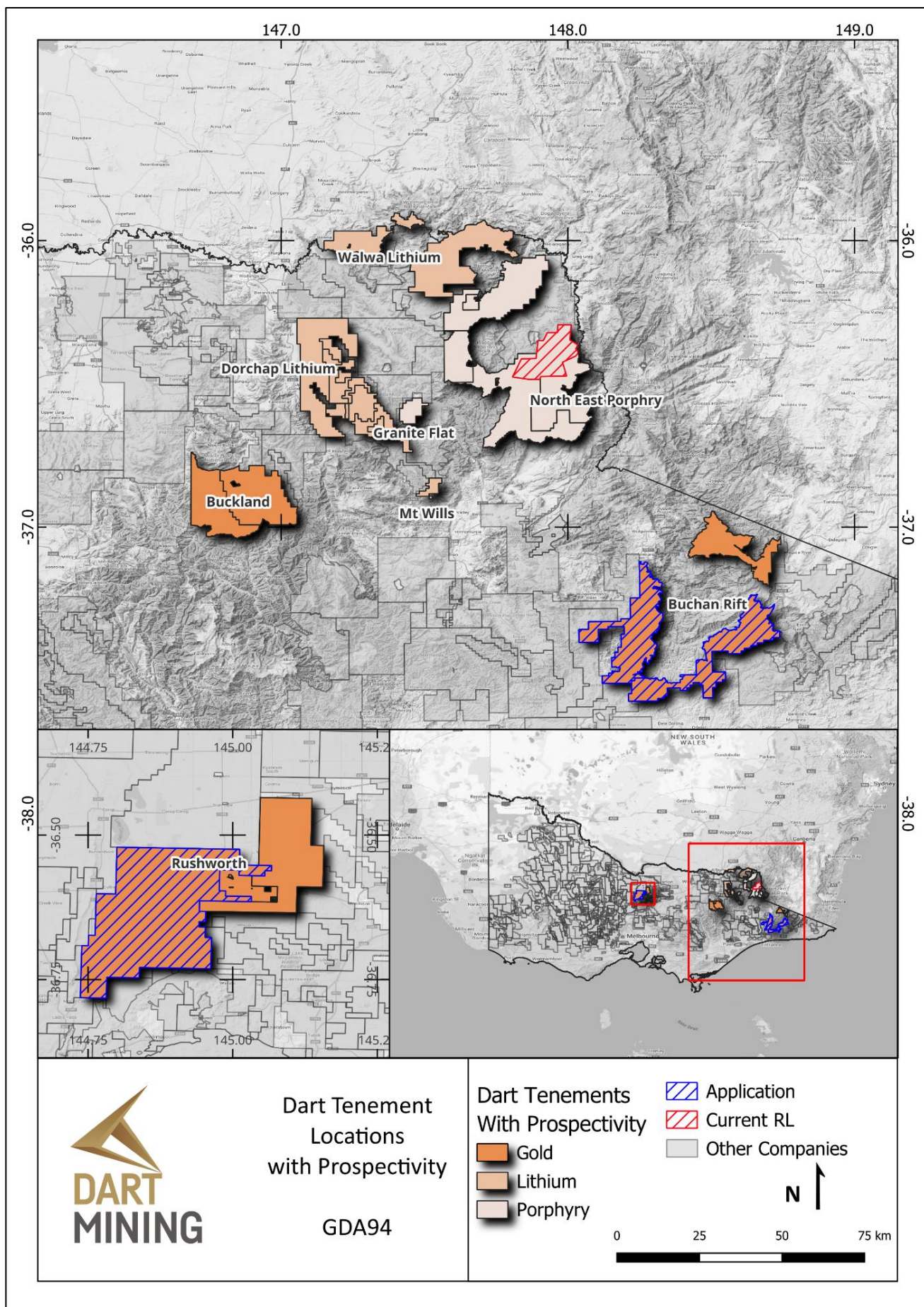


Figure 9: Dart Tenement location plan

Approved for release 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.

Competent Person's Statement

The information in this report has been prepared, compiled, and verified by Mr. Owen Greenberger (B.Sc. Geology), a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr. Greenberger is Head of Exploration for Dart Mining. Mr. Greenberger 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". Mr. Greenberger 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 Mining operates, and beliefs and assumptions regarding Dart Mining'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 Mining 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.

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 available on the Company's Website.

APPENDIX 1

TENEMENT STATUS

All tenement applications continue to pass through the approvals process with the tenements remaining in good standing as of the 22nd July 2024 (Table 1 – Figure 8 & Figure 9).

Table 1. TENEMENT STATUS

Tenement Number	Name	Tenement Type	Area (km ²) Unless specified	Interest	Location
EL5315	Mitta Mitta ^{4&5}	Exploration Licence	148	100%	NE Victoria
EL006016	Rushworth ⁴	Exploration Licence	32	100%	Central Victoria
EL006277	Empress ⁵	Exploration Licence	87	100%	NE Victoria
EL006300	Eskdale ^{3&5}	Exploration Licence	96	100%	NE Victoria
EL006486	Mt Creek ⁵	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 ⁵	Exploration Licence	437	100%	NE Victoria
EL006865	Dart	Exploration Licence)	567	100%	NE Victoria
EL006866	Cudgewa	Exploration Licence	508	100%	NE Victoria
EL007170	Berringama	Exploration Licence	27	100%	NE Victoria
EL007430	Buchan	EL (Application)	546	100%	Gippsland
EL007435	Goonerah	EL (Application)	587	100%	Gippsland
EL008161	Colbinannin	EL (Application)	458	100%	Central Victoria
EL008542	Star of the West	EL (Application)	2	100%	Central Victoria
EL007425	Deddick	Exploration Licence	341	100%	Gippsland
EL007428	Boebuck	Exploration Licence	355	100%	NE Victoria
EL007426	Walwa	Exploration Licence	499	100%	NE Victoria
EL007754	Tallandoon ⁵	Exploration Licence	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	85	100%	New South Wales
EL9516	Brewarrina	Exploration Licence	185	100%	New South Wales

All tenements remain in good standing as of 22 July 2024.

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.

NOTE 5: Tenements subject to conditions noted in the SQM earn-in agreement ([Dart Mining ASX December 2022 SQM Earn-In](#))

APPENDIX 2

Table 1: Phase 2 Drilling Collars

Hole ID	Inclination	Azimuth (Magnetic)	Achieved Hole Depth (m)	Surveyed Easting	Surveyed Northing	Surveyed Elevation_m (RL)
GHDD002	-70.4	91.1	102.5	321996.9	5948697.9	195.2
SWDD001	-60.2	45	60.7	320459.8	5948761.9	154.0
SWDD002	-60.1	17.2	61.2	320458.3	5948761.4	154.1
SWDD003	-59	102.3	61.1	320459.7	5948758.9	154.2
SWDD004	-60.8	317.6	202.9	321673.0	5948653.4	172.7
SWDD005	-59.9	296.7	176.7	321673.7	5948653.0	172.8
SWDD006	-60.4	326.3	149.7	5948605.0	321590.0	174.0
SWDD007	-60	300	170.0	5948605.0	321590.0	174.0
HHDD001	-60.9	162.3	200.0	5948417.9	320000.4	164.0

*Grey highlights planned details

Table 2: Phase 2 Drilling Significant Intercepts

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Grade (Au ppm)
GHDD002	23.1	23.7	0.6	7.48
SWDD001	No significant Intercept			
SWDD002	No significant Intercept			
SWDD003	No significant Intercept			
SWDD004	50.6	57.7	7.1	0.75
Inc.	50.6	51.0	0.4	3.03
Inc.	56.2	56.4	0.2	8.82
SWDD004	161.8	165.3	3.6	0.44
inc.	162.1	162.4	0.3	2.87
inc.	164.8	165.1	0.3	1.45
SWDD004	173.9	174.7	0.8	1.68
HHDD001	No significant Intercept			

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.	- Diamond drilling was utilised to obtain NQ2 sized drill core which was logged in detail at the Dart Core farm in Wodonga - Zones of expected mineralisation, and zones showing visual prospectivity during logging were split into a minimum 0.15m to maximum 0.5m sample intervals - In interpreted unmineralized samples were not submitted for analysis. - Sample intervals were whole core sampled - Samples were submitted to Onsite Laboratories in Bendigo for Photon Assay analysis - Samples were crushed and pulverised to 90% passing 75 microns - Samples wer rotary split into approximate 300gm sub samples - Samples were passed through the Photon Assay machine for final gold analysis. - Certified Reference Materials OREAS 233, OREAS 235, OREAS 237, OREAS 277, and OREAS 279 as well as CRM blank OREAS 22h were inserted a nominal 20 samples as part of a QA/QC system. - Whole core sampling, and the large subsample size of the Photon Assay technique were utilised to combat the expected nuggerty nature of mineralisation at the Rushworth Project.
Drilling techniques	Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).	- Diamond Drilling (Core) is of NQ2 (50.6mm diameter) from surface. Drill holes are angled, and core is orientated (Reflex Tool) to allow structural interpretation - Holes surveyed using an Trushot downhole camera, with 3m multishot survey completed at the End of Hole
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 driller. 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.
Logging	Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral	Drill core initial summary lithology logging is carried out to allow subsequent hole planning and to track hole geology against hole plan.

	<i>Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.</i> • <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.</i> • <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i>	• Detailed geological logging of all drill core includes recording of recovery, weathering, lithology, alteration, mineralization and RQD. • All drill core is photographed prior to sampling. This logging is qualitative. • 100% of the drilling was logged.
<i>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</i>	• <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> • <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> • <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> • <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	•
<i>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</i>	• <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>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.</i>	• 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. • ALS conducted their own internal laboratory checks. • Laboratory blanks, standards are reviewed per batch to monitor accuracy and precision. •
<i>Verification of sampling and assaying</i>	• <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> • <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> • <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> • <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	• 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 is logged quality controlled spreadsheet and checked. • Electronic-only assay data is imported into a database from the laboratory's electronic data. • No holes were twinned at this early exploration stage.
<i>Location of data points</i>	• <i>Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral</i>	• The location of drill hole collars were confirmed with a Trimble DA2 receiver and Catalyst 0.3m Subscription set to MGA94 Grid Datum (Zone 55)

	<i>Resource estimation.</i> • <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> • <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	• Accuracy is variable but is expected to be 0.3m • During the mapping and Collar pickup process with constant visual quality assessment conducted, the receiver maintained an accuracy level <0.4m. • Elevation • Down hole, multi-shot surveys were taken at 15m then a nominal 30 m interval where possible using a Trueshot survey tool. A 3m multi-shot survey was conducted at end of hole. •
<i>Data spacing and distribution</i>	• <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	• 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. • Drill core sampling minimum 0.15m and maximum 0.5m with sampling to lithological and mineralogical boundaries and is considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation.
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	• <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> • <i>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.</i>	• 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 and achieve a suitable orientation that crosscuts the expected mineralised orientation. • Drill transects were oriented perpendicular across the known trend of major structures.
<i>Sample security</i>	• <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	• All samples submitted for analysis are placed in sealed poly-weave bags and delivered to the laboratory by Dart Staff
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	• <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	• An internal review of procedures, operations, sampling techniques and analytical techniques was made by Dart Mining. • No external review of sampling or results has been undertaken at this early stage of exploration.

SECTION 2 REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	- 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 1st June 2024 - Details of Dart Mining tenements shown in Appendix 2 and Figure 8 and Figure 9
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	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. - Dart Mining completed an RC drilling campaign at Phoenix Hill in 2021 and reported results to the ASX (DART MINING ASX April 2021)
<i>Geology</i>	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	- EL006016 is located in the Melbourne structural zone of the Lachlan Fold Belt in central 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.	All drillhole data (location, RL, azimuth, dip, depth etc.) for this drilling program, and significant assay intercepts are presented in appendix 2
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 gold content across the the full intersection width in each drill hole that has a continuous intersection of elevated gold grades greater than 0.2g/t Au - The nominal sample length is 0.5m with a limited frequency of <1m sample lengths requiring a length weighted average technique to be used for significant intersections - No grade cutting or cut-off grade has been applied in reporting the average grades of drill intersections at this early stage of exploration.
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 clearly presented in a series of summary cross sections and drill plans. - The angle between the drill hole and the mineralisation structure is variable with an interpretation of the relative geometry presented as cross sections down hole, down hole average grades are also presented on these drill sections and are representative of the current geological interpretation, this interpretation may change over time as more drilling information become available. - Structural interpretation is constrained with surface geological mapping and down hole lithology logging.
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 Error! Reference source not found. - 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

<i>Balanced reporting</i>	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.	within the target structure - 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.
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	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.
<i>Further work</i>	- 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.