ASX Release

20 August 2019

Buckland Project, N.E. Victoria

Recent discovery of an 8.5km long shear system, locally containing sulphide-associated gold, indicates strong potential for defining large-scale gold mineralisation.

HIGHLIGHTS

- Geological mapping and geochemical soil sampling in recent months indicate the gold-mineralised **Fairleys Shear Zone** at Dart Mining's wholly owned Buckland Project in north east Victoria extends for more than 8.5km.

- Dart Mining's two previous diamond drill holes at the Fairleys Prospect show the **Fairley Shear Zone** contains gold mineralisation over substantial widths:
  Hole BFCDDH001 - 21m @ 1.41 g/t Au
  Hole BFCDDH002 - 40.4m @ 0.84 g/t Au

- This recent discovery of regionally extensive mineralized shears indicates the 750km² Buckland Project has **high potential for discovery of a large-scale gold mineralization system.** It is likely the bedrock source of the considerable alluvial gold produced historically from the Buckland River.

- Successful exploration has elevated the Buckland Gold Project to first priority amongst Dart Mining's extensive portfolio of gold projects in eastern and central Victoria.

The Buckland Project is located about 20 km south west of Bright in North east Victoria (Appendix 1, Figure 1).

Dart Mining Limited (ASX: DTM) ("Dart Mining" or "the Company") is pleased to report that recent exploration at its Buckland Project in the Buckland Valley, North East Victoria, **has identified regionally extensive mineralized shears with high potential to form a large-scale gold mineralization system.** Regional gold-arsenic soil sampling indicates the gold-mineralised **Fairleys Shear Zone and associated shears, may extend for more than 8.5km.** Dart Mining previously completed two diamond drillholes at the Fairleys Prospect, a very small segment of the Fairleys Shear Zone. Both returned wide intersections; **BFCDDDH001 21m @ 1.14g/t Au and BFCDDH002 40.4m @ 0.84g/t Au**.

The Buckland River historically produced considerable alluvial gold, but previous explorers and prospectors with limited exploration technology failed to find a substantial bedrock source for the alluvial gold. The Fairleys Shear Zone cuts across the catchment of the Buckland River and Dart Mining considers it has now discovered the elusive bedrock source.

DART MINING

ASX Code: DTM

Key Prospects / Commodities:

GOLDFIELDS

Buckland
Rushworth
Sandy Creek
Granite Flat
Dart
Mt Elmo
Saltpetre
Zulu
Upper Indi

LITHIUM / TIN / TANTALUM

Empress – Li-Sn-Ta
Eskdale / Mitta – Li-Sn-Ta

PORPHYRY GOLD / COPPER / MOLYBDENUM

Empress – Au-Cu
Stacey's – Au-Cu
Copper Quarry – Cu+/- Au
Gentle Annie – Cu
Morgan Porphyry – Mo-Ag-Au
Unicorn Porphyry – Mo-Cu-Ag

Investment Data:

Shares on issue: 1,011,376,136

Unlisted Options: 25,000,000

Substantial Shareholders:

Top 20 Holdings: 54.41 %

Board & Management:

Managing Director: James Chirnside
Non-Executive Director: Dr Denis Clarke Non-Executive Director: Luke Robinson
Company Secretary: Julie Edwards

Dart Mining NL

ACN 119 904 880

Contact Details:

4 Bryant Street, Corryong
VIC 3707 Australia

James Chirnside

Email: jchirnside@dartmining.com.au

Dart Mining's Managing Director, James Chirnside commented, ***"Dart Mining has made a substantial exploration breakthrough at our Buckland Project where we have now proven the existence of regionally extensive mineralized fault structures that have excellent potential to host a large-scale gold deposit. We see some similarities between our mineralized structures and the Fosterville Fault that is associated with the fabulous Fosterville Gold Deposit of Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd near Bendigo. Naturally, therefore, we now consider the Buckland Project to be our highest priority gold project and we are anxious to progress exploration rapidly. Victoria is one of the most heavily gold-endowed regions in the world and we think we might be able to unlock further riches at the Buckland Gold Project."***

A detailed technical description of the Buckland Project and its recent exploration is presented in Appendix 1.

Competent Person's Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Dean Turnbull B.App.Sc.(Geol) Hons. a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr. Turnbull is an independent consultant. Mr. Turnbull 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. Turnbull consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

For more information contact

James Chirnside
Managing Director
jchirnside@dartmining.com.au
0419 605842

Peter Taylor
Investor Relations
peter@nwrcommunications.com.au
0412 036 231

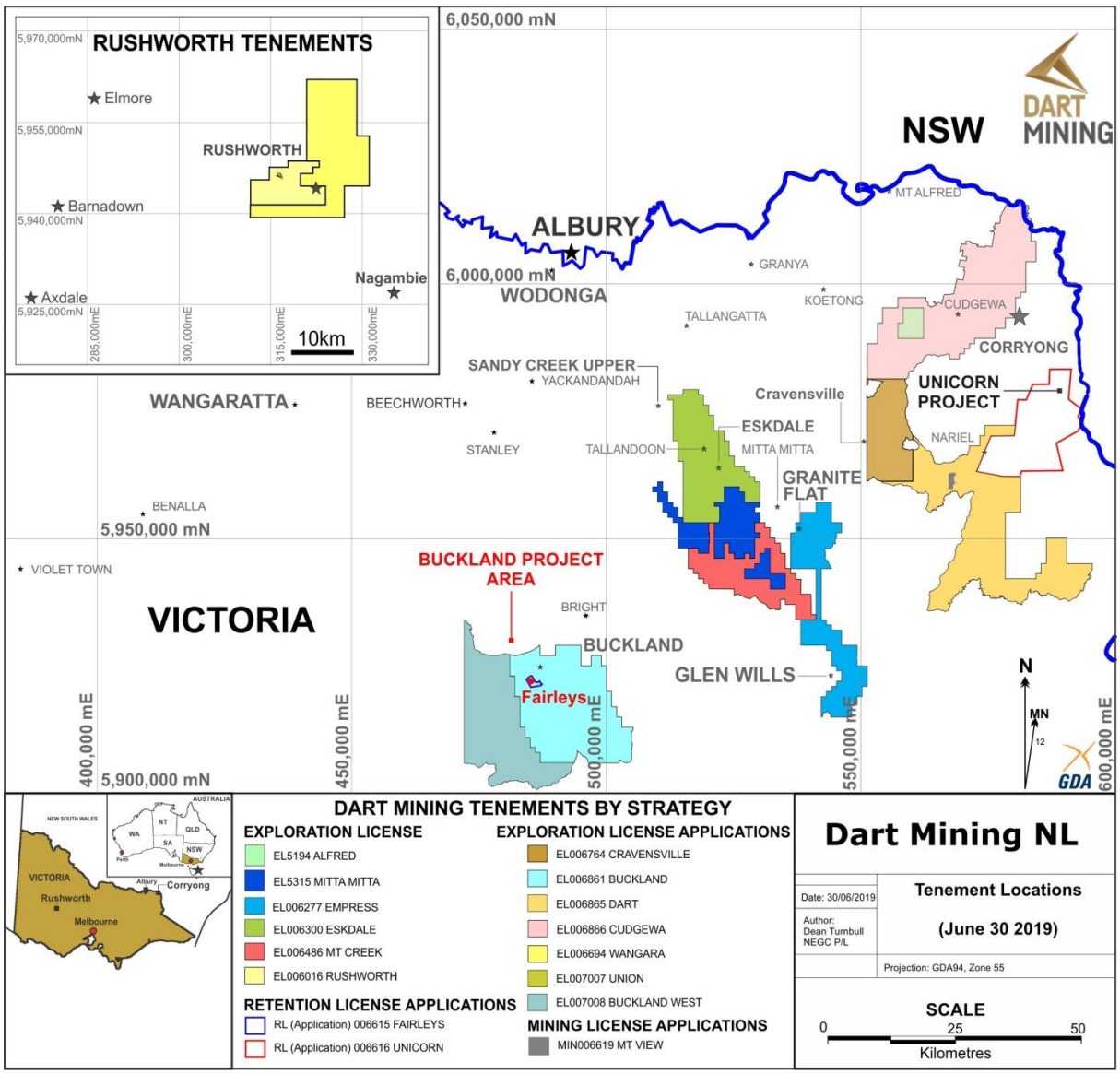
About Dart Mining

Dart Mining (ASX: DTM) floated on the ASX in May of 2007 with the aim of evaluating and developing several historic Goldfields as well as substantiating a new porphyry province in NE Victoria. The area is prospective for precious, base, and minor metals. These include Gold, Lithium, Silver, Copper, Molybdenum, Zinc, Tungsten, Tin, Tantalum, and others. Dart Mining has built a strategic gold footprint in the Central and North East Region of Victoria where historical mining and alluvial gold production indicates the existence of potentially significant gold endowment.

APPENDIX 1

As explained in this Appendix, Dart Mining suggests the results of its on-going exploration of the Buckland Project indicate the **Project has high potential for discovery of a large-scale gold mineralized system.**

The location and tenement status of the Buckland Project are shown in Figure 1 (below) and Table 1 (Appendix 2).



EARLY HISTORY

The Buckland Project covers much of the Buckland Valley where alluvial gold was discovered in 1853. By January 1854 some 6000 miners had descended on the discovery and rich alluvial gold was mined from the Buckland River and from higher terraces along 30 km of the Valley. Later in the early 1900s the river alluvials were reworked by floating bucket dredge operations. Hardrock mining was established by 1858, but had largely ceased by 1900. Only incomplete records are available for a few small hardrock mines and numerous prospects (Figure 5).

GEOLOGY AND HISTORICALLY RECORDED MINERALISATION

The goldfield is largely underlain by sandstones and mudstones of the Ordovician Pinnak Sandstone, which have been metamorphosed to lower green schist facies grade. The Upper Ordovician Bendoc Group, which is dominantly black, siliceous siltstone and overlies the Pinnak Sandstone, occupies several fault-bounded blocks west of the Buckland goldfield. The Pinnak Sandstone is intruded by the Lower Devonian Mt Buffalo Granite in the northern part of the goldfield.

Regionally the Buckland goldfield is flanked by northwesterly trending fault zones with the Wonangatta Fault Zone to the west and the Kancoona Shear Zone to the east. These regional faults were reactivated during the Bindian and Tabberabberan Orogenies (Early and Middle Devonian respectively). The structural setting of the goldfield between regional scale shears with multiple periods of movement is considered favourable for gold mineralisation.

Historical records show the typical hardrock gold mineralization to be narrow auriferous quartz veins hosted by the Pinnak Sandstone. The quartz veins contain little sulphide, are discontinuous along strike, and locally contain very high grade gold shoots. A few mentions of mineralised "conglomerates" may possibly in fact refer to mineralized fault breccias. **The Fairleys Prospect** was reported as one of the larger mineralized occurrences, but had only limited production.

PRE-2018 EXPLORATION BY DART MINING

In 2003 dart Mining's interest was drawn to the Buckland goldfield by the recognition that the historical hardrock mineralization in the catchment of the Buckland River was disproportionately small relative to the considerable alluvial production. Dart Mining surmised that potential existed for a larger bedrock source of the alluvial gold. Additionally, there were a few historical records of strongly mineralized faults up to six metres wide that suggested the possibility that gold mineralization might be associated with unrecognised regional scale faults or shears in the Pinnak Sandstone.

Research and subsequent field exploration resulted in the re-discovery of the **Fairleys Prospect** and similar sulphide-associated gold mineralisation was also identified at the **Centennial, Great White Star and Kaufmanns Prospects** (Figure 5).

In 2007-2008 Dart Mining conducted mapping, rock chip sampling and soil geochemical surveys over the **Fairleys Prospect**. The soil geochemical surveys covering a 900x750m area identified possible extensions to the historically mined lodes as well as several possible parallel mineralized structures. Significant arsenic and gold soil anomalies suggested continuity of mineralization for about 500m. Importantly, the efficacy of the portable X-Ray Florescence (pXRF) analytical technique in the delineation of arsenic soil anomalies under the conditions at the **Fairleys Prospect** was proven. Several

broad zones of gold mineralisation were identified that corresponded in outcrop with mineralised shears displaying abundant disseminated sulphide including arsenopyrite. Subsequently, 11 reverse circulation drill holes and two diamond drill holes partially tested about 180m strike extent of the shear zone. Drilling confirmed the presence of disseminated sulphide-associated gold within a high-grade steeply northeasterly dipping shear and a lower grade southwesterly dipping shear. **Importantly, the two diamond drill holes** (ASX 29 October 2008**), which were directed at the possible down plunge extension of the Fairleys Prospect's mineralization, intersected wide shears showing sulphide-associated gold mineralization.**

Hole BFCDDH001 - 21m @ 1.41 g/t Au
Hole BFCDDH002 - 40.4m @ 0.84 g/t Au

These two holes provided exploration encouragement at the time, but shortly thereafter Dart Mining discovered the large Unicorn molybdenum porphyry deposit (Figure 1) and the Company's entire focus shifted to exploration of that promising discovery for several years. Unfortunately, the molybdenum price subsequently collapsed and further exploration of the Unicorn deposit was placed on hold in 2015.

In 2014 Dart Mining returned to the **Fairleys Prospect** with the objective of defining a low-grade disseminated gold deposit. Nine reverse circulation drill holes to 66m were completed over only 100m strike length to test both the north easterly dipping and the south westerly dipping shears. The north easterly dipping shear had returned chip sample assays of up to 5.6m @ 10.7g/t Au and part width chip samples showing up to 2.05m @ 9.78g/t Au (ASX 9 August 2016). Hole BFCRC013,which tested this shear, intersected 3m @ 18.37g/t Au immediately above the historic workings (ASX 30 January 2015) – Figure 2. The other 8 drill holes targeted the south westerly dipping shear and returned intersections at near true widths of up to 6m @ 2.63 g/t Au from surface (BFCRC014) and 5m @ 2.28 g/t Au from 20m in BFCRC017 (ASX 30 January 2015) – Figure 3. The intersection are in line with past chip sample results from the drill access track which showed up to 10m @ 2.99 g/t Au (ASX 5 June 2008). A composite schematic cross section (Figure 4) (ASX November 2014) illustrates the interpreted stacked nature of individual shear structures across a width of 300m along a major composite north-west shear, and the shears' expressions as arsenic soil anomalies. **Dart Mining refers to this composite shear as the Fairleys Shear Zone.**

Corporate changes in 2015 and Dart Mining's subsequent focus on lithium exploration in the Dorchap Dyke Swarm near Eskdale (Figure 1) meant that exploration was not renewed at the Buckland Project until 2019.

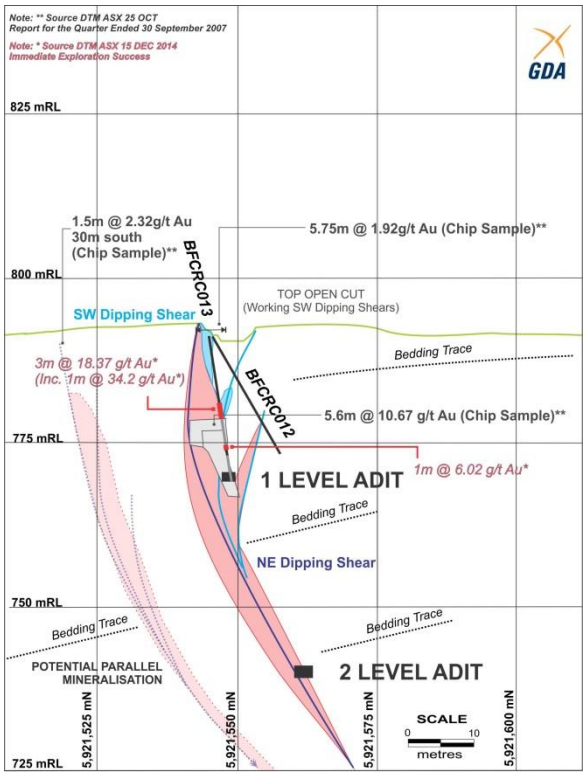


Figure 2. Drill Section Line A – B. Showing NE dipping shear target (Pink zone) and previous chip sample results with geological interpretation.

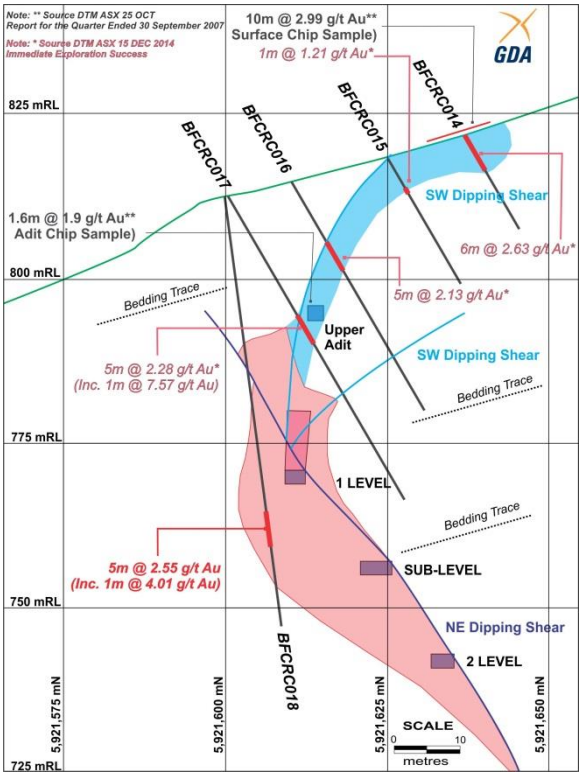


Figure 3. Drill Section Line C – D. Showing SW dipping shear target (Light Blue zone) and Main NE dipping Shear target interpretation (Pink zone).

MINERALISATION MODEL

Dart Mining has postulated a **mineralisation model** for the Buckland Project derived from the regional geological setting and the results of its exploration at the **Fairleys Prospect**. This model underpins current regional exploration activities.

The model suggests gold mineralization is associated with:

1. Major northwesterly trending shear zones with extensive disseminated sulphide development (including arsenopyrite)
2. Smaller, low-sulphide, high-grade quartz reefs spatially related to the major shears zones.
3. Dilation zones in and adjacent to the regional shears

The model anticipates major shear zones, such as the **Fairleys Shear Zone**, will possibly consist of multiple stacked parallel shears most of which will display arsenic anomalism.

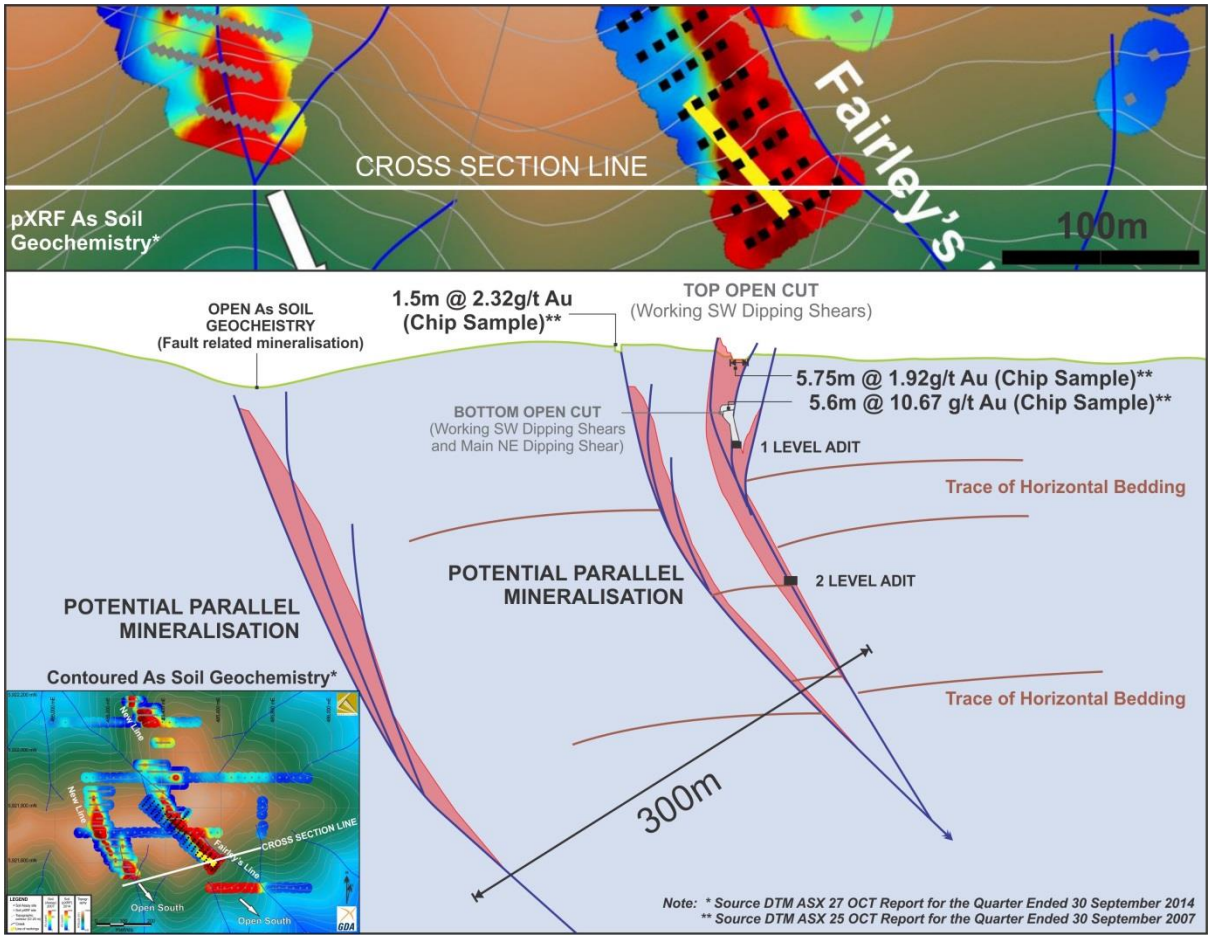


Figure 4. Composite interpretative schematic cross section of the Fairleys Prospect showing past exploration results and potential parallel stacked shears within the Pinnak Sandstone. (ASX November 2014). Approximately to scale, section looking north-west.

While the smaller, low-sulphide, high- grade quartz reefs are not Dart Mining's prime exploration target, their association with disseminated sulphide-associated gold mineralisation within shears provides evidence of a bimodal gold system. The importance of the bimodal nature of the system relates to the analogy to the Fosterville gold deposit in Central Victoria where gold mineralization is associated with the Fosterville Fault, a regional fault traced for over 9kms. There are two styles of mineralisation at the Fosterville deposit, a sediment-hosted sub-micron style where gold is locked in disseminated arsenopyrite and pyrite crystals and a deeper gold-in-vein mineralisation style where visible gold is hosted in quartz-carbonate veins. The gold-in-vein style of mineralisation has become dominant in the deeper levels of the mine (Updated NI 43-101 Technical Report. April 1 2019).

CURRENT EXPLORATION APPROACH

The detailed surface geochemistry and subsequent drilling completed over part of the **Fairleys Prospect** confirmed the strong spatial correlation between surface arsenic-in-soil anomalies and the underlying causative mineralised shears and also the strong relationship between disseminated sulphides within shears and gold mineralization. Consequently, Dart Mining's current exploration approach is to complete soil geochemical coverage over the catchment of the Buckland River to delineate regional arsenic anomalies that are probable indicators of gold-arsenic mineralized shears.

CURRENT REGIONAL SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY PROGRAM

In 2019 Dart Mining commenced regional soil sampling **to test the potential for large-scale gold mineralised systems associated with regionally extensive shear zones.** This work is the first modern regional evaluation of the goldfield for a new mineralisation style.

The terrane is rugged and heavily forested as shown in Figure 5. Hence initially soil geochemistry surveys have been conducted by ridge-and-spur sampling over the western side of the Buckland goldfield (Figure 5). The sampling methodology and the portable X-Ray Florescence (pXRF) analytical technique are described in Table 1 and in the March Quarterly Report (ASX 30 April 2019).

Approximately 1800 soil samples have been collected and analysed from 48.8km of soil lines to date.

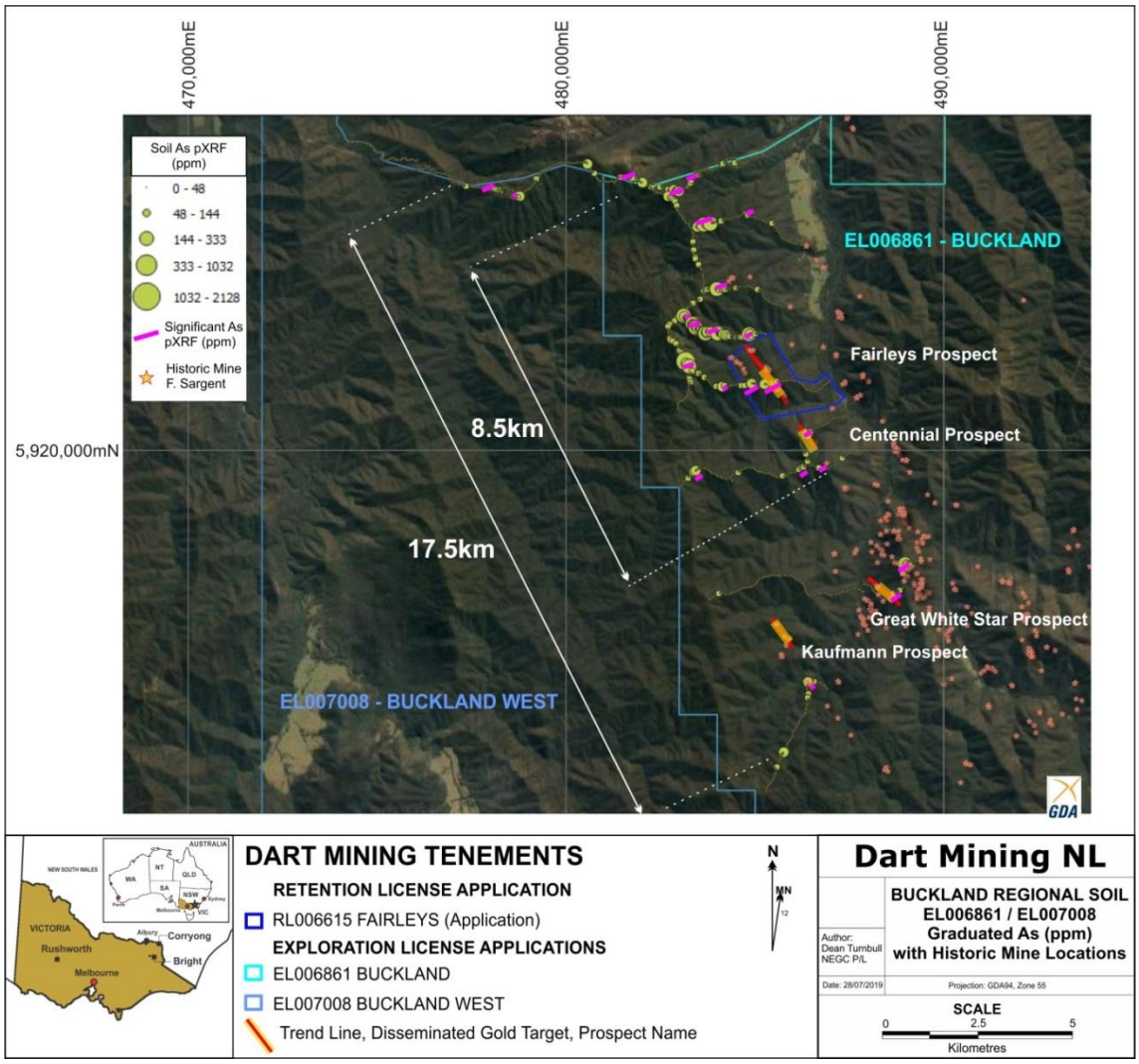


Figure 5. Buckland goldfield with graduated soil arsenic (As) level (ppm) with significant anomalies highlighted (magenta). Historic mine location data (pink dots) from F. Sargent Historical Mining Activity layer (GeoVic: https://earthresources.vic.gov.au/geology-exploration/maps-reports-data/geovic) for reference.

Nine regional soil sample lines have been completed (Figure 5). Soil samples showing anomalous arsenic (greater than 50ppm) are assayed for gold and results are currently available for the first two soil sample lines. These show multiple coincident gold-arsenic anomalies up to 193ppb Au (ASX 30 April 2019).

The surveys are proving highly successful in delineating regional shear zones by arsenic and gold soil anomalies.

Very significantly, strong arsenic and gold anomalies north-north-west of the Fairleys Prospect suggest the Fairleys Shear Zone may extend for at least 8.5km (Figure 5). Arsenic anomalies also form a linear trend encompassing the Great White Star, Centennial and Fairleys Prospect suggesting the **Fairleys Shear Zone may be much longer.** All these Prospects display similar sulphide-associated gold mineralization. Additionally, several other arsenic soil anomalies identified north-west of the Fairleys Prospect may reflect mineralized shears parallel to the Fairleys Shear Zone.

Preliminary follow-up mapping and sampling of several historic workings within the regional arsenic anomalies has revealed narrow low-sulphide auriferous quartz reefs enveloped by disseminated sulphide mineralization in sheared sediments (Photograph 1). The confirmed occurrence locally of high grade vein gold mineralization in the broader regional-scale shears is considered very encouraging.

Photograph 1. Queen's Jubilee Mine – sheared sandstone showing disseminated sulphide mineralisation adjacent to quartz reef mine workings, 1.1km along trend from the Fairleys Prospect.

Considerable drilling will ultimately be required to evaluate the potential of the large **Fairleys Shear Zone** and subsidiary shear zones. However, Dart Mining plans to first complete further more detailed soil surveys to more closely define the multiple mineralised shear zones before drill testing is undertaken. A major exploration program is clearly warranted by the high prospectivity.

The exploration success to date has prompted Dart Mining to apply for Application EL007008 immediately west of EL006861, which will bring the Buckland Project property to a total of 750km^2.

APPENDIX 2

TENEMENT STATUS

As reported in the June Quarterly Activities Report (ASX 31 July 2019) the Buckland West application (EL007008) has recently been submitted for approval.

All tenement applications continue to pass through the approvals process with the tenements remaining in good standing as at 31 July 2019 (Table 1).

Table 1. TENEMENT STATUS

Tenement Number	Name	Tenement Type	Area (km2) Unless specified	Interest	Location
EL5194	Mt. Alfred	Exploration	27	100%	NE Victoria
EL5315	Mitta Mitta[4]	Exploration	172	100%	NE Victoria
EL006016	Rushworth	Exploration	60	100%	Central Victoria
EL006277	Empress	Exploration	221	100%	NE Victoria
EL006300	Eskdale[3]	Exploration	245	100%	NE Victoria
EL006486	Mt Creek	Exploration	190	100%	NE Victoria
EL006764	Cravensville	EL (Application)	170	100%	NE Victoria
EL006861	Buckland	EL (Application)	414	100%	NE Victoria
EL006865	Dart	EL (Application)	567	100%	NE Victoria
EL006866	Cudgewa	EL (Application)	508	100%	NE Victoria
EL006994	Wangara	EL (Application)	190	100%	Central Victoria
EL007007	Union	EL (Application)	3	100%	Central Victoria
EL007008	Buckland West	EL (Application)	344	100%	NE Victoria
RL006615	Fairley's[2]	Retention License Application	340 Ha	100%	NE Victoria
RL006616	Unicorn[1&2]	Retention License Application	23,243 Ha	100%	NE Victoria
MIN006619	Mt View [2]	Mining License Application	224 Ha	100%	NE Victoria

All tenements remain in good standing at 31 July 2019.

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 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

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.*	• pXRF soil samples are collected from the top of the B-Horizon clay interface and sieved to -2mm (dried if necessary). Sieved samples are then analysed for As using an Olympus Delta portable XRF unit and results reported out as a digital text file.
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.).*	• All-drill related data are referenced to the original ASX report by date published. All details appear in the original report.
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.*	• All-drill related data are referenced to the original ASX report by date published. All details appear in the original report.
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 drill-related data are referenced to the original ASX report by date published. All details appear in the original report. • pXRF soil samples are located by GPS and notes taken where cultural contamination is suspected or adjacent to historic workings.
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.*	• All drill-related data are referenced to the original ASX report by date published. All details appear in the original report. • Soil samples are collected from the top of the B-Horizon with a pick and scoop, dried

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	and sieved to <2mm 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. Laboratory follow-up analysis uses the same pXRF sieved sample, pulverised prior to sub-sampling at the laboratory via riffle splitting, so samples are submitted for a multi-element 4 acid digest method ME-MS61 and low detection limit gold analysis by method Au-AA22. • 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.
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.*	• All drill-related data are referenced to the original ASX report by date published. All details appear in the original report. • Soil samples were submitted to ALS Chemex and selected samples analysed for a suit of trace elements using ALS Methods ME-MS61 (A four-acid digest is performed on 0.25g of sample to quantitatively dissolve most geological materials). These techniques are appropriate and considered a total extraction technique for key metal As. Au is analysed by fire assay technique Au-AA22. • 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		inserted, assay data is within expectation. Laboratory analysis only uses internal laboratory CRM results.
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.*	• No verification process or independent review of assay data has been carried out. • 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, the result for below detection limit data is not changed.
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.*	• All drill related data are referenced to the original ASX report by date published. All details appear in the original report. • 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.
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.*	• 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 25m sample spacing as this was considered the maximum spacing that would

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		capture regional shear structures over more than one sample • Soil pXRF results are used for geochemical studies only and are not composited.
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.*	• All drill related data are referenced to the original ASX report by date published. All details appear in the original report. • Regional soil lines are aligned with near east-west ridge lines and are approximately perpendicular to the strike of the interpreted regional shear systems hosting disseminated sulphide and gold where possible. A small number of lines or portions of lines run at a lower angle to the interpreted mineralisation trend, this is shown graphically in the body of the report. • No significant sample bias is considered to be introduced because of the orientation of the soil lines
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• All samples submitted for analysis are placed in sealed plastic bags and enclosed in strong plastic boxes, 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.*	• 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 at 30 June 2019. **Tenement Number** / **Name** / **Tenement Type** / **Area (km2) Unless specified** / **Interest** / **Location** **EL5194** / Mt. Alfred / Exploration / 27 / 100% / NE Victoria **EL5315** / Mitta Mitta[4] / Exploration / 172 / 100% / NE Victoria **EL006016** / Rushworth / Exploration / 60 / 100% / Central Victoria **EL006277** / Empress / Exploration / 221 / 100% / NE Victoria **EL006300** / Eskdale[3] / Exploration / 245 / 100% / NE Victoria **EL006486** / Mt Creek / Exploration / 190 / 100% / NE Victoria EL006764 / Cravensville / EL (Application) / 170 / 100% / NE Victoria EL006861 / Buckland / EL (Application) / 414 / 100% / NE Victoria EL006865 / Dart / EL (Application) / 567 / 100% / NE Victoria EL006866 / Cudgewa / EL (Application) / 508 / 100% / NE Victoria EL006994 / Wangara / EL (Application) / 190 / 100% / Central Victoria EL007007 / Union / EL (Application) / 3 / 100% / Central Victoria EL007008 / Buckland West / EL (Application) / 344 / 100% / NE Victoria RL006615 / Fairley's[2] / Retention License Application / 340 Ha / 100% / NE Victoria RL006616 / Unicorn[1&2] / Retention License Application / 23,243 Ha / 100% / NE Victoria MIN006619 / Mt View [2] / Mining License Application / 224 Ha / 100% / NE Victoria **All tenements remain in good standing at 30 June 2019.** **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 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
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The Buckland Goldfield has been explored in the past to establish the remaining alluvial potential and limited effort to review reef style historic mines with surface and underground mapping and sampling carried out (EL1394, 1985 – 1988). There has not been any previous assessment of Fairleys style disseminated gold (shear hosted) within the goldfield. Dart Mining, the first to recognize this style of mineralization, initiated exploration in 2005.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Buckland Goldfield was a traditional narrow vein, high grade (free gold) reef style field with a very large alluvial gold footprint. Dart Mining recognized some gold mineralization is related to disseminated sulphides in shears.
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 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.* • *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.*	• 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').*	• 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.*	• Soil arsenic 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.
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.