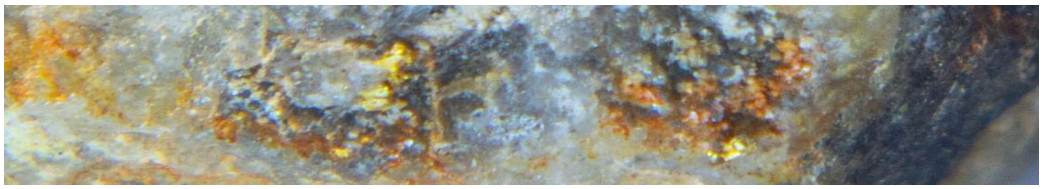
ASX Release

3 July 2020



DART MINING DISCOVERS NEW MINERALISATION STYLES IN HISTORIC HIGH-GRADE GOLDFIELDS

BACKGROUND

The Sandy Creek and Tallandoon goldfields are known for historical production of exceptionally high-grade gold from narrow lodes (up to 3.5 kg/t). Located 60 km south of Albury-Wodonga in Northeast Victoria, detailed mapping and sampling by Dart Mining geologists have redefined the exploration and mineralisation model for these goldfields. Exploration focus has now shifted to higher volume, disseminated gold-sulphide mineralisation in altered granites adjacent to high-grade narrow-vein gold mineralisation.

HIGHLIGHTS FROM RECENT EXPLORATION

- Multiple occurrences of disseminated gold-sulphide mineralisation in hydrothermally altered granites have been identified at Sandy Creek
- High-grade gold occurring with antimony-lead-zinc-gold-silver silica-sulphide mineralisation identified at Tallandoon
- Detailed structural mapping has identified an orthogonal fault system that has focused gold mineralisation, redefining the exploration model for this area
- Petrological studies have identified multiple possible mineralisation styles, including orogenic lode and intrusion-related styles
- Chip sampling has identified several zones of high-grade quartz-free gold and disseminated sulphide mineralisation associated with altered granites

Ellis Antimony	**0.2m @ 122 g/t Au** (silica-sulphide) Grab samples @ **6.48% Sb, 23.8 g/t Ag, 0.68% Pb, 0.82% Zn**
Shamrock	**20.0m @ 4.0 g/t Au** (true width unknown; altered granite) (including **2.5m @ 12.3 g/t Au** [true width; altered granite]) **2.0m @ 6.38 g/t Au,** (including **1.0m @ 11.55 g/t Au** [altered granite])
O'Dell's	**0.8m @ 14.4 g/t Au** (altered granite) **1.0m @ 12.65 g/t Au** (altered granite) **0.5m @ 28.2 g/t Au** (gold-silica)
Wildcat	Grab samples at **26.2 g/t, 23.6 g/t & 10.6 g/t Au**
Morning Star	Grab sample at **140 g/t Au & 35.1 g/t Ag**
Honeysuckle	**10.0m @ 1.07 g/t Au** (along strike; altered granite) **5.0m @ 1.63 g/t Au** (along strike; altered granite)
I.X.L East	**14.0m @ 1.46 g/t Au**

Contemporary exploration activities include surface sampling undertaken by Dart. There has been no drill testing on the Sandy Creek or Tallandoon Gold Fields.

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: 74,959,107

Unlisted Options: 9,070,000

Substantial Shareholders:

Top 20 Holdings: 60.60 %

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

Visit our webpage: www.dartmining.com.au

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Dart Mining NL (ASX:DTM) ("Dart Mining" or "the Company") is very pleased to report exceptional results from recent mapping and sampling activities at the Company's wholly owned Sandy Creek Gold Project near Eskdale, Northeast Victoria. Rock chip and soil sampling has provided evidence for multiple zones of gold mineralisation associated with altered granite at structural intersections on the periphery of the Yabba Granite. A workplan has been approved for ~1,000m of percussion drilling across five targets at Sandy Creek, to be commenced in September this year after the first phase drill program at the company's Buckland Gold project is complete. This document provides a detailed outline of the history, geological setting, and recent work by Dart Mining to introduce the Sandy Creek Gold Project to the market. Although technical in nature this report serves to act as an "introductory primer" document for all interested parties.

Introduction

The Sandy Creek and Tallandoon goldfields jointly cover a 26 by 5km area, hosting gold and minor tin mineralisation (Figure 1). Alluvial gold was initially discovered in 1854 along Sandy Creek with approximately 5km of the creek mined for both tin and gold. Hardrock gold mineralisation was identified and became the focus of historic development within the Sandy Creek area in 1879, with 83 recorded historic reef workings. Development progressed further south, with the discovery and subsequent development of the Tallandoon goldfield in 1896, with 94 recorded gold workings, in addition to three antimony mines and nineteen tin workings (Figure 1). Both fields were noted for exceptionally high gold grades within quartz veins and associated felsic dykes.

Previous explorers focused on the narrow quartz vein mineralisation style typical of historic workings of the Sandy Creek and Tallandoon goldfields. Dart Mining has revised this approach, conducting prospect mapping and sampling across the field demonstrating that gold mineralisation is associated with hydrothermal alteration of the Yabba Granite (Figure 2) and extends into a metasedimentary roof pendant above the granite body. Detailed structural mapping has identified an orthogonal fault system that has focused gold mineralisation on north-south and northwest-southeast oriented structures (Figure 3). Chip sampling across historic mine workings have identified several zones of high-grade quartz-free gold (Figure 2a) and disseminated sulphide mineralisation associated with altered granites, proximal to the contact with the Yabba Granite (Figure 2b & 2c). On this basis, the Sandy Creek Goldfield is interpreted to consist of several zones of altered granite that are particularly strongly mineralised along the intersection of orthogonal fault systems.

Applying results from soil sampling, geological mapping and rock chip sampling, Dart Mining has focused their attention on five prospective drill targets in the Sandy Creek field. Preliminary surface sampling and mapping at Tallandoon suggests a similar structural control across the distribution of gold-bearing structures, however zones of altered granite are less prevalent, and high-grade silica-sulphide gold mineralisation in quartz veins appears to be broader, and in association with strongly enriched antimony, silver, lead and zinc (Figure 2d, Table 1).

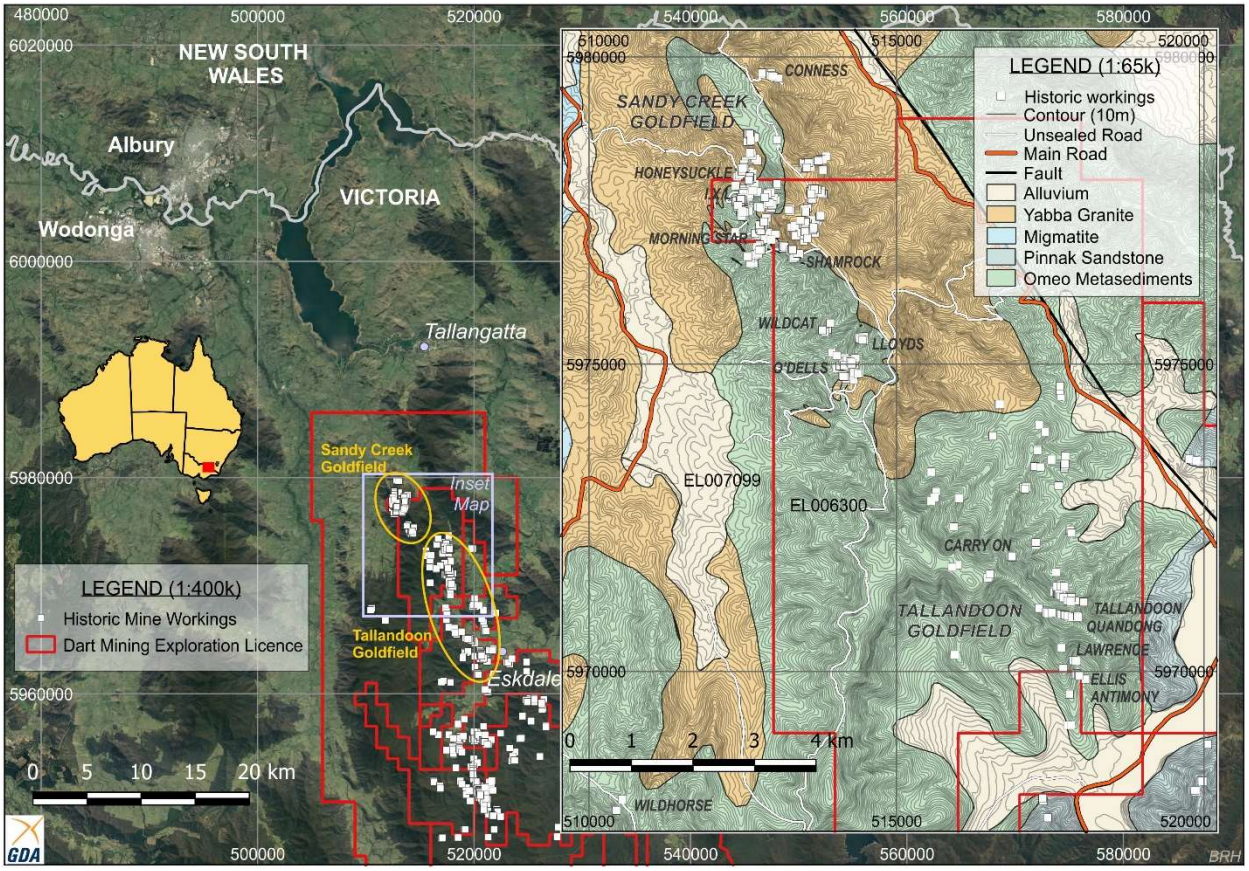


Figure 1: Location and revised geological mapping of the Sandy Creek and Tallandoon goldfields in Northeast Victoria. The names of notable historic mine workings are labelled.

Records indicate that 160,000 oz of gold was produced from 11,000 tonnes of ore between 1877 – 1915 from Sandy Creek reefs (Lanzer, 1988). Included amongst this are reported head grades of 3562 g/t from the A1 Lloyds mine (Wodonga & Towong Sentinel, 1888), although compiled contemporary newspaper reports indicate average grade across the field was 77 g/t. Similarly, the Tallandoon Goldfield is estimated to have produced 100,000 oz of gold between 1886 – 1915, although it was sporadically worked until 1945, largely for antimony production, with 33.5 tons of antimony produced from the Carry On mine (Oppy *et al.*, 1995; Phillips, 2010). Included amongst this is a reported crushing of 1470 g/t from the Tallandoon Goldfield (101.5 oz from 5 tons ore, Mystery [Tallandoon] Reef; Wodonga & Towong Sentinel, 1911), and the discovery of a 51 oz (1.4kg) gold nugget (Quandong Reef; Border Morning Mail & Riverina Express, 1913). The average grade produced from the Tallandoon field was 95 g/t Au, as compiled from newspaper reports.

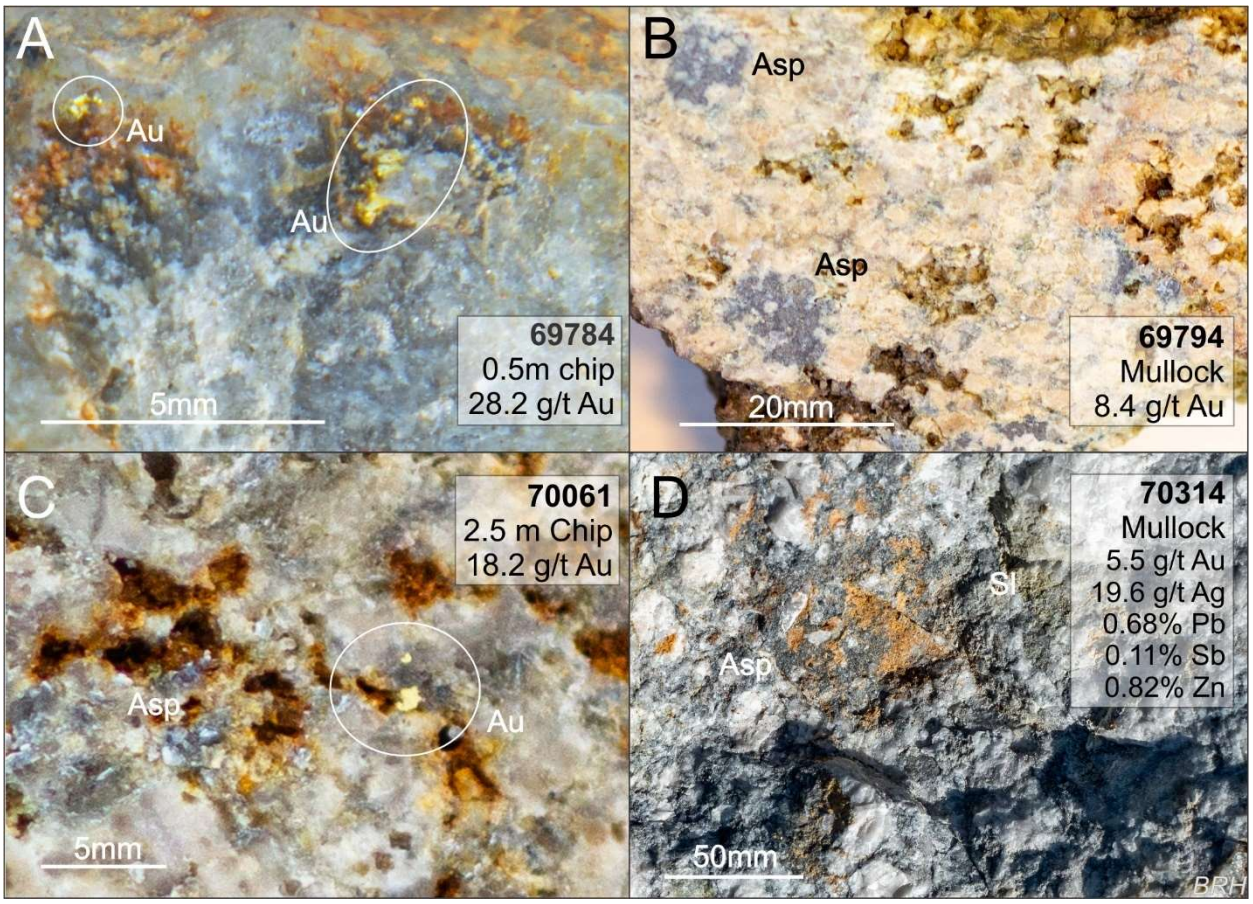


Figure 2: Examples of gold mineralisation from quartz veins and hydrothermally altered granite with sulphide-gold mineralisation. A) Specimen from O'Dell's workings showing visible gold in narrow-vein quartz. B) Typical Sandy Creek altered granite from mullock at Rainbow Mine, showing abundant arsenopyrite. C) Close up image of an altered granite specimen from Conness Reef, showing visible gold amongst arsenopyrite and ex-sulphide vugs. D) Typical example of quartz mullock from the Tallandoon Ellis Antimony Mine showing densely mineralised sulphide-quartz containing abundant fine arsenopyrite and some sphalerite. Acronyms: Au – free gold, Asp – arsenopyrite, Sl – sphalerite.

EXPLORATION OVERVIEW

Mapping and Sampling

Through detailed literature research and a comprehensive field campaign, the Company is confident that the detailed mapping program by Dart Mining geologists has identified and located all historical workings in the Sandy Creek Goldfield. Mapping and sampling have redefined the mineralisation model for the Sandy Creek Goldfield, abandoning the narrow-vein, orogenic gold mineralisation model held by previous explorers in favour of a disseminated gold-sulphide mineralisation in a roof-pendant system. Field mapping has determined that most mineralisation in the goldfield is directly adjacent or proximal to the contact between the Omeo Metamorphic Complex and the Yabba Granite (Figure 3). Gold mineralisation predominantly occurs along NW- and NNE-trending faults and becomes particularly enriched where these fault systems intersect, providing numerous targets for drill testing.

Regional soil sampling, chip sampling, and geological mapping of prospects (*methodology and analytical technique are outlined in Table 1 Appendix 2)* have identified multiple drill targets, supporting Dart Mining's belief that Sandy Creek has excellent potential to host substantial gold mineralisation in hydrothermally altered granites. The concurrent application of these methods to test the potential for large-scale gold mineralised systems has been essential to construct a robust understanding of the mineralisation style present at the Sandy Creek Gold Project.

Sandy Creek Goldfield

Rock chip sampling across workings and mineralised structures in the Sandy Creek Goldfield has identified three gold mineralisation styles. These include narrow-vein quartz/free gold, disseminated sulphide Au and As (± Sb, Pb) with rare free gold in altered granite, and Au (± Ag) mineralisation in sheared pegmatites. Of these mineralisation styles, disseminated sulphide-hosted gold is the dominant style, often in occurrence with a narrow-vein, heavily mineralised core which has been played out in most instances by historic mining activity. The 122 g/t Au chip sample from Ellis Antimony and the 140 g/t Au mullock grab sample from the Morning Star working is testament of these narrow-vein quartz grades, in addition to the 0.5m chip sample at 28.2 g/t at O'Dell's. Chip samples indicate that altered granites bearing abundant arsenopyrite commonly assay between 1–15 g/t, although in some instances can assay at 20+ g/t.

Petrographic examination of samples from Sandy Creek show that all samples represent variably hydrothermally-altered, coarse-grained granites (Ashley, 2020). At least two phases of mineralisation are apparent in the geochemistry and the mineralogy of altered granite. All samples sent for petrographic examination display moderate to intense hydrothermal alteration effects, with microstructures indicating penetrative deformation prior to, or concurrent with hydrothermal alteration (Ashley, 2020). Arsenopyrite is locally abundant in samples, forming up to ~24%, with visible gold in two of seven samples (Ashley, 2020). Altered granites from Sandy Creek demonstrate characteristics consistent with both orogenic gold systems and intrusion-related gold. Dart Mining favours an orogenic, epizonal mineralisation model for primary gold mineralisation at Sandy Creek and Tallandoon based on geochemical and structural relationships. However, preliminary geochemical and petrographic examination shows the Yabba Granite to be relatively reduced and fractionated, with considerable greisen alteration evident in mineralised granite samples, suggesting a possible intrusion-related gold affinity, and providing greater scope for expanded exploration of the Sandy Creek project.

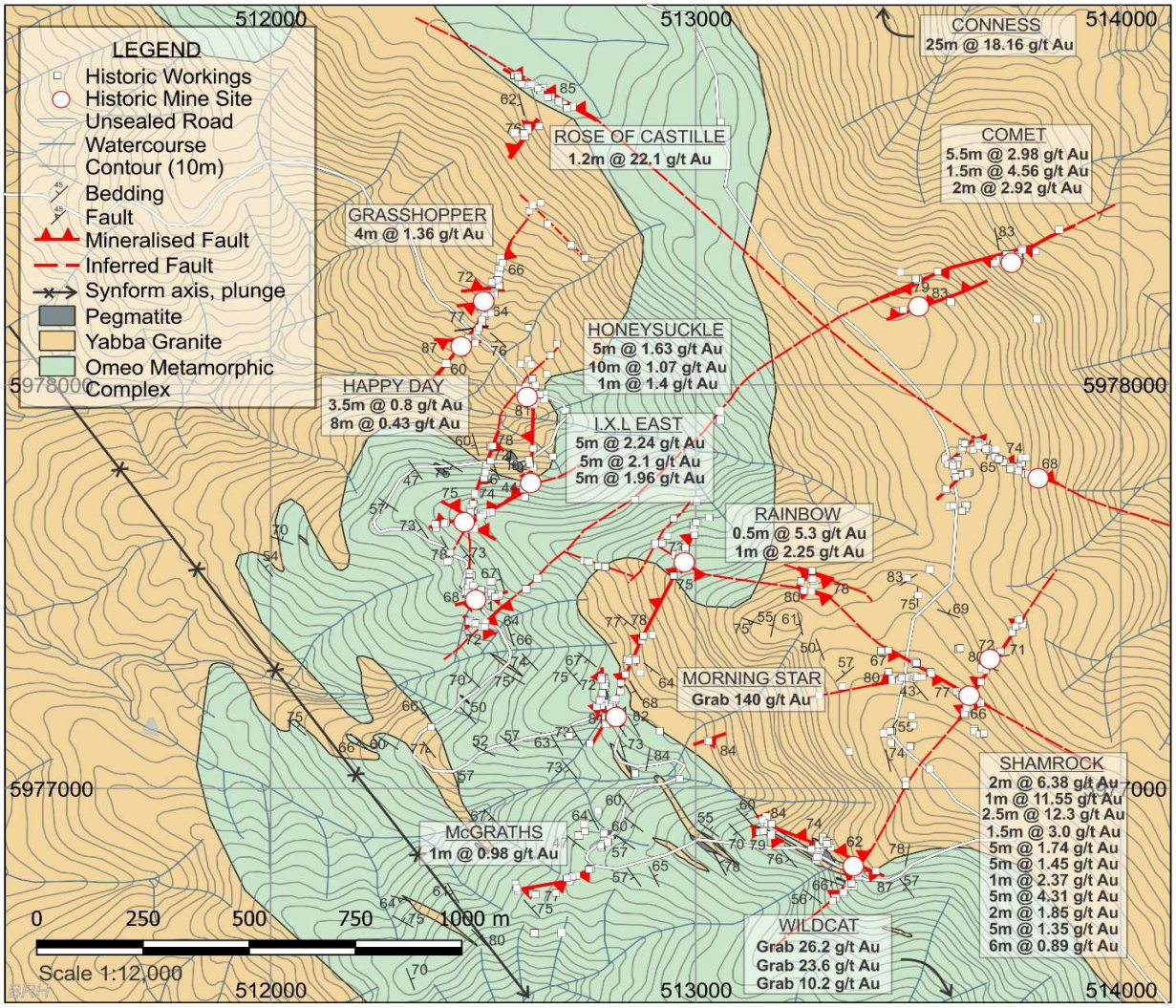


Figure 3: Detailed geological and structural map of the northern Sandy Creek goldfield showing selected peak gold grades from altered granite sampled either in, or around historic workings. A complete compilation of grades from all samples is included in Appendix 3. The Conness (513050E, 5979650N) and Wildcat (513935E, 5975650N) workings are just outside the boundaries of this map.

The Honeysuckle, I.X.L East, Shamrock and O'Dell's mines have been identified as the principal exploration targets through field mapping, rock chip and soil sampling by Dart Mining geologists (Figure 4). Historically, the Honeysuckle Mine was worked to a depth of 60m before flooding became problematic and was abandoned. Between 1886 and 1903 the Honeysuckle Mine recorded production of 4267.5 oz from 3395 tons of ore, giving an average grade of 39.3 g/t. Very little information is available for the I.X.L East working, as the adit was abandoned around 1905 before reaching its target. However, the drive intercepts a considerable thickness of sheared, sericite-altered metasediments hosting stringers of altered granite and fine arsenopyrite, providing consistent low-grade gold values and generating a composite intercept of 14m @ 1.46 g/t (true width; Figure 4B).

Production records for Shamrock are particularly poor, and there was at least 1942 oz produced from 1502 tons of ore between 1881 and 1945, giving an average grade 40.4 g/t Au. However, the Shamrock mine is a considerably larger development than the other workings considered here, with the lower level being driven in the 1930's–1940's, yet only a single 8 ton crushing reported. Abundant and considerable lengths of altered granite are apparent in the Shamrock, with wall samples along the lower level giving a composite grade of 4.0 g/t over 20m. However, with few cross-cuts, it is uncertain how deep mineralisation extends. A **2.5m sample at 12.65 g/t Au** indicates that mineralisation extends at least 2+ m into the wall rock.

The O'Dell's mine was noted as having average head grades of 400–570 g/t Au (Dunn, 1888), and was reopened in 1979–1996, generating some renewed interest in exploration of the Sandy Creek and Tallandoon fields. Around the end of production from O'Dell's mine in 1996, grades up to 43.5 g/t and 89.4 g/t remained in wall rock, and a representative ore sample assayed at 27 g/t (Wilson, 1996). Altered granite was sampled in an ore pass and in the foot of a stope (**0.8m @ 14.4 g/t**; **Fall grab @ 15 g/t**; **4.5m @ 5.4 g/t**; **1.5m @ 3.64 g/t Au**). The primary stopes of the O'Dell's mine had focused on narrow vein quartz and sericite-scorodite altered sediment, with samples returning **1.0m 12.65 g/t**, **1.5m @ 3.02 g/t**, **1.1m @ 2.88 g/t** and **0.5 m @ 28.2 g/t Au**.

Multi-element analysis of rock chip samples has demonstrated that As is an appropriate pathfinder element for Au in the Sandy Creek area, with a strong correlation between Au and As, both in soils and altered granite. Arsenic is applied as the primary pathfinder element in soil sampling, with background values typically between 5–15 ppm As, and ranging up to 1709 ppm. To date, 1331 soil samples have been collected across the Sandy Creek Goldfield. Structural mapping and gridded soil sample transects sampled at 25x10m resolution across the O'Dell's and Shamrock prospects indicate that mineralisation is dominantly developed along NW-oriented structures at the O'Dell's prospect and along NE-oriented faults at the Shamrock prospect.

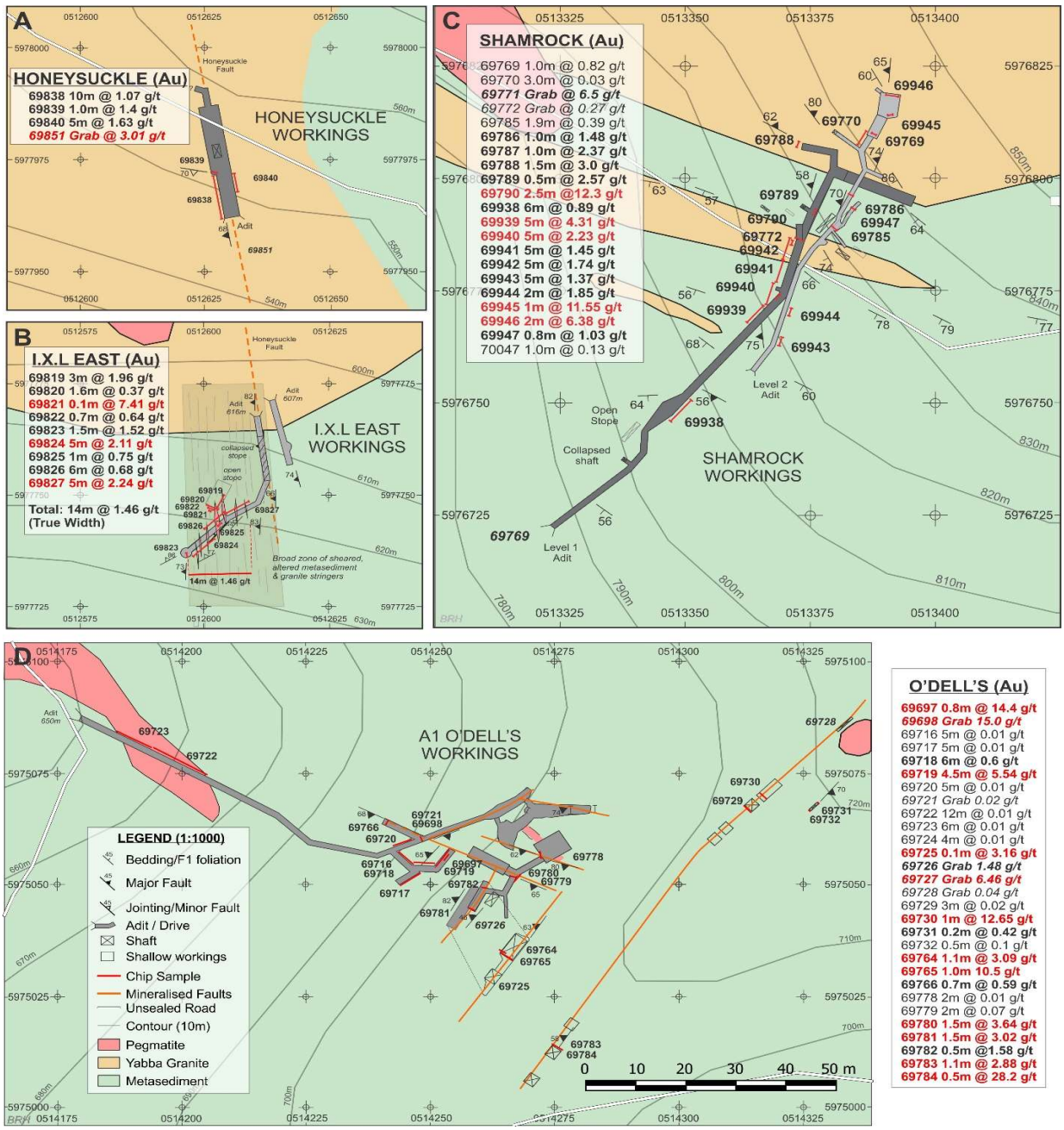


Figure 4: Surveyed level plans of workings with all samples and intersections indicated. A) Honeysuckle shaft, B) I.X.L East, C). Shamrock, D) O'Dell's. Note that samples given in italics are mullock grab samples. Samples in bold text represent anomalous gold values (>0.2 g/t) and samples in red are >2.0 g/t. All level plans to the same scale (1:1000).

Tallandoon Goldfield

Preliminary examination of the Tallandoon Goldfield shows that mineralisation is dominantly associated with quartz reefs, with abundant arsenopyrite, sphalerite, common galena and occasional stibnite. Like Sandy Creek, an orthogonal, NNE and WNW fault system has focused mineralisation on these structures. The Ellis Antimony and the Lawrence workings had largely collapsed, however assays from mullock and a small accessible shaft show enticing results for gold (including **0.2m @ 122 g/t**), silver and base metals (Pb, Sb, Zn), and significant workings await further exploration. The Tallandoon and Quandong mines have historically shown that these structures are mineralised across widths of up to 1m, to depths more than 200m from surface and across strike lengths greater than a kilometre.

Table 1: Selected peak results for samples from the Ellis Antimony, Wild Horse and the Lawrence mine workings at Tallandoon. See Appendix 3 for a complete tabulation of rock sample assays.

Working/Mine Site	Sample No.	Sample Width (m)	Sample Type	Ag ppm	As ppm	Au ppm	Pb ppm	Sb ppm	Zn ppm
Ellis Antimony	70306	-	GRAB	**11.65**	9,210	**6.49**	**3,690**	**2,410**	753
	70307	-	GRAB	0.9	575	0.71	96	**64,800**	12
	70308	-	GRAB	**7.4**	2,370	**2.86**	439	**7,410**	98
	70309	-	GRAB	**23.8**	5,780	**7.5**	**6,030**	**1,140**	**2,470**
	70310	0.2	CHIP	**14.2**	10,200	**122**	**2,130**	**1,910**	288
	70311	-	GRAB	**14**	9,120	**9.22**	**3,940**	776	**6,110**
	70313	-	GRAB	2.01	6,970	**9.64**	851	943	235
	70314	-	GRAB	**19.6**	12,250	**5.47**	**6,790**	**1,090**	**8,220**
Wild Horse	69988	4	CHIP	-	-	**5.16**	-	-	-
Lawrence	70319	0.1	CHIP	1.86	8,480	**16.6**	193	33	109
	70320	-	GRAB	1.49	1,690	**24**	381	132	174

Planned Exploration

Drilling is required to further progress and evaluate the potential mineralisation in the Sandy Creek Goldfield. Multiple targets have been identified, and a workplan for 980m of drilling has been approved for first pass RAB or RC drilling of the primary targets identified. A preliminary phase of drilling is planned to test the potential size distribution of altered granite bodies across O'Dell's, Shamrock, I.X.L East, Morning Star and Honeysuckle prospects. These targets have been identified given their grade, proximity to existing roads and comparatively shallow depth to prospective ore bodies. Surface exploration is continuing at Tallandoon, with a focus on structural mapping and chip sampling.

Competent Person's Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Dr. Ben Hines PhD who is a full-time Senior Geologist for Dart Mining, and verified by Mr. Steven Groves BSc, MSc. a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Groves is the exploration manager for Dart Mining. Mr Groves 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 Groves 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

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Managing Director
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Peter Taylor
Investor Relations
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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 Lithium, Gold, Silver, Copper, Molybdenum, Zinc, Tungsten, Tin, Tantalum, and a host of other important minerals. Dart Mining has built a strategically gold footprint in the Central and North East Region of Victoria where historical surface mining and alluvial gold indicates existence of potentially significant gold endowment.

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Sampling, geological mapping and reporting prepared by Dr. Benjamin Hines, Senior Exploration Geologist.

APPENDIX 1

TENEMENT STATUS

All tenement applications continue to pass through the approvals process with the tenements remaining in good standing as at 31 May 2020 (Table 1.1 – Figure 4).

Table 1.1. TENEMENT STATUS

Tenement Number	Name	Tenement Type	Area (km2) Unless specified	Interest	Location
EL5315	Mitta Mitta[4]	Exploration	172	100%	NE Victoria
EL006016	Rushworth	Exploration	60	100%	Central Victoria
EL006277	Empress	Exploration	165	100%	NE Victoria
EL006300	Eskdale[3]	Exploration	183	100%	NE Victoria
EL006486	Mt Creek	Exploration	142	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
EL007099	Sandy Creek	EL (Application)	437	100%	NE Victoria
EL007170	Berringama	EL (Application)	27	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	224 Ha	100%	NE Victoria

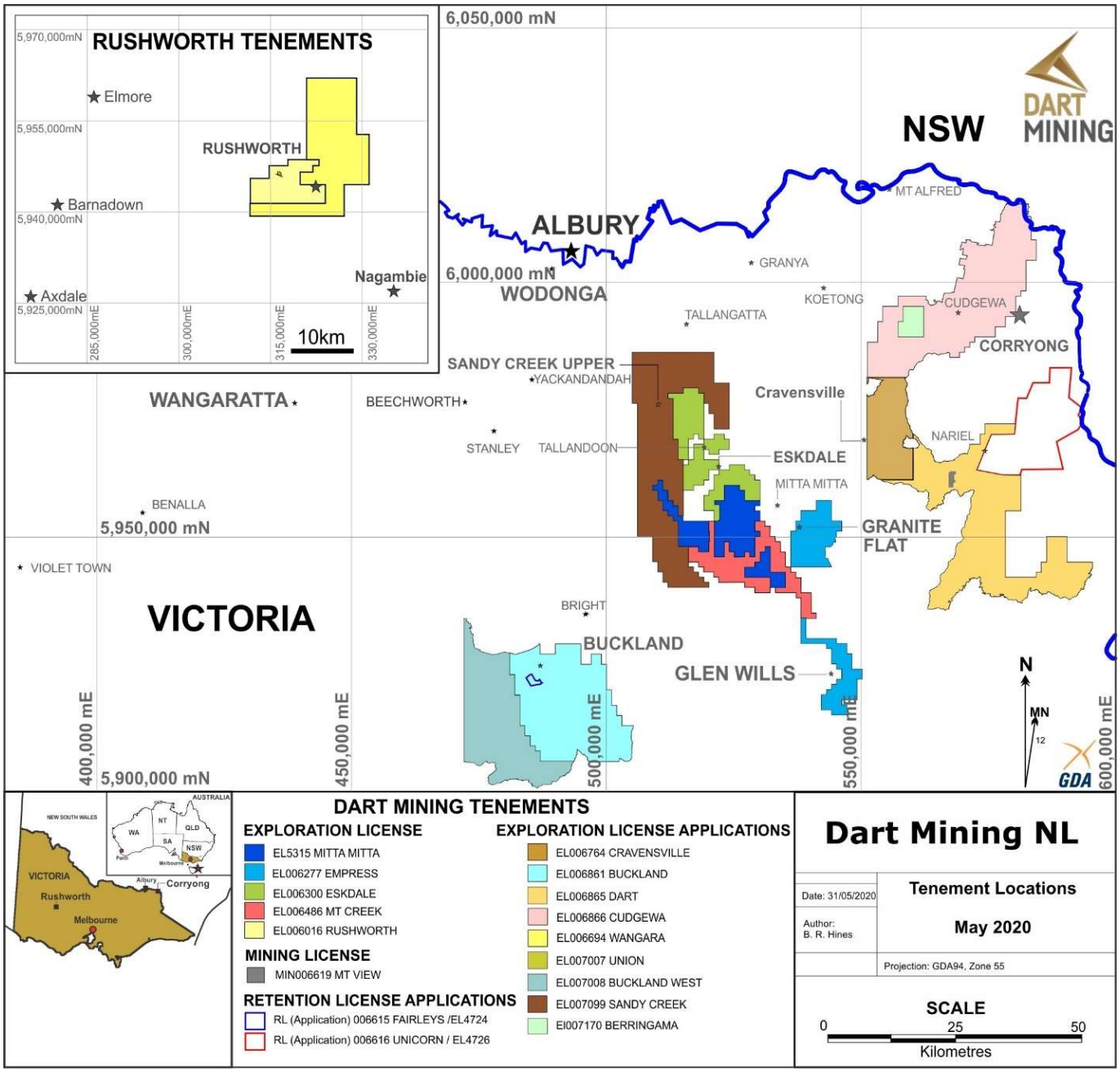
All tenements remain in good standing at 30 June 2020.

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.


RUSHWORTH TENEMENTS
5,970,000mN
5,955,000mN
5,940,000mN
5,925,000mN
Elmore
RUSHWORTH
Barnadown
Nagambie
Axdale
285,000mE
300,000mE
315,000mE
330,000mE
10km
6,050,000 mN
6,000,000 mN
5,950,000 mN
5,900,000 mN
NSW
DART MINING
ALBURY
WODONGA
MT ALFRED
GRANYA
KOETONG
TALLANGATTA
CUDGEWA
CORRYONG
SANDY CREEK UPPER
YACKANDANDAH
Cravensville
WANGARATTA
BEECHWORTH
STANLEY
TALLANDOON
ESKDALE
NARIEL
MITTA MITTA
BENALLA
GRANITE FLAT
VIOLET TOWN
VICTORIA
BRIGHT
BUCKLAND
GLEN WILLS
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N
MN
12
GDA
NEW SOUTH WALES
AUSTRALIA
WA
NT
QLD
SA
NSW
Perth
Melbourne
VICTORIA
Albury
Corryong
Rushworth
Melbourne
DART MINING TENEMENTS
EXPLORATION LICENSE
EL5315 MITTA MITTA
EL006277 EMPRESS
EL006300 ESKDALE
EL006486 MT CREEK
EL006016 RUSHWORTH
MINING LICENSE
MIN006619 MT VIEW
RETENTION LICENSE APPLICATIONS
RL (Application) 006615 FAIRLEYS /EL4724
RL (Application) 006616 UNICORN / EL4726
EXPLORATION LICENSE APPLICATIONS
EL006764 CRAVENSVILLE
EL006861 BUCKLAND
EL006865 DART
EL006866 CUDGEWA
EL006694 WANGARA
EL007007 UNION
EL007008 BUCKLAND WEST
EL007099 SANDY CREEK
EI007170 BERRINGAMA
Dart Mining NL
Date: 31/05/2020
Author: B. R. Hines
Tenement Locations
May 2020
Projection: GDA94, Zone 55
SCALE
0
25
50
Kilometres

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.*	• 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. • 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. Gold has been analysed by ALS Method Au-AA25 – a fire assay technique for total digestion.
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*	• N/A • No drill-related data are available for the Sandy Creek area.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).	
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.*	• N/A • No drill-related data are available for the Sandy Creek area.
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.*	• No drill-related data are available for the Sandy Creek area. • pXRF soil samples are located by GPS and notes taken where cultural contamination is suspected or adjacent to historic workings. • Chip / Grab samples were logged for qualitative mineral percentages, mineral species and habit and each sample location is recorded.
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*	• No drill-related data are available for the Sandy Creek area. • Soil samples are collected from the top of the B-Horizon with a pick and scoop, dried 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 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	disseminated style of gold mineralisation targeted. • Sampling was conducted at a reconnaissance level with regular duplicate and CRM samples inserted for analysis by pXRF. All results are in line with expectations. • Individual <7kg chip / grab samples were collected from outcrop, individual chips makir up the sample were <40mm and chipped fror a random selection of the mineralisation to generate a representative average sample of the mineralisation targeted. • The whole sample was crushed and pulverised prior to sub-sampling at the laboratory via riffle splitting. • Gold chip sampling generally collects <7kg of finely chipped rock sample across outcrop or underground openings with the entire sample sent for whole sample crush and grind. The sample size and sub-sampling method is thought suitable for a sulphide / fine gold environment.
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.*	• No drill-related data are available for the Sandy Creek area. • Soil samples were submitted to ALS Chemex and 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 inserted, assay data is within expectation. Laboratory analysis only uses internal laboratory CRM results. • Chip and Grab samples were submitted to ALS Chemex and analysed for Au using ALS method Au-AA25 – a fire assay technique for total digestion. • Due to the reconnaissance nature of the sampling, no QAQC procedures were adopted other than internal laboratory CRM.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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. • Chip / Grab samples were geologically logged and entered into the company database from hard copy field sheets for long term electronic storage.
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.*	• No drill-related data are available for the Sandy Creek area. • 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 capture regional shear structures over more than one sample • Soil pXRF results are used for geochemical studies only and are not composited. • Where exposure allows, multiple chip samples are collected across mineralised structures to assess the continuity of Au grade. • Rock chip sampling is limited by outcrop exposure.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Reconnaissance-scale chip / grab samples are not presented or considered to be representative of the average grade. Grab samples only represent the grade at a single point within the rock exposure. Sample spacing is designed to allow an initial assessment of gold mineralisation and is not suitable for future resource estimation activities.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• 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 without being noted in the body of the report. • Grab samples do not capture any aspect of the potential variation in grade in relation to the orientation of the mineralisation and represents only a single point inside the mineralisation. Chip samples are collected perpendicular to strike where possible to avoid any sample bias and only where outcrop or subcrop exists. The orientation of rock chip samples is recorded and indicated in diagrams.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• All samples submitted for analysis are placed in sealed 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 31 May 2020.

Tenement Number	Name	Tenement Type	Area (km2) Unless specified	Interest	Location
EL5315	Mitta Mitta[4]	Exploration	172	100%	NE Victoria
EL006016	Rushworth	Exploration	60	100%	Central Victoria
EL006277	Empress	Exploration	165	100%	NE Victoria
EL006300	Eskdale[3]	Exploration	183	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)	142	100%	Central Victoria
EL007007	Union	EL (Application)	3	100%	Central Victoria
EL007008	Buckland West	EL (Application)	344	100%	NE Victoria
EL007099	Sandy Creek	EL (Application)	437	100%	NE Victoria
EL007170	Berringama	EL (Application)	27	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	224 Ha	100%	NE Victoria

All tenements remain in good standing at 31 May 2020.

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.

Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The Sandy Creek and Tallandoon goldfields have previously been explored to establish the remaining alluvial potential and limited effort to review reef style historic mines with surface and underground mapping and sampling carried out (EL873, BHP Minerals Ltd, 1980-1982; EL1463, Tallangalook Ltd, 1984-1988; EL3574, Exminco, 1993-1994; EL4039, Northern Copper Ltd, 1996-1997; EL4812, Goldsearch Ltd, 2004-2008; EL5241, Golden Deeps Ltd, 2009-2011). All previous exploration efforts have focused on narrow-vein quartz potential, with very little focus on alteration within the granite and minor structural analysis. Dart Mining is the first explorer to recognize the roof pendant style of mineralisation and assess the structural control on the distribution on mineralisation. Tallangalook Ltd and Goldsearch Ltd undertook some basic geological mapping of the Sandy Creek area. Tallangalook Ltd dug & sampled costeans across some workings. Goldsearch Ltd drilled 3 short diamond drill holes, but terminated all before hitting mineralisation.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Sandy Creek Goldfield was a traditional narrow vein, high grade (free gold) reef style field with a minor alluvial gold footprint. Dart Mining recognized some gold mineralization is related to disseminated sulphides in altered granites along structurally-controlled intersections within a metasedimentary roof

		pendant above the Yabba Granite.
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.*	• N/A
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.*	• No drill-related data are available for the Sandy Creek area.
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.*	• No drill-related data are available for the Sandy Creek area.

	'down hole length, true width not known').	
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.*	• No drill-related data are available for the Sandy Creek area.
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. • Rock chip gold assay values are reported in full as graduated symbols, the legend provides a guide to rock values. This method of reporting is considered to be comprehensive and un-biased for early geochemical work.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• Any other relevant information is discussed in the main body of the report.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Planned work is discussed in the body of the report and is dependent on future company direction.

Appendix 3 – Rock Chip Assay Data Listing

N.B. - Type Material Code: IS – In Situ, SC – Subcrop, FL – Float

Type Sampling Code: CHIP – Continuous chip sample across strike, GRAB – Grab sample, often point source collection of strongly mineralised material or from mullock across <5m radius.

Sample No.	MGA94_55 Easting	MGA94_55 Northing	AHD RL (m)	Type Category	Type Material	Type Sampling	Sample Width (m)	Au (g/t)
69697	514272	5975048	680	R	IS	CHIP	0.8	14.4
69698	514265	5975052	677	R	FL	GRAB	-	15
69704	514396	5974849	586	R	IS	CHIP	2	0.09
69705	512522	5978108	566	R	FL	GRAB	-	0.01
69706	512518	5978135	576	R	FL	GRAB	-	0.11
69707	512511	5978138	574	R	FL	GRAB	-	0.01
69708	512513	5978156	576	R	FL	GRAB	-	0.5
69709	512510	5978160	550	R	FL	GRAB	-	0.02
69710	513281	5977647	782	R	FL	GRAB	-	0.01
69711	512796	5977187	673	R	FL	GRAB	-	140
69712	512867	5977389	719	R	FL	GRAB	-	0.01
69713	513029	5977604	755	R	IS	CHIP	0.3	0.09
69714	514398	5974851	586	R	FL	GRAB	-	1.1
69715	512662	5978349	673	R	SC	GRAB	-	0.01
69716	514265	5975048	650	R	FL	CHIP	5	0.01
69717	514265	5975044	650	R	FL	CHIP	5	0.01
69718	514268	5975047	650	R	IS	CHIP	6	0.6
69719	514271	5975048	650	R	IS	CHIP	4.5	5.54
69720	514263	5975051	655	R	IS	CHIP	5	0.01
69721	514264	5975052	653	R	FL	GRAB	-	0.02
69722	514206	5975069	650	R	IS	CHIP	12	0.01
69723	514189	5975076	650	R	IS	CHIP	6	0.01
69724	514177	5975106	675	R	FL	CHIP	4	0.01
69725	514270	5975031	718	R	FL	CHIP	0.1	3.16
69726	514255	5975047	716	R	FL	GRAB	-	1.48
69727	514255	5975045	712	R	FL	GRAB	-	6.46
69728	514328	5975094	736	R	FL	GRAB	-	0.04
69729	514513	5975076	724	R	IS	CHIP	3	0.02
69730	514320	5975075	728	R	IS	CHIP	1	12.65
69731	514328	5975074	737	R	IS	CHIP	0.2	0.42
69732	514328	5975073	737	R	IS	CHIP	0.5	0.1
69733	513762	5977785	814	R	FL	GRAB	-	0.27
69734	513761	5977787	814	R	FL	GRAB	-	0.32
69735	513772	5977782	809	R	FL	GRAB	-	0.01
69736	513771	5977782	808	R	FL	GRAB	-	0.02
69737	512477	5977452	608	R	FL	GRAB	-	1.69

Sample No.	MGA94_55 Easting	MGA94_55 Northing	AHD RL (m)	Type Category	Type Material	Type Sampling	Sample Width (m)	Au (g/t)
69738	512480	5977457	621	R	FL	GRAB	-	0.02
69739	512513	5978242	600	R	IS	CHIP	4	1.36
69740	512514	5978247	600	R	IS	CHIP	5	0.01
69741	512512	5978239	600	R	IS	CHIP	0.6	0.37
69742	512497	5978201	580	R	IS	CHIP	0.25	1.45
69743	512521	5978251	580	R	IS	CHIP	8	0.07
69744	512518	5978247	580	R	FL	GRAB	-	0.01
69745	512512	5978241	580	R	IS	CHIP	3.5	0.01
69746	512516	5978235	580	R	IS	CHIP	0.1	0.52
69754	512480	5977708	580	R	IS	CHIP	10	0.01
69764	514265	5975024	710	R	IS	CHIP	1.1	3.09
69765	514267	5975026	710	R	IS	CHIP	1	10.5
69766	514244	5975053	677	R	IS	CHIP	0.7	0.59
69769	513387	5976810	827	R	IS	CHIP	1	0.82
69770	513385	5976808	827	R	IS	CHIP	3	0.03
69771	513323	5976722	807	R	IS	GRAB	-	6.5
69772	513371	5976786	827	R	IS	GRAB	-	0.27
69773	512512	5977787	534	R	IS	CHIP	5	0.01
69774	512583	5976750	637	R	IS	GRAB	-	0.04
69775	512703	5976777	661	R	IS	CHIP	1.5	0.98
69776	512719	5976786	667	R	IS	GRAB	-	0.14
69777	513001	5977689	717	R	IS	GRAB	-	2.97
69778	514273	5975045	657	R	IS	CHIP	2	0.01
69779	514269	5975039	657	R	IS	CHIP	2	0.07
69780	514268	5975040	657	R	IS	CHIP	1.5	3.64
69781	514260	5975032	657	R	IS	CHIP	1.5	3.02
69782	514262	5975037	657	R	IS	CHIP	0.5	1.58
69783	514276	5975002	657	R	IS	CHIP	1.1	2.88
69784	514275	5975003	657	R	IS	CHIP	0.5	28.2
69785	513379	5976779	827	R	IS	CHIP	1.9	0.39
69786	513384	5976798	827	R	IS	CHIP	1	1.48
69787	513369	5976773	807	R	IS	CHIP	1	2.37
69788	513373	5976787	807	R	IS	CHIP	1.5	3
69789	513373	5976808	807	R	IS	CHIP	0.5	2.57
69790	513376	5976793	807	R	IS	CHIP	2.5	12.3
69791	512992	5977684	720	R	FL	GRAB	-	3.61
69792	512986	5977671	727	R	FL	GRAB	-	3.64
69793	513002	5977678	726	R	FL	GRAB	-	0.29
69794	512965	5977583	757	R	FL	GRAB	-	8.37
69795	512467	5977670	661	R	FL	GRAB	-	0.02
69796	512509	5977465	619	R	IS	CHIP	2	0.01
69797	512495	5977457	617	R	IS	CHIP	0.05	0.01
69798	512508	5977463	617	R	IS	CHIP	0.5	0.58
69803	513670	5977140	909	R	IS	CHIP	2	0.05
69804	513640	5977122	909	R	FL	GRAB	-	0.01
69805	513647	5977120	906	R	SC	CHIP	10	0.21
69806	513647	5977120	906	R	FL	GRAB	-	0.01
69807	513516	5977312	885	R	FL	GRAB	-	0.01
69808	513461	5977337	877	R	FL	GRAB	-	0.17
69809	513443	5977309	882	R	FL	GRAB	-	0.01

Sample No.	MGA94_55 Easting	MGA94_55 Northing	AHD RL (m)	Type Category	Type Material	Type Sampling	Sample Width (m)	Au (g/t)
69810	513461	5977337	877	R	FL	GRAB	-	0.02
69811	513778	5977815	813	R	IS	CHIP	0.5	0.73
69812	513807	5977769	775	R	IS	CHIP	1.4	0.08
69813	513792	5977779	775	R	IS	CHIP	0.7	0.02
69814	513766	5977783	775	R	IS	CHIP	0.5	0.89
69815	512849	5977318	711	R	IS	CHIP	0.6	0.03
69816	512805	5977187	673	R	FL	GRAB	-	0.79
69817	512435	5978083	552	R	FL	GRAB	-	0.18
69818	512486	5977739	631	R	FL	GRAB	-	2.75
69819	512597	5977739	625	R	IS	CHIP	3	1.96
69820	512605	5977761	626	R	IS	CHIP	1.6	0.37
69821	512602	5977749	629	R	IS	CHIP	0.1	7.41
69822	512604	5977761	631	R	IS	CHIP	0.7	0.64
69823	512596	5977737	616	R	IS	CHIP	1.5	1.52
69824	512600	5977738	616	R	IS	CHIP	5	2.11
69825	512603	5977743	616	R	IS	CHIP	1.5	0.75
69826	512603	5977744	616	R	IS	CHIP	6	0.68
69827	512607	5977747	616	R	IS	CHIP	5	2.24
69828	513798	5977775	775	R	IS	CHIP	5	0.02
69829	512475	5978130	561	R	IS	CHIP	3.5	0.8
69830	512482	5978140	561	R	IS	CHIP	8	0.43
69831	512972	5977551	759	R	IS	CHIP	1	2.25
69832	512966	5977545	759	R	IS	CHIP	1.5	0.33
69833	512958	5977572	742	R	IS	CHIP	1.5	0.38
69834	512958	5977567	742	R	IS	CHIP	0.5	5.29
69835	512959	5977567	742	R	IS	CHIP	0.5	0.03
69836	512958	5977565	742	R	FL	GRAB	-	0.02
69837	512968	5977580	758	R	FL	GRAB	-	5.16
69838	512630	5977961	554	R	IS	CHIP	10	1.07
69839	512628	5977955	554	R	IS	CHIP	1	1.4
69840	512632	5977958	554	R	IS	CHIP	5	1.63
69851	512625	5977948	553	R	FL	GRAB	-	3.01
69852	513741	5977373	826	R	FL	GRAB	-	0.77
69853	513685	5977293	834	R	IS	CHIP	0.2	0.05
69854	513692	5977306	834	R	IS	CHIP	0.2	0.06
69855	513696	5977310	834	R	IS	CHIP	6	0.08
69856	513694	5977306	834	R	IS	CHIP	0.2	0.02
69857	513651	5977217	885	R	FL	GRAB	-	0.95
69938	513349	5976748	808	R	IS	CHIP	6	0.89
69939	513368	5976770	809	R	IS	CHIP	5	4.31
69940	513369	5976774	809	R	IS	CHIP	5	2.23
69941	513370	5976780	809	R	IS	CHIP	5	1.45
69942	513371	5976784	809	R	IS	CHIP	5	1.74
69943	513369	5976764	827	R	IS	CHIP	5	1.35
69944	513370	5976770	827	R	IS	CHIP	2	1.85
69945	513391	5976814	830	R	IS	CHIP	1	11.55
69946	513390	5976817	830	R	IS	CHIP	2	6.38
69947	513381	5976791	833	R	IS	CHIP	0.8	1.03
69978	514435	5975401	797	R	IS	CHIP	1.5	0.2

Sample No.	MGA94_55 Easting	MGA94_55 Northing	AHD RL (m)	Type Category	Type Material	Type Sampling	Sample Width (m)	Au (g/t)
69979	514431	5975399	789	R	IS	CHIP	0.1	0.94
69980	514399	5975427	770	R	FL	GRAB	-	0.04
69981	513801	5975553	701	R	FL	GRAB	-	26.2
69982	513850	5975563	700	R	FL	GRAB	-	2.5
69983	513836	5975562	700	R	IS	CHIP	0.5	0.51
69984	513803	5975558	697	R	FL	GRAB	-	10.2
69985	514322	5974854	684	R	IS	CHIP	2	0.01
69986	510567	5967943	797	R	FL	GRAB	-	1.38
69987	510558	5967945	813	R	FL	GRAB	-	2.86
69988	510462	5967759	763	R	IS	CHIP	4	5.16
69989	510439	5967717	763	R	FL	GRAB	-	2.27
69990	510441	5967720	763	R	FL	GRAB	-	1.33
69991	512606	5978630	739	R	IS	CHIP	1.2	22.1
69992	513720	5978305	709	R	IS	CHIP	1.5	4.56
69993	513724	5978301	706	R	IS	CHIP	5.5	2.98
69994	513780	5978333	681	R	FL	GRAB	-	0.03
69995	513784	5978334	687	R	FL	GRAB	-	2.29
69996	513736	5978309	702	R	IS	CHIP	2	2.92
69997	513491	5978231	802	R	IS	CHIP	1.5	0.03
69998	513521	5978263	802	R	FL	GRAB	-	2.53
69999	513500	5978198	826	R	SC	CHIP	0.6	2.18
70000	513802	5975554	701	R	FL	GRAB	-	23.6
70047	513301	5976857	818	R	IS	CHIP	1	0.13
70060	512810	5979743	646	R	IS	CHIP	1.6	0.01
70061	512819	5979738	647	R	SC	CHIP	2.5	18.15
70062	512787	5979639	690	R	FL	GRAB	-	0.06
70063	513065	5978629	809	R	FL	GRAB	-	0.01
70304	517902	5969956	362	R	IS	CHIP	1	0.46
70305	517872	5969966	376	R	IS	CHIP	1.5	0.01
70306	517904	5969937	355	R	FL	GRAB	-	6.49
70307	517934	5969932	344	R	FL	GRAB	-	0.71
70308	517929	5969952	348	R	FL	GRAB	-	2.86
70309	517924	5969971	352	R	FL	GRAB	-	7.5
70310	517940	5969963	351	R	IS	CHIP	0.2	122
70311	517953	5969965	343	R	FL	GRAB	-	9.22
70312	518073	5969889	337	R	FL	GRAB	-	1.29
70313	517970	5969932	340	R	FL	GRAB	-	9.64
70314	517976	5969932	339	R	FL	GRAB	-	5.47
70315	518289	5969888	426	R	IS	CHIP	0.8	0.02
70316	518399	5970004	507	R	IS	CHIP	0.2	0.14
70318	518132	5970289	488	R	IS	CHIP	0.2	0.03
70319	517888	5970156	419	R	IS	CHIP	0.1	16.6
70320	517911	5970170	406	R	FL	GRAB	-	24
70321	517882	5970187	418	R	FL	GRAB	-	0.35
70322	517804	5969639	382	R	SC	GRAB	-	0.2