ASX Release

15 December 2025

Highest Gold Grades Ever in Coonambula Drilling

Highlights

Great Divide Mining Limited (ASX: GDM) ("GDM" or "the Company") is pleased to note the announcement by its Farm-In Joint Venture partner, Dart Mining NL (ASX: DTM), reporting outstanding new drilling results which displayed the highest gold grade ever recorded at the Banshee Antimony Mine within the Coonambula Antimony–Gold Project in Central Queensland.

The initial drilling program is continuing at the historic Banshee Antimony Mine infilling existing high-grade intersections and advancing toward a JORC-compliant Antimony-Gold Resource. Further drilling results are expected in the coming months.

GDM Managing Director Justin Haines said the continued excellent results underscores the emerging scale and quality of the Banshee system:

> *"These highest gold grades ever seen at Banshee highlight the technical and operational success of the drilling program at Coonambula and confirms what we have long believed – Coonambula has the geological architecture to host a large antimony-gold system."*

For full sampling and assay details and Competent Persons Statement, please refer to Dart Mining's ASX announcement dated 15 December 2025 titled "Highest gold results received at Banshee Antimony Mine to date" appended to this announcement.

About the DTM – GDM Joint Venture

Under the Joint Venture Agreement with GDM, Dart Mining may earn up to a 51 % interest in the Coonambula Project, across its' six tenements, by completing defined drilling and reporting milestones over a two-year period. Dart has acquired an initial 15 % interest having paid an amount of $250,000 to GDM and now has obligations to complete at least 4,000 m of drilling and deliver two geological/resource reports to reach the 51 % ownership.

Dart has been appointed Manager of the JV during the earn-in, whilst GDM retains the tenement ownership and a carried interest through the early exploration phases.

Coonambula is located approximately 70 km southeast of Evolution Mining's Cracow gold mine and 25 km southwest of Eidsvold. The Project is currently held 100 % by GDM subsidiaries GDM Coonambula Pty Ltd and GDM Yellow Jack Pty Ltd.

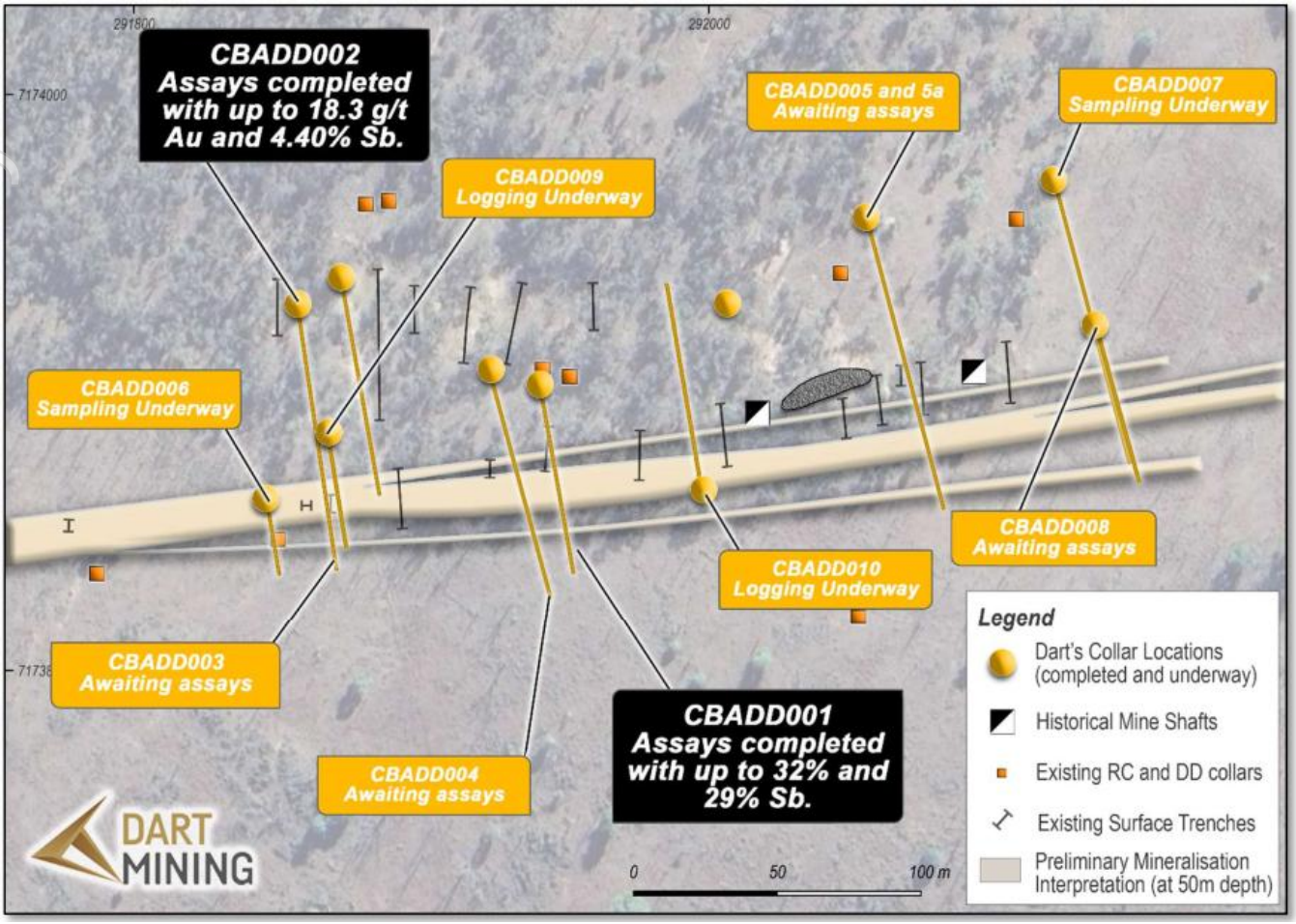

Figure 1 Location plan showing planned hole locations and preliminary interpretation of mineralisation.

Figure 2 0.3m of quartz hosted massive stibnite in hole CBADD007 from 139m.*

**Visual estimates of mineral abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses where concentrations or grades are the factor of principal economic interest. Visual estimates also potentially provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations.*

ASX release authorised by the Board of Great Divide Mining Ltd.

For further information:
Justin Haines
Chief Executive Officer
e: justin.haines@greatdividemining.com.au

About Great Divide Mining Ltd (ASX: GDM)

Great Divide Mining is a Gold, Antimony and critical metals miner, explorer and developer with five projects across 17 tenements (including two in application). GDM's focus is on operating producing assets within areas of historical mining and past exploration with nearby infrastructure, thus enabling rapid development. Through a staged exploration and development programme, GDM intends to generate cash flow from its initial projects to support further exploration across its portfolio of highly prospective tenements.

Forward-Looking Statements

This announcement may contain forward-looking information about the Company and its operations. In certain cases, forward-looking information may be identified by such terms as "anticipates", "believes", "should", "could", "estimates", "target", "likely", "plan", "expects", "may", "intend", "shall", "will", or "would". These statements are based on information currently available to the Company and the Company provides no assurance that actual results will meet management's expectations. Forward-looking statements are subject to risk factors associated with the Company's business, many of which are beyond the control of the Company. It is believed that the expectations reflected in these statements are reasonable, but they may be affected by a variety of variables and changes in underlying assumptions which could cause actual results or trends to differ materially from those expressed or implied in such statements. There can be no assurance that actual outcomes will not differ materially from these statements.

ASX Release

15 December 2025

HIGHEST GOLD RESULTS RECEIVED AT BANSHEE ANTIMONY MINE TO DATE

Dart Mining NL (**ASX:DTM**) (**Dart Mining** or **the Company**) is pleased to announce the assays of drill hole CBADD002 received from the Coonambula antimony (Sb) gold (Au) project near Eidsvold in Central QLD. The project is a Farm-In JV with **Great Divide Mining** (**ASX:GDM**) (ASX: DTM Mar 2025).

HIGHLIGHTS

Highlight assays from CBADD002 include the highest single assay for gold at the Banshee antimony mine to date as well as several antimony intersections:

- Broader gold zones containing antimony mineralised zones
- 1.4m @ 2.00 g/t Au + **0.97% Sb** from 134.0m including:
  - **0.3m @ 7.33 g/t Au + 4.40% Sb** from 134.5m.
- 1.0m @ 2.15 g/t Au from 175.5m;
- **6.5m @ 5.1 g/t Au** + 0.15% Sb from 180.0m including:
  - **1.5m @ 7.32 g/t Au** from 182.5m;
  - **0.5m @ 18.30 g/t Au** from 184.5m; and
  - **1.0m @ 6.38 g/t Au + 0.92% Sb** from 185.5m.

These assays confirm observations down dip (and ~70m along section) from CBADD001 that the broader gold mineralisation contains a highly mineralised Stibnite zone. An example of the massive Stibnite and Quartz + Stibnite veins is shown in Figure 1. Figure 2 is a cross section showing the results of CBADD002 which confirms similar distribution of stibnite (Sb) within the gold zones.

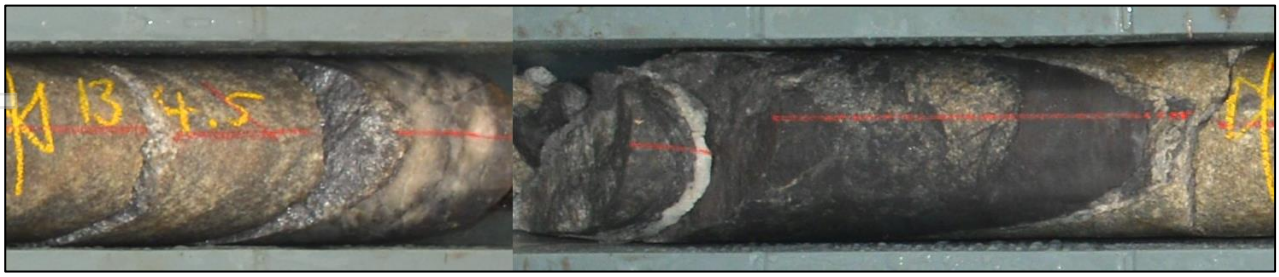

Figure 1: *Stibnite and quartz veining from 134.5 to 134.8 which returned 7.33 g/t Au and 4.4% Sb. These zones consistently sit within a broader gold zone and is indicated with moderate to strong sericite alteration.*

Dart Mining NL
ABN: 84 119 904 880
Level 6, 412 Collins Street
Melbourne VIC 3000

Contact: James Chirnside
Email: jchirnside@dartmining.com.au
Mobile: +61 447 447 613

Webpage: www.dartmining.com.au
LinkedIn: Dart Mining NL
Twitter: @DartMining

Dart Mining's Chairman, James Chirnside, commented: *"These assays show that the stibnite zones are within the broader gold zones, and compliment previous results from hole CBADD001. This style of mineralisation is proving a good pathfinder - with the gold in sericite alteration around quartz veining. The mineralisation controls are becoming clearer and more importantly consistent at Coonambula.*

We're keenly awaiting assays from some of the drilled and logged drill holes closer to the Banshee Pit where thicker zones of stibnite and intense sericite alteration have been intersected.
CBADD002 assays are a promising continuation of the mineralisation potential at Coonambula with some very impressive gold numbers over 200m away from the Banshee Pit. The gold mineralised breccia at the base of CBADD002 is of significant interest and may reflect a deeper gold rich system."

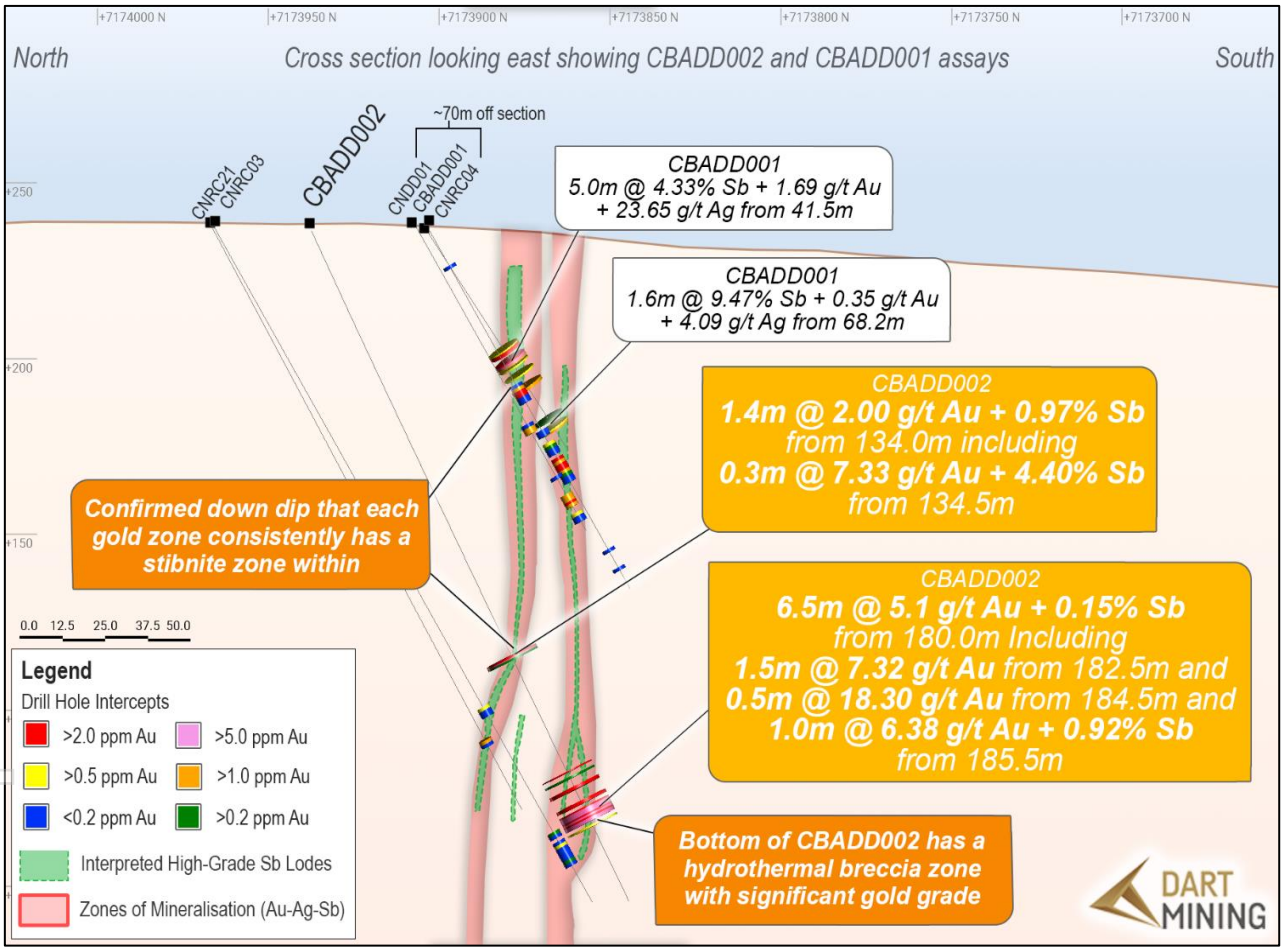

Figure 2: *Cross section through CBADD002 showing gold assays and interpreted mineralised zones. Note that CBADD001 is 70m east of CBADD002 and is included to show interpreted continuity of mineralisation.*

Drill hole CBADD002 has returned the highest gold assay result at the Banshee antimony mine to date with **0.5m @ 18.30 g/t Au from 184.5m**. Previously, the highest drill assay for gold was 1m @ 14.45 g/t Au from 18m (CNRC05). Table 1 highlights the key intercepts from CBADD002. The thick gold mineralised hydrothermal breccia at the base of CBADD002 points to the possibility of a significant gold rich system. Drilling during this programme will test if the gold zones extend towards surface and create an increased target zone with significant shallow gold potential.

Table 1: *Key drill intercepts from Dart's second diamond drill hole at Coonambula, CBADD002*

Drill Hole Name	From Depth (m)	Thickness (m)	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Sb %
CBADD002	134.0	**1.4**	**2.00**	0.72	**0.97**
Including	134.5	0.3	**7.33**	1.64	**4.40**
CBADD002	170.8	0.4	**1.49**	5.63	**3.11**
CBADD002	175.5	1.0	**2.15**	0.85	0.08
CBADD002	180.0	**6.5**	**5.16**	0.96	0.15
Including	182.5	1.5	**7.32**	0.85	0.01
Including	184.5	0.5	**18.30**	1.07	0.01
Including	185.5	1.0	**6.38**	2.33	**0.92**

Dart has completed 1,354m of diamond core drilling across the Banshee prospect (Figure 3). This is from 11 holes including a redrill on CBADD005 due to core loss in the main mineralised zone. Assays have been received from CBADD001 and CBADD002. Dart Mining has more assays to come in over the next few months with batches leaving for the laboratory every 14 days. Logging, cutting and sampling of the outstanding drill holes is underway. It is anticipated that samples from the first 1,900m of the programme will be sent to the laboratory before Christmas break.

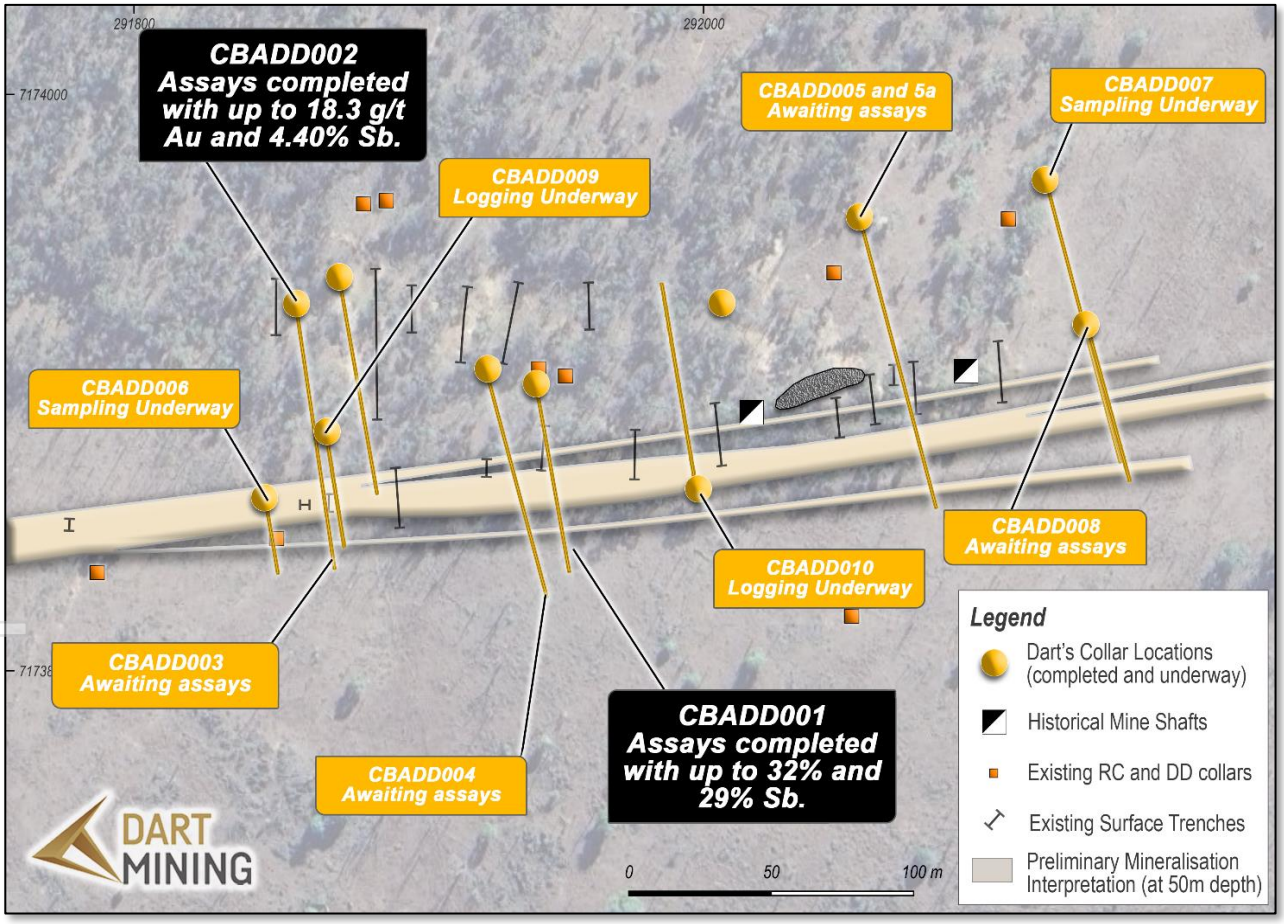

Figure 3: *Location plan showing planned hole locations and preliminary interpretation of mineralisation*

Antimony mineralisation is presenting as massive stibnite veining, with proximal disseminated stibnite in laminated quartz veins along major structures as shown in Figure 1. Gold and silver mineralisation is associated with smaller quartz veins in strongly altered zones which are predominantly sericite alteration with minor amounts of chlorite alteration. Alteration presents as vein selvage and pervasive alteration which is shown in Figure 4. All mineralisation is hosted in either quartz veins, altered host granodiorite, or in the case of CBADD002, a breccia zone which is highlighted in Figure 4. Figure 5 shows close ups of the core in the breccia zone and the milling along interpreted small fault planes.

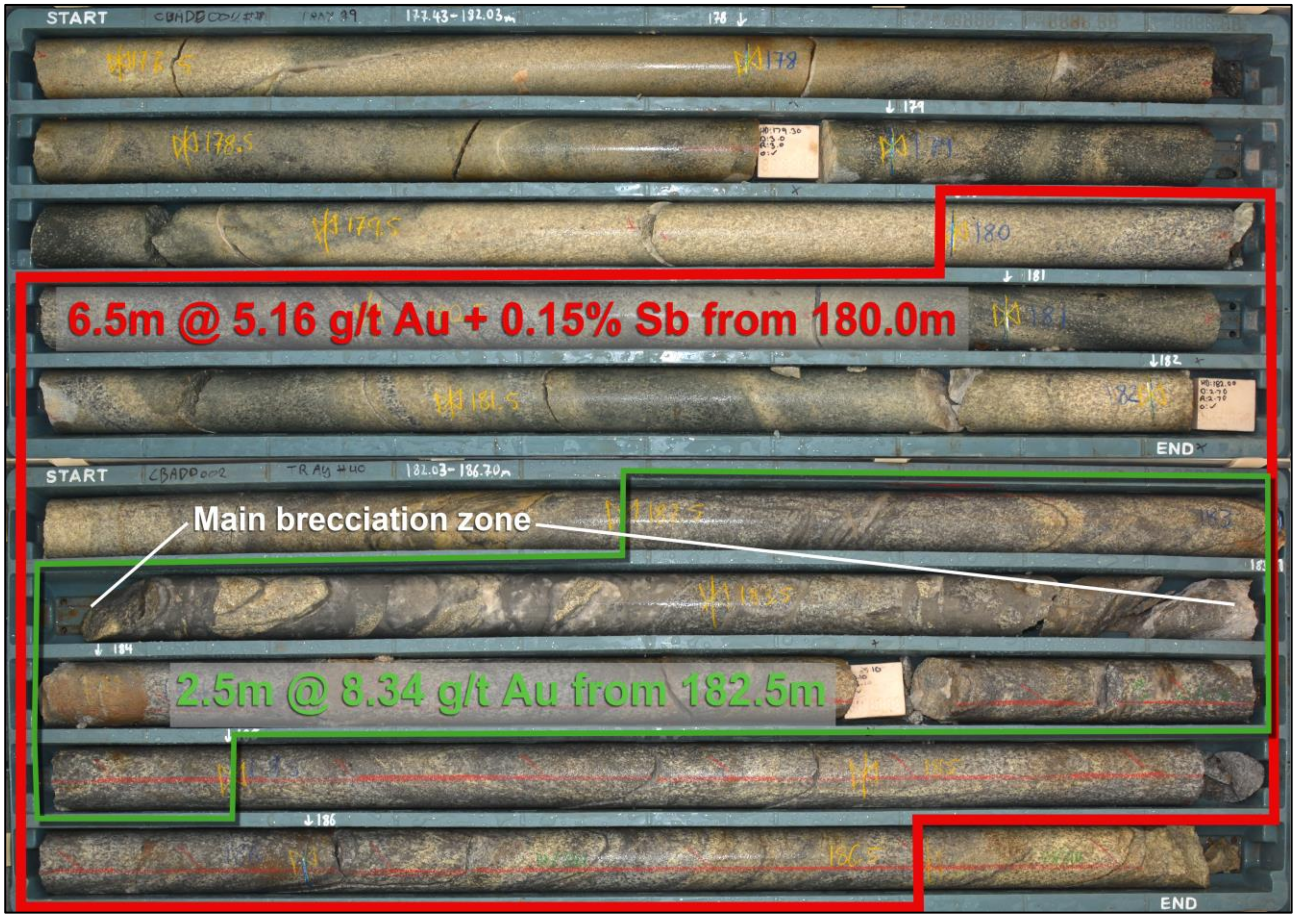

Figure 4: *Core trays of CBADD002 highlighting the key thick gold zone and the main breccia zone.*

Figure 5: *Select photos of ~184m in the CBADD002 breccia zone.*

Previous Dart Results

Highlight assays from Dart's first hole, CBADD001, (*ASX: DTM 10 November 2025*) include:

- **5.0m @ 4.33% Sb + 1.69 g/t Au + 23.65 g/t Ag** from 41.5m;
  - including **0.65m @ 32.20% Sb + 2.91 g/t Au** + 10.50 g/t Ag from 42.0;
  - 0.5m @ 2.53 g/t Au from 42.65m and
  - **0.7m @ 5.61 g/t Au + 154 g/t Ag** from 45.4m.
- **1.6m @ 9.47% Sb** + 0.35 g/t Au + 4.09 g/t Ag from 68.2m;
  - including **0.5m @ 29.60% Sb** + 0.65 g/t Au + 12.60 g/t Ag from 68.7.

Dart Mining rock chip sampling revealed high grade antimony, gold and silver (*ASX: DTM Announcement 10 Oct 2025*). Assays received across 9 samples of float and in situ veins across the historic Banshee antimony mine area include:

- **Antimony results up to 65.3% Sb and 55.5% Sb**
- **Gold grades up to 17.0g/t Au and 15.05g/t Au**
- **Silver assays up to 97.9g/t Ag and 66.7g/t Ag**

Prior to Dart Mining, previous highlights across the project include:

- Highlights from 2014 drilling as per the GDM Prospectus (ASX: *GDM Prospectus 2023*):
  - **3m @ 9.18% Sb** in hole CNRC03 from 158m including **1m @ 25% Sb from 158m**;
  - **6m @ 5.12% Sb & 1.55 g/t Au** in hole CNRC04 from 77m;
  - **3m @ 1.50% Sb & 8.53 g/t Au** in hole CNRC05 from 18m;
- Rock chips of **44.9% Sb, 24.1% Sb, 39.9% Sb, and 39.4% Sb** (ASX: *GDM Prospectus 2023*):
- Surface trenching includes **4m@ 3.09 g/t Au** and **1.14% Sb** and **1m @ 6.15 g/t Au** and **3.1% Sb.** While trenching, selective rock chips returned **3.65 g/t Au** with **23.9% Sb**, and **9.93 g/t Au** with **7.56% Sb** (*ASX: GDM Nov 2024*).

NEXT STEPS

Dart Mining and its JV partner, Great Divide Mining, will progress farm-in exploration at Coonambula including:

- Complete and interpret IP Survey results;
- Report diamond drilling assay results as they are received (anticipating all remaining results from 2025 drilling in February 2026);
- Continue to drill and test the Banshee Antimony and Gold mineralisation trend;
- Refine the drill plan based on results of IP Survey, with additional drilling targets expected to be generated; and
- Develop a 3D model and declare a JORC resource at the earliest possible opportunity subject to drill results.

Approved for release by the Board of Directors.

For more information contact:

James Chirnside
Managing Director
Dart Mining NL
jchirnside@dartmining.com.au
+61 419 605 842
InvestorHub Link

Terry Bates
Director
Dart Mining NL
tbates@dartmining.com.au

COONAMBULA ANTIMONY-GOLD PROJECT

The Coonambula Antimony-Gold Project (**Coonambula** or **Project**) is located approximately 390km by road north-northwest of Brisbane, Queensland. Coonambula is 70km southeast of the multi-million-ounce Cracow gold mine and 25km southwest of the Eidsvold goldfield (Figure 6). The Project is comprised of five granted Exploration Permits: EPM 15203, EPM 16216, EPM 25260, EPM 26743 and EPM 28433 covering 282 sq.km., and application EPM 29186 covering an area of 227sq.km.

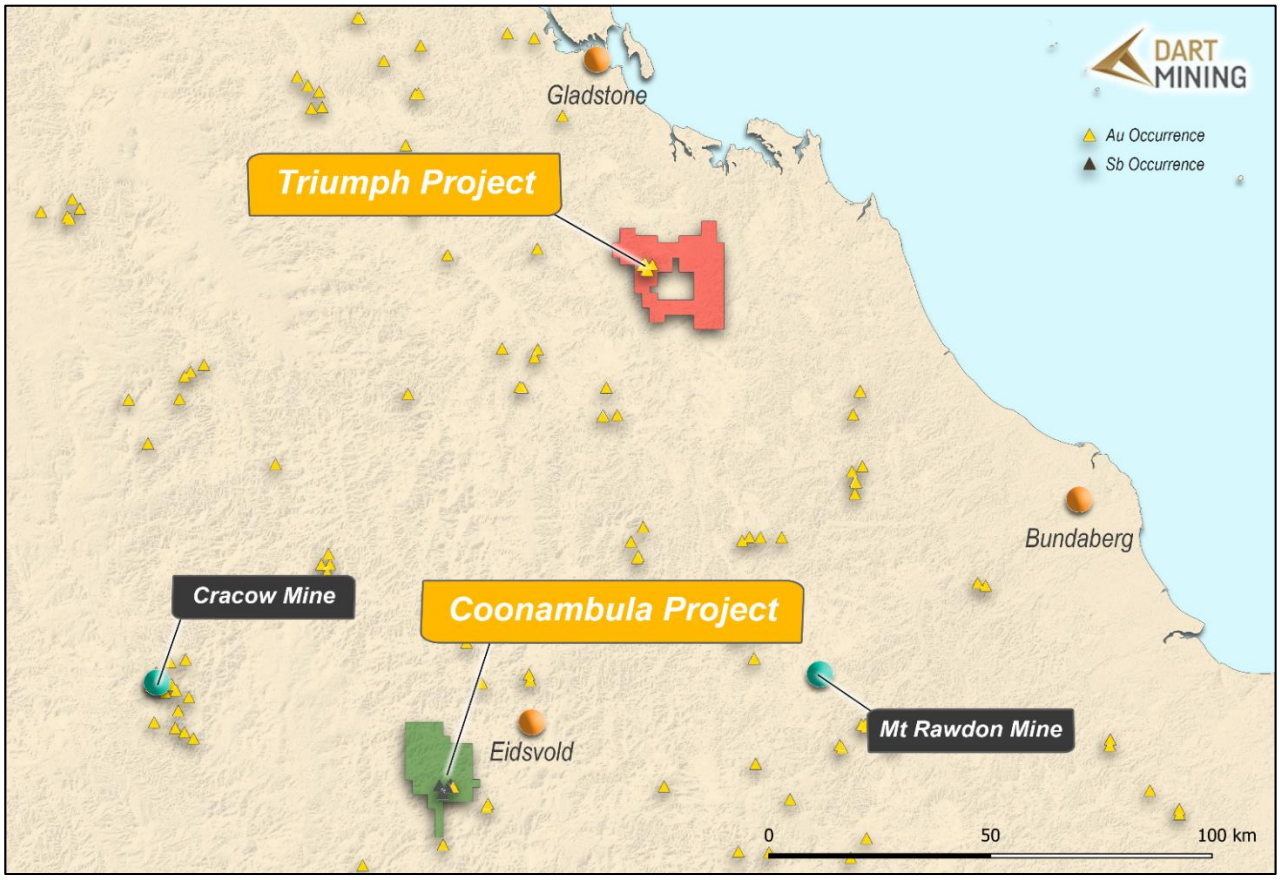

Figure 6: *Project Location Plan.*

Geology – New England Fold Belt geology hosts high grade quartz veins containing Sb-Au at Hillgrove and Wild Cattle Creek in NSW, and Antimony at Neardie near Gympie QLD. Mineralisation at Coonambula is hosted within intrusive granodiorites and holds the potential to host a large intrusion related gold system, with attractive magnetic signature and structural geology.

Two distinct types of reef mineralisation occur: Gold associated with arsenopyrite in quartz and high-grade antimony with calcite in quartz. Disseminated stibnite is recorded in the gold lodes (Malnic, 1985).

Banshee is one of the largest historical antimony mining complexes in Central Queensland, located 70km Southeast of the Cracow gold mine and 25km SW of Eidsvold. Banshee is a historic high-grade direct shipping ore antimony mine (worked variously between 1876 and 1983, The Banshee Mine when reopened in 1983 produced 20t of ore containing 4t of Antimony (*GDM Prospectus 2023*). 12 RC and 1 diamond drill hole have been drilled over 650m of strike length at Banshee.

Directly east of Banshee lies another Antimony-Gold prospect called Lady Mary (previously called Lady May). This prospect lies 1km along strike from Banshee, potentially along the same E-W Banshee structure. Surface rock chip samples from old mine dumps at Lady Mary have returned up to 49.6% Sb and 1.3 g/t Au (*GDM Sep 2024*). The area between Banshee and Lady Mary has not yet been explored and is a high priority target being assessed by the current IP survey.

The Perseverance mine was mined to 132m depth with mining widths up to 10m wide (*GDM Prospectus 2023*). Past production of gold from the mine was reported as 20kt @ 20g/t Au (Malnic, 1985) however only 3 drill holes have been completed to date.

Total strike of the prospective antimony zone is approximately 5km with historic mines either side of Banshee. Lady Mary located 900m east of Banshee with additional historic mines occurring some 3km west of Banshee giving a potential E-W strike of 5km. Individual high grade antimony shoots are interpreted as having a strike length of 30-100m each based upon Banshee drilling where 3 shoots of this length exist in the central core zone.

In GDM's 2023 prospectus (*GDM Prospectus 2023*) consulting company Derisk stated that it: "*Considers that the Coonambula project tenements are prospective for mesothermal vein and stockwork gold and gold-antimony deposits, as well as intrusion-related and epithermal gold deposits. Most work at this project has focused on areas in and around historical mine workings. Derisk considers there is potential to define extensions or repetitions of known mineralisation at some of the historical workings. There is also potential to discover new mineralisation but exploration for these targets is at a very early stage.*"

Figure 7: *Banshee mine waste dump material observed (unsampled) by Dart Mining in January 2025 showing antimony mineral (70% stibnite*) with encasing vein quartz.**

**Visual estimates of mineral abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses where concentrations or grades are the factor of principal economic interest. Visual estimates also potentially provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations*

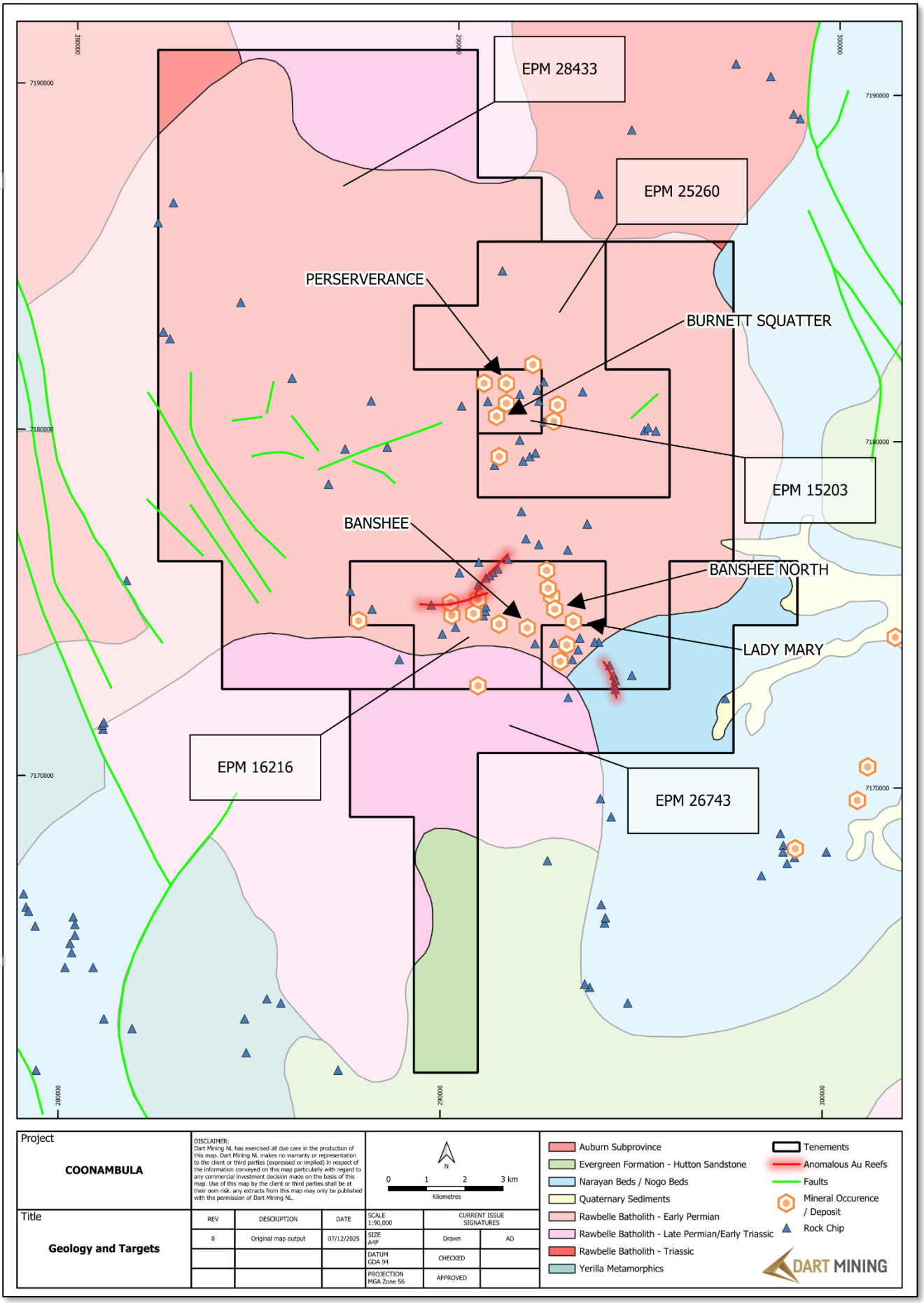

Figure 8: *Coonambula geology and key prospects.*

About Dart Mining

The Triumph Gold Project is Dart's first step into an advanced intrusion related gold system project in Queensland. Dart will look to develop a regional presence in Queensland through advanced stage intrusion related and epithermal gold projects. Dart is farming into the Coonambula Antimony-Gold Project in Central Queensland. Dart Mining will continue to evaluate several historic goldfields in Central and Northeast Victoria including the Rushworth Goldfield and the new porphyry and lithium province in Northeast Victoria identified by Dart. The area is prospective for precious, base, and strategic metals. Dart Mining has built a strategic and highly prospective gold exploration portfolio in Central and Northeast regions of Victoria, where historic surface and alluvial gold mining indicates the existence of potentially large gold endowment.

Competent Person's Statement

The information in this report has been prepared, compiled, and verified by Mr Andrew Dawes, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Andrew Dawes is employed by AHD Resources and consults to Dart Mining NL. Mr Dawes 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. Dawes takes responsibility for the exploration results, and consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward-Looking Statement

Certain statements contained in this document constitute forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, Dart Mining's current expectations, estimates and projections about the industry in which Dart Mining operates, and beliefs and assumptions regarding Dart Mining's future performance. Such forward-looking statements are based on a number of estimates and assumptions made by the Company and its consultants in light of experience, current conditions and expectations of future developments which the Company believes are appropriate in the current circumstances. When used in this document, words such as; "anticipate", "could", "intends", "estimate", "potential", "plan", "seeks", "may", "should", and similar expressions are forward-looking statements. Although Dart Mining believes that its expectations presented in these forward-looking statements are reasonable, such statements are subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors, which may cause the actual results, achievements and performance of the Company to be materially different from the future results and achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. Investors are cautioned that forward-looking information is no guarantee of future performance and accordingly, investors are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements.

No new information has been included in this release, all exploration results have been previously reported by Great Divide Mining (ASX: GDM) and are available on their website. Dart Mining is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original announcements.

APPENDIX ONE:

TABLE 1: DRILL HOLE SUMMARY OF REPORTED DRILLING

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Max Depth (m)	Dip (deg)	Azimuth (deg)
CBADD002	291874.4	7173933.0	236.3	172	-64	180

TABLE 2 ASSAY SUMMARY FOR CBADD002

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Sb (ppm)
CBADD002	11.3	11.8	0.5	0.003	0.02	17.55
CBADD002	16.5	16.8	0.3	0.001	0.04	5.75
CBADD002	24	24.5	0.5	0.007	0.05	10.1
CBADD002	24.5	25	0.5	0.002	0.03	2.49
CBADD002	25	25.4	0.4	0.003	0.04	1.62
CBADD002	25.4	25.9	0.5	0.005	0.06	1.08
CBADD002	25.9	26.3	0.4	0.004	0.04	2.75
CBADD002	26.3	26.8	0.5	0.001	0.03	1.3
CBADD002	26.8	27.45	0.65	0.002	0.03	2.82
CBADD002	28.4	28.8	0.4	0.001	0.04	1.8
CBADD002	30.6	31	0.4	0.002	0.07	1.46
CBADD002	35.1	35.4	0.3	0.001	0.06	2.13
CBADD002	37	37.5	0.5	0.001	0.05	1
CBADD002	37.5	38	0.5	0.002	0.03	1.7
CBADD002	38	38.5	0.5	0.001	0.05	1.27
CBADD002	38.5	39.1	0.6	0.002	0.07	0.78
CBADD002	46.2	46.55	0.35	0.002	0.03	1.34
CBADD002	47	47.6	0.6	0.001	0.04	0.88
CBADD002	47.6	48.25	0.65	0.001	0.04	1.63
CBADD002	53.5	53.8	0.3	0.001	0.05	3.49
CBADD002	64.3	64.9	0.6	0.002	0.06	1.48
CBADD002	64.9	65.5	0.6	0.002	0.06	0.47
CBADD002	73.7	74	0.3	0.001	0.05	1.06
CBADD002	90.4	90.8	0.4	0.001	0.05	1.59
CBADD002	91.8	92.5	0.7	0.002	0.02	2.01
CBADD002	99.2	99.6	0.4	0.003	0.07	1.62
CBADD002	133	133.5	0.5	0.002	0.07	13.45
CBADD002	133.5	134	0.5	0.003	0.05	39
CBADD002	134	134.5	0.5	1.065	0.63	450
CBADD002	134.5	134.8	0.3	7.33	1.64	44000
CBADD002	134.8	135.4	0.6	0.11	0.34	335
CBADD002	135.4	136	0.6	0.038	0.05	162
CBADD002	136	136.5	0.5	0.002	0.05	13.2
CBADD002	136.5	137	0.5	0.002	0.05	15.05
CBADD002	137	137.5	0.5	0.016	0.07	17.85
CBADD002	137.5	138	0.5	0.081	0.19	19.9
CBADD002	153.4	154	0.6	0.002	0.03	24.1
CBADD002	154	154.5	0.5	0.002	0.04	24.9
CBADD002	154.5	155	0.5	0.026	0.07	73.7
CBADD002	155	155.5	0.5	0.013	0.11	238
CBADD002	155.5	156	0.5	0.001	0.02	21.2
CBADD002	156	156.5	0.5	0.018	0.12	113.5
CBADD002	156.5	157	0.5	0.001	0.04	42.2
CBADD002	157	157.5	0.5	0.001	0.03	15.4
CBADD002	164.5	165	0.5	0.001	0.06	0.98
CBADD002	165	165.5	0.5	0.001	0.06	1.06

CBADD002	165.5	166	0.5	0.001	0.05	1.6
CBADD002	166	166.5	0.5	0.001	0.03	1.14
CBADD002	166.5	167	0.5	0.001	0.02	1.46
CBADD002	167	167.5	0.5	0.001	0.04	2.41
CBADD002	167.5	168	0.5	0.005	0.04	5.87
CBADD002	168	168.5	0.5	0.002	0.02	3.77
CBADD002	168.5	169	0.5	0.001	0.02	3.36
CBADD002	169	169.5	0.5	0.001	0.02	4.38
CBADD002	169.5	170	0.5	0.002	0.03	11.2
CBADD002	170	170.4	0.4	0.017	0.07	59.1
CBADD002	170.4	170.8	0.4	0.048	0.27	93.4
CBADD002	170.8	171.2	0.4	1.485	5.63	31100
CBADD002	171.2	171.6	0.4	0.044	1.19	443
CBADD002	171.6	172	0.4	0.016	0.09	212
CBADD002	172	172.5	0.5	0.013	0.43	155
CBADD002	172.5	173.1	0.6	0.176	0.13	85.1
CBADD002	173.1	173.5	0.4	0.016	0.15	110
CBADD002	173.5	174	0.5	0.028	0.09	121
CBADD002	174	174.5	0.5	0.003	0.04	127
CBADD002	174.5	175	0.5	0.002	0.05	27.9
CBADD002	175	175.5	0.5	0.006	0.05	74.1
CBADD002	175.5	176	0.5	2.16	1.08	73.8
CBADD002	176	176.5	0.5	2.14	0.62	83.2
CBADD002	176.5	177	0.5	0.022	0.05	128.5
CBADD002	177	177.5	0.5	0.01	0.07	130.5
CBADD002	177.5	178	0.5	0.01	0.16	156.5
CBADD002	178	178.5	0.5	0.011	0.07	104.5
CBADD002	178.5	179	0.5	0.005	0.06	133
CBADD002	179	179.5	0.5	0.008	0.05	97.2
CBADD002	179.5	180	0.5	0.015	0.11	130
CBADD002	180	180.5	0.5	4.92	0.59	57.8
CBADD002	180.5	181	0.5	4.13	0.31	112.5
CBADD002	181	181.5	0.5	0.068	0.09	114.5
CBADD002	181.5	182	0.5	0.022	0.1	137
CBADD002	182	182.5	0.5	2.42	0.7	69.1
CBADD002	182.5	183	0.5	7.38	0.98	66.8
CBADD002	183	183.5	0.5	7.14	0.73	209
CBADD002	183.5	184	0.5	7.44	0.84	133.5
CBADD002	184	184.5	0.5	1.455	1.04	69.3
CBADD002	184.5	185	0.5	18.3	1.07	148.5
CBADD002	185	185.5	0.5	1.015	1.44	53
CBADD002	185.5	186	0.5	5.94	3.3	18200
CBADD002	186	186.5	0.5	6.81	1.35	112.5
CBADD002	186.5	187	0.5	0.092	0.23	114
CBADD002	187	187.5	0.5	0.014	0.05	85.3
CBADD002	187.5	188.1	0.6	0.392	0.18	50.8
CBADD002	188.1	188.6	0.5	0.005	0.05	32.8

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg 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 (eg '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 (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Sampling has been made on NQ diamond drilled core. • Sampling is whole core sampling based on the geologists sub sampling (down to 30cm) logging definition. • As it is whole core, no sub-sampling techniques were used. • Samples are prepared with PREP-31B which includes crush to 70 % passing 2mm, riffle split off 1kg, pulverise split to better than 85% passing 75 microns.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg 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).*	• Drilling is diamond drilling NQ core size and is triple tube drilling. Core is oriented where possible using the Reflex ACT III tool.
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.*	• Core is measured after each run and core recovery based on the drill metres is recorded. • Once in the transition and fresh material, Triumph experiences limited to no core loss with the exception of intensely broken zones where recovery is still > 95%. • No relationship has been observed between sample recovery and gold grade.
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*	• The drill core has been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level to support appropriate mineral resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. Core is logged both qualitatively and

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	quantitatively. Core tray photography is both wet and dry photography. • Sampling is discrete based on observed mineralisation, alteration, key structural features.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• Core is whole core sampling so no sub-sampling techniques in the field are used which ensures appropriate in-situ representation. • The PREP-31B method includes crush to 70 % passing 2mm, riffle split off 1kg, pulverise split to better than 85% passing 75 microns. The larger 1kg riffle split is larger than the standard 250g to reduce sample size bias. • Sampling size is suitable to represent the mineralisation intersected.
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 (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• All samples were analysed at ALS Global (ALS, Brisbane). • All samples were assayed for Au using a 50g fire assay with AU-ICP22 determination as well as ME-MS61 for multi element. In the case where key elements are over range, Ag, Pb, Zn, and Cu was completed using OG-62. As completed with OG46, and Au completed with GRA22. Sb completed with XRF15c and Hg completed with MS42. • The three types of QAQC samples were used were Certified Reference Material (CRM/Standards), Field Duplicates, and Blank material. • The Blanks consist of store-bought sand which has been shown to be barren based on previous work. The Blanks are used to provide information of any possible contamination or calibration issues during the crush, pulverisation, and analytical phases. The field duplicates utilised the spear to collect a second sample to test repeatability (precision) of the original sample. The standards samples are used to test the accuracy of the analyses. • Three CRMs were OREAS standards

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		and include: OREAS 277, OREAS 245, and OREAS 233. • QAQC samples were entered into the sample stream at a rate of 1 in 20. • Where lower detection limits were reported for assay results these were replaced by half the lower detection limit for geological interpretation and modelling purposes.
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.*	• All core photos are reviewed by the Competent Person and also visited site during early drilling. • No twinned holes have been undertaken. • Data from the field log sheets is entered into a digital database, primarily an Excel spreadsheet with subsequent conversion into an SQL database maintained by EarthSQL at the completion of the hole. The Excel spreadsheet has been created with a series of validation criteria in the form of pulldown menus for each data entry that restricts what can be entered into each field and significantly reduces the error associated with data entry. • Assay results are received from the laboratory in electronic (via email) format onsite and sent to Sample Data importing to the EarthSQL database. The electronic results are provided in an CSV file.
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.*	• Collars are collected by Dart Geologists using a dGPS Trimble device and is suitable for collecting collar XYZ. • All collar coordinates are in MGA94 Z56. • Downhole survey has been surveyed using Reflex survey tool.
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.*	• Report is of a single drill hole and spacing is not relevant. • Proximity to historical holes is within 40m and intercepts show good correlation with respect to alteration and grade (Au, Ag, and Sb). • Samples have not been composited.
Orientation of data in relation to	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to*	• Drilling is typically orientated perpendicular to the interpreted

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
geological structure	*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.*	strike of mineralization where possible. • Observations of the structural logging highlight all striking mineralised veins and top and bottom orientations of the stibnite veins was able to be collected.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples are under the care of Dart Geologists from logging through to delivery to ALS in Brisbane.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No external reviews of audits on this drilling have been completed. Drilling has been reviewed internally within Dart.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

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.*	• The Coonambula Project consists of six contiguous Queensland exploration permits for minerals (EPMs): ○ EPM 15203 (Widbury), ○ EPM 16216 (Lady Margaret), ○ EPM 25260 (Coonambula), ○ EPM 26743 (Eidsvold), and ○ EPM 28433 (Coonambula Extended). • Each of the granted Coonambula tenements is currently held 100% by wholly owned subsidiaries of Great Divide Mining Ltd (GDM), namely GDM Coonambula Pty Ltd and GDM Yellow Jack Pty Ltd. Dart Mining Ltd has a joint venture agreement (Coonambula Joint Venture) to complete exploration works on the EPMs.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Historical exploration in the Coonambula area has been undertaken by a number of parties since the 1970s, primarily targeting epithermal-style gold and base metal mineralisation. • Work included regional geological mapping, soil and rock chip geochemistry, and limited geophysical surveys. More detailed exploration was carried out in the early 2000s by junior explorers, with emphasis on gold

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		and antimony mineralisation associated with quartz veining. • In 2013–2014, drilling programs were completed at the Banshee prospect under the direction of Paul Byrne. These programs tested near-surface quartz–sulphide veining and returned anomalous gold and antimony results. • Data from these programs, including drill collar locations, assay results, and geological logs which were reported to the ASX by GDM • Trenching programs were completed across the Banshee prospect to test surface geochemical anomalies and quartz–sulphide veining. These trenches exposed mineralised structures and returned anomalous gold and antimony values, providing key targets for subsequent drilling. The trenches themselves are historic (pre-GDM), but GDM sampled and reported those trenches in 2024.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Coonambula Project is located ~25 km southwest of Eidsvold in southeast Queensland, within the northern New England Orogen. • Bedrock geology is dominated by Carboniferous to Permian–Triassic granitoid intrusions of the Rawbelle Batholith, intruding older metasedimentary sequences. • Mineralisation at the Banshee Prospect is hosted within east–west trending shear zones and lodes developed in and adjacent to the granitoid intrusives. • The Banshee system is characterised by antimony–gold (Sb–Au) mineralisation, with geological similarities to the Hillgrove Sb–Au deposit in New South Wales. • Mineralisation occurs as stibnite ± quartz veins and breccia zones, with associated gold enrichment.
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a*	• Drillhole information has been included in the release in Appendix 1.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg 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 data aggregation methods have been applied.
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 (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Mineralisation widths are reported as the downhole length. Final interpretation and inclusion of sample results will allow for true width calculations to be applied.
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.*	• Included in the body of the announcement.
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*	• All mineralisation intersected in the completed hole has been included

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	reporting of Exploration Results.	
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.*	• No other material data is presented in this announcement.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg 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.*	• Plans for further work are outlined in the body of the announcement which include analysis of the drill core and continued drilling of Dart Mining's planned locations.