ASX Release

11 February 2026

DART ACQUIRES SKARN RIDGE COPPER-GOLD-GRAPHITE PROJECT EXPANDING SOUTHEAST QUEENSLAND FOCUS

Dart Mining NL (**ASX:DTM**) (**Dart Mining** or **the Company**) is pleased to announce the strategic acquisition of the Skarn Ridge Copper-Gold and Mt Bauple Graphite (Skarn Ridge Project), located in south-eastern Queensland. The projects have been purchased from private resources group, FFM Group, for a total sum of AUD $25,000 and includes two EPM areas.

HIGHLIGHTS

- Strategic acquisition of highly prospective, underexplored projects in the south-eastern region of Queensland which include an existing EPM (28873) and EMPA (28868);
- Project area sits within the broader Mt Perry – Electra Fault Zone and is surrounding exposed and buried late-stage intrusions related to Au, Cu, Ag, and Mo mineralisation in the area;
- Exploration is limited over the tenements but does show the potential for mineralisation including:
  - Historic drilling at Skarn Ridge intersected **4m** at **0.5 g/t Au** from **16m** (SR-2, completed in 1999);
  - Skarn Ridge rock chip sampling from historical workings returned results:
    - **5.14% Cu** + **0.5 g/t Au** + **25 g/t Ag** (R194);
    - **2.98% Cu** + 0.25 g/t Au + 25 g/t Ag (R195);
    - **1.00 % Cu** + **0.60 g/t Au** + **25 g/t Ag** (R172);
    - **1.00 % Cu** + 0.35 g/t Au + 17 g/t Ag (R174); and
    - **0.93 g/t Au** (39917).
  - Visual descriptions of these anomalous Cu and Au sampling indicating chalcopyrite and bornite minerals present in hand specimen.
- The Project compliments Dart Mining's Southeast Queensland precious, critical, and base metals exploration focus.

DART MINING'S CHAIRMAN, JAMES CHIRNSIDE, COMMENTED:

"This strategic acquisition has Dart Mining firmly positioned with 4 projects falling within a 300km radius in Central and Southeast Queensland. While the portfolio has advanced projects such as Triumph Au and Coonambula Sb, Au, the Skarn Ridge project area is an important pipeline strategy for Dart Mining as we assume a position as an established Queensland explorer, and developer. The Skarn Ridge project presents a low-cost, entry-level project that we've added to our portfolio where we plan to expand on the limited historical exploration in search for copper and gold mineralisation."

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MT BAUPLE GRAPHITE AND SKARN RIDGE GOLD-COPPER PROJECTS

The Mt Bauple Graphite and Skarn Ridge Gold-Copper Projects are located approximately 50km by road south-west of Maryborough, Queensland. Mt Bauple and Skarn Ridge are 60km north-west of the historic multi-million-ounce Gympie gold mining district (Figure 1). The Projects are comprised of one granted Exploration Permit: EPM 28873 (Mt Bauple) covering 234km^2, and application EPM 28868 (Skarn Ridge) covering an area of 71km^2.

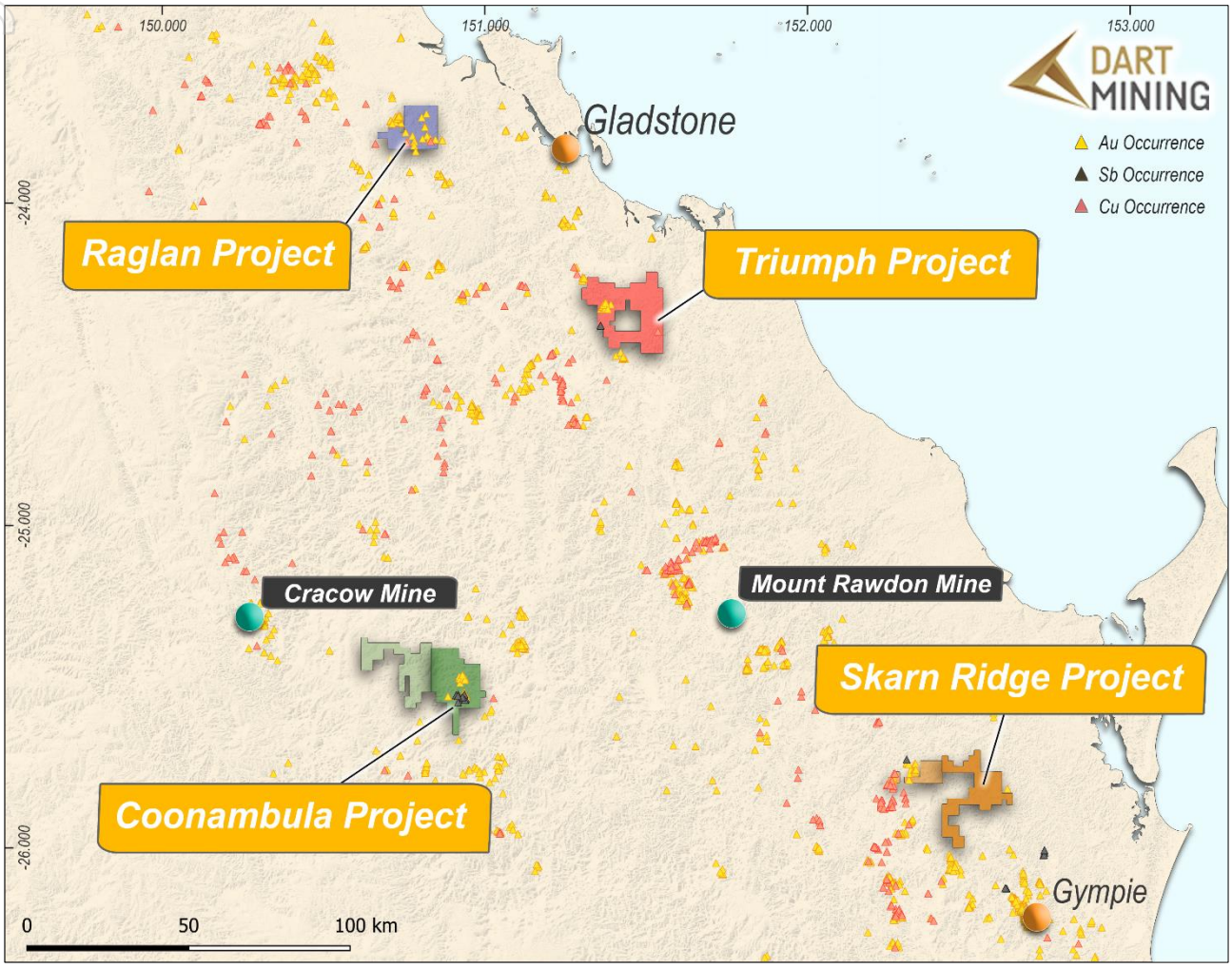

Figure 1 : Location of Skarn Ridge EPM 28868 and Mt Bauple 28873.

GEOLOGY

The Projects are situated at the northern end of the New England Fold Belt, a complex mid-Palaeozoic to early Mesozoic mobile belt. The Tasman Mobile Zone forms the eastern margin of Australia, extending from Tasmania in the south through to Princess Charlotte Bay in northern Queensland. It represents a zone of active continental accretion throughout the Palaeozoic, forming a series of island arcs and intra-arc basins with accompanying thick sedimentation, volcanism, plutonism and tectonism. The Project geology is highlighted in Figure 1 below.

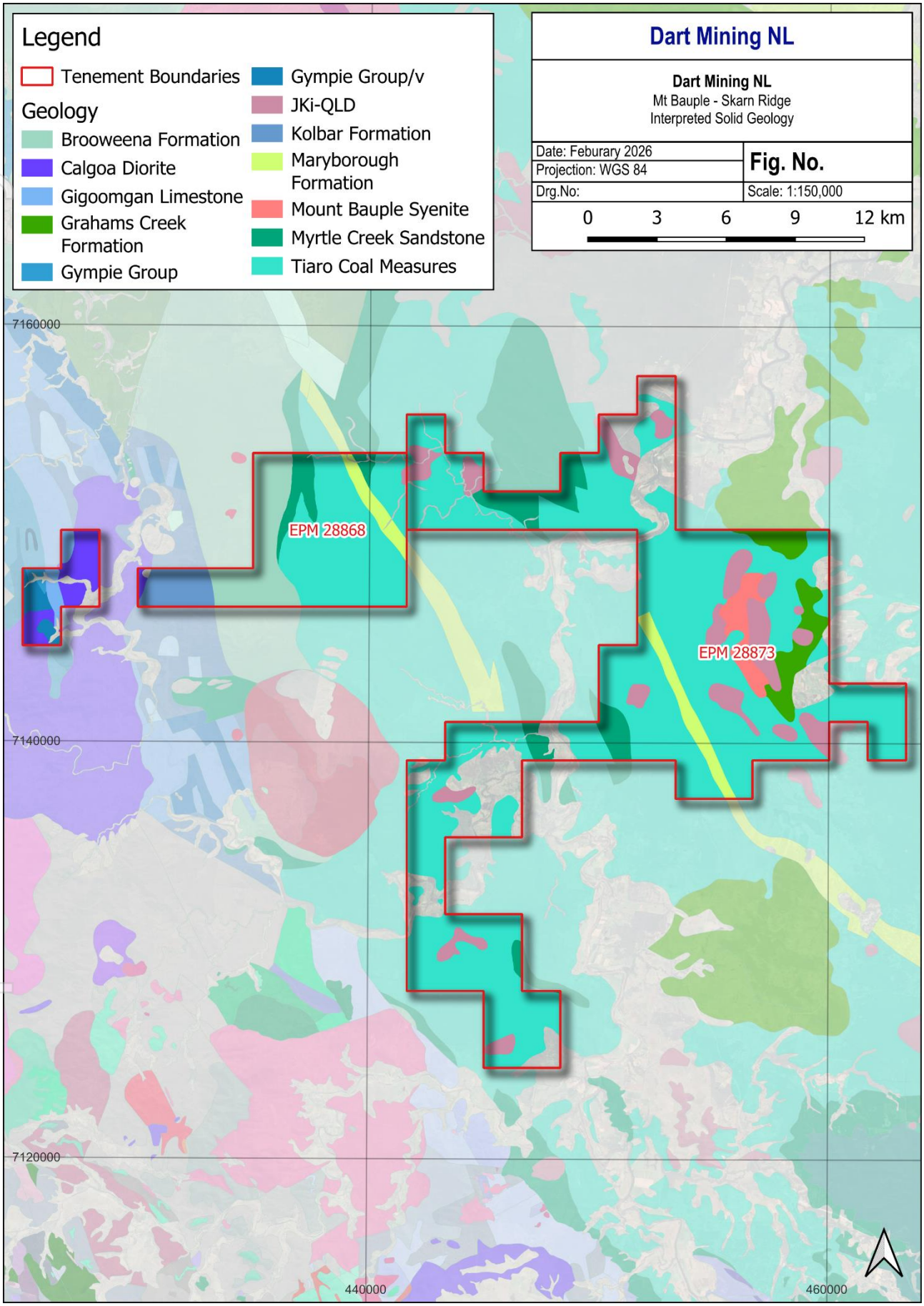

Figure 2 : EPM 28868 and 28873 Interpreted Solid Geology.

Located within the Maryborough 1:250,000 geological sheet (Cranfield, 1994), the region is composed of a series of accretionary wedges welded onto the edge of the proto-Australian continent from Carboniferous times. These accretions represent geosynclinal, basin and shelf sediments and island arcs that have been intruded by numerous granitoid bodies.

The area is divided into five major structural blocks, namely the Yarraman Subprovince, the Esk Basin, the North D'Aguilar Subprovince, the Gympie Province and the Maryborough-Nambour Basin. Geologically the region consists of sediments and volcanics of the Permian Gympie Group that have been intruded by early Triassic granitoids that form a granite massif. Subsequent Mid Triassic to Early Cretaceous intrusive activity is of variable composition and is accompanied by swarms of east-west and northeast-southwest trending dykes. These intrusions have been interpreted to be key in the relationships between historical mineralisation and heat source contact with suitable reducing sedimentary packages (i.e. Gympie Units, Tiaro Coal Measured, Maryborough Basin etc).

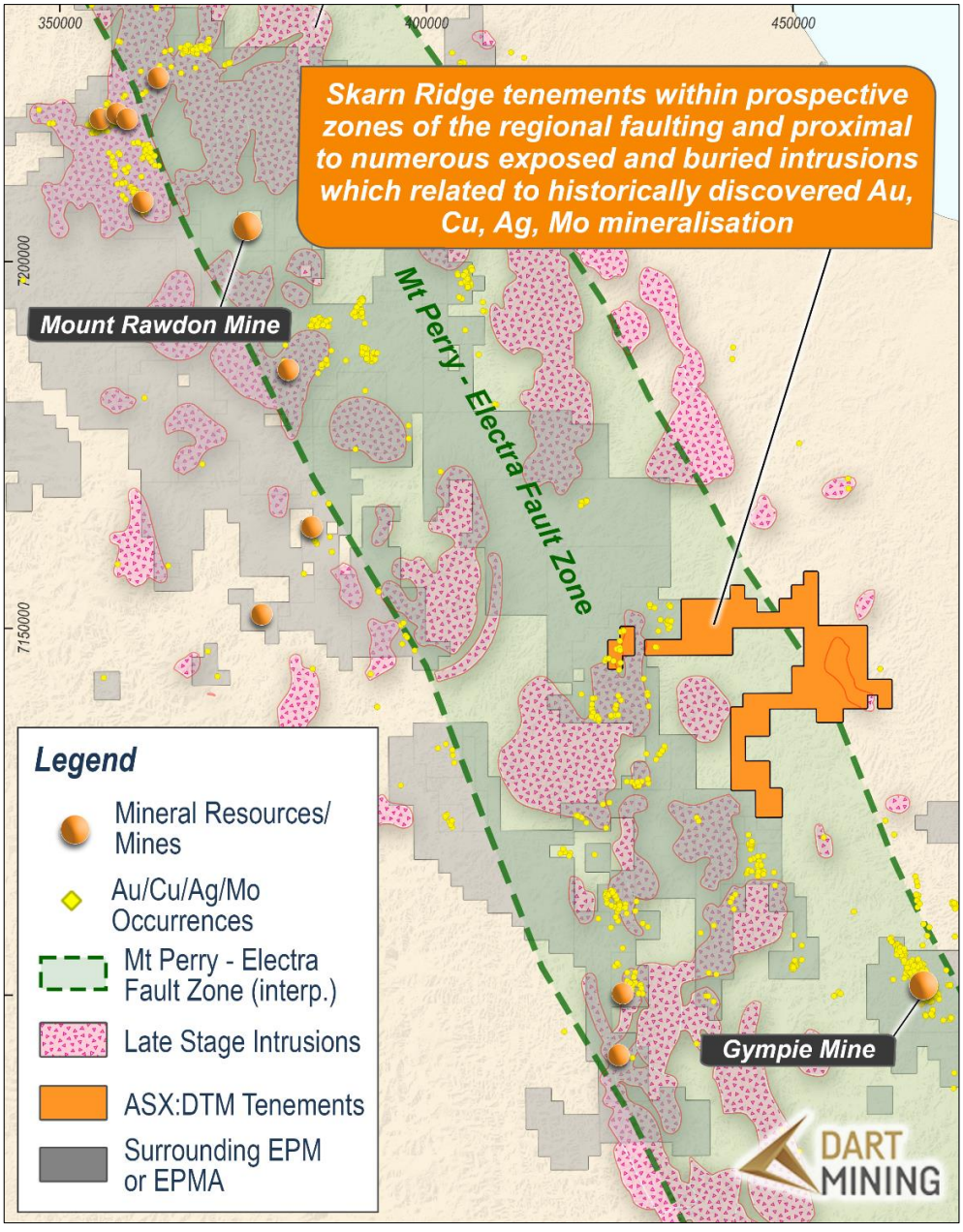

Figure 3: Project location relative to intrusions and known mineralisation.

The Skarn Ridge tenement area is well mineralised, with some 40 small scale historic workings being present in the immediate area. Mineralisation styles in the vicinity include Cu-Au skarns, disseminated sediment hosted Au, Mesothermal quartz- carbonate-base metal veins and porphyry Cu-Mo with significant supergene Cu potential. All these styles of mineralisation are associated temporally, spatially and genetically with the Late Triassic-Early Cretaceous magmatism (Ridley, 1987). The limited rock chip sampling and early drilling completed of the tenement area is shown in Figure 4[1].

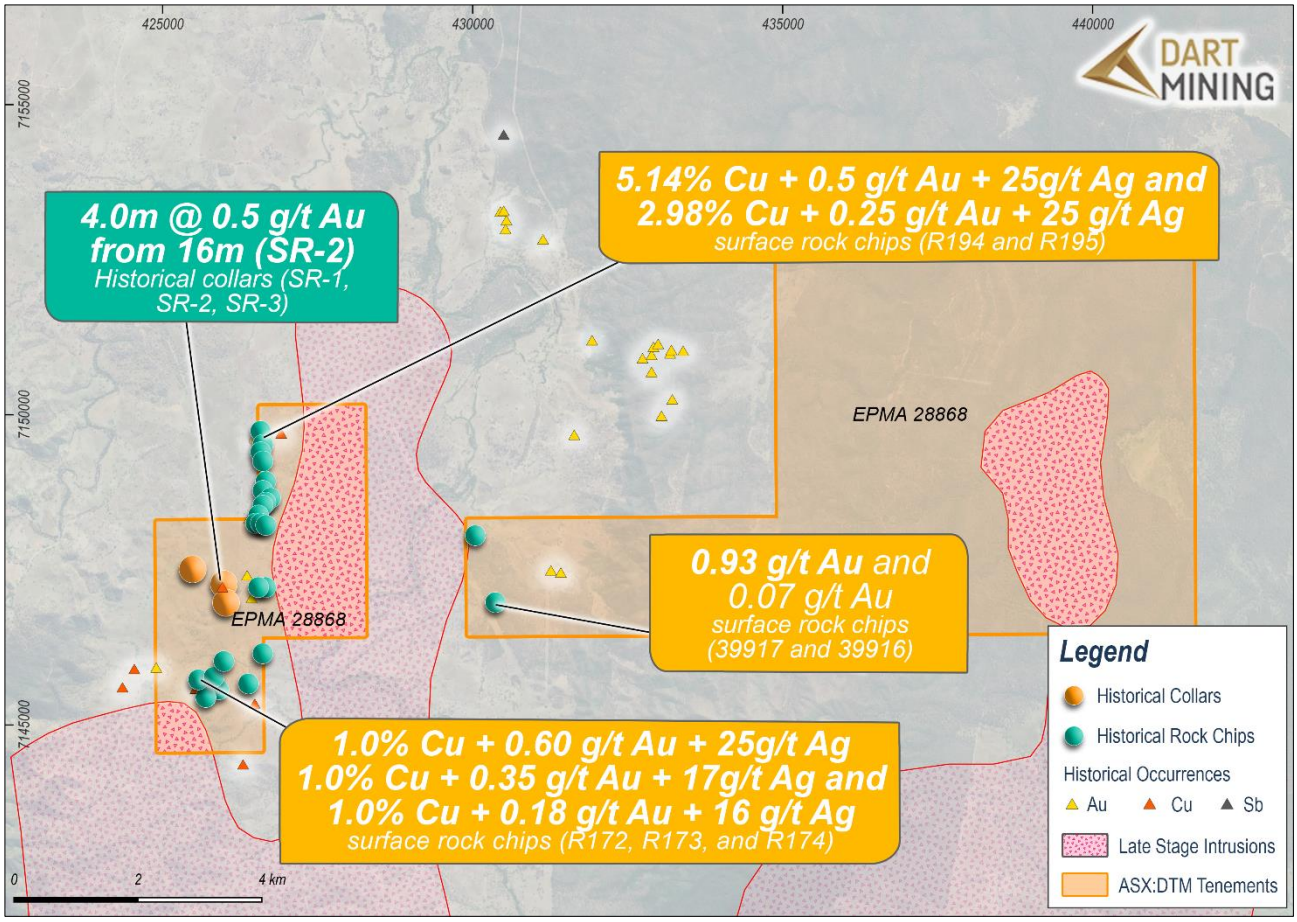

Figure 4 : Skarn Ridge EPM 28868 geology and key historical results.

The Mt Bauple tenement area has been significantly underexplored. However, there is potential for graphite mineralisation along the aureoles of granitic intrusions as confirmed by early 1900's mining. This graphite mineralisation is hosted in the Tiaro Coal Measures (TCM). William H. Rands (1906), Assistant Queensland Government Geologist, described the graphite as occurring in the coal measures which have been heat-altered by contact with the intrusive granite. This heat alteration of the coal measures results in the formation of amorphous graphite via metamorphism, a mineralisation process which is known to occur around the world in the Urals, Germany, Norway, Scotland and extensively throughout China. These areas of contact with the reducing sediments are also highly prospective for base and precious metal mineralisation, as seen in the Skarn Ridge tenement. Figure 5 shows the Mt Bauple tenement relative to the outcropping and interpreted (buried) intrusives.

[1] Dart Mining notes that where Cu and Ag is limited to 1.00% and 25g/t respectively, these are believed to be upper limit ranges on the historical sampling and Dart Mining considers that higher grades should be expected.

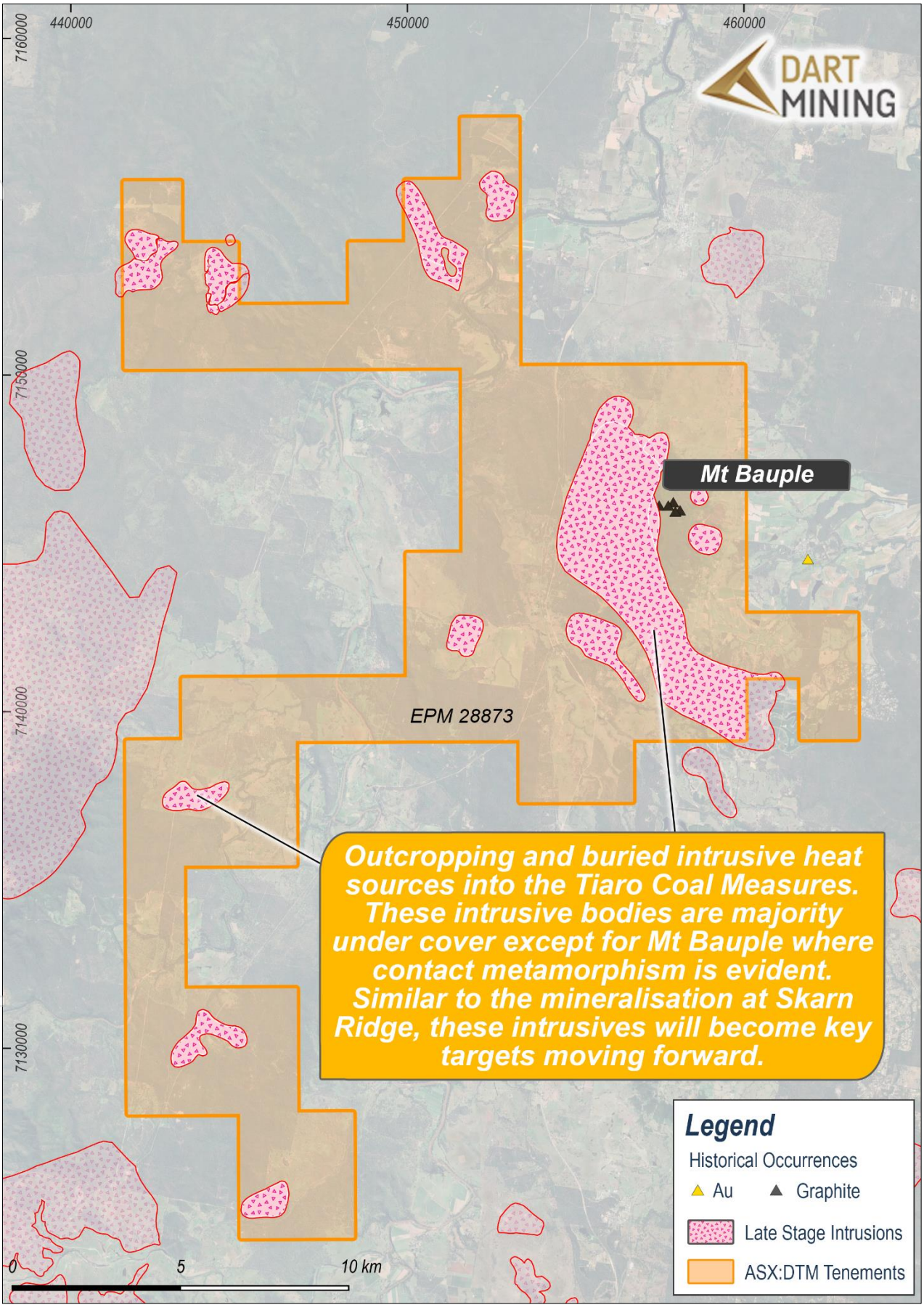

Figure 5 : Mt Bauple EPM 28873 geology and key target areas.

NEXT STEPS

Dart Mining's immediate field activities are focused on progressing the farm-in exploration at Coonambula where it will earn up to 51% of the project. Dart Mining's current plan across Queensland includes:

- Complete the review of CBADD003 through CBADD013 assays that have been received and are currently in QAQC by Dart Mining Competent Person;
- Finalise and agree the Native Title compensation agreement for Skarn Ridge (EPMA28868);
- Complete the review of the IP at Coonambula and plan second stage drilling as part of the Coonambula earn in agreement with ASX:GDM;
- Undertake further desktop studies and spectral interpretation of the Skarn Ridge project to develop Dart's first phase exploration programme;
- Plan for and collect any outstanding data to support a maiden Mineral Resource Estimate at Coonambula (including metallurgical testwork, density characterisation and EDA);
- Plan follow up exploration programmes for Triumph to expand the existing Mineral Resource: and,
- Receive assays and report on surface sampling at selected Triumph historical mines including Advance (the most productive historical mine), Chandlers and Sailor Boy (all three mines are not part of the current MRE).

Approved for release by the Board of Directors.

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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 has made moves into the Raglan goldfield, northwest of Triumph and now to the south towards Gympie with the Skarn Ridge project.

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: Historical Collar Details.

Hole ID	Easting[2]	Northing	RL	Depth	Dip	Azi	Notes
SR-1	425912	7147070	130	196	-60	045	
SR-2	425368	7147290	100	136	-60	025	4m @ 0.5 g/t Au from 16m
SR-3	425900	7146800	95	118	-60	045	

Table 2: Historical Rock Chip Samples.

Sample No.	Easting[3]	Northing	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Mo (ppm)	Sb (ppm)	As (ppm)	Au (ppb)	Source
R164	426689.5	7146101	20	40	35	3	5	5	35	15	CR 10843
R168	426365	7145617	20	30	35	2	1	5	12	10	CR 10843
R169	425988.9	7146005	65	15	25	1	1	5	3	5	CR 10843
R170	425892.6	7145568	70	20	20	1	5	5	2	15	CR 10843
R171	425695.8	7145481	30	30	20	2	2	5	8	5	CR 10843
R172	425572.4	7145719	10000	25	140	17	40	5	2	350	CR 10843
R173	425572.4	7145719	10000	35	70	25	360	5	35	600	CR 10843
R174	425572.4	7145719	10000	20	110	16	60	5	20	180	CR 10843
R175	425829.1	7145780	1800	40	20	5	5	5	120	35	CR 10843
R188	426527.6	7147207	60	40	190	8		5	155	50	CR 10843
R190	426459.6	7148217	20	20	40	6		5	75	10	CR 10843
R191	426655.7	7148909	20	20	35	5		5	55	15	CR 10843
R192	426602.1	7149207	10	30	45	5		5	50	10	CR 10843
R194	426565.4	7149735	29800	80	2000	25		5	450	250	CR 10843
R195	426565.4	7149735	51400	100	2800	25		5	875	520	CR 10843
R199	426579.7	7149511	125	20	30	5		5	45	10	CR 10843
R36	429998.5	7147980	20	5	5	1	2	0.5	6	10	CR 10843
R70	426647	7147219	500	5	10	1	1	0.5	220	65	CR 10843
39916	430354.5	7146941								67	CR 15571
39918	430354.5	7146941								25	CR 15571
39917	430354.5	7146941								933	CR 15571
39919	430354.5	7146941								12	CR 15571
44561	426631.4	7148220	10								CR 15571
44560	426559.5	7148294	15								CR 15571
44559	426512.6	7148355	10								CR 15571
44514	426619.4	7148534	25								CR 15571
44515	426671.7	7148561	30								CR 15571
44558	426732.6	7148628	240								CR 15571
44557	426633.6	7148737	20								CR 15571
44556	426594.6	7149189	10								CR 15571
44555	426503.2	7149382	50								CR 15571
44554	426535	7149428	35								CR 15571
44553	426461.3	7149576	10								CR 15571

[2] Coordinates reported and unchanged from AGD84, Zone 56.

[3] Samples imported from georeferenced historical maps and coordinates projected to GDA94, Zone 56.

APPENDIX TWO

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

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.*	• Reverse Circulation chip samples collected at regular 1m intervals. • Samples split through a 75:25 riffle splitter at the rig, with 4m composite samples sent for laboratory analysis. • Samples were submitted to ALS in Brisbane where they were dried, crushed to 2mm and pulverized. A 100g representative sample was collected from the pulp to undergo aqua regia digestion and 50g fire analysis with a ICP-AES finish. • Rock chip samples were collected from outcrops at surface an within historical workings. • Rock chip sample size is unknown.
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).*	• Reverse Circulation drilling. • 5 ¼" hole diameter.
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.*	• Information is not available.
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*	• Chip samples were logged for each 1m interval into an excel spreadsheet. • Geological logging is qualitative in nature.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	
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.*	• Samples passed through a 75:25 riffle splitter at the drill rig, with composite samples begin made up from the larger (75) split. • Composite samples made up by collecting a scoop from four 1m sample. • Rock chips were not sub sampled based on historical reporting.
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.*	• Quality control information and laboratory standards are not recorded or available. • Laboratory check samples reported for significant intercepts. • QAQC for rock chips is not reported historically and is therefore unknown.
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.*	• Information not available in historic exploration reports. • Significant intersections confirmed through a repeat (check) analysis at the laboratory. • No verification or check samples for rock chips were reported historically.
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.*	• Information not available in historic exploration reports. • Data is extracted or georeferenced and coordinates interpreted from georeferenced drafted maps.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Not Applicable. • Samples are composited into 4m intervals. • Rock chip sampling is of outcrop mineralisation and not uniform in sample spacing.
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.*	• Not Applicable. • Orientation of structures is not yet understood. • Rock chip samples have been sampled from outcropping units, within historical workings, or float as available. These rock chips are indicative of mineralisation only with respect to interpretation of geological structure.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples Composite were collected and dispatched to ALS in polyweave bags. • Sample security of historical rock chips is not documented or known.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits or reviews have been completed of sampling techniques.

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 Mt Bauple and Skarn Ridge Projects consist of two contiguous Queensland exploration permits for minerals (EPMs):
		  • EPM 28868 (Skarn Ridge),
		  • EPM 28873 (Mt Bauple).
		• Both EPM's are currently held 100% by wholly owned subsidiaries of Dart Mining NL, namely Queensland Metal Holdings Pty Ltd and Queensland Metal Holdings no. 2 Pty Ltd.

Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Historical exploration in the Skarn Ridge area has been undertaken by several parties since the 1960s, primarily targeting skarn-style copper and gold. • Work included regional geological mapping, soil and rock chip geochemistry, and limited geophysical surveys. • In 1999, three drillholes were completed at the Skarn Ridge project. These drillholes tested Cu-Au anomalism identified through surface rock and soil sampling. • Data from this program, including drill collar locations, assay results, and geological logs were extracted from EPM 11124 annual report for the year ending 23rd May 2000 (cr_31751). • Historical exploration in the Mt Bauple area has been undertaken by few parties since the 1990's. • Majority of the exploration assessment has focused on the potential of the Tiaro Coal Measures for coal and graphite, with minor gold exploration occurring in the early to mid-2000's. • Field exploration was not undertaken by most previous holders.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Skarn Ridge and Mt Bauple Projects are located ~40 km northwest of Gympie in southeast Queensland, within the northern New England Orogen. • Western Skarn Ridge bedrock geology is dominated by early to late Permian lime- and mudstones, with later middle Triassic diorite intrusions • Eastern Skarn Ridge and Mt Bauple bedrock geology is dominated by the early to middle Jurassic Tiaro Coal Measures, with later Cretaceous syenite and granodiorite intrusions. • Mineralisation target at the Skarn Ridge project is skarn style Cu-Au hosted at the contact of intrusions and calcareous limestones.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Mineralisation target at the Mt Bauple project is graphite formed from the contact metamorphism between intrusions and the Tiaro Coal Measures. Minor Au prospectivity will also be evaluated.
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.*	• Drillhole information has been included in the release in Appendix 1.
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. • Samples were composited to 4m lengths before being submitted to the laboratory.
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').*	• Unknown at this stage.
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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• All known mineralisation intersected in the completed holes has been included.
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 continued desktop review of historic exploration results and early-stage field reconnaissance including geological mapping and sampling.