ASX Release

16 April 2026

INFILL DRILLING SHOWS AN EXPANDING AND BROAD GOLD ZONE

Dart Mining NL (**ASX:DTM**) (**Dart Mining** or **the Company**) is pleased to announce the assays of drill holes CBADD011 through CBADD013 received from the Coonambula antimony (Sb) - gold (Au) project near Eidsvold in Central Queensland. The project is a Farm-In Joint Venture with **Great Divide Mining** (**ASX:GDM**) (ASX: DTM Mar 2025).

HIGHLIGHTS

Assays from CBADD011 to CBADD013 have been received. These assays complete the drilling up to December 2025 and confirms the broad, shallow, gold zone shown both down dip and along strike. Highlight assays include:

- **4.9m @ 5.27 g/t Au** from **21.0m** *(CBADD013)* including;
  - **1.0m @ 14.6 g/t Au** from 22.2m; and
  - **1.2m @ 4.49 g/t Au** from 24.7m.
- **1.8m @ 1.98 g/t Au** from 44.90m *(CBADD012)* including;
  - 0.3m @ **4.04 g/t Au** from 45.9m.
- **0.4m @ 2.63 g/t Au** from 107.0m *(CBADD011)* including.

Assay results from CBADD013 continue to show the broad gold zones which were intersected at a shallow level and up dip of previously reported Dart Mining intersections. The results in CBADD013 highlight that the historical RC drilling has potentially missed sampling this key zone down dip. The cross section in Figure 1 highlights the assays of CBADD013 relative to CNRC06. The potential interpreted zone shown in Figure 1 is supported by CBADD005a (off section) where similar broad gold (Au anomalies over 9m) was intersected along the same strike.

Dart Mining's Chairman, James Chirnside, commented: *"Now that the wet season is coming to an end, we're starting to see a more productive drilling and metres. These results complete the 2025 drilling and sampling program and is an important step towards our milestone earn-in for the Coonambula Joint Venture project. The broad gold zones identified appear to have been previously overlooked, or less understood, are starting to become an important economic factor at the Banshee prospect.*

We note that the historical drill holes at Banshee had limited assaying, and, considering that they were predominately RC, the ability to interpret and selectively sample left question marks over interpretation. Dart Mining's approach using diamond core drilling, at Coonambula, has again highlighted the advantage of this drilling method over RC, in certain circumstances, and that certainly is the case here. In short, it allows for better structural understanding, thereby improving the interpretation along strike".

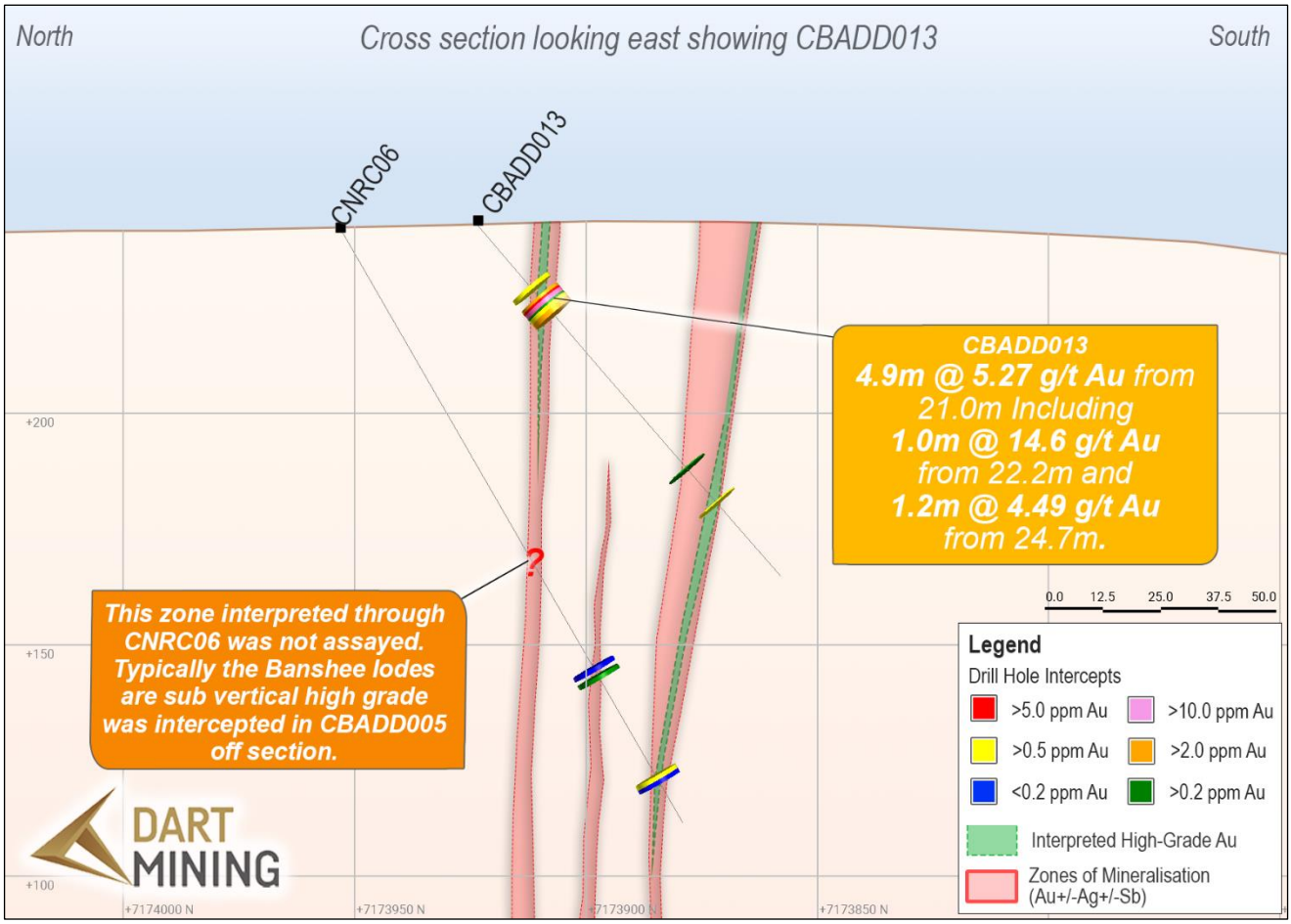

Figure 1: *Cross section through CBADD013 showing gold assays and interpreted mineralised zones.*

Dart Mining has drilled **3,585.9m** of diamond core drilling across the Banshee prospect with logging completed up to **3,072.9m** (*Figure 2*). Assay results have now been received for all drilling completed in 2025. The process on site has been slowed with the typical Queensland wet weather, but samples are now underway again being processed and sent to the lab to continue to develop sufficient drilling to support a maiden Mineral Resource Estimate.

The key intercept from this batch of assay results is CBADD013 where 4.9m @ 5.27 g/t Au was intersected along strike from both CBADD010 and CBADD005a. These newly defined zones of broader gold mineralisation may become an important interpretation leading into the back end of drilling as part of Dart Mining's 4,000m target. Core trays from CBADD013 are shown in *Figure 2*. The zones are not always clearly mineralised, but alteration has been the key to determining zones of interest. Table 1 shows the highlight intervals from the latest batch. Appendix 1 has the complete assay results.

Table 1: *Key drill intercepts from Dart's recent diamond drilling at the Coonambula project.*

Drill Hole Name	From Depth (m)	Thickness (m)	Au g/t	Ag g/t
CBADD011	106.00	0.4	1.95	0.54
CBADD011	107.00	0.4	2.63	0.64
CBADD012	44.90	1.8	1.98	0.55
Including	45.90	0.3	**4.04**	0.79
CBADD013	21.00	**4.9**	**5.27**	0.62
Including	22.20	1	**14.6**	0.58
including	24.7	1.2	**4.49**	1.65
CBADD013	79.7	0.3	0.75	0.36

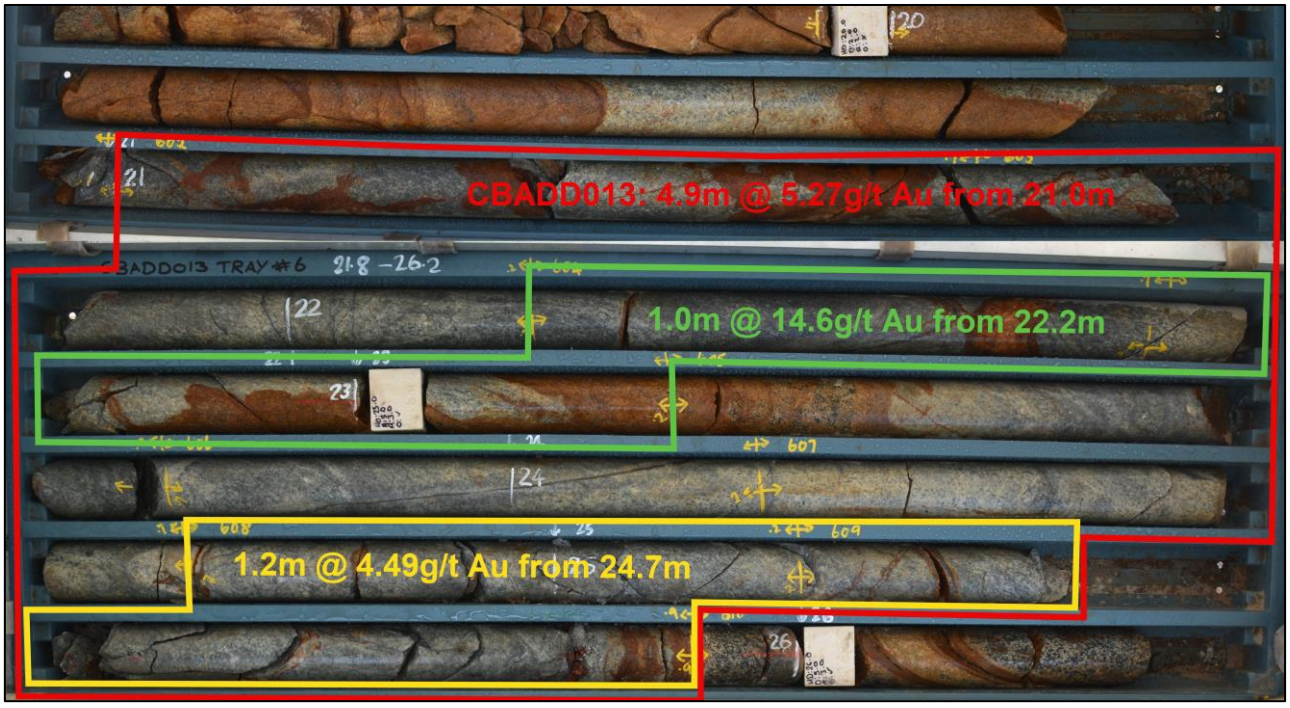

Figure 2: Core trays of CBADD013 highlighting the key thick gold zone and key assays intervals.

Interestingly, these zones intercepted in CBADD011 through CBADD013 show low silver and antimony results despite these drill holes being within the main Banshee zone (see Figure 3). Interpretations of this gold only zones suggest that the development of the high-grade antimony and silver seen along section is more shoot-like, commonly showing as pinching and swelling (note Dart Mining has intersected some very wide zones of massive Stibnite).

An alternative view includes the observations of extensively broken core suggesting fault zones that may be influencing continuity between drill holes and that Au-only mineralisation is secondary to the earlier Au+Ag+Sb mineralisation which may have been offset due to localised faulting. Dart Mining has completed drilling that includes a shallow programme of closer spaced, less than 60m deep holes across the strike length of the Banshee zone which will aid in future interpretations as these results become available. These drill holes are currently being transported back to the core processing camp and will begin logging and sampling.

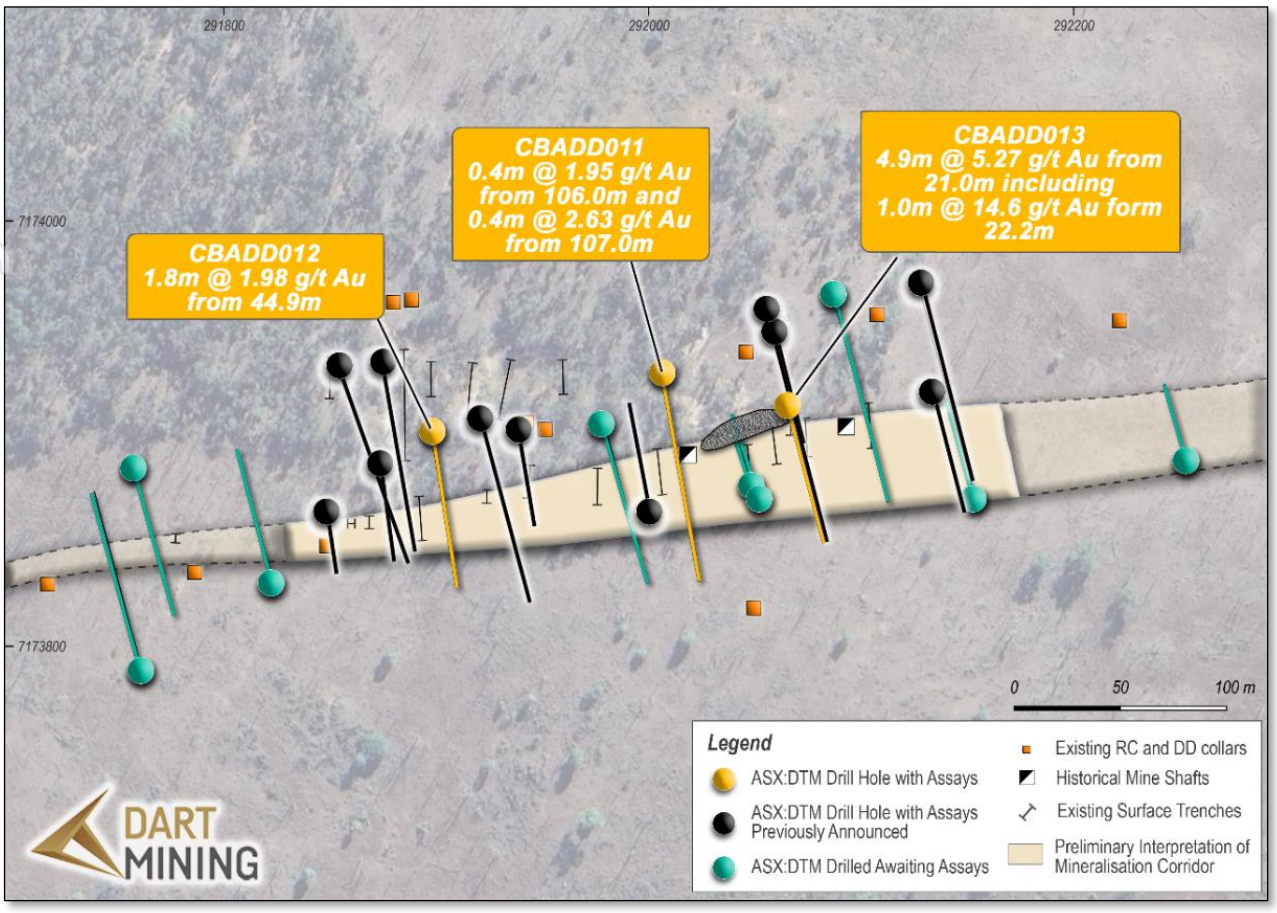

Figure 3: Location plan showing drill hole locations and preliminary mineralisation interpretation.

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.

Highlight assays from CBADD002 (*ASX: DTM 15 December 2025*) include:

- 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.

Highlight assays from CBADD003 through CBADD010 (ASX: DTM 15 December 2025) include:

- **9.0m** @ **2.67g/t Au** + **16.8 g/t Ag** + **5.8% Sb** from **32.5m** (*CBADD010*) including;
  - 1.2m @ **5.5 g/t Au** + **85.1 g/t Ag** + **18.8% Sb** from 37.7m; and
  - 0.6m @ 1.62 g/t Au + 17.2 g/t Ag + **44.6% Sb** from 37.9m; and
  - 0.5m @ **10.75 g/t Au** + 3.5 g/t Ag + **4.7% Sb** from 39.0m.
- **4.3m** @ **3.61 g/t Au** + 3.3 g/t Ag + 0.2% Sb from 43.2m *(CBADD009)* including;
  - **0.9m** @ **9.44 g/t Au** + 2.3 g/t Ag + 0.5% Sb from 43.2m; and
  - 0.3m @ **4.02 g/t Au** + **27.6 g/t Ag** + 1.3% Sb from 46.1m.
- **2.2m** @ **4.29 g/t Au** + 4.0 g/t Ag + 0.2% Sb from 82.9m (*CBADD005*) including;
  - 0.5m @ **10.05 g/t Au** + 1.3 g/t Ag from 84.6m; and
  - 0.4 @ **6.18 g/t Au** + 4.3 g/t Ag + 1.0% Sb from 85.1m.
- 1.3m @ **3.80 g/t Au** + **131.9 g/t Ag** + **10.5% Sb** from **8.7m** (*CBADD006)*;
- 1.3m @ 2.12 g/t Au + **68.5 g/t Ag** + **10.2% Sb** from 131.4m (*CBADD003*) including;
  - 0.5m @ 2.74 g/t Au + **145.0 g/t Ag** + **24.9% Sb** from 131.4m.
- 2.1m @ 1.61 g/t Au + **71.5 g/t Ag** + 0.5% Sb from 57.5m (*CBADD004*) including;
  - 0.6m @ 2.45 g/t Au + 234.0 g/t Ag + 1.8% Sb from 58.0m.

Dart Mining rock chip sampling revealed high grade antimony, gold and silver (*ASX: DTM 10 October 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**

Trench sampling conducted immediately south of the Banshee mine confirmed high grade gold, silver and antimony (*ASX: DTM 15 January 2026*). Samples from regular 1m intervals returned:

- **Gold grades up to 10.45g/t Au and 8.92g/t Au**
- **Silver assays up to 125g/t Ag and 121g/t Ag**
- **Antimony results up to 5.14% Sb**

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 Joint Venture partner, Great Divide Mining, will progress farm-in exploration at the Coonambula project including:

- Report diamond drilling assay results as they are received and approved;
- Continue to drill and test the Banshee Antimony and Gold mineralisation trend targeting 4,000m drilling to support the Joint Venture milestone;
- Select and submit composite drill cores for metallurgical test-work to support concepts on ore types and recoveries; 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.

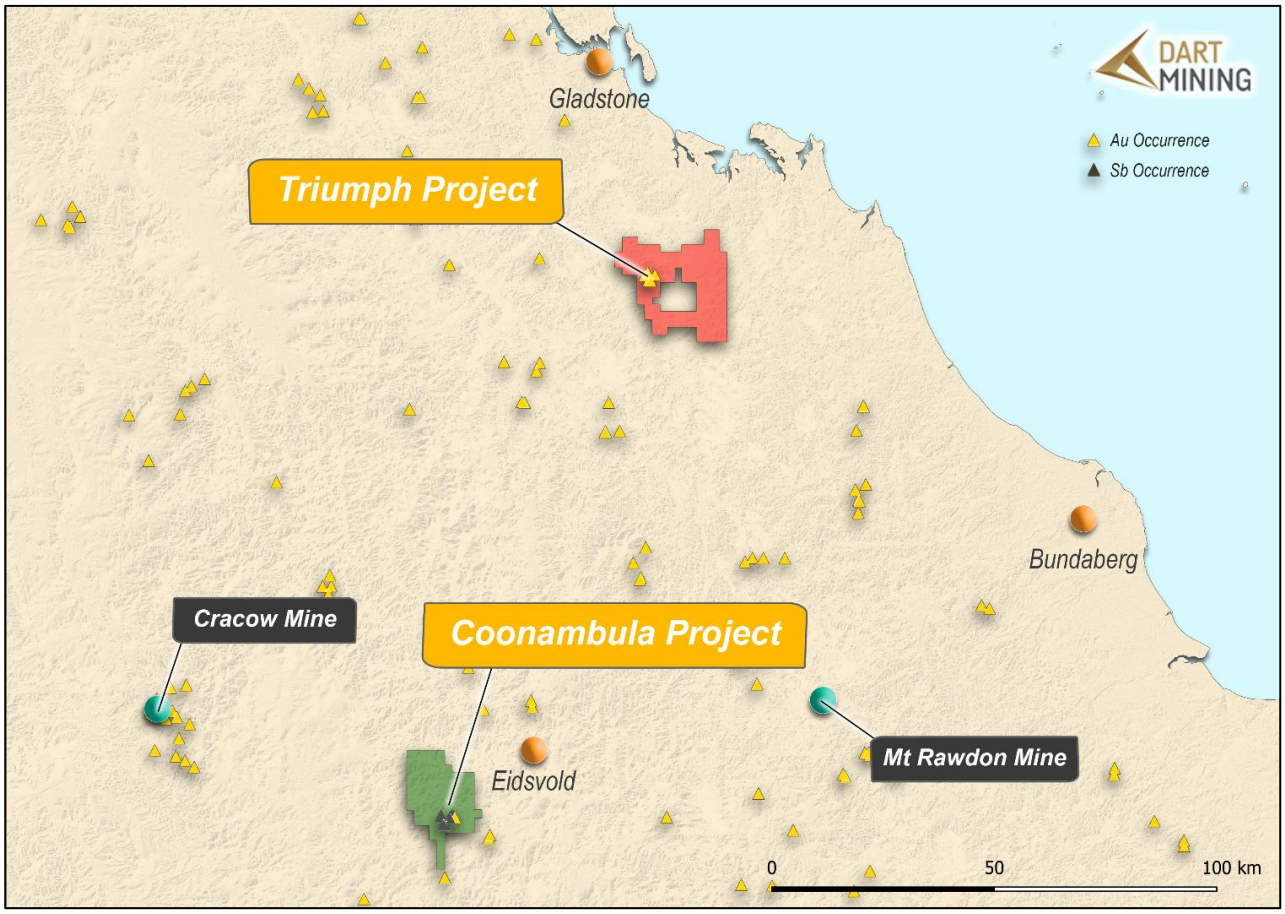

Figure 6: *Project Location Plan.*

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*

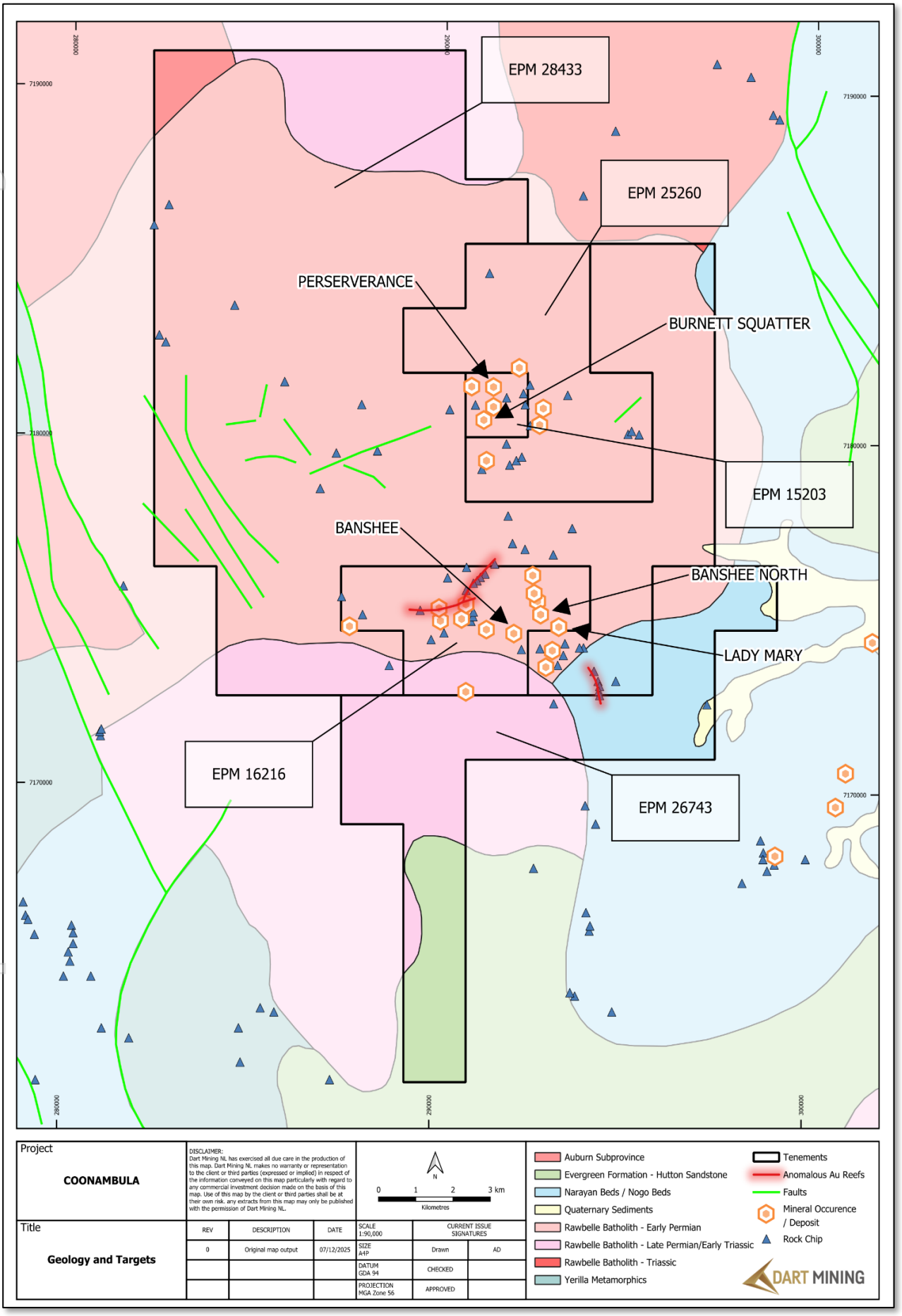

Figure 8: *Coonambula geology and key prospects.*

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)
CBADD011	292006.7	7173928.0	237.7	154.4	-50	170
CBADD012	291897.5	7173899.0	233.7	113	-50.2	170
CBADD013	292066.1	7173912.5	241.2	101	-49.2	171

TABLE 2 ASSAY RESULTS CBADD011 – CBADD013

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Sb (ppm)
CBADD011	4	5	1	0.002	0.02	6.07
CBADD011	5	6	1	0.001	0.03	5.83
CBADD011	6	7	1	0.002	0.02	7.44
CBADD011	7	8	1	0.001	0.06	11.75
CBADD011	8	9	1	0.002	0.04	4.45
CBADD011	9	10	1	0.002	0.03	5.96
CBADD011	10	11	1	0.001	0.02	5.54
CBADD011	11	12	1	0.001	0.04	5.26
CBADD011	12	13	1	0.001	0.05	5.01
CBADD011	13	14	1	0.001	0.04	10.15
CBADD011	14	15	1	0.001	0.05	10.2
CBADD011	15	16	1	0.001	0.04	4.62
CBADD011	16	17	1	0.001	0.07	13.15
CBADD011	17	18	1	0.001	0.1	11.95
CBADD011	18	19	1	0.002	0.06	24.1
CBADD011	51	52	1	0.001	0.06	2.39
CBADD011	52	53	1		0.04	3.53
CBADD011	53	54	1	0.001	0.04	9.65
CBADD011	54	54.7	0.7	0.001	0.05	30.6
CBADD011	54.7	55.3	0.6	0.001	0.04	48.7
CBADD011	55.3	55.8	0.5	0.001	0.05	53.2
CBADD011	55.8	56.3	0.5	0.003	0.04	96.3
CBADD011	56.3	56.8	0.5	0.001	0.05	134
CBADD011	56.8	57.2	0.4	0.354	0.67	441
CBADD011	57.2	57.5	0.3	0.056	0.16	94
CBADD011	57.5	58.3	0.8	0.001	0.06	77.8
CBADD011	58.3	59	0.7	0.002	0.06	119.5
CBADD011	59	60	1	0.002	0.06	34.9
CBADD011	60	61	1	0.002	0.06	19.45
CBADD011	61	62	1	0.002	0.05	14.7
CBADD011	62	63	1	0.001	0.03	32.2
CBADD011	63	64	1	0.001	0.03	26.6
CBADD011	64	65	1	0.001	0.09	683
CBADD011	65	66	1	0.001	0.14	628
CBADD011	101	102	1	0.003	0.03	33.4
CBADD011	102	103	1	0.114	0.05	44.8
CBADD011	103	103.6	0.6	0.005	0.03	24.8
CBADD011	103.6	104	0.4	0.214	0.2	123.5
CBADD011	104	105	1	0.057	0.1	100
CBADD011	105	105.5	0.5	0.008	0.1	98.2
CBADD011	105.5	106	0.5	0.053	0.31	99.2
CBADD011	106	106.4	0.4	1.945	0.54	90.8
CBADD011	106.4	107	0.6	0.013	0.07	74.4
CBADD011	107	107.4	0.4	2.63	0.64	62.5
CBADD011	107.4	108	0.6	0.056	0.17	39.7

CBADD011	108	109	1	0.004	0.05	9.71
CBADD011	109	110	1	0.007	0.04	10.4
CBADD011	110	111	1	0.055	0.05	15.6
CBADD011	111	112	1	0.004	0.04	9.3
CBADD011	150	151	1	0.003	0.04	0.59
CBADD011	151	152	1	0.001	0.05	0.9
CBADD011	152	153	1	0.001	0.05	1.07
CBADD011	153	153.5	0.5	0.002	0.05	0.66
CBADD011	153.5	154.4	0.9	0.002	0.05	1.84
CBADD011	115	115.5	0.5		0.03	30.2
CBADD011	21.9	22.4	0.5	0.001	0.12	9.82
CBADD011	25.6	25.9	0.3	0.004	0.06	4.9
CBADD011	67	67.5	0.5	0.003	0.04	6.08
CBADD011	67.5	68	0.5	0.001	0.04	10.3
CBADD011	68	69	1	0.003	0.05	6.76
CBADD011	69	70	1	0.003	0.05	6.72
CBADD011	70	71	1	0.003	0.05	4.41
CBADD011	71	72	1	0.002	0.06	4.41
CBADD011	72	73	1	0.001	0.04	3.94
CBADD011	73	74	1	0.001	0.02	3
CBADD011	74	75	1		0.03	3.33
CBADD011	75	75.6	0.6	0.001	0.03	6.43
CBADD011	80.8	81.3	0.5	0.004	0.02	12.65
CBADD011	85.5	86	0.5	0.001	0.03	7.95
CBADD011	86	87	1	0.001	0.02	5.67
CBADD011	87	88	1	0.001	0.02	16.05
CBADD012	1	2	1	0.001	0.01	46.5
CBADD012	2	5	3	0.012	0.03	19.85
CBADD012	5	6	1	0.003	0.01	15
CBADD012	6	7	1	0.001	0.03	43.8
CBADD012	7	8	1	0.002	0.01	68.7
CBADD012	8	9	1	0.002	0.02	19.9
CBADD012	9	10	1	0.001	0.02	22.3
CBADD012	10	11	1	0.003	0.03	79.9
CBADD012	11	12	1	0.003	0.23	70.1
CBADD012	12	13	1	0.002	0.03	19
CBADD012	13	13.8	0.8	0.003	0.05	43.2
CBADD012	13.8	14.8	1	0.004	0.03	11
CBADD012	14.8	15.8	1	0.001	0.03	3.12
CBADD012	34.1	34.4	0.3		0.04	3.22
CBADD012	43	44	1		0.05	51.4
CBADD012	44	44.9	0.9	0.004	0.06	81.3
CBADD012	44.9	45.9	1	1.505	0.47	82.5
CBADD012	45.9	46.2	0.3	4.04	0.79	78
CBADD012	46.2	46.7	0.5	1.69	0.55	54.4
CBADD012	46.7	47.2	0.5	0.057	0.11	63.6
CBADD012	47.2	47.7	0.5	0.01	0.08	68.1
CBADD012	47.7	48.5	0.8	0.044	0.06	77.4
CBADD012	48.5	49.5	1	0.001	0.03	69.9
CBADD012	49.5	50	0.5	0.001	0.03	49.2
CBADD012	50	50.5	0.5		0.05	39.2
CBADD012	50.5	51.5	1	0.001	0.04	21.1
CBADD012	51.5	52.5	1	0.001	0.03	21.1
CBADD012	52.5	53.5	1	0.001	0.03	47.3
CBADD012	53.5	54.2	0.7	0.001	0.06	40.9
CBADD012	54.2	54.5	0.3	0.001	0.02	41.7
CBADD012	54.5	55	0.5		0.04	24.7
CBADD012	55	56	1	0.026	0.08	36.8
CBADD012	59.2	60.2	1		0.03	6.7
CBADD012	60.2	61	0.8		0.04	3.69
CBADD012	76.1	76.4	0.3		0.05	0.87
CBADD012	90.5	90.8	0.3		0.02	0.74
CBADD012	95	96	1	0.001	0.05	0.87

CBADD012	96	97	1	0.001	0.05	1.2
CBADD012	97	98	1	0.001	0.05	0.79
CBADD012	98	99	1	0.001	0.04	0.75
CBADD012	99	100	1	0.001	0.06	0.69
CBADD012	100	101	1	0.001	0.06	0.44
CBADD012	101	102	1		0.05	0.62
CBADD012	102	103	1		0.06	0.39
CBADD013	12.1	13.1	1	0.047	0.25	30.9
CBADD013	13.8	14.2	0.4	0.043	0.2	23.5
CBADD013	14.2	15	0.8	0.005	0.11	30.6
CBADD013	15	16	1	0.015	0.2	33.9
CBADD013	16	17	1	0.033	0.21	61
CBADD013	17	18	1	0.081	0.18	55.8
CBADD013	18	19	1	0.523	0.24	48.2
CBADD013	19	20	1	0.046	0.3	47.6
CBADD013	20	21	1	0.033	0.27	29.4
CBADD013	21	21.7	0.7	2.09	0.43	69.8
CBADD013	21.7	22.2	0.5	6.37	0.54	64.4
CBADD013	22.2	23.2	1	14.6	0.58	45.2
CBADD013	23.2	23.7	0.5	0.355	0.27	71.8
CBADD013	23.7	24.2	0.5	0.561	0.33	51.3
CBADD013	24.2	24.7	0.5	1.445	0.74	44.3
CBADD013	24.7	25.2	0.5	4.34	1.65	46.3
CBADD013	25.2	25.9	0.7	4.6	0.58	71.7
CBADD013	25.9	26.6	0.7	0.025	0.04	20.9
CBADD013	26.6	27.6	1	0.011	0.05	3.21
CBADD013	27.6	28.6	1	0.011	0.05	4.03
CBADD013	28.6	29.6	1	0.003	0.04	3.49
CBADD013	35	35.5	0.5	0.005	0.04	7.95
CBADD013	35.5	36	0.5	0.003	0.05	21.2
CBADD013	36	37	1	0.003	0.06	5.85
CBADD013	37	38	1	0.002	0.05	24
CBADD013	38	38.3	0.3	0.002	0.04	64.3
CBADD013	38.3	39	0.7	0.003	0.06	4.36
CBADD013	41	41.4	0.4	0.002	0.04	3.29
CBADD013	41.4	41.7	0.3	0.002	0.03	63.4
CBADD013	41.7	42	0.3		0.04	14.45
CBADD013	50.2	50.6	0.4	0.001	0.03	4.77
CBADD013	50.6	51	0.4	0.002	0.06	2.99
CBADD013	51	51.2	0.2	0.001	0.07	3.52
CBADD013	68.6	69.3	0.7	0.001	0.05	2.72
CBADD013	69.3	69.9	0.6	0.003	0.03	17.35
CBADD013	69.9	70.2	0.3	0.244	0.12	21.1
CBADD013	70.2	71	0.8	0.003	0.07	4.75
CBADD013	71	71.5	0.5	0.002	0.05	1.92
CBADD013	71.5	72.5	1	0.003	0.04	23.1
CBADD013	72.5	73	0.5	0.002	0.05	4.51
CBADD013	76.5	77.5	1	0.002	0.05	5.94
CBADD013	77.5	77.9	0.4	0.001	0.02	13.65
CBADD013	77.9	78.9	1	0.001	0.04	4.74
CBADD013	78.9	79.4	0.5	0.001	0.06	7.55
CBADD013	79.4	79.7	0.3		0.06	18.95
CBADD013	79.7	80	0.3	0.748	0.36	52.4
CBADD013	80	80.5	0.5	0.002	0.05	25.5
CBADD013	80.5	81	0.5		0.06	13.65
CBADD013	81	82	1	0.003	0.03	3.42
CBADD013	82	83	1		0.03	3.2
CBADD013	87.9	88.1	0.2	0.004	0.09	2.07
CBADD013	88.1	89	0.9	0.001	0.04	0.47
CBADD013	89	89.5	0.5		0.04	0.38
CBADD013	89.5	90.1	0.6	0.001	0.05	0.93
CBADD013	90.1	90.8	0.7		0.05	4.49

APPENDIX TWO

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 half core sampling based on the geologist's sub sampling (down to 30cm) logging definition. • 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*	• The drill core has been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level to support appropriate mineral

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. Core is logged both qualitatively and 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 cut to ½ core before being dispatched to the laboratory. • 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		samples are used to test the accuracy of the analyses. • Three CRMs were OREAS standards 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*	• 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	Sb). • Samples have not been composited.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• Drilling is typically orientated perpendicular to the interpreted 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 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.
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.*	• Mineralisation widths are reported as the downhole length. Final interpretation and inclusion of sample results will allow for true width calculations to be applied.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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').*	
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 reporting of Exploration Results.*	• All mineralisation intersected in the completed hole 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 analysis of the drill core and continued drilling of Dart Mining's planned locations.