ASX Release - 16 September 2026

HIGH-GRADE TIN & TANTALUM CONFIRMED AT WALWA

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Assays received for the four samples collected from the historic Walwa (Mt Alwa) Tin Mine in June 2026 (refer to announcement dated 25 June 2026[1]):**
  - **3.96% Sn, 165 ppm Ta and 197 ppm Nb** in sample WWP002, an in-situ grab sample of cassiterite-bearing pegmatite from the south-west wall of the historic Walwa open pit.
  - **1.09% Sn** in WWP001, a float boulder of greisenous pegmatite on the floor of the pit.
  - **0.61% Sn** in WWP003, float of the upper dyke immediately north of the pit.
  - **0.40% Sn** in WAS001, an outcrop grab sample of the 5–8 m thick sub-horizontal pegmatite dyke at Mt Alwa South, 700 m south of the pit.
- **All four samples are elevated in lithium (31–170 ppm), rubidium (871–2,611 ppm) and caesium (50–156 ppm)**, consistent with a highly fractionated, tin-tantalum specialised pegmatite system.
- **Historical sampling* supports the new high-grade results**, returning **up to 2.91% Sn at Mt Alwa South[7]**, **0.39% Sn at the Walwa pit[8,9]** and **0.44% Sn with up to 670 ppm Ta at Snake Gully[10]**, highlighting further tin-tantalum exploration upside.
- **Maiden diamond drilling at Walwa is scheduled to commence in October 2026**, with preparations well advanced across **nine proposed drill sites**.

Dart Mining NL (**ASX:DTM**) (**Dart Mining** or **the Company**) is pleased to report assay results for the four rock chip samples collected during the June 2026 site visit to the historic Walwa (also known as Mt Alwa) tin mine on EL007426 in Northeast Victoria (the **Project**), together with a compilation of historical rock chip sampling from the Walwa tin mine area*. The results confirm high-grade tin, with elevated tantalum, niobium, lithium, rubidium and caesium, in the cassiterite-bearing aplite-pegmatite dykes that were mined at Walwa and support the drilling targets announced on 25 August 2026[2].

**The historical results in this release have been extracted from reports lodged with the Geological Survey of Victoria by previous explorers, as referenced. They have not been independently verified by the Company. The Competent Person has reviewed the reports and considers the results to be a reasonable representation of the historical sampling, but readers are cautioned that the sampling was selective, and the JORC Table 1 in Appendix 2 should be read in full.*

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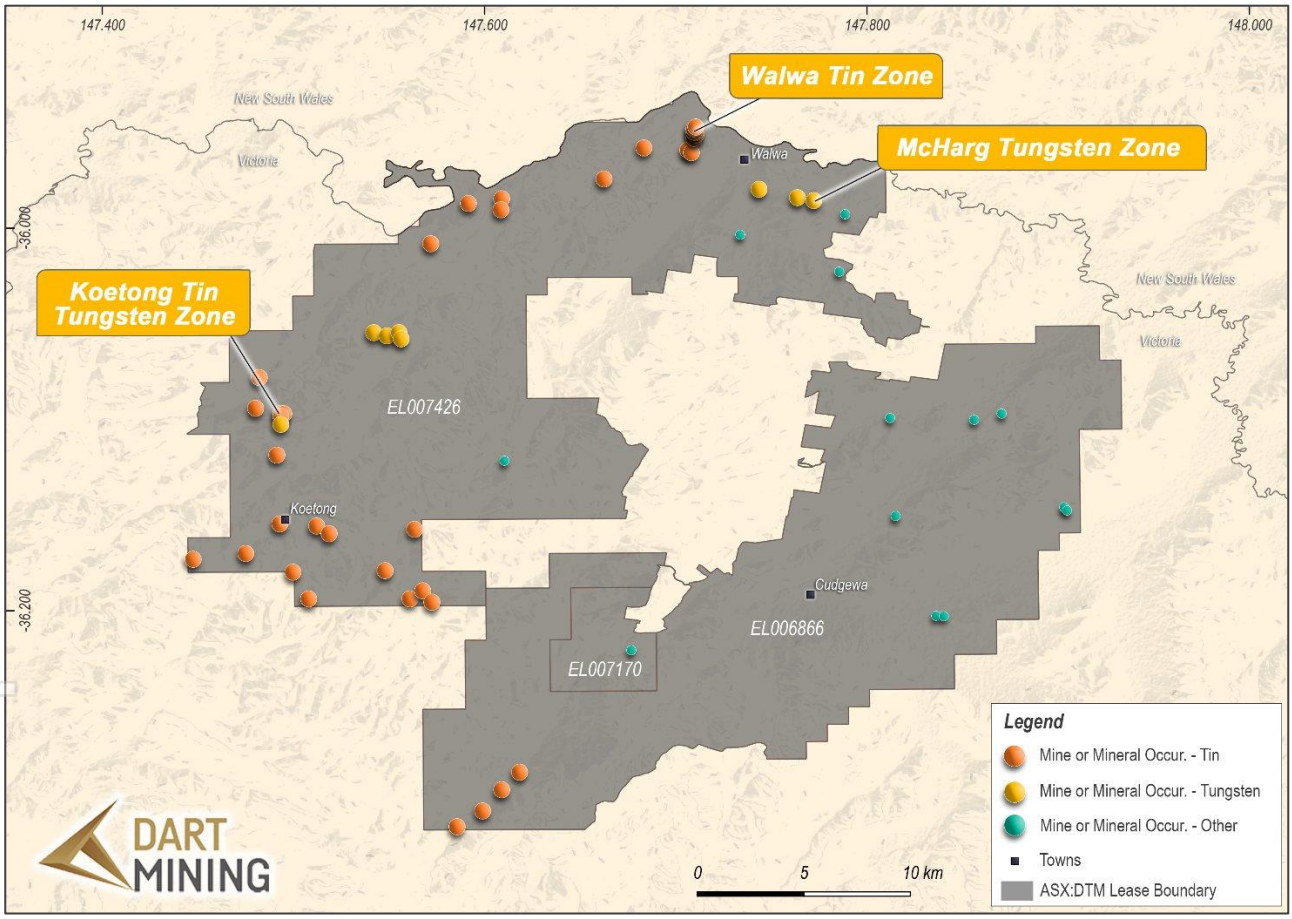
Dart Mining's Chairman, James Chirnside, commented:

"Almost 4% tin in a rock sample taken from the wall of the old Walwa pit is a very encouraging result, and it sits alongside decades of historical sampling that tells the same story: that the Walwa dykes are rich in tin, and associated tantalum and niobium. This gives Dart Mining real confidence as we finalise the deep drilling program designed to test for a larger tin-bearing greisen system beneath the historic workings."

Dart holds 100% owned granted tenements at Walwa (EL007426 – 499 sq.km), Cudgewa (EL006866 – 508 sq.km) and Berringama (EL007170 – 27 sq.km) which are shown in Figure 1. Walwa has the highest recorded primary tin production in Victoria[3,4], principally from the Walwa (Mt Alwa) tin mine, with limited production from the Mt Alwa South and Bounce workings. Mt Alwa was last mined in the late 1960s when approximately 97,000 t of ore was treated from the open pit[3].

Figure 1: *Tenement location showing historic tin and tungsten mines and prospects*



WALWA TIN MINE ROCK CHIP RESULTS

Four rock chip samples were collected by Dart Mining personnel in June 2026[1]: three from the historic Walwa open pit and one from the Mt Alwa South prospect approximately 700 m to the south-south-west (Figure 2). The samples were submitted to Intertek Genalysis in Townsville and analysed for tin and tungsten by sodium peroxide fusion with ICP-MS finish (a total digest suitable for cassiterite), for a 62-element suite by four-acid digest ICP-MS. Results are summarised in Table 1 and the full multi-element results are given in Appendix 1.

Table 1: *Rock chip sample results, Walwa tin mine area, EL007426 (GDA94 / MGA Zone 55). Sn and W by fusion ICP-MS; other elements by four-acid ICP-MS.*

Sample ID	Location	Sample type	Easting	Northing	Sn %	SnO_2 ppm	Ta ppm	Ta_2O_5 ppm	Nb ppm	Nb_2O_5 ppm	W ppm	Li ppm	Rb ppm	Cs ppm
WAS001	Mt Alwa South	Outcrop (grab)	563551	6020217	0.40%	5,034	24	30	35	50	<1	39	909	50
WWP001	Walwa tin mine - pit floor (south)	Float (boulder)	564026	6020942	1.09%	13,838	70	85	81	115	3	31	871	50
WWP002	Walwa tin mine - SW pit wall	Outcrop (in-situ grab)	564016	6020944	3.96%	50,274	165	202	197	281	9	89	1,801	105
WWP003	Walwa tin mine - north of pit	Float	563987	6021105	0.61%	7,779	29	35	45	65	<1	170	2,611	156

Oxide equivalents calculated as $SnO_2 = Sn \div 0.7877$, $Ta_2O_5 = Ta \div 0.8190$, $Nb_2O_5 = Nb \div 0.6990$. Ta and Nb were determined by four-acid digest, which may not fully dissolve tantalite-columbite. The Ta and Nb values should therefore be regarded as minimum values. Rb for WWP003 reported by the laboratory's over-range method (Rb-Rp1).

The highest grade sample, WWP002 (3.96% Sn), is an in-situ grab sample of pegmatite with abundant coarse black cassiterite that forms part of the south-west wall of the pit and is interpreted to be a remnant of the upper dyke ore mined in the 1960s. WWP001 (1.09% Sn) is a boulder of greisenous pegmatite from the floor of the southern end of the pit and WWP003 (0.61% Sn) is float from the upper dyke immediately outside the northern pit wall. At Mt Alwa South, an outcrop grab sample of the sub-horizontal pegmatite dyke (WAS001) returned 0.40% Sn. The samples are selective grab samples of visibly mineralised rock and are not representative of the average grade of the dykes they do, however, confirm that the black mineral observed in the field is cassiterite and that high tin grades occur within the greisenised and pegmatitic phases of the dykes.

Tantalum and niobium are elevated in all samples (24-165 ppm Ta and 35-197 ppm Nb) and increase with tin grade, consistent with tantalum being hosted partly within cassiterite and partly as tantalite-columbite, as described by previous explorers[8,9]. The samples are also strongly enriched in lithium, rubidium and caesium, with WWP003 returning 170 ppm Li, 2,611 ppm Rb and 156 ppm Cs. High Rb and Cs in K-feldspar and muscovite are characteristic of highly fractionated, rare-metal pegmatites and support the Company's interpretation that the Walwa dykes are late-stage fractionates of a buried granite cupola. Tungsten is low in all samples (≤9 ppm), confirming that the Walwa dykes are a tin-tantalum system rather than a tin-tungsten system. Tungsten potential within the tenements lies in the separate scheelite-bearing lode systems at McHargs[6] and Koetong (Figure 1).

Figure 2: *Plan showing rock chip sample locations, Walwa tin mine area, showing the June 2026 samples (red stars), historical rock chip samples with published or digitised locations (green and blue circles, sized by tin grade, orange diamonds are the Union Corp samples) and historic drill collars. GDA94 / MGA Zone 55.*

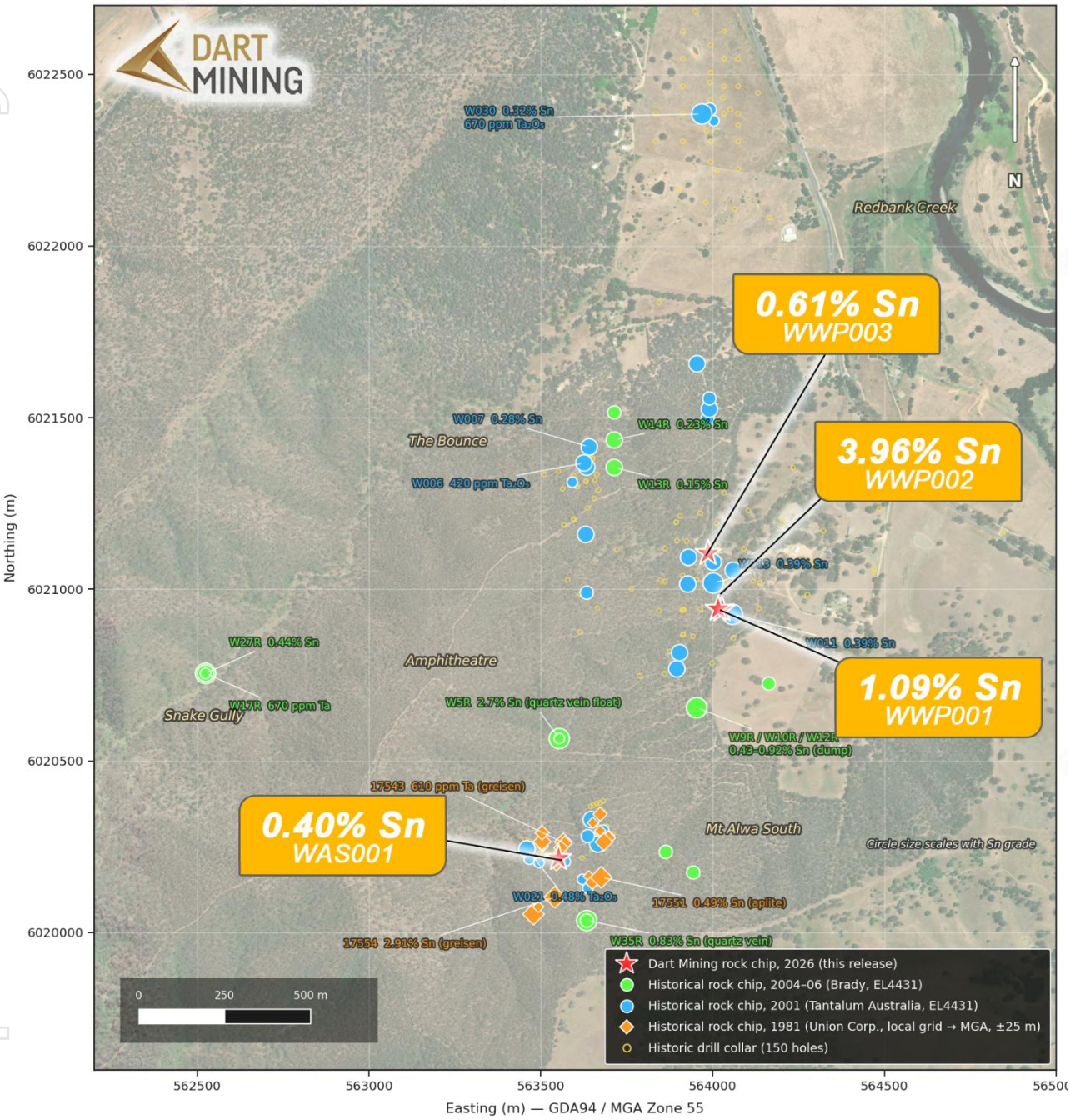


Figure 3: *Sample WWP002 (3.96% Sn) - coarse black cassiterite in pegmatite from the south-west wall of the historic Walwa open pit*

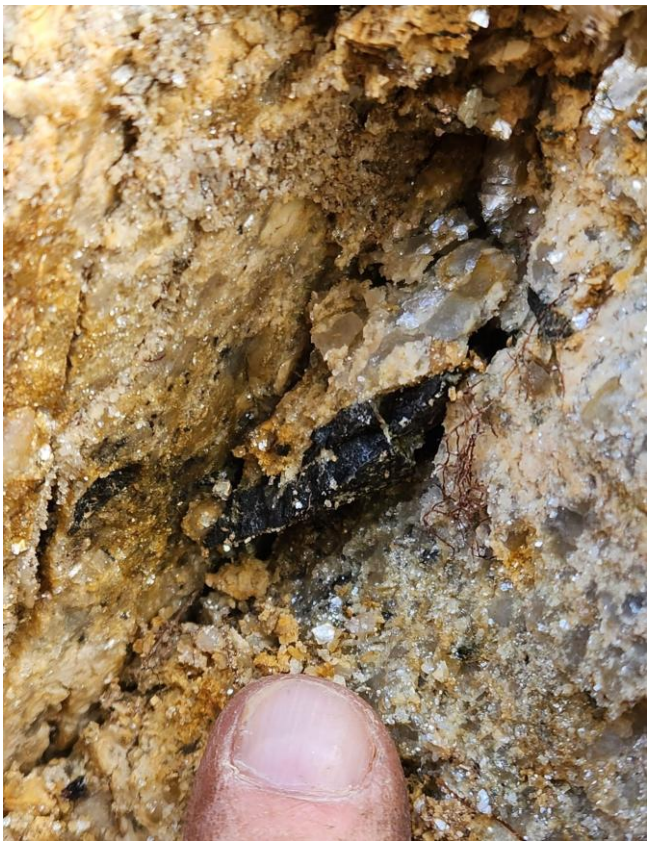


Figure 4: *Sample WWP001 (1.09% Sn) - cassiterite in a greisenous pegmatite boulder from the floor of the historic Walwa open pit*

Figure 5: *Sample WWP003 (0.61% Sn) - cassiterite in coarse aplite-pegmatite from outside the northern pit wall (left) and sample WAS001 (0.40% Sn) from the Mt Alwa South dyke (right)*

HISTORICAL ROCK CHIP SAMPLING

As part of the digital compilation of the Walwa exploration record, the Dart Mining has reviewed the rock chip sampling reported by previous explorers in reports lodged with the GSV. Five programs contain rock chip results from the Walwa tin mine area with sufficient documentation to be reported. Highlights are given in Table 2 and the full compilation, with sample descriptions and coordinates, is provided in Appendix 1 (Table A2). Locations reported in the AGD66/AMG grid have been converted to GDA94/MGA Zone 55 using the same local shift applied to the Walwa drill hole database. The 1981 Union Corporation samples, previously located only on the R.B. Mining local mine grid, have been assigned GDA94/MGA Zone 55 coordinates by georeferencing the November 1980 Walwa tin field plan on its labelled drill collars and digitising the sample symbols from the 1981 Mount Alwa South plan[7]. Those positions are accurate to approximately ±25 m

- **Union Corporation (Australia), 1981**[7]: 25 single-phase rock chips from the Mt Alwa South sill averaged 845 ppm Sn and 103 ppm Ta (aplite and pegmatite phases), with a greisen sample returning 2.91% Sn and a second greisen sample 610 ppm Ta. A pegmatite sample from the "Walwa Tin Field" returned 0.23% Sn, 90 ppm Ta and 80 ppm Nb. Locations were reported on a local mine grid only and have now been converted to GDA94/MGA Zone 55 by Dart Mining (±25 m). Union also reported that a 15 m chip-channel across the dyke on a bulldozed bench at Mt Alwa South averaged 0.096% Sn and 172 ppm Ta (R.B. Mining, 1979[5]);
- **Tantalum Australia NL, 2001**[9]: 33 rock chips of pegmatite outcrop analysed by fusion XRF at SGS Perth. Samples from the Walwa pit area returned 0.13–0.39% Sn (W011 0.50% SnO_2, W013 0.49% SnO_2), and the program identified tantalum enrichment away from the pit: W021 at Mt Alwa South returned 0.48% Ta_2O_5 (0.39% Ta) with 0.19% Sn and 460 ppm Nb_2O_5, and W030 at Redbank Creek returned 670 ppm Ta_2O_5 with 0.32% Sn. Sample locations have been digitised from the report plan (±25 m)[8];

- **J.M. Brady, 2004–2006**[10]: 36 outcrop samples of a vertical 0.5 m pegmatite sill in the Bounce pit and of aplite 80 m to its north returned 0.15% and 0.23% Sn, extending the Bounce mineralisation at least 150 m north of the workings. At Snake Gully, 1.5 km west of the pit, outcrop samples of albitite dykes (1-3 m wide) returned 0.44% and 0.26% Sn, and mullock samples with mauve lithium-mica returned 670 ppm and 490 ppm Ta with up to 399 ppm Cs. Dump and detritus samples south of the pit returned 0.43-0.92% Sn and up to 280 ppm Ta, a quartz vein float sample at the Amphitheatre returned 2.7% Sn (as stannite), and pit-debris from quartz veins at Willsburn, 500 m south of Mt Alwa South, returned up to 0.83% Sn;
- **Queensland Gold & Minerals Ltd, 2008**[11]: 167 composite rock chip samples taken as random chips over outcrop and dumps and as traverse chips across exposed faces over the 70 ha prospect area, analysed by ALS Chemex (Table 3). The Walwa pit area averaged 0.29% SnO_2 (0.23% Sn) over 80 samples, The Bounce 0.14% SnO_2 over 42 samples and Mt Alwa South 0.08% SnO_2 with 110 ppm Ta_2O_5 over 45 samples. QGM noted that tantalum and niobium are zoned outward from the tin-rich centre at the pit to the Mt Alwa South and Bounce prospects. Individual sample results are held in GSV digital files that the Company is obtaining.

Combined, the historical data show the same pattern as Dart Mining's new samples that tin grades are highest in the greisenised and pegmatitic phases of the dykes at the Walwa pit, whereas tantalum (and niobium) are highest in the outer parts of the system at Mt Alwa South, Redbank Creek and Snake Gully. This zonation is consistent with a single fractionating source beneath the Walwa pit area, which is the target of Dart Mining's planned deep drilling.

Table 2: *Selected historical rock chip results, Walwa tin mine area, EL007426 (see Appendix 1, Table A2 for the complete listing, and JORC Table 1 for the basis of reporting).*

Program	Sample	Prospect	Sample type	Easting	Northing	Sn %	Ta ppm	Nb ppm
Union Corp. 1981	16879	Walwa tin mine (Walwa Tin Field)	Rock chip	Local Grid – not located		0.23%	90	80
Union Corp. 1981	17543	Mt Alwa South	Rock chip	563,570	6,020,260	0.09%	610	-
Union Corp. 1981	17551	Mt Alwa South	Rock chip	563,676	6,020,161	0.49%	110	-
Union Corp. 1981	17554	Mt Alwa South	Rock chip	563,541	6,020,103	2.91%	130	-
Tantalum Australia 2001	W006	Mt Alwa North / The Bounce area	Rock chip	563,626	6,021,368	0.20%	344	140
Tantalum Australia 2001	W007	Mt Alwa North / The Bounce area	Rock chip	563,641	6,021,415	0.28%	246	140
Tantalum Australia 2001	W011	Walwa tin mine (Mt Alwa) pit area	Rock chip	564,058	6,020,927	0.39%	98	112
Tantalum Australia 2001	W013	Walwa tin mine (Mt Alwa) pit area	Rock chip	564,002	6,021,018	0.39%	188	217
Tantalum Australia 2001	W021	Mt Alwa South	Rock chip	563,460	6,020,244	0.19%	3,931	322
Tantalum Australia 2001	W024	Mt Alwa South	Rock chip	563,637	6,020,281	0.08%	311	84
Tantalum Australia 2001	W030	Redbank Creek	Rock chip	563,969	6,022,384	0.32%	549	301
Brady 2004	W12R	Amphitheatre (S of Walwa tin mine)	Dump	563,954	6,020,655	0.92%	120	120
Brady 2004	W2R	Mt Alwa South / Amphitheatre	Local detritus	563,864	6,020,235	0.06%	250	110
Brady 2004	W5R	Amphitheatre (N of Mt Alwa South)	Local detritus	563,554	6,020,565	2.70%	20	20
Brady 2004	W9R	Amphitheatre (S of Walwa tin mine)	Dump	563,954	6,020,655	0.74%	280	110
Brady 2005	W13R	The Bounce	Outcrop	563,714	6,021,355	0.14%	40	50
Brady 2005	W14R	The Bounce	Outcrop	563,714	6,021,435	0.23%	110	120
Brady 2005	W17R	Snake Gully	Mullock	562,524	6,020,755	0.04%	670	70
Brady 2005	W27R	Snake Gully	Outcrop	562,524	6,020,755	0.44%	60	60
Brady 2005	W28R	Snake Gully	Outcrop	562,524	6,020,755	0.26%	70	60
Brady 2005	W29R	Snake Gully	Mullock	562,524	6,020,755	0.01%	490	50

Program	Sample	Prospect	Sample type	Easting	Northing	Sn %	Ta ppm	Nb ppm
Brady 2006	W35R (36276)	Willsburn (500 m SSW of Mt Alwa South)	Pit debris	563,634	6,020,035	0.83%	30	59

Coordinates GDA94 / MGA Zone 55. 2001 sample locations digitised from the report plan (±25 m). Tantalum Australia results were reported as oxides and converted (Sn = SnO_2 × 0.7877; Ta = Ta_2O_5 × 0.8190; Nb = Nb_2O_5 × 0.6990). Dump, mullock, detritus and float samples are not in-situ and may be biased by hand sorting. Union Corporation 1981 sample locations were digitised from Plan 5 of the 1981 report and converted from the R.B. Mining local mine grid to GDA94/MGA Zone 55 (±25 m). Sample 16879 is located in the source report only as "Walwa Tin Field" and has no grid position

***Table 3:** Queensland Gold & Minerals 2008 rock chip program – average grades by prospect (167 samples, ALS Chemex. Source G35201 Table 1[11]).*

Prospect	No. samples	SnO_2 av. ppm	Sn av. %	Ta_2O_5 av. ppm	Ta av. ppm	Nb_2O_5 av. ppm
Mt Alwa South	45	802	0.06%	110	90	115
Mt Alwa (Walwa tin mine)	80	2,940	0.23%	61	50	92
The Bounce	42	1,361	0.11%	98	80	100
All prospects	167	1,967	0.15%	84	69	100

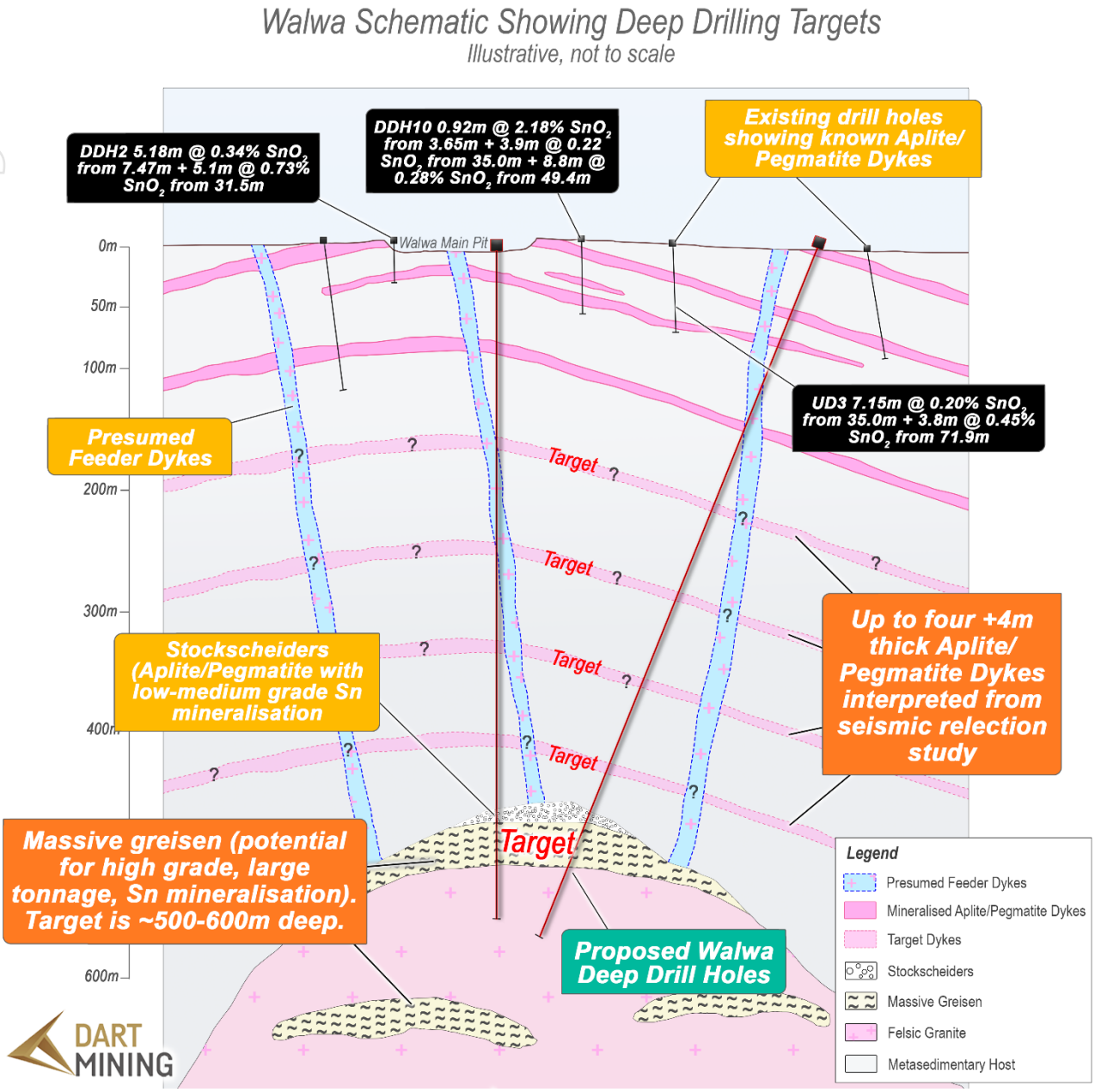
GEOLOGY OF THE WALWA TIN ZONE

A number of shallow dipping tin-bearing greisenous aplite-pegmatite dykes occur in the Walwa-Mt Alwa historic mine area and have been worked intermittently since 1882[3,4], with large open pit workings developed in the late 1960s when approximately 97,000 t of ore was excavated and processed. The sub-horizontal dykes cut across steeply dipping metasedimentary country rocks (knotted schists, phyllites and quartzites). At the Walwa mine four major dykes are recognised at surface and two further dykes were intersected in drilling.

The dykes are 1 to 8 m thick and dip at 20–30° to the north-west, north or north-east, forming a broad dome plunging northwards. The dykes are predominantly aplite with pegmatite and greisen phases and commonly contain coarse cassiterite along their margins together with large potassium feldspar crystals. Dart Mining's interpretation of exploration targeting for a potential deeper and higher grade greisen is shown in Figure 6. Previous explorers have documented unidirectional solidification textures in the dykes[7,9] and interpreted them, together with the dome geometry and the outward zoning of tantalum and niobium, as evidence of a buried granite cupola at shallow depth beneath the Walwa (Mt Alwa) pit area.

The 150 historic drill holes at Walwa were compiled by the Company and reported on 25 August 2026[2], together with pre-JORC historical estimates by Union Corporation of 8.64 Mt at 0.163% Sn and 50 ppm Ta_2O_5 (March 1983) and a higher-grade selective zone of 993,000 t at 0.38% Sn and 55 ppm Ta_2O_5 (September 1983). These historical estimates are not reported in accordance with the JORC Code 2012 and are not being treated by the Company as current Mineral Resources. Refer to the 25 August 2026 announcement[2] for the information required under ASX Listing Rule 5.12.

Figure 6 – *Interpreted geology and high-priority tin mineralised targets at the Walwa Tin Mine*



NEXT STEPS

- Complete drill access approvals and commence the planned diamond drilling program at Walwa, targeting repeated tin-mineralised dykes at depth and a possible tin-rich greisen zone at the top of the interpreted causative intrusion (see Figure 6);
- Systematic rock chip and channel sampling of the dykes exposed in the tantalum-enriched albitite dykes at Snake Gully for total Sn, Ta and Nb; and
- Field inspection and rock chip sampling of the McHargs tungsten and Hall's gold prospects to confirm the historical results.

Approved for release by the Board of Directors.

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All GSV reports are available at www.gsv.vic.gov.au (Earth Resources Regulation, GeoVic / Reports search).

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 Tin, Tungsten, and Gold prospects in Central and Northeast Victoria including the Rushworth Gold, and Walwa Tin / Tungsten prospects.

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 (CP, Geo) and a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (RP Geo). 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.

The historical exploration results referred to in this release were extracted from reports prepared by previous explorers and lodged with the Geological Survey of Victoria. Mr Dawes has reviewed the source reports and the sampling and analytical methods described in them, as summarised in the JORC Table 1 in Appendix 2, but the Company has not independently verified the historical results by re-sampling or re-assaying. Mr Dawes considers the historical results to be relevant and material to the understanding of the Project and to have been reported in a manner that is consistent with the requirements of the JORC Code 2012 to the extent that the source information allows.

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.

The exploration results for samples WAS001, WWP001, WWP002 and WWP003 are reported for the first time in this release. The historical exploration results referred to in this release were reported by previous explorers in reports lodged with the Geological Survey of Victoria, as referenced above, and are publicly available. Dart Mining is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original reports.

APPENDIX 1: ROCK CHIP SAMPLE DATA

Table A1: *Full analytical results, Dart Mining rock chip samples, Intertek Genalysis Townsville job 2451.0/2614811 (received 30 June 2026, reported 15 August 2026). Coordinates GDA94 / MGA Zone 55 (handheld GPS).*

Sample	Easting	Northing	Type	Sn ppm (fusion)	W ppm (fusion)	Ta ppm	Nb ppm	Li ppm	Rb ppm	Cs ppm	Be ppm	Cu ppm	Zn ppm	Pb ppm	As ppm	Bi ppm	Au ppm	Ag ppm
WAS001	563551	6020217	Outcrop	3,965	<1	24.3	35.3	38.7	909	49.8	2.88	3.7	18	7.4	5.7	0.20	<0.005	<0.05
WWP001	564026	6020942	Float	10,900	3	70.0	80.7	31.3	871	49.8	3.87	3.2	34	12.0	4.9	0.46	<0.005	<0.05
WWP002	564016	6020944	Outcrop	39,600	9	165.1	196.7	89.3	1,801	104.6	5.19	10.2	57	5.8	12.5	0.21	<0.005	<0.05
WWP003	563987	6021105	Float	6,127	<1	28.9	45.5	169.5	2,611	155.7	4.43	1.7	51	8.3	0.8	0.29	<0.005	<0.05

Methods: Sn, W - FP6/MS (sodium peroxide fusion, ICP-MS, detection Sn 2 ppm, W 1 ppm), all other elements - 4A/MS (four-acid digest, ICP-MS). Au – FA25/OE (25 g fire assay, ICP-OES, detection 0.005 ppm). Four-acid Sn is a partial digest for cassiterite and is shown for reference only. Rb for WWP003 by over-range method (2,611 ppm).

Table A2: *Compilation of historical rock chip samples, Walwa tin mine area, EL007426. Coordinates GDA94 / MGA Zone 55, converted from AMG66 (+114 m E, +185 m N) digitised from report plans (2001, ±25 m), or converted from the 1981 R.B. Mining local mine grid (Union Corporation 1981, ±25 m, samples 17541 and 16879 could not be located). Element values converted from oxides where reported as oxides.*

Program	Sample	Prospect	Sample type	Easting	Northing	Lithology / description	Sn ppm	Ta ppm	Nb ppm	Cs ppm	Li ppm
Tantalum Australia 2001	W001	Mt Alwa North / The Bounce area	Rock chip (pegmatite outcrop)	563,955	6,021,657	Aplite-pegmatite	1,418	205	154	–	–
Tantalum Australia 2001	W002	Mt Alwa North / The Bounce area	Rock chip (pegmatite outcrop)	563,986	6,021,497	Aplite-pegmatite	520	131	147	–	–
Tantalum Australia 2001	W003	Mt Alwa North / The Bounce area	Rock chip (pegmatite outcrop)	563,991	6,021,525	Aplite-pegmatite	1,812	156	126	–	–
Tantalum Australia 2001	W004	Mt Alwa North / The Bounce area	Rock chip (pegmatite outcrop)	563,991	6,021,556	Aplite-pegmatite	654	106	98	–	–
Tantalum Australia 2001	W005	Mt Alwa North / The Bounce area	Rock chip (pegmatite outcrop)	563,634	6,021,356	Aplite-pegmatite	2,048	188	161	–	–
Tantalum Australia 2001	W006	Mt Alwa North / The Bounce area	Rock chip (pegmatite outcrop)	563,626	6,021,368	Aplite-pegmatite	2,048	344	140	–	–
Tantalum Australia 2001	W007	Mt Alwa North / The Bounce area	Rock chip (pegmatite outcrop)	563,641	6,021,415	Aplite-pegmatite	2,757	246	140	–	–
Tantalum Australia 2001	W008	Mt Alwa North / The Bounce area	Rock chip (pegmatite outcrop)	563,592	6,021,312	Aplite-pegmatite	181	147	147	–	–
Tantalum Australia 2001	W009	Mt Alwa North / The Bounce area	Rock chip (pegmatite outcrop)	563,631	6,021,160	Aplite-pegmatite	1,024	221	161	–	–
Tantalum Australia 2001	W010	Mt Alwa North / The Bounce area	Rock chip (pegmatite outcrop)	563,634	6,020,990	Aplite-pegmatite	945	238	98	–	–
Tantalum Australia 2001	W011	Walwa tin mine (Mt Alwa) pit area	Rock chip (pegmatite outcrop)	564,058	6,020,927	Aplite-pegmatite	3,938	98	112	–	–
Tantalum Australia 2001	W012	Walwa tin mine (Mt Alwa) pit area	Rock chip (pegmatite outcrop)	564,002	6,021,079	Aplite-pegmatite	1,260	90	91	–	–
Tantalum Australia 2001	W013	Walwa tin mine (Mt Alwa) pit area	Rock chip (pegmatite outcrop)	564,002	6,021,018	Aplite-pegmatite	3,860	188	217	–	–
Tantalum Australia 2001	W014	Walwa tin mine (Mt Alwa) pit area	Rock chip (pegmatite outcrop)	563,904	6,020,815	Aplite-pegmatite	1,575	78	112	–	–

Program	Sample	Prospect	Sample type	Easting	Northing	Lithology / description	Sn ppm	Ta ppm	Nb ppm	Cs ppm	Li ppm
Tantalum Australia 2001	W015	Walwa tin mine (Mt Alwa) pit area	Rock chip (pegmatite outcrop)	563,896	6,020,768	Aplite-pegmatite	1,575	106	84	–	–
Tantalum Australia 2001	W016	Mt Alwa South	Rock chip (pegmatite outcrop)	563,467	6,020,214	Aplite-pegmatite	87	37	45	–	–
Tantalum Australia 2001	W017	Mt Alwa South	Rock chip (pegmatite outcrop)	563,495	6,020,204	Aplite-pegmatite	95	57	77	–	–
Tantalum Australia 2001	W018	Mt Alwa South	Rock chip (pegmatite outcrop)	563,637	6,020,129	Aplite-pegmatite	291	131	126	–	–
Tantalum Australia 2001	W019	Mt Alwa South	Rock chip (pegmatite outcrop)	563,622	6,020,155	Aplite-pegmatite	425	61	84	–	–
Tantalum Australia 2001	W020	Mt Alwa South	Rock chip (pegmatite outcrop)	563,571	6,020,207	Aplite-pegmatite	102	53	66	–	–
Tantalum Australia 2001	W021	Mt Alwa South	Rock chip (pegmatite outcrop)	563,460	6,020,244	Aplite-pegmatite	1,890	3,931	322	–	–
Tantalum Australia 2001	W022	Mt Alwa South	Rock chip (pegmatite outcrop)	563,666	6,020,258	Aplite-pegmatite	1,497	156	126	–	–
Tantalum Australia 2001	W023	Mt Alwa South	Rock chip (pegmatite outcrop)	563,683	6,020,298	Aplite-pegmatite	236	188	91	–	–
Tantalum Australia 2001	W024	Mt Alwa South	Rock chip (pegmatite outcrop)	563,637	6,020,281	Aplite-pegmatite	788	311	84	–	–
Tantalum Australia 2001	W025	Mt Alwa South	Rock chip (pegmatite outcrop)	563,647	6,020,329	Aplite-pegmatite	1,103	131	133	–	–
Tantalum Australia 2001	W028	Redbank Creek	Rock chip (pegmatite outcrop)	564,004	6,022,364	Aplite-pegmatite	465	115	66	–	–
Tantalum Australia 2001	W029	Redbank Creek	Rock chip (pegmatite outcrop)	563,992	6,022,397	Aplite-pegmatite	685	57	49	–	–
Tantalum Australia 2001	W030	Redbank Creek	Rock chip (pegmatite outcrop)	563,969	6,022,384	Aplite-pegmatite	3,229	549	301	–	–
Tantalum Australia 2001	W031	Walwa tin mine (Mt Alwa) pit area	Rock chip (pegmatite outcrop)	564,060	6,021,055	Aplite-pegmatite	2,284	61	98	–	–
Tantalum Australia 2001	W032	Walwa tin mine (Mt Alwa) pit area	Rock chip (pegmatite outcrop)	563,928	6,021,015	Aplite-pegmatite	1,812	139	119	–	–
Tantalum Australia 2001	W033	Walwa tin mine (Mt Alwa) pit area	Rock chip (pegmatite outcrop)	563,930	6,021,093	Aplite-pegmatite	1,575	66	70	–	–
Brady 2004	W2R	Mt Alwa South / Amphitheatre	Local detritus	563,864	6,020,235	Weathered coarse-grained quartz-muscovite-feldspar pegmatite with common brown-black cassiterite in muscovite books	620	250	110	–	–
Brady 2004	W4R	Mt Alwa South / Amphitheatre	Local detritus	563,944	6,020,175	Fine-grained white quartz-feldspar aplite with minor disseminated cassiterite and lesser coarse pegmatite	810	110	90	–	–
Brady 2004	W5R	Amphitheatre (N of Mt Alwa South)	Local detritus	563,554	6,020,565	White quartz vein with slugs to 1 cm of fine-grained stannite, derived from nearby vertical 0.6 m quartz vein striking 350°	27,000	20	20	–	–
Brady 2004	W6R	Amphitheatre (N of Mt Alwa South)	Outcrop	563,554	6,020,565	Fine-grained creamy white aplite (3 m vertical dyke) with very minor fine cassiterite	130	10	30	–	–
Brady 2004	W9R	Amphitheatre (S of Walwa tin mine)	Dump (possible hand-sorted stockpile)	563,954	6,020,655	Grey medium-grained quartz-feldspar-muscovite pegmatite with minor coarse cassiterite	7,440	280	110	–	–
Brady 2004	W10R	Amphitheatre (S of Walwa tin mine)	Dump (possible hand-sorted stockpile)	563,954	6,020,655	Tough creamy white fine-grained quartz-feldspar aplite with fine disseminated cassiterite	4,300	200	80	–	–
Brady 2004	W12R	Amphitheatre (S of Walwa tin mine)	Dump (possible hand-sorted stockpile)	563,954	6,020,655	Creamy white greisen, coarse dark brown-black cassiterite in coarse fraction	9,170	120	120	–	–

Program	Sample	Prospect	Sample type	Easting	Northing	Lithology / description	Sn ppm	Ta ppm	Nb ppm	Cs ppm	Li ppm
Brady 2005	W13R	The Bounce	Outcrop – vertical 0.5 m pegmatite sill, N end of Bounce open pit	563,714	6,021,355	Coarse-grained quartz-muscovite-feldspar pegmatite with minor to coarse brown-black cassiterite	1,450	40	50	–	–
Brady 2005	W14R	The Bounce	Outcrop – N of Bounce open pit	563,714	6,021,435	Fine to medium-grained creamy aplite with fine brown-black "pepper" cassiterite throughout	2,300	110	120	–	–
Brady 2005	W15R	The Bounce	Outcrop – N of Bounce open pit	563,714	6,021,515	Quartz-muscovite greisen with minor fine "pepper" cassiterite	760	50	30	–	–
Brady 2005	W16R	Snake Gully (Redbank Creek)	Outcrop – Snake Gully adit	562,524	6,020,755	White medium-grained albitite with minor fine cassiterite	170		–	21	12
Brady 2005	W17R	Snake Gully (Redbank Creek)	Mullock – Snake Gully adit	562,524	6,020,755	Coarse-grained albitite with books of white and mauve-pink muscovite; minor fine cassiterite	410	670	70	94	5
Brady 2005	W26R	Walwa tin mine (south)	Surface detritus S of Walwa (Mt Alwa) mine	564,164	6,020,725	Weathered coarse-grained pegmatite with very minor fine cassiterite	690	120	110	97	45
Brady 2005	W27R	Snake Gully (Redbank Creek)	Outcrop – middle bench, Snake Gully adit (1–1.5 m dyke)	562,524	6,020,755	Medium-grained albitite with blades of cassiterite to 2 cm	4,380	60	60	11	8
Brady 2005	W28R	Snake Gully (Redbank Creek)	Outcrop – 3 m albitite sill at Snake Gully adit	562,524	6,020,755	Fine-grained snow-white albitite, cassiterite as "pepper" and blades to 1 cm	2,560	70	60	34	6
Brady 2005	W29R	Snake Gully (Redbank Creek)	Mullock – Snake Gully adit	562,524	6,020,755	Fine-grained albitite with mauve/purple muscovite veinlets, minor fine cassiterite	82	490	50	399	18
Brady 2006	W34R (36275)	Willsburn (500 m SSW of Mt Alwa South)	Pit debris (1 kg mullock grab) – E-W quartz veins	563,634	6,020,035	Vitreous white limonitic vein quartz (two parallel ~1 m quartz veins, 70 m strike)	1,275	26	18	–	–
Brady 2006	W35R (36276)	Willsburn (500 m SSW of Mt Alwa South)	Pit debris (1 kg mullock grab) – E-W quartz veins	563,634	6,020,035	Vitreous white limonitic vein quartz (two parallel ~1 m quartz veins, 70 m strike)	8,310	30	59	–	–
Brady 2006	W36R (36277)	Willsburn (500 m SSW of Mt Alwa South)	Pit debris (1 kg mullock grab) – E-W quartz veins	563,634	6,020,035	Vitreous white limonitic vein quartz (two parallel ~1 m quartz veins, 70 m strike)	993	11	10	–	–
Union Corp. 1981	17541	Mt Alwa South	Rock chip (single phase, selective)	Local grid – not located	–	Quartz phase	25	10	–	–	–
Union Corp. 1981	17550	Mt Alwa South	Rock chip (single phase, selective)	563,676	6,020,161	Quartz phase	10	30	–	–	–
Union Corp. 1981	17540	Mt Alwa South	Rock chip (single phase, selective)	563,506	6,020,252	Pegmatite	330	30	–	–	–
Union Corp. 1981	17544	Mt Alwa South	Rock chip (single phase, selective)	563,566	6,020,264	Pegmatite	1,000	350	–	–	–
Union Corp. 1981	17546	Mt Alwa South	Rock chip (single phase, selective)	563,554	6,020,220	Pegmatite	385	70	–	–	–
Union Corp. 1981	17548	Mt Alwa South	Rock chip (single phase, selective)	563,640	6,020,164	Pegmatite	170	10	–	–	–
Union Corp. 1981	17549	Mt Alwa South	Rock chip (single phase, selective)	563,676	6,020,161	Pegmatite	285	10	–	–	–
Union Corp. 1981	17552	Mt Alwa South	Rock chip (single phase, selective)	563,650	6,020,146	Pegmatite	165	20	–	–	–
Union Corp. 1981	17553	Mt Alwa South	Rock chip (single phase, selective)	563,650	6,020,146	Pegmatite	505	340	–	–	–
Union Corp. 1981	17556	Mt Alwa South	Rock chip (single phase, selective)	563,479	6,020,054	Pegmatite	3,100	30	–	–	–
Union Corp. 1981	17557	Mt Alwa South	Rock chip (single phase, selective)	563,673	6,020,345	Pegmatite	535	50	–	–	–
Union Corp. 1981	17560	Mt Alwa South	Rock chip (single phase, selective)	563,673	6,020,291	Pegmatite	355	70	–	–	–
Union Corp. 1981	17561	Mt Alwa South	Rock chip (single phase, selective)	563,698	6,020,282	Pegmatite	420	90	–	–	–
Union Corp. 1981	17562	Mt Alwa South	Rock chip (single phase, selective)	563,697	6,020,276	Pegmatite	830	310	–	–	–
Union Corp. 1981	17543	Mt Alwa South	Rock chip (single phase, selective)	563,570	6,020,260	Greisen	865	610	–	–	–
Union Corp. 1981	17554	Mt Alwa South	Rock chip (single phase, selective)	563,541	6,020,103	Greisen	29,100	130	–	–	–
Union Corp. 1981	17539	Mt Alwa South	Rock chip (single phase, selective)	563,504	6,020,265	Aplite	1,100	110	–	–	–
Union Corp. 1981	17542	Mt Alwa South	Rock chip (single phase, selective)	563,504	6,020,291	Aplite	620	80	–	–	–
Union Corp. 1981	17545	Mt Alwa South	Rock chip (single phase, selective)	563,559	6,020,247	Aplite	650	90	–	–	–
Union Corp. 1981	17547	Mt Alwa South	Rock chip (single phase, selective)	563,546	6,020,196	Aplite	325	80	–	–	–
Union Corp. 1981	17551	Mt Alwa South	Rock chip (single phase, selective)	563,676	6,020,161	Aplite	4,900	110	–	–	–
Union Corp. 1981	17555	Mt Alwa South	Rock chip (single phase, selective)	563,493	6,020,075	Aplite	310	40	–	–	–
Union Corp. 1981	17558	Mt Alwa South	Rock chip (single phase, selective)	563,652	6,020,320	Aplite	330	110	–	–	–

Program	Sample	Prospect	Sample type	Easting	Northing	Lithology / description	Sn ppm	Ta ppm	Nb ppm	Cs ppm	Li ppm
Union Corp. 1981	17559	Mt Alwa South	Rock chip (single phase, selective)	563,673	6,020,297	Aplite	435	80	–	–	–
Union Corp. 1981	17563	Mt Alwa South	Rock chip (single phase, selective)	563,684	6,020,264	Aplite	1,000	80	–	–	–
Union Corp. 1981	16879	Walwa tin mine (Walwa Tin Field)	Rock chip (pegmatite)	Local grid – not located	–	Pegmatite	2,300	90	80	–	–

Sources: Union Corp. 1981 - G30764[2] Table 3 and Appendix 2. Tantalum Australia 2001 - G29806[9] Appendix 1 with locations from G29427[8] Plan 003. Brady 2004 - G31601[10] Appendix B. Brady 2005 - G32435 Appendix B. Brady 2006 - G33345 Appendices B and C.

APPENDIX 2: JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION – TABLE 1 REPORT

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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.*	• Four rock chip samples (WAS001, WWP001–WWP003) were collected by hand using a rock hammer from outcrop (WAS001, WWP002) and float/boulders (WWP001, WWP003) in June 2026. Samples weighed approximately 0.5–2 kg and were placed in numbered calico bags. • The samples are selective grab samples of visibly mineralised (cassiterite-bearing) aplite-pegmatite and are not representative of the average grade of the dykes. They were collected to confirm the identity of the black mineral observed and to obtain a multi-element characterisation of the dykes. • Samples were analysed at Intertek Genalysis Townsville (NATA accredited) by sodium peroxide fusion ICP-MS for Sn and W (total digest), four-acid digest ICP-MS for 60 elements and 25 g fire assay for Au. • Historical samples: Union Corporation (1981) - selective single-phase rock chips, Tantalum Australia (2001) 1-2 kg rock chips of pegmatite outcrop, Brady (2004–2006) ~1-1.5 kg rock chips of outcrop, float, detritus, dump and mullock, QGM (2008) 0.5-2 kg composites of random chips over outcrop/dumps and traverse chips across faces, Alderan (2014) and QGM (2007) grab/rock chip samples of outcrop and float. Sample weights and selection criteria are as stated in the source reports and are not otherwise known.
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).*	• No drilling results are reported.
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.*	• No drilling results are reported.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• Basic descriptions of the sampled outcrops and float were made in the field by Dart Mining personnel, including rock type, mineral identification where possible and orientation of the dyke where exposed. Sample photographs were taken. Logging is qualitative and is appropriate for reconnaissance rock chip sampling. • Historical samples were described in the source reports to varying levels of detail (rock type, sample source - outcrop, float, dump). These descriptions are detailed in Appendix 1, Table A2.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• No field sub-sampling was undertaken. Whole rock samples were submitted to the laboratory where they were dried, crushed and pulverised to nominally 85% passing 75 µm (screen test 96.4% passing for WAS001), with representative sub-samples taken for each analysis in accordance with the laboratory's accredited procedures. • Sample sizes are appropriate for the grain size of the material and the analyses undertaken. Master pulps are retained and are sufficient for further testing if required. • No field duplicates were collected given the reconnaissance nature (four samples) of the program. • Historical sample preparation is as stated in the source reports: Tantalum Australia 2001 dried, jaw crushed, split and pulverised in a chromium steel mill (SGS prep code SP1). QGM 2008 standard crushing and pulverisation at ALS Chemex. Brady 2006 - ALS CRU-21 / PUL-23. Other programs – not stated.
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.*	• Sn and W were determined by sodium peroxide fusion with ICP-MS finish (Intertek FP6/MS), which is a total technique appropriate for cassiterite and wolframite/scheelite. Other elements (including Ta and Nb) were determined by four-acid digest ICP-MS (4A/MS), which is a near-total technique for most elements but may be partial for refractory tantalite-columbite and cassiterite. Sn by four-acid digest was substantially lower than by fusion and is not reported in the body of the announcement. Au by 25 g fire assay with ICP-OES finish (FA25/OE). • Laboratory QAQC in the batch comprised certified reference materials (OREAS 610 and 625 for 4A/MS, OREAS 290 and 629 for FP6/MS, KLEN74594 and KLEN81250 for fire assay), a control blank and a laboratory repeat of WWP001 (Sn 1.07% vs 1.09%). All were within acceptable limits. No company standards or blanks were inserted given the size of the batch. • No geophysical tools or handheld XRF instruments were used. • Historical analyses: Tantalum Australia 2001 - SGS Australasia, Perth, low-dilution fusion XRF (XRF-2) for Ta_2O_5, SnO_2 and Nb_2O_5 (total technique, one laboratory duplicate, W024: 1,000/960 ppm SnO_2), Brady 2004 - Ultra Trace, Perth (method not stated), Brady 2005 - laboratory and method not stated, Brady 2006 - ALS Chemex ME-MS81 (lithium borate fusion ICP-MS, total) and Au-AA25. QGM 2008 - ALS Chemex Brisbane, ME-ICP85 and ME-XRF05 (fusion, total) for Sn, W, Ta, Nb, ME-ICP41s and 30 g fire assay, Alderan 2014 - ALS Orange ME-MS61r (four-acid ICP-MS) and Au-AA22, QGM 2007 - ALS Au-AA25/AA24 fire assay and ME-MS81/ICP41, Union Corporation 1981 - laboratory and method not stated (later Union reports indicate ALS and note that ALS Sn/Ta results were 20-30% lower than check laboratories). No QAQC information beyond that noted is available for the historical data and the Company cannot verify its accuracy or precision.
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*	• The laboratory certificate was reviewed by the Competent Person. Sample photographs and field descriptions were reviewed by the Competent Person prior to submission. No independent or umpire laboratory checks have been undertaken on the 2026 samples. These will be considered as part of any follow-up sampling

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	program. • No twinned holes, not applicable. • Primary data (field notes, photographs, GPS coordinates and the laboratory certificate) are held by Dart Mining in digital form and have been loaded into the Company's exploration database. No adjustments have been made to the assay data. Oxide equivalents are calculated from the reported element values using stoichiometric factors stated in the announcement. • Historical results have been transcribed from the source reports (scanned PDFs and GSV digital data files) by the Company and checked against the original tables by the Competent Person. Where the report text and appendix tables differ (W29R Sn, W34R-W36R easting) the discrepancy is noted in Appendix 1. The historical results have not been verified by re-sampling or re-assaying.
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.*	• The 2026 sample locations were recorded with a handheld GPS (accuracy ±5 m). The grid system used is GDA94 / MGA Zone 55. • Historical locations: Brady 2004-2006 - AMG (AGD66) Zone 55 coordinates read from 1:25,000 topographic maps and published in the reports, converted to GDA94/MGA55 by the Company using the local shift (+114.2 m E, +184.7 m N) derived for the Walwa drill hole database. Tantalum Australia 2001 - locations digitised by the Company from the 1:10,000 rock chip location plan in the report (AMG66) and converted as above (estimated accuracy ±25 m). QGM 2007 and Alderan 2014 - GPS coordinates in GDA94/MGA55 as reported (±5 m). Union Corporation 1981 sample positions were published only on the R.B. Mining local mine grid. Dart Mining has georeferenced the November 1980 Walwa tin field plan (G30764) on the 16 labelled drill collars that appear on it and solved the local grid to GDA94/MGA Zone 55 as a rotation of +11.70° at unit scale. Sample symbols were then digitised from Plan 5 of the 1981 report. Estimated accuracy is ±25 m, set by the scatter in the historic collar coordinates (RMS 24 m) rather than by the plans. Samples 17541 and 16879 could not be located and are reported without coordinates. QGM 2008 - individual sample locations not available (GDA94 per report). • Topographic control is not applicable given the samples were collected from outcrop and float.
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.*	• The 2026 samples were collected selectively from the historic pit and from the Mt Alwa South dyke and are not on a regular spacing. The historical samples were similarly selective, with the exception of the QGM 2008 program which was designed to cover the outcropping dykes systematically over a 70 ha area. • The data spacing and distribution are not sufficient to establish grade or geological continuity for Mineral Resource estimation and are not used for that purpose. • No sample compositing has been applied.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• The rock chip samples were collected at the discretion of Dart Mining personnel and are selective in nature. No orientation bias is implied and no widths are reported. • No drilling results are reported.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples were kept in the custody of Dart Mining personnel before delivery to a freight company for transport to the laboratory in Townsville. Chain of custody for historical samples is not documented in the source reports.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits or reviews of the sampling techniques have been completed. The Competent Person has reviewed the historical source reports as part of the compilation.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• Dart holds 100% owned granted tenements at Walwa (EL007426 - 499 sq.km), Cudgewa (EL006866 - 508 sq.km) and Berringama (EL007170 - 27 sq.km). All samples reported in this release are located within EL007426. The tenements are in good standing and the Company is not aware of any impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area. Parts of the Walwa tin mine area are Crown land managed by the Victorian Government and parts are private freehold. Access agreements and work plan approvals are being progressed for the planned drilling.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The Walwa tin field has been explored by numerous parties since the 1960s, including Oil & Minerals Quest NL (mining, 1967–68), R.B. Mining / Golden Eagle Mining (1978–80), Union Corporation (Australia) (1980–85), Telberth NL (1991–92), Tantalum Australia NL / Australasian Gold Mines (1999–2003), J.M. Brady (2003–2010), Queensland Gold & Minerals Ltd (2007–2009) and Alderan Resources (2014–2017). Their work included mapping, rock chip, soil and stream sediment sampling, percussion, RC and diamond drilling, a seismic survey, bulk sampling and metallurgical testing. • The historical rock chip results reported in this release were extracted from the annual and final reports of these companies lodged with the Geological Survey of Victoria (references listed in the announcement). Dart Mining has reviewed the reports and considers the results to be reliable to the extent described in Section 1, but they have not been independently verified. The historical drilling was compiled and reported by the Company on 25 August 2026.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Walwa tin field is underlain by steeply dipping Ordovician metasediments (knotted schists, phyllites and quartzites) intruded by shallow-dipping greisenous

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		aplite-pegmatite sills and dykes of Silurian age that are interpreted as late-stage fractionates of the Koetong Granite suite. • Four major sills are exposed at surface at the Walwa mine and two additional sills were identified in drilling, individual sills are 1 to 8 m thick and dip 20–30° to the north or north-east, forming a broad dome. The sills consist predominantly of aplite with pegmatite and greisen phases and commonly contain coarse cassiterite along their margins, together with tantalite-columbite. • The tin-bearing sills occur within a north-south corridor approximately 3 km long and 500–1,000 m wide that hosts the historic Walwa (Mt Alwa), Mt Alwa South and The Bounce workings and the Redbank Creek and Snake Gully prospects. Tantalum and niobium are zoned outward from the tin-rich centre at the Walwa pit. • Walwa represents the largest primary hard-rock tin production field in Victoria, with historic mining dating back to the 1880s and approximately 97,000 t of ore treated during the last phase of mining in the late 1960s.
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:* o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth* o *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.*	• No drill hole information is reported in this announcement. Historic drill collar locations are shown on Figure 2 for context only. The drilling was reported by the Company on 25 August 2026.
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 has been applied. Individual sample results are reported. The average grades by prospect for the QGM 2008 program (Table 3) are as reported by QGM (arithmetic means of 45, 80 and 42 samples) and have not been recalculated by the Company as the individual results are not yet available. Oxide/element conversions use stoichiometric factors: Sn = SnO_2 × 0.7877, Ta = Ta_2O_5 × 0.8190, Nb = Nb_2O_5 × 0.6990. No metal equivalents are reported.
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*	• No mineralisation widths are reported. The samples are point (grab) samples of outcrop, float, dump or mullock. True widths of the sampled dykes are given in the announcement where they were observed or reported (e.g. 5-8 m at Mt Alwa South, 0.5 m sill at The Bounce, 1-3 m albitite dykes at Snake Gully) and are visual estimates only.

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	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.*	• A tenement location map (Figure 1), a sample location plan (Figure 2) and sample photographs (Figures 3-5) are 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 four 2026 rock chip samples are reported, including the lowest result (0.40% Sn). The samples are selective and were collected from visibly mineralised rock. They are not representative of average dyke grades. Historical results are reported as highlights in the body of the announcement, with the complete listing of all located samples from the Walwa mine area programs given in Appendix 1, Table A2, including low results (e.g. W016–W020, W26R and Union Corporation samples 17541 and 17550 at 25 ppm and 10 ppm Sn). For the QGM 2008 program only the prospect averages are available. Regional results (Table 4) are highlights only, the complete Alderan 2014 and QGM 2007 datasets are available in the GSV digital files referenced.
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.*	• Historic pre-JORC estimates, historic drilling results and the Company's geological model for Walwa were reported on 25 August 2026. Historical bulk sampling at Mt Alwa South (R.B. Mining 1979[5]: 31.7 t treated at the Rutherglen State Battery for a head grade of 0.09% Sn) and a 15 m chip-channel averaging 0.096% Sn and 172 ppm Ta on the same bench indicate that the average grade of the Mt Alwa South dyke is substantially lower than the selective rock chip results. No other substantive exploration data are reported.
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 and include diamond drilling of the deep targets at Walwa, systematic sampling of the dykes at Snake Gully and Redbank Creek, and field inspection of the McHargs and Hall's prospects.