ASX Release

15 January 2026

HIGH GRADE GOLD, SILVER & ANTIMONY PROSPECTIVITY CONFIRMED AT COONAMBULA PROJECT

Dart Mining NL (**ASX:DTM**) (**Dart Mining** or **the Company**) is pleased to announce results from surface and channel sampling at the Coonambula Antimony-Gold Project located in Central Queensland. Surface sampling of a trench next to the Banshee Mine highlights a broad gold zone. Surface sampling of historical workings at Lady Margaret and McKonkeys North returned high grade gold assays, this is our first sampling away from the Banshee Antimony Mine area and demonstrates the broader gold potential of the project. The Coonambula project is a Farm-In Joint Venture agreement with **Great Divide Mining** (**ASX:GDM**) (ASX: DTM Mar 2025).

Highlights

- The surface trench immediately south of the historical Banshee Mine (trench T10) was systematically sampled with 1m channel samples. Key channel sample results include:
  - **5m @ 2.55g/t gold + 1.35% Sb**
  - **Incl. 1m @ 8.92 g/t Au +** 0.75% Sb; and
  - **1m @ 1.24 g/t Au + 5.14% Sb**; and
  - **1m @ 1.17 g/t Au** + 0.74% Sb.
- Sampling westward from the Banshee pit along strike returned float and outcrop rock chips including:
  - **2.85 g/t Au + 125.0 g/t Ag + 1.09% Sb** from a mullock pile;
  - **0.98 g/t Au + 121.0 g/t Ag** + 0.01% Sb from pegmatite vein outcrop;
  - **0.99 g/t Au + 45.4 g/t Ag** + 0.02% Sb from a mullock pile.
- Sampling at **Lady Margaret** historical workings, approximately **1.7km NW** of the Banshee mine, returned **7.26g/t Au** and **1.81g/t Au** from mullock piles; and
- Sampling at **McKonkeys North** historical workings, approximately **2.3km NW** of the Banshee mine, returned **10.45/t Au** and **19.4g/t Ag** from mullock piles.
- Expecting to receive all the gold, silver and antimony diamond drilling assays from its 2025 X metre drill program in early February.

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Dart Mining's Chairman, James Chirnside, commented: *"To compliment the significant drill metres completed around the Banshee mine area, exploration field teams have been investigating and sampling historic workings at the McKonkeys and Lady Margaret prospects as well as trench sampling adjacent to the Banshee Mine itself. Results from samples that lie perpendicular to the Banshee Mine highlight another significant gold zone. It speaks to the potential bulk ore zone, from surface, that will be reviewed, as we receive further drill hole assays in coming weeks. Further away from the Banshee mine we've received impressive gold numbers from both the Lady Margaret and McKonkeys North mine waste piles. This highlights the quality of the gold potential across a broader area of the Coonambula gold field. We're obviously keen to establish if these discrete deposits can be linked in order to continue building a sizable inventory of resources."*

A perspective view of the T10 trench marking sampled intervals is shown in Figure 1 below. Table 1 summarises the results for the T10 trench, Banshee, Lady Margaret, and McKonkeys North mullock/outcrop sampling.

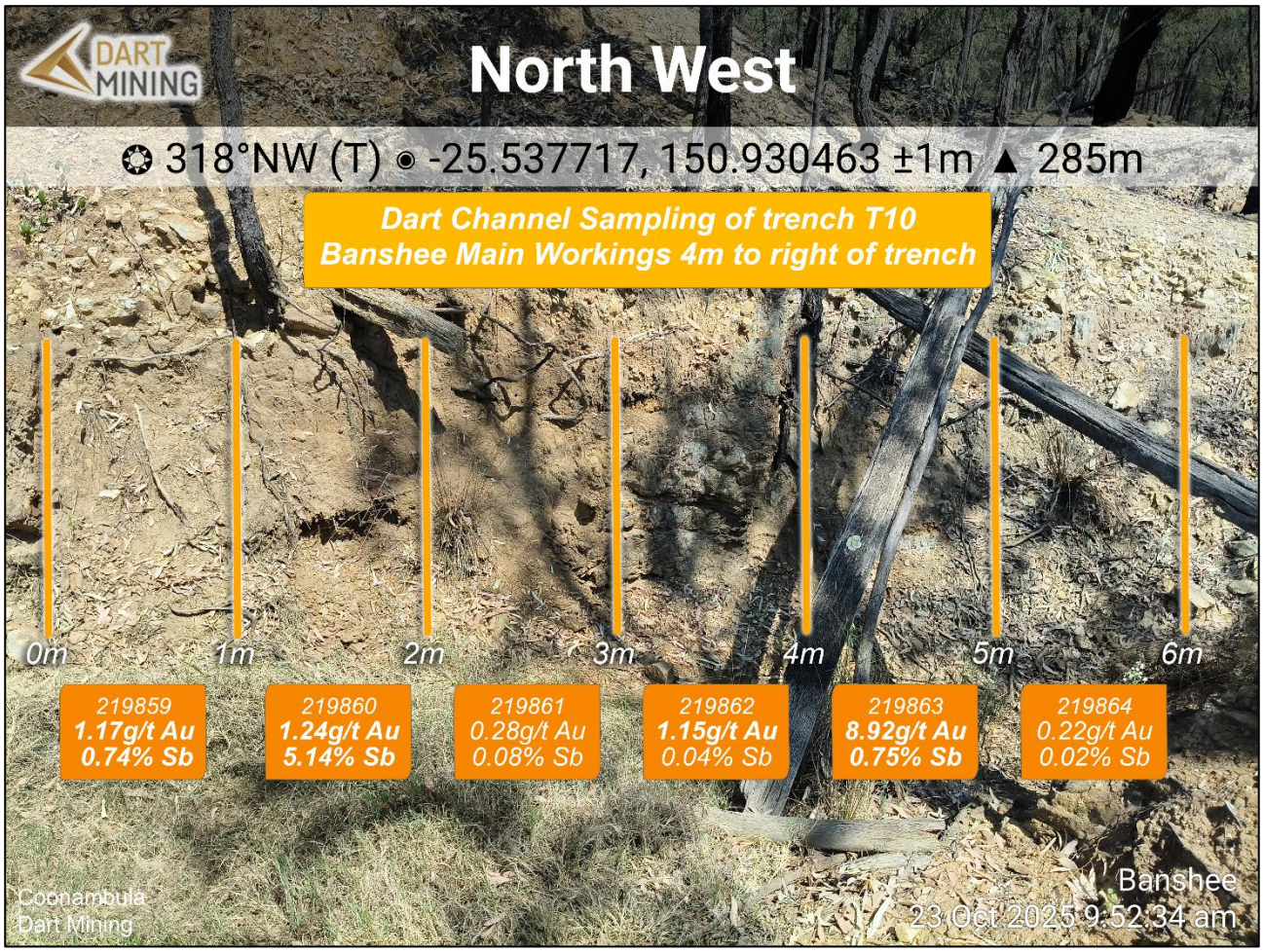

Figure 1: *Perspective view of Banshee T10 trench highlighting in-situ channel sampling intervals and results including 5m@2.55g/t Au and 1.35% Sb. Note dumped mine spoil on top of the ground surface, in-situ channel sampling was below this and not affected by the spoil.*

Table 1: *Rock Chip Sampling Results*

Sample ID	Easting	Northing	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Sb (%)
219859	292047.18	7173886.92	**1.17**	1.0	**0.74**
219860	292047.06	7173887.91	**1.24**	1.9	**5.14**
219861	292047.00	7173888.91	0.28	0.1	0.08
219862	292046.87	7173889.90	**1.15**	0.3	0.04
219863	292046.77	7173890.90	**8.92**	1.3	**0.75**
219864	292046.70	7173891.90	0.22	0.1	0.02
219865	292046.59	7173892.89	0.25	0.2	0.08
219967	291897.70	7173868.70	0.85	1.0	0.07
219968	291858.70	7173857.90	**2.85**	**125.0**	**1.09**
219969	291778.62	7173854.76	0.99	45.4	0.02
219970	291715.30	7173861.32	0.98	**121.0**	0.02
219971	290614.49	7174872.14	**7.26**	2.3	0.00
219972	290614.49	7174872.14	**1.81**	3.3	0.01
219973	289754.26	7175038.91	**10.45**	19.4	0.04
219974	289953.20	7175064.30	0.56	0.7	0.00

The sampling of the T10 trench has been an interesting expansion to the Banshee prospect. Observations have been made in the drilling to date of a dominant stibnite zone, with deeper (drilling south) intersections of strongly sericitised and altered host granodiorite +/- prominent disseminated sulphide mineralisation. The T10 trench did return highly anomalous Sb (up to 5.14% Sb) results within the gold zone and is so far consistent with CBADD001 and CBADD002 which intersected two zones, one Sb dominant, the other Au dominant along strike. Importantly, both zones host stibnite mineralisation. Figure 2 below shows the T10 trench relative to the Banshee Mine location. The inset within Figure 2 highlights the T10 trench and shows that it is sampled across the southern side of the Banshee Mine.

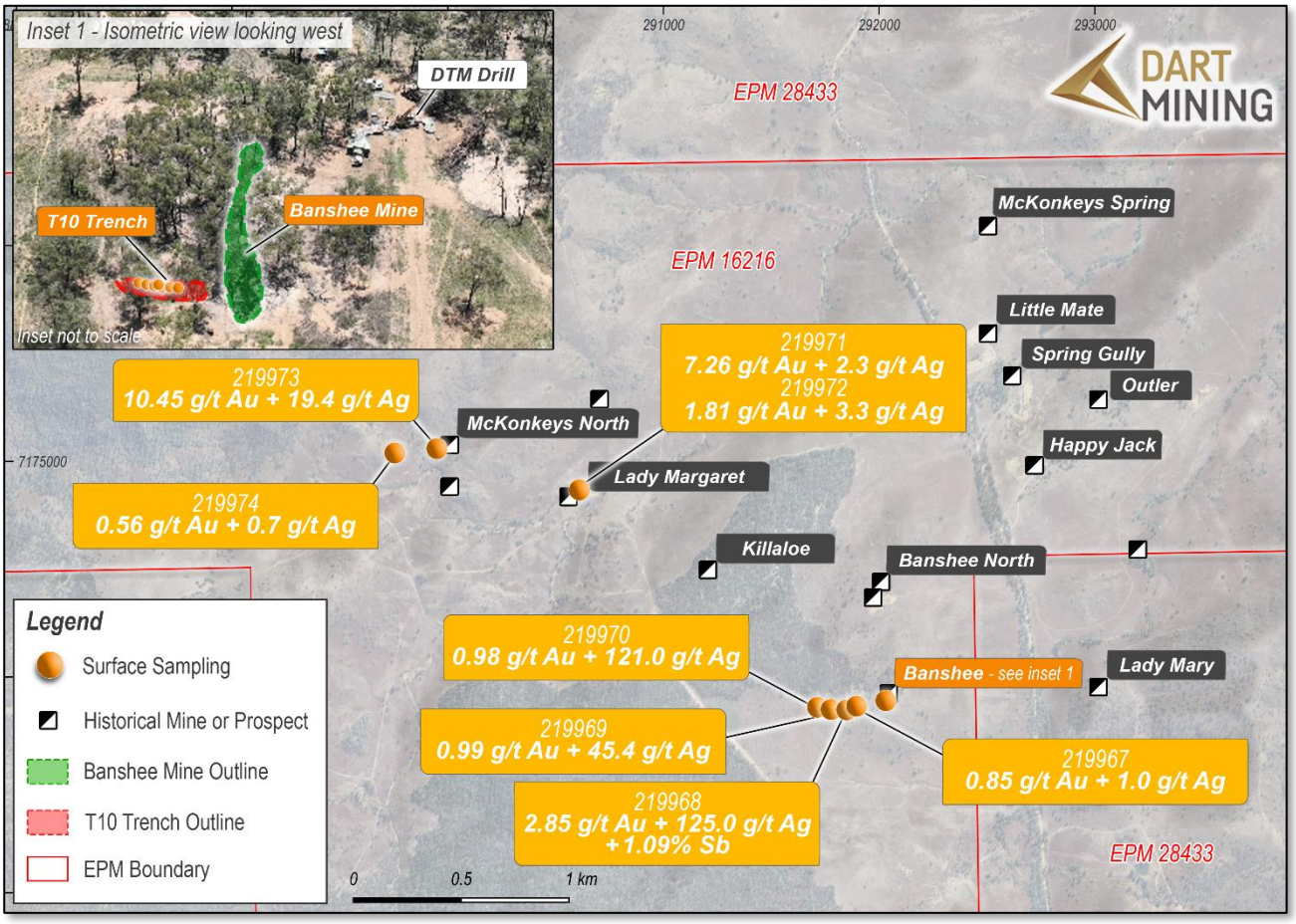

Figure 2: *Location plan of the Coonambula Project showing the surface rock chip sampling locations.*

Sampling along strike at Banshee also provided further attractive results with outcropping veins hosting highly anomalous gold but also impressive silver numbers (219969 and 219970). Sample number 219968 which was from a mullock pile to the west of the Banshee pit returned highly anomalous antimony results (1.09% Sb) which aligns well along strike with the zone picked up in the T10 trench sampling.

At McKonkeys North, this prospect consists of several quartz veins with a combined strike of ~1.2km. The width of the veins varies from 10cm to 1m. The strike of the veins is between 80-95 degrees. The location of quartz vein and workings is crosscut by a 2-5m wide pegmatite. The host geology is the same as Banshee which is the Granodiorite and other undifferentiated Permo-Triassic granitoids of the Rawbelle Batholith.

Workings are present along all of the veins within the 1.2km strike. An example of the workings being inspected and sampled by Dart Mining is shown in Figure 3 below. Historical exploration over the area included stream sediment sampling, surface rock chip, seismic and gravity surveys, costeans and RC drilling. At this stage, Dart Mining is extracting and interpreting the historical drilling completed at McKonkeys North but Dart Mining notes that the drilling is too far to the east of the workings to be conclusive for McKonkeys North, however the drilling may provide insight for Lady Margaret and other southeastern prospects.

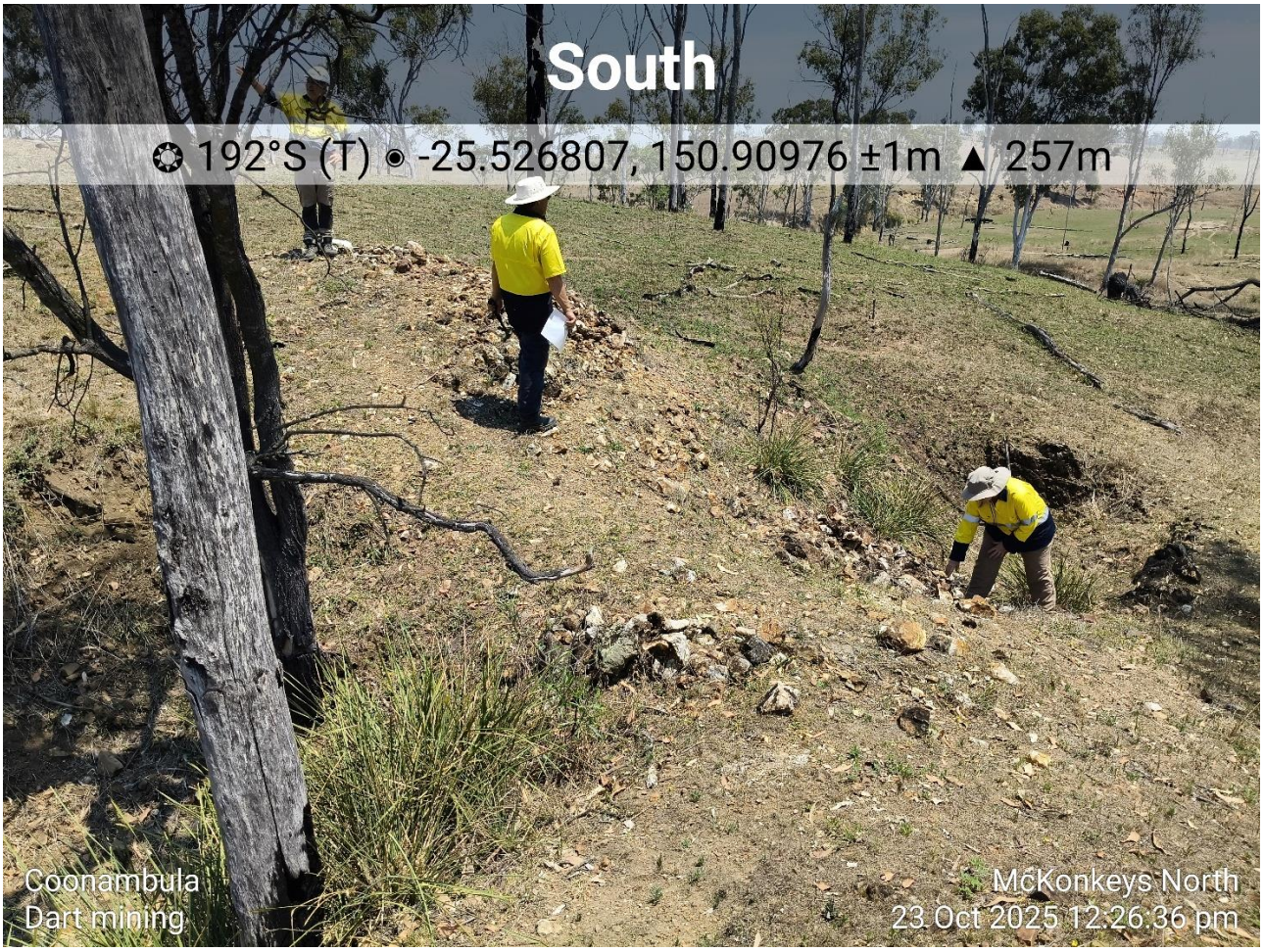

Figure 3: *Dart Mining inspecting and sampling historical workings and dumps at the McKonkeys North prospect.*

Nineteen historical surface rock chips were collected by Peko-Wallsend Operations Ltd (Geopeko) in 1989. These samples are around the McKonkeys North to Lady Margaret areas and where Dart Mining has visited for an orientation and initial surface sampling (reported in this announcement). Of these 19 surface rock chip samples, 14 samples were greater than 0.25 g/t Au and **8 samples** were greater than **1g/t Au** (shown in Figure 4). The two highest samples were **19.05 and 19.9 g/t Au**. One of these samples was described as “bucky quartz & sulphide patches”.

The extracted surface rock chip samples are provided in Appendix 2 and Figure 4 shows Dart Mining’srecent high grade rock chip sampling and the historical rock chip sampling with respect to Dart Mining’s initial interpretation of the mineralisation at McKonkeys North.

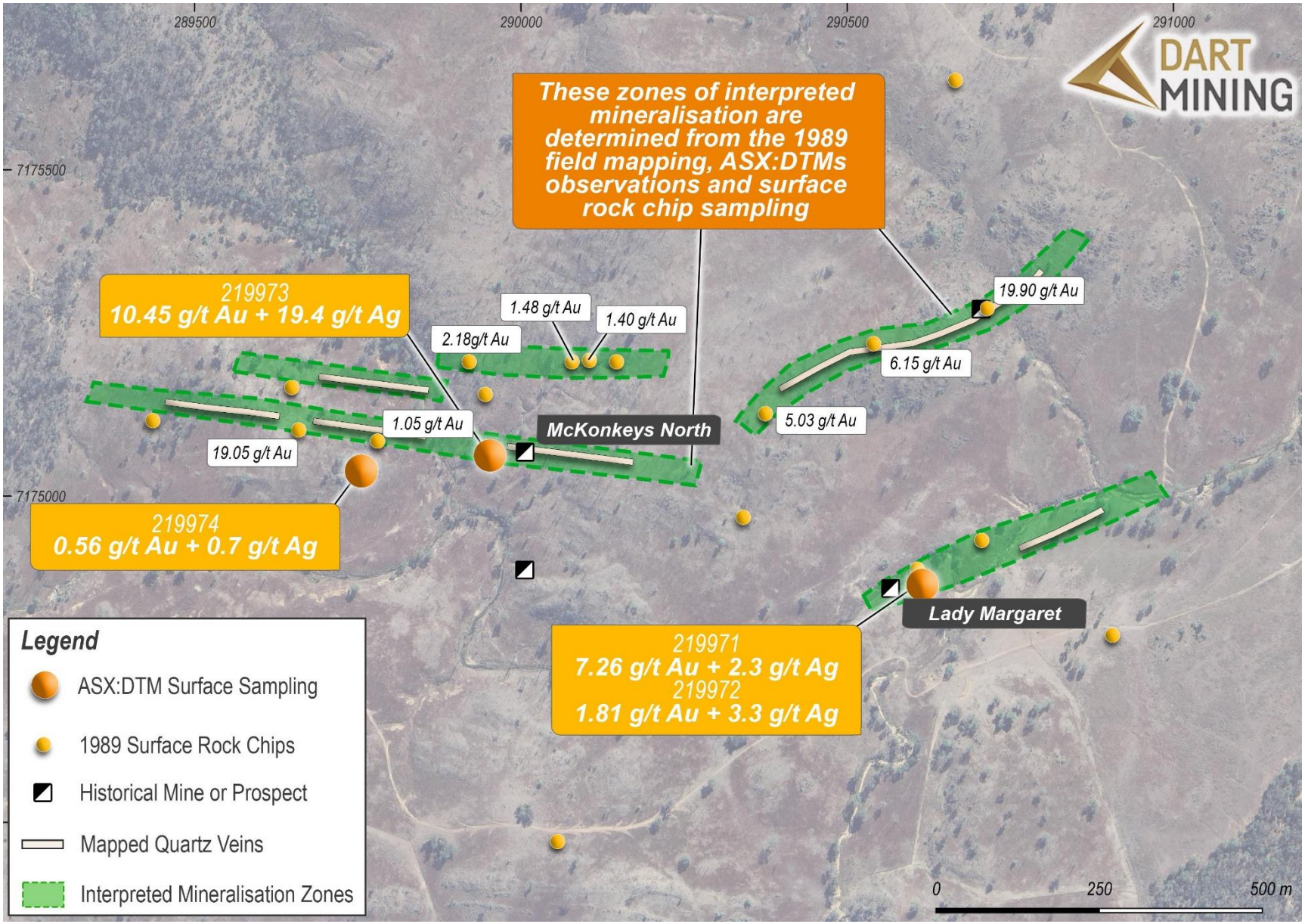

Figure 4: *Mineralisation Interpretation of McKonkeys North and Lady Margaret highlighting Dart Minings Rock Chip Samples.*

Previous Dart Mining Coonambula Results October to December 2025

Highlight assays from Dart Mining'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 Dart Mining's second hole, 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.

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

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

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

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

NEXT STEPS

Dart Mining will continue progressing farm-in exploration at Coonambula. Over coming months Dart Mining intends to:

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

Approved for release by the board of Directors.

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About Dart Mining

The Triumph Gold Project is Dart Mining's first step into an advanced intrusion related gold system project in Queensland. Dart Mining will look to develop a regional presence in Queensland through advanced stage intrusion related and epithermal gold projects. Dart Mining is also farming into the Coonambula Antimony-Gold Project in Central Queensland. Dart Mining will continue to evaluate historic goldfields in Central Victoria including the Rushworth Goldfield. The area is prospective for precious and strategic metals. Dart Mining has built a strategic and highly prospective gold exploration portfolio in Central Victoria, where historic surface 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.

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 5). 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.

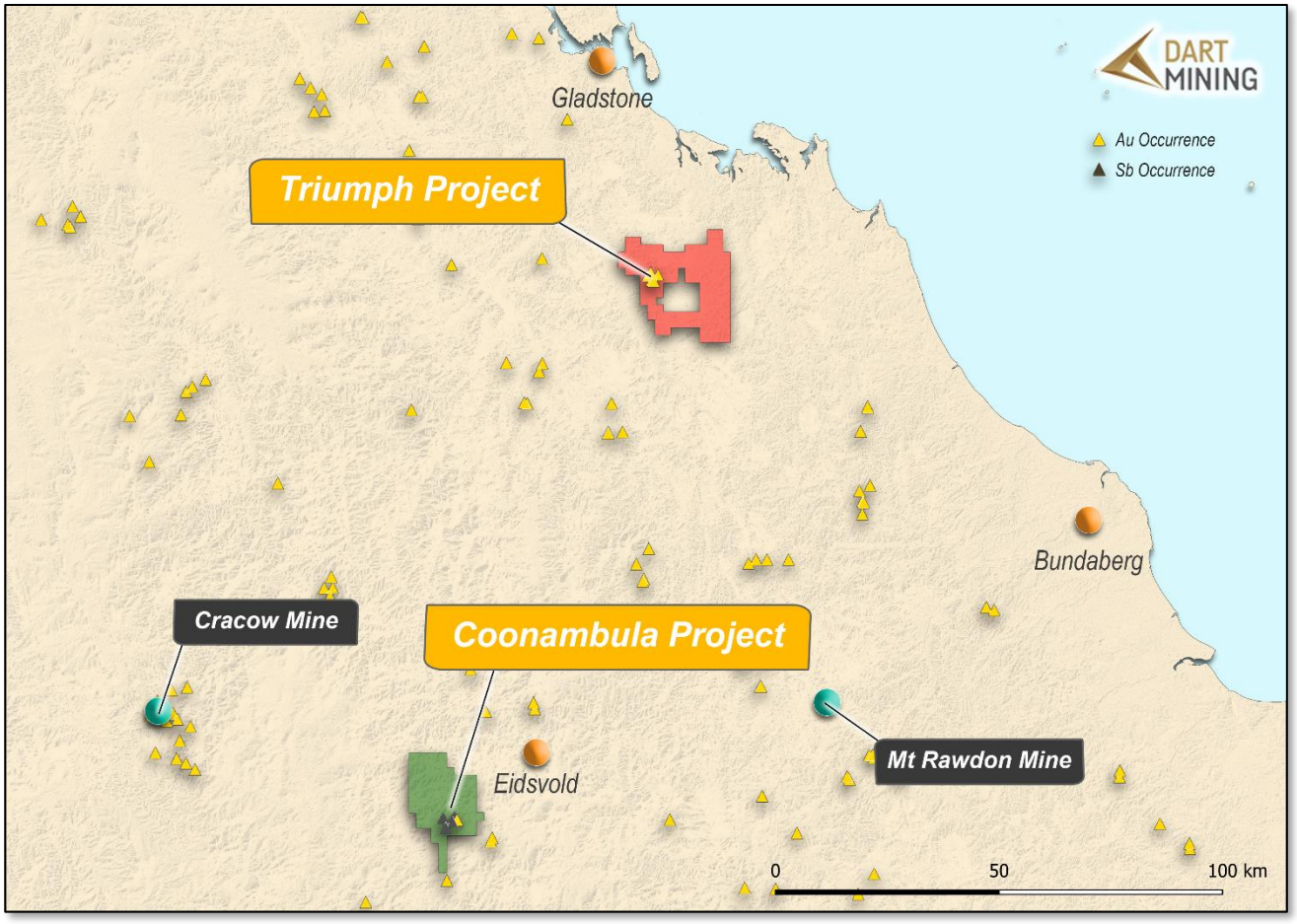

Figure 5: Project Location Plan.

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 6: 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*

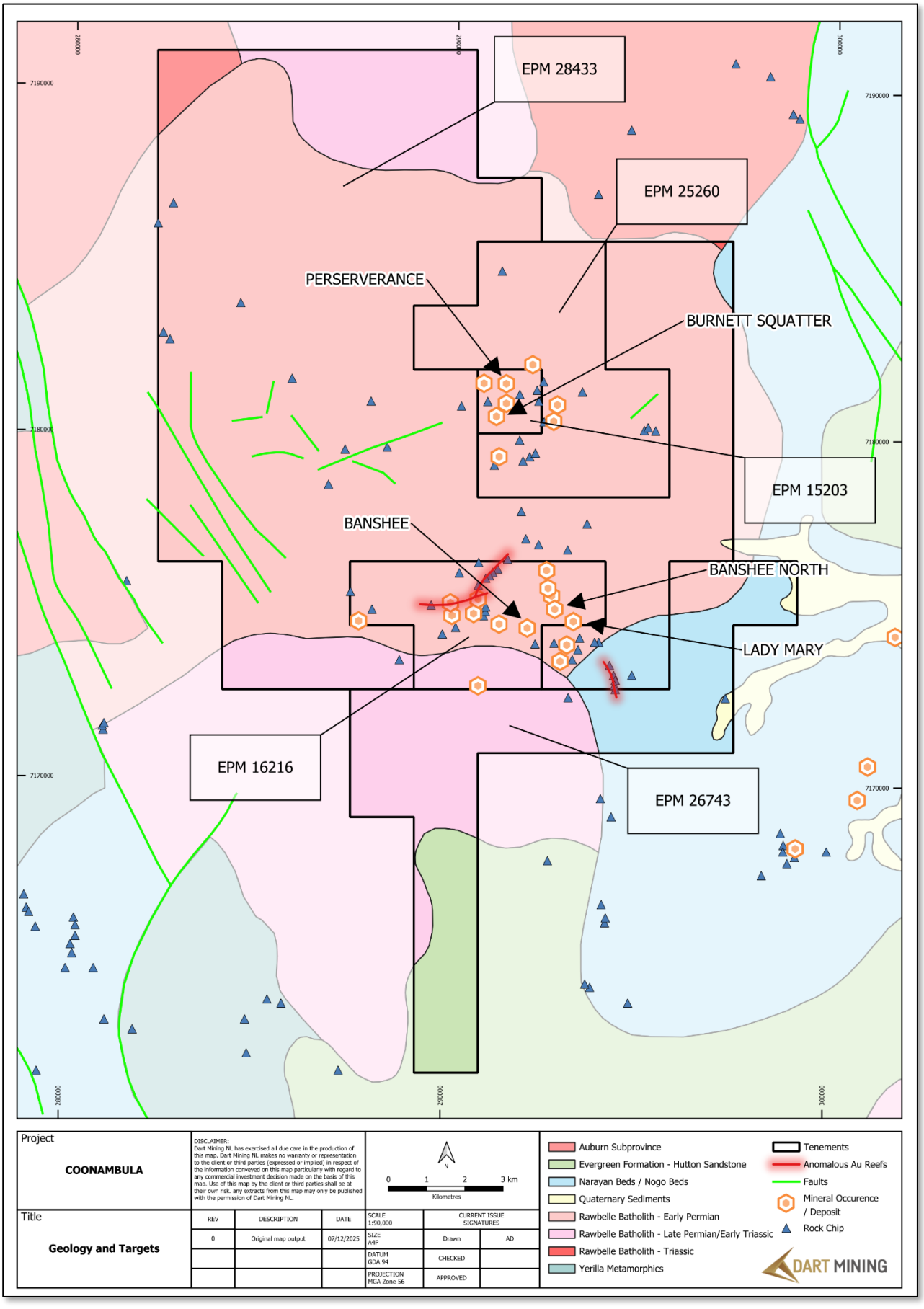

Figure 7: Coonambula geology and key prospects.

APPENDIX ONE

TABLE 1: SAMPLE DETAILS

Sample ID	Easting	Northing	Prospect	Sample Description
219859	292047.18	7173886.92	Banshee	Bulk channel sample
219860	292047.06	7173887.91	Banshee	Bulk channel sample with subvertical Sb Qtz Vein observed
219861	292047.00	7173888.91	Banshee	Bulk channel sample
219862	292046.87	7173889.90	Banshee	Bulk channel sample
219863	292046.77	7173890.90	Banshee	Bulk channel sample with subvertical Sb Qtz Vein observed
219864	292046.70	7173891.90	Banshee	Bulk channel sample
219865	292046.59	7173892.89	Banshee	Discrete sample of sub horizontal Qtz vein
219967	291897.70	7173868.70	Banshee	Gossan quartz breccia at Banshee
219968	291858.70	7173857.90	Banshee	Mullock heap by shaft
219969	291778.62	7173854.76	Banshee	Mullock heap by shaft
219970	291715.30	7173861.32	Banshee	Pegmatite vein in boulder subcrop
219971	290614.49	7174872.14	Lady Margaret	Quartz with trace pyrite
219972	290614.49	7174872.14	Lady Margaret	Quartz breccia with Kaolinite
219973	289754.26	7175038.91	McKonkeys North	Mullock heap by shaft
219974	289953.20	7175064.30	McKonkeys North	Mullock heap by shaft

TABLE 2: SAMPLE RESULTS

Sample ID	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Sb (%)
219859	1.17	1.01	0.74
219860	1.235	1.85	**5.14**
219861	0.279	0.06	0.08
219862	1.145	0.32	0.04
219863	**8.92**	1.26	0.75
219864	0.215	0.06	0.01
219865	0.252	0.20	0.07
219967	0.85	1.00	0.07
219968	**2.85**	**125.00**	**1.09**
219969	0.99	**45.40**	0.02
219970	0.98	**121.00**	0.02
219971	**7.26**	2.28	0.00
219972	1.81	3.28	0.01
219973	**10.45**	**19.35**	0.04
219974	0.56	0.68	0.00

APPENDIX TWO

TABLE 1: HISTORICAL GEOPEKO 1989 ROCK CHIP SAMPLING

Sample Number	Easting (AMG)	Northing (AMG)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Sb (ppm)	Description
9166	290800	7174600	0.29	0	54	Qtz/altered granodiorite - dump
9167	290510	7174680	0.24	0	98	sulphide qtz brecciated - dump
9168	290230	7174780	0	0	5	felsic dyke & minor qtz - dump
9169	290270	7174940	5.03	0	541	qtz float
9170	290430	7175050	6.15	0	839	sulphide qtz - dump
16804	289330	7174930	0.18	0	75	pyritic granodiorite
16805	289330	7174930	0.14	0	35	thin toothy qtz vein
16806	289330	7174930	0.06	0	16	altered/weathered granodiorite & qtz vein
16807	289670	7174900	1.05	4	43	seriticised granodiortite wallrock
16808	289550	7174910	19.05	34	942	bucky qtz & sulphidic patches
16809	289540	7174980	0.41	4	45	bucky qtz & altered wallrock
16810	289840	7174970	0.27	43	117	bucky qtz & sulphidic patches
22454	290040	7175020	0.44	0	100	No description
22455	290000	7175020	1.4	0	220	No description
22456	289970	7175020	1.48	0	28	No description
22457	289810	7175020	2.18	0	144	No description
22416	290500	7174700	0	0	9	No description
22417	290600	7174750	0.33	0	23	No description
22419	290600	7175100	19.9	0	183	No description

APPENDIX THREE

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.*	• Rockchip samples were collected from identified outcrops using rock hammers. Float samples were collected at the location they're found. The float samples were typically close to existing trenches or workings. The samples are between 0.5 and 2.0kg and were collected in marked calico bags for assaying. The trench channel sampling composites material across 1m intervals from the available outcrop. • Rockchip samples were collected by hand and in several locations and in some instances, multiple samples were collected from a single outcrop to understand the variability of the material. • Measurements of the apparent thickness of these outcrops are reported in the announcement. These are apparent as the true orientation of the outcrops are not fully known yet where outcrop has been sampled. The visual estimates here are of the thickness of the outcrop only.
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 and is not applicable.
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 and is not applicable.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate*	• Basic descriptions of the outcrops were made in the field by Dart

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	geologist which include observations of minerals, oxidation, gossanous features, and orientation of the outcropping units where possible. These logs are sufficient to support the preliminary nature of assessing the outcrops. • The logging is qualitative in nature of the rock chip samples.
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 has been undertaken on the samples. Whole rocks were submitted to the laboratory for standard crushing and pulverizing with the laboratory taking representative sub-samples as required for analysis as per their accredited protocols. • The sampling technique is appropriate for the sample type and material sampled. The rocks are crushed to -2mm and then pulverized to -75um for multi element acid digest and 50g fire assay for gold analysis. Over range Sb is analysed by XRF. • Sub-sampling QAQC is not applicable to this announcement. • Samples are selectively taken from outcrops or float material. The samples represent rock chips that are of geological interest for a variety of reasons including minerals, shape, colour and alteration presented to the sampler. The sampling is not representative of the entire outcrops intercepted in the field, but rather to confirm if the outcrops are mineralised and confirm visual observations of sulphides. • Sample sizes are appropriate for the analysis proposed and the master pulp after pulverization and initial analysis should be sufficient for additional testing if required.
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.*	• Assay results and laboratory procedures used are representative sub-samples of the total sample mass and considered suitable for rock chip samples. • No independent quality control samples were used considering these samples represent initial reconnaissance sampling. ALS Geochemistry routing QAQC standards and blanks were reported and within tolerances.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• No drilling is defined in this announcement. • Logging and photographs of the samples were completed by Dart's experienced field geologist. These photos were reviewed by several geologists remotely, including the Competent Person prior to being submitted to the laboratory. • No data entry is performed and upon review of the samples spatially, they reconcile with the planned coordinates provided to the field team.
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 location of the samples were recorded with a dGPS system. • The grid system used is GDA94 MGA Zone 56. • Topographic control is not applicable given the samples were collected from outcrop.
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 samples reported in this announcement were collected randomly from outcrop except the trench which was systematically sampled from south to north at 1m intervals. • No compositing has been applied.
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 rockchip samples were collected at the discretion of the field geologist on site and are selective in nature. The trench channel samples however are composite sample across the face the trench in the given sample horizon. • No drilling results are reported.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples were kept in the custody of Dart employees and delivered directly to ALS Geochemistry in Brisbane.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits or reviews have been completed of sampling techniques.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The Coonambula Project consists of six contiguous Queensland exploration permits for minerals (EPMs): 1. EPM 15203 (Widbury), 2. EPM 16216 (Lady Margaret), 3. EPM 25260 (Coonambula), 4. EPM 26743 (Eidsvold), and 5. EPM 28433 (Coonambula Extended). • Each of the granted Coonambula tenements is currently held 100% by wholly owned subsidiaries of Great Divide Mining Ltd (GDM), namely GDM Coonambula Pty Ltd and GDM Yellow Jack Pty Ltd. Dart Mining Ltd has a joint venture agreement (Coonambula Joint Venture) to complete exploration works on the EPMs.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Historical exploration in the Coonambula area has been undertaken by a number of parties since the 1970s, primarily targeting epithermal-style gold and base metal mineralisation. • Work included regional geological mapping, soil and rock chip geochemistry, and limited geophysical surveys. More detailed exploration was carried out in the early 2000s by junior explorers, with emphasis on gold 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		anomalous gold and antimony values, providing key targets for subsequent drilling. The trenches themselves are historic (pre-GDM), but GDM sampled and reported those trenches in 2024.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Coonambula Project is located ~25 km southwest of Eidsvold in southeast Queensland, within the northern New England Orogen. • Bedrock geology is dominated by Carboniferous to Permian–Triassic granitoid intrusions of the Rawbelle Batholith, intruding older metasedimentary sequences. • Mineralisation at the Banshee Prospect is hosted within east–west trending shear zones and lodes developed in and adjacent to the granitoid intrusives. • The Banshee system is characterised by antimony–gold (Sb–Au) mineralisation, with geological similarities to the Hillgrove Sb–Au deposit in New South Wales. • Mineralisation occurs as stibnite ± quartz veins and breccia zones, with associated gold enrichment.
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* 1. *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* 2. *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* 3. *dip and azimuth of the hole* 4. *down hole length and interception depth* 5. *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 drillhole information is reported in this announcement.
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.*	• No data aggregation methods have been applied.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• No mineralisation widths are reported as the true/apparent thickness are not fully exposed in outcrop.
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.*	• These samples have been disclosed as selective rock chip sampling. Samples were collected on the basis to identify potential mineralisation as a priority from outcrops.
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 continuing the first stage drilling programme.