

ASX Release

25 February 2026

IP SURVEY LIGHTS UP BANSHEE TREND AT COONAMBULA

Dart Mining NL (ASX:DTM) (Dart Mining or the Company), as farmee into the Coonambula Joint Venture and JV partner Great Divide Mining (ASX:GDM) ([ASX: DTM Mar 2025](#)), are pleased to announce the completion of an Induced Polarisation (IP) geophysical survey over the Banshee mineralised zone at the Coonambula Antimony (Sb), Gold (Au) and Silver (Ag) project near Eidsvold in Central Queensland. The IP survey was co-funded by the Queensland Government's Collaborative Exploration Initiative (CEI) round 9.

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Banshee trend identified** in IP survey lines as a subtle chargeability trend with an associated low resistivity zone;
- Banshee trend **extends east and west** from the **known mineralisation** envelope, highlighting a strike growth potential of the prospect **in excess of 2km**;
- Eastern extension of the Banshee IP anomaly **interpreted to extend towards the historical Lady Mary Antimony mine over 900m along strike** to the east highlighting the potential for both mines to be on the same mineralised trend (Figure 1); and
- **Off trend chargeability anomaly** (Figure 3) identified in the IP coincides with an Au-Sb soil anomaly to the North of Banshee which is yet to be drilled.

Dart Mining's Chairman, James Chirnside, commented:

"Results from the Queensland Government CEI co-funded IP survey are promising and highlight the prospectivity for further growth of the Banshee trend, and more broadly the Coonambula Project. Of particular interest is the identification of additional chargeability responses to the north of the Banshee trend which are yet to be drill tested. With a coincident Au-Sb soil anomaly these responses provide a priority drilling target."

Results from the recently completed IP survey conducted over the Banshee trend of the Coonambula Project have now been received by the Coonambula JV. Inversion modelling of the survey data points to the Banshee trend continuing to the east and west of the current drilling area, highlighting the growth potential of Banshee (Figure 1).

Chargeability modelling illustrates the continuity of the Banshee trend (Figure 2) from the eastern most 292,600E line though to the 291,600E line, a continuation of 1km.

The Banshee trend is interpreted to extend east of the IP survey grid confirming the continuation of the mineralised trend between the historic mining areas of Banshee and Lady Mary (both producing antimony). Of note is a previously unidentified moderate chargeability response immediately north of the Banshee trend and a weaker chargeability response to the north-east of the Banshee trend. These newly identified areas highlight the excellent growth prospectivity of the Coonambula Project, and Dart Mining intends to prioritise further investigation of these areas to determine drill targets.

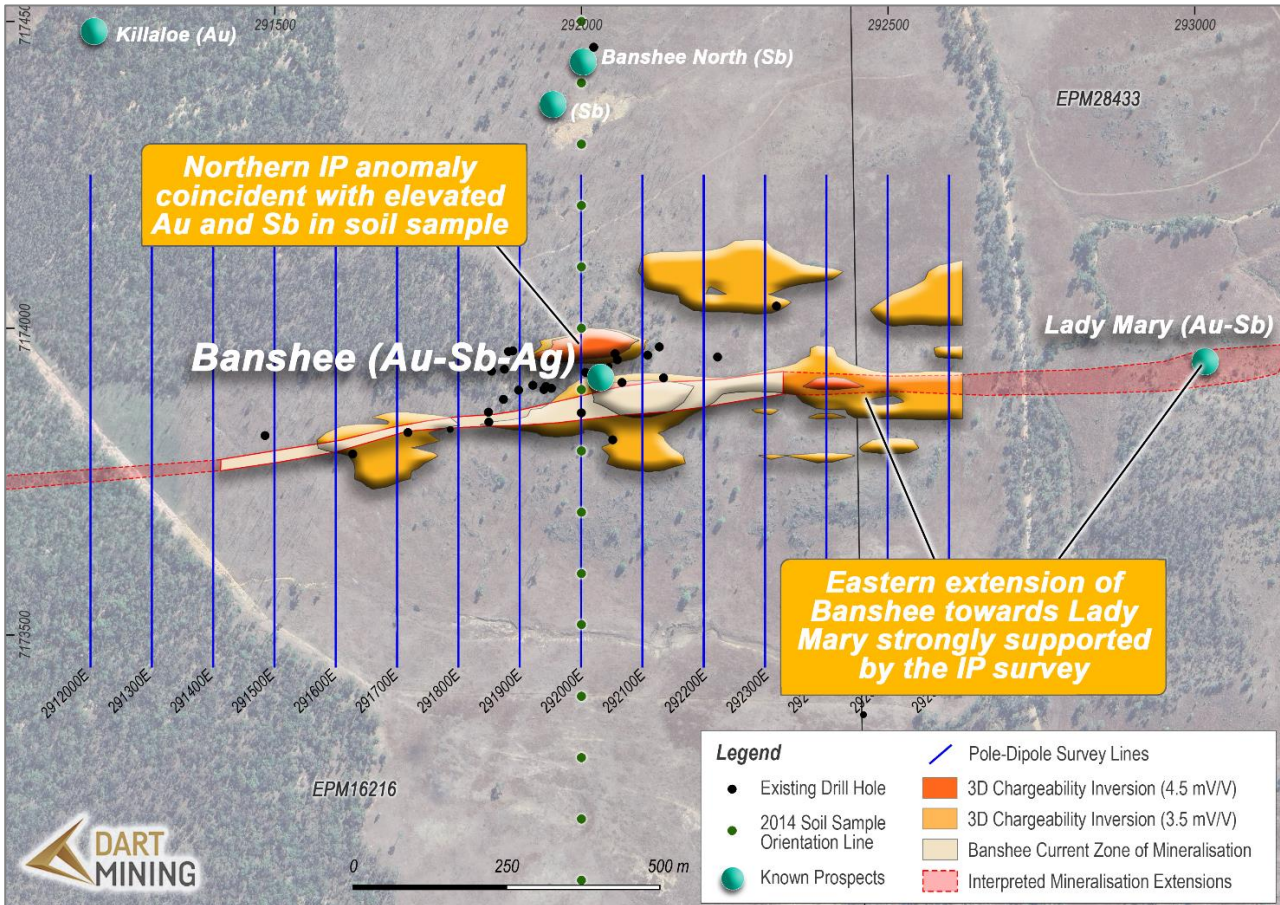


Figure 1: Plan map of the IP line extents and 3D model interpretation relative to Banshee and Lady Mary Prospects.

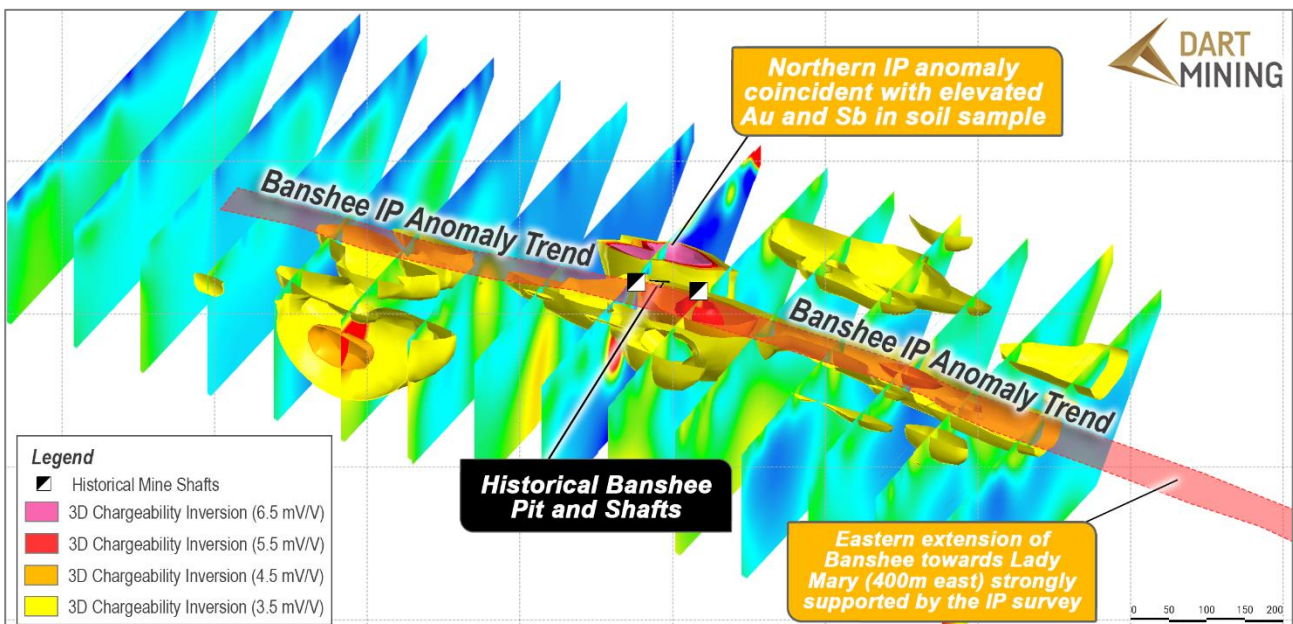


Figure 2: Isometric view of the Banshee 2D inverted chargeability sections and shells from the 3D inverted chargeability model (3.5 mV/V and above). View from the SE north of 7,173,650m Northing.

Dart Mining engaged Australian Geophysical Services (AGS) to conduct pole-dipole IP (PDIP) geophysical survey during 2025. AGS began conducting the PDIP survey in September 2025 however had to demobilise from site due to fire bans in the region. AGS returned in January 2026 to complete the final 3 survey lines. The geophysical survey consisted of 15 north-south lines, each 800m long spaced 100m apart, with 16 x 25m spaced dipoles on each survey line (Appendix 1). Mitre Geophysics was engaged to complete processing and modelling of the PDIP survey results and conduct a preliminary interpretation. Example section of Line 292,000mE is shown in Figure 3.

Funding for the survey was a part of the Queensland State Government’s Collaborative Exploration Incentive (CEI) round 9, which joint venture partner Great Divide Mining (ASX:GDM) was granted in 2025.

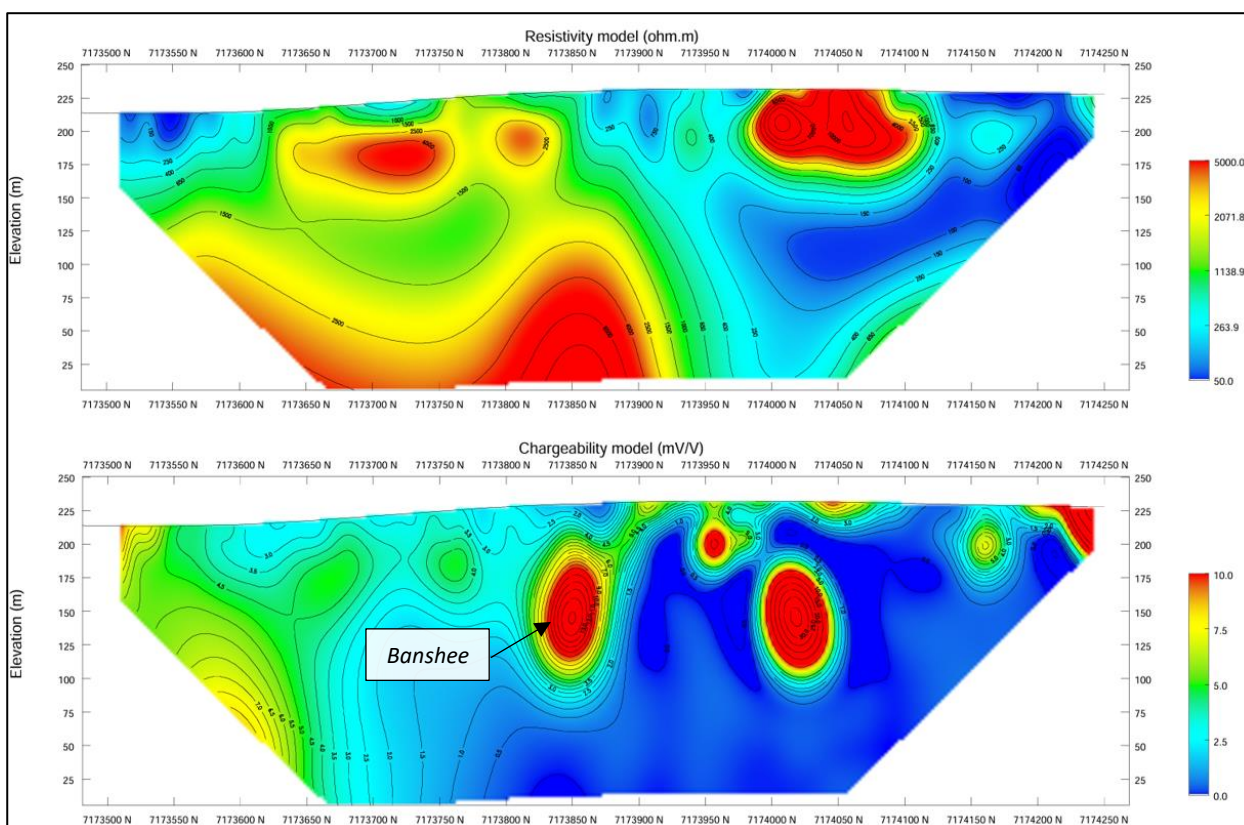


Figure 3: Line 292,000E Resistivity and Chargeability cross sections through 2D Inversion models. Banshee Prospect identified on chargeability section with new anomaly shown at a similar depth centred around 7174015N.

Of note is the chargeability high in the south of the survey area (Figure 1 and Figure 2). The source of this is currently being investigated however, at this stage is it believed to be a series of dolerite intrusions and low interest for exploration focus.

PREVIOUS DART RESULTS

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 CBADD002 ([ASX: DTM 15 December 2025](#)) include:

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

Highlight assays from CBADD003 to CBADD010 ([ASX: DTM 15 December 2025](#)) include:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NEXT STEPS

Dart Mining's immediate field activities are focused on progressing the farm-in exploration at the Coonambula Project where it will earn up to 51% of the project and be appointed JV Manager for the Coonambula Venture.

Dart Mining's current plan across its Queensland projects includes:

- Complete the review of CBADD011 through CBADD013 assays that have been received and are currently in QAQC by the Dart Mining Competent Person;
- Review Coonambula drill hole programme in light of IP results and complete the 4,000m drilling programme;
- Finalise the Native Title compensation agreement for Skarn Ridge (EPMA28868);
- Undertake further desktop studies and spectral interpretation of the Skarn Ridge project to develop Dart Mining's first phase exploration programme;
- Plan for and collect any outstanding data to support a maiden Mineral Resource Estimate at the Coonambula Project (including metallurgical test work, density characterisation and exploration data analysis);
- Plan follow up exploration programmes for the Triumph Project to expand the existing Mineral Resource and test new targets; and
- Receive assays and report on surface sampling at selected Triumph historical mines including Advance (the most productive historical mine), Chandlers and Sailor Boy (all three historic mines are not part of the current MRE).

Approved for release by the Board of Directors.

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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 4). 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.

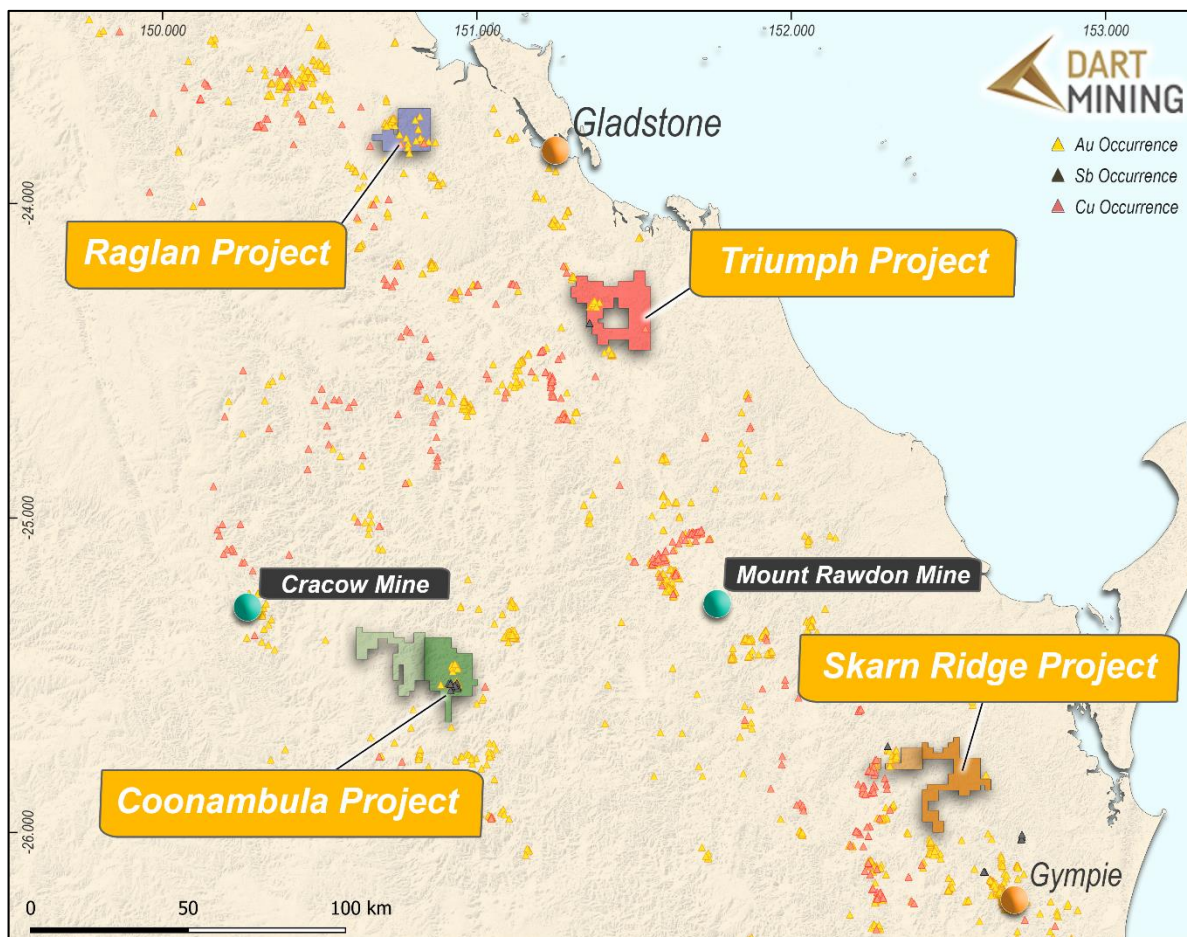


Figure 4: Project Location Plan.

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 Nearnie 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 after confirmation of the likely continuity of the mineralised trend by this 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.

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 5: 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*

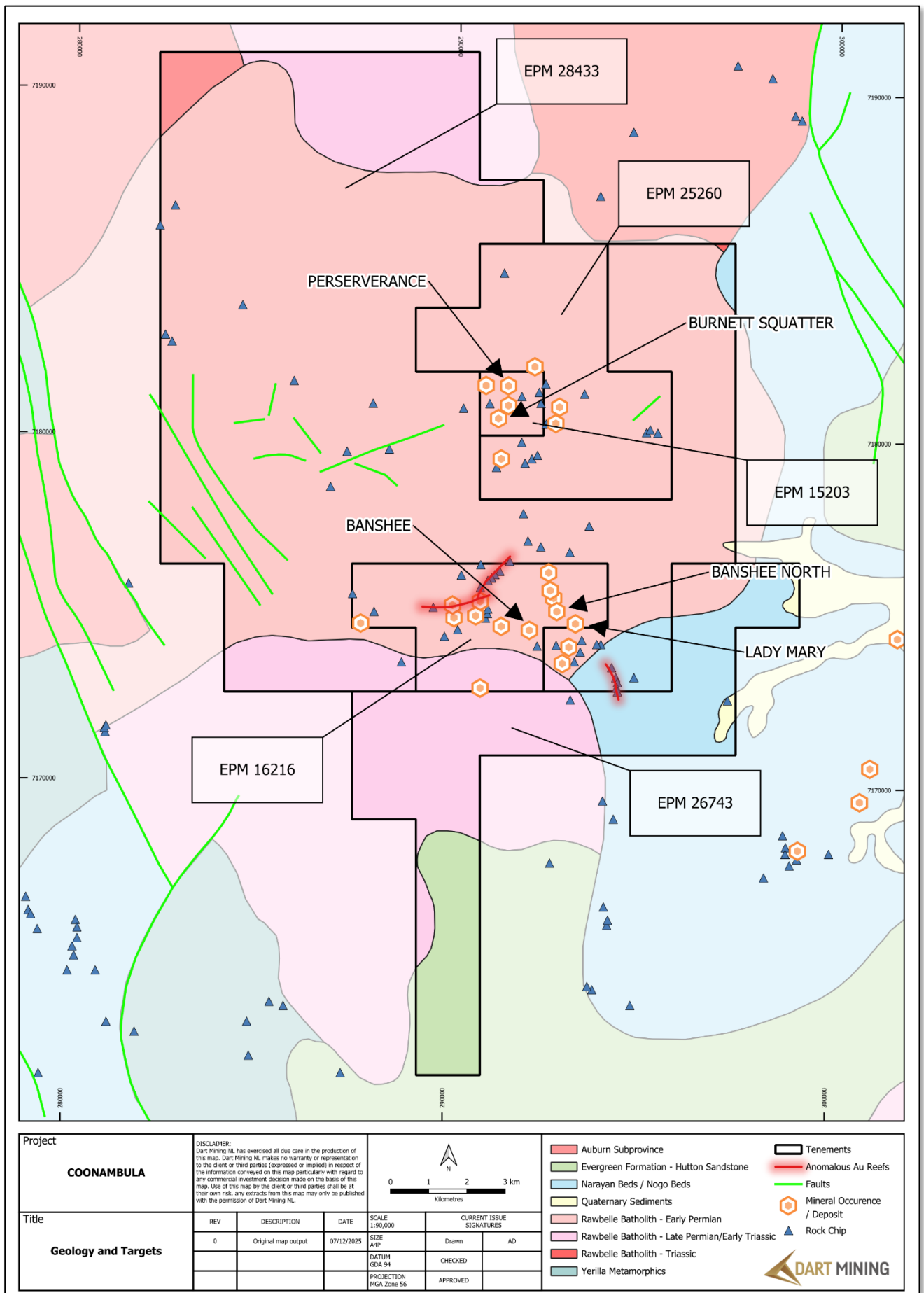


Figure 6: Coonambula geology and key prospects.

About Dart Mining

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

Competent Person's Statement

The information in this report has been prepared, compiled, and verified by Mr Andrew Dawes, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Andrew Dawes is employed by AHD Resources and consults to Dart Mining NL. Mr Dawes has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a competent person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr. Dawes takes responsibility for the exploration results, and consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward-Looking Statement

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

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

APPENDIX ONE

TABLE 1: COMPLETED PDIP SURVEY LINES AT BANSHEE PROSPECT, COONAMBULA.

Survey	Line	Length	South	North	Completed
PDIP 25m, N=16	291200E	800	7173450N	7174250N	Jan 2026
PDIP 25m, N=16	291300E	800	7173450N	7174250N	Jan 2026
PDIP 25m, N=16	291400E	800	7173450N	7174250N	Jan 2026
PDIP 25m, N=16	291500E	800	7173450N	7174250N	Sep 2025
PDIP 25m, N=16	291600E	800	7173450N	7174250N	Sep 2025
PDIP 25m, N=16	291700E	800	7173450N	7174250N	Sep 2025
PDIP 25m, N=16	291800E	800	7173450N	7174250N	Sep 2025
PDIP 25m, N=16	291900E	800	7173450N	7174250N	Sep 2025
PDIP 25m, N=16	292000E	800	7173450N	7174250N	Sep 2025
PDIP 25m, N=16	292100E	800	7173450N	7174250N	Sep 2025
PDIP 25m, N=16	292200E	800	7173450N	7174250N	Sep 2025
PDIP 25m, N=16	292300E	800	7173450N	7174250N	Sep 2025
PDIP 25m, N=16	292400E	800	7173450N	7174250N	Sep 2025
PDIP 25m, N=16	292500E	800	7173450N	7174250N	Sep 2025
PDIP 25m, N=16	292600E	800	7173450N	7174250N	Sep 2025

APPENDIX TWO

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Coonambula Project consists of six contiguous Queensland exploration permits for minerals (EPMs): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ EPM 15203 (Widbury), ○ EPM 16216 (Lady Margaret), ○ EPM 25260 (Coonambula), ○ EPM 26743 (Eidsvold), and ○ EPM 28433 (Coonambula Extended). • Each of the granted Coonambula tenements is currently held 100% by wholly owned subsidiaries of Great Divide Mining Ltd (GDM), namely GDM Coonambula Pty Ltd and GDM Yellow Jack Pty Ltd. Dart Mining Ltd has a joint venture agreement (Coonambula Joint Venture) to complete exploration works on the EPMs.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 anomalous

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> ○ <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> ○ <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> ○ <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> ○ <i>hole length.</i> • <i>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</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No Drillhole information included in this announcement.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>this is the case.</i>	
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not Applicable.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> • <i>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').</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not Applicable.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Included in the body of the announcement.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not Applicable.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A pole–dipole (PDIP) Induced Polarisation survey comprising 15 north–south lines (800 m long, 100 m spaced, 25 m dipoles) was completed across the Banshee trend within the Coonambula project. The survey was conducted by Australian Geophysical Services (AGS) under CEI Round 9 co-funding, with data processing and inversion modelling completed by Mitre Geophysics. The 2D and 3D chargeability models delineate a continuous, subtle chargeability trend with associated low resistivity corresponding to the known Banshee mineralisation envelope, extending approximately 1 km along strike between the historic Banshee and Lady Mary antimony workings. Additional moderate chargeability anomalies were identified immediately north and northeast of the main trend, coincident with soil Au–Sb anomalism and representing untested targets. A strong chargeability response in the southern survey area is interpreted to relate to dolerite intrusions and is considered to be of low exploration significance at this stage.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plans for further work are outlined in the body of the announcement which include analysis of the drill core and continued drilling of Dart Mining’s planned locations.