

ASX Release

26 March 2026

HIGH GRADE GOLD IN TRIUMPH ROCK CHIPS BROADENS PROSPECTS AT TRIUMPH

Dart Mining NL (“Dart” or the “Company”) is pleased to announce rock chips samples that have been received for the Triumph Gold Project in Central Queensland. Dart Mining completed this sampling in December 2025 with the aim of further defining priority targets for resource growth in **Triumph’s Northern Corridor** and areas adjacent to the Norton Mine. Triumph has an existing Inferred Mineral Resource of **2.16 Mt @ 2.17g/t Au for 150,000oz gold** (ASX: DTM 4 Mar 2025) and an Exploration Target of **5.1 - 7.6 Mt @ 1.72 - 2.52 g/t Au for 285,100-613,200oz gold**, with a **base case of 6.9Mt @ 2.29 g/t Au for 506,800oz gold** (ASX: DTM 11 Nov 2025).

HIGHLIGHTS

- Rock chip sampling of the Chandlers and Sailor Boy lodes extending east of the Norton Mine returned:
 - **109.0 g/t Au + 105.0 g/t Ag** (Chandlers – RCKCH02); and
 - **9.0 g/t Au + 13.5 g/t Ag + 2.11% Zn** (Sailor Boy – RCKSB02).
- Rock chip sampling along the strike of the Spotted Gum Mine, part of the Advance prospect area, returned:
 - **73.0 g/t Au + 45.0 g/t Ag** (RCKSG01);
 - **21.8 g/t Au + 12.6 g/t Ag** (RCKSG04); and
 - **7.8 g/t Au + 9.8 g/t Ag** (RCKSG02).
- Reinterpretation of historic RC drilling and recent field reconnaissance at the Advance prospect has confirmed that Dart Mining will return to the Advance area for diamond drilling to aid interpretation. Advance has high potential to add ounces to the current Mineral Resource Estimate.

Dart Mining’s Chairman, James Chirnside, commented: *“While Dart Mining is concentrating on completing our earn-in and JV at Coonambula and the pending gold-antimony Mineral Resource there, we’re looking ahead to our flagship Triumph Gold project. With the existing JORC resource base plus the JORC exploration target, the geology team are keen to add more targets for drilling. The areas around the Norton Mine haven’t been properly drilled, and the complexity in the Northern Corridor around the Advance and Spotted Gum prospects should yield good results once we understand better what’s happening there geologically. These rock chips and the observations made by the team are encouraging, but not entirely surprising. We think that Triumph is a bit like an onion, as we peel back layers, we are finding more and more. What’s at its core? We’re doing our best to find out as quickly as we can!”*

Samples collected in October 2025 are shown in *Figure 1* below. Emphasis of these areas relative to the existing Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) highlight Dart Mining’s desire to unlock more high-grade zones on prospects that have not been included in the MRE. A summary of the samples collected and grade is outlined in Table 1.

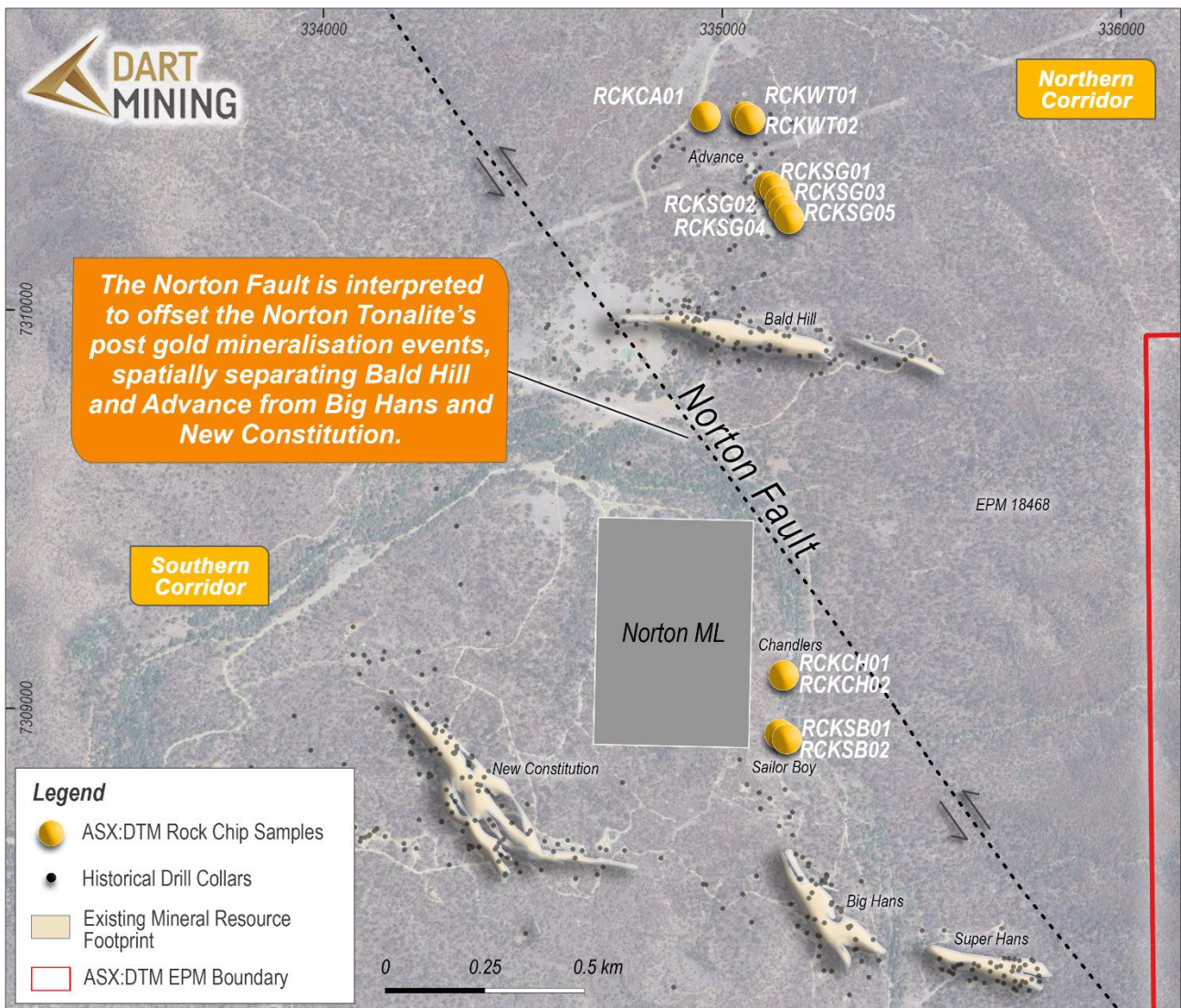


Figure 1: Plan map of the Triumph project showing the sampling around the Northern Corridor and Norton Mine extensions.

Table 1: Rock Chip Sampling Results

Sample ID	Easting	Northing	Prospect	Sample Type	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Zn (%)
RCKCA01	334954	7310486	Calcite	Float	0.9	17.65	0.00
RCKCH01	335154	7309080	Changers Wall Vein	Insitu	109	105	0.01
RCKCH02	335154	7309080	Changers Face Rock	Insitu	0.32	0.49	0.03
RCKSB01	335154	7308925	Sailor Boy Southern Workings	Insitu	1.21	5.2	0.04
RCKSB02	335152	7308926	Sailor Boy Southern Workings	Insitu	8.97	13.45	2.11
RCKSG01	335122	7310301	Spotted Gum	Insitu	73	45	0.01
RCKSG02	335137	7310282	Spotted Gum	Float	7.8	9.79	0.37
RCKSG03	335142	7310278	Spotted Gum	Float	0.07	2.28	0.00
RCKSG04	335158	7310262	Spotted Gum	Float	21.8	12.55	0.01
RCKSG05	335170	7310241	Spotted Gum	Float	0.18	2.57	0.00
RCKWT01	335057	7310483	Who'd A thought It	Float	1.57	1.22	0.01
RCKWT02	335065	7310484	Who'd A thought It	Float	1.54	1.14	0.01

SPOTTED GUM AND ADVANCE

The Spotted Gum prospect sits within the Northern Corridor and represents one of the interpreted stacked lodes in the Advance area of the project. Gold mineralisation is associated with quartz-sulphide veining and disseminated sulphides developed along north-northwest trending structures (Figure 2), with alteration and geochemistry (Au-Ag-As) consistent with the main Triumph lode system. Historic workings and mapping highlight multiple mineralised trends at surface and can be correlated with some of the historical drilling intercepts.

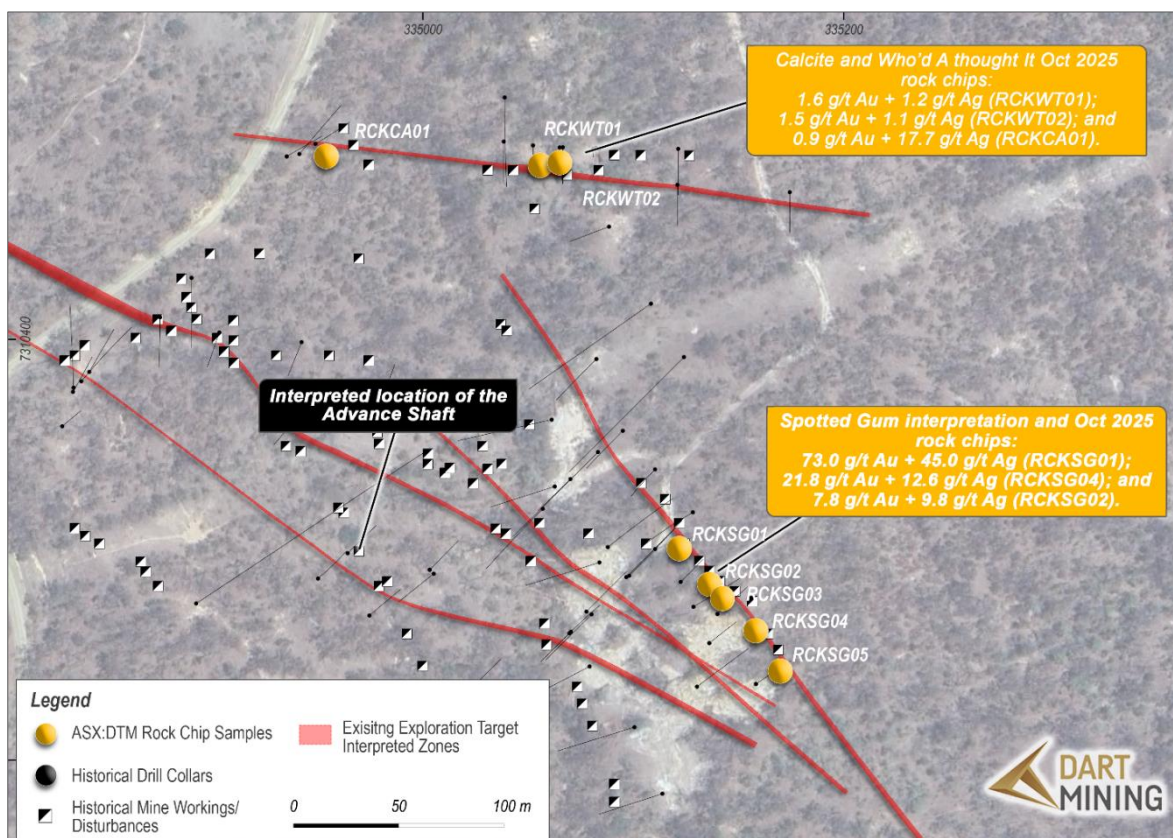


Figure 2: Plan map of the Advance field showing Spotted Gum sampling.

Drilling by previous operators have confirmed that Spotted Gum hosts shallow, structurally controlled gold mineralisation along this interpreted strike. Although drilling density remains relatively low compared to the core Triumph deposits, the combination of broad anomalous gold zones, local higher grade vein style mineralisation, and strong pathfinder observations indicates that Spotted Gum is an important growth zone for the Advance area.

At Spotted Gum a sample of in-situ quartz from the main Spotted Gum Lode was exposed in a road cutting (RCKSG01) and assayed 73g/t gold and 45g/t silver. This 73g/t Au sample was located at surface above the high-grade drill intercepts of 1m@69.8g/t Au and 1m@45.5g/t Au from TDH115 and TDH206 as described below. Along the strike of the Spotted Gum Lode to the east additional grab samples from mine waste dumps included assays of 21.8g/t Au and 7.8g/t Au with elevated silver to 12.55g/t Ag.

Key historical drilling into the Spotted Gum prospect includes:

- **4m @ 18.85 g/t Au** from 16.0m (TDH115) including
 - **1m @ 69.8 g/t Au + 50.1 g/t Ag** from 17.0m; and
- **2m @ 22.88 g/t Au** from 28.0m (TDH206) including
 - **1m @ 45.5 g/t Au** from 28.0m.

The Advance prospect/mine is located approximately 200m away from Spotted Gum, on the other side of a deep gully (note which crosscuts the interpreted mineralisation orientation). Gold mineralisation at Advance is developed in quartz-sulphide veins and vein breccias within altered tonalite. The mineralisation is controlled by north-northwest trending structures parallel to surrounding main lodes interpreted in the area.

Advance was the deepest historic mine on the gold field, and being described as structurally controlled, this may not have been obvious from the RC drilling to date. Dart Mining geologists spent time assessing the historical workings and distribution of drilling to date. The Advance area will be on a priority list to drill with diamond core to better understand the controlling structure and mineralisation potential. Figure 3 shows collars from the area and the Advance workings in the background.



Figure 3: TDH168 collar location and Advance shaft workings in the background.

CHANDLERS AND SAILOR BOY

The east-west striking Chandlers Lode is an historically mined, high-grade gold-bearing structure on the Norton Mining Lease (ML not held by Dart Mining), striking into Dart's Triumph exploration ground to the east of the ML. It forms part of a continuous series of lodes where mineralisation is hosted in steeply dipping quartz-sulphide veins and shears (*Figure 5*). Historic workings exploited narrow but high-grade shoots both on the Norton Mining Lease and in Dart's adjacent EPM where shallow open pits follow the Chandlers lode from the Norton ML east to Norton Creek.

The Sailor Boy lode, located 155m south of Chandlers lode at Norton Creek, comprises multiple parallel quartz-sulphide veins. Mineralisation presented as sulphide rich continuous shoots, with massive pyrite-arsenopyrite-sphalerite observed. *Figure 5* shows the location of the Sailor Boy lode (note the direction strike of the workings to indicate the strike of the lode) and the sample collected.



Figure 4: Chandlers composite sample from vein outcrop which assayed 109g/t Au and 105g/t Ag (RCKCH01).



Figure 5: Sailor Boy workings from base of creek bed (left). High grade sulphide mineralisation present in the wall rock (right) assays 8.97g/t Au and 13.45g/t Ag (RCKSB02).

KEY HISTORIC TRIUMPH ANNOUNCEMENTS

Highlights from Dart Mining's Mineral Resource update announcement: ([ASX:DTM 4 March 2025](#)) include:

- Triumph **Mineral Resource Estimate** (MRE) has been increased to **2.16Mt @ 2.17g/t Au for 150koz gold** at a 1g/t Au cut-off;
- The increase represents an **7% uplift in grade** and a **27% uplift in contained gold ounces**.
- Drilling information that underpins the MRE update was collected by previous operators and effectively reduces Dart's acquisition cost per ounce from \$17.0/ounce to \$13.3/ounce; and
- Resource represents attractive open pit targets with 43% of gold ounces within the first 50m at 2.18 g/t Au grade, and 77% of gold ounces within the first 100m at 2.10 g/t Au grade.

Highlights from Dart Mining's Exploration Target announcement: ([ASX: DTM 10 November 2025](#)) include:

- Declaration of the Triumph Exploration Target of 5.1 - 7.6 Mt @ 1.72 - 2.52 g/t Au for 285,100-613,200oz gold, with a base case of **6.9Mt @ 2.29 g/t Au for 506,800oz gold**;
- The Exploration Target declaration is **an addition to** the previously declared JORC Mineral Resource of 2.16Mt @ 2.17g/t Au for 150,000oz gold at a 1g/t Au cut-off ([ASX: DTM 4 Mar 2025](#)); and
- **90%** of the Exploration Target lodes are defined within **500m** of the existing Triumph Mineral Resource.

Highlight assays from Dart Mining's Big Hans drilling, TRDD011 and TRDD012, (ASX: DTM 22nd July 2025) include:

TRDD011:

- 10.8m @ 1.17 g/t Au from 86.5m;
 - Including **0.5m @ 16.15 g/t Au** and **22.50 g/t Ag** from 87.0m;
 - Also including 0.4m @ 8.35 g/t Au and 28.80 g/t Ag from 96.9m;

TRDD012:

- 4.4m @ 8.99 g/t Au and 28.09 g/t Ag from 171.3m;
 - Including 1.2m @ 30.93 g/t Au and 86.78 g/t Ag from 171.3m;
 - Including **0.3m @ 114.00 g/t Au** and **276.00 g/t Ag** from 171.3m;
- 3.1m @ 7.98 g/t Au and 30.62 g/t Ag from 179.5m;
 - Including 1.7m @ 14.85 g/t Au and 56.02 g/t Ag from 180.0m;
 - Including **0.5m @ 45.90 g/t Au** and **157.00 g/t Ag** from 180.5m.

NEXT STEPS

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

- Report diamond drilling assay results as they are received;
- Continue to drill and test Banshee Gold-Antimony trend at Coonambula;
- Develop a 3D model and declare a JORC resource at the earliest possible opportunity subject to drill results at Coonambula; and
- Return to Triumph gold project to enhance the Mineral Resource Estimate and prioritise targets defined in the Exploration Target.

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 is continuing to evaluate historic goldfields in Central Victoria including the 100% owned Rushworth Goldfield. The area is prospective for precious and strategic metals including Gold and Antimony. 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 endowments.

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.

THE TRIUMPH GOLD PROJECT

The Triumph Gold Project (**Triumph** or **Project**) is located approximately 520km by road north of Brisbane, Queensland, and is well serviced by the coastal port city of Gladstone 80km by road to the north. The Project is comprised of three Exploration Permits: EPM 18486, EPM 19343, and EPM 29097 covering an area of 396.55 sq.km or 127 sub-blocks in total. The Triumph Project is shown relative to Dart Mining's Queensland exploration tenements in **Figure 6**.

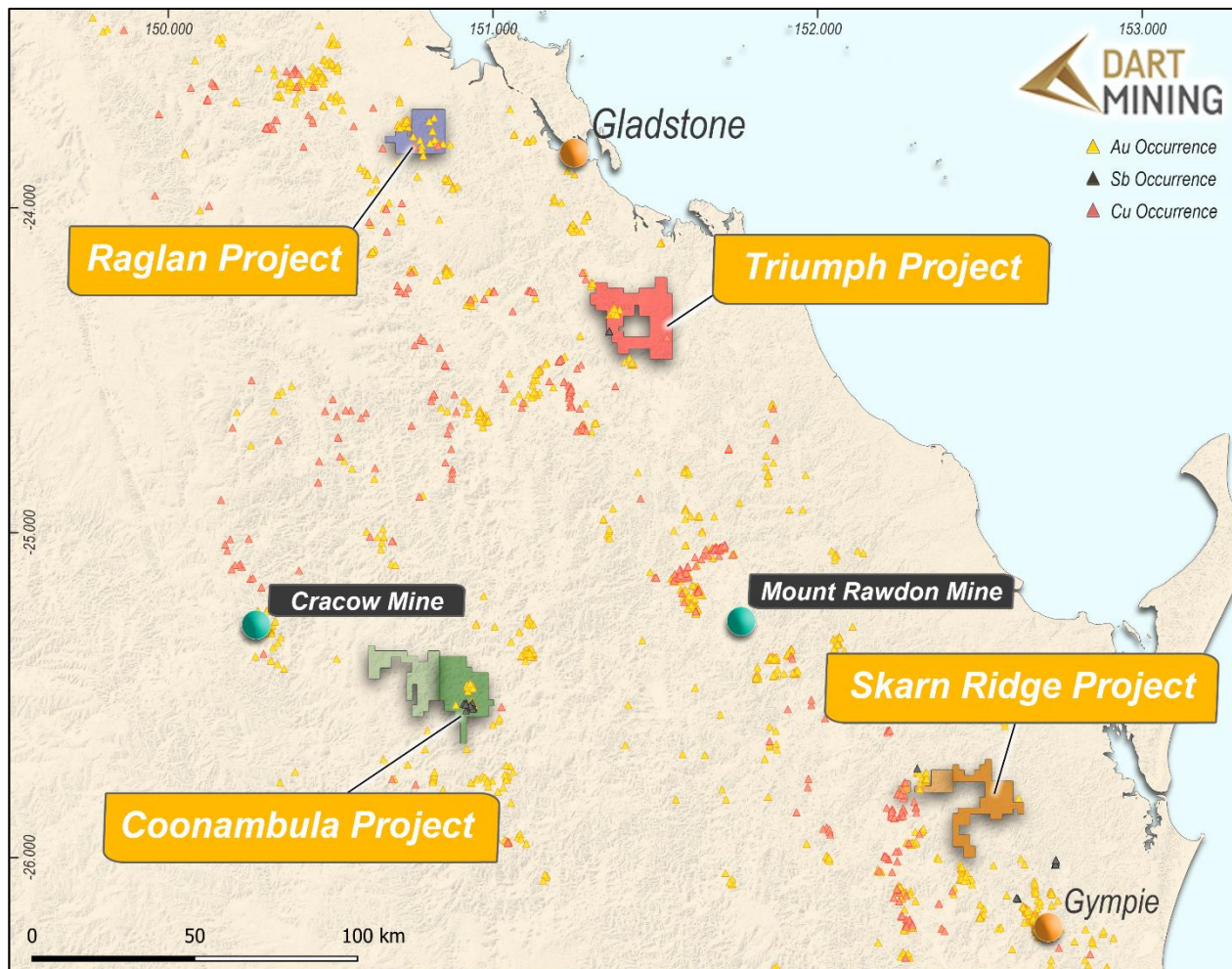


Figure 6: Project Location Plan.

Local Geology

The Triumph Gold Project is located in the Yarrol belt of the Wandilla Province (New England Orogen), where late Permian to Middle Triassic leucocratic intrusives are scattered throughout Devonian and Carboniferous sediments. Known mineralisation at Triumph is located within one of these intrusive bodies, the Norton Tonalite.

The Norton Tonalite is dissected by numerous brittle faults and shears, as well as common minor mafic intrusive dykes of dolerite to basaltic composition. There is a distinct magnetic low signature at the core of the Norton Tonalite which is yet to be drill tested (ASX SHN: (ASX SHN: [Robust Maiden Resource at Triumph Gold Project](#) (31 March 2022)).

Structure

The Norton Tonalite is sinistrally offset by 1.8km by the northwest-trending Norton Fault, which can be traced for over 28km. Initially thought to post date mineralisation, a single drill hole has intersected the interpreted Norton Fault which returned 1m @ 2.9g/t Au and 1m @ 2.2g/t Au (ASX MKB: [Triumph Gold Project Update Amended](#) (25 July 2014) indicating that the fault may have been active during the main gold mineralisation event.

On a local scale the Norton Tonalite has two distinct fracture orientations that both host gold mineralisation. One fracture set is approximately east-west striking and the other is northwest-southeast striking. These fracture orientations are likely to have formed contemporaneously (ASX SHN: [Robust Maiden Resource at Triumph Gold Project](#) (31 March 2022)).

Mineralisation

Gold and silver mineralisation is hosted in quartz-sulphide veins with pyrite and arsenopyrite forming the bulk of the sulphide. Calcite is abundant in some lodes and present in most or all of them. Veins typically show sericite-chlorite alteration halos although this appears to be more associated with quartz veining rather than sulphides. Mineralisation at Triumph is interpreted as an intrusion related gold system (IRGS) (ASX SHN: [Robust Maiden Resource at Triumph Gold Project](#) (31 March 2022)).

Morrison (Intrusion-Related Gold Deposits in North Queensland, *GSQ Project final meeting 7th December, 2017*) stated that there were over 130 known IRGS in Queensland with 17 of these having resources over 1 million ounces. Sunshine have stated that Triumph is analogous to the Ravenswood IRGS gold deposit which has an endowment in excess of 5 million ounces of gold (ASX SHN: [Follow Up Drilling at Liontown](#) (19 June 2024)).

Resource Highlights

The Project is located across the historic Norton Goldfield and has a current JORC (2012) Mineral Resource Estimate prepared over five prospects in close proximity: Inferred gold resource of 150,091 oz made up of 2,16 million tonnes at a grade of 2.17g/t gold using a 1g/t cut-off has been declared in 2025.

More than 75% of the Triumph Inferred resource is within 100m of the surface and largely located within 1.2km of strike within a 6km long structural corridor (ASX SHN: [Follow Up Drilling at Liontown](#) (19 June 2024)). Dart considers that there is potential for proving up mineralisation below current drilling and open pit depths that may result in underground mining options subject to favourable economic studies.

APPENDIX ONE

TABLE 1: SAMPLE DETAILS

Sample ID	Easting	Northing	Prospect	Sample Type	Field Notes
RCKCA01	334954	7310486	Calcite	Float	Altered tonalite, quartz, pyrite, minor chalcopyrite, galena, malachite, jarosite
RCKCH01	335154	7309080	Chandlers	Insitu	1cm quartz arsenopyrite-pyrite vein with chlorite and sericite selvages from wall of adit
RCKCH02	335154	7309080	Chandlers	Insitu	tonalite with oxidized sulphide veinlets, some pyrite still visible - face of adit
RCKSB01	335154	7308925	Sailor Boy Southern Workings	Insitu	massive grey quartz, visible pyrite, ?sphalerite
RCKSB02	335152	7308926	Sailor Boy Southern Workings	Insitu	massive black quartz, massive pyrite, ?sphalerite Also some pyrite veinlets
RCKSG01	335122	7310301	Spotted Gum	Insitu	quartz vein, box work, jarosite staining in road cutting
RCKSG02	335137	7310282	Spotted Gum	Float	massive quartz with pyrite, galena and sphalerite, some box work and jarosite staining
RCKSG03	335142	7310278	Spotted Gum	Float	massive quartz with arsenopyrite, some small open veins, jarosite staining
RCKSG04	335158	7310262	Spotted Gum	Float	massive quartz, minor pyrite, jarosite staining, minor boxwork, selvage sericite altered tonalite
RCKSG05	335170	7310241	Spotted Gum	Float	massive quartz, minor pyrite, small open veins, jarosite staining
RCKWT01	335057	7310483	Who'd A thought It	Float	sericite altered tonalite minor pyrite, arsenopyrite? in quartz veinlets very minor boxwork, yellow jarosite
RCKWT02	335065	7310484	Who'd A thought It	Float	sericite, k-feldspar altered tonalite, quartz vein, arsenopyrite, and 1mm pyrite vein, carbonate veining

APPENDIX TWO

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> • <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rockchip samples were collected from identified outcrops or mullock dumps 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. • 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. • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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).</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No drilling results are reported and is not applicable.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> • <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No drilling results are reported and is not applicable.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Basic descriptions of the outcrops were made in the field by Dart geologist which include observations of minerals, oxidation,

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i> <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i> 	<p>gossanous features, and orientation of the outcropping units where possible. These logs are sufficient to support the preliminary nature of assessing the outcrops.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The logging is qualitative in nature of the rock chip samples.
<p>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 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.
<p>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
<p>Verification of sampling</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No drilling is defined in this announcement.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> • <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> • <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Logging and photographs of the samples were completed by Dart's field geologist. These photos and logs were reviewed by the Competent Person prior to submission to the laboratory. The Competent Person was present on site during sampling. • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> • <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The samples reported in this announcement were collected randomly from outcrop or float/mullock piles which were available to sample on surface. • No compositing has been applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The rockchip samples were collected at the discretion of the field geologist on site and are selective in nature. • No drilling results are reported.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Samples were kept in the custody of Dart employees and delivered directly to ALS Geochemistry in Gladstone.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<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 Triumph project consists of EPM 18486, EPM 19343, and EPM 29097 which are 100% owned by Dart Exploration (QLD) Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Dart Mining NL. The tenements are in good standing, and no known impediments exist. • ML80035 (Norton Mine ML or Norton Mining Lease) (covering an area of 0.2km) is located within the project area and is excluded from the tenure. • Exploration is prohibited within a small area of Category B environmentally protected area as well as a National Park shown in Figure 2. The current approved Environmental Authority (EA) allows for advanced exploration activities to occur up to the National Park (NP) boundary.
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"> • The first record of modern exploration being undertaken in the area was carried out by Delhi Australian Petroleum Limited (Delhi) from 1966 to 1971. Initially Delhi undertook gridding, mapping of the old workings, dump sampling and an IP survey. The IP survey highlighted five anomalous zones in and around the old Norton workings. Three of these zones, at the Frampton, Bald Hill and Galena prospects, were drill tested with five holes by Noranda Australia Limited in 1969 in joint venture with Delhi. Following Noranda's withdrawal from the joint venture Delhi completed a further three drillholes, one at each of the Bald Hill, Frampton and New Constitution prospects. Frampton is now part of ML 80035. Significant gold intersections in drillholes outside of ML 80035 were reported, for example NCDH-1 at the New Constitution prospect that returned 1.5 m @ 5.5 g/t Au and 24.5 g/t Ag from 109.8 m depth. • A significant amount of exploration was undertaken by Amoco Minerals Australia Company, its successor Cyprus Minerals Australia Company and joint venture partners Pacific Goldmines, Astrik

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		<p>Resources and Climax Mining Limited on EPM 3581 between 1985 and 1988. Much of this work was focused on close-spaced drilling at the Frampton, Chandler and Never Never prospects now within the Norton Gold Fields ML – to outline ore reserves. Within the area of EPM 18486 the work on historical EPM 3581 consisted of stream sediment, rock and float sampling as well as trenching at Bald Hill and Han’s Big Dyke and drilling at Bald Hill. Nine holes at the eastern end of the Frampton-Chandler prospect also lie within SHN’s EPM 18486. Seven of these holes intersected narrow (0.2 m to 1 m) intervals of high-grade gold mineralisation – examples being 1 m at 16.6 g/t, 1 m at 12.0 g/t and 0.2 m at 24.6 g/t.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • From 1993 to 1999 much of the area was held by Gold Exploration Pty Ltd and subsequently Coffee Gold NL under EPM 9778. MDL 130, then covering the core of the Norton goldfield, was excluded from this project. The work undertaken during this period was minimal and consisted mainly of rock chip sampling and geological reconnaissance work. • Following a hiatus of several years the Norton Goldfield and surrounding area was held under EPM 13584 and ML 80035, initially by AT Prowse and latterly by Norton Gold Fields Limited from 2002. EPM 13584 has been surrendered but ML 80035 still exists.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The local geology comprises the metasedimentary Wandilla Formation (part of the Devonian-Carboniferous Curtis Island Group), intruded by a series of complex Permo-Triassic granitoid units and complexes including the Many Peaks Granodiorite, Castletower Granite and Norton Tonalite. The project is positioned on the Norton Splay, a regional-scale north-west trending fault located 7km to the east of the upper Boyne rift valley (part of a major crustal dislocation of the Yarrol Fault Zone). The fault divides the Norton Tonalite complex, with a majority of the Wandilla Formation to the west and granitoids to the east. Most of the Norton Tonalite complex is recessive, forming a 25 km² area of low relief. Approximately 90% of the tenure is concealed beneath shallow sedimentary cover rocks (<10 m thick) thus masking

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		<p>prospective basement rocks.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The intrusive phases include the host Norton Tonalite, interpreted as an apophysis of the Permo-Triassic (268 Ma) Many Peaks Granodiorite that intrudes and hornfelses the Wandilla Formation. The Norton Tonalite pluton is compositionally zoned from marginal gabbro and diorite to quartz diorite, tonalite, granodiorite and possibly monzogranite. The Castletower leuco-granite south of the Norton Tonalite is interpreted as Triassic (221 Ma) and therefore should cut the Norton Tonalite. A later monzodiorite/aplite phase is present as a series of dikes and is interpreted to be related to the main phase of gold mineralisation at Triumph and is interpreted as being of Triassic age. • Gold mineralisation is localised along the contact between Norton Tonalite and the monzodiorite and monzonite phases of the dikes and is inferred to be genetically related to a quartz monzonite phase in the interior of the dikes. Portions of it are sheared and heavily altered, with several of these zones hosting orebodies at the Norton Goldfield. Within this area and surrounds, gold-silver-copper-lead-zinc-arsenic mineralisation within sulphidic zones is hosted in composite intrusions of several types of dioritic and granodioritic rock. These intrusives exhibit at least two phases of alteration, which may represent at least two different distinct phases or a spatial association and fractionation between the phases. Alteration within and peripheral to mineralised sulphidic veins occurs as spatially and temporally associated strong to intense phyllic (sericite/muscovite ± pyrite-silica) alteration with predominantly narrow vein selvages. Pockets of weak to strong potassic (biotite-K feldspar) alteration associated with weak copper mineralisation occur in rare outcrop to the north of the Norton township. • Trachyandesite dikes and plugs cut the gold mineralisation and are also cut by the Norton Fault. Examples include a plug and dike swarm at the Advance prospect which cuts the mineralisation there. The trachyandesite is interpreted as Triassic by comparison with

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		<p>regional units. Vesicular basalt grading to dolerite dikes also cut the mineralisation, but their exact relation to the trachyandesite is unclear. The dikes are in the peripheral parts of the lode away from and not connected with the monzodiorite dikes. It is possible that all the monzodiorite, trachyandesite and basaltic dikes are all part of one Late Triassic volcanic formation, but this is not clearly established.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The mineralisation at Triumph is interpreted as an intrusion related gold system (IRGS). In these systems, metals are derived from a central mineralising granitic intrusion and generally show a strong metal zonation. Gold can be focused more distally, up to 1-3 km from the intrusion. Most IRGS show strong associations with bismuth, tungsten, tin, tellurium, arsenic, molybdenum and antimony. They are typically low in sulphide content and show weak areal extent of hydrothermal alteration. IRGS are generally associated with felsic plutons and stocks, of intermediate oxidation states, with both magnetite and ilmenite series represented. These gold systems are generally located in continental settings in-board of convergent plate margins. • Within this area and surrounds, gold-silver-copper-lead-zinc-arsenic mineralisation within sulphidic zones is hosted in composite intrusions of several types of dioritic and granodioritic rock. These intrusives exhibit at least two phases of alteration, which may represent at least two different distinct phases or a spatial association and fractionation between the phases. Alteration within and peripheral to mineralised sulphidic veins occurs as spatially and temporally associated strong to intense phyllic (sericite/muscovite ± pyrite-silica) alteration with predominantly narrow vein selvages. Pockets of weak to strong potassic (biotite-K feldspar) alteration associated with weak copper mineralisation occur in rare outcrop to the north of the Norton township. • Gold mineralisation is hosted within quartz-sulphide veins and is associated with pyrite and arsenopyrite, with gold and silver likely contained within the pyrite, with the iron pyrite likely an associated

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		but not host sulphide. The veins typically show a sericite(-chlorite) alteration halo, however this appears to be more associated with the quartz veining itself rather than sulphides. Considering this association, it could be hypothesised that the gold mineralisation is related to a later phase.
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ easting and northing of the drill hole collar ○ elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar ○ dip and azimuth of the hole ○ down hole length and interception depth ○ hole length. • If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No drillhole information is reported in this announcement.
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No data aggregation methods have been applied.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No mineralisation widths are reported as the true/apparent thickness are not fully exposed in outcrop.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Included in the body of the announcement.

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Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No other material data is presented in this announcement.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plans for further work are outlined in the body of the announcement which include continuing drill planning as required for Dart Mining's priorities.