

ASX Release

10 November 2025

HIGH GRADE ANTIMONY ASSAYS FROM FIRST COONAMBULA DRILLHOLE

Dart Mining NL (**ASX:DTM**) (**Dart Mining or the Company**) is pleased to announce the first assays of drill core received from the Coonambula antimony (Sb) gold (Au) project near Eidsvold in Central QLD. The project is a Farm-In JV with **Great Divide Mining (ASX:GDM)**([ASX: DTM Mar 2025](#)).

HIGHLIGHTS

Highlight assays from CBADD001 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 and
 - 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 68.7m

These assay results confirm the field identification previously reported as units of massive stibnite observed in the core (Figure 1) as well as alteration in and around the veins that host gold and silver. The zones, which are shown in Figure 2, match well with historical drilling down dip and where the main broader mineralisation zones have discrete high grade massive stibnite veins running through them.



Figure 1: Stibnite and quartz veining from 42.0-42.1m downhole in Dart Mining's first drill hole at Coonambula (CBADD001) part of an intersection of 0.65m @ 32.20% Sb + 2.91 g/t Au + 10.50 g/t Ag from 42.0m.

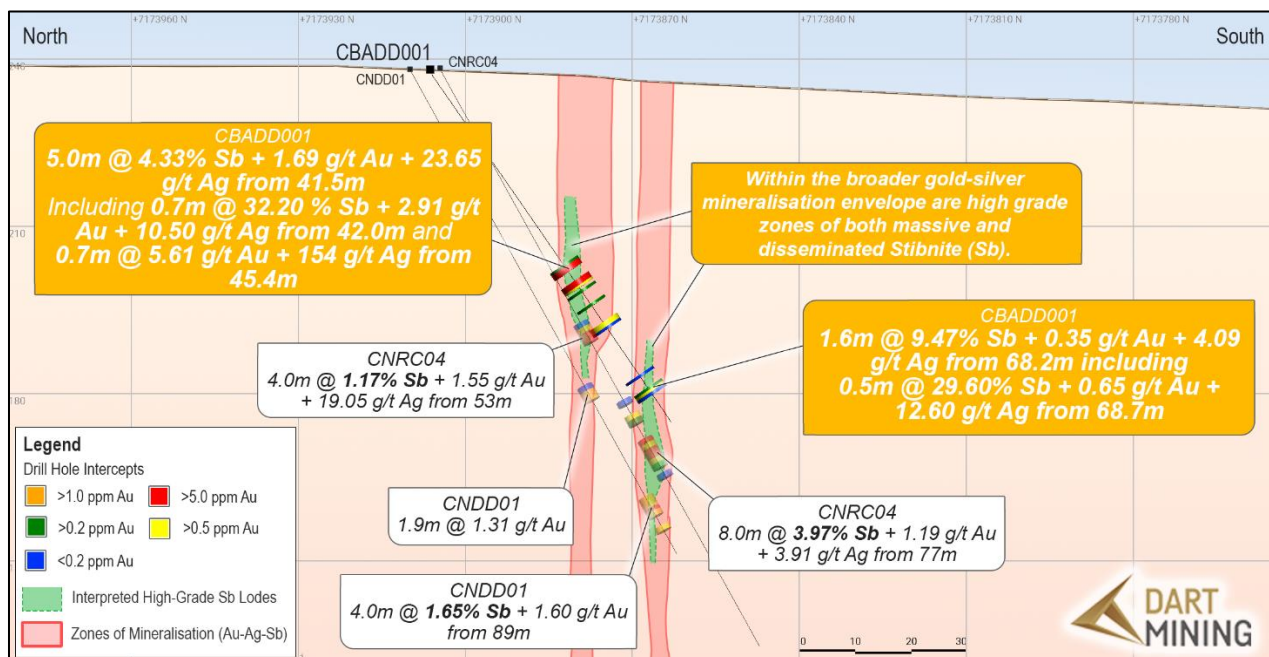


Figure 2: Cross section through CBADD001 showing gold assays and interpreted mineralised zones.

Dart Mining's Chairman, James Chirnside, commented: "Every hole we have drilled at Coonambula since the start of the programme has shown these impressive zones of massive Stibnite. With the return of CBADD001 assays, we are very pleased with not only the grade of the antimony, but the broader antimony-gold-silver zones that are present. Our keen interest is to continue to drill, moving closer to the historical Banshee Mine to see if there is an increase in grade and thickness given the size of the historical mine."

Dart has completed 458m (6 holes) of diamond core drilling across the Banshee prospect (Figure 3). Assays have been received from CBADD001 (the first hole) with drill hole two (CBADD002) expected by the end of November. Logging, cutting and sampling of the outstanding drill holes is underway and aiming to be completed and at the laboratory in December. Table 1 highlights the key intercepts from CBADD001. Drilling continues with 2,000m of diamond core being planned for this first programme.

Hole CBADD001 has returned the highest antimony (32.2% Sb and 29.6% Sb) and silver (154.0 g/t Ag) drill sample assays in the project's history.

Drill Hole Name	From Depth (m)	Thickness (m)	Sb %	Au g/t	Ag g/t
CBADD001	41.50	5.00	4.33	1.69	23.65
including	41.95	0.65	32.20	2.91	10.50
Including	42.60	0.50	0.66	2.53	1.06
Including	45.40	0.70	0.17	5.61	154.00
CBADD001	54.00	1.00	0.03	0.74	0.70
CBADD001	68.20	1.60	9.47	0.35	4.09
Including	68.70	0.50	29.60	0.65	12.60

Table 1: Key drill intercepts from Dart's first diamond drill hole at Coonambula, CBADD001

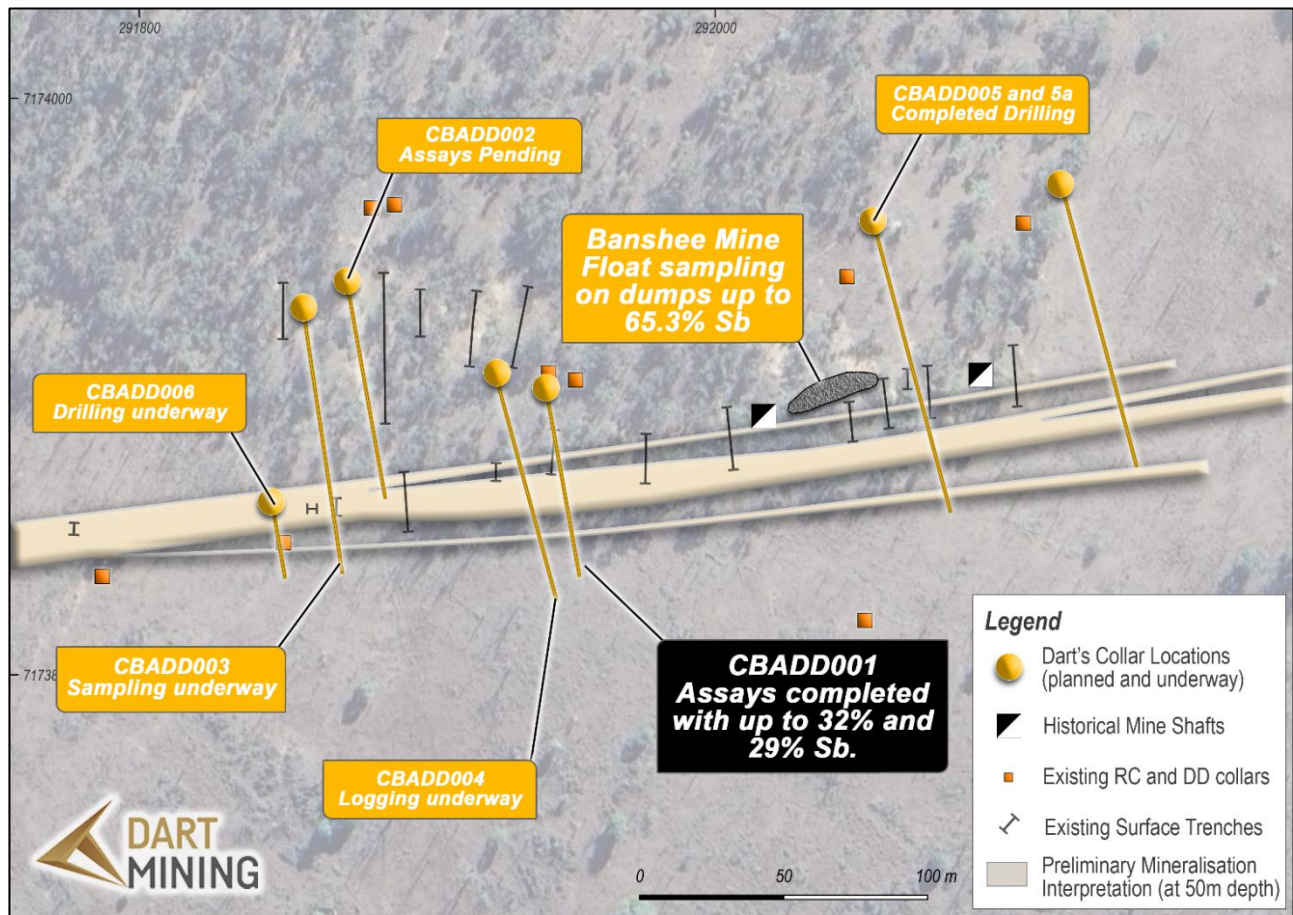


Figure 3: Location plan showing planned hole locations and preliminary interpretation of mineralisation

Antimony mineralisation is presenting as massive stibnite veining, with proximal disseminated stibnite in laminated quartz veins along major structures as shown in Figure 4. Gold and silver mineralisation is associated with smaller quartz veins in strongly altered zones. Alteration presents as vein selvage sericite and pervasive chlorite alteration which is also shown in Figure 4. All mineralisation is hosted in either quartz veins or altered host granodiorite.

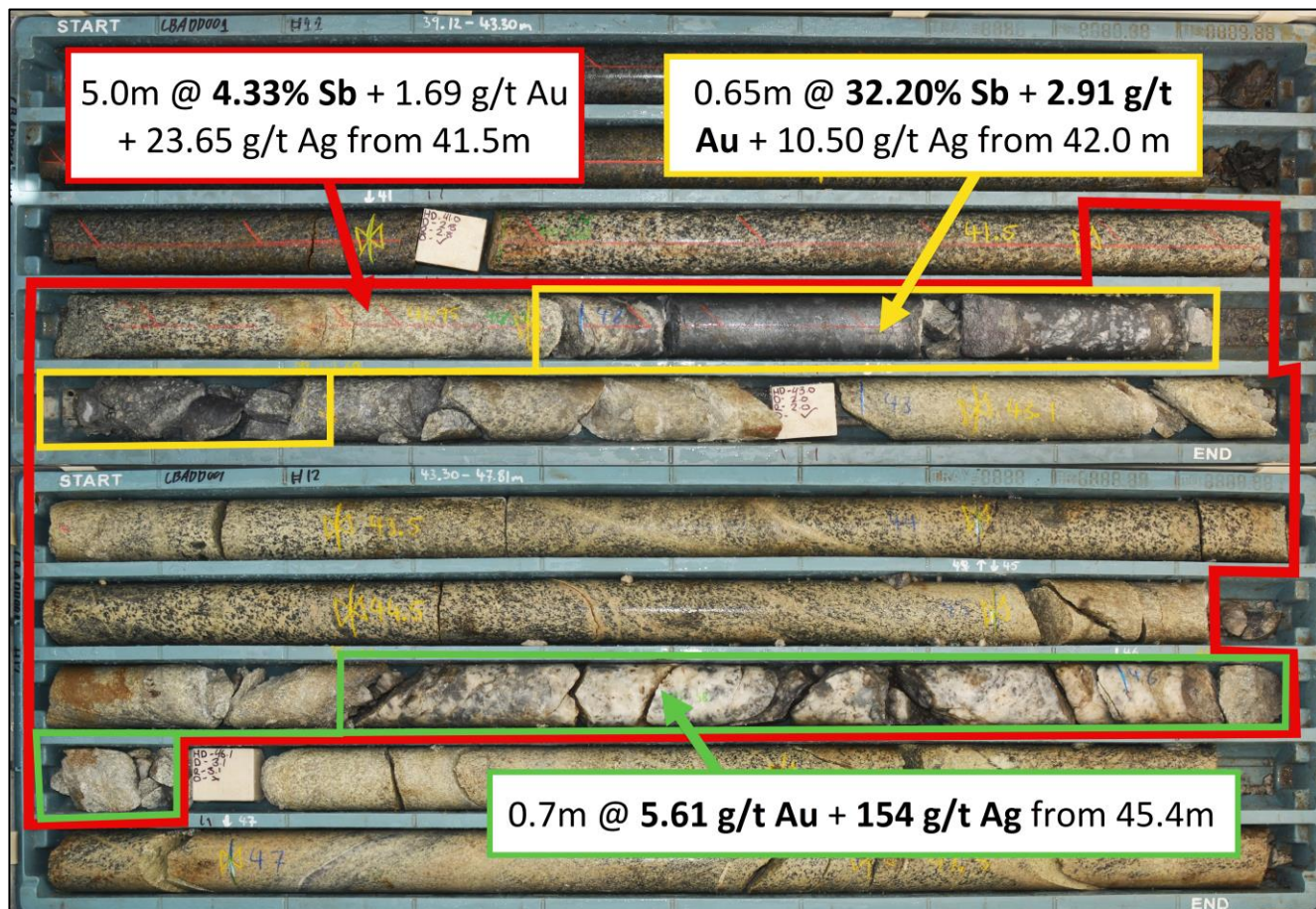


Figure 4: Core trays of CBADD001 highlighting some of the key intervals provided in Table 1.

NEXT STEPS

Dart Mining will progress farm-in exploration at Coonambula which includes:

- Continue to drill and test the Banshee Antimony-gold trend – Initially to understand the nature, extent and grade of the mineralisation progressing to resource delineation as drilling progresses.
- Refine the drill plan based upon results of the IP Survey, with additional drilling targets expected to be generated along strike in both directions, east and west of the Banshee Mine
- Develop a 3D model of the Banshee mineralisation and, if possible, declare a JORC (2012) Resource based upon the drilling results.

Approved for release by the Board of Directors.

For more information contact:

James Chirnside

Managing Director

Dart Mining NL

jchirnside@dartmining.com.au

+61 419 605 842

[InvestorHub Link](#)

Owen Greenberger

Head of Exploration / Investor Relations

Dart Mining NL

ogreenberger@dartmining.com.au

COONAMBULA ANTIMONY-GOLD PROJECT

The Coonambula Antimony-Gold Project (**Coonambula** or **Project**) is located approximately 390km by road north-northwest of Brisbane, Queensland. Coonambula is 70km southeast of the multi-million-ounce Cracow gold mine and 25km southwest of the Eidsvold goldfield (Figure 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.

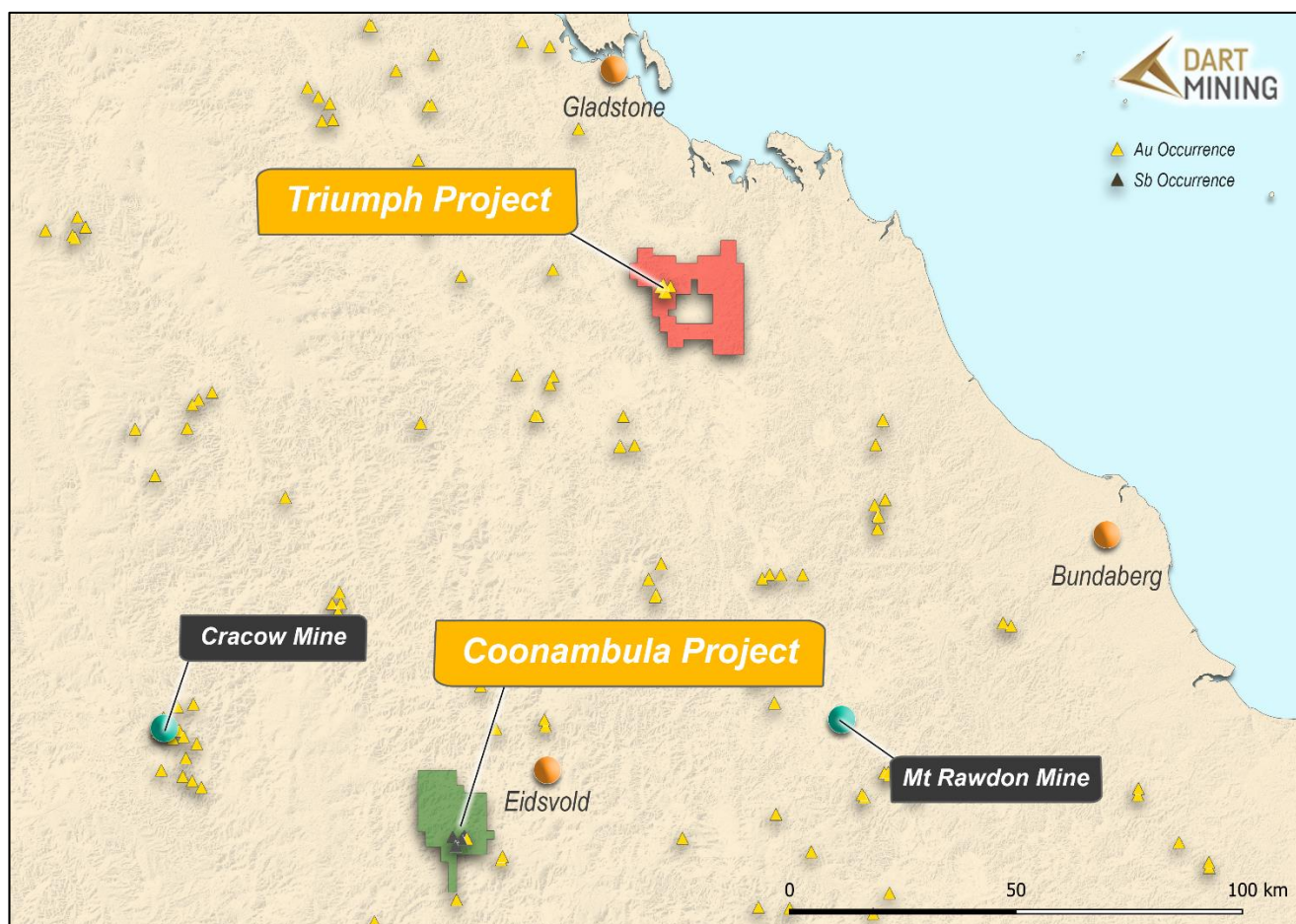


Figure 5: Project Location Plan.

Project Highlights:

- Highlights from 2014 drilling as per the GDM Prospectus ([ASX: GDM Prospectus 2023](#)):
 - **3m @ 9.18% Sb** in hole CNRC03 from 158m including 1m @ 20% Sb from 158m
 - **6m @ 5.12% Sb & 1.55g/t Au** in hole CNRC04 from 77m
 - **3m @ 1.50% Sb & 8.53g/t Au** in hole CNRC05 from 18m
- Dart Mining rock chip sampling revealed high grade antimony, gold and silver ([DTM ASX 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**

- Surface trenching includes **4m@ 3.09g/t Au** and **1.14% Sb** and **1m @ 6.15 g/t Au** and **3.1% Sb**. While trenching, selective rock chips returned **3.65g/t Au** with **23.9% Sb**, and **9.93g/t Au** with **7.56% Sb** (ASX: [GDM Nov 2024](#)).



Figure 6: NQ drill core from 131.45m depth from Dart's third hole CBADD003. Massive stibnite on the right of the core from 131.6m, with quartz and stibnite to the left. Detailed logging and sampling are underway, assays expected in December.

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

Geology – New England Fold Belt geology at Coonambula also 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 noted.

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 with preliminary interpretations indicating an extension of Banshee east toward the Lady Mary antimony mine.

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-gold-silver zone is approximately 5km with historic mines either side of Banshee. Lady Mary located 900-1,000m east of Banshee with additional historic mines occurring some 3km west of Banshee giving a potential E-W strike of 5km.

In GDM's 2023 prospectus ([GDM Prospectus 2023](#)) consulting company Derisk stated that it: *"Considers that the Coonambula project tenements are prospective for mesothermal vein and stockwork gold and gold-antimony deposits, as well as intrusion-related and epithermal gold deposits. Most work at this project has focused on areas in and around historical mine workings. Derisk considers there is potential to define extensions or repetitions of known mineralisation at some of the historical workings. There is also potential to discover new mineralisation but exploration for these targets is at a very early stage."*



Figure 7: Breccia zone example from 171.0-171.2m in CBADD002. Sulphides are present within the breccia matrix, breccia clasts are largely quartz. Logging and sampling have been completed and the return of assays is expected in November.

Visual estimates of mineral abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses where concentrations or grades are the factor of principal economic interest. Visual estimates also potentially provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations

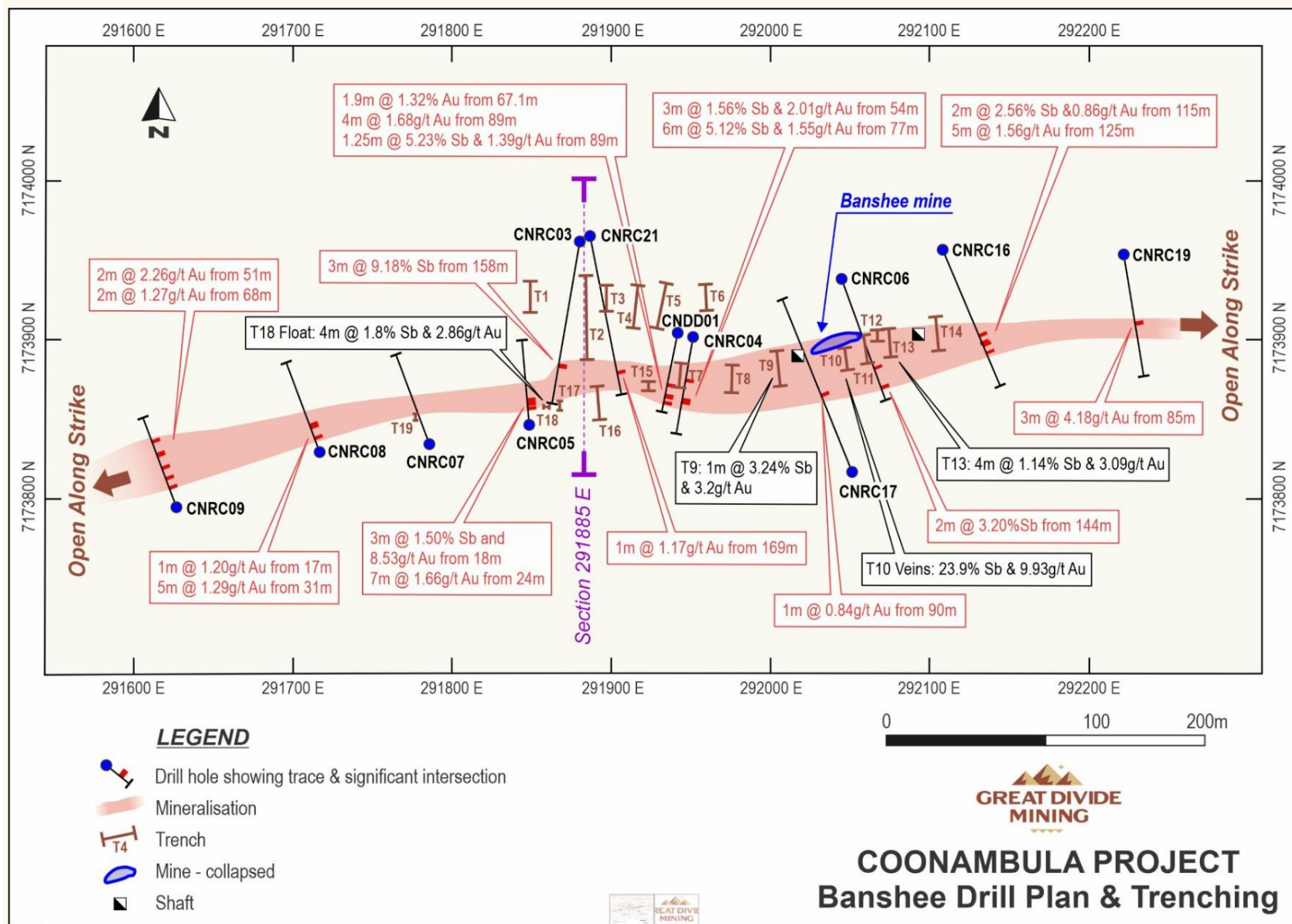


Figure 8 - Banshee drill results plan and 2024 trenching results (ASX: GDM to Farm-Out Coonambula Antimony-Gold Project - Mar 2025)

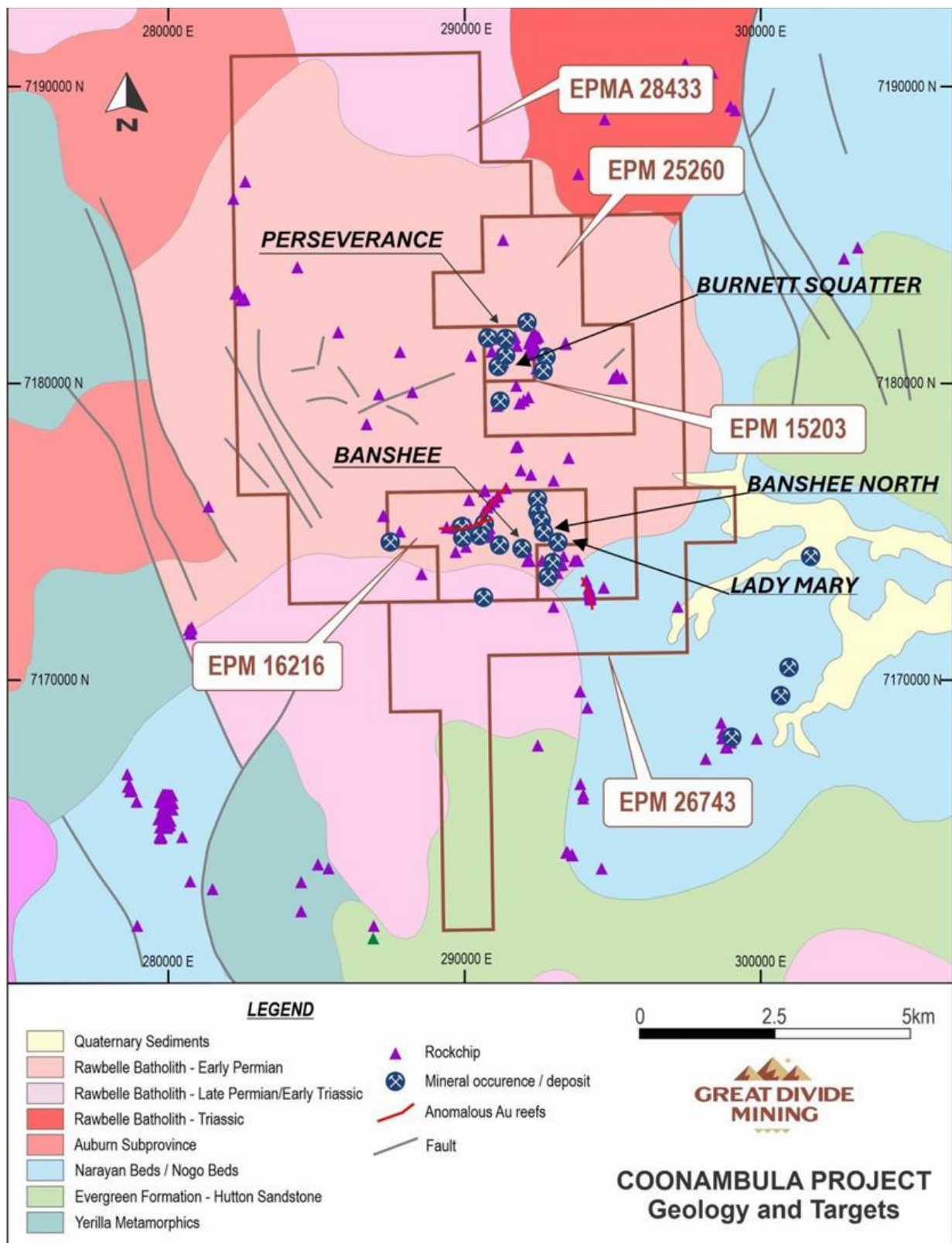


Figure 9: Coonambula geology and key prospects ([GDM Prospectus 2023](#))

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 refocus our Victorian exploration to Central Victoria around our highly prospective Rushworth Goldfield tenements.

Competent Person's Statement

The information in this report has been prepared, compiled, and verified by Mr. Owen Greenberger (B.Sc. Geology), a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr. Greenberger is Head of Exploration for Dart Mining. Mr. Greenberger 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. Greenberger takes responsibility for the exploration results, and consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward-Looking Statement

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

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

APPENDIX ONE:

TABLE 1 DRILL HOLE SUMMARY OF REPORTED DRILLING

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Max Depth (m)	Dip (deg)	Azimuth (deg)
CBADD001	291938	7173899	237.2	75.7	-55	170

TABLE 2 ASSAY SUMMARY FOR FIRST DRILL HOLE

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au ppm	Ag ppm	Sb pct
CBADD001	12.4	12.75	0.35	0.00	0.03	0.003
CBADD001	17.7	18	0.3	-	0.05	0.000
CBADD001	40	40.5	0.5	-	0.05	0.001
CBADD001	40.5	41	0.5	0.00	0.05	0.002
CBADD001	41	41.5	0.5	-	0.05	0.002
CBADD001	41.5	41.95	0.45	0.50	0.60	0.025
CBADD001	41.95	42.6	0.65	2.91	10.50	32.200
CBADD001	42.6	43.1	0.5	2.53	1.06	0.662
CBADD001	43.1	43.5	0.4	0.05	0.18	0.043
CBADD001	43.5	44	0.5	0.02	0.18	0.405
CBADD001	44	44.5	0.5	0.00	0.06	0.009
CBADD001	44.5	45	0.5	0.00	0.06	0.008
CBADD001	45	45.4	0.4	2.07	0.94	0.036
CBADD001	45.4	46.1	0.7	5.61	154.00	0.175
CBADD001	46.1	46.5	0.4	0.74	5.57	0.025
CBADD001	46.5	47	0.5	0.01	0.13	0.009
CBADD001	47	47.5	0.5	0.47	0.78	0.009
CBADD001	47.5	48	0.5	0.01	0.07	0.005
CBADD001	48	48.5	0.5	0.03	0.06	0.007
CBADD001	48.5	49	0.5	0.00	0.07	0.003
CBADD001	49	49.5	0.5	0.00	0.03	0.002
CBADD001	49.5	50	0.5	-	0.03	0.003
CBADD001	50	50.5	0.5	0.26	0.28	0.009
CBADD001	50.5	51	0.5	0.00	0.04	0.004
CBADD001	51	51.5	0.5	-	0.06	0.002
CBADD001	51.5	52	0.5	0.00	0.06	0.002
CBADD001	52	52.5	0.5	-	0.04	0.006
CBADD001	52.5	53	0.5	0.00	0.05	0.006
CBADD001	53	53.5	0.5	-	0.06	0.005
CBADD001	53.5	54	0.5	-	0.04	0.010
CBADD001	54	54.5	0.5	0.89	0.78	0.034
CBADD001	54.5	55	0.5	0.59	0.62	0.022
CBADD001	55	55.5	0.5	0.10	0.35	0.030
CBADD001	55.5	56	0.5	0.03	0.11	0.009
CBADD001	64	64.5	0.5	0.01	0.03	0.009
CBADD001	64.5	65	0.5	0.00	0.02	0.005
CBADD001	65	65.5	0.5	0.00	0.04	0.005
CBADD001	65.5	66	0.5	0.13	0.19	0.008

CBADD001	66	66.5	0.5	0.00	0.04	0.011
CBADD001	66.5	67	0.5	0.00	0.05	0.012
CBADD001	67	67.6	0.6	0.02	0.04	0.009
CBADD001	67.6	68.2	0.6	0.03	0.07	0.010
CBADD001	68.2	68.7	0.5	0.36	0.32	0.523
CBADD001	68.7	69.2	0.5	0.65	12.60	29.600
CBADD001	69.2	69.8	0.6	0.08	0.13	0.157
CBADD001	69.8	70.4	0.6	0.00	0.04	0.008
CBADD001	70.4	71	0.6	0.02	0.14	0.270

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	<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>	- Sampling has been made on NQ diamond drilled core. - Sampling is whole core sampling based on the geologists sub sampling (down to 50cm) logging definition. - As it is whole core, no sub-sampling techniques were used. - Samples are prepared with PREP-31B which includes crush to 70 % passing 2mm, riffle split off 1kg, pulverise split to better than 85% passing 75 microns.
Drilling techniques	<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>	Drilling is diamond drilling NQ core size and is triple tube drilling. Core is oriented where possible using the Reflex ACT III tool.
Drill sample recovery	<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>	- Core is measured after each run and core recovery based on the drill metres is recorded. - Once in the transition and fresh material, Triumph experiences limited to no core loss with the exception of intensely broken zones where recovery is still > 95%. - No relationship has been observed between sample recovery and gold grade.
Logging	<i>Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support</i>	The drill core has been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level to support appropriate mineral

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.</i> • <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>	resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. Core is logged both qualitatively and quantitatively. Core tray photography is both wet and dry photography. • Sampling is discrete based on observed mineralisation, alteration, key structural features.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• <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>	• Core is whole core sampling so no sub-sampling techniques in the field are used which ensures appropriate in-situ representation. • The PREP-31B method includes crush to 70 % passing 2mm, riffle split off 1kg, pulverise split to better than 85% passing 75 microns. The larger 1kg riffle split is larger than the standard 250g to reduce sample size bias. • Sampling size is suitable to represent the mineralisation intersected.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• <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>	• All samples were analysed at ALS Global (ALS, Brisbane). • All samples were assayed for Au using a 50g fire assay with AU-ICP22 determination as well as ME-MS61 for multi element. In the case where key elements are over range, Ag, Pb, Zn, and Cu was completed using OG-62. As completed with OG46, and Au completed with GRA22. Sb completed with XRF15c and Hg completed with MS42. • The three types of QAQC samples were used were Certified Reference Material (CRM/Standards), Field Duplicates, and Blank material. • The Blanks consist of store-bought sand which has been shown to be barren based on previous work. The Blanks are used to provide information of any possible contamination or calibration issues during the crush, pulverisation, and analytical phases. The field

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		duplicates utilised the spear to collect a second sample to test repeatability (precision) of the original sample. The standards samples are used to test the accuracy of the analyses. • Three CRMs were OREAS standards and include: OREAS 277, OREAS 245, and OREAS 233. • QAQC samples were entered into the sample stream at a rate of 1 in 20. • Where lower detection limits were reported for assay results these were replaced by half the lower detection limit for geological interpretation and modelling purposes.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> • <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>	• All core photos are reviewed by the Competent Person and also visited site during early drilling. • No twinned holes have been undertaken. • Data from the field log sheets is entered into a digital database, primarily an Excel spreadsheet with subsequent conversion into an SQL database maintained by EarthSQL at the completion of the hole. The Excel spreadsheet has been created with a series of validation criteria in the form of pulldown menus for each data entry that restricts what can be entered into each field and significantly reduces the error associated with data entry. • Assay results are received from the laboratory in electronic (via email) format onsite and sent to Sample Data importing to the EarthSQL database. The electronic results are provided in an CSV file.
Location of data points	• <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>	• Collars are collected by Dart Geologists using a dGPS Trimble device and is suitable for collecting collar XYZ. • All collar coordinates are in MGA94 Z56. • Downhole survey has been surveyed using Reflex survey tool.
Data spacing	• <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	• Report is of a single drill hole and

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
and distribution	- 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.	- spacing is not relevant. - Proximity to historical holes is within 40m and intercepts show good correlation with respect to alteration and grade (Au, Ag, and Sb). - Samples have not been composited.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	- Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. - If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	- Drilling is typically orientated perpendicular to the interpreted strike of mineralization where possible. - Observations of the structural logging highlight all striking mineralised veins and top and bottom orientations of the stibnite veins was able to be collected.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Samples are under the care of Dart Geologists from logging through to delivery to ALS in Brisbane.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	No external reviews of audits on this drilling have been completed. Drilling has been reviewed internally within Dart.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	- Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. - The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	- The Coonambula Project consists of six contiguous Queensland exploration permits for minerals (EPMs): - EPM 15203 (Widbury), - EPM 16216 (Lady Margaret), - EPM 25260 (Coonambula), - EPM 26743 (Eidsvold), and - EPM 28433 (Coonambula Extended). - Each of the granted Coonambula tenements is currently held 100% by wholly owned subsidiaries of Great Divide Mining Ltd (GDM), namely GDM Coonambula Pty Ltd and GDM Yellow Jack Pty Ltd. Dart Mining Ltd has a joint venture agreement (Coonambula Joint Venture) to complete exploration

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		works on the EPMs.
Exploration done by other parties	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	- 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 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	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	- 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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	<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> <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 this is the case.</i>	Drillhole information has been included in the release in Appendix 1.
Data aggregation methods	<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>	No data aggregation methods have been applied.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• <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>	• Mineralisation widths are reported as the downhole length. Final interpretation and inclusion of sample results will allow for true width calculations to be applied.
Diagrams	• <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>	• Included in the body of the announcement.
Balanced reporting	• <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>	• All mineralisation intersected in the completed hole has been included
Other substantive exploration data	• <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>	• No other material data is presented in this announcement.
Further work	• <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>	• 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.