ASX Release

28 October 2024

HIGH GRADE ANTIMONY AND GOLD RESULTS FROM TALLANDOON PROJECT

ANNOUNCEMENT HIGHLIGHTS

ANTIMONY HIGHLIGHTS	GOLD HIGHLIGHTS	
CARRY ON MINE	ELLIS ANTIMONY PROSPECT	"THE ANTIMONY MINE" PROSPECT
Sample 217562 – **2.73% Sb**	Sample 217568 – **5.3g/t Au**	Sample 217556 – **9.3g/t Au**
Sample 217566 – **4.35% Sb**	Sample 217575 – **6.1g/t Au**	Sample 217559 – **12.7g/t Au**
Sample 217567 – **2.86% Sb**	Sample 217574 – **3.7g.t Au**	Sample 217557 – **2.4g/t Au**

Dart Mining NL (ASX:DTM) ("Dart Mining" or "the Company") is pleased to announce results from grab sampling and other reconnaissance field work recently conducted at the Tallandoon Gold and Antimony project within the Company's 100% owned Exploration Licences EL006300, EL007099 & EL007754 in North East Victoria.

Sampling along the historic workings that make up the **3 km+ Gold / Antimony mineralisation belt** (Figure 1) shows significant Antimony and Gold levels, and returned results including **4.35% Sb**, **2.73% Sb** and **2.86% Sb**. High-grade Gold results were returned from "The Antimony Mine" with assays of **12.7g/t** and **9.25g/t** Gold, and from the Ellis Antimony Mine, including **6.14g/t, 5.33g/t** and **3.65g/t Gold**.

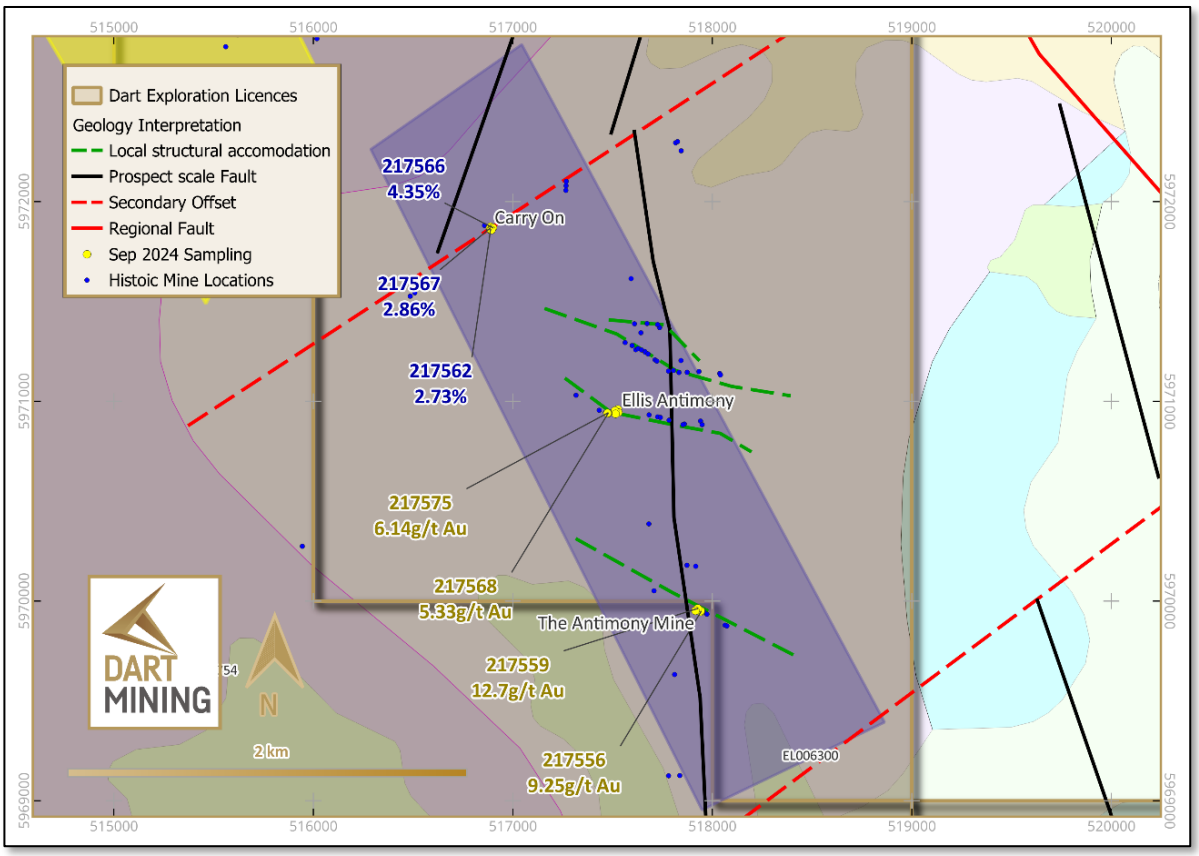

Figure 1: Antimony and Gold sampling results

Dart Mining NL
ABN: 84 119 904 880
Level 6, 412 Collins Street
Melbourne VIC 3000

Contact: James Chirnside
Email: jchirnside@dartmining.com.au
Mobile: +61 447 447 613

Webpage: www.dartmining.com.au
LinkedIn: Dart Mining NL
Twitter: @DartMining

Dart Mining's Chairman, James Chirnside, commented: *"We are pleased to confirm elevated Antimony and Gold grades from sampling at the Tallandoon project. There has been no drilling in the history of the 100,000oz Tallandoon Goldfield and only 1,308m of RAB drilling at the adjoining 95,691oz Sandy Creek Goldfield. Our review of these Goldfields reveals larger granite hosted disseminated Gold targets that have been lightly tested and the company is excited to continue to explore this highly prospective region. Record Gold and Antimony prices have triggered our most recent work to further re-evaluate these projects, given these favourable market conditions."*

Sampling Details

Mapping and sampling were conducted over 2 days, with 20 visually selected representative mineralised waste samples taken from waste dumps surrounding the historic mines. Material discarded as waste from the historic mining activities was dominated by quartz with sporadic sulphide mineralisation observed.

Results indicate the observed mineralisation was dominated by Stibnite, the presence of Antimony as massive sulphide and also in crystalline form. Gold bearing minerals were not observed, but the reported assays illustrate the presence of high-grade Gold, a common feature within the Antimony bearing fields of Victorian mineral systems such as Fosterville Gold Mine and Costerfield Gold/Antimony Mine. Of additional interest are the high Lead and Silver grades from "The Antimony Mine" with results up to **27g/t Ag** and **2.1% Pb**

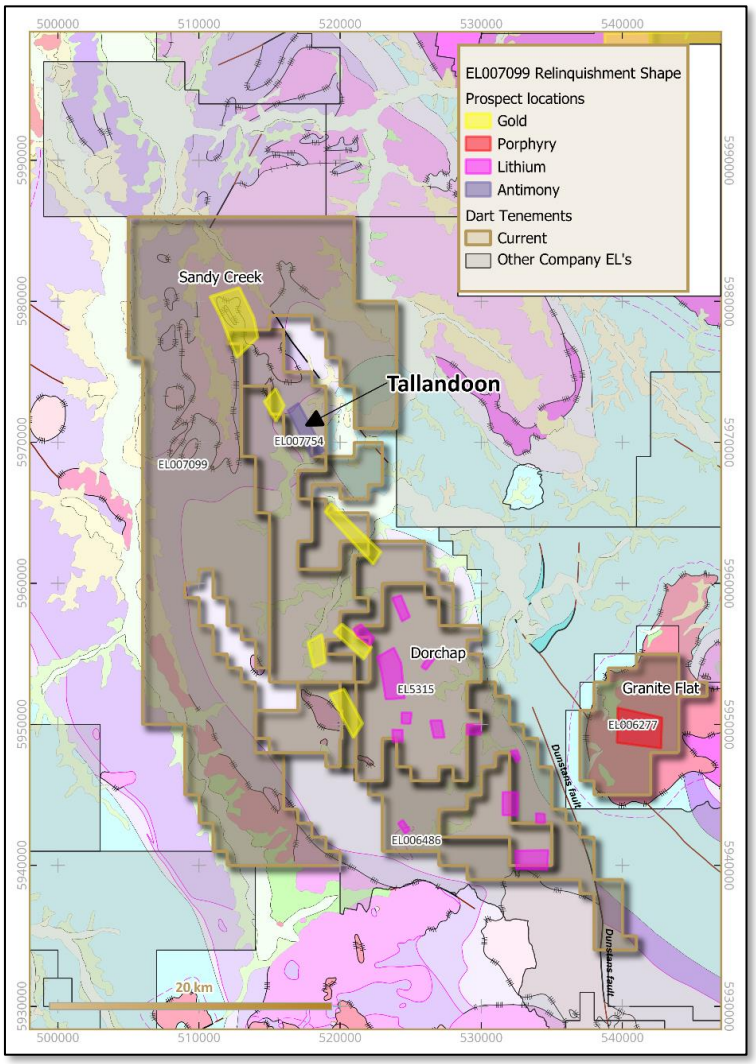

Figure 2: Dorchap Project Gold – Antimony Prospectivity

Historic references (Woods, P. 1988) to mining of a granitic dyke containing disseminated Stibnite (an Antimony sulphide mineral) at "The Antimony Mine" could not be confirmed due to thick undergrowth and lack of exposure hampering sampling efforts. Gold rich quartz samples grading **12.7g/t**, **9.25g/t** and **2.35g/t Gold** were taken from waste dumps from "The Antimony Mine".

Review of the adjoining Sandy Creek and Tallandoon Goldfields reveals significant disseminated Gold-sulphide targets in altered granites and dykes adjacent to high-grade narrow quartz vein hosted Gold mineralization and structural intersections. This type of mineralization represents a larger tonnage target than previously mined high-grade veins.

Significant disseminated Gold targets are lightly explored with exploration to date comprised of 1,308m of RAB drilling at six historic mines, channel and grab sampling (DTM:ASX Announcements 3 July 2020, 1 September 2020 and 16 February 2021). There is almost a complete absence of drilling at either Goldfield despite recorded combined production of **195,000oz of Gold**.

TALLANDOON PROJECT DETAILS

The Tallandoon Antimony Prospect is an area of historic Antimony mining conducted from 1914 through to 1945. The area of interest is dominated by biotite schists, with numerous granitic dykes intruding through the area. Mineralisation is dominantly associated with dyke boundaries (Carry On Mine) and quartz reefs ("The Antimony Mine" & Ellis Antimony Mine), with abundant arsenopyrite, sphalerite and Galena along with Stibnite (Antimony bearing mineral). Large scale secondary offset faults crosscut the region caused by the regional Lochart Gap Fault in the North East of the region. Local scale quartz reefs are formed in a North West – South Eastly orientation, likely as a series of sub-parallel large scale tension vein arrays to the north-south prospect scale faulting corridor forming between the secondary offset structural set (Figure 1).

The Carry On Mine is located on a granitic dyke intrusive, with massive sulphide Stibnite mineralisation reported on both contacts up to 0.9m – 1.2m wide (Mining & Geological Journal Vol 3, No 1, March 1947). **Production of 33.5t Antimony** is recorded (Oppy et al 1995; Phillips 2010).

There is an unconfirmed historic reference to mining of a granitic dyke containing disseminated Stibnite at "The Antimony Mine" (Woods, P. 1988).

Dart's previous sampling at Tallandoon (DTM:ASX Announcement 3 July 2020) includes grab results up to **6.48% Sb**, **23.8g/t Ag** and **122g/t Gold** from a 0.2m wide channel sample at the Ellis Antimony mine Channel samples at the Wild Horse mine returned **4m @ 5.16g/t Gold** and the Lawrence mine **0.1m @ 16.6g/t Gold**. Grab samples from the Ellis Antimony mine assayed **9.64g/t**, **9.22g/t**, **7.5g/t**, **6.49g/t** and **5.47g/t Gold**. At the Lawrence mine one grab sample was assayed and returned 24g/t Gold.

The historic Tallandoon and Quandong Gold mines were the most prolific producers on the Tallandoon Goldfield and have not yet been explored by Dart. High-grade mineralised structures up to 1m wide were worked to depths of 200m and strike lengths greater than 1km (DTM:ASX Announcements 3 July 2020).

With the current and previous encouraging Gold and Antimony results Tallandoon is ripe for its first ever drilling campaign. It is astounding that a historic Goldfield with production of 100,000oz remains undrilled. Dart will plan work at Tallandoon in conjunction with the adjoining Sandy Creek Goldfield.

REVIEW OF GRANITE HOSTED DISSEMINATED GOLD MINERALISATION AT SANDY CREEK AND TALLANDOON

Disseminated Gold mineralisation in altered granites and pegmatites at Sandy Creek and Tallandoon offers larger tonnage targets than historically worked high-grade quartz vein mineralisation. Gold mineralisation is particularly enriched at the intersection of NW and NNE trending fault sets at Sandy Creek. Historic mines focussed on narrow high-grade veins however Dart has demonstrated significant Gold grades in altered granite wallrock to these veins (DTM:ASX Announcement 3 July 2020).

Based on geological mapping, soil, chip and grab sampling Dart concluded that "Sandy Creek has excellent potential to host substantial Gold mineralisation in hydrothermally altered granites." (DTM:ASX Announcement 3 July 2020).

Dart sampled in and around historic Gold mines at Sandy Creek in 2020, see Figure 3 (DTM:ASX Announcement 3 July 2020) and undertook a 1,308m RAB drilling campaign with results released (DTM: ASX announcement 16 February 2021).

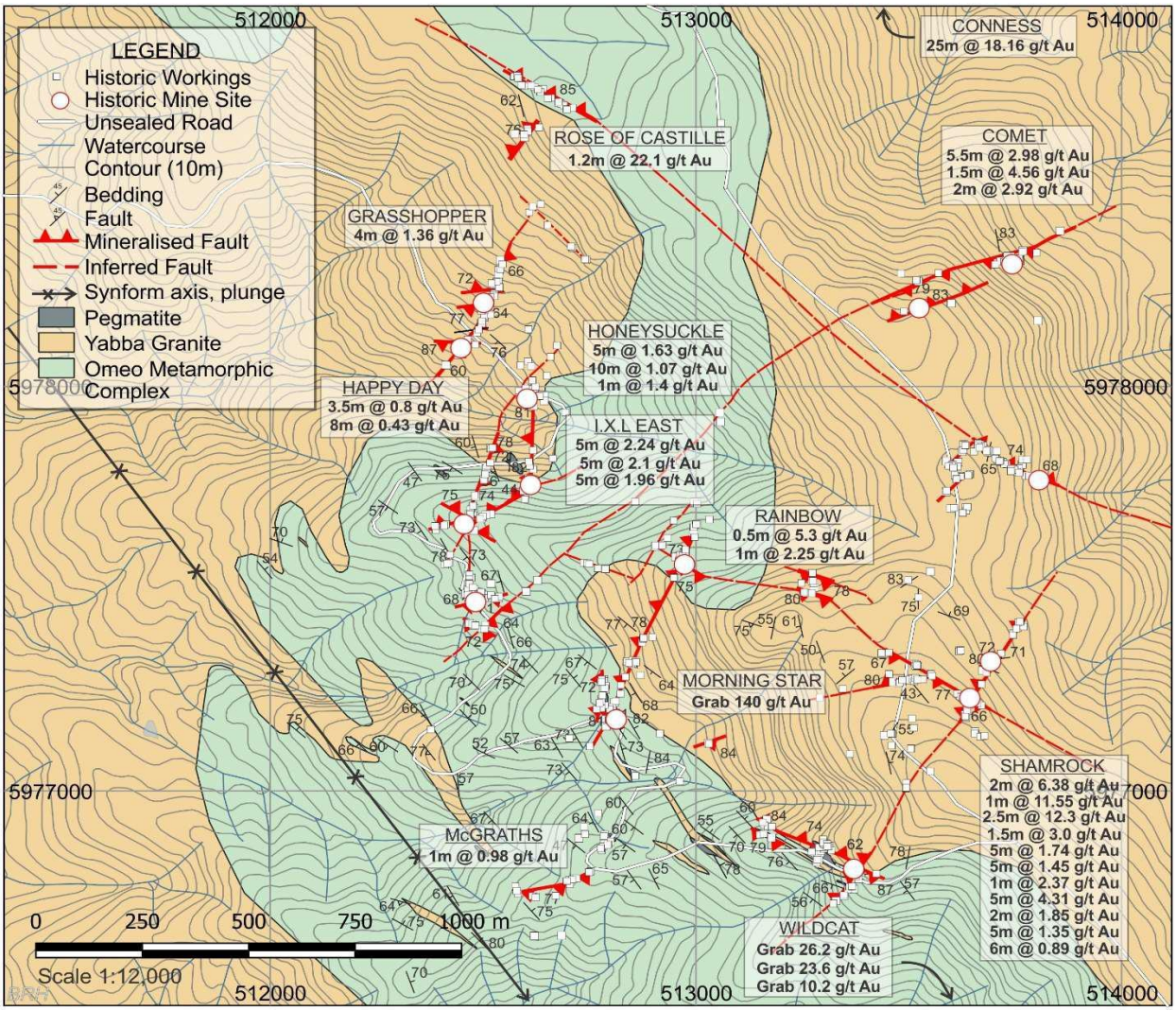

Figure 3: Detailed geological and structural map of the northern Sandy Creek Goldfield showing selected peak Gold grades from altered granite sampled either in, or around, historic workings (DTM: ASX Announcement 3 July 2020).

2020 chip/channel sampling results from altered granite at Sandy Creek include:

Shamrock Mine – Dart's 2020 altered granite samples gave:

- **20m @ 4g/t Gold** (true width not known)
- **2.5m @ 12.3g/t Gold** (true width of mineralization extending into altered granite wallrock)
- **1m @ 11.55g/t Gold**

O'Dells Mine was noted as having historic grades of **400-570g/t Gold** (Dunn, 1888) and was reopened between 1979-1996. Dart's 2020 altered granite samples gave:

- **0.8m @ 14.4g/t Gold**
- **1m @ 12.65g/t Gold**

Honeysuckle Mine was worked in the period 1886-1903 to a depth of 60m with production of **4,267.5oz @ 39.3g/t Gold**. Dart's 2020 altered granite samples gave:

- **10m @ 1.07g/t Gold**
- **5m @ 1.63g/t Gold**

Conness Mine – **2.5m @ 18.2g/t Gold** in altered granite (photo Figure 4C)

Figure 4 shows Gold typical high-grade vein quartz from O'Dells workings (A) contrasting with Gold bearing altered granite (B and C) and sulphide rich Gold-Silver-Antimony-Lead and zine ore from the Ellis Antimony mine at Tallandoon.

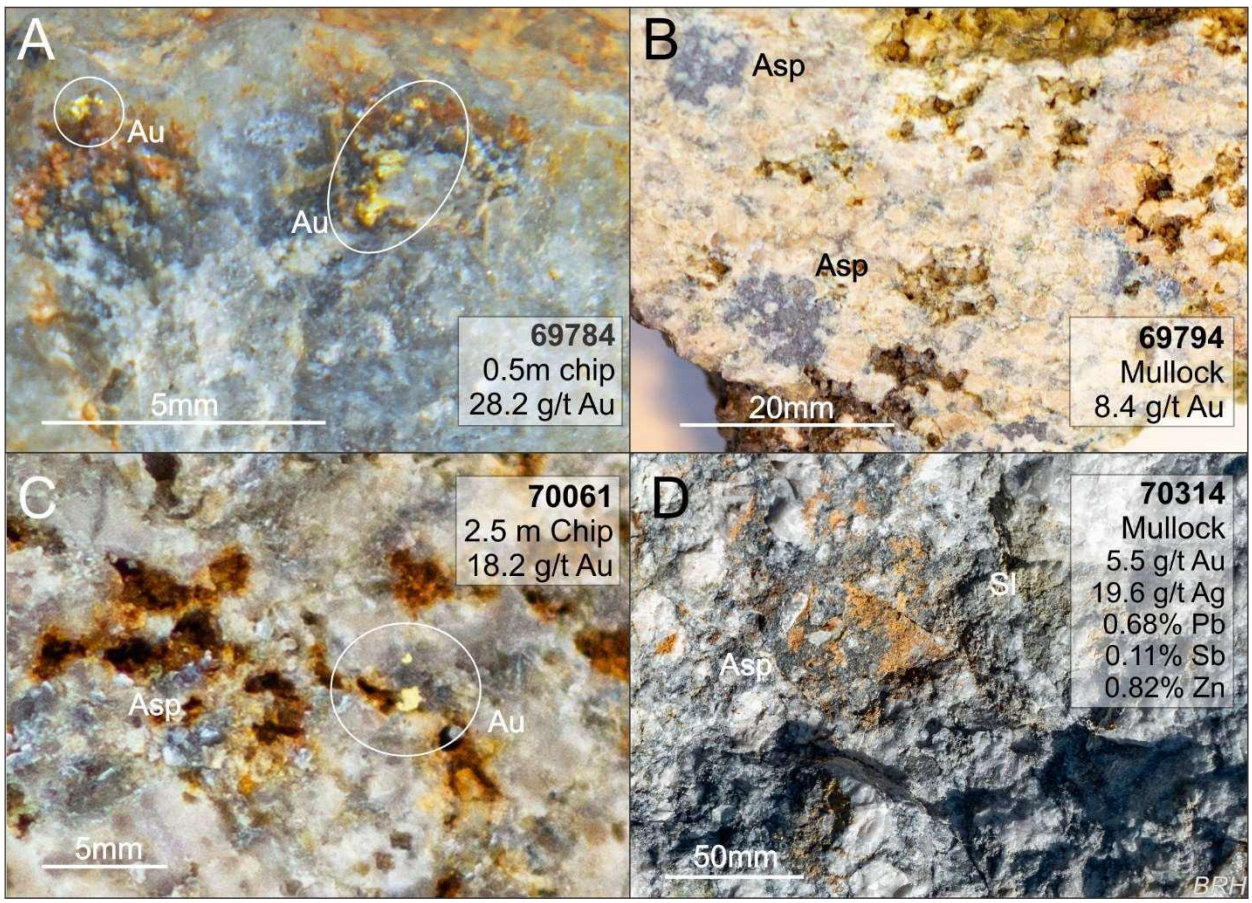

Figure 4: Examples of Gold mineralisation from quartz veins and hydrothermally altered granite with sulphide-Gold mineralisation. A) Specimen from O'Dell's workings showing visible Gold in narrow-vein quartz. B) Typical Sandy Creek altered granite from mullock at Rainbow Mine, showing abundant arsenopyrite. C) Close up image of an altered granite specimen from Conness Reef, showing visible Gold amongst arsenopyrite and ex-sulphide vugs. D) Typical example of quartz mullock from the Tallandoon Ellis Antimony Mine showing densely mineralised sulphide-quartz containing abundant fine arsenopyrite and some sphalerite. Acronyms: Au – free Gold, Asp – arsenopyrite, Sl – sphalerite (from DTM: ASX Announcement 3 July 2020).

RAB drilling results for Sandy Creek (DTM:ASX announcement 16 February 2021)

Dart drilled a low impact 1,308m RAB program in 2020 with 43 shallow holes targeting six mines, Honeysuckle, IXL East, IXL, Morning Star, Shamrock and O'Dells. This limited RAB program is the only recorded drilling at either of the Goldfields despite 83 recorded historic hard rock Gold workings at Sandy Creek and a further 94 Gold, 3 Antimony and 19 tin workings, at Tallandoon (DTM:ASX Announcement 3 July 2020). Three short diamond drill holes are reported from 2007 but were not assayed or fully logged and terminated before intersecting the known mineralised zones (Hellewell, 2007).

High-grade Gold was intersected in the 2020 RAB drilling program however results were inconclusive and inadequately tested the six mines at Sandy Creek due to difficulties with access and abandonment of many holes due to penetrating previously unmapped workings and loss of sample below the water table (DTM:ASX Announcement 16 February 2021). Unseasonal snow was a major issue after commencement of the programme. Many of the target zones of Gold mineralised granite were not reached. Dart is considering drilling options to ensure similar problems can be overcome in future programs.

Best 2020 RAB results include:

- **5m @ 5.75g/t** Gold from 18m, incl. 3m @ 8.8g/t Gold from O'Dells Mine
- **5m @ 3.96g/t** Gold from 2m, incl. 1m @ 15.5g/t Gold from O'Dells Mine
- **9m @ 1.75g/t** Gold from31m, incl. 1m @ 5.47g/t Gold from Honeysuckle Mine

The potential for large tonnage granite and pegmatite hosted disseminated Gold mineralisation remains. Strong Gold mineralisation occurs at surface and remains open at depth and along strike at the Honeysuckle, Shamrock and O'Dells mines (DTM:ASX Announcement 16 February 2021).

Pegmatite hosted Gold mineralisation

Dunn (1888) reported pegmatite hosted Gold mineralisation had been worked at the Warrnambool mine at Eskdale where a 1.3m wide pegmatite yielded up to **53g/t Gold** (also in Dart's tenements south of Tallandoon and part of the dyke swarm that extends from Glen Wills in the south to Sandy Creek in the north). Dunn also reported that the Cherry Tree Mine at Tallandoon worked an 8m wide Gold bearing pegmatite dyke. The Scheimaster mine at Sandy Creek was reported by Dunn (1888) as being sluiced in the weathered surface zone of a feldspathic dyke over a strike length of 240m and from 10-15m in width.

Dunn (1888) reported that Gold mineralisation occurred in greisen alteration zones within the pegmatite dykes and adjacent greisen altered country rock where it yielded **3g/t Gold** at the Rainbow and Try Again mines.

Woods (1988) reported sampling of pegmatite dyke material from waste dumps at the Cherry Tree mine, Tallandoon. Six samples averaged **1.8g/t Gold** and two samples from the southern mine dump assayed at **3.6g/t** and **3.9g/t Gold**. This mine represents a bulk tonnage target given the width and strike extent. No drilling has been undertaken anywhere at Tallandoon. Chip samples of altered granite mine waste at the Glenco mine gave an average of **2.5g/t Gold (up to 5.3g/t Gold)** and altered granite from a mine 1km east gave **5.8g/t Gold** (Woods, 1988).

Next Steps

Dart will conduct follow up mapping and sampling at various granite and pegmatite hosted historic mines at Tallandoon and Sandy Creek prior to drilling. These targets are considered highly prospective for larger tonnage mineralisation. Drilling methods will need to be able to navigate open stopes and groundwater.

Current sampling has shown the potential for high-grade Antimony and Gold in narrow quartz vein lodes. Dart will consider drilling these to locate extensions to known mineralisation and zones where the wallrock or adjacent altered dyke or granite intrusive is also mineralised.

It is anticipated that the additional mapping and sampling will occur during Q1 2025. After drill planning has been completed, a drilling program will be scheduled at the first opportunity using Dart's own rigs and drill crews.

References

Ashely, P. (2020). *Petrography Report on Eighteen Rock Samples from Northeast Victoria*. Paul Ashley Petrographic and Geological Services. Report No. 1141. June 2020.

Border Morning Mail & Riverina Express. (1913). *Quandong Reef, Tallandoon*. Border Morning Mail & Riverina Express, December 18, 1913.

Dunn, E. J. (1888). *Report on Sandy Creek, Parish of Bogong*. Geological Survey of Victoria. 5p.

Hellewell, H. (2007). *Annual Technical Report, EL4812, Sandy Creek.* 8 April 2008 Version 3. Goldsearch Ltd. Filed with Geological Survey of Victoria.

Lanzer, L. A. (1988). *Sandy Creek Final Report EL1463-1*. Tallangalook Pty. Ltd. & Ghana Gold Pty. Ltd. Report BCA 88-11. Filed with Geological Survey of Victoria. 5p.

Oppy, I. D., Cayley, R. A. & Caluzzi, J. (1995). *The Geology and Prospectivity of the Tallangatta 1:250,000 sheet. Victorian Initiative for Minerals and Petroleum Report 10*. Department of Agriculture, Energy and Minerals. 162p. ISBN 0-7306-7980-2

Phillips, G. N. (2010). *Victorian Gold Province Australia: A contemporary exploration guide. Geoscience Victoria Special Publication*. 54p. ISBN 978-1-74264-004-4

Wodonga & Towong Sentinel. (1888). *Sandy Creek*. Wodonga & Towong Sentinel, December 7, 1888.

Wodonga & Towong Sentinel. (1911). *Canning and Harper on the Blue & White*. Wodonga & Towong Sentinel, October 27, 1911.

Wilson, I. (1996). *Sandy Creek Project*. Exminco EL3574 Annual Report. Exminco Report No. 12. Filed with Geological Survey of Victoria. 21p.

Woods, P (1988). *Progress report EL1970 April-October 1988 (G2428) Ardroit Exploration*. Filed with the Victorian Department of Industry, Technology and Resources.

Dart Mining ASX Announcements dated: 3 July 2020, 1 September 2020 and 16 February 2021

Approved for release by the Board of Directors.

For more information contact:

James Chirnside
Managing Director
Dart Mining NL
jchirnside@dartmining.com.au
+61 447 447 613

Aimee Coates
Investor Relations
Dart Mining NL
acoates@dartmining.com.au

About Dart Mining

In August 2024 Dart Mining (ASX:DTM) entered into a binding agreement to purchase the Triumph Gold Project, this 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 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 including Lithium, Gold, Antimony, Silver, Copper, Molybdenum, Zinc and Tin. Dart Mining has built a strategically placed Gold exploration footprint in the Central and Northeast regions of Victoria, where historic surface and alluvial Gold mining indicates the existence of potentially significant Gold endowment.

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 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.

APPENDIX 1

TENEMENT STATUS

All tenement applications continue to pass through the approvals process with the tenements remaining in good standing as of the 31st August 2024 (Table 1 – Figure 2).

Table 1. TENEMENT STATUS

Tenement Number	Name	Tenement Type	Area (km²) Unless specified	Interest	Location
EL5315	Mitta Mitta[4&5]	Exploration Licence	148	100%	NE Victoria
EL006016	Rushworth[4]	Exploration Licence	32	100%	Central Victoria
EL006277	Empress[5]	Exploration Licence	87	100%	NE Victoria
EL006300	Eskdale[3&5]	Exploration Licence	96	100%	NE Victoria
EL006486	Mt Creek[5]	Exploration Licence	116	100%	NE Victoria
EL006764	Cravensville	Exploration Licence	170	100%	NE Victoria
EL006861	Buckland	Exploration Licence	414	100%	NE Victoria
EL007007	Union	Exploration Licence	3	100%	Central Victoria
EL006994	Wangara	Exploration Licence	190	100%	Central Victoria
EL007008	Buckland West	Exploration Licence	344	100%	NE Victoria
EL007099	Sandy Creek[5]	Exploration Licence	437	100%	NE Victoria
EL006865	Dart	Exploration Licence*)*	567	100%	NE Victoria
EL006866	Cudgewa	Exploration Licence	508	100%	NE Victoria
EL007170	Berringama	Exploration Licence	27	100%	NE Victoria
EL007430	Buchan	*EL (Application)*	546	100%	Gippsland
EL007435	Goonerah	*EL (Application)*	587	100%	Gippsland
EL008161	Colbinannin	*EL (Application)*	458	100%	Central Victoria
EL008542	Star of the West	*EL (Application)*	2	100%	Central Victoria
EL007425	Deddick	Exploration Licence	341	100%	Gippsland
EL007428	Boebuck	Exploration Licence	355	100%	NE Victoria
EL007426	Walwa	Exploration Licence	499	100%	NE Victoria
EL007754	Tallandoon[5]	Exploration Licence	88	100%	NE Victoria
RL006615	Fairley's[2]	Retention License	340 Ha	100%	NE Victoria
RL006616	Unicorn[1&2]	Retention License	23,243 Ha	100%	NE Victoria
EL9476	Woomargama	Exploration Licence	85	100%	New South Wales
EL9516	Brewarrina	Exploration Licence	185	100%	New South Wales

All tenements remain in good standing as of 30 September 2024.

NOTE 1: Unicorn Project area subject to a 2% NSR Royalty Agreement with Osisko Gold Royalties Ltd dated 29 April 2013.

NOTE 2: Areas subject to a 1.5% Founders NSR Royalty Agreement.

NOTE 3: Areas are subject to a 1.0% NSR Royalty Agreement with Minvest Corporation Pty Ltd (See DTM ASX Release 1 June 2016).

NOTE 4: Areas are subject to a 0.75% Net Smelter Royalty on Gold production, payable to Bruce William McLennan.

NOTE 5: Tenements subject to conditions noted in the SQM earn-in agreement (Dart Mining ASX December 2022 SQM Earn-In)

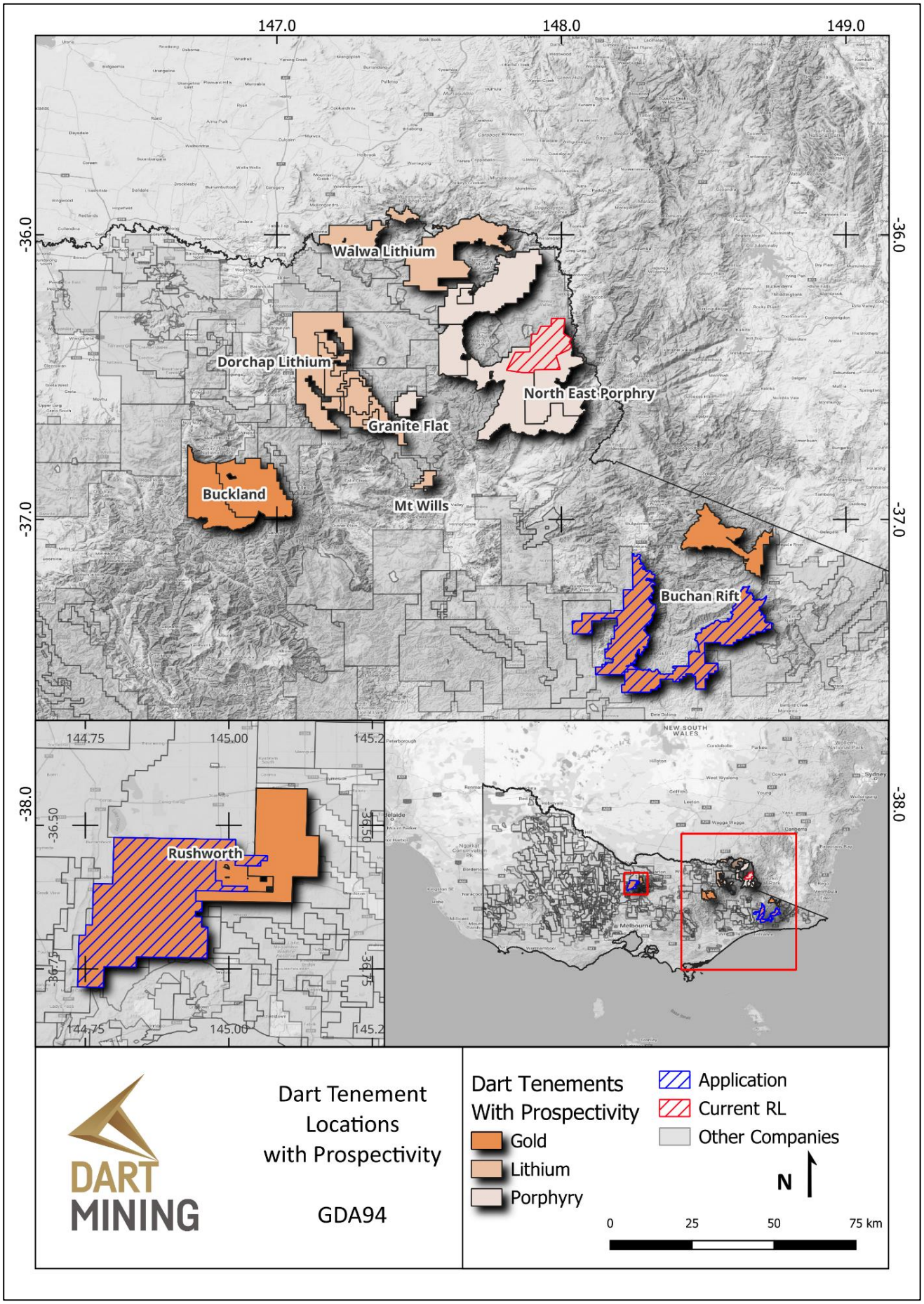

Figure 2: Dart Mining NL Tenements

Appendix 2

Table 1: Sample location details with description

Sample ID	Sample Description	Northing	Easting
217556	Qtz from mullock with sulphides	5969946.62	517942.92
217557	Qtz from mullock with sulphides	5969951.27	517943.19
217558	Qtz from mullock with sulphides	5969951.21	517941.61
217559	Qtz from mullock with sulphides	5969963.03	517926.99
217560	Qtz from mullock with sulphides	5969951.67	517914.97
217561	Qtz with trace fine needly sulphide near workings	5971729.92	515987.26
217562	Oxidised from mullock	5971858.49	516888.27
217563	Oxidised from mullock	5971861.58	516887.29
217564	Oxidised from mullock	5971860.58	516891.94
217565	Oxidised from mullock	5971857.74	516892.74
217566	Qtz with fine to coarse grained Sb from mullock	5971868.94	516899.63
217567	Qtz with fine grained Sb from adit entrance	5971866.5	516885.74
217568	Weathered Qtz	5970940.97	517478.11
217569	Weathered Qtz	5970940.33	517477.78
217570	Weathered Qtz	5970937.2	517514.82
217571	Weathered Qtz	5970951.67	517511.37
217572	Weathered Qtz	5970953.19	517512.06
217573	Weathered Qtz	5970944.07	517528.85
217574	Weathered Qtz	5970941.42	517476.21
217575	Weathered Qtz	5970940.98	517474.37

Location	Element	Au	Sb	Sb	Ag	As	Bi	Cu	Fe	Ni	Pb	Sn	Zn
	Units	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
	Detecion Limits	0.01	0.01	1	0.5	1	2	1	0.01	2	1	2	1
	Sample ID												
The Antimony Mine	217556	9.25	--	300	12	6490	3.92	416	1.7	21	9900	10.6	1600
	217557	2.35	--	470	14	6740	29.4	19.2	1.7	<2	11000	<2	560
	217558	0.83	--	330	27	1980	47.9	95.9	2.59	6.4	21000	4.56	300
	217559	12.7	--	41	2.2	2280	<2	15.7	1.3	6.7	1500	<2	2200
	217560	0.16	--	220	1.4	2700	<2	<1	1.32	<2	1200	<2	320
	217561	2.26	--	2.1	0.52	3310	<2	1.81	1.31	<2	340	<2	8.9
Carry On	217562	0.42	2.73	--	4	111	<2	21.3	1.27	6.2	5.1	<2	22
	217563	<0.03	--	160	<0.5	22.5	<2	<1	1.7	<2	<1	<2	<1
	217564	0.6	0.13	--	<0.5	806	<2	<1	0.73	<2	8.3	<2	<1
	217565	1.14	0.24	--	<0.5	1140	<2	<1	0.97	<2	6.4	<2	42
	217566	0.88	4.35	--	<0.5	347	<2	4.01	1.69	3.6	160	<2	19
	217567	<0.09	2.86	--	3.6	77.9	<2	30.5	1.08	<2	300	<2	39
Ellis Antimony	217568	5.33	--	160	1.5	3330	<2	<1	1.45	<2	250	<2	53
	217569	<0.02	--	78	<0.5	16.1	<2	<1	1.38	<2	<1	<2	<1
	217570	<0.07	--	73	<0.5	1070	<2	4.55	1.94	8.9	50	5.78	50
	217571	<0.06	--	7.7	<0.5	62.6	<2	2.84	0.968	22	8.9	2.43	<1
	217572	<0.05	--	7.6	<0.5	84.3	<2	1.66	0.929	<2	6.1	2.14	<1
	217573	0.38	--	13	<0.5	1100	<2	17	1.97	<2	33	<2	9.4
	217574	3.65	--	6.1	0.72	2160	<2	<1	1.18	<2	98	<2	6
	217575	6.14	--	7.1	1	3120	<2	<1	1.29	<2	120	<2	5.3

APPENDIX 3

JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION – TABLE 1

SECTION 1 SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. '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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Samples were collected by hand from the waste and mullock piles identified surrounding historic mine sites. • Samples consisted of composite samples of visually selected representative mineralised waste
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. 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.).*	• N/A
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• N/A
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.*	• Samples were described and photographed with results entered into the companies database.

	• *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• No subsampling was conducted.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Samples were submitted to Onsite Laboratories in Bendigo, Victoria • Samples were whole sample crushed, pulverised to P85 at 75um and assayed by ICP-MS methods BM011 and B050 with detection limited provided in table of results. Elements analysed for were Sb, Ag, As, Bi, Cu, Fe, Ni, Pb, Sb, Sn, Zn. • Gold results were provided through photon assay technique PAAU02 from the crushed and pulverised material. • Laboratory blanks, standards are reviewed per batch to monitor accuracy and precision. •
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• No company QAQC was submitted with the samples. • Sampling was completed by experienced geologists • The laboratory supplies all assay data as an export to a CSV file, and imported into the companies offsite cloud based database. • No independent review of assay data has been carried out. • Geological data were logged digitally into a spreadsheet and checked. • Electronic-only assay data is imported into a spreadsheet from the laboratory's electronic data. • No holes were twinned at this early exploration stage.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• A Trimble TDC600 with DA2 corrected antenna device was used to survey sampling points and any geological measurements or observations. • All maps, plans and data are on an MGA datum and GDA94 zone 55 projection. • Elevation is established from the GPS control point. •
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral*	• N/A

	Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• Field mapping was conducted with observation points and measurements recorded and surveyed using a Trimble DA2 receiver and handheld Trimble TDC600 • Sampling was of waste/mullock dumps surrounding historic mining shafts, with no structural control observable.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• All samples submitted for analysis are placed in sealed poly-weave bags and delivered to the laboratory by Dart Personel. Any evidence of sample damage or tampering is immediately reported by the laboratory to the company and a decision made as to the integrity of the sample and the remaining samples within the damaged / tampered bag/s.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• An internal review of procedures, operations, sampling techniques and analytical techniques was made by Dart Mining. • The mapping and sampling methodology and results were documented and reviewed by the competent person for this report.

SECTION 2 REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• All tenements remain in good standing as of 30th September 2024 • Details of Dart Mining tenements shown in Appendix 1 and Figure 2
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• N/A
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Antimony and Gold Mineralisation is hosted in Quartz veining within the Omeo Metamorphic Complex, consisting of biotite shists and spotted schists with cordierite, andalusite, sillimanite. • Quartz Veining is thought to be established as structural offset and accommodation of movement related to the Lockhart Gap fault, with the mineralisation focused on 3rd and 4th order structures to the west of the major regional fault. • Antimony mineralisation is observed as massive sulphide occurrences of Stibnite with some dissemination of larger crystal growth through the mineralised veins.

Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*
	  ○ *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.*
		• N/A

Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. 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.*	• N/A

	• *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• N/A
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Appropriate maps are included in the body of the repot showing sampling locations.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Where mentioned, selected grade details and intercepts are included in the body of the report of this release, or else referenced back to the relevant release or data source. • All drill-related data are referenced to the original ASX report by date published. All details appear in the original report.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• Any other relevant information is discussed in the main body of the report.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. 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.*	• Planned work is discussed in the body of the report and is dependent on future company direction.