ASX Release

4 March 2025

TRIUMPH RESOURCE GROWS TO 150KOZ GOLD.

Dart Mining NL ("**Dart**" or the "**Company**") is pleased to announce a JORC Mineral Resource update of its recently acquired Triumph project in Queensland. The update takes advantage of previously reported exploration drilling by Sunshine Metals Limited (ASX: SHN) (Sunshine) after their initial reporting of the maiden JORC (2012) resource in 2022.

HIGHLIGHTS

- 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.
- Resource represents attractive open pittable 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;
- All Resources are open along strike and at depth and are expected to grow steadily over 2025.
- Drilling is currently underway to both expand and upgrade MRE at New Constitution.

At an alternative cut-off of 0.5g/t Au, the estimation boasts an impressive **3.35Mt at 1.7g/t Au for a total of 178koz** and would represent a **51% increase in contained gold ounces** highlighted by Grade Tonnage Curve analysis (Figure 2).

Dart is pleased with the uplift in ounces, but more importantly the increase in grade which was primarily delivered from new intercepts at Bald Hill and the Constitution prospects. A summary breakdown of the Mineral Resources for Triumph is outlined in Table 1 below. The North and South Corridor deposits, as well as other prospects within the Triumph project is shown in Figure 1.

Table 1: Summary of Triumph Mineral Resource Estimate as at 3rd March 2025[1].

Corridor	Prospect	Category	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (g/t)	Contained Au (troy ounces)
Southern Corridor	Big Hans	Inferred	0.46	2.30	33,903
	New Constitution	Inferred	0.86	2.08	57,635
	South Constitution	Inferred	0.19	2.40	14,803
	Super Hans	Inferred	0.29	1.78	16,553
Sub-total		**Inferred**	**1.80**	**2.12**	**122,894**
Northern Corridor	Bald Hill	Inferred	0.35	2.39	27,197
Total		**Inferred**	**2.16**	**2.17**	**150,091**

Dart's observations on the steadily increasing gold price and strong outlook for gold means that Dart will consider focused preliminary economic studies for the next major Mineral Resource iteration with the intent determine a more focus, sub-deposit specific cut-off grade where appropriate.

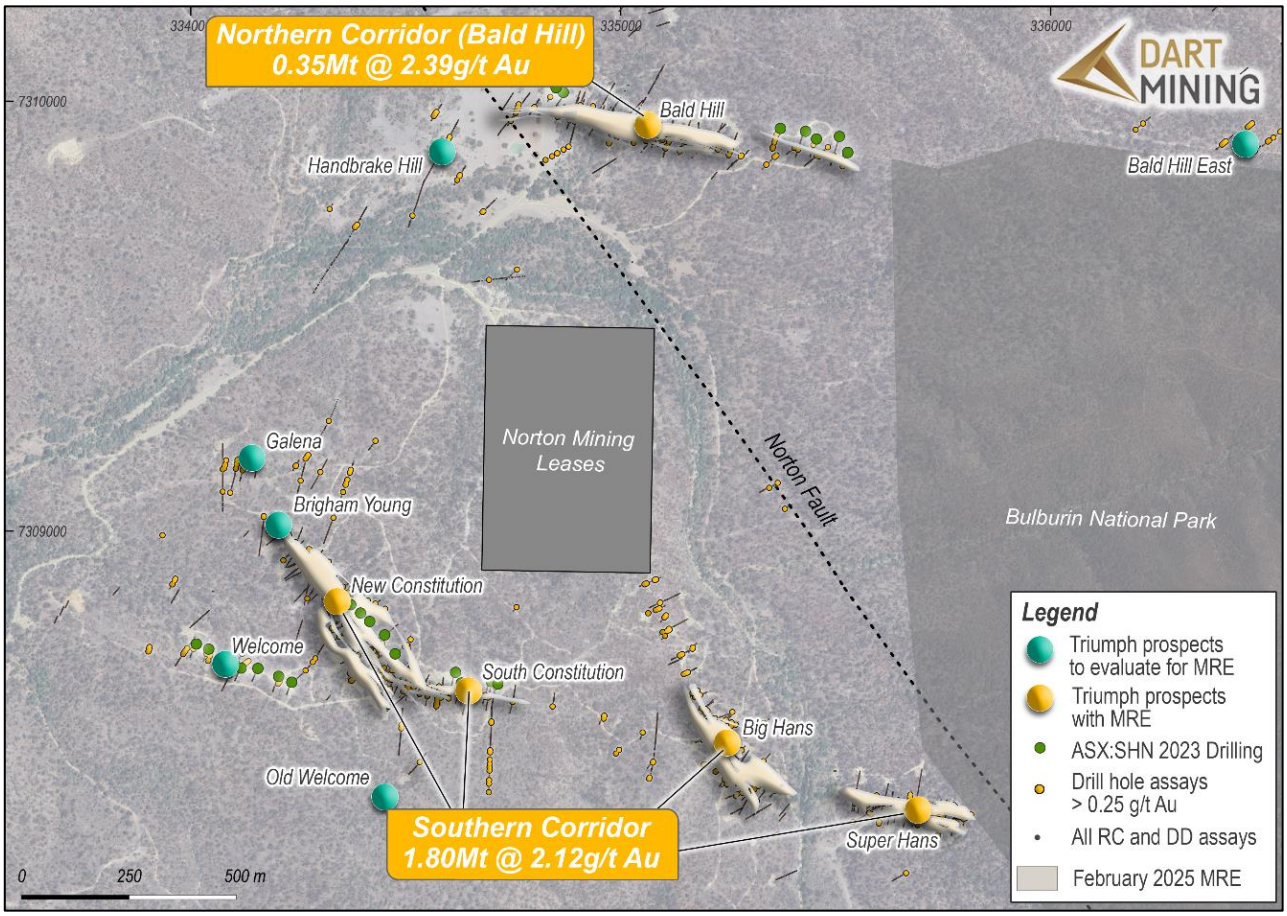


Figure 1 – Plan map showing extents of February 2025 MRE update as well as broader prospects to evaluate.

[1] Mineral Resources are reported at a 1 g/t Au cut-off and differences in table may occur in totals due to rounding.

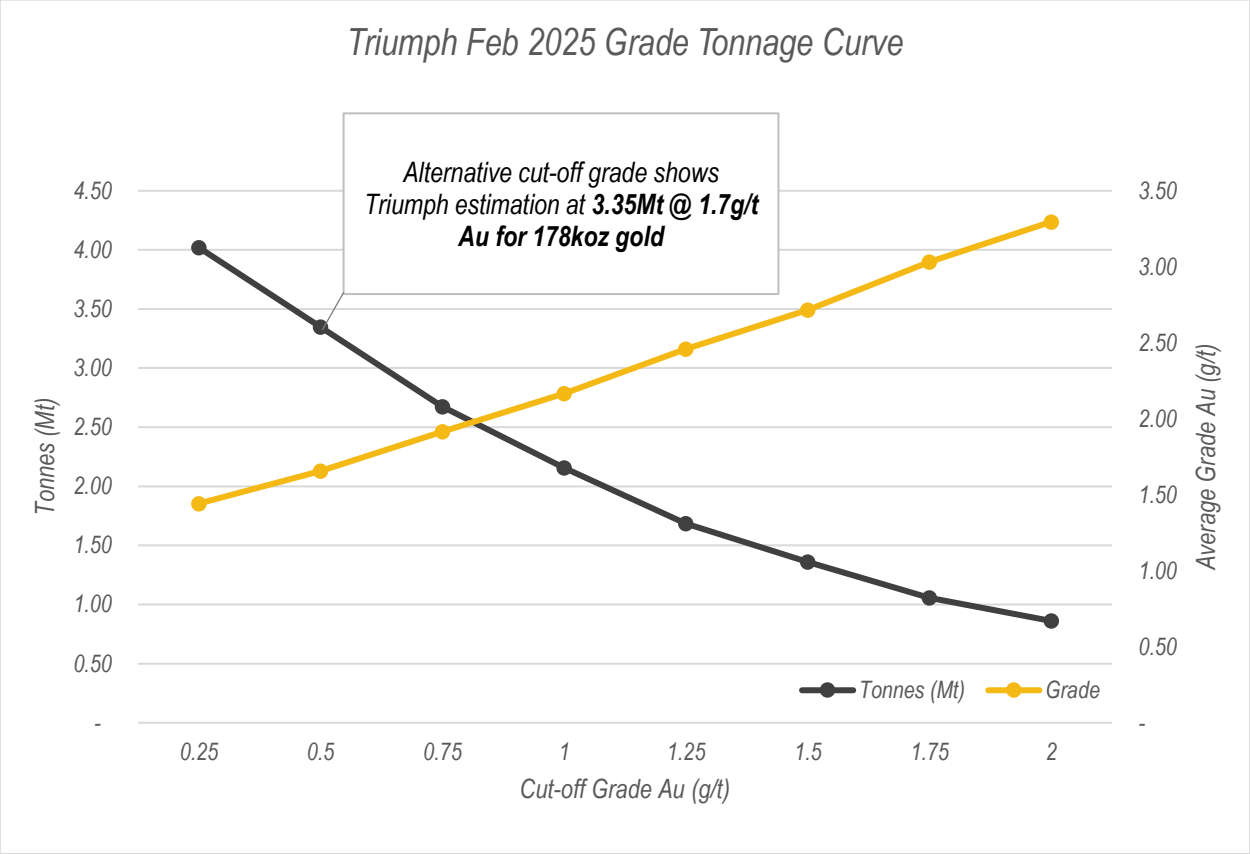


Figure 2 – Grade tonnage curve for Triumph Feb 2025 MRE highlighting contained ounces at 0.5g/t Au cut-off.

Darts Chairman, James Chirnside, commented: *"Dart is pleased to update shareholders with an updated MRE for the Triumph project. Taking into account the addition drilling completed prior to acquisition and applying those results through the resource update, Dart has effectively reduced our acquisition cost on a dollar per ounce basis.*

Dart will continue on with its preliminary 7,000m diamond drilling programme through 2025 to continue to grow the resource and upgrade the JORC classification. Diamond drilling is progressing well with the company looking forward to updating shareholders on results in Q1 2025."

Expansion Focus – North and South Corridor

Existing drill intercept highlights are shown on Figure 3 for the Southern Mineralised Corridor including the Super Hans, Big Hans, New Constitution and South Constitution resource blocks. Existing drill intercept highlights are shown on Figure 4 for the Northern Mineralised Corridor including the Bald Hill resource block and historic Advance mine area. Both areas highlight strong geophysical extensions which is shown in the background of Figure 3 and Figure 4 by the chargeability (ASX: MBK Nov 2016, MBK Jan 2017) as well as historical and current drilling intercepting high grade material. These areas will be a focus for Mineral Resource growth as Dart works through the numerous targets at Triumph.

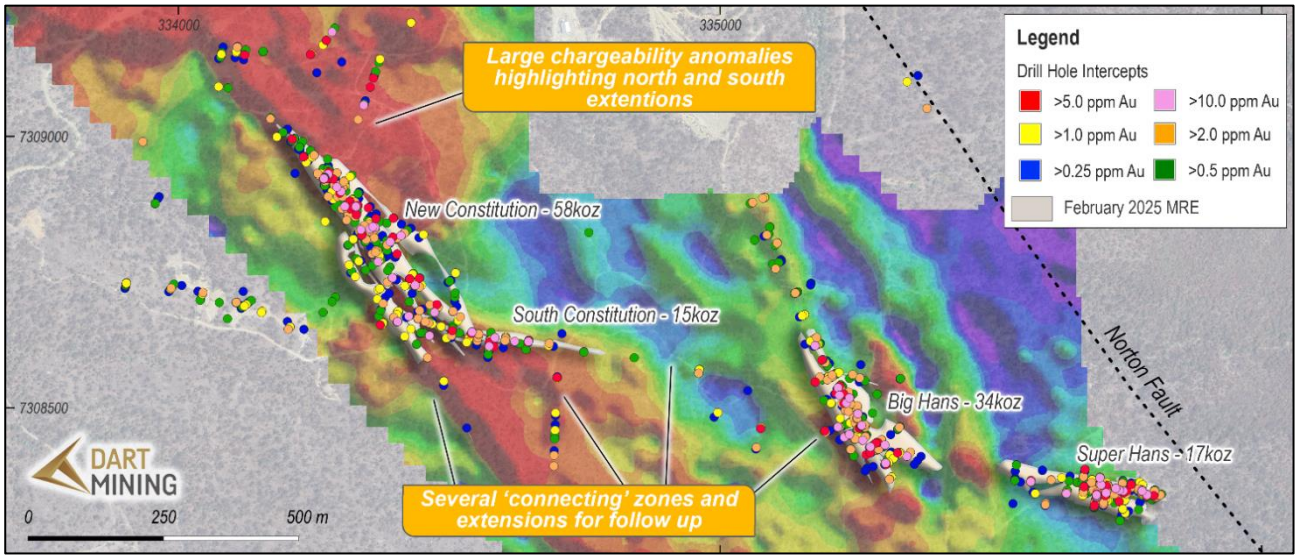


Figure 3 – Existing drill intercept highlights for the Southern Mineralised Corridor including (east to west) the Super Hans, Big Hans, New Constitution and South Constitution resource blocks with chargeability (geophysics) maps as the background.

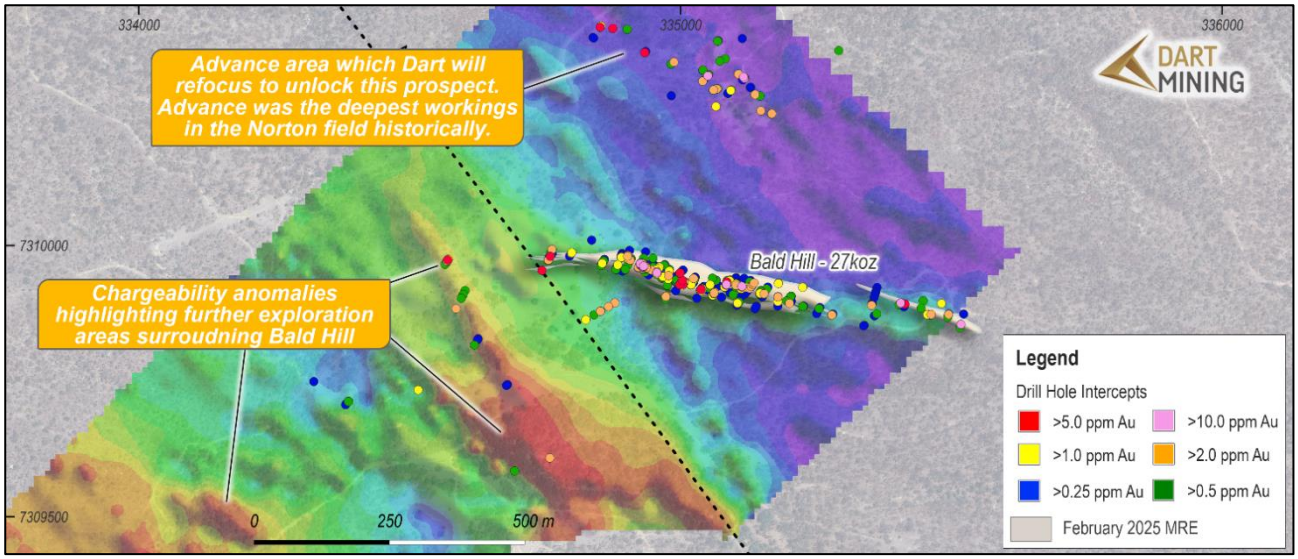


Figure 4 - Existing drill intercept highlights the Northern Mineralised Corridor including the Bald Hill resource block, Bald Hill East and historic Advance mine area with chargeability (geophysics) maps as the background.

RESOURCE – SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Regional Geology

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

Lithology

The delineated Triumph Resource is located within the Norton Tonalite. The Norton Tonalite is a phaneritic intrusive primarily comprised of plagioclase and quartz, with lesser amounts of primary k-feldspar and biotite. The Tonalite is of Late Permian age to Early Triassic age and is intruded into Late Devonian sediments of the Wandilla Formation. Further Permian intrusives, such as the Many Peaks Granite and associated gabbros, are in contact with the Norton Tonalite to the south and east.

On a local scale, the Norton Tonalite is dissected by numerous brittle faults and shears, as well as common minor mafic intrusive dykes of dolerite to basaltic composition. Whilst known to be barren, the relationship between the mafic dykes and the mineralisation is yet unclear. A distinct low magnetic signature at the core of the Norton Tonalite likely relates to a different intrusive phase, which is yet to be drill tested.

Structure

The Norton Tonalite is sinistrally offset (in plan) by ~1.8km, by the northwest-trending Norton / Yarrol Fault – a semi-regional fault which is traced for over 28km. Whilst the fault is clearly post-intrusive, it remains unclear whether the fault was active at the time of gold mineralisation.

On a local scale, the Norton Tonalite dissected by two distinct fracture orientations which are both known to host gold mineralisation. One fracture set is broadly east-west striking, the other northwest-southeast striking. Both fracture orientations are likely to have formed contemporaneously.

Alteration and Mineralisation

Gold mineralisation is hosted within quartz-sulphide veins and is broadly associated with pyrite and arsenopyrite. The veins typically show a sericite (-chlorite) alteration halo, however this appears to be more associated with the quartz veining itself rather than sulphides.

Targeted drilling during recent programs has focussed on an area known as the “Southern Corridor”. The Southern Corridor comprises historical workings including Big Hans, Super Hans, New Constitution, South Constitution and Brigham Young. The Big Hans area is a mineralised trend which strikes southeast from the third-party mining lease boundary for ~650m. This trend has a number of historical workings.

Super Hans is an east-west trending zone which continues over 300m. The main zone strikes east-west whilst possible secondary trends are aligned west-northwest. It is possible that the Big Hans trend either merges into or is terminated by the Super Hans trend. To the east, it is hypothesised that the mineralisation is terminated, or more likely offset by, the Norton Fault. The New Constitution trend also consists of a number of workings in a southeast orientation. The trend largely consists of two worked zones – a southern and northern. The southern area sits at the confluence of an east-west trend known as South Constitution. The northern area is located ~320m northwest and encompasses an area also known as Brigham Young, which was also reported as an east-west trending zone.

Sampling and Sub-Sampling Techniques

Drill hole data has been composited downhole prior to the geostatistical analysis, continuity modelling and grade estimation process. A 1m sample composites was used which comprises over 99% of the raw sample lengths, in order to minimise any bias due to inconsistent sample lengths. Data used comprises Sunshine Gold’s reverse circulation and diamond drilling and historical reverse circulation and diamond drilling from various operators.

Drilling Techniques

RC drill holes were collared using an 8-inch hammer bit to a depth of 10m and then reduced to 5.5-inch for the remainder of the hole. The metre samples were delivered as an 87.5% (bulk sample) to 12.5% (laboratory sample) split. The laboratory sample was collected in a calico bag, pre-numbered with a sample ID. The bulk sample was collected in plastic green bags which were pre-numbered with meterage intervals. The bulk sample was then speared, sieved and washed and then logged by the rig geologist, who recorded the lithology, alteration, mineralisation, veining, structure and oxidation. A small representative sample of the interval was then placed into a plastic chip tray which was marked with the corresponding hole ID and metre interval.

Diamond drilling was HQ size core. Core was orientated where possible then geologically logged and photographed prior to cutting. Core was half sawn along a cut line when present and collected in plastic bags with a pre-numbered sample tickets. HQ core was quarter sawn for field duplicate analysis as per QAQC protocols.

The Mineral Resource is determined from 226 RC and 18 diamond drill holes and is tabulated in detail in Appendix 3.

Sample Analysis Method

All samples are crushed, dried, pulverised to a nominal 75µm to produce a 50g sub sample for analysis by Fire Assay/Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy. A further 10 elements (Ag, As, Bi, Cd, Cu, Fe, Pb, S, Sb and Zn) are routinely assayed for using a four-acid digest with an ICP-AES finish.

Estimation Methodology

Geological wireframes were produced in Leapfrog. The assay data was then hard boundary composited to limit high-grade or low-grade smearing across individual shears or veins. Variography, ordinary kriging and block model estimation was completed using Leapfrog Edge.

Cut-Off Grade

Resource wireframes were modelled to 0.25 g/t Au to maximise geological continuity of the veining. Resources are reported at a 1.0 g/t Au lower cut-off grade which is deemed acceptable based on approximate industry costings associated with open pit mining and the resultant 2.17g/t Au Mineral Resource.

Mining and Metallurgical and Other Modifying Factors Considered

Over 75% of the mineral resource estimate is shallower than 100m depth making these mineral resource estimates appropriate for open-cut mining consideration. Block continuity at the 1g/t cut-off grade is good, with limited isolated “pods” where gold grade is greater than 1g/t gold. Assumptions made on mining methods for the purpose of this mineral resource were truck and shovel, open-pit mining operations. No mining dimensions or dilution were considered. Previous metallurgical test recoveries from New Constitution and Advance cores shows high gold flotation amenability with an average flotation recovery from the two tests holes of 97.6%. Dart has reviewed this test work and satisfied with the representivity of those results given their similar performance to earlier test work. Dart and will continue to collect suitable core samples to further evaluate metallurgical performance of the Triumph ores.

Classification

All Resources are currently classified as Inferred. Drill hole intercepts with downhole survey and assay results (point of observation) is reviewed along strike for continuity of grade and thickness. Where mineralisation continuity is proven with drilling with up to 40m drill hole spacings, these zones have been used to support classification of Inferred Mineral Resources.

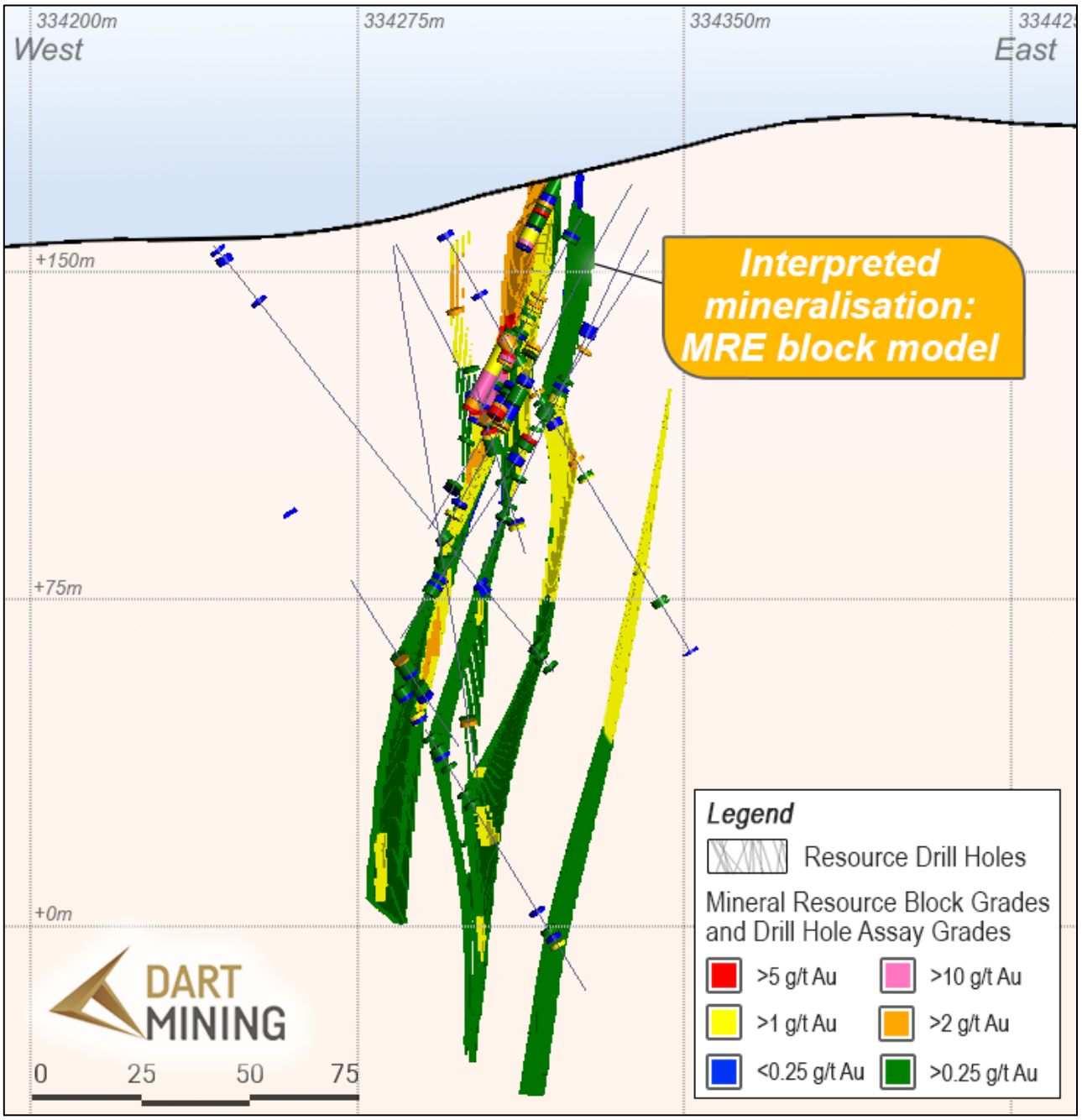


Figure 5 – Thick slice cross section through New Constitution (South Corridor) MRE and drill hole assays. Cross section represents typical grades and shape of mineralisation and shows the distribution of grades within the MRE for New Constitution.

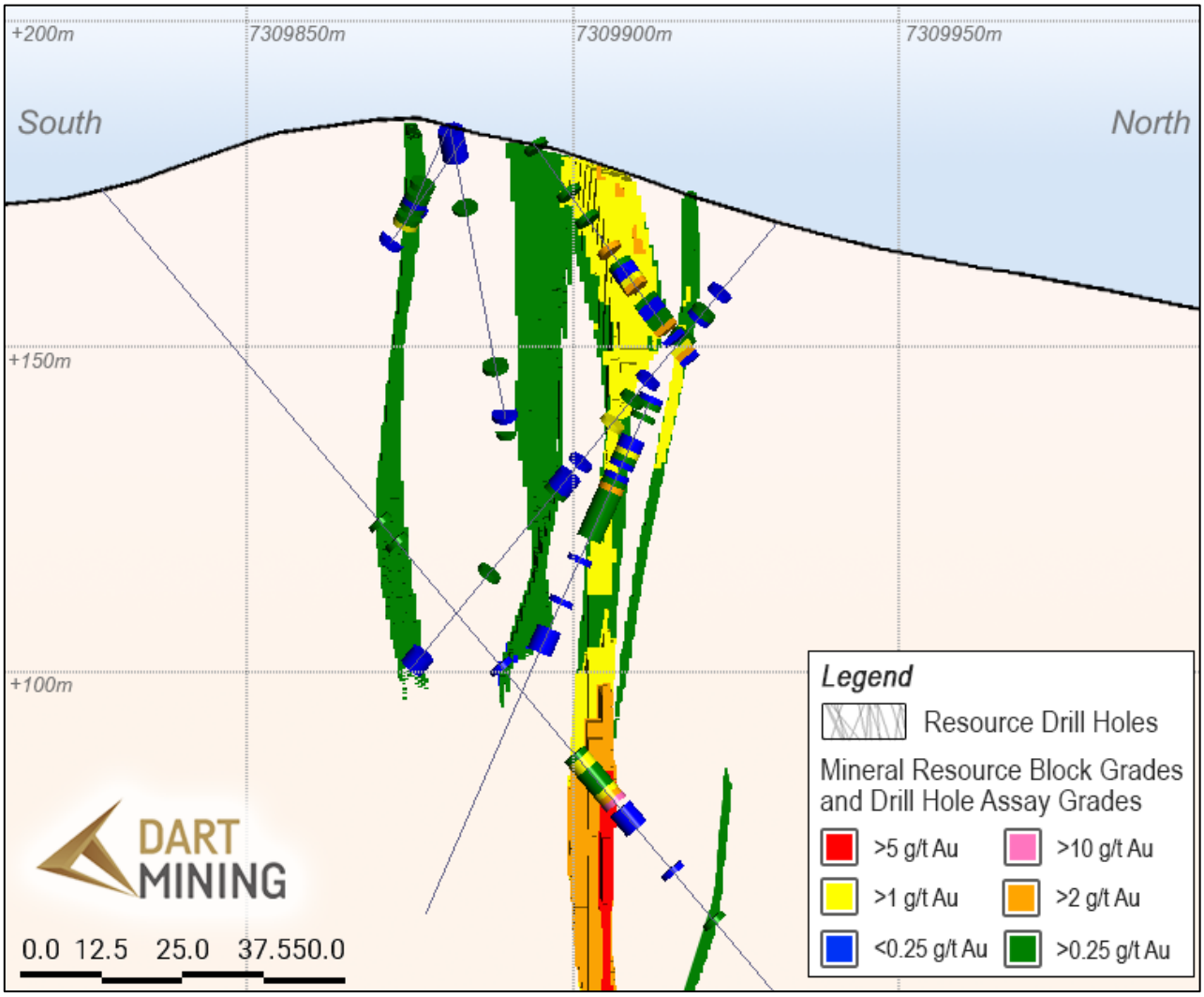


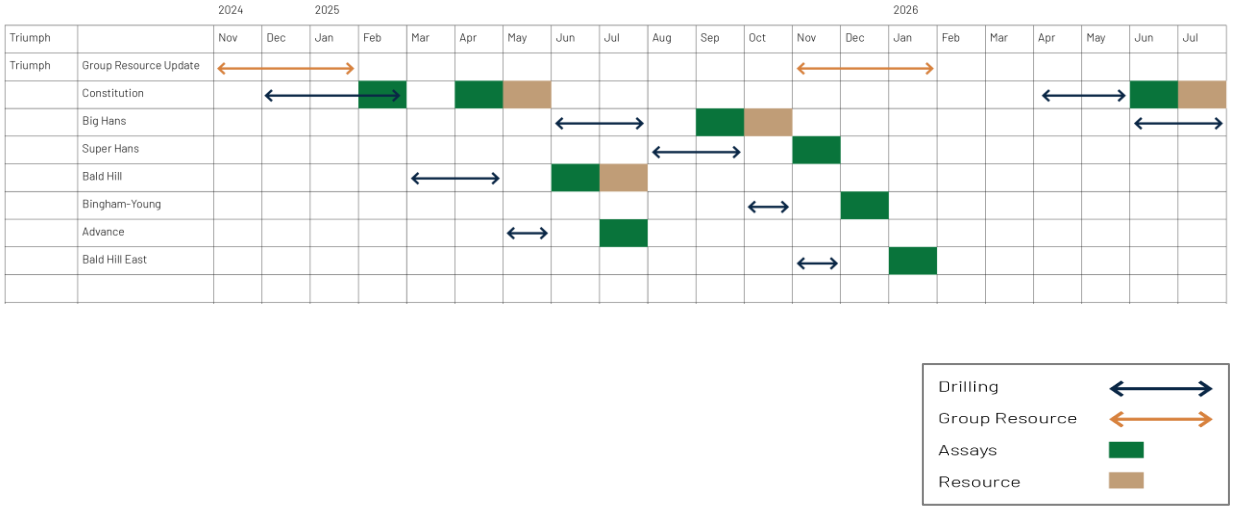
Figure 6 – Thick slice cross section through Bald Hill (North Corridor) MRE and drill hole assays. Cross section represents typical grades and shape of mineralisation and shows the distribution of grades within the MRE for Bald Hill.

NEXT STEPS

At the Triumph Gold Project, Dart intends to:

- Continuation of Diamond drilling programme to expand the existing resources along strike and at depth in accordance with Table 2 below;
- Undertake regional exploration, targeting the project area, as well as testing bulk tonnage targets;
- Continue to review and identify additional prospective target zones for exploration at Triumph in addition to existing resource areas; and
- Continue to review and identify further advanced projects throughout Central Queensland for potential acquisition or joint venture.

Table 2 – Project timelines assuming a single rig operation only



Approved for release by the Board of Directors.

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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 Mining will continue to evaluate several historic goldfields in Central and Northeast Victoria including the Rushworth Goldfield and the new porphyry and lithium province in Northeast Victoria identified by Dart. The area is prospective for precious, base, and strategic metals. Dart Mining has built a strategic and highly prospective gold exploration portfolio in Central and Northeast regions of Victoria, where historic surface and alluvial gold mining indicates the existence of potentially large gold endowment.

Competent Person's Statement

The information in this report has been prepared, compiled, and verified by Mr. 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.

Competent Person's Statement

The information in this report that relates to Mineral Resources is based on information compiled and reviewed 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 Andrew Dawes has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit 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 Mineral Resources. Mr Andrew Dawes 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 ONE

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 two Exploration Permits: EPM 18486 and EPM 19343 covering an area of 137.6 sq.km or 43 sub-blocks in total. The Company has recently applied for additional area immediately adjacent east of the triumph project with EMP 29097.

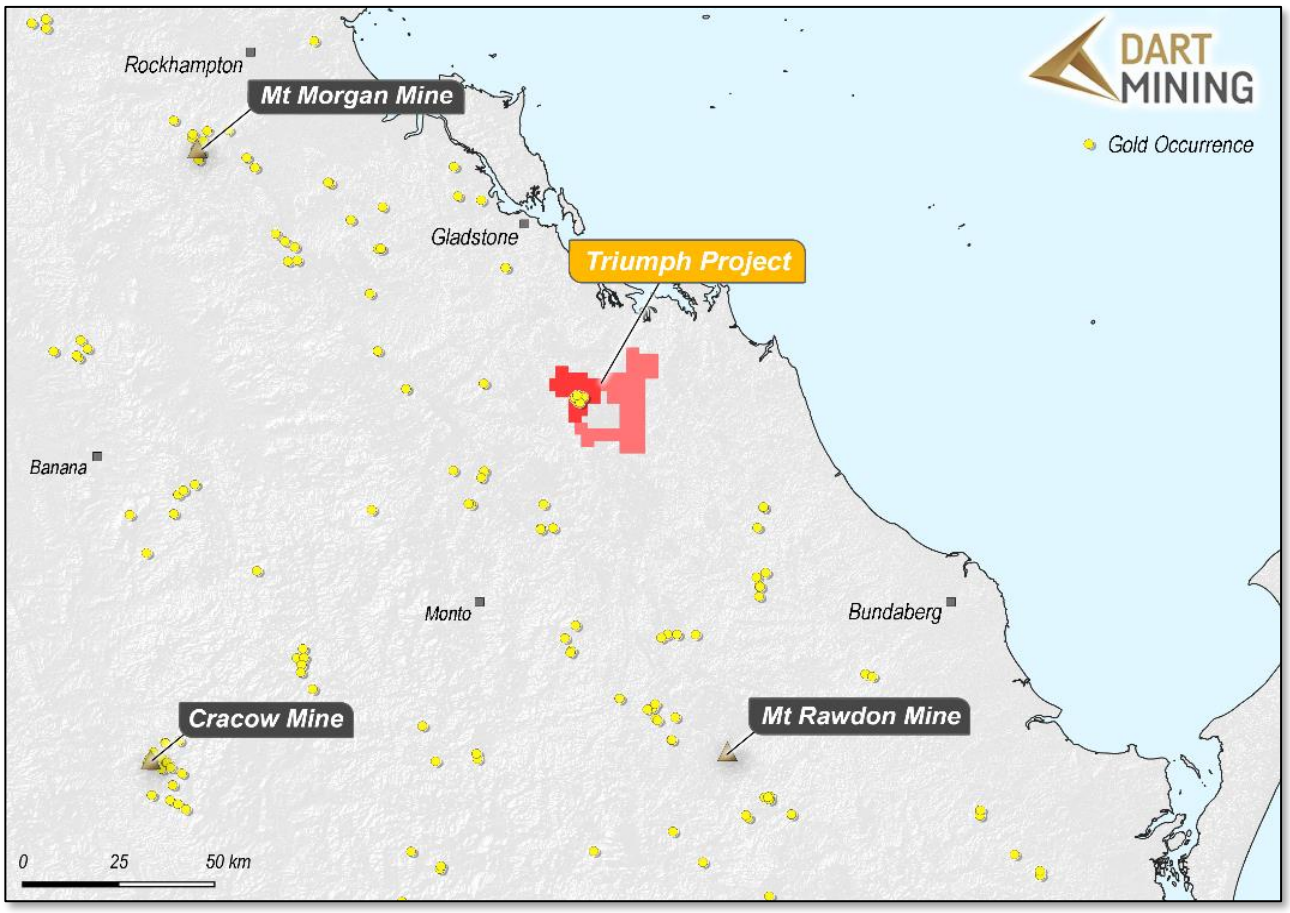

Figure 7: Location of the Triumph Gold Project

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: 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 (outlined in this announcement.

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 TWO

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Drilling has been mostly Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling with some complimentary Diamond Drilling (DD) available for the mineral resource. The drilling has been completed by two companies; Metal Bank Limited (MBK) and Sunshine Gold Limited (SHN). • Sampling procedures for RC and core drilling conducted by MBK prior to 2020 are only documented in their ASX announcements under Table 1 and a review of sample lengths for both core and RC indicate similarities with SHN 2020-2023 work. • For MBK RC holes 1m samples were collected via a cyclone mounted splitter for all samples. Where moderate to strong alteration was noted the 1m samples was collected for analysis. In less altered samples the 1m samples were split to create a 4m composite sample for analysis and the splitter cleaned with compressed air gun after each interval. • From 2020 to 2023, SHN RC drill holes were sampled either as individual, 1 m length samples from the rig split or as composites ranging from 2 – 4 m in length. The sample type was designated as per the Geologist's discretion – typically unaltered areas were composited, where those deemed to be altered or mineralised were individually sampled. Composite samples were collected by the Field Technician using a spear to provide a quantitative representation of the sample. Individual metre samples were collected as a 12.5% split collected from the drill rig. • Both individual and composite RC samples were collected in calico sample bags and grouped into green plastic bags for dispatch (approximately five per plastic bag). These were then taken by SHN to a local freight depot and loaded into cages for transported by freight

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		truck to Intertek laboratory, Townsville. • Diamond drill core cutting and sampling was outsourced to ALS Global (ALS) due to SHN not possessing its own sampling facility. Sample length averaged 1 m but was adjusted by the Geologist due to notable geological contacts, structures or due to core loss. • ALS were then provided with a simplified version of the cut sheet, which showed all sample intervals and location and type (STD, Dup, Blank) of QAQC samples (but not the specific STD information pertaining to its identification). Calico bags stamped with the corresponding sample IDs were provided to ALS. Typically, sample intervals were a minimum of 20 m either side of the main mineralised zone. However, if mineralisation was sporadic, likely the majority of the drill hole was sampled. • All core was half cut by the Technician at ALS to the requirements listed by SHN. For the automated saw, core pieces were taken from the core trays and loaded into the respective-sized core cradles. These were then placed into the core saw feeder and fed through the saw until the cradle emerges into the exit tray. The core was then placed back into the core tray. The core was cut a few mm to the right of the orientation / cut line as to sample the right-hand side (RHS) of the core and to keep the left-hand side with the line intact. The core trays with cut samples were then pushed along roller racks out of the core shed to the sample station. Typically, the core samples were of 1 m length and sampled consistently from the RHS with the samples placed into its designated calico sample bag.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• Historical exploration at Triumph has been conducted by various companies since 1966 onwards. Drilling has included eight holes drilled by Delhi Australian Petroleum Ltd between 1966 and 1971 and nine holes by Amoco Minerals Australia Company between 1985 and 1988. No other significant drilling in the project area is known. • From 2011 to 2019, MBK conducted a substantial exploration program which included 293 RC and 33 DD holes for a total of 21,345 m of drilling. In addition, 1,155 shallow bedrock holes for a total of 6,181m of drilling was completed.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• From December 2020 to March 2023, SHN drilled 182 RC and four DD at the Triumph project area, including one abandoned RC hole, for a total of 19,403.5 m. The drilling targeted a mineralised trends at the Bald Hill, Super Hans, Big Hans, New Constitution, and Galena areas and explored for possible new extensions around South Constitution and other undrilled areas. Note that the Galena prospect is not included in this mineral resource.
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.*	• During MBK programmes, RC sample recoveries of less than approximately 80% are noted in the geological/sampling log with a visual estimate of the actual recovery. Very few samples were recorded with recoveries of less than 80%. No wet RC samples were recovered. • Core recoveries for DD was recorded by measuring the total amount of core between each core block. This was then compared to the recovery noted on the core block by the driller and any errors were rectified. The Rock Quality Designation (RQD) value is calculated by summing the total length of core in the run composed of pieces of core greater than 10 cm in length. The recovery and RQD are both converted to a percentage of the recovery during the data entry phase. At this time, further geotechnical information is recorded such as Longest Unbroken Piece (LUP) and Rock Strength. The LUP is recorded as the longest piece of core within each block-to-block interval. The Rock Strength class is recorded as an average, also between core block to core block. Fracture count involved counting individual fractures within a drill run. If the core was crushed and fractures were too numerous to accurately count, it was given the designation “999” which indicated a highly fractured zone. • Core photography from the MBK era core drilling contains core blocks detailing core run recovery but this has not been verified or made available as digitised data. Core photos for MBK and SHN DD are available with “Wet” and “Dry” photos. • SHN RC drilling was drilled dry whenever possible to prevent poor recoveries. • No relationship has been observed between sample recovery and gold grade.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• The drill core and chip samples from both SHN and MBK exploration drilling has been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level to support appropriate mineral resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. Core is logged both qualitatively and quantitatively. Core and chip tray photography is available. • No geological data earlier than MBK and SHN drilling has been used to support mineral resource estimation, mining studies or metallurgical studies. • A total of 42,688.9 m of drilling (excluding bedrock holes) are available for geological interpretation. A specific breakdown of this includes 37,142.4 m RC type and 5,546.5 m DD type drilling.
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.*	• For SHN drilling from December 2020 to 2023, RC drill holes were sampled either as individual 1 m length samples from the rig splitter or as composites ranging from 2 – 4 m in length. The sample type was designated as per the Geologist's discretion – typically unaltered areas were composited, where those deemed to be altered or mineralised were individually sampled at 1m. Composite samples were collected by the Field Technician using a spear to provide a quantitative representation of the sample. Individual metre samples were collected as a 12.5% riffle splitter collected from the drill rig. • Duplicate RC samples were taken in the field using a spear to sample the 87.5% quantity bulk sample. As the sample collection methodology is different for the duplicates, there is an inherent variation which is observed in the duplicate gold grades. • For DD core, a sample cut sheet was created by the for each drillhole prior to dispatch to ALS. The cut sheet listed the Hole ID, a sample interval (From and To), a sample ID, insert points of QA/QC samples and any further comments, such as if core loss was present within the sample. SHN sampling protocols ensure that samples were to be a minimum of 0.5 m length to a maximum of 1.5 m, and that one QA/QC sample (Blank, Duplicate or Standard) is entered into the sample sequence every 10th sample. These QA/QC samples were placed into calico bags prior to dispatch. Sample preparation (drying, crushing, splitting and pulverising) was carried out by Intertek, Townsville using

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		industry standard protocols. • Sampling and sub-sampling procedures for RC or core drilling from the MBK era are not documented. • For both MBK and SHN, the sample sizes are appropriate for the nature of mineralisation within the mineral resource area.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Samples from SHN drilling from 2020-2021 were tested by Intertek Testing Services. ALS Global (ALS, Brisbane) tested the samples from the 2021-2023 drilling campaign. • All samples were assayed for Au using a 50g fire assay with ICP-OES determination. Drill holes in 2020 were either assayed for 2 elements (Ag, As) or 48 elements (full-suite) using ICP-MS. The number of assayed elements was standardised in 2021 to 10 elements (Ag, As, Bi, Cd, Cu, Fe, Pb, S, Sb, Zn) using ICP-MS. • If composite RC samples returned gold grades >0.1g/t Au, the individual metre samples were then assayed to provide an analytical breakdown of the composite. • 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 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. • Five CRMs were Geostats Pty Ltd – named G307-4, G312-1 and G312-4. The data for these standards is: 1. G307-4; certified Au (ppm) 1.40 2. G312-1; certified Au (ppm) 0.88 3. G312-4; certified Au (ppm) 5.45 4. GLG321-2: certified Au (ppm) 0.329 5. G317-2: certified Au (ppm) 12.97 • QAQC samples were entered into the sample stream initially at a rate of 1 in 20 (for the 2020 drilling), reduced to 1 in 10 for the 2021 drilling

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		and increased to 1 in 30 for the 2023 drilling. • As an additional QAQC, a number of screen fire samples were taken to validate some of the initial sample assays and umpire samples of pulps were sent to ALS Townsville in October 2021. • Limited information is available on the MBK era QAQC or laboratory procedures. Three OREAS CRMs were used; OREAS23a, OREAS66a, OREAS68a. The expected values for these standards are: 1. OREAS23a; certified Au (ppm) 0.003 2. OREAS66a; certified Au (ppm) 1.237 3. OREAS68a; certified Au (ppm) 3.890 • OREAS23a were used as pulp blanks, no information on the use of coarse blanks is available. • The rate of insertion of these CRMs is unknown. MBK's use of field duplicates is unknown. • 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	• *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.*	• Several significant core intersections were inspected by the Competent Person during the Site Visit however no repeat assays were completed. • 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 a DataShed SQL database maintained by Sample Data Pty Ltd 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 DataShed database. The electronic results are provided in an CSV file.
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.*	• Majority of drill hole collars from the SHN drilling have been accurately surveyed by Seam Surveys contractors. Where collars were not surveyed, hand held GPS was used and these areas were flagged to not exceed Inferred category when considered as a Point of Observation

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>• Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</td><td>(PoO) in future unless otherwise collected by dGPS methods.
• Collar survey accuracy from the MBK era drilling is unknown for many drill holes, although an attempt to locate and accurately survey collars has been carried out by SHN. In total 206 of 326 collars from the MBK era drilling have been accurately surveyed by Seam Surveys contractors. Collar survey status for the remaining 1,263 drill holes (included shallow bedrock holes) is unknown.
• All collar coordinates are in MGA94 Z56.
• Downhole survey from the SHN drilling has been surveyed using Reflex survey tool.
• MBK down hole surveys were completed using a “Pathfinder” digital survey system at a maximum interval of 30m. Measurements were taken 9m back from the RC hammer and at the mid point of a non magnetic stainless steel rod. Shallow bedrock holes were assumed to be vertical, and no downhole survey was completed.
• AHD Resources was provided a 3D elevation topography or digital terrain model (“DTM”) for the Triumph area from Dart Mining in the form of a .msh file.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Data spacing and distribution</td><td>• Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.
• Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.
• Whether sample compositing has been applied.</td><td>• Drillhole spacing ranges between <20m in densely drilled areas up to 80m at the extents of the resource estimate areas. The drillhole spacing is suitable considering the mineralisation intercepts, grade continuity, and geological interpretation to support this mineral resource.
• With the limited documentation for MBK drilling, AHD Resources completed a statistical analysis of the resource area drillholes. As the SHN drilling is well documented and current, AHD Resources used this statistical method as a comparison to ensure there was no bias between the sampling of MBK and SHN. A summary of the sample length and gold grades between the two is shown in the table below.
<table>
<tr><th></th><th>Metal Bank Limited</th><th>Sunshine Gold Limited</th></tr>
<tr><td>Interval Count</td><td>6649</td><td>13,073</td></tr>
<tr><td>Mean Interval Length (m)</td><td>1.36</td><td>1.47</td></tr>
<tr><td>Minimum Interval Length (m)</td><td>0.4</td><td>0.2</td></tr>
<tr><td>Maximum Interval Length (m)</td><td>9.5</td><td>6.0</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<table><tr><td>SD Interval Length (m)</td><td>0.9</td><td>1.05</td></tr><tr><td>Au Sample Count</td><td>6649</td><td>13,073</td></tr><tr><td>Mean Au grade (ppm)</td><td>0.28</td><td>0.15</td></tr><tr><td>Minimum Au grade (ppm)</td><td><0.01</td><td><0.01</td></tr><tr><td>Maximum Au grade (ppm)</td><td>67.20</td><td>62.89</td></tr><tr><td>SD Au grade (ppm)</td><td>1.72</td><td>1.21</td></tr></table> • The Competent Person is satisfied that there is no bias in gold grades or sampling methodology between MBK and SHN and that the combined database is suitable for this mineral resource estimation.
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. • No orientation-based sampling bias has been recognised. However, in some cases the drilling has been sub-parallel to mineralised structures. This has been accounted for in the geological interpretation of the mineral resources and modelled as true thickness based on the interpretation.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• MBK samples were stored in sealed polyweave bags on site and transported to the laboratory at regular intervals by MBK staff. • SHN RC samples were collected in a calico bag, pre-numbered with a Sample ID, and batched into polyweave bags containing 5 calico bag samples prior to dispatch. • SHN DD Core trays, once all geotechnical work and mark-up was completed, were stored on site prior to dispatch. • Both core trays and RC samples were dispatched from Followmont Transport in Gladstone to ALS Sample Preparation in Zillmere, Brisbane for sample preparation and core photography. • The prepared laboratory samples were then dispatched to ALS Geochemistry, located in Stafford, Brisbane for analysis.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Internal SHN reviews of QA/QC processes were made available during the resource estimation process in 2022. These were also provided to Dart Mining and AHD Resources upon acquisition and are satisfactory for this level of mineral resource.

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 Triumph project consists of EPM 18486 and EPM 19343, both 100% owned by XXXX Gold Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Sunshine Gold Limited. The tenements are in good standing and no known impediments exist. Dart Mining NL has completed the acquisition of these two tenements and the process to transfer title is underway. • 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	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• 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 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. • 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	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 prospective basement rocks. • 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 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. • 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 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	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* 1. *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* 2. *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* 3. *dip and azimuth of the hole* 4. *down hole length and interception depth* 5. *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• A complete account of drillholes used in the geological models for the 5 prospects is outlined in APPENDIX Three: Drillhole Database Summary.
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• Weighted average based on sample length and gold grade has been applied to compositing drill hole assay data for domain compositing. • No bottom cut-off grade has been employed but a target of 0.25g/t gold grade is targeted to defining mineralised zones. A top-cut, where required, has been applied during variography, however un capped gold grade values included during the estimation process with outliers, had outlier restriction

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		clamping applied typically to 50% of the search radius. • No metal equivalent values are reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Drilling orientations relative to the interpretation of veins is not always ideal for the deposits at Triumph due to topographic constraints. Diamond core structural measurements through mineralised vein intercepts were used to guide the vein 3D modelling interpretation. Therefore, in areas where intercepts were at a low angle relative to the interpretation, the downhole mineralisation length was taken into account in the 3D interpretation to represent true thickness. • As the veins are sub-vertical, drilling has been undertaken from both sides of the vein structures. The interpretation shows continuity along strike and at depth from the drilling results to date. The use of the core structural data, and consultation with SHN, has resulted in a representative 3D geological model that can accommodate any downhole lengths where low angle to mineralisation drilling is the only possibility.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Included in the body of the announcement.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Not relevant to this announcement as no new sample results are being reported.
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.*	• IP geophysical data presented or discussed in this report was collected by Roar Resources (100% owned by Metal Bank). Metal Factor processing was applied to the dipole IP data. Metal Factor processing creates a single image to enhance elevated IP chargeability coincident with lower IP resistivity. Remodeling of the 2011 IP data was completed by consultant Mike Sexton using far superior 2D geophysical modelling software in 2016. (ASX: MBK Nov 2016, MBK Jan 2017)
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*	• Plans for further work are outlined in the body of the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	announcement which include an upgrade and growth drill programme to the existing Mineral Resources.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* • *Data validation procedures used.*	• Previously, Measured Group completed a cross-check of the laboratory issued analytical certificates with the assay database provided for SHN data. This included checks on primary fields for the mineral resource estimate such as sample number and gold grade to ensure complete matches. No errors were found between the laboratory certificates and the database provided for the SHN holes with approximately 40% of the samples scrutinised.
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• The Competent Person visited the site in March 2022 and November 2024. The site visit included reviewing MBK and SHN core that was available on site as well as the ground over the mineral resource area and historical workings. The Competent Person inspected core from known ore grade intercepts to confirm mineralisation style as well as inspected host rock material.
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* • *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* • *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	• Mineralised boundaries for the current resource estimate have been determined on gold grade from both RC and DD holes. Categorised box plots were used to determine the diamond core logged lithology, alteration, and mineralisation relative to gold grade to ensure a grade derived mineralisation boundary was reflective of the mineralisation. The top and bottom of mineralised intercepts have been determined by a lower grade cut-off of 0.25g/t gold (generally) to create continuity of the wireframe that represent the mineralisation boundaries. AHD Resources created 3D solid wireframes from selected intervals

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>using the Geological Model tool in Seequent Leapfrog Geo (Leapfrog).</td></tr>
<tr><td>Dimensions</td><td>• The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.</td><td>• The mineral resource is split into 5 discrete vein areas; New Constitution, South Constitution, Super Hans, Big Hans, and Bald Hill. The relative wireframe dimensions, number of veins, and variability in terms of continuity of each deposit is characterised in the table below.
<table>
<tr><th>Deposit</th><th>Dimension (LxWxD expressed in metres) and Mineralisation Trend</th><th>No. of Veins</th><th>Comments on variability</th></tr>
<tr><td>New Constitution</td><td>550x125x280 Striking 140°; dipping 84°; dip direction 230°</td><td>10 Veins</td><td>New Constitution's Main Vein and majority of the Sub Veins show good continuity along strike and to depth. Some minor Sub Veins are shorter and discrete vein interpretations.</td></tr>
<tr><td>South Constitution</td><td>300x20x100 Striking 105°; dipping 85°; dip direction 195°</td><td>5 Veins</td><td>South Constitution shows good continuity from the drilling to date.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Super Hans</td><td>325x50x155 Striking 100°; dipping 82°; dip direction 010°</td><td>9 Veins</td><td>Super Hans Main Vein shows good continuity while all Sub Veins are shorter, discrete associated veins.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Big Hans</td><td>360x90x200 Striking 145°; dipping 85°; dip direction 055°</td><td>8 Veins</td><td>Big Hans 2 Main Veins and 4 Sub Veins show good continuity while the remaining Sub Veins are shorter, discrete associated veins with differences in orientation from the overall Big Hans strike.</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
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<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>
<table>
<tr><td>Bald Hill</td><td>590x40x200 Striking 100°; dipping 83°; dip direction 010°</td><td>8 Veins</td><td>Bald Hill Main vein and majority of the Sub Veins show good continuity between drillholes.</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Estimation and modelling techniques</td><td>

The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.
The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.
The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.
Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).
In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.
Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.
Any assumptions about correlation between variables.
Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.
Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.
The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.

</td><td>

For this resource estimate, AHD Resources has completed the following:
Geological interpretation and wireframing in Leapfrog;
Hard boundary compositing in Leapfrog – Edge Module (Leapfrog Edge);
Variography and Ordinary Kriging in Leapfrog Edge; and
Block Model Estimation in Leapfrog.
Composites were based on 1m composites. More than 95% of the drilling data within mineralised zones is sampled to 1m intervals except for rare 2m and 4m composites yet to be subsampled.
Extreme outlier grades were identified by reviewing the composite histograms of gold grade for each individual vein hard boundary. A “top-cut” was applied based on the tail distribution of the high-grade samples. This top cut was applied to samples during variography but removed for ordinary kriging into the block model. The high outlier values within the deposits were observed to be spatially grouped and therefore included in the estimation process. To ensure the high outlier values did not significantly influence blocks between two sample points, an outlier restriction was applied in Leapfrog Edge for each vein where outliers were observed. This outlier “clamp” distance restricted blocks at a value where the composite histogram “top-cut” was applied during variography. This method allowed for lower variance during variography, did not penalise the high-grade zones (above the top-cut as these are observed to be spatially linked), and also limited the impact high grade samples have on the overall block model estimation.
Estimation domains were split into the discrete veins for each

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		deposit. These were treated as “hard boundary” domains as these boundaries were picked from drilling assays at a cut-off grade. • Individual vein search distances, number of passes, minimum and maximum sample numbers, interpolator type, outlier restriction distance, and outlier restriction value are outlined in the Triumph Mineral Resource Report. • Arsenic is shown to be weakly to moderately positively correlated with gold grades and typical of refractory gold-pyrite-arsenopyrite mineralisation. No considerations were made for the estimation of deleterious elements at this stage. However, considering the adjacent mining lease (which is interpreted to be mining an extension of the Big Hans deposit) is successfully mining and toll treating ore parcels, it is believed deleterious elements can be managed. More work on this is needed in the future with the additional data. • Block sizes for each of the five model areas are 2.5m x 2.5m x 2m with a subblock down to 0.625m x 0.625m x 0.25m. Each block model was rotated to align with the strike of the dominate vein orientation interpreted from the geological modelling. Each of the estimation parameters for each vein within the deposits was applied to the parent block of that block model. A detailed summary of block model variables and dimensions is outlined in the Triumph Mineral Resource Report. • As only gold is estimated in this mineral resource, no variables are correlatable. A weak correlation between gold and density is present, but on review of the core and core photography, this is more related to the abundance of massive sulphide rather than gold grade. Massive sulphide is not always indicative of predictive gold grade. • The geological modelling of the discrete veins for each deposit were used as sub-block triggers within the block model to ensure the block model estimation was representing the 3D

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		wireframes only extents only and to a relatively fine granularity (down to 0.15m x 0.15m x 0.12m sub-blocks).
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• Tonnages are estimated on a dry basis.
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• Extreme outlier grades were identified by reviewing the composite histograms of gold grade for each individual vein hard boundary. A "top-cut" was applied based on the tail distribution of the high-grade samples. This top cut was applied to samples during variography but removed for ordinary kriging into the block model. • The high outlier values within the deposits were observed to be spatially grouped and therefore included in the estimation process. To ensure the high outlier values did not significantly influence blocks between two sample points, an outlier restriction was applied in Leapfrog Edge for each vein where outliers were observed at the selected top cut range. • This outlier "clamp" distance restricted blocks at a value where the composite histogram "top-cut" was applied during variography. This method allowed for lower variance during variography, did not penalise the high-grade zones (above the top-cut as these are observed to be spatially linked), and also limited the impact high grade samples have on the overall block model estimation.
Mining factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	• Assumptions made on mining methods for the purpose of this mineral resource were truck and shovel, open-pit mining operations. No mining dimensions or dilution were considered. Each of the deposits typically represented at least 1, but up to 10, main grade bearing veins. While the ancillary mineralisation to these main veins is not as high (modelled as Sub Veins), together the Main and Sub Veins represent likely open cut mining packages due to their relative low overall mineralisation width as a combined vein package. The mineralisation is isolated to veins and minor alteration boundaries. The host

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		tonalite is not mineralised. Therefore, it is assumed that the ore is discrete in nature, which is suitable for selective block extraction as well as ore sorting. To account for these assumptions prior to an economic study being completed, a moderate cut-off grade of 1g/t resulting in a +2g/t gold resource was applied. • Although some areas of the 3D geological interpretation are up to 280m below depth of cover (DOC), greater than 43% of the mineral resource estimate is within 50m DOC and greater than 77% of the mineral resource estimate is within 100m DOC averaged for all 5 deposits making these mineral resource estimates appropriate for open-cut mining consideration. Block continuity at the 1g/t cut-off grade is good, with limited isolated "pods" where gold grade is greater than 1g/t gold.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	• Sunshine Gold had completed recovery test work on the recent drilling samples to compliment and confirm previous recovery work completed by MBK. Positive results were received for all methods tested providing optionality to future processing. Samples returned gravity recovery results up to 79.1% (averaging 66.9%), flotation test work recovery results up to 97.6% (averaging 92.1%) and cyanide leach gold extractions range up to 95.9% (averaging 89.7%). Until further test work is completed by Dart Mining, no recovery factors are considered for this Mineral Resource. The Mineral Resources are classified as Inferred. • Although the metallurgical test work is not solely relied upon for this Mineral Resource, test recovery from New Constitution and Advance cores shows high gold flotation amenability with an average flotation recovery from the two tests holes of 97.6% (99.1% and 96.1% recovery for New Constitution and Advance respectively). Note that the Advance prospect is not included within this resource but is within the mineral field at Triumph.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Environmental factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	• The recovery test work results initially indicated from MBK did not use a cyanide treatment showcasing the amenability for non-cyanide gold extraction potentials. In addition, the arsenic recovery from the MBK test work was shown to be greater than 85% arsenic to a concentrate. Therefore, the tailings material is anticipated to be low on arsenic content. Dart will continue to review test work options to understand any tailings material. • The Bulburin National Park has limited the eastern boundary of the Super Hans resource estimate. No drilling has occurred under the footprint of the national park however the veins are interpretated to be open and extend towards the east with attractive gold grades intercepted on the eastern margins of Super Hans to date. No pit crest stand-off or pit batter angle considerations have been considered for this mineral resource as this is considered a modifying factor for reserves.
Bulk density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* • *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* • *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	• The two eras of density measurements on core samples exist from MBK and SHN drilling programmes. The density measurements from SHN are provided in the database. Density measurements from the SHN holes were made on the drill core using Archimedes' Principle and the "Dry-Wet Immersion" method. Sample selection was based on the following sample criteria: • Samples typically 10 – 30cm in length (<10cm or >30cm in very rare cases); • Full core; • Selected at 20m intervals through unmineralised zones, 10m intervals through altered zones and 2m intervals through mineralised zones; and • Samples were not to cross assay sample boundaries. • No documentation is provided or available on the method for the MBK density data collection, however the two drilling datasets are both spatially representative of the 5 mineral resource areas.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• The Competent Person has reviewed the raw statistical data and graphical data for the two sets of density data and conclude there is no material difference between the density sampling and results which gives confidence to the SHN drilling density estimates. Note that the density of MBK drilling in high-grade massive sulphide areas is higher, leading to a larger maximum density value when comparing the two datasets. Summary statistics of the density data are shown in the table below. • The five mineral resource areas do have a varying degree of density data coverage. • Based on the density data for the deposits, 2.86g/cc was used as density for all ore material.
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	• The mineral resource has been classified to a maximum confidence of Inferred at this stage due to the following considerations: • Drill spacing and mineralisation intercepts (including geostatistical performance such as number of samples, kriging efficiency, and slope regression); • Insufficient modern diamond drilling for confirmation of ore characteristics; and • Open-pit optimisation study to determine a more suitable cut-off grade and pit depths. • The Competent Person has sufficient confidence in the database, continuity of geology and geological setting for the Triumph mineral resource and is reflected in the classification.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• AHD Resources and Dart conducted internal peer reviews of the model including reviews on geological modelling practices, estimation practises and appropriateness, and resultant block model estimation. • No external audits or reviews have been completed to date.
Discussion of relative	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For*	• The relative accuracy of the Mineral Resource estimate is reflected in the reporting of the Mineral Resource as per the guidelines of the 2012 JORC Code.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
accuracy/ confidence	*example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	• The Triumph deposits are an open-pit mining target that is at a relatively early to moderate stage of drilling and geological understanding. Selective in-fill drilling from surface and updated geological interpretation and modelling in 3D will added further confidence to the local scale geometry of the mineralisation and grade distributions in the resource model. The detail captured in this mineral resource estimate maximises the data available currently on the project and the Competent Person is satisfied that the model is an accurate representation of the drilling data and geological interpretation at Triumph to date.

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APPENDIX THREE: DRILL HOLE SUMMARY RELEVANT TO MRE

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Max Depth (m)	Dip (deg)	Azimuth (deg)	Cumulative Mineralisation Intercept Thickness (targeting 0.25g/t gold cut-off) – (m)
20BHRC001	334896.8	7309990.96	132.1	124	-60	200	2.83
20BHRC002	334903.5	7310009.59	133.79	154	-60	200	6.00
20BHRC003	334915.9	7310005.62	132.58	154	-60	200	3.00
20BHRC004	334962.8	7309980.86	129.41	82	-60	200	5.00
20BHRC005	334942.6	7309973.38	128.04	46	-60	200	12.00
20BHRC006	334938.7	7309994.43	130.56	76	-60	200	7.00
20BHRC007	334917.7	7310022.54	134.46	118	-60	200	4.00
20BHRC008	334906.4	7310024.44	134.93	112	-60	200	4.00
21BHRC009	334962.7	7309990.26	130.22	124	-65	200	4.00
21BHRC010	335036.5	7309968.96	139.8	88	-50	200	8.00
21BHRC011	335043	7309985.38	139.54	118	-60	200	5.00
21BHRC012	335070.5	7309971.08	143.05	118	-60	200	4.00
21BHRC013	335092.6	7309953.13	147.32	100	-50	200	9.00
21BHRC014	335102.5	7309946.03	148.4	118	-65	180	11.00
21BHRC015	335181.3	7309951.21	150.22	112	-55	180	7.00
21BHRC016	335162.7	7309955.29	150.53	124	-60	200	7.00
21BHRC017	335155.5	7309934.84	153.24	88	-50	200	1.00
21BHRC018	335143.8	7309897.47	164.3	52	-60	200	2.00
21BHRC019	335261.6	7309897.49	157.8	70	-60	200	3.00
21BHRC020	335236.3	7309949.47	148.14	100	-50	200	1.00
21BHRC021	335271.3	7309926.73	154.99	118	-60	200	1.00
21BNRC001	335273.3	7308507.42	155.26	82	-65	225	6.00
21BNRC002	335289.7	7308500.15	156.49	148	-65	218.5	4.00
21BNRC003	335298.2	7308489.88	157.19	100	-50	215	8.00
21BNRC004	335258.8	7308571.9	155.03	124	-60	225	4.00
21BNRC005	335248.4	7308559.98	156.1	124	-55	227.2	10.00
21BNRC006	335317.1	7308450	153.49	154	-50	240	12.00
21BNRC007	335274.6	7308512.36	155.12	112	-50	265	5.00
21BYRC001	334259.9	7309009.06	156.15	148	-60	200	5.00
21BYRC002	334226.1	7309014.13	151.68	112	-60	180	1.00
21NCRC001	334545.9	7308593.88	186.95	106	-60	10	13.00
21NCRC002	334365.3	7308864.19	141.59	142	-60	180	13.00
21NCRC003	334333.5	7308904.53	145.53	136	-60	180	14.00
21NCRC004	334348.9	7308691.56	154.2	178	-50	60.5	8.00
21NCRC005	334373.5	7308651.28	168.86	46	-50	55	1.00
21NCRC006	334438.9	7308615.59	167.6	160	-55	35	10.00
21NCRC007	334364.8	7308646.35	169.27	190	-55	50	5.00
21NCRC008	334632.3	7308572.44	186.15	124	-60	10	8.00
21SHRC001	335790.2	7308345.91	172.67	58	-60	194.5	8.00
21SHRC002	335780.1	7308365.72	169.27	58	-60	184.5	19.00
21SHRC003	335745.4	7308366.75	165.56	76	-50	209.5	12.00
21SHRC004	335733.5	7308370.27	164.05	100	-55	190	9.00
21SHRC005	335707.5	7308372.8	160.61	58	-60	195	10.00
21SHRC006	335698.6	7308352.99	162.69	70	-60	190	14.00
21SHRC007	335623	7308412.98	152.77	154	-50	193.6	2.00

21SHRC008	335730.5	7308351.19	167.32	60	-90	341	13.00
21SHRC009	335753.3	7308314.58	163.52	88	-50	10	10.00
21SHRC010	335776.2	7308368.64	168.72	120	-75	190	16.00
21SHRC011	335700.7	7308447.3	159.96	214	-50	190.3	4.00
21SHRC012	335556.9	7308442.82	149.51	154	-50	190	3.00
TB0456	334465	7308668	162	3	-90	0	1.00
TB0458	334430	7308639	161	1	-90	0	1.00
TDH006	335258	7308563.01	155.33	332.8	-58	180.5	9.00
TDH007	334972.1	7309898.63	141.82	174.6	-60	7.5	15.00
TDH008	335093.1	7309848.6	152.87	174.6	-50	15	12.00
TDH009	334879.1	7309890.5	126.39	171.8	-50	15	1.00
TDH011	335247	7309949.2	149.75	252.8	-63	225	4.00
TDH013	334959.1	7309976.8	129.22	102	-50	210	6.00
TDH015	335135.3	7309945.74	149.96	93	-50	210	4.00
TDH017	335221	7309884.91	159.25	18	-60	61.5	3.00
TDH018	335112.8	7309898.69	163.16	18	-59	236.5	5.00
TDH020	335038.7	7309918.19	152.43	17	-60	35.5	1.00
TDH021	335034.9	7309914.68	152.21	19	-60	34.5	6.00
TDH022	335001.5	7309923.99	147.31	24	-59	34.5	14.00
TDH023	334990.4	7309930.22	145.93	23	-61	20.5	7.00
TDH024	334965.4	7309938.88	140.26	16.5	-60	29.5	3.00
TDH037	334279.1	7308938	152.84	19	-60	199.5	13.00
TDH039	334929.5	7309951.98	128.05	24	-59	10.5	16.00
TDH040	334928.4	7309971.5	130.69	36	-60	210	14.00
TDH041	334933.9	7309977.84	128.46	59.5	-61	208	11.00
TDH042	334903.2	7309970.43	130.14	48	-60	211	2.00
TDH043	334911.7	7309980.82	128.8	66	-60	210	10.00
TDH044	334870.2	7309993.85	133.28	84	-60	210	11.00
TDH045	334862.1	7309978.81	132.28	54	-60	210	4.00
TDH046	334928.7	7309949.25	128.08	36	-60	13	13.00
TDH047	334955.6	7309941.39	137.53	48	-65	357.7	14.00
TDH048	334987.7	7309910.48	144.38	60	-55	30	13.00
TDH049	335055.6	7309901.26	150.3	60	-55	30	12.00
TDH050	335029.8	7309902.26	147.95	62	-60	30	7.00
TDH051	335095.6	7309949.81	147.88	60	-60	211	6.00
TDH052	335167.2	7309933.95	152.67	90	-55	210	7.00
TDH055	334309	7308914.36	146.95	60	-60	210	11.50
TDH056	334282.6	7308946.76	153.11	61	-60	210	18.34
TDH058	334365.4	7308655.78	167.05	78	-49	19	3.00
TDH059	334371.1	7308652.87	167.65	54	-50	63	4.00
TDH060	334298.1	7308942.62	152.46	96	-58	207	8.00
TDH061	334275.5	7308958.3	150.51	64	-55	209.5	4.00
TDH062	334224.3	7308914.91	139.6	96	-60	68	5.00
TDH064	334220.9	7308884.91	137.65	126	-50	62.5	3.00
TDH065	334328.2	7308886.1	141.77	60	-55	210	12.00
TDH066	334306.4	7308955.5	153.9	126	-55	210	8.00
TDH067	334317.8	7308927.35	149.15	96	-60	210	4.00
TDH068	334233.1	7308997.3	151.49	60	-60	210	4.00
TDH070	334363.5	7308857.31	139.47	96	-55	210	7.00
TDH072	334277.4	7308959.59	150.57	96	-55	184.5	8.00

TDH073	334277.7	7308961.6	150.53	96.8	-64	187.5	3.00
TDH075	334269.3	7308894.83	139.8	72.6	-55.2	1.5	2.00
TDH076	334269.2	7308893.71	139.69	127.1	-78.4	4.5	4.00
TDH079	334297.3	7308716.32	146.17	108	-50	30	5.00
TDH080	334409.5	7308793.71	144.07	78	-50	209.5	5.00
TDH081	334980.8	7309991.62	129.57	117.6	-60	209.5	8.00
TDH086	334940.7	7310004.84	131.33	127	-59.8	198.5	6.00
TDH087	334985.9	7310041.73	134.39	222.7	-57.9	209.5	4.00
TDH088	335053	7310003.02	137.58	204.7	-56.1	224.9	7.00
TDH089	334753.4	7309971.27	134.62	102	-55	36.7	5.00
TDH090	334736.7	7309943.02	132.18	78.5	-55	34.5	1.00
TDH091	335028.2	7310054.27	130.18	225.3	-52	215.5	5.00
TDH092	334785.1	7309963.14	133.75	84	-55	29.5	4.00
TDH094	334764.4	7309997.24	137.09	102	-55	201	6.00
TDH098	334292.2	7308885.04	139.23	72	-74	26	7.50
TDH099	334263.6	7308827.05	136.94	138	-56.5	10.5	2.50
TDH100	334265.3	7308834.95	136.09	118	-50.4	34.5	4.00
TDH101	334265.2	7308834.54	136.2	172	-65	30	5.00
TDH104	335041.2	7309872.02	141.59	162.6	-55.8	38	11.00
TDH105	335116.2	7309898.4	163.48	159.5	-60.3	300.2	3.00
TDH106	334940.4	7309973.89	127.9	50.8	-59.6	232.5	10.00
TDH112	334483.9	7308610.09	174.88	132.4	-55	31.4	7.00
TDH118	335256.2	7308461.41	177.11	81	-59.8	42	9.00
TDH119	335239.8	7308430.5	184.54	84	0	0	9.00
TDH120	335244.3	7308427.5	184.44	48	-55.3	214.4	3.00
TDH121	334328.9	7308886.51	142.61	78	-50	184.1	7.00
TDH122	334325.8	7308887.98	143.03	54	-50.6	230.3	7.00
TDH123	334330.6	7308889.32	142.88	102	-65	204.5	12.00
TDH124	335747.3	7308348.82	168.56	72	-54.6	239	16.00
TDH130	334335	7308898.22	144.04	114	-63.5	225	22.00
TDH132	334371.8	7308880.18	142.98	132	-55	242.5	7.00
TDH133	334373.1	7308876.96	142.92	126	-55.1	208.9	9.00
TDH134	334270	7308830.26	136.88	131	-57	45	1.00
TDH135	334308.8	7308795.25	140.62	149	-61	44	14.00
TDH136	334403.1	7308827.04	142.25	109	-63	209.5	8.00
TDH137	334414.7	7308842.3	142.94	155	-62	215	3.00
TDH139	335317.9	7308448.21	154.38	125	-50	219	7.00
TDH140	335322.3	7308453.63	153.06	60	-50	40	3.00
TDH141	335583.1	7308347.18	153	80	-50	239.5	4.00
TDH142	335331.4	7308394.15	149.53	60	-50	39.5	4.00
TDH143	335336.1	7308396.19	149.07	72	-50	220	2.00
TDH144	335378.5	7308419.25	140.64	89	-55	219.5	3.00
TDH145	335197.5	7308572.17	164.02	64	-50	219.5	3.00
TDH146	335216.7	7308609.66	147.88	82	-50	219.5	3.00
TDH147	334223.7	7308915.24	140.88	76	-50	63	2.00
TDH180	335759.9	7308355.75	168.88	30	-50	60	2.00
TDH181	335743.4	7308342.3	168.12	30	-50	60	6.00
TDH182	335727.1	7308339.76	166.67	36	-50	60	10.00
TDH183	335707.3	7308328.33	163.06	30	-50	60	2.00
TDH184	335688.3	7308350.46	162.12	30	-50	60	4.00

TDH185	335672.4	7308339.5	160.89	37	-50	60	1.71
TDH187	335627.2	7308343.99	156.71	63	-50	60	2.00
TDH190	335748	7308304.44	162.88	42	-50	60	2.00
TDH191	335731.1	7308295.99	158.69	52	-50	60	4.00
TDH192	335794.2	7308328.36	171.23	39	-50	60	22.00
TDH222	335071.6	7309943.28	147.37	38	-50	220	2.00
TDH223	335119.2	7309910.93	161.24	45	-50	40	11.00
TDH224	335193.6	7309884.35	161.67	33	-50	40	4.00
TDH229	335385.2	7309875.95	166.19	51	-50	50	2.00
TDH231	335475.7	7309883.87	177.81	33	-50	230	3.00
TDH233	335459	7309875.46	177.74	41	-50	230	2.00
TDH249	335193	7308571.14	163.81	33	-50	40	3.00
TDH250	335217.4	7308523.42	166.02	36	-50	220	1.00
TDH251	335250.3	7308567.57	155.81	33	-50	220	3.00
TDH252	335225.2	7308537.08	163.83	30	-50	220	1.00
TDH253	335235.8	7308557.99	158.26	49	-50	220	8.00
TDH312	334512.7	7308684.58	161.33	18	-45	220	2.00
TDH313	334440.2	7308661.94	164.08	18	-45	40	2.00
TDH315	334430.3	7308646.3	164.74	31	-45	220	4.00
21BNRC008	335043.5	7308871.27	186.84	100	-60	65	0.08
21BNRC009	335062	7308808.1	172.03	73	-50	65	0.54
21BNRC011	335157.4	7308795.96	147.78	106	-50	245	1.34
21BNRC013	335168.6	7308726.85	156.27	112	-60	245	2.30
21BNRC016	335185.2	7308632.96	141.88	61	-50	245	6.00
21BNRC017	335201.7	7308625.82	143.37	76	-60	245	9.00
21BNRC018	335216.6	7308602.96	148.58	73	-60	245	3.00
21BNRC019	335223.9	7308567.63	156.61	70	-50	239.5	9.00
21BNRC020	335224.8	7308568.75	156.55	91	-65	245	8.00
21BNRC021	335262.9	7308578.18	154.18	136	-58	252	1.00
21BNRC022	335274.2	7308557.14	152.5	136	-58	220	9.00
21BNRC023	335172.8	7308508	177.07	124	-50	70	11.00
21BNRC024	335214.6	7308476.33	174.02	82	-50	40	5.00
21BNRC025	335232.8	7308470.1	173.66	70	-50	65	2.00
21BNRC026	335190.4	7308452.52	187.13	130	-50	65	9.00
21BNRC027	335189.2	7308453.78	187.1	154	-60	50	3.00
21BNRC028	335212.3	7308435.73	188.81	124	-55	59	7.00
21BNRC029	335244.8	7308402.46	182.87	118	-50	65	12.00
21BNRC032	335274.3	7308340.09	180.54	160	-50	30	12.00
21NCRC010	334456.4	7308584.95	171.97	130	-50	25	4.00
21NCRC011	334445.1	7308632.11	168.5	88	-50	21.9	3.00
21NCRC012	334390.5	7308651.96	166.35	166	-55	60	14.00
21NCRC013	334389.9	7308651.93	166.23	184	-58	35	8.00
21NCRC014	334434.9	7308652.33	164.53	124	-60	50	4.00
21NCRC015	334450.7	7308670.1	164.52	82	-60	50	3.00
21NCRC016	334385.8	7308809.03	142.61	100	-50	230	3.72
21NCRC017	334388.6	7308792.43	143.11	82	-60	235	2.00
21NCRC018	334347.9	7308825.36	140.91	76	-60	50	13.00
21SCRC003	334686.7	7308582.37	184.89	82	-50	5	1.00
21SCRC004	334461.9	7308625.2	171.86	100	-65	12.1	7.00
21SCRC005	334631	7308624.53	173.81	46	-60	185	1.00

21SCRC006	334577.2	7308640.04	172.05	124	-60	185	13.00
21SCRC007	334554.3	7308665.91	173.34	100	-50	205	11.00
22BNRC037	335334.2	7308420.03	152.88	124	-50	245	4.00
22BNRC038	335335.3	7308419.49	152.85	157	-65	230	3.00
22BNRC039	335316.2	7308451.08	153.66	172	-72	240	12.00
22NCRC019	334426.2	7308705.43	151.41	70	-60	45	4.00
22NCRC020	334415.7	7308720.5	148.55	76	-60	33.4	5.00
22NCRC021	334380	7308718.43	147.8	88	-60	51.4	2.00
22NCRC022	334359.8	7308709.92	150.22	148	-60	50	7.00
22NCRC023	334322.3	7308738.67	146.1	178	-60	55	9.00
22NCRC024	334330.5	7308766.3	142.97	190	-56	55	20.00
22NCRC025	334310.9	7308759.27	143.29	178	-60	49	6.00
22NCRC026	334240.8	7308834.42	134.23	196	-55	41.9	9.00
22NCRC027	334365	7308860.42	141.76	154	-50	200	13.36
22NCRC028	334363.8	7308863.42	141.94	154	-50	225	13.00
22SHRC014	335796.2	7308314.11	168.82	70	-60	10	25.00
22SHRC015	335734.5	7308314.98	161.79	118	-60	10	19.00
22SHRC016	335769.2	7308290.97	162.75	166	-60	10	6.00
22SHRC017	335738.4	7308291.31	159.36	160	-60	10	9.00
22SHRC018	335690.4	7308315.5	157.84	112	-60	10	28.73
22SHRC019	335657.1	7308310.08	154.18	178	-60	10	7.00
22SHRC020	335635.6	7308321.18	153.98	130	-60	10	12.00
22SHRC021	335620.9	7308316.49	152.45	154	-60	12.8	2.00
22SHRC022	335672.9	7308361.72	157.96	64	-60	190	1.26
22SHRC023	335705.6	7308309.45	157.86	154	-65	10	39.00
22SHRC026	335545.1	7308371.61	148.42	46	-60	190	2.00
22SHRC027	335551.3	7308343.85	150.1	94	-65	10	1.00
22SHRC028	335569.7	7308339.75	150.8	76	-60	10	9.00
22SHRC029	335579.2	7308333.08	151.17	142	-65	19.1	4.00
22NCDD001	334281.3	7308897.97	143.02	111.8	-60.08	51.34	2.10
22NCRC029	334212.2	7308928.99	141.71	118	-50	45	2.00
22NCRC031	334179.2	7308997.02	148.23	76	-60	50	2.00
22NCRC032	334175.8	7308967.07	146.68	136	-60	50	2.00
22NCRC033	334195	7308980.86	147.44	64	-60	50	5.00
22SCDD001	334587.5	7308658.72	168.84	126.7	-60.22	185.85	1.30
22SHDD001	335718.9	7308372.25	161.79	107.4	-60.3	191.81	4.71
23TRRC001	334693.7	7308649.07	194.98	118	-59.81	196.84	1.00
23TRRC003	334368.2	7308827.57	154.59	118	-59.57	52.22	3.00
23TRRC004	334393.8	7308806.61	150.29	124	-58.28	55.5	1.00
23TRRC006	334472.3	7308712.05	189.85	100	-58.9	53.73	2.00
23TRRC007	334412.8	7308790.99	158.61	106	-58.67	53.77	1.00
23TRRC008	334648.7	7308642.57	173.76	106	-58.7	189.86	2.00
23TRRC009	334612.5	7308668.61	180.71	136	-59.33	191.24	6.00
23TRRC010	334625.5	7308646.28	174.93	100	-58.04	190.71	2.00
23TRRC030	335365.4	7309931.15	194.26	82	-51.24	196.38	1.00
23TRRC031	335423.6	7309923.85	193.11	112	-56.03	195.26	2.00
23TRRC032	335449.8	7309904.66	200.69	58	-51.1	195.45	1.00
23TRRC033	335506	7309911.85	205.53	124	-56.03	193.83	3.00
23TRRC034	335522.9	7309873.95	218.14	70	-61.47	193.41	3.00