

ASX Release

14 March 2025

DRILLING CONFIRMS SULPHIDE MINERALISATION AT TRIUMPH

ANNOUNCEMENT AMENDMENT

Dart Mining NL (**ASX:DTM**) (**Dart Mining** or **the Company**) wishes to advise that the following amendments have been made to the announcement “Drilling Confirms Sulphide Mineralisation at Triumph” released this Yesterday 13th March 2025.

Amendments Summary:

1. Sample depths of core photographed in Figure 1 added.
2. Additional disclaimer added to Figure 2 to not rely on visual estimates of mineral abundance.
3. Wording of Figure 2 modified from “current MRE Interpretation” to “current Inferred MRE Mineralised Domains”.

A copy of the amended announcement is attached.

Approved for release by the Board of Directors.

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Dart Mining NL (“Dart” or the “Company”) is pleased to provide a drilling update and report visuals from its first drillholes completed at the company’s Triumph Project. Drilling has confirmed the presence of sulphides at expected locations as well as additional sulphide veining outside of the previously defined Mineral resource domains.

HIGHLIGHTS

- Significant Sulphide mineralisation intersected in the first 2 drillholes (TRDD001A & TRDD002A) across multiple veins, in line with Mineral Resource interpretation.
- Unexpected veining outside of defined mineral resource area was also intersected at depth in both holes, these new intersections remain open in all directions (See Figure 2).
- Drill holes TRDD001A and TRDD002A, have now been fully logged, photographed and sampled with samples dispatched to ALS Brisbane for analysis, assay results are expected to be received by early April 2025.



Figure 1 – Sulphide Vein from TRDD001A (HQ core size) showing sulphides within quartz and carbonate veining, included in sampling from 77.1 to 77.6m

Visual estimates of mineralisation abundance contained in this announcement should never be considered a proxy or substitute for Laboratory analysis. Visual estimates potentially provide no information regarding concentration of economic grades or factors, impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuation.

Darts Chairman, James Chirnside, commented: “Dart is pleased with the visual results from the drilling processed so far. Drilling has intersected sulphide mineralisation in expected locations, as well as additional sulphide veining beyond the known resource area. Additional veining identified at such an early stage of drilling, and in such close proximity to the known resources is an exciting development and highlights the significant potential for growth despite the extensive work already completed across the project. The Company is excited to continue the current drill program and further explore the project, as it works towards upgrading and expanding the Mineral Resource Inventory”

The Company completed 355 metres of drilling across 4 diamond drill holes to the end of February 2025 at the Triumph project. Weather and staffing challenges in the transition to operating in QLD played a role in the challenging commencement to the drilling program. Operational improvements have now been put in place, with drilling performance now in line with expectations and in full swing. As we head into March 2025 the Company does not anticipate any further delays or issues with drilling.

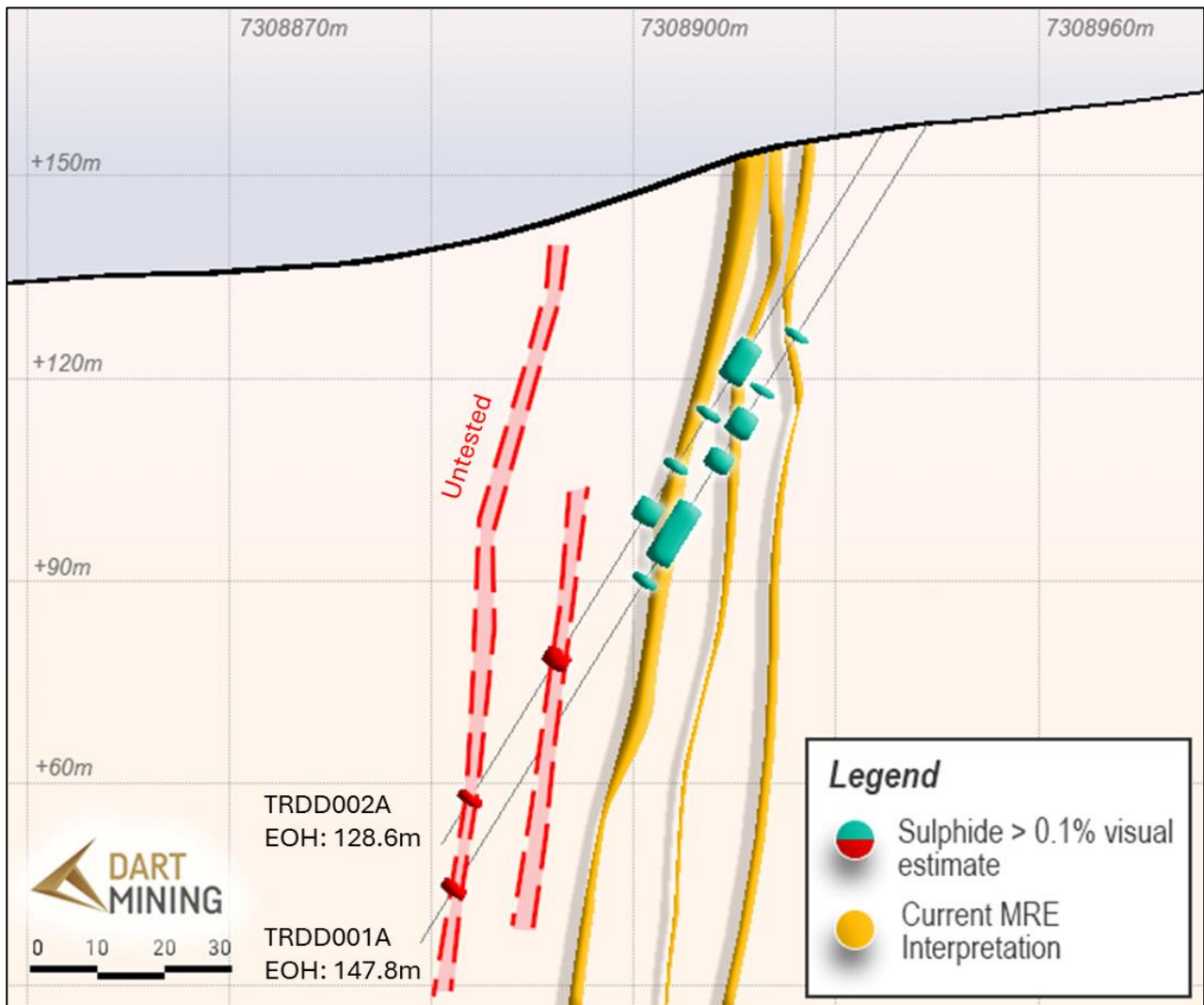


Figure 2 – logged sulphides (details in appendix 1) in reported holes vs MRE Inferred mineralised domains. Red highlighting new mineralised zones outside of MRE interpretation.

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Drill holes TRDD001A and TRDD002A, spaced 25m along strike, have been fully logged, photographed and sampled with samples dispatched to ALS Brisbane for analysis. Drill core logging has highlighted several zones of strong sulphide mineralisation, with routine logging of Pyrite, Arsenopyrite, Galena, Sphalerite and Chalcopyrite recorded by the site geologists. Mineralisation logging has been included in appendix 1, table 3 below.

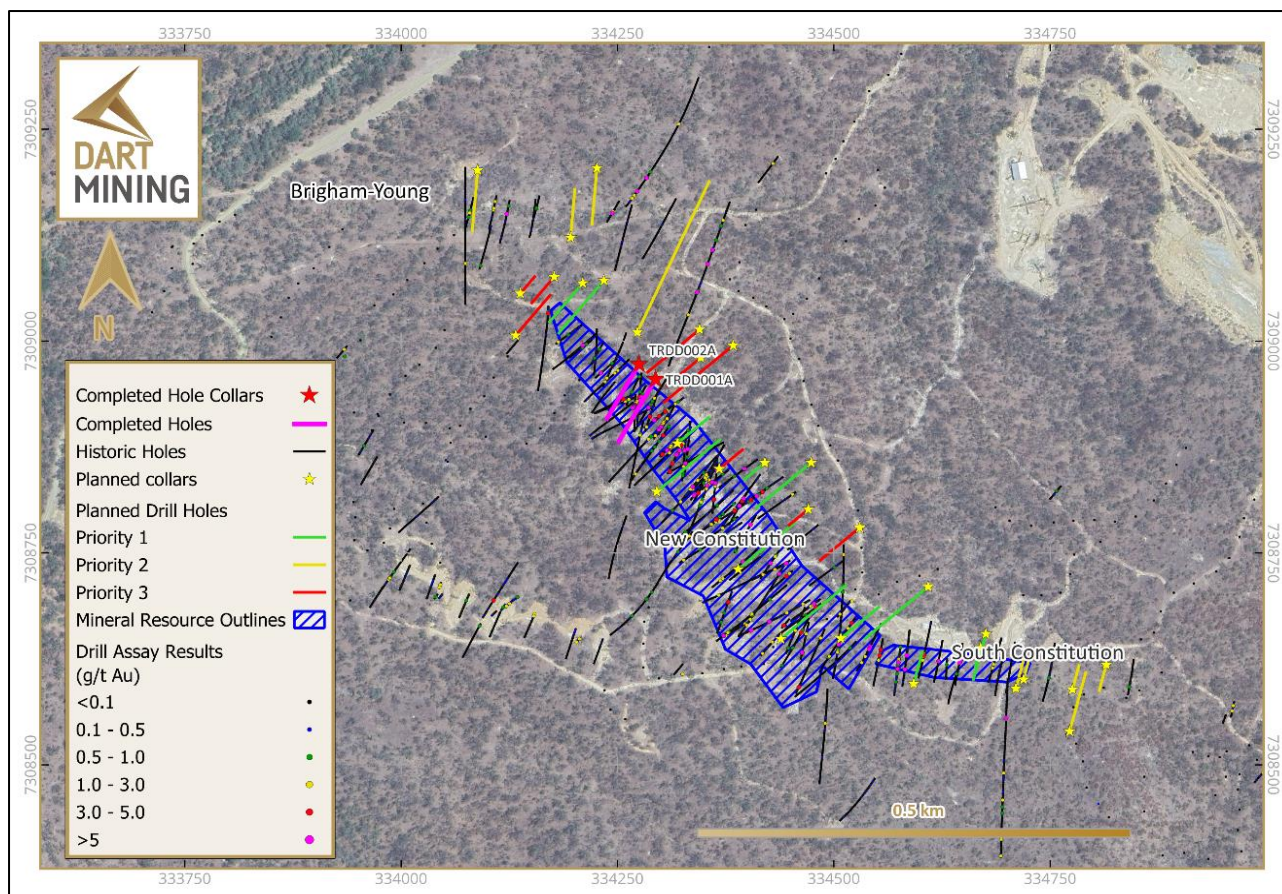


Figure 3 – Plan map showing collar location and drill traces of reported holes.



Figure 4 – Drill core photo of tray 21 from TRDD001A showing core between 77.05m and 79.1m.

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Drill core from both holes is exhibiting the expected geology, with sulphide veining intersected in heavily altered tonalite host rock highlighted by Figure 4 above. The fluid introducing the sulphide mineralisation into the host rock is creating significant alteration from the pinkish tonalite to a more green to yellow hue seen around meter 79 in Figure 4.

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END

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NEXT STEPS

- Continue the diamond drilling programme to expand the existing resources along strike and at depth in accordance with Table 1 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.

		2025												2026						
		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul
Triumph	Group Resource Update	←										→								
	Constitution	←													←					
	Big Hans														←					
	Super Hans																			
	Bald Hill																			
	Bingham-Young																			
	Advance																			
	Bald Hill East																			

Drilling

Group Resource

Assays

Resource

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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.

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

Table 2: Hole collar details.

HoleID	Easting (GDA94 / MGA Zone 56)	Northing (GDA94 / MGA Zone 56)	RL	Depth	Azimuth (Magnetic)	Dip
TRDD001A	334293.9	7308955.0	155.1	147.8	210	-55
TRDD002A	334274.8	7308972.6	152.6	128.6	210	-55

Table 3. Mineralisation Logging Details

Hole ID	Meters From	Meters To	Width (m)	Pyrite %	Arsenopyrite %	Chalcopyrite %	Sphalerite %	Galena %	Comments
TRDD001A	38.00	38.35	0.35	5	0.5		2		
TRDD001A	43.90	47.95	4.05	0.1					
TRDD001A	47.95	48.25	0.30	0.2		0.1			
TRDD001A	48.25	52.30	4.05	0.1					
TRDD001A	52.30	52.70	0.40	2		0.5	1		Mineralized VN with SER ARG Selvage
TRDD001A	52.70	55.65	2.95	0.2		0.1			
TRDD001A	55.65	55.80	0.15	5	1				Mineralized VN
TRDD001A	55.80	59.50	3.70	0.1					
TRDD001A	59.50	59.85	0.35	5		0.5			Abundant PY in SER alt
TRDD001A	59.85	62.00	2.15	1					
TRDD001A	69.10	71.40	2.30	5	0.2		0.2		Intense SER altered zone with abundant sulphides
TRDD001A	71.40	76.60	5.20	1			0.2		
TRDD001A	76.60	78.60	2.00	5	15				Main Ore zone Broken QTZ sulphide VN with sheared upper margin
TRDD001A	78.60	82.15	3.55	0.1					
TRDD001A	82.15	82.75	0.60	5					Abundant PY with strong SER alt
TRDD001A	82.75	137.30	54.55	0.1					Trace py in VLTs
TRDD001A	137.30	138.50	1.20	5	1		0.5		Mineralised VN with SR Altered selvage
TRDD002A	0.00	20.80	20.80						Precollar no sample

TRDD002A	38.40	40.50	2.10	0.3					
TRDD002A	40.50	41.00	0.50	2			2	0.1	Also trace cpy
TRDD002A	41.00	44.00	3.00	0.2		0.1		0.1	trace sulphides in VltS
TRDD002A	44.00	44.50	0.50	2	0.5				
TRDD002A	50.60	51.10	0.50	1		0.1	0.5		
TRDD002A	60.00	60.60	0.60	0.2					Trace py with sericite alteration
TRDD002A	67.00	69.00	2.00	0.5			0.1		
TRDD002A	69.00	70.00	1.00	2	0.5		2		Mineralized zone
TRDD002A	70.00	77.50	7.50	0.1					
TRDD002A	92.50	93.90	1.40	0.1					
TRDD002A	93.90	96.10	2.20	0.5		0.1	0.2		Also trace GA in VNs. Altered zone with parallel VLTs with CHL AB SER alteration
TRDD002A	96.10	119.80	23.70	0.1					
TRDD002A	119.80	120.70	0.90	5					Abundant py in Argilic alteration
TRDD002A	120.70	128.60	7.90	0.1					Trace py DS and on fractures

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APPENDIX TWO

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	- 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.	No sampling or results are reported and is not applicable
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).	Standard tube HQ diamond drilling was utilised with bottom of hole core orientation completed every run. An Axis orientation tool was utilised.
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.	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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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.
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 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 photography is available.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. • If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. • For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. • Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. • Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. • Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	• No results from sampling have been reported in this announcement.
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,	• No results from sampling have been reported in this announcement.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i>	
Verification of sampling and assaying	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	No results from sampling have been reported in this announcement.
Location of data points	<i>Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.</i> <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	- The location of drill hole collars were confirmed with a Trimble DA2 receiver and Catalyst 0.3m Subscription set to MGA94 Grid Datum (Zone 56) - Accuracy is variable but is expected to be 0.3m - During the mapping and Collar pickup process with constant visual quality assessment conducted, the receiver maintained an accuracy level <0.4m. - Down hole, multi-shot surveys were taken at 15m then a nominal 30 m interval where possible using a Trueshot survey tool. A 3m multi-shot survey was conducted at end of hole.
Data spacing and distribution	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.</i> <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	No results from sampling have been reported in this announcement.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> <i>If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.</i>	Drilling is typically orientated perpendicular to the interpreted strike of mineralization where possible.
Sample security	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	No results from sampling have been reported in this announcement.
Audits or reviews	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	No audits or reviews have been completed of sampling techniques.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	- 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 (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.	- AMOCO conducted limited exploration focussing on the Bald Hill vein in 1987. Seven RC holes were drilled at Bald Hill. The bulk of exploration across the tenure has been conducted by Metal Bank Limited and subsidiary Roar Resources between 2012 – 2020. - Historical Exploration data and production records were compiled via open file reports accessible via the QLD Geological Survey QDEX system (notably Ball. L.C. 1906. Report on the Norton Goldfields, Queensland Geological Survey Publication 208).
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	- EPM18486 and EPM19343 overlaps the Calliope and Miriam Vale 1:100,000 map sheets. - The style of mineralisation intersected is interpreted to be intrusion-related gold mineralisation within the northern New England Orogen.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill hole Information	- A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: - easting and northing of the drill hole collar - elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar - dip and azimuth of the hole - down hole length and interception depth - hole length. - If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	Drillhole information has been included in the release in Appendix 2.
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.	No data aggregation methods have been applied.
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').	Mineralisation widths are reported as the downhole length. Final interpretation and inclusion of sample results will allow for true width calculations to be applied.
Diagrams	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.	All mineralisation intersected in completed holes has been included

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Other substantive exploration data	<i>Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i>	No other material data is presented in this announcement.
Further work	<i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i>	Plans for further work are outlined in the body of the announcement which include analysis of the rock chips and considerations for drill targeting.