

ASX Release

29th May 2025

TRIUMPH GOLD PROJECT DRILLING PROGRESS UPDATE

Dart Mining NL (“**Dart**” or the “**Company**”) is pleased to release an update of the Triumph Gold project drilling programme. Dart has been drilling in and around the Inferred Mineral Resource area with the Company’s diamond drill rig to acquire important structural orientation and confirmation assay data across various sites. The next phase of drilling is to include exploratory deep holes.

HIGHLIGHTS

- Dart has completed **1,637m** (10 holes) of diamond core drilling across the New Constitution and South Constitution (assays pending) of its initial 7,000m planned programme;
- **Nine new zones of sulphide mineralisation** have been interpreted from the drill holes to date; the company is continuing interpretation from logging and is eagerly awaiting assay results from the first 10 holes, expected to be available for release towards the end of June.
- Most notable are the strong zones of alteration, veining, and logged sulphide mineralisation that have been intersected to the east of New Constitution (TRDD006 – See Figure 3 for core photos). This includes sampled zones of up to ~15% estimate of arsenopyrite among other sulphides (pyrite and sphalerite);
- Dart continues to drill test structural and step out concept targets to extend and improve the Mineral Resource Estimate at Triumph; and
- Dart has now established a good drilling rhythm with balanced back-to-back drill crews, operational awareness of the Triumph ground, and improvements in operation logistics planning. A peak shift record of **48.0m diamond drilled** was achieved on the 28th May 2025.

Visual estimates of mineralisation presence and 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.

The work to date has highlighted potential for further expanding and updating the existing known Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate thereby unlocking an expanded potential of the Triumph system. Key structural controls have been confirmed through diamond drilling, with additional sulphide mineralisation observed outside the mineral resource in all holes. Strong geological controls on mineralisation are now understood with key mineral systems models tested leading to additional targeting work looking to unlock the sites potential.

Dart has seen great improvements in the average metres drilled per day since January 2025, despite increases in total rainfall in the Gladstone region, peaking in April (Figure 1). As the drill crews settle in and learn more of the ground, logistics such as earthworks become more accessible, and we continue to finalise camp and laydown areas, more improvements in the average metres per shift are anticipated.

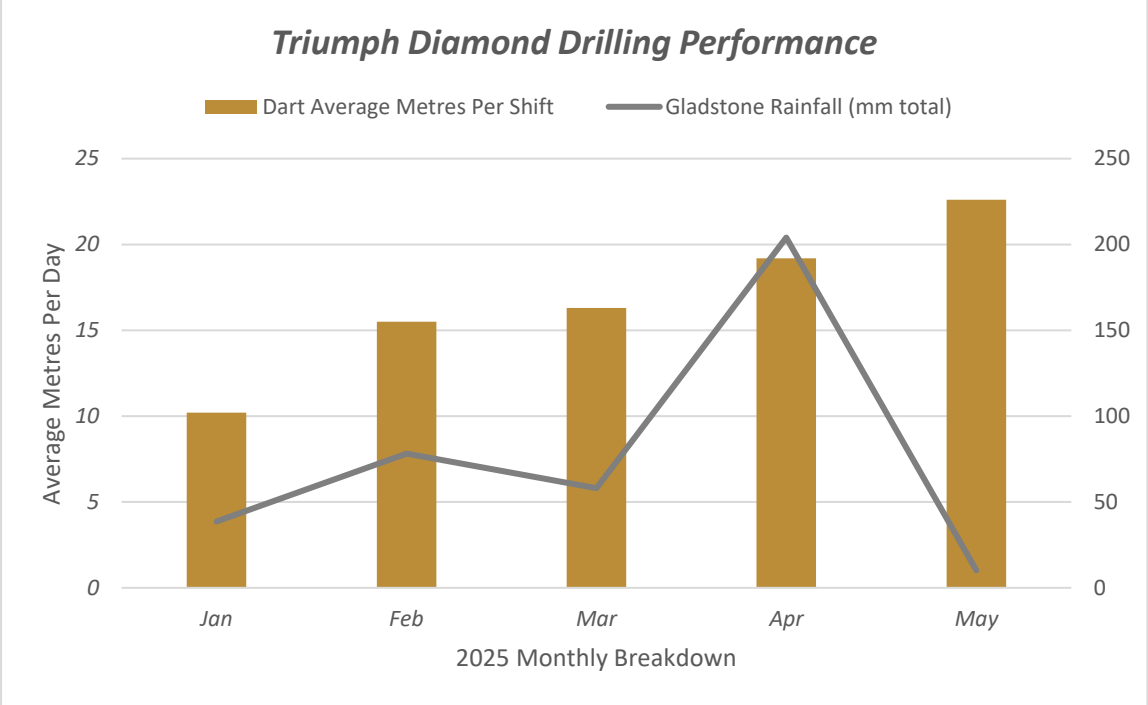


Figure 1: Average metres per shift and total rainfall for the Gladstone area from January 2025 through 26th May 2025.



Figure 2: Diamond core drill site setup at New Constitution.

The first holes completed aimed to expand and upgrade the Inferred Mineral Resources of the two key prospects within the project; New Constitution and South Constitution. Dart’s owned and operated drill rig is producing critical diamond drilling samples for structural and mineralisation interpretation. This new drilling will strongly enhance the RC dominant results database that underpins the current Inferred Mineral Resource.

The location of the drill holes completed to date is shown in Figure 3. An impressive advancement in the knowledge of the deposits include intersected new zones of strong alteration and mineralisation in each of the first 6 fully logged and sampled holes. These zones are both on the eastern and western side of New Constitution, and north side of South Constitution.

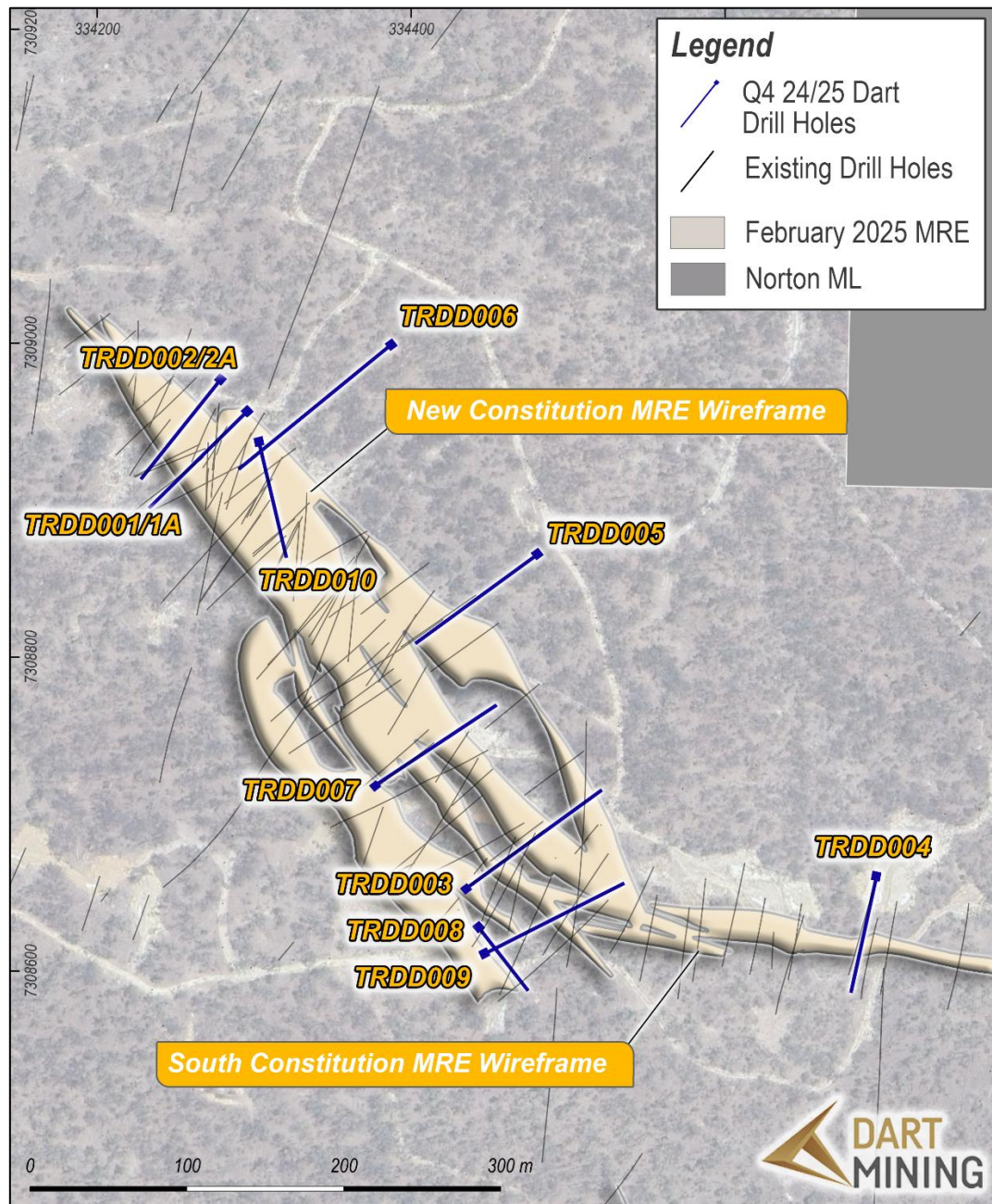


Figure 3: Plan map showing location of drilling to date compared to the existing Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate.

TRDD006 is an example of additional zones that have been intersected that are not included in the current Mineral Resource Estimate. TRDD006 intercepts (Figure 4) are extension areas of New Constitution and suggests close proximity Mineral Resource growth adjacent to the existing Inferred New Constitution Mineral Resource. This includes zones of 15% Asp by visual estimate as shown in Figure 5. Figure 4 highlights a typical zone for Triumph where intense alteration (that includes the mineralisation) is in stark contrast to the relatively un-altered host tonalite, suitable for in-pit ore identification in an operating environment. Samples for drill holes have been cut and delivered for laboratory analysis.

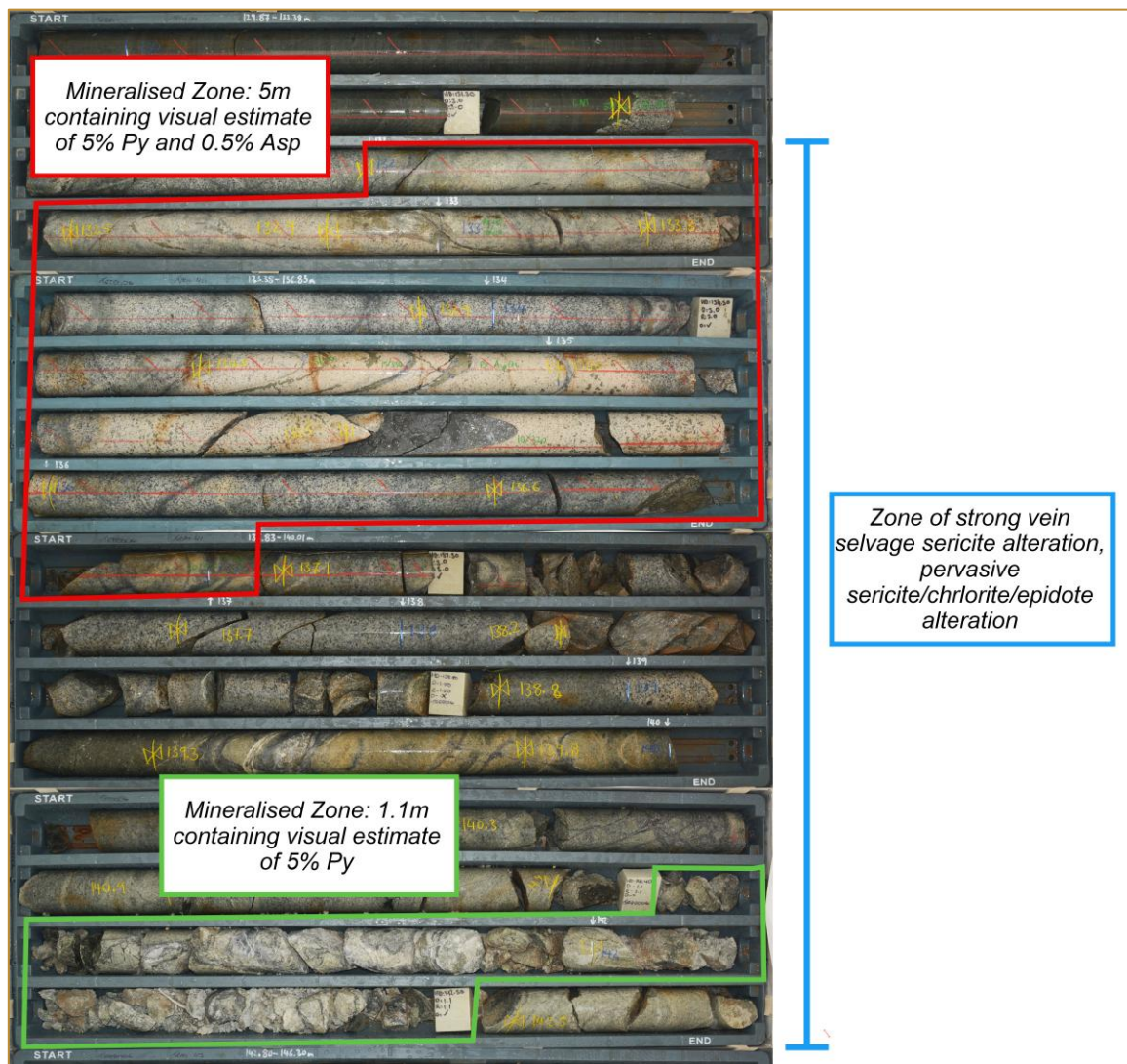


Figure 4: TRDD006 129m - 143m extensive zone of strong alteration, logged sulphide mineralisation and structural zones as part of Darts targets on expanding New Constitution to the east.^{1,2}

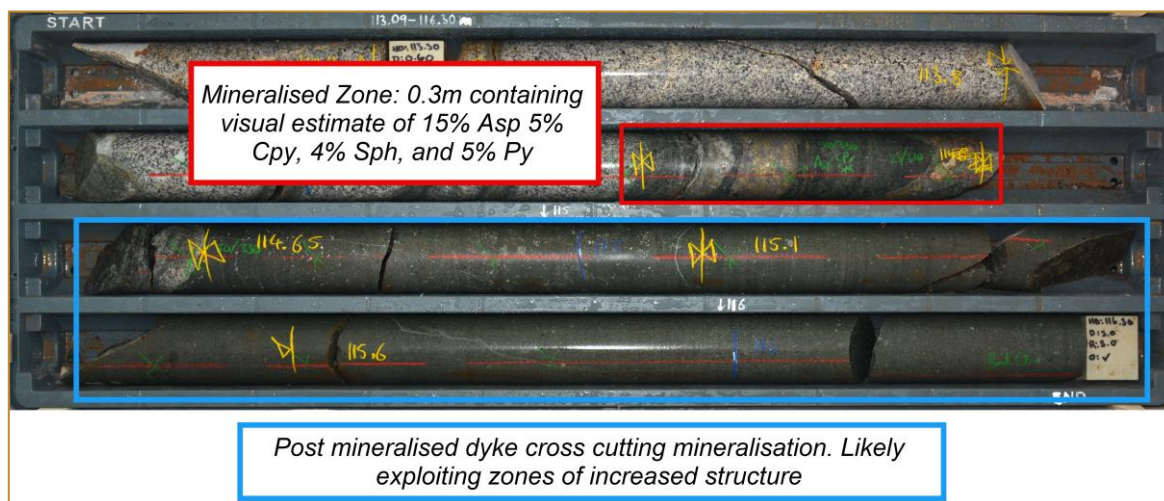


Figure 5: TRDD006 113m - 116m strong zone of intense mineralisation crosscut by a post mineral dyke. Visual estimate of the mineralised zone is 15% Asp.

¹ Asp = arsenopyrite and Py = pyrite

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In addition to these new mineralised zones the drilling is also intersecting the known orebody which is defined in the Inferred Mineral Resource. Example in Figure 6 below is of the New Constitution zone within the known Mineral Resource. This example highlights a 6.3m zone of banded strongly sericitic alteration where sulphide mineralisation is contained.

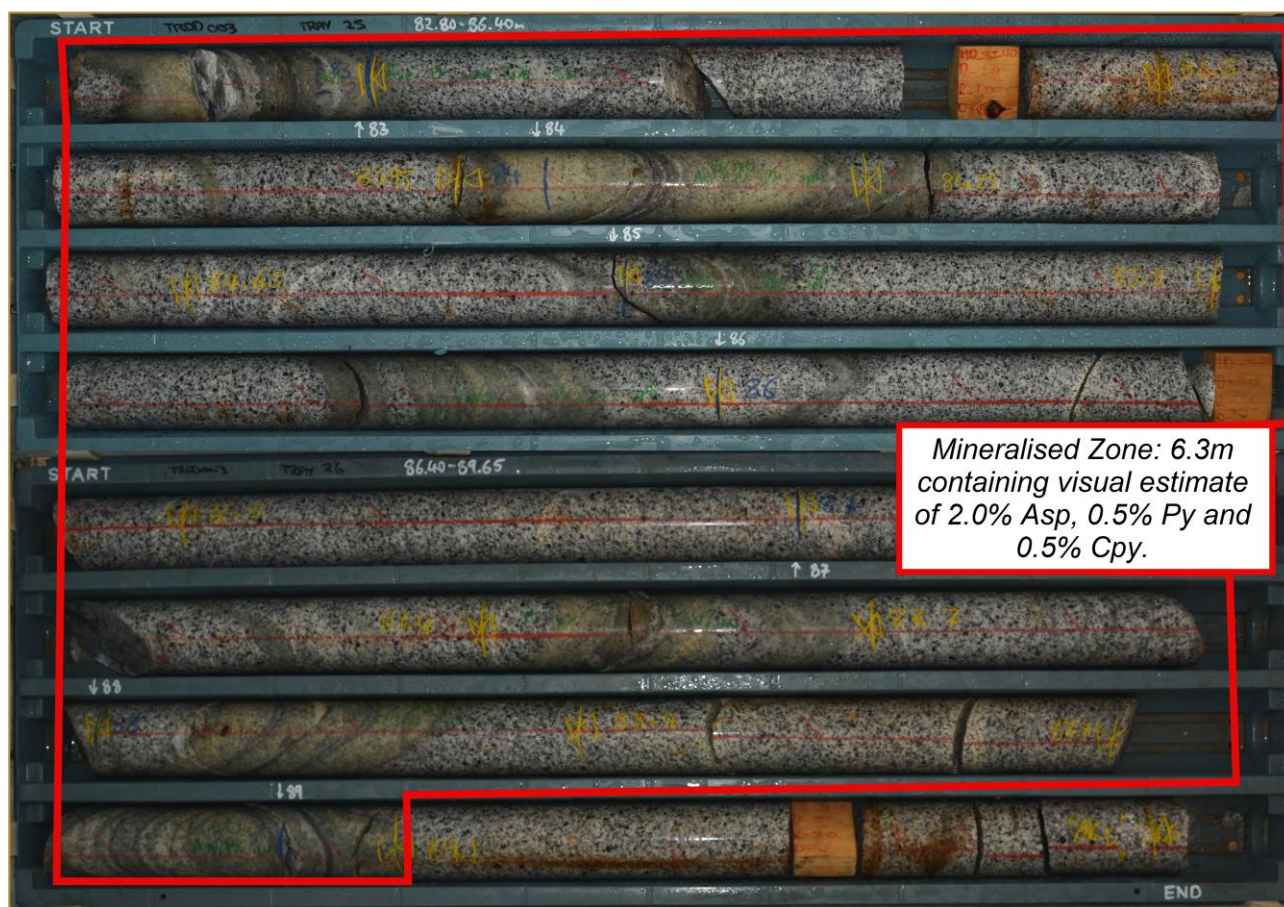


Figure 6: TRDD003 82.8m – 89.8m zone of intense alteration banding with sulphide mineralisation associated with the alteration. ^{3,4}

Darts Chairman, James Chirnside, commented: “Now that we have ramped up operating capacity by relocating critical equipment and infrastructure to Triumph, we’re really starting to get into the swing on the drilling front. The first 10 holes have highlighted to us the importance of system interpretation. The technical team has been reviewing historical core and ore from the nearby open pit mine to further enhance our understanding.

Several of the key zones intersected to date are exciting, but more importantly, new lodes have been intersected. We’ve always believed that Triumph has expansion potential along strike and particularly at the junction of cross cutting ‘corridors’, but now we’re also considering that mineralisation can just as likely be stacked, adjacent and parallel to the existing known mineralisation. This has the potential to add considerable mineralisation within a pit envelope without increasing the waste to ore ratio, improving any future mining economics.”

³ Asp = arsenopyrite, Py = pyrite, Sph = sphalerite, and Cpy = Chalcopyrite

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EXPANSION FOCUS – NORTH AND SOUTH CORRIDOR

Existing drill intercept highlights are shown on Figure 8 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 7 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 7 and Figure 8 by the high chargeability ([ASX: MBK Nov 2016](#), [MBK Jan 2017](#)) as well as historical and current drilling intersecting high grade material. These areas will be a focus for Mineral Resource growth as Dart works through the numerous targets at Triumph.

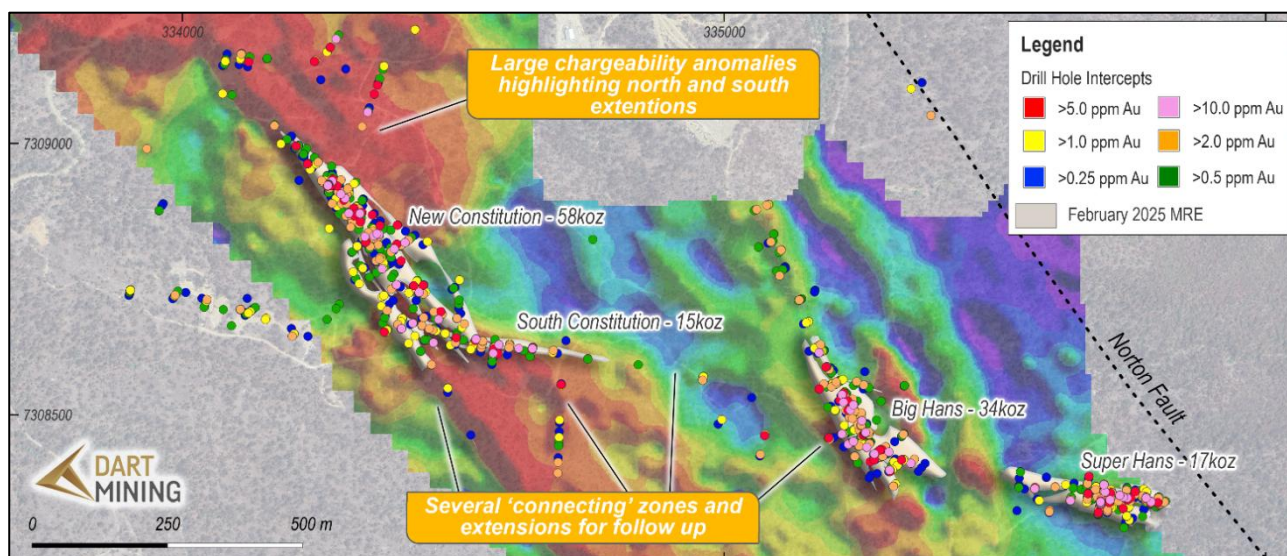


Figure 7 – Existing drill intercept highlights for the Southern Mineralised Corridor including (east to west) the Super Hans, Big Hans, New Constitution and South Constitution inferred resource blocks with chargeability (geophysics) maps as the background.

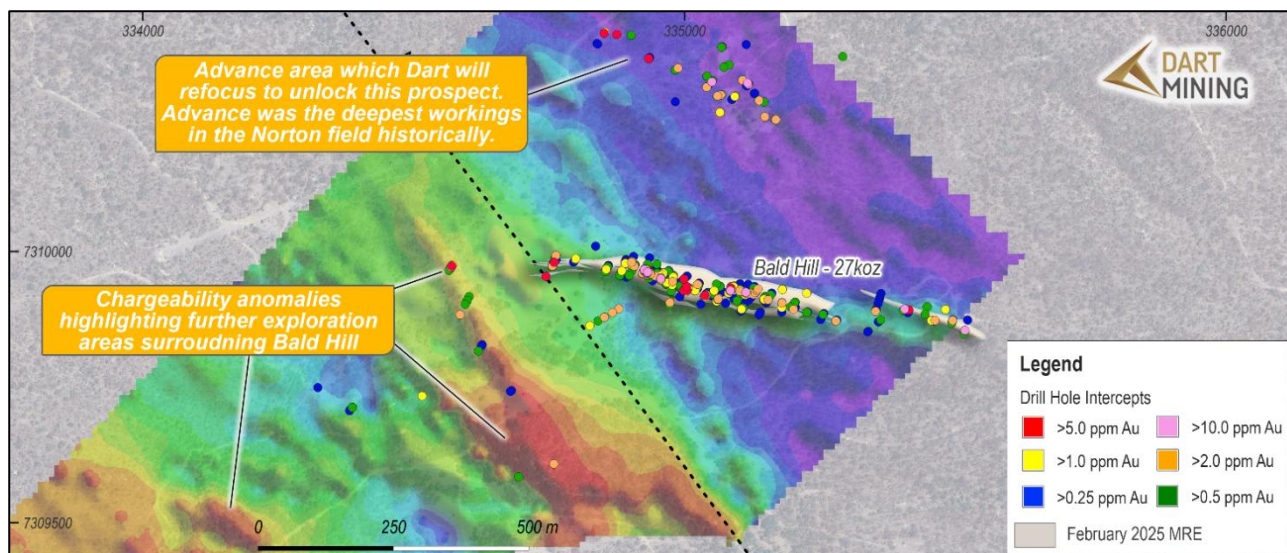


Figure 8 - Existing drill intercept highlights the Northern Mineralised Corridor including the Bald Hill inferred resource block, Bald Hill East and historic Advance mine area with chargeability (geophysics) maps as the background.

NEXT STEPS

At the Triumph Gold Project, Dart intends to;

- Continue its of diamond drilling programme to expand the existing resources along strike and at depth
- Undertake regional exploration, targeting the broader project area;
- Testing bulk tonnage targets; and
- Review and identify additional prospective target zones for exploration at Triumph in addition to existing resource areas.

Please join the discussion on our InvestorHub forum for [Investors here](#):

Approved for release by the Board of Directors.

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About Dart Mining

In December 2024 Dart Mining (ASX:DTM) completed the acquisition of the Triumph Gold Project, this is Dart's first step into an advanced intrusion related gold system project in Queensland. Dart will look to develop a regional presence in Queensland through advanced stage intrusion related and epithermal gold projects. On 4 March 2025 Dart announced an updated inferred JORC (2012) compliant MRE for Triumph of 2.16Mt @ 2.17g/t Au for 150koz gold at a 1g/t Au cut-off ([ASX: DTM March 2025](#)).

Dart Mining will continue to evaluate and explore divestment of several historic goldfields in Central Victoria including the Rushworth Goldfield and continues on a pathway of divestment of out porphyry and lithium province in Northeast Victoria.

Dart Mining confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in this, or referenced relevant market announcements and, in the case of estimates of mineral resources or ore reserves, that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates continue to apply and have not materially changed

Competent Person's Statement

The information in this report has been prepared, compiled, and verified by Mr Andrew Dawes, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Andrew Dawes is employed by AHD Resources and consults to Dart Mining NL. Mr 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.

Dart Mining confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in this, or referenced relevant market announcements and, in the case of estimates of mineral resources or ore reserves, that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates continue to apply and have not materially changed

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

DRILL HOLE COLLAR TABLE

Hole ID	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Elevation (m)	Drill Hole Depth (m)
TRDD001	334,274.78	7,308,972.63	152.64	32.2
TRDD002A	334,274.78	7,308,972.63	152.64	128.6
TRDD001A	334,293.88	7,308,954.98	155.05	147.8
TRDD002	334,276.83	7,308,974.41	152.64	47.2
TRDD003	334,435.33	7,308,652.59	164.10	185.4
TRDD004	334,696.11	7,308,656.69	163.77	122.3
TRDD005	334,478.88	7,308,863.90	152.74	161.3
TRDD006	334,385.73	7,308,997.86	157.78	209.3
TRDD007	334,377.03	7,308,717.45	147.70	158.3
TRDD008	334,444.63	7,308,625.98	168.73	83.2
TRDD009	334,445.99	7,308,611.21	168.73	170.3
TRDD010	334,303.33	7,308,935.61	151.59	109.0

VISUAL MINERALISATION LOG

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Mineral 1	Min 1 %	Mineral 2	Min 2 %	Mineral 3	Min 3 %	Comments
TRDD001	17.4	26.2	8.8	FeOx	1.0%		0.0%		0.0%	FeOx on fractures
TRDD001	26.2	32.2	6	FeOx	1.0%	PY	1.0%		0.0%	FeOx on fractures and weakly disseminated Py.
TRDD001A	38	38.35	0.35	PY	5.0%	SPH	2.0%	ASP	0.5%	
TRDD001A	43.9	47.95	4.05	PY	0.1%		0.0%		0.0%	
TRDD001A	47.95	48.25	0.3	PY	0.2%	CPY	0.1%		0.0%	
TRDD001A	48.25	52.3	4.05	PY	0.1%		0.0%		0.0%	
TRDD001A	52.3	52.7	0.4	PY	2.0%	SPH	1.0%	CPY	0.5%	Mineralized Vein with SER ARG Selvage
TRDD001A	52.7	55.65	2.95	PY	0.2%	CPY	0.1%		0.0%	
TRDD001A	55.65	55.8	0.15	PY	5.0%	ASP	1.0%		0.0%	Mineralized Vein
TRDD001A	55.8	59.5	3.7	PY	0.1%		0.0%		0.0%	
TRDD001A	59.5	59.85	0.35	PY	5.0%	CPY	0.5%		0.0%	Abundant PY in SER alt
TRDD001A	59.85	62	2.15	PY	1.0%		0.0%		0.0%	
TRDD001A	69.1	71.4	2.3	PY	5.0%	SPH	0.2%	ASP	0.2%	Intense SER altered zone with abundant sulphides
TRDD001A	71.4	76.6	5.2	PY	1.0%	SPH	0.2%		0.0%	
TRDD001A	76.6	78.6	2	ASP	15.0%	PY	5.0%	ASP	2.0%	Main Ore zone Broken QTZ sulphide Vein with sheared upper margin
TRDD001A	78.6	82.15	3.55	PY	0.1%		0.0%		0.0%	

TRDD001A	82.15	82.75	0.6	PY	5.0%		0.0%		0.0%	Abundant PY with strong SER alt
TRDD001A	82.75	137.3	54.55	PY	0.1%		0.0%		0.0%	Trace py in Veinlet
TRDD001A	137.3	138.5	1.2	PET	5.0%	ASP	1.0%	SPH	0.5%	Mineralized Vein with SR Altered selvage
TRDD002	31.5	31.6	0.1	PY	0.5%	FeOx	0.4%		0.0%	Pyrite in transition zone
TRDD002	42	47.2	5.2	PY	0.2%	SPH	0.1%	CPY	0.1%	
TRDD002A	0	20.8	20.8	NS	0.0%		0.0%		0.0%	Precollar no sample
TRDD002A	38.4	40.5	2.1	PY	0.3%		0.0%		0.0%	
TRDD002A	40.5	41	0.5	PY	2.0%	SPH	2.0%	GAL	0.1%	Also trace Cpy
TRDD002A	41	44	3	PY	0.2%	CPY	0.1%	GAL	0.1%	trace sulphides in veinlet
TRDD002A	44	44.5	0.5	PY	2.0%	GAL	0.5%	ASP	0.5%	
TRDD002A	50.6	51.1	0.5	PY	1.0%	SPH	0.5%	CPY	0.1%	
TRDD002A	60	60.6	0.6	PY	0.2%	PY	0.0%		0.0%	Trace Py with sericite alteration
TRDD002A	67	69	2	PY	0.5%	SPH	0.1%		0.0%	
TRDD002A	69	70	1	PY	2.0%	SPH	2.0%	ASP	0.5%	Mineralized zone
TRDD002A	70	77.5	7.5	PY	0.1%		0.0%		0.0%	
TRDD002A	92.5	93.9	1.4	PY	0.1%		0.0%		0.0%	
TRDD002A	93.9	96.1	2.2	PY	0.5%	SPH	0.2%	CPY	0.1%	Also trace Galena in Vein. Altered zone with parallel Veinlets with CHL SER alteration
TRDD002A	96.1	119.8	23.7	PY	0.1%		0.0%		0.0%	
TRDD002A	119.8	120.7	0.9	PY	5.0%		0.0%		0.0%	Abundant py in Argilic alteration
TRDD002A	120.7	128.6	7.9	PY	0.1%		0.0%		0.0%	Trace Py and on fractures
TRDD003	3.6	4.8	1.2	PY	0.5%	ASP	0.1%		0.0%	
TRDD003	4.8	25.8	21	PY	0.1%	SPH	0.1%		0.0%	Trace sulphides in Veinlets
TRDD003	25.8	26.6	0.8	PY	0.5%	CPY	0.1%		0.0%	
TRDD003	35.2	36.2	1	PY	0.5%		0.0%		0.0%	
TRDD003	48.3	49.15	0.85	PY	10.0%	SPH	2.0%	GAL	0.5%	Mineralized Vein with bladed calcite and strong SER
TRDD003	49.15	57.6	8.45	PY	0.5%	SPH	0.1%		0.0%	
TRDD003	57.6	60	2.4	PY	2.0%	SPH	0.5%	ASP	0.2%	Intensely altered wall rock
TRDD003	71.8	72	0.2	PY	1.0%		0.0%		0.0%	
TRDD003	76.25	82.8	6.55	PY	0.1%	SPH	0.1%		0.0%	

TRDD003	82.8	89.1	6.3	ASP	2.0%	PY	0.5%	CPY	0.5%	Also Spherite and Galena. In subparallel Veins with laminated textures
TRDD003	97.4	98.9	1.5	PY	0.5%	ASP	0.5%		0.0%	
TRDD003	101.1	108.9	7.8	PY	0.1%		0.0%		0.0%	
TRDD003	115.5	115.7	0.2	PY	1.0%	ASP	0.5%		0.0%	
TRDD003	119	119.25	0.25	PY	0.1%	ASP	0.1%		0.0%	
TRDD003	122.4	124.25	1.85	PY	2.0%	ASP	0.5%		0.0%	
TRDD003	127.1	130.4	3.3	PY	0.5%	ASP	0.1%		0.0%	
TRDD003	133.1	134.4	1.3	PY	0.1%		0.0%		0.0%	
TRDD003	141.65	142	0.35	ASP	2.0%	PY	1.0%	CPY	0.5%	Also Galena
TRDD003	147	147.4	0.4	PY	10.0%	ASP	1.0%	GAL	0.5%	Mineralized Vein with SER and Epidote selvage.
TRDD003	155.2	155.3	0.1	PY	1.0%	ASP	1.0%		0.0%	
TRDD003	158.55	164.2	5.65	PY	0.2%	ASP	0.1%		0.0%	
TRDD003	167.5	167.7	0.2	PO	1.0%	PY	1.0%		0.0%	Patch of SER with Po and Py
TRDD003	170.4	170.6	0.2	ASP	1.0%	PY	0.5%		0.0%	
TRDD003	180.4	180.7	0.3	PO	0.5%	PY	0.1%		0.0%	Patch of SER with Po and Py
TRDD004	11	15.3	4.3	PY	0.5%	SPH	0.3%	GAL	0.1%	
TRDD004	19.9	20	0.1	PY	2.0%		0.0%		0.0%	
TRDD004	23.3	24.8	1.5	PY	1.0%	SPH	0.2%		0.0%	
TRDD004	36	38	2	PY	0.3%		0.0%		0.0%	
TRDD004	48.5	48.7	0.2	PY	0.5%		0.0%		0.0%	
TRDD004	60.4	63	2.6	PY	0.1%		0.0%		0.0%	
TRDD004	63	68	5	PY	2.0%	GAL	0.5%	SPH	0.5%	Mineralized Zone. Also Asp in Veins. Shear in lower portion.
TRDD004	68	77.1	9.1	PY	0.2%	SPH	0.1%		0.0%	
TRDD004	77.1	86.3	9.2	PY	0.1%		0.0%		0.0%	
TRDD004	102.25	102.45	0.2	PY	0.2%		0.0%		0.0%	
TRDD005	21.85	22.25	0.4	PY	0.5%		0.0%		0.0%	
TRDD005	33.1	38.3	5.2	PY	1.0%	SPH	0.2%	GAL	0.1%	Sulphides in Vein with SER selvages
TRDD005	38.3	54.2	15.9	PY	0.1%	PO	0.1%		0.0%	Po in Veinlet @ 45.35m
TRDD005	54.2	54.5	0.3	PY	2.0%	ASP	1.0%		0.0%	Py and asp with KFs
TRDD005	55.1	55.25	0.15	ASP	5.0%	PY	1.0%	SPH	1.0%	Also Sphalerite
TRDD005	55.25	62.5	7.25	PY	0.1%		0.0%		0.0%	
TRDD005	62.5	64.45	1.95	PY	0.2%	SPH	0.1%		0.0%	
TRDD005	79.3	85.6	6.3	PY	0.1%	PO	0.1%		0.0%	Po in veinlet @ 81.5m
TRDD005	98.65	99.75	1.1	ASP	1.0%	PY	0.5%		0.0%	
TRDD005	99.75	105.85	6.1	PY	0.1%		0.0%		0.0%	
TRDD005	110.15	110.35	0.2	PY	0.2%	ASP	0.0%		0.0%	

TRDD005	116.1	118.35	2.25	ASP	0.5%	SPH	0.2%	GAL	0.1%	
TRDD005	148	148.3	0.3	PY	0.2%	SPH	0.1%		0.0%	
TRDD006	37.2	49.5	12.3	PY	0.2%	PO	0.1%		0.0%	
TRDD006	59	60.2	1.2	PY	1.0%		0.0%		0.0%	
TRDD006	65.6	66	0.4	PY	5.0%	SPH	0.2%		0.0%	Veins in SER with Sulphides
TRDD006	70.85	76.6	5.75	PY	0.1%		0.0%		0.0%	
TRDD006	77.8	77.9	0.1	PY	1.0%	CPY	0.2%		0.0%	
TRDD006	105	105.2	0.2	PY	1.0%	SPH	0.2%		0.0%	
TRDD006	114.3	114.6	0.3	ASP	15.0%	CPY	5.0%	SPH	4.0%	also Py
TRDD006	118.55	118.6	0.05	SPH	2.0%	CPY	0.0%		0.0%	Sulphides on margin of Dolerite
TRDD006	122	127.7	5.7	PY	0.5%	SPH	0.1%		0.0%	
TRDD006	132	137	5	PY	5.0%	ASP	0.5%		0.0%	Intense SER alteration
TRDD006	141.4	142.5	1.1	PY	0.0%		0.0%		0.0%	PY in fault zone
TRDD006	163.3	167.3	4	PY	2.0%	ASP	0.5%		0.0%	
TRDD006	175.3	180.5	5.2	PY	0.3%	ASP	0.1%		0.0%	
TRDD006	185	185.2	0.2	PY	1.0%		0.0%		0.0%	
TRDD006	192	197.5	5.5	PY	0.1%		0.0%		0.0%	Trace Py with fault
TRDD007	9.1	9.6	0.5	PY	0.5%		0.0%		0.0%	
TRDD007	13.4	14.45	1.05	PY	0.5%		0.0%		0.0%	
TRDD007	40.65	40.8	0.15	PY	0.5%		0.0%		0.0%	
TRDD007	50.1	50.35	0.25	PY	10.0%	ASP	1.0%		0.0%	Mineralized Vein with SER
TRDD007	54.2	56	1.8	PY	1.0%	ASP	0.1%		0.0%	
TRDD007	64.35	67.25	2.9	PY	2.0%	ASP	1.0%		0.0%	Mineralized Zone
TRDD007	77.75	77.9	0.15	PY	2.0%	SPH	1.0%		0.0%	
TRDD007	92.9	93.05	0.15	PY	0.2%		0.0%		0.0%	
TRDD007	100.5	104.3	3.8	PY	2.0%	ASP	1.0%		0.0%	Mineralized Zone
TRDD007	107.2	107.3	0.1	PY	0.5%		0.0%		0.0%	
TRDD007	114.65	115.79	1.14	PY	0.5%	SPH	0.2%	GAL	0.2%	Also minor Cpy
TRDD007	128.85	128.95	0.1	PY	5.0%	SPH	3.0%		0.0%	
TRDD007	139.6	139.95	0.35	PY	2.0%	SPH	1.0%	GAL	0.2%	
TRDD007	139.95	142.6	2.65	PY	1.0%	ASP	0.5%		0.0%	Mineralized zone
TRDD008	7.1	11	3.9	PY	0.5%	SPH	0.1%	CPY	0.1%	
TRDD008	11	11.05	0.05	CPY	1.0%		0.0%		0.0%	Cpy disseminated between crystals along interpreted contact of 2 tonalites
TRDD008	11.05	14.7	3.65	PY	0.2%	CPY	0.1%		0.0%	
TRDD008	18.2	30.7	12.5	PY	1.0%	PO	0.2%	CPY	0.1%	
TRDD008	35.15	35.3	0.15	PY	2.0%	SPH	0.2%	CPY	0.1%	
TRDD008	41	41.5	0.5	PO	0.5%		0.0%		0.0%	
TRDD008	58.05	58.45	0.4	PY	2.0%	ASP	0.2%	SPH	0.1%	
TRDD008	62	62.3	0.3	PY	0.1%		0.0%		0.0%	

TRDD008	71.2	73.3	2.1	PY	0.5%	ASP	0.2%	SPH	0.1%	
TRDD008	76.7	76.9	0.2	PY	5.0%	ASP	1.0%		0.0%	
TRDD008	78.5	79.55	1.05	PY	0.1%	PO	0.1%		0.0%	
TRDD009	3.9	18.5	14.6	PY	0.2%	PO	0.1%		0.0%	
TRDD009	66.1	69.2	3.1	PY	1.0%		0.0%		0.0%	
TRDD009	69.2	71.9	2.7	PY	3.0%	ASP	3.0%	SPH	0.5%	Mineralized Veins with disseminated Py. Also in Venis is Cpy and Gal.
TRDD009	71.9	78.35	6.45	PY	0.1%		0.0%		0.0%	
TRDD009	89.55	93.9	4.35	PY	0.1%		0.0%		0.0%	
TRDD009	99.8	116	16.2	PY	0.1%		0.0%		0.0%	
TRDD009	116	119.85	3.85	ASP	3.0%	PY	2.0%	SPH	1.0%	Mineralized Veins. Also is Cpy and Gal.
TRDD009	119.85	126.5	6.65	PY	0.1%		0.0%		0.0%	
TRDD009	133.8	134.1	0.3	PY	1.0%	ASP	0.2%		0.0%	
TRDD009	137.4	143.25	5.85	PY	0.1%		0.0%		0.0%	
TRDD009	144.35	149.3	4.95	PY	1.0%	PO	1.0%	SPH	0.2%	
TRDD009	155.2	165.45	10.25	PY	0.2%	PO	0.1%	SPH	0.1%	

APPENDIX TWO

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No sampling or results are reported and is not applicable
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No results from sampling have been reported in this announcement.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No results from sampling have been reported in this announcement.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.</i> <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The location of 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.</i> <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No results from sampling have been reported in this announcement.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> <i>If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drilling is typically orientated perpendicular to the interpreted strike of mineralization where possible.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No results from sampling have been reported in this announcement.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No audits or reviews have been completed of sampling techniques.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> easting and northing of the drill hole collar elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar dip and azimuth of the hole down hole length and interception depth hole length. If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drillhole information has been included in the release in Appendix 1.
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No data aggregation methods have been applied.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Included in the body of the announcement.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All mineralisation intersected in completed holes has been included

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No other material data is presented in this announcement.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plans for further work are outlined in the body of the announcement which include analysis of drill core and further drill targets