



## STRONG MOLYBDENITE MINERALISATION IN UPPER TARGET ZONE

### HIGHLIGHTS

- Zones of strong visible Molybdenite intersected within the upper part of the target zone
- Breccia containing fragments of multiple phases of altered porphyry and molybdenite mineralised vein silica continues to be intersected

### SUMMARY

Dart is pleased to report that the second diamond drill hole (DMMDD002 – Figure 1) at the Morgan Porphyry Prospect has intersected strong visible molybdenite mineralisation within the upper part of the target zone. A zone of strong molybdenite veining has been logged within strongly faulted sericite – silica altered sediments at approximately 411m depth (Photo 1). Molybdenite can be clearly seen on open fractures and faults and within narrow solid veins.

**Photo 1.** – Strong molybdenite mineralisation within faulted sericite – silica altered sediments (DMMDD002 – 411.3m. NQ Size Core).



Preliminary logging indicates molybdenite mineralisation is best developed below a pyrite altered dacitic dyke at approximately 400m (Photo 2) with various styles of mineralisation intersected, all appearing to pre-date pyrite veining (Photo 3 & 4).

**Photo 2. – Pyrite altered Dacitic porphyry dyke (DMMDD002 – 395.8 – 398.9m).**



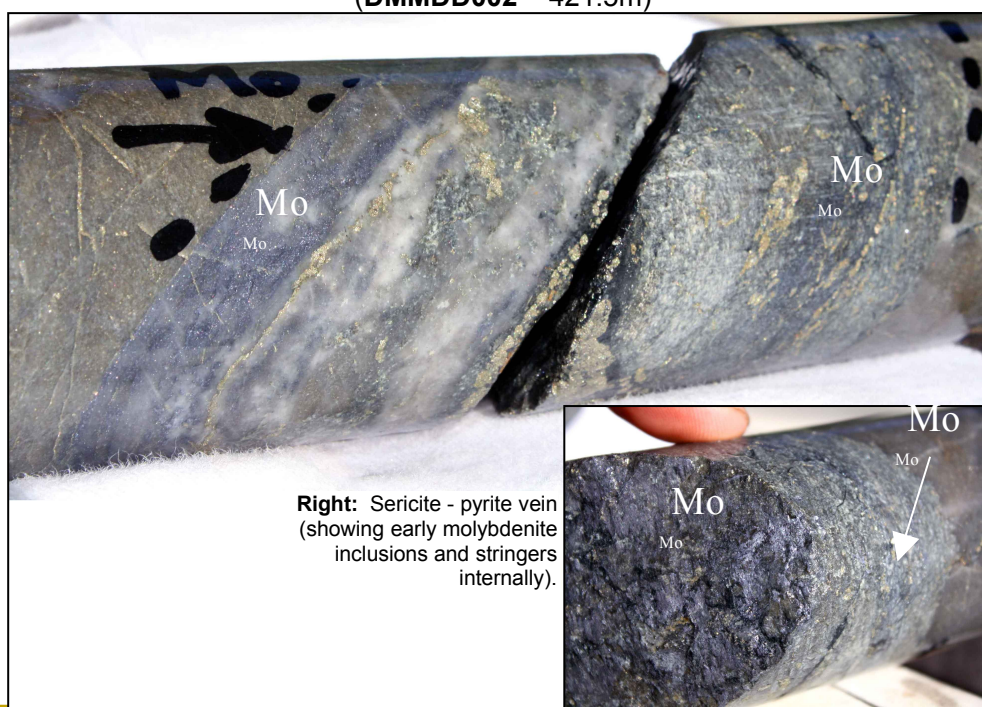
DMMDD002 is currently at approximately 498 metres (Figure 1 & 2) with the pattern of alteration and molybdenite mineralisation indicating proximity to the concealed porphyry target. The intersection of breccia zones containing more than one phase of porphyry and fragments of mineralised silica vein material is also very encouraging.

Drilling will continue to test the concealed porphyry target while also testing the depth projection of the multi-metal geochemical ring anomaly and will provide vital feedback on the geological model for the Morgan Porphyry Prospect. The current diamond drill hole, DMMDD002, is planned to complete at approximately 700 metres.

### DIAMOND DRILLING AT MORGAN PROSPECT

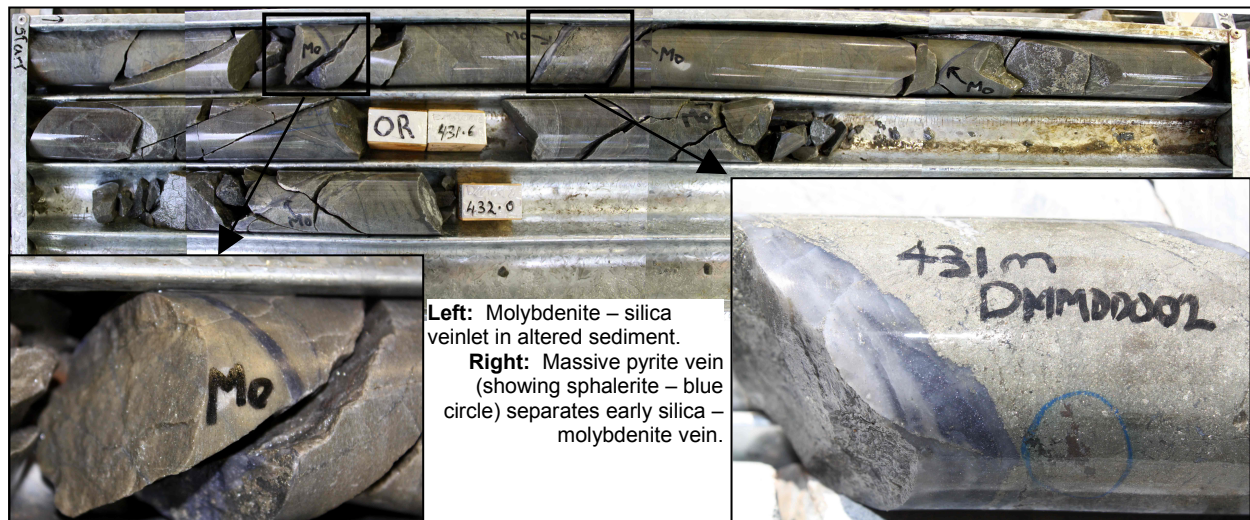
As previously reported the level of silica – sericite alteration increased strongly below 340m down hole (Figure 2) and a corresponding increase in molybdenite mineralisation is also clear. Zones of strong molybdenite mineralisation are also noted in close association with later pyrite overprinting and massive pyrite veins (Photo's 3 & 4). These pyrite veins can contain abundant molybdenite or can separate strong silica – molybdenite veins (Photo 4 – 429.9m).

**Photo 3. – Pyrite - sericite – silica overprinting molybdenite / silica vein (DMMDD002 – 421.5m)**





**Photo 4. – Molybdenite mineralisation within altered sediments  
(DMMDD002 – 431m. NQ Size Core)**



The hole has yet to intersect the interpreted position of the concealed porphyry target, however narrow altered porphyry dykes and breccia zones showing altered porphyry fragments, high temperature alteration minerals and fragments of molybdenite mineralised vein silica are all present below 340m and indicate a further porphyry body may exist below the current hole position.

The lower portion of the hole will continue to test for the location of the concealed porphyry and associated mineralisation. The hole will also test the depth projection of the western ring of the multi-metal soil anomaly and will provide further alteration data to assist in refining the geological model of the Morgan Porphyry.

ENDS –

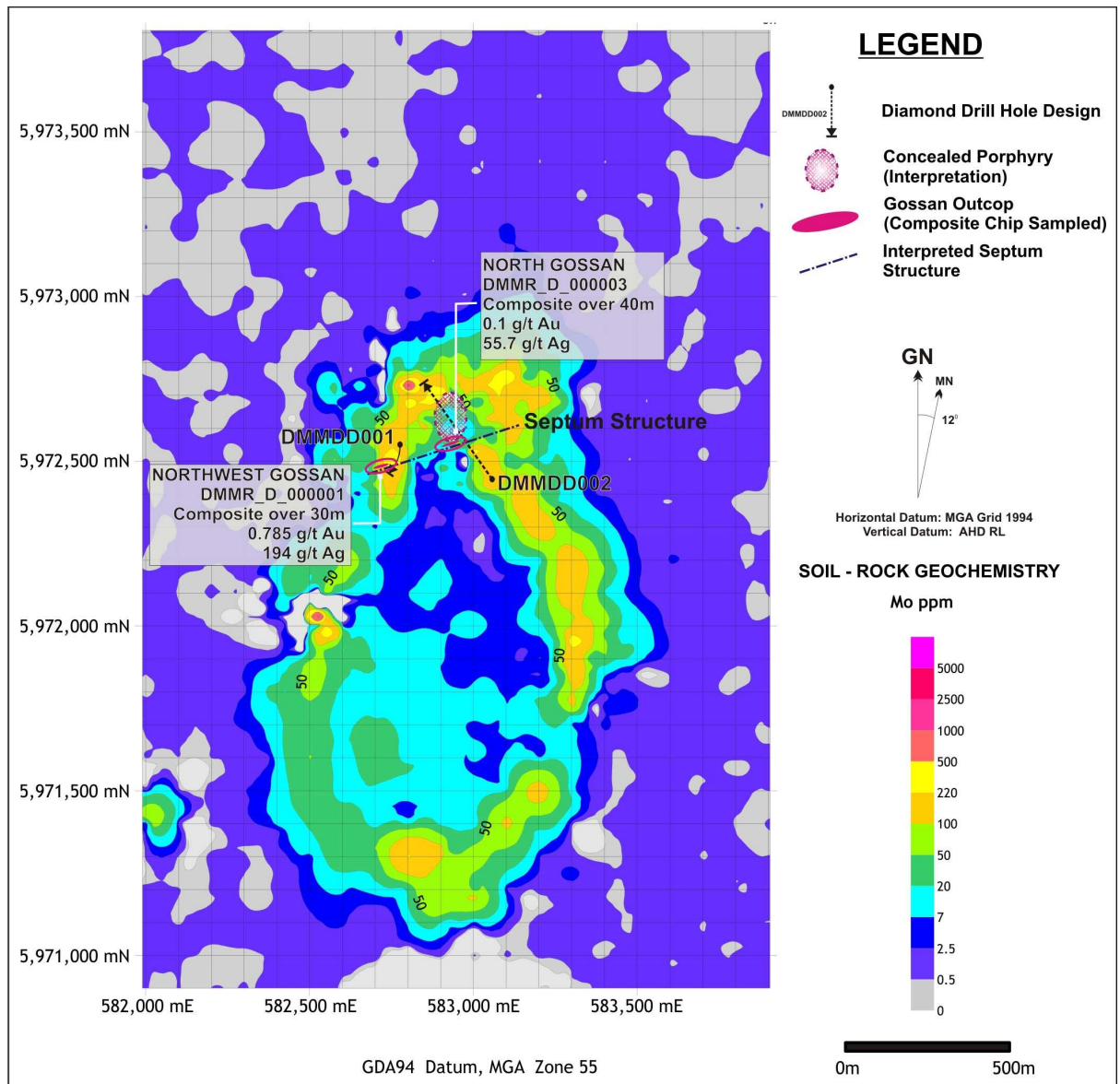
#### COMPETENT PERSON'S STATEMENT

Information in this report that relates to a statement of exploration results of the Company is based on information compiled by Dean Turnbull, B. App. Sc (Geol.), AIG. Mr Turnbull is a Director of Dart Mining NL and has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration and to the activity undertaken. He is qualified as a competent person as defined in the 2004 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves" (or "JORC Code"). Mr Turnbull consents to the inclusion of this information in the form and context in which it appears in this report.

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**Figure 1. Drill Design on Molybdenum Soil / Rock Geochemistry Underlay**



**Mo soil geochemistry along surface trace of DMMDD002**

The map displays a cross-section of the terrain with elevation in RL (Relative Level) on the left (100m to 1000m) and distance along the trace on the right (0m to 500m). A purple line at the top shows Mo soil geochemistry data, with peaks around 250 ppm Mo. A black line represents the DMMDD002 (Underway) trace, with points 1, 2, 3, and 4 marked. A red arrow indicates 'Increasing Silica / Adularia Alteration' towards the center. A dashed line shows the 'Current hole depth - 500m'. The map includes various geological features: 'Interpreted Pyrite Shell' (pink hexagonal pattern), 'SEPTUM STRUCTURE' (black lines), 'Interpreted Concentric Fractures' (thin black lines), 'VALLEY FLOOR' (orange area), and 'Mapped surface gossan' (green area). A legend on the right defines the symbols used.

**LEGEND**

- 1. Photograph Location - see text
- Quartz Porphyry
- Unknown Porphyry Phase
- Interpreted concealed Porphyry
- Interpreted alteration / mineralisation
- Interpreted Porphyry dykes
- Mapped surface gossan (Variable gold - silver - base metals)
- Interpreted Septum Structure
- Interpreted Concentric Fractures