ASX Release

10 October 2025

High-Grade Antimony and Gold Confirm Prospectivity at Coonambula

Great Divide Mining Limited (ASX: GDM) ("GDM" or "the Company") is pleased to note the announcement by its Farm-In Joint Venture partner, Dart Mining NL (ASX: DTM), reporting outstanding surface sampling results from the Coonambula Antimony-Gold Project in Central Queensland.

Surface and in-situ sampling conducted by Dart Mining across the historic Banshee Mine area returned exceptionally high grades including:

- Antimony (Sb) up to 65.3 %
- Gold (Au) up to 17.0 g/t
- Silver (Ag) up to 97.9 g/t

These are the highest gold, silver and antimony grades reported to date from the Banshee Mine, significantly enhancing confidence in the project's scale and potential.

GDM Managing Director Justin Haines said the results validated the Company's exploration model and timing of the Dart Mining farm-in:

"The Coonambula Project continues to demonstrate why GDM secured this position early. These grades confirm the potential for a high-value antimony-gold system and further strengthen the case for accelerated drilling across the Banshee trend."

Dart Mining has commenced its initial drilling program at Coonambula using its in-house rig, designed to infill existing high-grade intersections and advance toward a JORC-compliant Antimony-Gold Resource.

Under the Joint Venture Agreement with GDM, Dart Mining may earn up to a 51 % interest in the Coonambula Project, across its' six tenements, by completing defined drilling and reporting milestones over a two-year period. Dart has acquired an initial 15 % interest having paid an amount of $250,000 to GDM and now has obligations to complete at least 4,000 m of drilling and deliver two geological/resource reports to reach the 51 % ownership.

Dart has been appointed Manager of the JV during the earn-in, whilst GDM retains the tenement ownership and a carried interest through the early exploration phases.

Coonambula is located approximately 70 km southeast of Evolution Mining's Cracow gold mine and 25 km southwest of Eidsvold. The Project is currently held 100 % by GDM subsidiaries GDM Coonambula Pty Ltd and GDM Yellow Jack Pty Ltd.

For full sampling and assay details, please refer to Dart Mining's ASX announcement dated 8 October 2025 titled "Outstanding Antimony and Gold Results from Surface Rock Chip Sampling at Coonambula."

Figure 1 Massive Stibnite from sample BSE04 returning 55.5% Sb

ASX release authorised by the Board of Great Divide Mining Ltd.

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About Great Divide Mining Ltd (ASX: GDM)

Great Divide Mining is a Gold, Antimony and critical metals miner, explorer and developer with five projects across 17 tenements (including two in application). GDM's focus is on operating producing assets within areas of historical mining and past exploration with nearby infrastructure, thus enabling rapid development. Through a staged exploration and development programme, GDM intends to generate cash flow from its initial projects to support further exploration across its portfolio of highly prospective tenements.

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 Statements

This announcement may contain forward-looking information about the Company and its operations. In certain cases, forward-looking information may be identified by such terms as "anticipates", "believes", “should”, "could", "estimates", “target”, “likely”, “plan”, "expects", "may", “intend”, "shall", "will", or "would". These statements are based on information currently available to the Company and the Company provides no assurance that actual results will meet management's expectations. Forward-looking statements are subject to risk factors associated with the Company’s business, many of which are beyond the control of the Company. It is believed that the expectations reflected in these statements are reasonable, but they may be affected by a variety of variables and changes in underlying assumptions which could cause actual results or trends to differ materially from those expressed or implied in such statements. There can be no assurance that actual outcomes will not differ materially from these statements.

Appendix 1

Table 1: Sample Details

Sample ID	Easting GDA 94 (MGA Zone 56)	Northing GDA 94 (MGA Zone 56)	Sample Description
BSE01	291892	7173959	Float grab sample
BSE02	292122	7173971	Float grab sample
BSE03	292028	7173932	Float grab sample
BSE04	291923	7173936	Float grab sample
BSE05	292041	7173909	Float grab sample
BSE06	292096	7173907	Mullock grab sample
BSE07	292047	7173891	In situ quartz vein with Sb ~30-100mm
BSE08	292049	7173892	In situ quartz vein with Sb ~30-100mm
BSE09	292049	7173889	In situ quartz vein with Sb ~30mm

Appendix 2

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.*	• Rockchip samples were collected from identified outcrops using rock hammers. Float samples were collected at the location they're found. The float samples were typically close to existing trenches or workings. The samples are between 0.5 and 2.0kg and were collected in marked calico bags for assaying. • Rockchip samples were collected by hand and in several locations and in some instances, multiple samples were collected from a single outcrop to understand the variability of the material. • Measurements of the apparent thickness of these outcrops are reported in the announcement. These are apparent as the true orientation of the outcrops are not fully known yet where outcrop has been sampled. The visual estimates here are of the thickness of the outcrop only.
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).*	• No drilling results are reported and is not applicable.
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.*	• No drilling results are reported and is not applicable.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically*	• Basic descriptions of the outcrops were

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	made in the field by Dart geologist which include observations of minerals, oxidation, gossanous features, and orientation of the outcropping units where possible. These logs are sufficient to support the preliminary nature of assessing the outcrops. • The logging is qualitative in nature of the rock chip samples.
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 field sub sampling has been undertaken on the samples. Whole rocks were submitted to the laboratory for standard crushing and pulverizing with the laboratory taking representative sub-samples as required for analysis as per their accredited protocols. • The sampling technique is appropriate for the sample type and material sampled. The rocks are crushed to -2mm and then pulverized to -75um for multi element acid digest and 50g fire assay for gold analysis. Over range Sb is analysed by XRF. • Sub-sampling QAQC is not applicable to this announcement. • Samples are selectively taken from outcrops or float material. The samples represent rock chips that are of geological interest for a variety of reasons including minerals, shape, colour and alteration presented to the sampler. The sampling is not representative of the entire outcrops intercepted in the field, but rather to confirm if the outcrops are mineralised and confirm visual observations of sulphides. • Sample sizes are appropriate for the analysis proposed and the master pulp after pulverization and initial analysis should be sufficient for additional testing if required.
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*	• Assay results and laboratory procedures used are representative sub-samples of the total sample mass and considered suitable for rock chip samples. • No independent quality control samples were used considering these samples

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	represent initial reconnaissance sampling. ALS Geochemistry routing QAQC standards and blanks were reported and within tolerances.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• No drilling is defined in this announcement. • Logging and photographs of the samples were completed by Dart's experienced field geologist. These photos were reviewed by several geologists remotely, including the Competent Person prior to being submitted to the laboratory. • No data entry is performed and upon review of the samples spatially, they reconcile with the planned coordinates provided to the field team.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• The location of the samples were recorded with a dGPS system. • The grid system used is GDA94 MGA Zone 56. • Topographic control is not applicable given the samples were collected from outcrop.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• The samples reported in this announcement were collected randomly from outcrop. • No compositing has been applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• The rockchip samples were collected at the discretion of the field geologist on site and are selective in nature. • No drilling results are reported.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples were kept in the custody of Dart employees and delivered directly to ALS Geochemistry in Brisbane.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• 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 Coonambula Project consists of six contiguous Queensland exploration permits for minerals (EPMs): ○ EPM 15203 (Widbury), ○ EPM 16216 (Lady Margaret), ○ EPM 25260 (Coonambula), ○ EPM 26743 (Eidsvold), and ○ EPM 28433 (Coonambula Extended). • Each of the granted Coonambula tenements is currently held 100% by wholly owned subsidiaries of Great Divide Mining Ltd (GDM), namely GDM Coonambula Pty Ltd and GDM Yellow Jack Pty Ltd. Dart Mining Ltd has a joint venture agreement (Coonambula Joint Venture) to complete exploration works on the EPMs.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The Coonambula Project consists of six contiguous Queensland exploration permits for minerals (EPMs): • EPM 15203 (Widbury), • EPM 16216 (Lady Margaret), • EPM 25260 (Coonambula), • EPM 26743 (Eidsvold), and • EPM 28433 (Coonambula Extended). • Each of the granted Coonambula tenements is currently held 100% by wholly owned subsidiaries of Great Divide Mining Ltd (GDM), namely GDM Coonambula Pty Ltd and GDM Yellow Jack Pty Ltd. Dart Mining Ltd has a joint venture agreement (Coonambula Joint Venture) to complete exploration works on the EPMs.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Coonambula Project consists of six contiguous Queensland exploration permits for minerals (EPMs): • EPM 15203 (Widbury), • EPM 16216 (Lady Margaret), • EPM 25260 (Coonambula),

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		• EPM 26743 (Eidsvold), and • EPM 28433 (Coonambula Extended). • Each of the granted Coonambula tenements is currently held 100% by wholly owned subsidiaries of Great Divide Mining Ltd (GDM), namely GDM Coonambula Pty Ltd and GDM Yellow Jack Pty Ltd. Dart Mining Ltd has a joint venture agreement (Coonambula Joint Venture) to complete exploration works on the EPMs.

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.*
		• No drillhole information is reported in this announcement.

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*	• No mineralisation widths are reported as the true/apparent thickness are not fully exposed in outcrop.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	
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.*	• These samples have been disclosed as selective rock chip sampling. Samples were collected on the basis to identify potential mineralisation as a priority from outcrops.
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.*	• No other material data is presented in this announcement.
Further work	• *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.*	• Plans for further work are outlined in the body of the announcement which include continuing the first stage drilling programme.