Barton Gold

ASX Announcement

21 January 2026

Further Shallow High-Grade Assays Infill Tunkillia S1/2 Pits

Indications of higher-grade vertical structures shallower in system

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Final round of 'phase 1' Resource upgrade drill results return shallow high-grade assays in Tunkillia S1 / S2 optimised pits, including multiple 50 – 100 gram-metre intersections**[1]
- **Tunkillia 'S1' and 'S2' pits modelled to produce $1.3 billion operating profit in the first 2.5 years of operations, paying back development 3x over in this time – new assays include:**[2]

Hole ID	Interval	Including:
TKB0278	**17m @ 2.70 g/t Au from 62 metres**	**2m @ 9.65 g/t Au from 62 metres**
TKB0390	**20m @ 2.72 g/t Au from 44 metres**	**3m @ 9.33 g/t Au from 50 metres**
TKB0393	**9m @ 4.54 g/t Au from 56 metres**	**1m @ 25.2 g/t Au from 58 metres**
TKB0422	**24m @ 4.49 g/t Au from 127 metres**, *and*	**1m @ 15.4 g/t Au from 137 metres**, *and* **5m @ 11.5 g/t Au from 143 metres**
	22m @ 3.17 g/t Au from 156 metres	**8m @ 6.89 g/t Au from 157 metres**
TKB0434	**22m @ 2.58 g/t Au from 68 metres**	**1m @ 6.30 g/t Au from 73 metres**, *and* **3m @ 9.20 g/t Au from 75 metres**
TKB0435	**38m @ 1.54 g/t Au from 127 metres**	**1m @ 10.3 g/t Au from 129 metres**, *and* **5m @ 5.40 g/t Au from 141 metres**

- Tunkillia 2026 development drilling programs, including water bore drilling, 'Phase 2' upgrade drilling, and metallurgical / geotechnical diamond drilling expected to start during late January

Barton Gold Holdings Limited (ASX:BGD, OTCQB:BGDFF, FRA:BGD3) (**Barton** or **Company**) is pleased to announce final Phase 1 upgrade drilling assays from its South Australian Tunkillia Gold Project (**Tunkillia**).

These assays infill the S2 pit area with shallow, high-grade intersections, and provide further insights for optimisation of the geological model, including potential reinterpretation of shallow mineralised zones to favour vertically-controlled mineralisation instead of broader flat lying oxide and transitional zones.

Commenting on the new Tunkillia assay results, Barton Managing Director Alexander Scanlon said:

"These results include some further standout assays, such as hole TKB0422 with a combined 46m grading an average 3.86g/t Au across a 51m interval. Such results will help us further de-risk development of a project modelled to produce $1.3bn free cash during the first 2.5 years alone - at A$5,000 gold and A$50 silver.

"We are looking forward to a very busy year at Tunkillia, with 2026 development drilling programs starting soon targeting JORC Mineral Resource upgrades, a PFS, and a Mining Lease application by the end of 2026."

[1] Refer to ASX announcements dated 18 September, 29 October, 25 November and 16 December 2025
[2] Refer to ASX announcement dated 5 May 2025 and ASX LR 5.19.2 disclosure detailed on the final page of this announcement

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3rd and final batch of Tunkillia 'Phase 1' upgrade drilling results

Tunkillia's 'S1' and 'S2 pits are modelled to yield 365koz Au and A$1.3bn operating cash during the first 2.5 years of operations.[3] The new assay results follow two batches of recently reported assays from the high value 'S1' pit area, which included several broad high-grade intersections (refer to page 4 and Figure 3).[4]

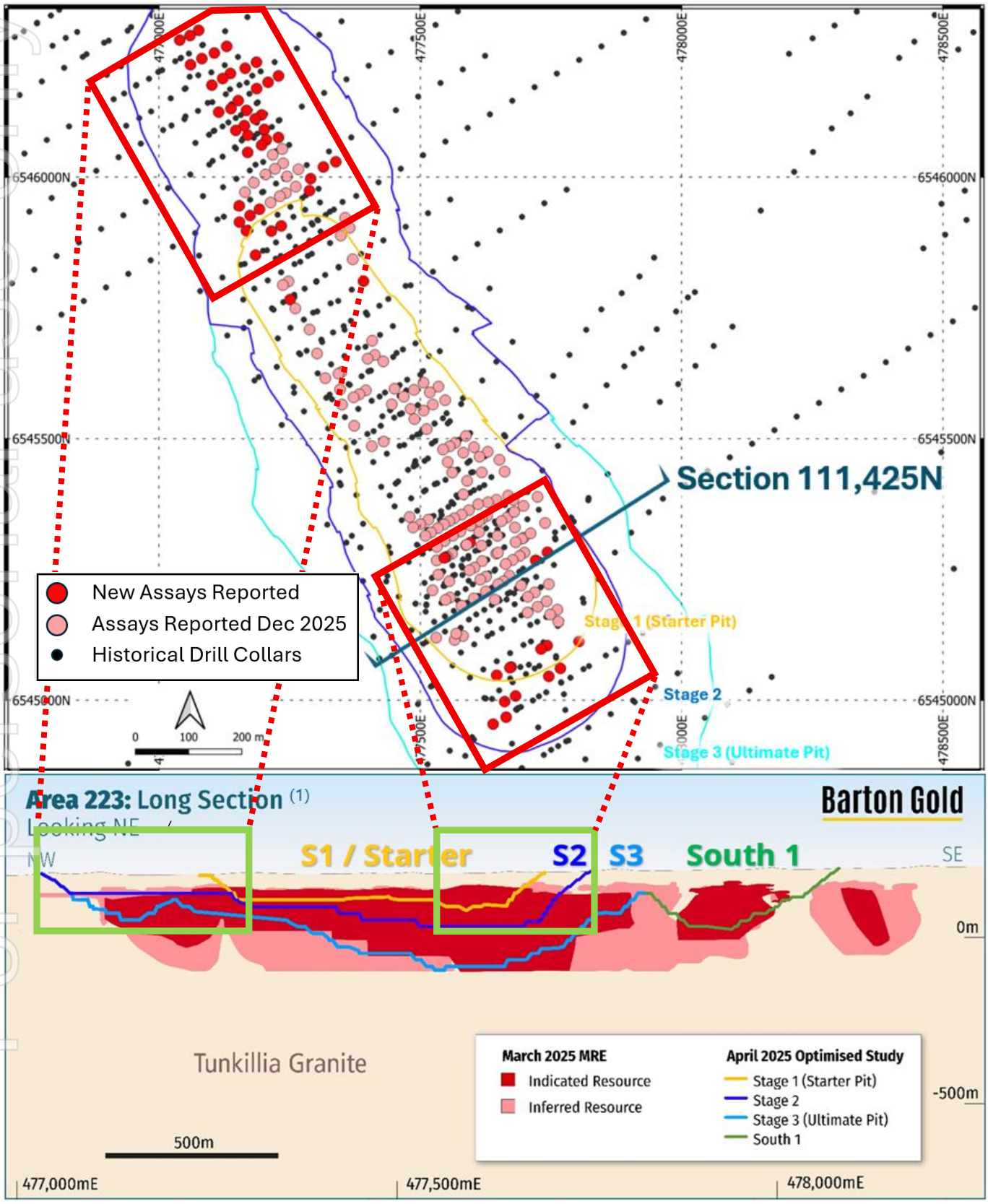

Fig. 1 – Location of Tunkillia Phase 1 upgrade drilling results detailed in this announcement (red dots), relative to Area 223 long section, optimised pits and recently reported assays (pink dots) [3,4]

[3] Refer to ASX announcement dated 5 May 2025 and ASX LR 5.19.2 disclosure detailed on the final page of this announcement
[4] Refer to ASX announcements dated 2 and 16 December 2025

Shallow, higher-grade intersections infill S1/S2 optimised pit areas

The latest assays results come primarily from the 'S2' pit area. Drilling was designed to refine modelling of this zone, particularly where vertical higher-grade structures intersect the interpreted base of the oxide and transitional zones. The new assays indicate further support for re-modelling of this mineralisation to favour a more vertically oriented interpretation, as opposed to flat lying 'supergene' style mineralisation.

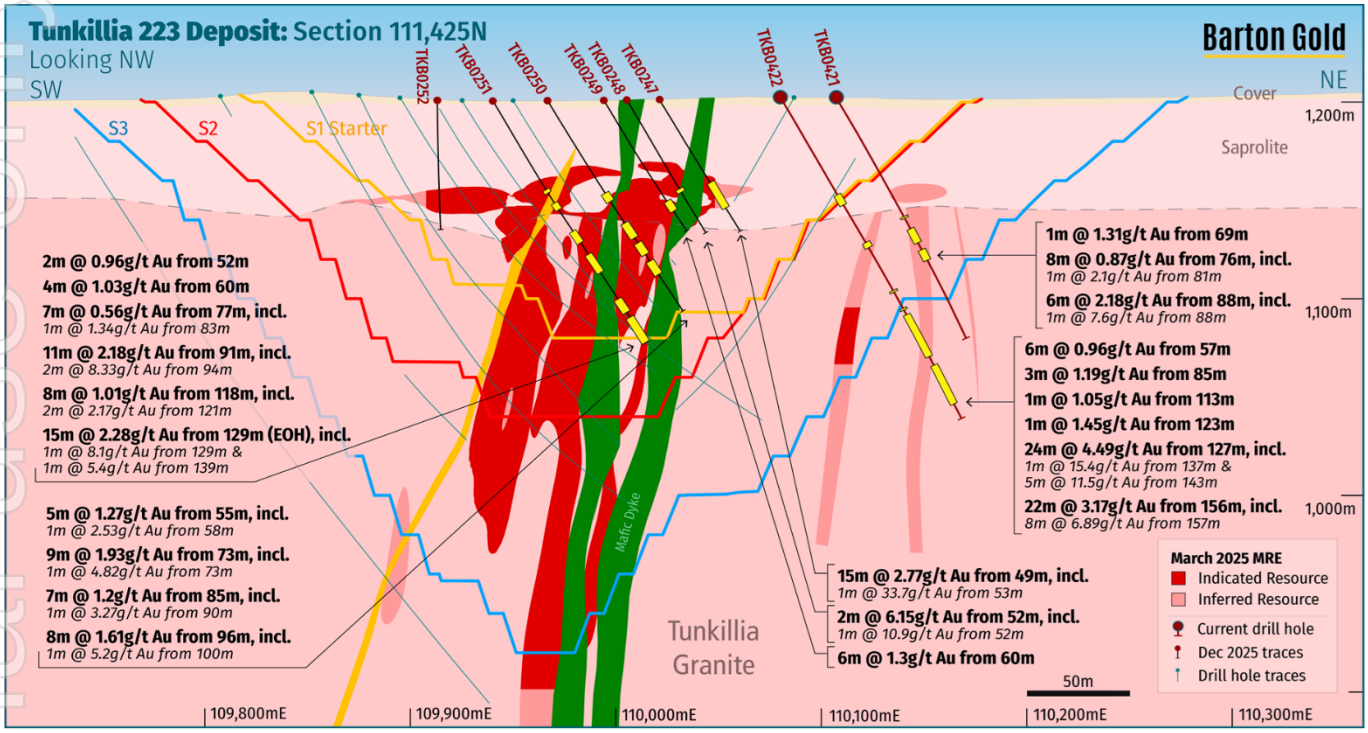

Figure 2 – Cross section 111,425N (refer to section line in Figure 1)[5]

Hole ID	Interval	Including:
TKB0278	**17m @ 2.70 g/t Au from 62 metres**	**2m @ 9.65 g/t Au from 62 metres**, *and* **1m @ 5.50 g/t Au from 69 metres**, *and* **1m @ 5.32 g/t Au from 76 metres**
TKB0390	**20m @ 2.72 g/t Au from 44 metres**	**3m @ 9.33 g/t Au from 50 metres**
TKB0393	**9m @ 4.54 g/t Au from 56 metres**	**1m @ 25.2 g/t Au from 58 metres**
TKB0396	**27m @ 1.41 g/t Au from 56 metres**	**1m @ 11.7 g/t Au from 63 metres**, *and* **1m @ 7.20 g/t Au from 72 metres**
TKB0410	**30m @ 1.32 g/t Au from 82 metres**	**2m @ 9.58 g/t Au from 96 metres**
TKB0422	**24m @ 4.49 g/t Au from 127 metres**, *and* **22m @ 3.17 g/t Au from 156 metres**	**1m @ 15.4 g/t Au from 137 metres**, *and* **5m @ 11.5 g/t Au from 143 metres** **8m @ 6.89 g/t Au from 157 metres**
TKB0434	**22m @ 2.58 g/t Au from 68 metres**	**1m @ 6.3 g/t Au from 73 metres**, *and* **3m @ 9.2 g/t Au from 75 metres**
TKB0435	**24m @ 1.08 g/t Au from 89 metres** **38m @ 1.54 g/t Au from 127 metres**	**1m @ 5.8 g/t Au from 111 metres** **1m @ 10.3 g/t Au from 129 metres**, *and* **5m @ 5.40 g/t Au from 141 metres**
TKB0450	**16m @ 2.90 g/t Au from 67 metres**	**1m @ 25.3 g/t Au from 77 metres**
TBK0453	**25m @ 1.10 g/t Au from 82 metres**	**2m @ 3.54 g/t Au from 90 metres**, *and* **1m @ 3.79 g/t Au from 101 metres**

Table 1 – Key significant new assays from September and November 2025 Tunkillia RC drilling[6]

[5] Significant intervals for drill holes TKB0247 - TKB0251 were reported in ASX announcement dated 2 December 2025
[6] Refer to JORC Table 1 in appendices for complete list of new significant intervals from Sep – Nov 2025 Tunkillia RC drilling

Previously announced 'Phase 1' upgrade results infilled highest value central 'S1' pit area

The latest assays follow recently published results from the 'S1' optimised open pit area, which was prioritised due to its anticipated higher grade mineralisation, and to validate geostatistical modelling assumptions that will be utilised to inform the design of future upgrade drilling programs.[7] This area (highlighted in yellow pit outline on Fig. 3) yielded numerous drilling intersections showing broad intervals of high-grade mineralisation in this zone, with key significant intersections shown in Table 2 below.[7]

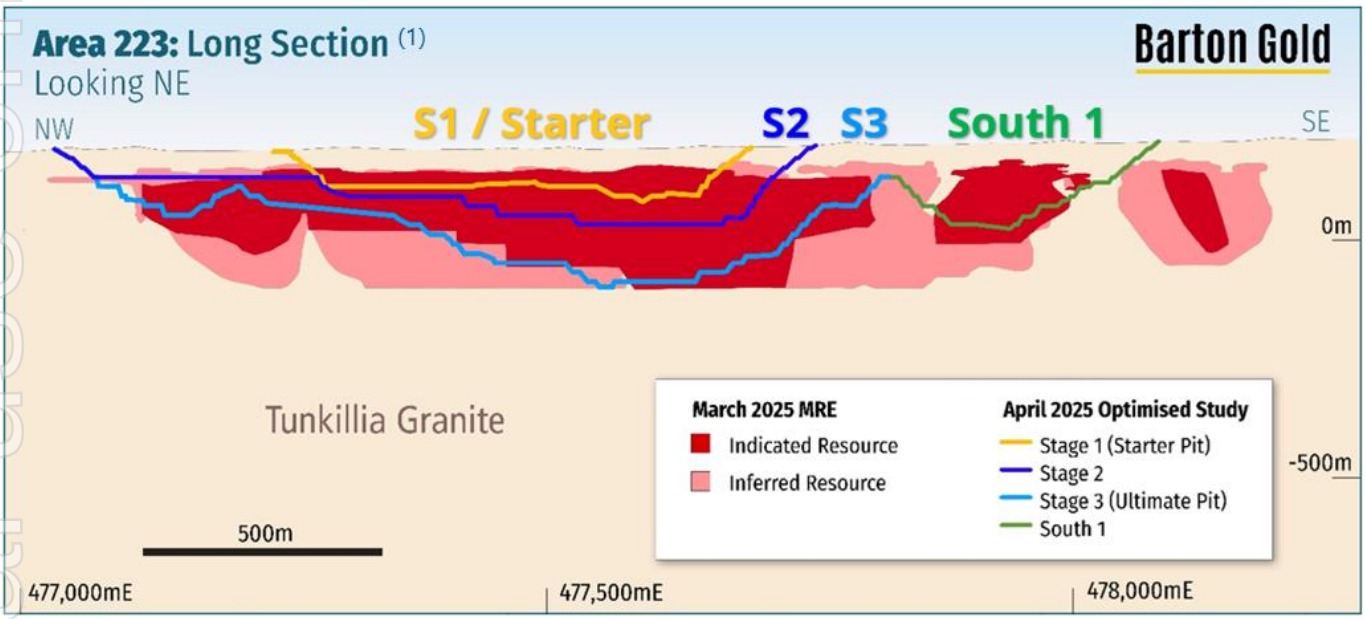

Figure 3 – Tunkillia Area 223 open pit long section showing optimised open pit stages[7]

Key significant assays from Tunkillia Phase 1 upgrade drilling which were previously reported include:[7]

Hole ID	Interval	Including:
TKB0257	**23m @ 2.25 g/t Au from 62 metres**	**2m @ 5.45 g/t Au from 69 metres**, *and* **1m @ 7.50 g/t Au from 75 metres**, *and* **1m @ 8.90 g/t Au from 81 metres**
TKB0258	**35m @ 1.69 g/t Au from 74 metres**	**1m @ 10.9 g/t Au from 90 metres**, *and* **2m @ 6.60 g/t Au from 106 metres**
TKB0268	**22m @ 2.43 g/t Au from 100 metres**	**1m @ 17.6 g/t Au from 107 metres**
TKB0269	**28m @ 2.60 g/t Au from 129 metres**	**2m @ 20.9 g/t Au from 144 metres**
TKB0282	**27m @ 2.68 g/t Au from 60 metres**, *and* **44m @ 3.68 g/t Au from 103 metres**	**2m @ 38.7 g/t Au from 73 metres** **3m @ 23.5 g/t Au from 123 metres**, *and* **1m @ 18.9 g/t Au from 131 metres**, *and* **2m @ 13.2 g/t Au from 136 metres**
TKB0285	**47m @ 2.67 g/t Au from 97 metres**	**16m @ 5.03 g/t Au from 126 metres**
TKB0292	**41m @ 2.21 g/t Au from 47 metres**	**7m @ 9.61 g/t Au from 47 metres**
TKB0301	**10m @ 7.37 g/t Au from 65 metres**	**1m @ 28.8 g/t Au from 67 metres**
TKB0306	**10m @ 5.03 g/t Au from 152 metres**, *and* **13m @ 3.75 g/t Au from 165 metres**	**1m @ 43.2 g/t Au from 154 metres** **1m @ 37.1 g/t Au from 165 metres**
TKB0368	**9m @ 4.97 g/t Au from 79 metres**	**1m @ 17.7 g/t Au from 80 metres**, *and* **1m @ 21.0 g/t Au from 82 metres**
TKB0375	**10m @ 5.21 g/t Au from 45 metres**	**3m @ 9.70 g/t Au from 49 metres**
TKB0376	**17m @ 2.23 g/t Au from 53 metres**	**3m @ 8.97 g/t Au from 58 metres**

Table 2 – Key significant assays from Tunkillia RC drilling announced 2 and 16 December 2025[7]

[7] Refer to ASX announcements dated 2 and 16 December 2025

2026 Tunkillia development drilling programs to start soon

The assays reported in this announcement represent the final batch from Tunkillia's recently completed first phase of upgrade drilling on the 'S1' and 'S2' pit areas. Additional follow up drilling in these areas may feature in planned 'Phase 2' MRE upgrade drilling, following detailed analysis of all 'Phase 1' results.

2026 development drilling programs, which include water bore drilling, 'Phase 2' MRE upgrade drilling, and metallurgical and geotechnical diamond drilling (**DD**) are expected to commence later this month. The first of these programs will be water bore drilling, followed by Phase 2 MRE upgrade and DD drilling.

These programs are designed to support JORC MRE classification upgrades, the completion of a high quality pre-feasibility study (**PFS**), and the submission of a Mining Lease application by the end of 2026.

Authorised by the Board of Directors of Barton Gold Holdings Limited.

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Competent Persons Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results for the Tunkillia Gold Project (including drilling, sampling, geophysical surveys and geological interpretation) is based upon, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation compiled by Mr Marc Twining BSc (Hons). Mr Twining is an employee of Barton Gold Holdings Ltd and is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy Geoscientists (AusIMM Member 112811) and has sufficient experience with the style of mineralisation, the deposit type 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" (The JORC Code). Mr Twining consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based upon this information in the form and context in which it appears.

About Barton Gold

Barton Gold is an ASX, OTCQB and Frankfurt Stock Exchange listed Australian gold developer targeting future gold production of 150,000ozpa with **2.2Moz Au & 3.1Moz Ag JORC Mineral Resources** (79.9Mt @ 0.87g/t Au), brownfield mines, **and 100% ownership of the region's only gold mill** in the renowned Gawler Craton of South Australia.*

Challenger Gold Project

- 313koz Au + fully permitted Central Gawler Mill (**CGM**)

Tarcoola Gold Project

- 20koz Au in fully permitted open pit mine near CGM
- Tolmer discovery grades up to 84g/t Au & 17,600g/t Ag

Tunkillia Gold Project

- 1.6Moz Au & 3.1Moz Ag JORC Mineral Resources
- Competitive 120kozpa gold & 250kozpa silver project

Wudinna Gold Project

- 279koz Au project located southeast of Tunkillia
- Significant optionality, adjacent to main highway

Competent Persons Statement & Previously Reported Information

The information in this announcement that relates to the historic Exploration Results and Mineral Resources as listed in the table below is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation prepared by the Competent Person whose name appears in the same row, who is an employee of or independent consultant to the Company and is a Member or Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (**AusIMM**), Australian Institute of Geoscientists (**AIG**) or a Recognised Professional Organisation (RPO). Each person named in the table below has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and types of deposits under consideration and to the activity which he has undertaken to quality as a Competent Person as defined in the JORC Code 2012 (**JORC**).

Activity	Competent Person	Membership	Status
Tarcoola Mineral Resource (Stockpiles)	Dr Andrew Fowler (Consultant)	AusIMM	Member
Tarcoola Mineral Resource (Perseverance Mine)	Mr Ian Taylor (Consultant)	AusIMM	Fellow
Tarcoola Exploration Results (until 15 Nov 2021)	Mr Colin Skidmore (Consultant)	AIG	Member
Tarcoola Exploration Results (after 15 Nov 2021)	Mr Marc Twining (Employee)	AusIMM	Member
Tunkillia Exploration Results (until 15 Nov 2021)	Mr Colin Skidmore (Consultant)	AIG	Member
Tunkillia Exploration Results (after 15 Nov 2021)	Mr Marc Twining (Employee)	AusIMM	Member
Tunkillia Mineral Resource	Mr Ian Taylor (Consultant)	AusIMM	Fellow
Challenger Mineral Resource (above 215mRL)	Mr Ian Taylor (Consultant)	AusIMM	Fellow
Challenger Mineral Resource (below 90mRL)	Mr Dale Sims	AusIMM / AIG	Fellow / Member
Wudinna Mineral Resource (Clarke Deposit)	Ms Justine Tracey	AusIMM	Member
Wudinna Mineral Resource (all other Deposits)	Mrs Christine Standing	AusIMM / AIG	Member / Member

The information relating to historic Exploration Results and Mineral Resources in this announcement is extracted from the Company's Prospectus dated 14 May 2021 or as otherwise noted, available from the Company's website at www.bartongold.com.au or on the ASX website www.asx.com.au. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the Exploration Results and Mineral Resource information included in previous announcements and, in the case of estimates of Mineral Resources, that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates, and any production targets and forecast financial information derived from the production targets, continue to apply and have not materially changed. In accordance with ASX Listing Rule 5.19.2, the Company further confirms that the material assumptions underpinning any production targets and the forecast financial information derived therefrom continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the applicable Competent Persons' findings are presented have not been materially modified from the previous announcements.

Cautionary Statement Regarding Forward-Looking Information

This document may contain forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are often, but not always, identified by the use of words such as "seek", "anticipate", "believe", "plan", "expect", "target" and "intend" and statements than an event or result "may", "will", "should", "would", "could", or "might" occur or be achieved and other similar expressions. Forward-looking information is subject to business, legal and economic risks and uncertainties and other factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those contained in forward-looking statements. Such factors include, among other things, risks relating to property interests, the global economic climate, commodity prices, sovereign and legal risks, and environmental risks. Forward-looking statements are based upon estimates and opinions at the date the statements are made. Barton undertakes no obligation to update these forward-looking statements for events or circumstances that occur subsequent to such dates or to update or keep current any of the information contained herein. Any estimates or projections as to events that may occur in the future (including projections of revenue, expense, net income and performance) are based upon the best judgment of Barton from information available as of the date of this document. There is no guarantee that any of these estimates or projections will be achieved. Actual results will vary from the projections and such variations may be material. Nothing contained herein is, or shall be relied upon as, a promise or representation as to the past or future. Any reliance placed by the reader on this document, or on any forward-looking statement contained in or referred to in this document will be solely at the readers own risk, and readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward-looking statements due to the inherent uncertainty thereof.

*** Refer to Barton Prospectus dated 14 May 2021 and ASX announcement dated 8 September 2025. Total Barton JORC (2012) Mineral Resources include 1,049koz Au (39.7Mt @ 0.82 g/t Au) in Indicated category and 1,186koz Au (40.2Mt @ 0.92 g/t Au) in Inferred category, and 3,070koz Ag (34.5Mt @ 2.80 g/t Ag) in Inferred category as a subset of Tunkillia gold JORC (2012) Mineral Resources.**

JORC Table 1 – Tunkillia Gold Project

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	Commentary
Sampling techniques *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. 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 (e.g. "RC 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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information*	Sampling during Barton Gold's H2 2025 RC drill programs at Tunkillia was obtained through the reverse circulation (RC) method. One-metre splits were constrained by chute and butterfly valves to derive a 2-4kg split on the cyclone. Samples above 1m depth were not collected. 3m composite samples were also collected from the upper parts of drill holes where gold mineralisation was not anticipated as informed by previous drilling results, to be assayed as check on confirmation of no materially significant mineralisation being present. 3m composite samples were derived from samples sieved to -1mm to produce a representative 250g sample and analysed on site utilising the detectORE™ analytical method provided by Portable PPB Ltd. 1m samples identified from anomalous 3m composite samples, together with 1m samples through the target zones for all drill holes were submitted for independent laboratory analysis. The sample preparation was conducted by Bureau Veritas (Adelaide) using method FA1 where the 2-3kg split sample received at the laboratory is weighed, dried, crushed to 10mm, pulverized to 75 micron and split to provide a 40g sample for fire assay analysis. <u>Previous work</u> For early RC drillholes (1996–1997), the 1 metre samples were collected through a cyclone and collected in poly bags. Samples were initially taken as 4 metre spear composites and then re-assayed at 1 metre intervals if the initial sample returned a grade above a certain threshold. RC drillholes drilled post-1997 were sampled through an on-rig splitter system with the majority of samples taken at one-metre intervals. Historic diamond core has been sawn in half or quarter using a core saw. The majority of core samples were taken as 1 metre lengths and half-cored. Rotary air-blast (RAB) and aircore drilling has also been used previously. These holes have been used to guide interpretations but not used for modelling or grade estimations. RC drilling undertaken by Barton Gold since 2021 have used rig-mounted cone splitters (Metzke or similar) attached to the cyclone. One-metre splits were constrained by chute and butterfly valves to derive a 2-4kg split on the cyclone. Samples above 1m depth were generally not collected. The sample preparation of the one-metre sampling for Barton Gold's 2021 RC drill program was conducted by Intertek Genalysis (Adelaide) using method SP1 where the 2-3kg split sample received at the laboratory is weighed, dried, crushed to 3mm, pulverized to 75 micron and split to provide a 50g sample for fire assay and adequate pulverized material for multi-element analysis. The sample preparation for drilling conducted in 2022 and 2023 of the one-metre sampling for Barton Gold's RC and diamond drill program was conducted by Bureau Veritas (Adelaide) using method FA1 where the 2-3kg split sample received at the laboratory is weighed, dried, crushed to 10mm, pulverized to 75 micron and split to provide a 40g sample for fire assay analysis. Diamond core drilled by Barton Gold has been sawn in half using an automated core saw. Field duplicates were derived from using quarter core for the designated interval.
Drilling techniques *Drill type (e.g. core, RC, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. 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.).*	The RC drilling by Barton Gold used a face-sampling 5 ¾" RC drilling techniques undertaken by Raglan Drilling using a Schramm T685 drilling rig with auxiliary compressor delivering a nominal 1000psi / 2200cfm air. Drill holes were surveyed using the OMNIx42 north seeking gyro orientation system at 5m intervals down hole. <u>Previous Work</u> Historically slimline RC drilling used a face-sampling hammer bit with a diameter of ~90mm. All other RC drillholes were drilled using a "standard size" hammer (ranging from 120mm–146mm). Diamond drillholes have

Criteria	Commentary
	been both pre-drilled to fresh rock using a RC pre-collar or cored from surface, with a range of diameters used: NQ, PQ, HQ. Early generation (1990's) drilling at Tunkillia undertook downhole surveys using single-shot (Eastman) downhole cameras. Industry-standard downhole north-seeking gyro surveys have been used since this time. Various drill core orientation surveys have been applied throughout the history of the Tunkillia project.
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.*	Drilling recoveries were qualitatively described for each drilled interval in the field database along with an estimation of moisture content. In general recoveries were good, in the order of 25-35kg for each one-metre interval. Water was encountered in some drill holes and wet samples comprise 0.18% of sampling overall. No reduced sample weights were recorded with wet intervals and a review of results does not indicate contamination between adjacent samples. Samples submitted to the laboratory were weighed on a dry, as-received basis and reported along with assay results. Low sample weight samples from the first half of the program were resampled using riffle-splitting, and re-submitted for assay for a comparative result. No relationship between grade and recovery has been identified. <u>Previous Work</u> No quantitative recoveries were recorded from pre 2021 RC drilling. However, consistent sample weights were noted within mineralised zones in previous reports. No quantitative recoveries have been recorded from previous diamond drilling through mineralised zones. However, previous MRE and geological reports indicate there has been negligible loss through mineralised zones. Recoveries of 90-100% were achieved in geotechnical drilling of the saprolite for geotechnical assessment. The RC and diamond drilling was closely monitored by the site geologist to ensure optimal recovery and that samples were considered representative. Historically, HQ triple tube (HQ3) drilling was used for some holes to maximise core recovery. Re-entry holes were not triple-tubed as they were drilled straight into fresh bedrock. Drilling rates were controlled, and short drill runs were often used through the oxide zone to maximise core recovery. Recoveries for diamond drill core were measured and recorded. Drilling recoveries by Barton since 2021 were qualitatively described for each drilled interval in the field database along with an estimation of moisture content. No relationship between grade and recovery has been identified in previous work.
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.*	All drilling programs electronically logged a number of parameters direct into a database including: Stratigraphy, lithology, weathering, primary and secondary colour, texture, grainsize, alteration type-style-intensity and mineralisation type-style-percentage. <u>Previous Work</u> All previous diamond core and RC drilling has been geologically logged. Drilling from the 1990's was logged using paper-based records and transcribed into electronic formats. Later drilling by previous operators was logged electronically using a range of systems and databases. Since 2021 Barton has used electronic logging platforms, with data initially stored in a DataShed-based database, prior to the storage of all drill data in an in-house managed MS Access database. All diamond drill core has been photographed. Drill core is stored on site and at the South Australian Government's Adelaide Core Library. Structural measurements were made on core oriented using either a spear or Ezy-Mark (pre-Barton), or Reflex (Barton) core orientation devices.
Subsampling techniques and sample preparation *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken*	The RC drilling program used an Ox sampling system cone splitter mounted on the cyclone with one-metre splits constrained by chute and butterfly valves to derive a 2-4kg split on the cyclone. The majority (>99.5%) of samples were dry and when samples were wet they were recorded in the

Criteria	Commentary
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 subsampling 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.*	sampling records. Field Duplicate samples are collected from a second chute from the cone splitter, which otherwise discards this portion of sample. Previous Work The majority of the historical RC samples have been collected at 1 metre intervals using a rifle splitter attached to the drill rig. Periodically between 1996 and 2011, within the strongly weathered portion, samples were collected over 4m intervals. The sample was speared to achieve a representative portion from the interval. Since 2021 Barton have routinely taken field duplicates from both RC and diamond core samples. Field duplicates for diamond core were obtained by submitting quarter core for the selected intervals (ie half core was retained for all field duplicate intervals). Diamond core has been both logged geotechnically and used for geotechnical assessment. Early drillholes up until 2006 utilised field duplicates and blanks as their only QAQC, effectively accounting for 57% of the holes used in the current resource estimation. Sample sizes are considered to be appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.
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 (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	The selection of RC samples for assaying for gold by fire assay is undertaken both by predetermined target intervals (informed by previous drilling and orebody modelling) and via in-field low-level gold analysis on 3m composite samples. The technique is a partial leach workflow called detectORE™ developed by CSIRO and provided by Portable PPB Ltd. The results are not considered sufficiently robust for public reporting of significant results or for resource modelling purposes, but are suitable for reporting of below detection gold results (<0.02ppm Au) and selection of 1-metre samples for fire assay analysis. 2-4kg splits were sent to Bureau Veritas in Adelaide for preparation and analysis using a fire assay technique for gold. Bureau Veritas' FA1 method uses a 40g lead collection fire assay with AAS finish to a 0.01 ppm detection limit. Field duplicate samples are collected from the cone splitter at an insertion rate of 1 in 50. Company blanks and CRM (Certified Reference Material) are inserted into the sample sequence of rates of 1 in 50 respectively. Field Duplicates show a variability within the expected range of the moderate nugget effect known at Tunkillia. All CRM except one passed the +/-3SD test with all but three passing +/-2SD test which is considered acceptable. -Company inserted CRM sample number 280065 (hole TKB0444) assayed beyond expected ranges. When re-assayed the CRM returned within the accepted range with the likely cause identified as a contaminated crucible. Partial re-assaying of the batch has been conducted with satisfactory outcomes achieved. A company inserted blank failed for hole TKB0278 when the pulverizing bowl was not properly cleaned between samples at the laboratory due to operator error. Analysis of other company inserted blanks and the gold distribution after significant assays indicate that the contamination issue was restricted to this batch. The mineralised and affected portion of TKB0278 was re-sampled from the field and re-submitted for assay, with updated results included in this release. Previous work Pre-2003 samples were sent to Analabs for analysis. Post 2003 samples were sent to Intertek Genalysis Laboratory for assay Gold values were determined by aqua regia digest (B/ETA or B/SAAS) and any values returning >1ppm were repeated using fire assay (FA25/AAS). If a fire assay was taken then this became the "official" assay. All other elements were determined using multi-acid digest (AT/OES) Analytical techniques have varied somewhat over the projects history. Barton Gold utilised Intertek Genalysis during 2021 with 2-4kg splits were sent to the Adelaide facility for preparation and analysis using 50g fire assay techniques for gold and ICPOES/MS for multielement geochemistry. Whilst

Criteria	Commentary
	preparation and some fire assays were undertaken in Adelaide Intertek also sent some batches to their Perth laboratories for analysis. Intertek's FA50/OE04 method uses a 50 g lead collection fire assay with ICP-OES / MS finish to a 0.005 ppm detection limit. Multielement samples were analysed using Intertek's method 4A/MS48 which is a 4-acid digest followed by analysis using ICP-OES and MS for 48 elements. From 2022 onwards Barton Gold has used Bureau Veritas (Adelaide) with 2-4kg splits were sent to Bureau Veritas in Adelaide for preparation and analysis using 40g fire assay techniques for gold. Bureau Veritas' FA1 method uses a 40g lead collection fire assay with AAS finish to a 0.01 ppm detection limit. No geophysical studies were used in the course of Barton Gold drilling programs. Barton Gold's RC and diamond drilling programs since 2021 have included a comprehensive QAQC component with Field Duplicate samples taken at intervals ranging from every 16th to 50th sample; Certified Standards (selection of OREAS CRM's considered most appropriate for expected grade and composition) were inserted at frequencies ranging from every 20th to 50th sample submitted; blanks inserted in sequence at every 50th sample submitted. Additionally, the laboratories provided their internal QAQC which included check samples, CRM's, blanks and repeats.
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.*	Alternative company personnel have verified significant intersections. No twinned holes were undertaken on the H2 2025 program reported in this release.
Location of data points *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (collar and downhole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* *Specification of the grid system used.* *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	All data collected in the reported program including collar details, drilling records, sampling records and geological logs are recorded directly into spreadsheets in the field which includes comprehensive interval validation processes. Gyro downhole surveys (at 10m intervals) and assay results were provided in digital format. No adjustments were made to any assay data in this release. All H2 2025 RC drill collars were sited using a Garmin hand-held GPS system. The co-ordinates of completed drill holes are updated following survey pickup of drill holes using a Leica DGPS system with 0.01m horizontal accuracy. The RL was generated from the LiDAR survey collected at the completion of drilling. All site data is reported in Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994 (GDA94) and Vertical Datum in Australian Height Datum (AHD). The map projection is MGA Zone 53. Historic Survey Data has been converted to GDA94. Historically the Tunkillia Project uses the Remington local grid which is rotated 31.37 degrees west of the MGA 94 grid with a local origin of 110,000E and 111,500N Transformation Formula: Local E = 110000 + ((MGA94_E - 477614.802) cos a) + ((MGA94_N - 6545289.018) sin a)) Local N = 111500 + ((MGA94_N - 6545289.018) cos a) - (MGA94_E - 477614.802) sin a)) Where angle a = 31.37 Local RL = mRL_MGA+1009.232 In September 2021 Barton engaged Aerometrex to collect LiDAR and high-resolution ortho-imagery over the entire Tunkillia project area. All datasets are levelled to the LiDAR survey <u>Previous work</u> All relevant historical data was entered into a DataShed database where various validation checks were performed. Data was exported into an Access Database.

Criteria	Commentary
	All past Barton Gold RC and diamond drill collars were sited using a Garmin hand-held GPS system and subsequently picked up post drilling with a DGPS system. The RL was generated from the 2021 LiDAR survey. All Barton diamond holes were surveyed using a single-shot gyro tool at 15m or 30m intervals during drilling operations. 488 out of a total of 556 drillhole collars from drilling prior to 2021 across the broader Tunkillia project were located using DGPS survey techniques. The raw data for 30% of these have been located and verified. Earlier collars in the project history were located by measuring off a local grid system.
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.*	Barton's H2 2025 drilling program at the Tunkillia project was conducted at variable spacing as dictated by existing drilling and the aims of the program (resource classification upgrading) to provide continuity with the existing drill coverage. The spacings are considered appropriate for the reporting of exploration results.
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.*	Barton's H2 2025 RC drill program was orientated to optimally test predicted mineralised structures and stratigraphic positions to provide were possible unbiased samples and data to improve the understanding of the geological setting. Drill sections are orientated local grid E–W, perpendicular to the main mineralised lenses. The majority of previous drillholes used to test primary mineralisation positions are drilled at -60 degrees and at a range of azimuths. The relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is not considered to have introduced a sampling bias.
Sample security *The measures taken to ensure sample security*.	Barton Gold staff oversaw the sampling on the RC drill rig and maintained oversight of sample security whilst onsite during the drilling programs. Split samples were inserted into pre-printed calico bags. These tied bags were, in batches of 5, ziplocked into labelled poly-weave bags which were inserted into ziplocked Bulka-bags. The bulka bags were strapped onto pallets and either transported and delivered to the laboratory by Barton Gold personnel, or loaded by a Barton Gold representative on to a semitrailer for transport to the laboratories in Adelaide. The trailers were not unloaded whilst in transit. <u>Previous work</u> Barton does not have detailed information in regard to sample security measures taken by previous owners of the Tunkillia project. However, Barton understands that these procedures have been in accordance with commonly adopted standard industry practices.
Audits or reviews *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data*	An internal peer review of the exploration data processes has been completed by Barton Gold which has included a detailed review of the assay, survey and QAQC data.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	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 Tunkillia Project area is located 530 km north-west of Adelaide in South Australia's Gawler Craton. It is 100% owned by Tunkillia 2 Pty Ltd which is a wholly owned subsidiary of Barton Gold Holdings Limited. The project comprises two exploration licences that were grouped into an Amalgamated Expenditure Agreement on 4th October 2012 and Joint Venture Reporting on 21st January 2013. Most of the South Australian tenements held by WPG Resources were bought by current owner Barton Gold Pty Ltd on 1st November 2019. The three current tenements comprise EL6845, EL6639 and EL5901 which have a combined area of 1,362 km2. The Tunkillia Project was under three overlapping Native Title claims which are now grouped into a single organisation, the Gawler Ranges Aboriginal Corporation (GRAC) that represents all three groups. Barton Gold's negotiations with GRAC secured a signed Native Title Mining Agreement for Exploration for EL's 6845, EL6639 and EL5901 on 2nd February 2021. Barton's Exploration Licences 6845, 6639 and 5901 are subject to South Australian State royalties and entitled to a reduced 'new mine' State royalty rate of 2% of the value of minerals recovered until 30 June 2026, and are also subject to total 2.5% private royalties (gross product). There are no joint ventures over the Tunkillia Project tenure. There are no known impediments to obtaining future licences.
Exploration done by other parties *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Exploration in the Tunkillia area commenced in 1996 with a regional geochemical survey by Helix Resources who established the local Remington grid. Infill sampling delineated the Tunkillia Prospect as a 20 km2 geochemical gold in calcrete anomaly. Subsequent RAB drilling led to the discovery of the Area 223 deposit in late 1996. RC drilling in early 1997 further enhanced the discovery. A joint venture was formed with Acacia who took over management of the project with subsequent exploration carried out as the Gawler Craton Joint Venture. The JV later involved AngloGold Australasia Ltd following its takeover of Acacia. In June 2003, Helix finalised the acquisition of AngloGold's 49% interest and returned 100% of the project to Helix An independent resource assessment by Snowden Mining Industry Consultants prompted an extensive 12,000m RC program to infill the Area 223 resource. A re-interpretation of the aeromagnetic data identified new exploration targets away from the known resource outlining mineralisation at Tomahawk and Areas 191. In April-June 2004 Helix completed an 8000 m RC drilling program testing areas of the Area 223 North and South mineralisation and exploration concepts at Area 191 and the central part of the shear zone. Studies were completed by Resource Evaluations Pty Ltd in June 2004 looking at resource estimates and optimisation studies based on the available drilling. A Joint Venture commenced between Helix and Minotaur Exploration Ltd in April 2005 where Minotaur assumed operation and management of the project. Minotaur undertook an intense exploration effort in the immediate surrounds of the Area 223 resource, and regionally. In 2007, Minotaur re-appraised the Area 223 resource using recent drilling and separated distinct oxide and sulphide domains. In January 2012, Mungana acquired the 55% interest in the Tunkillia Gold Project via the acquisition of Minotaur's wholly owned subsidiary Minotaur Ventures Pty Ltd. WPG Resources acquired 70% of the project in May 2014 through the acquisition of the Tarcoola and Tunkillia projects from Mungana Goldmines Ltd. In Nov 2014 WPG moved to 100% ownership of the Tunkillia gold project by acquiring the 30% owned by Helix Resources. WPG Resources completed work on calcrete samples over a number of targets along the Tunkillia "Line of Lode". Drilling of selected Area 51 and

Criteria	Commentary
	Tomahawk Extended areas included ten RC holes for 1,641m. No further work was undertaken by WPG Resources until the project was purchased by Barton Gold in late 2019.
Geology *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The Tunkillia Project extends over a large portion of the Central Gawler Craton of South Australia which is bound to the east by the Gawler Range Volcanic Province. The central portion of the Gawler Craton consists of a variety of geological units and is structurally complex. Archaean metamorphic rocks and greenstone-belt units are distributed along WSW–ENE trends. During the Palaeoproterozoic, granitoids including the Tunkillia Suite were emplaced possibly with associated deformation. During these deformation episodes, major shear zones developed, including the east-trending Yerda and Oolabinnia Shear Zones and north-trending Yarlbrinda Shear Zone. The Yarlbrinda Shear Zone and Yerda Shear Zone are up to several kilometres wide with ductile shearing and deformation probably occurring before ~1600 Ma and before Mesoproterozoic anorogenic magmatism. During the Mesoproterozoic, widespread anorogenic magmatism across the central portion of the craton resulted the Gawler Range Volcanics, Hiltaba Suite granite (1595-1575 Ma) and emplacement of minor gabbroic plugs. Development of Cu-Au +/- U mineralisation at Olympic Dam and Prominent Hill and gold dominant mineralisation at Tunkillia and Tarcoola occurred during this period. Typical lithologies encountered across the Tunkillia project (including Area 51) from west to east include variably sheared chlorite-biotite-rich augen gneiss (Tunkillia Augen Gneiss) grading into a highly chloritised and mylonitised phyllonitic shear. The phyllonitic shear zone grades into a weakly gneissic unit to the east which is variably altered by sericite to form the central alteration zone. This unit has a sheared contact with the footwall granite. The host rocks have been intruded by at least two later episodes of dyke emplacement. The mafic dyke appears to form the footwall to the main mineralisation at Area 223. Relationships between dyke emplacement and the mineralisation remain unclear. The dykes appear to cross-cut mineralisation at most of the Tunkillia project prospects and deposits and are unmineralised in fresh rock. But in the weathered zone gold occurs within the weathered dyke and also to east of this apparent 'bounding' lithology. The main mineralisation appears to occur within en-echelon sets of quartz-sulphide tension veins predominately bounded by duplex shears, with brittle fractures extending into the hanging wall. The mineralised positions across the Tunkillia project has undergone extensive weathering which formed a leached kaolinitic profile capped by a silcrete layer. No palaeochannels are observed at Area 223 or Area 51 although they do occur elsewhere in the Tunkillia area. At 50-60 metres depth near the base of the weathering profile a zone of supergene mineralisation is developed which shows some enrichment compared with the underlying primary lodes. Gold appears to have been laterally dispersed over a distance of tens of metres within the oxide zone.
Drillhole information *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drillholes:* • *Easting and northing of the drillhole collar* • *Elevation or RL (Reduced Level – Elevation above sea level in metres) of the drillhole collar* • *Dip and azimuth of the hole* • *Downhole 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*	A tabulation of the drilling program mentioned in this announcement are presented in Tables 2 & 3.

Criteria	Commentary
explain why this is the case.	
Data aggregation methods *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. 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.*	Reported intersections used the following criteria: • Reported intervals have been determined by applying either • a) a 0.5g/t Au cut-off (minimum 1gram-metre accumulation, ie the multiple of the interval in metres and the weighted average grade) and allowing for a maximum of two consecutive intervals of dilution, OR. • b) a 0.3g/t Au cut-off (minimum 5gram-metre accumulation) and allowing for a maximum of two consecutive intervals of dilution. This is considered appropriate to convey the significant widths of mineralisation that characterise parts of the Tunkillia project • No high-grade cut-offs were applied • Selected intervals with primary reported intervals are determined by the Competent Person to reasonably convey the contained metal inventory as well as the tenor of discrete high-grade intervals within the overall interval. • No metal equivalents were calculated
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 drillhole 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 (e.g. "downhole length, true width not known").*	Drillholes have been designed to intersect the mineralisation zone as perpendicular as possible. Reported intercepts are downhole lengths and the included drill section figures provide a reasonable guide as to the relationship between downhole mineralisation and the interpreted dip to mineralised lodes.
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 drillhole collar locations and appropriate sectional views*.	See Figures included the body of this Announcement (figures 1 – 3). Relevant commentary relating to diagrams is discussed under the heading of Balanced Reporting.
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.*	Balanced reporting of Exploration Results is presented. Specific information provided under the 'Data aggregation methods' heading in this table.
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.*	Extensive geological, geophysical, geochemical, geotechnical and metallurgical datasets are available for the Tunkillia project area. Other datasets including gravity that was sourced from open-file datasets (SA DEM). Historical data acquired by previous owners included detailed aeromagnetic, TEMPEST airborne EM and in-fill gravity surveys completed over parts of the tenement area and mostly focussed on the Yarlbrinda Shear Zone. Other data includes gradient array IP, biogeochemical sampling, CHIM/MMI geochemical sampling and spectral scanning of reverse circulation drill chips.
Further work *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. 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.*	Mineralisation at the Area 223 deposit is now well defined with limited potential for material extensions laterally or at depth. Mineralisation at other prospects areas across the Tunkillia project remains open along strike and downdip with potential for additional gold mineralisation outside of the immediate Area 223 deposit and in other parallel structures in the area including Area 51, Tomahawk and Area 191. Barton Gold is planning further drilling work which will be focused on testing for dip and strike extensions and to confirm grade and geological continuity within the current models. While geophysical coverage already exists, additional geophysical exploration techniques may be undertaken as the project continues and may include magnetic surveys and ground-based gravity. Diagrams have been included in the body of this Announcement.

Table 2: Drillhole Collar Details for Barton Gold Area 223 (Tunkillia) H2-2025 RC Drilling Program mentioned in this Announcement

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	DIP	TAZ	Total Depth (EOH)	Type*	Completion	Target
TKB0278	477596	6545301	190	-60	39	84	RC	1/10/2025	A223 - Starter Pit
TKB0388	477229	6546076	187	-70	39	84	RC	31/10/2025	A223 - Stage 2
TKB0389	477205	6546072	186	-70	39	72	RC	1/11/2025	A223 - Stage 2
TKB0390	477196	6546061	186	-70	39	84	RC	1/11/2025	A223 - Stage 2
TKB0391	477170	6546047	185	-70	39	66	RC	1/11/2025	A223 - Stage 2
TKB0392	477202	6546091	186	-60	39	84	RC	2/11/2025	A223 - Stage 2
TKB0393	477170	6546080	185	-60	39	84	RC	2/11/2025	A223 - Stage 2
TKB0394	477196	6546119	186	-70	39	78	RC	2/11/2025	A223 - Stage 2
TKB0395	477184	6546111	186	-70	59	84	RC	2/11/2025	A223 - Stage 2
TKB0396	477163	6546098	185	-70	39	90	RC	3/11/2025	A223 - Stage 2
TKB0397	477147	6546089	185	-70	39	72	RC	3/11/2025	A223 - Stage 2
TKB0398	477167	6546128	186	-60	39	78	RC	3/11/2025	A223 - Stage 2
TKB0399	477229	6546193	191	-90	39	78	RC	3/11/2025	A223 - Stage 2
TKB0400	477209	6546181	190	-90	39	72	RC	4/11/2025	A223 - Stage 2
TKB0401	477187	6546169	189	-90	39	72	RC	4/11/2025	A223 - Stage 2
TKB0402	477152	6546146	187	-70	39	96	RC	4/11/2025	A223 - Stage 2
TKB0403	477138	6546131	186	-70	39	84	RC	4/11/2025	A223 - Stage 2
TKB0404	477114	6546124	186	-70	39	84	RC	5/11/2025	A223 - Stage 2
TKB0405	477076	6546281	189	-65	39	78	RC	5/11/2025	A223 - Stage 2
TKB0406	477059	6546271	189	-70	39	72	RC	5/11/2025	A223 - Stage 2
TKB0407	477040	6546262	188	-70	39	72	RC	5/11/2025	A223 - Stage 2
TKB0410	477251	6545766	189	-60	39	144	RC	6/11/2025	A223 - Stage 2
TKB0417	477338	6546029	190	-90	39	66	RC	8/11/2025	A223 - Stage 2
TKB0418	477315	6546019	189	-90	39	66	RC	8/11/2025	A223 - Stage 2
TKB0419	477290	6545997	188	-90	39	84	RC	9/11/2025	A223 - Stage 2
TKB0420	477288	6545974	188	-85	39	106	RC	9/11/2025	A223 - Stage 2
TKB0421	477743	6545282	193	-60	39	138	RC	9/11/2025	A223 - Starter Pit
TKB0422	477721	6545267	193	-60	39	186	RC	10/11/2025	A223 - Starter Pit
TKB0423	477768	6545060	196	-65	39	66	RC	10/11/2025	A223 - Stage 2
TKB0424	477746	6545045	195	-65	39	72	RC	10/11/2025	A223 - Stage 2
TKB0425	477682	6545008	195	-65	39	90	RC	10/11/2025	A223 - Stage 2
TKB0426	477662	6544997	195	-65	39	162	RC	11/11/2025	A223 - Stage 2
TKB0427	477639	6544954	199	-65	39	270	RC	12/11/2025	A223 - Stage 2
TKB0428	477804	6545112	196	-90	39	60	RC	13/11/2025	A223 - Stage 2
TKB0429	477743	6545104	196	-70	39	66	RC	13/11/2025	A223 - Stage 2
TKB0430	477731	6545097	195	-90	39	66	RC	14/11/2025	A223 - Stage 2
TKB0431	477674	6545063	194	-75	39	96	RC	14/11/2025	A223 - Stage 2
TKB0432	477672	6545062	194	-90	39	66	RC	14/11/2025	A223 - Stage 2
TKB0433	477646	6545047	194	-90	39	60	RC	14/11/2025	A223 - Stage 2
TKB0434	477548	6545273	190	-60	39	90	RC	14/11/2025	A223 - Starter Pit
TKB0435	477546	6545272	190	-60	39	180	RC	15/11/2025	A223 - Starter Pit
TKB0436	477391	6545801	191	-90	39	66	RC	15/11/2025	A223 - Stage 2
TKB0437	477185	6545851	188	-75	39	150	RC	15/11/2025	A223 - Stage 2
TKB0438	477234	6545907	188	-90	39	72	RC	16/11/2025	A223 - Stage 2
TKB0439	477215	6545897	189	-90	39	78	RC	16/11/2025	A223 - Stage 2
TKB0440	477167	6545897	189	-90	39	84	RC	16/11/2025	A223 - Stage 2
TKB0441	477154	6545914	188	-90	39	72	RC	17/11/2025	A223 - Stage 2
TKB0442	477174	6545927	187	-90	39	78	RC	17/11/2025	A223 - Stage 2

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	DIP	TAZ	Total Depth (EOH)	Type*	Completion	Target
TKB0443	477154	6545945	187	-90	39	72	RC	17/11/2025	A223 - Stage 2
TKB0444	477192	6545939	187	-90	39	78	RC	17/11/2025	A223 - Stage 2
TKB0445	477187	6546220	195	-70	39	90	RC	18/11/2025	A223 - Stage 2
TKB0446	477165	6546208	195	-70	39	90	RC	18/11/2025	A223 - Stage 2
TKB0447	477137	6546198	195	-70	39	96	RC	18/11/2025	A223 - Stage 2
TKB0448	477130	6546250	192	-70	39	90	RC	19/11/2025	A223 - Stage 2
TKB0449	477106	6546237	191	-70	39	90	RC	19/11/2025	A223 - Stage 2
TKB0450	477082	6546227	192	-70	39	90	RC	20/11/2025	A223 - Stage 2
TKB0451	477060	6546215	192	-70	59	90	RC	21/11/2025	A223 - Stage 2
TKB0452	477122	6546189	193	-70	59	102	RC	21/11/2025	A223 - Stage 2
TKB0453	477101	6546176	191	-70	59	114	RC	21/11/2025	A223 - Stage 2
TKB0454	477664	6544967	197	-65	59	174	RC	22/11/2025	A223 - Stage 2

*RC=Reverse Circulation, RM/DD=Rotary Mud precollar with Diamond Core tail.

Table 3: Significant gold intersections for Barton Gold Area 223 (Tunkillia) H2 2025 RC Drilling Program mentioned in this Announcement[2]

Hole ID	From	To	Metres[1]	Au (g/t)	Au (g-m)[3]	Comments &/or including
TKB0278	52	55	3	2.28	6.8	including 1m @ 5.18g/t Au from 52m
TKB0278[4]	62	79	17	2.70	46	including 2m @ 9.7g/t Au from 62m, 1m @ 10.8g/t Au from 69m & 1m @ 7.8g/t Au from 76m
TKB0388	59	63	4	1.83	7.3	
TKB0390	44	64	20	2.72	54	including 3m @ 9.33g/t Au from 50m
TKB0391	52	54	2	0.67	1.3	
TKB0392	64	69	5	0.51	2.6	
TKB0393	52	53	1	1.44	1.4	
TKB0393	56	65	9	4.54	41	including 3m @ 9.33g/t Au from 50m
TKB0394	59	62	3	0.71	2.1	
TKB0396	56	83	27	1.41	38	including 1m @ 11.7g/t Au from 63m & 1m @ 7.2g/t Au from 72m
TKB0397	53	72	19	0.72	14	including 1m @ 2.4g/t Au from 60m & 2m @ 1.86g/t Au from 67m
TKB0400	54	56	2	0.77	1.5	
TKB0403	61	84	23	0.96	22	including 1m @ 6.4g/t Au from 74m
TKB0406	61	65	4	1.41	5.6	
TKB0410	82	112	30	1.32	40	including 2m @ 9.58g/t Au from 96m & including 1m @ 16.1g/t from 97m
TKB0410	121	123	2	1.67	3.3	
TKB0418	53	55	2	1.04	2.1	
TKB0420	46	47	1	2.93	2.9	
TKB0420	52	56	4	0.50	2.0	
TKB0421	69	70	1	1.31	1.3	
TKB0421	76	84	8	0.87	7.0	including 1m @ 2.1g/t Au from 81m
TKB0421	88	94	6	2.18	13	including 1m @ 7.6g/t Au from 88m
TKB0422	57	63	6	0.96	5.8	
TKB0422	85	88	3	1.19	3.6	
TKB0422	113	114	1	1.05	1.1	
TKB0422	123	124	1	1.45	1.5	

Hole ID	From	To	Metres[1]	Au (g/t)	Au (g-m)[3]	Comments &/or including
TKB0422	127	151	24	4.49	108	including 1m @ 15.4g/t Au from 137m & 5m @ 11.52g/t Au from 143m
TKB0422	156	178	22	3.17	70	including 8m @ 6.89g/t Au from 157m & including 1m @ 19.8g/t Au from 161m
TKB0425	58	71	13	0.78	11	including 1m @ 2.07g/t Au from 60m & 1m @ 1.65g/t Au from 66m
TKB0426	46	59	13	0.43	5.6	including 1m @ 1.02g/t Au from 58m
TKB0426	71	74	3	0.95	2.9	
TKB0426	83	85	2	0.87	1.7	
TKB0426	89	93	4	0.81	3.2	
TKB0426	131	136	5	1.28	6.4	including 1m @ 3.76g/t Au from 132m
TKB0427	121	123	2	6.92	14	including 1m @ 12.9g/t Au from 121m
TKB0427	148	150	2	8.80	18	including 1m @ 17.1g/t Au from 148m
TKB0427	166	167	1	1.01	1.0	
TKB0427	260	267	7	0.89	6.2	including 1m @ 3.92g/t Au from 263m
TKB0429	40	49	9	0.95	8.6	including 1m @ 2.59g/t Au from 45m
TKB0431	53	64	11	1.08	12	including 1m @ 2.2g/t Au from 68m
TKB0431	67	76	9	0.70	6.3	
TKB0432	50	51	1	3.28	3.3	
TKB0432	57	59	2	2.46	4.9	including 1m @ 4.32g/t Au from 58m
TKB0434	68	90	22	2.58	57	including 1m @ 6.3g/t Au from 73m & 3m @ 9.2g/t Au from 75m
TKB0435	66	76	10	0.69	6.9	
TKB0435	81	84	3	1.78	5.3	
TKB0435	89	113	24	1.08	26	including 1m @ 5.8g/t Au from 111m
TKB0435	127	165	38	1.54	59	including 1m @ 10.3g/t Au from 129m & 5m @ 5.4g/t Au from 141m
TKB0437	44	52	8	0.64	5.1	including 2m @ 1.69g/t Au from 45m
TKB0437	97	99	2	0.57	1.1	
TKB0437	107	108	1	2.00	2.0	
TKB0438	37	40	3	0.64	1.9	
TKB0438	45	49	4	0.70	2.8	
TKB0442	54	77	23	0.66	15	including 6m @ 1.8g/t Au from 62m
TKB0443	50	58	8	0.86	6.9	
TKB0445	63	67	4	1.41	5.6	
TKB0446	64	66	2	1.26	2.5	
TKB0450	58	59	1	1.33	1.3	
TKB0450	67	83	16	2.90	46	including 1m @ 25.3g/t Au from 77m
TKB0452	73	74	1	2.06	2.1	
TKB0453	58	67	9	0.68	6.1	
TKB0453	70	73	3	0.90	2.7	
TKB0453	82	107	25	1.10	28	including 2m @ 3.54g/t Au from 90m & 1m @ 3.79g/t Au from 101m
TKB0454	83	89	6	1.45	8.7	including 1m @ 3.35g/t Au from 83m & 1m @ 3.94g/t Au from 86m
TKB0454	152	158	6	1.02	6.1	including 1m @ 2.68g/t Au from 157m

[1] Note - Not true widths.

[2] Note – Primary intervals calculated by applying either a 0.5g/t Au cut-off (minimum 1gram-metre accumulation) OR applying a 0.3g/t Au cut-off (minimum 5gram-metre accumulation) and allowing up to 2m

internal dilution in either instance. Included intervals are selected to ensure balanced and representative reporting of mineralisation within primary intervals.

[3] Note – gram-metre accumulations, ie grade (g/t Au) x interval width, displayed to 2 significant figures.

[4] Note – This interval is re-reported on account of re-sampling and re-assaying undertaken across this interval due to a QC failure previously disclosed in the ASX release dated 2nd December 2025.