Barton Gold

ASX Announcement

31 August 2026

Tunkillia infill drilling confirms new high-grade mineralisation within shallow zone of existing high-value 'Starter Pit' outlines

Gold & silver Resource upgrades pending, PFS on track for Q1 CY27

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Latest assays from 39,000m 'Phase 2' reverse circulation (RC) Resource upgrade drilling yield significant high-grade mineralisation in shallow area of 'Starter Pits', including:**

Hole ID	Interval	Including:
TKB0639	**6m @ 6.61 g/t Au** from 70m depth	**1m @ 32.4 g/t Au** from 73m depth
TKB0642	**6m @ 2.95 g/t Au** from 63m depth	**2m @ 6.20 g/t Au** from 63m depth
TKB0651	**11m @ 2.87 g/t Au** from 79m depth	**1m @ 10.6 g/t Au** from 88m depth
TKB0656	**5m @ 2.85 g/t Au** from 54m depth	**1m @ 3.97 g/t Au** from 54m depth
TKB0660	**20m @ 2.14 g/t Au** from 63m depth	**6m @ 5.13 g/t Au** from 63m depth
TKB0678	**11m @ 5.51 g/t Au** from 14m depth	**2m @ 24.7 g/t Au** from 16m depth
TKB0681	**7m @ 4.10 g/t Au** from 65m depth	**1m @ 19.0 g/t Au** from 67m depth
TKB0703	**24m @ 4.51 g/t Au** from 47m depth	**2m @ 16.7 g/t Au** from 53m depth

- Final 'Phase 2' assays pending, with JORC Mineral Resource updates for gold and silver to follow

Barton Gold Holdings Limited (ASX:BGD, OTC:BGDFF, FRA:BGD3) (**Barton** or **Company**) is pleased to announce further assays from 'Phase 2' upgrade drilling at its South Australian Tunkillia Gold Project (**Tunkillia**).

These include broad, high-grade assays in shallow areas of Tunkillia's 'Starter Pits', supporting potential to extend total Tunkillia mineralisation, increase JORC Mineral Resources within existing May 2025 OSS optimised pit outlines, and increase the grade profile of this mineralisation in Tunkillia's upcoming PFS.

A final batch of 'Phase 2' Resource upgrade drilling assays is expected to be reported shortly. After all results have been received Barton will then prepare comprehensive and representative cross sections of assay results.

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

"Tunkillia's 'Phase 2' drilling was expanded after early analysis of infill assays identified a potential new domain of high-grade mineralisation within its 'Starter Pit' outlines. These 'S1' and 'S2' pits drive Tunkillia's robust economics, and are modelled to yield a A$1.8bn operating profit during the first 2.5 years alone at current gold and silver prices.

"Given that the average grade driving these economics in the 'Starter Pits' is 1.05 g/t Au, the new assays are exceptional. Such mineralisation could materially boost Tunkillia's already remarkable early operating economics. We are very much looking forward to the balance of outstanding assay results, the majority of which are targeting this potential.

"We expect to report one final batch of assays shortly, and look forward to sharing Mineral Resources upgrades for both gold and silver in the coming months before completing our PFS and submitting our Mining Lease application."

4th batch of 'Phase 2' assays confirms upside potential

During December 2025 and January 2026 Barton reported assays from 'Phase 1' drilling, returning broad, high-grade results which infilled modelled mineralisation in the high-value 'S1' and 'S2' pits.[1] These pits are modelled to produce ~$1.8bn operating profit during the first 2.5 years of operation assuming current gold and silver prices, driving an unlevered pre-tax equity IRR of 73% and a capital payback profile of less than 1 year.[1]

Following analysis of 'Phase 1' drilling results, 'Phase 2' drilling was expanded to target further areas of interest within the existing 'S1' and 'S2' pit areas which indicated potential for a new domain of high-grade mineralisation. **The new assays reported today include the first results from this expanded 'Phase 2' program, and appear to support potential new high-grade mineralisation that could further enhance 'S1' and 'S2' economics.**

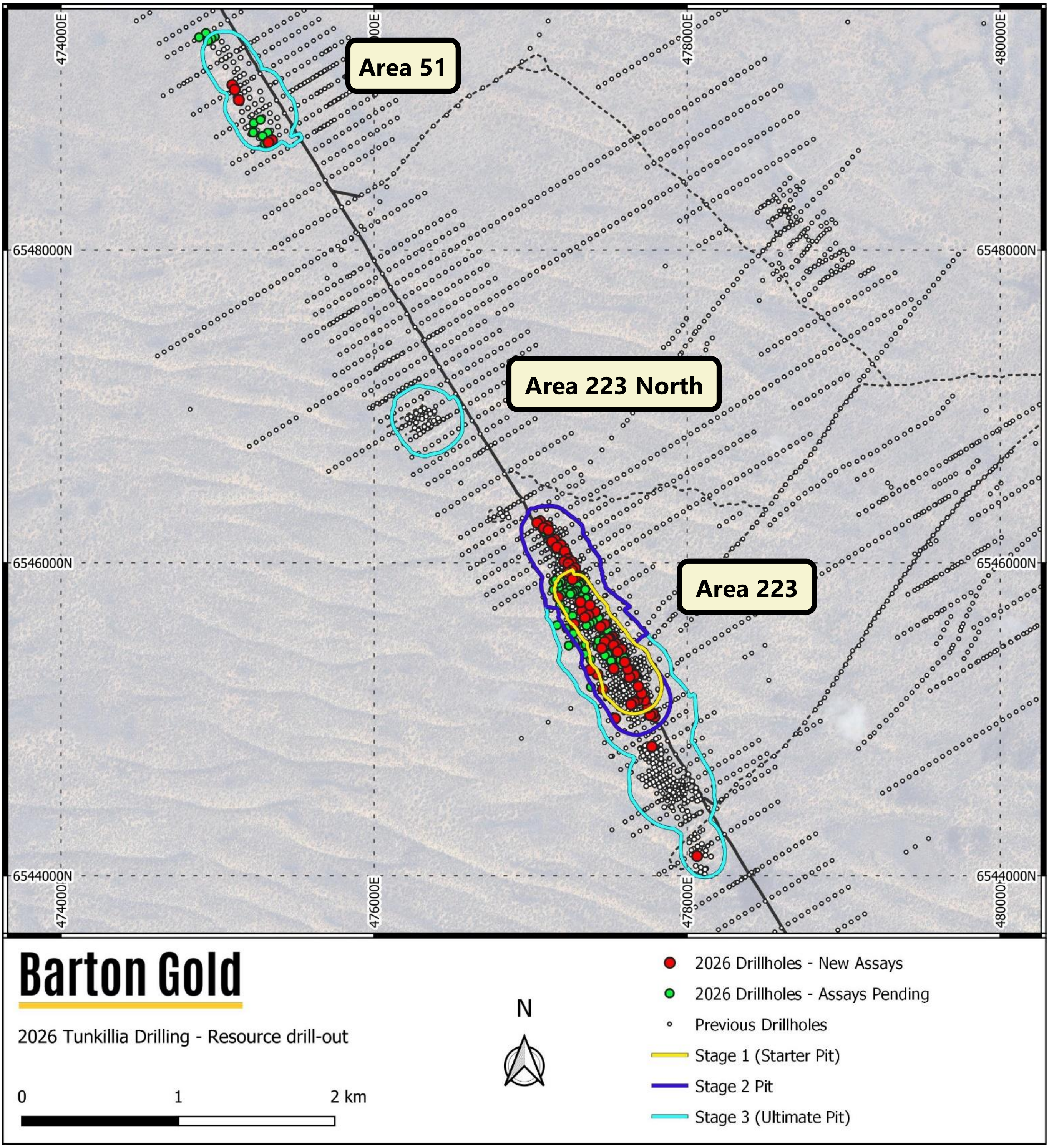

Figure 1 – Phase 2 RC upgrade drilling map showing new (red) and pending (green) drill collars[1]

[1] Refer to ASX announcements dated 5 May and 2 / 16 December 2025, and 21 January, 27 May and 6 / 30 July 2026

Latest 'Phase 2' assays include some of highest grades received to-date

The latest assays come from within the 'S1' and 'S2' zones (of the main Area 223 open pit) and the Area 51 open pit, areas which are modelled to be mined during the early and later years of the project's life (respectively).

These assays further infill the highest-grade results from priority 'Phase 1' drilling in the S1 / S2 areas, and support potential for additional new high-grade mineralisation within Tunkillia's Resource model.[2]

Best results from this new batch of assays include:

TKB0639	**6m @ 6.61 g/t Au** from 70m depth	**1m @ 32.4 g/t Au** from 73m depth
TKB0642	**6m @ 2.95 g/t Au** from 63m depth	**2m @ 6.20 g/t Au** from 63m depth
TKB0651	**11m @ 2.87 g/t Au** from 79m depth	**1m @ 10.6 g/t Au** from 88m depth
TKB0656	**5m @ 2.85 g/t Au** from 54m depth	**1m @ 3.97 g/t Au** from 54m depth
TKB0657	**14m @ 2.33 g/t Au** from 86m depth	**1m @ 12.0 g/t Au** from 94m depth
TKB0660	**20m @ 2.14 g/t Au** from 63m depth	**6m @ 5.13 g/t Au** from 63m depth
TKB0678	**11m @ 5.51 g/t Au** from 14m depth	**2m @ 24.7 g/t Au** from 16m depth
TKB0681	**7m @ 4.10 g/t Au** from 65m depth	**1m @ 19.0 g/t Au** from 67m depth
TKB0703	**24m @ 4.51 g/t Au** from 47m depth	**2m @ 16.7 g/t Au** from 53m depth
TKB0709	**14m @ 1.54 g/t Au** from 62m depth	**5m @ 3.63 g/t Au** from 62m depth

Table 1 – Key significant new assays from Tunkillia Phase 2 Mineral Resource upgrade RC drilling[3]

Other key significant assays received to-date for Tunkillia 'Phase 2' drilling include:

Hole ID	Interval	Including:
TKB0496	5m @ 4.76 g/t Au from 67m depth	1m @ 20.9 g/t Au from 68m depth
TKB0499	13m @ 5.01 g/t Au from 55m depth	3m @ 15.8 g/t Au from 62m depth
TKB0500	8m @ 1.68 g/t Au from 63m depth	2m @ 3.75 g/t Au from 65m depth
TKB0505	12m @ 1.92 g/t Au from 52m depth	4m @ 4.79 g/t Au from 54m depth
TKB0536	3m @ 4.70 g/t Au from 88m depth 17m @ 3.09 g/t Au from 100m depth	1m @ 12.7 g/t Au from 88m depth 1m @ 8.90 g/t Au from 102m depth, *and* 1m @ 36.9 g/t Au from 108m depth
TKB0563	12m @ 1.77 g/t Au from 66m depth	2m @ 8.25 g/t Au from 76m depth
TKB0570	4m @ 7.60 g/t Au from 95m depth	1m @ 27.2 g/t Au from 95m depth
TKB0572	27m @ 1.89 g/t Au from 33m depth	5m @ 5.55 g/t Au from 49m depth
TKB0573	21m @ 1.65 g/t Au from 93m depth	2m @ 11.67 g/t Au from 102m depth
TKB0574	19m @ 2.87 g/t Au from 137m depth (EOH)	6m @ 7.18 g/t Au from 143m depth
TKB0580	3m @ 2.37 g/t Au from 68m depth	
TKB0618	29m @ 1.24 g/t Au from 48m depth	4m @ 4.08 g/t Au from 51m depth
TKB0622	19m @ 1.34 g/t Au from 149m depth	4m @ 2.85 g/t Au from 156m depth
TKB0623	16m @ 1.15 g/t Au from 134m depth	1m @ 2.37 g/t Au from 137m depth
TKB0631	36m @ 1.05 g/t/ Au from 200m depth	2m @ 7.13 g/t Au from 202m depth
TKB0652	15m @ 1.76 g/t Au from 111m depth	1m @ 3.97 g/t Au from 111m depth
TKB0663	20m @ 1.40 g/t Au from 57m depth	2m @ 4.62 g/t Au from 70m depth
TKB0682	20m @ 1.08 g/t Au from 73m depth	5m @ 2.02 g/t Au from 73m depth
TKB0712	19m @ 1.72 g/t Au from 132m depth	2m @ 12.1 g/t Au from 138m depth

Table 2 – Other key significant assays from Tunkillia Phase 2 Mineral Resource upgrade RC drilling[4]

[2] Refer to ASX announcement dated 2 / 16 December 2025, and 21 January 2026
[3] Refer to JORC Table 1 in appendices for complete list of new significant intervals
[4] Refer to JORC Table 1 in appendices for complete list of new significant intervals and ASX releases of 27 May and 6 / 30 July 2026

Tunkillia project background

Tunkillia's May 2025 Optimised Scoping Study (**OSS**) outlined a compelling Tunkillia development project:[5]

- **Annual production:** **~120,000oz gold and ~250,000oz silver**
- **Total LoM operating cash:** **~A$2.7 billion** (unlevered, pre-tax)
- **Net Present Value (NPV$_{7.5\%}$):** **~A$1.4 billion** (unlevered, pre-tax)
- **Internal Rate of Return (IRR):** **~73.2%** (unlevered, pre-tax); and
- **Payback period:** **~0.8 years** (unlevered, pre-tax)

Within the total project, the S1 and S2 pits are modelled to produce 365,000oz gold, 923,000oz silver and $1.3bn operating free cash during the first ~27 months alone at an average cash cost of only A$1,429/oz Au.[5] These financial results assume AUD gold and silver prices of A$5,000 and A$50 per ounce (respectively).

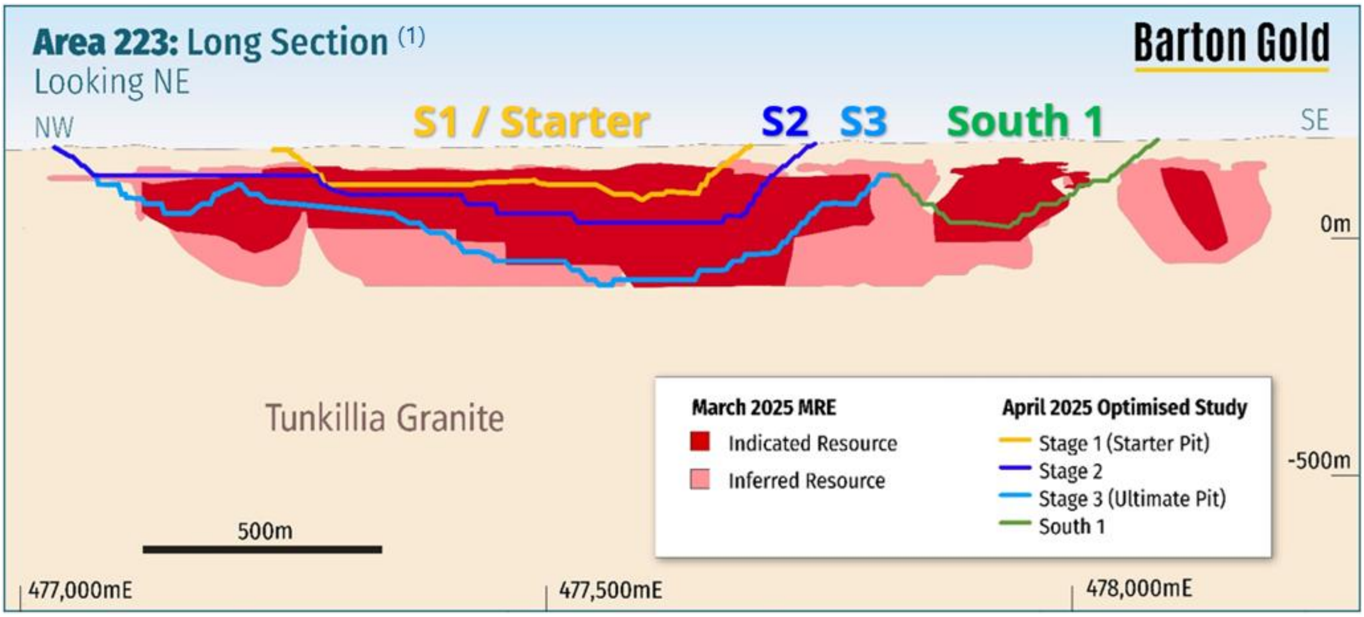

Figure 2 – Long section of Tunkillia's main 'Area 223' optimised open pit showing OSS mining stages[5]

Multiple work programs underway

A Pre-feasibility Study (**PFS**) for Tunkillia has commenced, with multiple work programs also underway to support the PFS, a planned Mining Lease (**ML**) application, and project finance conversations including:

- flora, fauna, and water surveys and monitoring;
- Aboriginal and cultural heritage surveys and work program clearances;
- Analysis of assays from the recently completed Phase 2 upgrade RC drilling program;
- technical studies for tailings storage facility (**TSF**) and other non-process infrastructure (**NPI**);
- review of potential options for financing, construction and operation of camp infrastructure; and
- evaluation of prospective renewable energy solutions for reduced reliance on diesel power supply.

Barton is targeting publication of the PFS during Q1 CY27 and will provide further updates in due course.

[5] Refer to ASX announcement dated 5 May 2025

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 H1 2026 RC drill programs at Tunkillia was obtained through the reverse circulation (RC) method and diamond drilling. Only RC results are reported in this release. 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. All samples were submitted for laboratory analysis at Bureau Veritas (Adelaide). The samples were analysed by 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 Strike Drilling using a KWL700 drilling rig with auxiliary compressor delivering a nominal 900psi / 2200cfm air. Diamond drilling was undertaken with UDR1200 rigs provided by Foraco Australia and drilling HQ size drill core. Drill holes were surveyed using the True North, 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 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.

Criteria	Commentary
	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. RC drilling undertaken by Barton Gold since 2021 at the Tunkillia project has utilised drill configurations comparable to those described for the results reported in this release.
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.*	RC 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 or moist samples comprise 0.20% of sampling overall. Some reduced sample weights were recorded with wet intervals although no reportable results corresponded with wet samples with poor recoveries. The total number of reportable intervals corresponding with compromised recoveries is considered immaterial (0.2%) relative the total number of reportable intervals in this release. Samples submitted to the laboratory were weighed on a dry, as-received basis and reported along with assay results. Diamond core recovery is measured and recorded, and outside of zones of weathering core recoveries were >99%. Where core loss has been encountered amongst reportable mineralisation, a zero gold value has been assigned to the interval of core loss, for the purpose of reporting intervals of mineralisation across zones with core loss. No relationship between grade and recovery has been identified. Previous Work 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. Previous Work 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

Criteria	Commentary
	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* *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.*	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 sampling records. Field Duplicate samples are collected from a second chute from the cone splitter, which otherwise discards this portion of sample. Diamond core was sampled at nominal 1m-intervals and adjusted to align with zones of core loss or geological boundaries where appropriate. Drill core was cut in half using an automated core saw with half core being submitted for analysis and half core retained in the core trays for future reference. Duplicate samples are obtained by quarter-coring selected intervals <u>Previous Work</u> 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 fire assay method is a complete digestion and analysis method. 2-4kg RC sample splits & half diamond core 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. RC 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. Diamond field duplicates are obtained via quarter coring selected intervals. Field Duplicates show a variability within the expected range of the moderate nugget effect known at Tunkillia. All CRMs passed the +/-3SD test with all but two passing +/-2SD test which is considered acceptable. Company inserted coarse blanks have returned less than detection results. <u>Previous work</u> 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 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

Criteria	Commentary
	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 16^{th} to 50^{th} 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 H1 2026 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 5m intervals) and assay results were provided in digital format. No adjustments were made to any assay data in this release. All H1 2026 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 0.02m 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 Previous work All relevant historical data was entered into a DataShed database where various validation checks were performed. Data was exported into an Access Database. 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.

Criteria	Commentary
	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 H1 2026 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 H1 2026 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. Diamond core was strapped to pallets and transported to a secure core cutting facility in Adelaide. Previous work 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 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 explain why this is the case.*	A tabulation of the drilling program mentioned in this announcement are presented in Tables 2 & 3.

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. Relevant commentary relating to diagrams is discussed under the heading of Balanced Reporting. Drill sections are not included in this release on account of many sections being incomplete with respect to planned drilling for this program.
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 Tunkillia RC & Diamond Drilling Program mentioned in this Announcement

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	DIP	TAZ	Total Depth (EOH)	Type*	Completion	Target
TKB0551D	475095	6549057	167	-60	059	144	RC/DD	17/05/2026	A51
TKB0552D	475109	6549026	167	-60	059	174	RC/DD	19/05/2026	A51
TKB0555D	475136	6548960	167	-60	059	138.3	RC/DD	27/05/2026	A51
TKB0624	478064	6544126	209	-60	059	210	RC	10/06/2026	A223 sth
TKB0626	477774	6544826	200	-60	037	228	RC	11/06/2026	A223 sth
TKB0627	477540	6545006	195	-60	057	426	RC	13/06/2026	A223
TKB0628	477461	6545193	190	-55	057	354	RC	15/06/2026	A223
TKB0630	477427	6545289	189	-55	057	328	RC	18/06/2026	A223
TKB0631	477380	6545317	190	-55	057	352	RC	18/06/2026	A223
TKB0632	477277	6545610	190	-60	057	220	RC	22/06/2026	A223
TKB0633	477371	6545720	190	-60	059	76	RC	23/06/2026	A223
TKB0634	477346	6545705	188	-60	059	118	RC	23/06/2026	A223
TKB0635	477327	6545693	188	-60	059	154	RC	23/06/2026	A223
TKB0636	477062	6546267	188	-60	059	64	RC	25/06/2026	A223
TKB0637	477042	6546258	188	-60	059	100	RC	25/06/2026	A223
TKB0638	477107	6546236	191	-60	059	76	RC	25/06/2026	A223
TKB0639	477084	6546224	192	-60	059	88	RC	25/06/2026	A223
TKB0640	477114	6546210	194	-60	059	88	RC	26/06/2026	A223
TKB0641	477157	6546149	187	-60	059	70	RC	26/06/2026	A223
TKB0642	477136	6546137	186	-60	059	94	RC	26/06/2026	A223
TKB0643	477193	6546116	186	-70	059	64	RC	27/06/2026	A223
TKB0644	477168	6546100	185	-60	059	88	RC	27/06/2026	A223
TKB0645	477219	6546074	186	-70	059	52	RC	27/06/2026	A223
TKB0646	477791	6545017	196	-60	059	48	RC	13/06/2026	A223
TKB0647	477781	6545037	196	-60	059	42	RC	13/06/2026	A223
TKB0648	477763	6545027	195	-60	059	69	RC	14/06/2026	A223
TKB0649	477748	6545076	196	-60	059	66	RC	14/06/2026	A223
TKB0650	477728	6545122	195	-60	059	48	RC	14/06/2026	A223
TKB0651	477683	6545123	195	-60	059	96	RC	16/06/2026	A223
TKB0652	477660	6545109	194	-60	059	132	RC	16/06/2026	A223
TKB0653	477709	6545166	195	-60	059	46	RC	18/06/2026	A223
TKB0654	477688	6545213	192	-60	059	40	RC	18/06/2026	A223
TKB0655	477663	6545284	191	-60	059	46	RC	18/06/2026	A223
TKB0656	477631	6545270	191	-60	059	76	RC	19/06/2026	A223
TKB0657	477641	6545096	193	-60	059	178	RC	19/06/2026	A223
TKB0658	477621	6545323	190	-60	059	70	RC	20/06/2026	A223
TKB0659	477601	6545367	190	-60	059	52	RC	20/06/2026	A223
TKB0660	477531	6545325	189	-60	059	160	RC	21/06/2026	A223
TKB0661	477521	6545528	190	-60	059	46	RC	22/06/2026	A223
TKB0662	477505	6545518	190	-60	059	76	RC	22/06/2026	A223
TKB0663	477496	6545513	190	-65	059	84	RC	22/06/2026	A223
TKB0664	477474	6545496	191	-60	059	106	RC	23/06/2026	A223
TKB0669	477453	6545455	190	-60	059	88	RC	24/06/2026	A223
TKB0670	477546	6545483	189	-60	059	58	RC	25/06/2026	A223

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	DIP	TAZ	Total Depth (EOH)	Type*	Completion	Target
TKB0671	477530	6545473	189	-60	059	82	RC	25/06/2026	A223
TKB0672	477581	6545448	189	-60	059	28	RC	25/06/2026	A223
TKB0673	477556	6545432	190	-60	059	76	RC	25/06/2026	A223
TKB0678	477473	6545608	187	-60	059	46	RC	27/06/2026	A223
TKB0679	477446	6545592	188	-60	059	64	RC	28/06/2026	A223
TKB0680	477412	6545689	189	-60	059	58	RC	28/06/2026	A223
TKB0681	477369	6545665	188	-60	059	106	RC	28/06/2026	A223
TKB0682	477347	6545651	189	-60	059	148	RC	29/06/2026	A223
TKB0683	477378	6545730	191	-60	059	58	RC	29/06/2026	A223
TKB0684	477318	6545751	190	-60	059	112	RC	30/06/2026	A223
TKB0700	477242	6546026	187	-60	059	58	RC	27/06/2026	A223
TKB0701	477214	6546010	186	-70	059	88	RC	28/06/2026	A223
TKB0702	477260	6546008	187	-60	059	64	RC	28/06/2026	A223
TKB0703	477241	6545997	186	-60	059	76	RC	28/06/2026	A223
TKB0704	477285	6545967	187	-60	059	40	RC	28/06/2026	A223
TKB0705	477265	6545953	187	-60	059	64	RC	28/06/2026	A223
TKB0706	477241	6545938	186	-60	059	94	RC	29/06/2026	A223
TKB0707	477295	6545916	187	-60	059	52	RC	30/06/2026	A223
TKB0708	477285	6545908	187	-60	059	70	RC	30/06/2026	A223
TKB0709	477267	6545896	188	-60	059	88	RC	30/06/2026	A223
TKB0710	475347	6548703	170	-70	059	154	RC	1/07/2026	A51
TKB0711	475325	6548689	170	-70	059	184	RC	2/07/2026	A51
TKB0712	477176	6545782	187	-70	057	238	RC	5/07/2026	A223

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

Table 3: Significant gold intersections for Tunkillia RC and Diamond Drilling Program mentioned in this Announcement[2]

Hole ID	From	To*#^	Metres[1]	Au (g/t)	Au (g-m)[3]	Comments &/or including
TKB0551D	53	85^	32	0.57	18.2	**including** 1m @ 1.28g/t Au from 55m & 1m @ 1.86g/t Au from 80m
TKB0551D	88	112	24	0.71	17.0	**including** 4m @ 2.19g/t Au from 99m **& including** 1m @ 6.50g/t Au from 99m
TKB0551D	127.6	140	12.4	0.85	10.5	**including** 1m @ 4.44g/t Au from 135m
TKB0552D	58	98	40	0.85	34.0	**including** 5m @ 1.77g/t Au from 90m
TKB0552D	127	131.44	4.44	0.62	2.8	
TKB0552D	155	169	14	0.46	6.4	**including** 1m @ 1.06g/t Au from 166m
TKB0555D	51	53	2	0.64	1.3	
TKB0555D	71	81	10	0.76	7.6	**including** 2m @ 1.57g/t Au from 73m
TKB0555D	84	107	23	0.90	20.7	**including** 1.1m @ 2.51g/t Au from 95.9m
TKB0624	82	91	9	0.75	6.8	**including** 2m @ 2.13g/t Au from 88m
TKB0624	119	123	4	1.97	7.9	**including** 1m @ 4.32g/t Au from 122m
TKB0624	129	130	1	1.30	1.3	
TKB0624	138	154	16	0.43	6.9	**including** 1m @ 1.89g/t Au from 141m & 1m @ 0.93g/t Au from 150m
TKB0626	48	49	1	5.60	5.6	

Hole ID	From	To*#^	Metres[1]	Au (g/t)	Au (g-m)[3]	Comments &/or including
TKB0626	52	69	17	0.86	14.6	**including** 1m @ 1.94g/t Au from 58m & 1m @ 3.97g/t Au from 65m
TKB0626	86	88	2	0.73	1.5	
TKB0626	99	101	2	1.07	2.1	
TKB0626	184	187	3	0.57	1.7	
TKB0626	200	212	12	0.95	11.4	**including** 1m @ 2.35g/t Au from 204m
TKB0627	156	162	6	0.93	5.6	
TKB0627	165	168	3	1.86	5.6	
TKB0627	199	213	14	0.51	7.1	**including** 2m @ 1.37g/t Au from 208m
TKB0627	217	221	4	0.60	2.4	**including** 1m @ 1.35g/t Au from 220m
TKB0627	230	246	16	0.43	6.9	**including** 1m @ 2.22g/t Au from 242m
TKB0627	253	255	2	0.73	1.5	
TKB0627	288	293	5	1.18	5.9	**including** 1m @ 3.52g/t Au from 292m
TKB0627	318	323	5	3.67	18.4	**including** 1m @ 15.7g/t Au from 318m
TKB0627	332	334	2	1.44	2.9	
TKB0627	408	419	11	0.48	5.3	**including** 1m @ 1.15g/t Au from 413m
TKB0628	208	209	1	1.52	1.5	
TKB0628	273	274	1	1.51	1.5	
TKB0628	295	297	2	1.38	2.8	
TKB0628	310	311	1	1.75	1.8	
TKB0628	322	336	14	0.74	10.4	**including** 1m @ 2.63g/t Au from 324m
TKB0628	343	346	3	1.21	3.6	
TKB0630	179	205	26	0.56	14.6	**including** 1m @ 1.26g/t Au from 194m
TKB0630						**including** 2m @ 1.29g/t Au from 203m
TKB0630	208	226	18	0.54	9.7	**including** 1m @ 1.3g/t Au from 215m
TKB0630						**including** 1m @ 3.06g/t Au from 221m
TKB0630	317	326	9	0.59	5.3	
TKB0631	200	236	36	1.05	37.8	**including** 2m @ 7.13g/t Au from 202m **&** **including** 1m @ 10.6g/t Au from 203m
TKB0631	239	242	3	0.88	2.6	
TKB0631	318	320	2	1.69	3.4	
TKB0631	350	351	1	1.00	1.0	
TKB0632	133	137	4	2.31	9.2	**including** 1m @ 8.00g/t Au from 136m
TKB0632	179	181	2	1.10	2.2	
TKB0633	45	50	5	1.05	5.3	
TKB0633	65	68	3	1.24	3.7	
TKB0634	66	73	7	0.97	6.8	**including** 1m @ 5.20g/t Au from 70m
TKB0635	48	53	5	0.68	3.4	
TKB0635	66	73	7	0.81	5.7	**including** 1m @ 1.72g/t Au from 68m
TKB0635	77	85	8	1.27	10.2	**including** 1m @ 3.54g/t Au from 77m
TKB0635	88	89	1	1.17	1.2	
TKB0637	68	74	6	0.72	4.3	**including** 1m @ 1.62g/t Au from 68m
TKB0639	37	40#	3	0.86	2.6	
TKB0639	70	76	6	6.61	39.7	**including** 1m @ 32.4g/t Au from 73m
TKB0642	63	69	6	2.95	17.7	**including** 2m @ 6.20g/t Au from 63m
TKB0643	59	64*	5	1.32	6.6	**including** 1m @ 3.04g/t Au from 62m
TKB0644	46	50	4	1.31	5.2	**including** 1m @ 4.06g/t Au from 46m

Hole ID	From	To*#^	Metres[1]	Au (g/t)	Au (g-m)[3]	Comments &/or including
TKB0648	48	59	11	0.9	9.9	
TKB0649	47	51	4	0.92	3.7	
TKB0650	41	46	5	1.31	6.6	**including** 1m @ 3.73g/t Au from 43m
TKB0651	33	35	2	0.54	1.1	
TKB0651	70	75	5	0.80	4.0	**including** 1m @ 1.93g/t Au from 70m
TKB0651	79	90	11	2.87	**31.6**	including 1m @ 10.6g/t Au from 88m
TKB0652	50	62	12	0.54	6.5	**including** 1m @ 1.59g/t Au from 61m
TKB0652	70	71	1	1.22	1.2	
TKB0652	96	97	1	3.59	3.6	
TKB0652	111	126	15	1.76	**26.4**	**including** 1m @ 3.97g/t Au from 111m & 1m @ 9.50g/t Au from 117m
TKB0656	54	59	5	2.85	**14.3**	**including** 1m @ 6.30g/t Au from 54m
TKB0657	58	74	16	1.52	**24.3**	**including** 1m @ 3.23g/t Au from 73m
TKB0657	80	81	1	2.18	2.2	
TKB0657	86	100	14	2.33	**32.6**	**including** 1m @ 12.0g/t Au from 94m
TKB0657	119	123	4	1.10	4.4	**including** 1m @ 2.74g/t Au from 122m
TKB0657	134	138	4	0.65	2.6	
TKB0657	142	161	19	1.30	**24.7**	**including** 1m @ 3.27g/t Au from 149m & 1m @ 5.50g/t Au from 153m
TKB0658	52	68	16	0.94	**15.0**	**including** 3m @ 2.21g/t Au from 57m
TKB0659	10	11	1	1.00	1.0	
TKB0659	42	46	4	1.23	4.9	
TKB0660	63	83	20	2.14	**42.8**	**including** 6m @ 5.13g/t Au from 63m **&** **including** 1m @ 18.6g/t Au from 68m
TKB0660	97	99	2	0.69	1.4	
TKB0660	104	109	5	1.65	8.3	
TKB0660	112	122	10	0.58	5.8	**including** 1m @ 2.98g/t Au from 112m
TKB0660	125	145	20	0.81	**16.2**	**including** 1m @ 3.13g/t Au from 131m
TKB0660						**including** 1m @ 1.87g/t Au from 138m & 1m @ 1.67g/t Au from 143m
TKB0662	50	52	2	1.72	3.4	
TKB0663	57	77	20	1.40	**28.0**	**including** 2m @ 4.62g/t Au from 70m
TKB0664	66	100	34	0.73	**24.8**	**including** 2m @ 1.57g/t Au from 72m
TKB0664						**including** 1m @ 1.90g/t Au from 91m
TKB0669	58	60	2	0.90	1.8	
TKB0669	69	71	2	2.81	5.6	**including** 1m @ 5.16g/t Au from 70m
TKB0669	74	77	3	0.69	2.1	
TKB0669	81	86	5	1.59	8.0	**including** 1m @ 4.24g/t Au from 85m
TKB0670	17	19	2	3.48	7.0	**including** 1m @ 6.60g/t Au from 18m
TKB0670	23	25	2	1.09	2.2	
TKB0670	42	58	16	1.06	**17.0**	**including** 2m @ 4.81g/t Au from 52m
TKB0671	52	58	6	1.65	9.9	**including** 1m @ 3.97g/t Au from 52m
TKB0673	19	22	3	1.35	4.1	
TKB0673	48	51	3	0.97	2.9	
TKB0678	14	25	11	5.51	**60.6**	**including** 2m @ 24.7g/t Au from 16m **&** **including** 1m @ 40.4g/t Au from 17m
TKB0678	37	38	1	1.66	1.7	
TKB0679	52	53	1	2.33	2.3	

Hole ID	From	To*#^	Metres[1]	Au (g/t)	Au (g-m)[3]	Comments &/or including
TKB0680	51	53	2	1.82	3.6	
TKB0681	65	72	7	4.10	**28.7**	**including** 1m @ 19.0g/t Au from 67m
TKB0681	93	94	1	1.13	1.1	
TKB0681	99	102	3	0.70	2.1	
TKB0682	56	58	2	1.20	2.4	
TKB0682	61	70	9	0.58	5.2	
TKB0682	73	93	20	1.08	**21.6**	**including** 5m @ 2.02g/t Au from 73m **&** **including** 1m @ 3.06g/t Au from 74m
TKB0683	22	28#	6	1.88	**11.3**	**including** 3m @ 3.42g/t Au from 25m
TKB0683	52	53	1	3.98	4.0	
TKB0684	13	19#	6	0.97	5.8	
TKB0684	57	74	17	0.97	**16.5**	**including** 1m @ 2.15g/t Au from 61m & 6m @ 1.51g/t Au from 67m
TKB0701	56	58	2	0.74	1.5	
TKB0701	74	82	8	0.84	6.7	**including** 1m @ 1.87g/t Au from 74m
TKB0701						**including** 1m @ 1.97g/t Au from 79m
TKB0702	58	61	3	0.60	1.8	
TKB0703	47	71	24	4.51	**108**	**including** 2m @ 16.7g/t Au from 53m & 8m @ 6.30g/t Au from 58m
TKB0705	52	56	4	1.75	7.0	**including** 1m @ 3.99g/t Au from 52m
TKB0706	65	82	17	0.95	**16.2**	**including** 4m @ 2.38g/t Au from 65m
TKB0708	47	49	2	4.84	9.7	
TKB0708	56	59	3	3.36	**10.1**	**including** 1m @ 7.80g/t Au from 57m
TKB0709	62	76	14	1.54	**21.6**	**including** 5m @ 3.63g/t Au from 62m **&** **including** 1m @ 14.4g/t Au from 66m
TKB0710	97	99	2	0.84	1.7	
TKB0710	141	144	3	1.24	3.7	
TKB0711	102	106	4	0.51	2.0	
TKB0711	143	145	2	0.96	1.9	
TKB0711	171	175	4	0.45	1.8	
TKB0712	132	151	19	1.72	**32.7**	**including** 2m @ 12.1g/t Au from 138m
TKB0712	173	174	1	1.02	1.0	

[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.

* EOH = End of Hole (EOH) interval

3m composite samples

^ includes some contained intervals of core loss which have been assigned a zero value