Barton Gold

ASX Announcement

20 April 2026

First Challenger Assays Return Grades up to 170g/t Au

New zones of high-grade mineralisation identified in open pit walls

HIGHLIGHTS

- 8,065m reverse circulation (**RC**) Resource upgrade drilling recently completed at Challenger 'Main', 'Challenger West' (**CW**) open pits, and 'Challenger South-Southwest' (**CSSW**) and 'Challenger 3' targets[1]
- **Challenger's 'Main' open pit operated during 2002 – 2004; drilling has identified new high-grade mineralisation in the open pit's walls and extensions, where new assays include:**[2]

Hole ID	Interval	Including:
CHB0140	**9m @ 2.20 g/t Au from 97 metres**	**1m @ 6.63 g/t Au from 103 metres**
CHB0158	**11m @ 5.67 g/t Au from 24 metres** **10m @ 17.7 g/t Au from 40 metres**	**1m @ 50.9 g/t Au from 27 metres** **1m @ 170.7 g/t Au from 43 metres**
CHB0159	**14m @ 1.01 g/t Au from 19 metres** **3m @ 4.72 g/t Au from 40 metres**	**3m @ 2.55 g/t Au from 22 metres** **1m @ 11.8 g/t Au from 40 metres**
CHB0165	**3m @ 6.85 g/t Au from 121 metres**	**1m @ 15.0 g/t Au from 121 metres**

- **Further assays pending for the CW open pit, and the CSSW and Challenger 3 open pit targets**
- Challenger DFS underway targeting a viable, simplified 'baseline' Stage 1 operation to underwrite restart of CGM and maximise Challenger, Tarcoola, Wudinna and Tolmer development optionality

Barton Gold Holdings Limited (ASX:BGD, OTCQB:BGDFF, FRA:BGD3) (**Barton** or **Company**) is pleased to announce initial assay results from recent drilling at its South Australian Challenger Gold Project (**Challenger**).

Challenger is the site of the Company's fully permitted Central Gawler Mill (**CGM**). A Definitive Feasibility Study (**DFS**) is underway targeting an initial 3 – 4 year Stage 1 'baseline' operation utilising only historical higher-grade tailings from tailings storage facility 1 (**TSF1**) and limited, near-surface materials without disturbing Challenger's historical high-grade underground mine, its mineralisation or its infrastructure access.

Commenting on the first Challenger assay results, Barton Managing Director Alexander Scanlon said:

"The Challenger open pit operated from 2002 to 2004, at a time of record low gold prices. Our drilling has been targeting 1-2 g/t Au mineralisation on open pit extensions to provide a source of lower-risk feed for Stage 1 operations.

"We were therefore surprised to find much higher-grade mineralisation than expected – up to 170 g/t Au – in previously unmodelled extensions of mineralisation immediately adjacent to the open pit. This mineralisation has not previously been drilled and is not closed off, indicating potential for further extensions and additional near-pit discoveries.

"This kind of on-pit, near-surface mineralisation adjacent to our existing Central Gawler Mill provides ideal low-risk feed to de-risk an operational restart at Challenger. We look forward to sharing further Challenger assays soon."

[1] Refer to ASX announcements dated 2 February and 26 March 2026
[2] Refer to Prospectus dated 14 May 2021

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First assays received from Challenger 'Main' open pit

In September 2025 Barton published a Challenger JORC (2012) Mineral Resources Estimate (**MRE**) of 313koz Au (10.6Mt @ 0.92 g/t) adjacent to the Company's Central Gawler Mill.[3] The M1, M2, M3, SEZ and CW lodes which comprise underground mineralisation at depth connect to existing open pits (refer to Figure 1 below).[3]

This first batch of assays received are from the zone labelled 'M3-SEZ' in Figure 1 below (see yellow box) which was the target for drilling on the Challenger 'Main' open pit (refer to Figure 2 on page 3 of this announcement).

Multiple high-grade assays indicate new previously unmodelled mineralisation in open pit extensions.

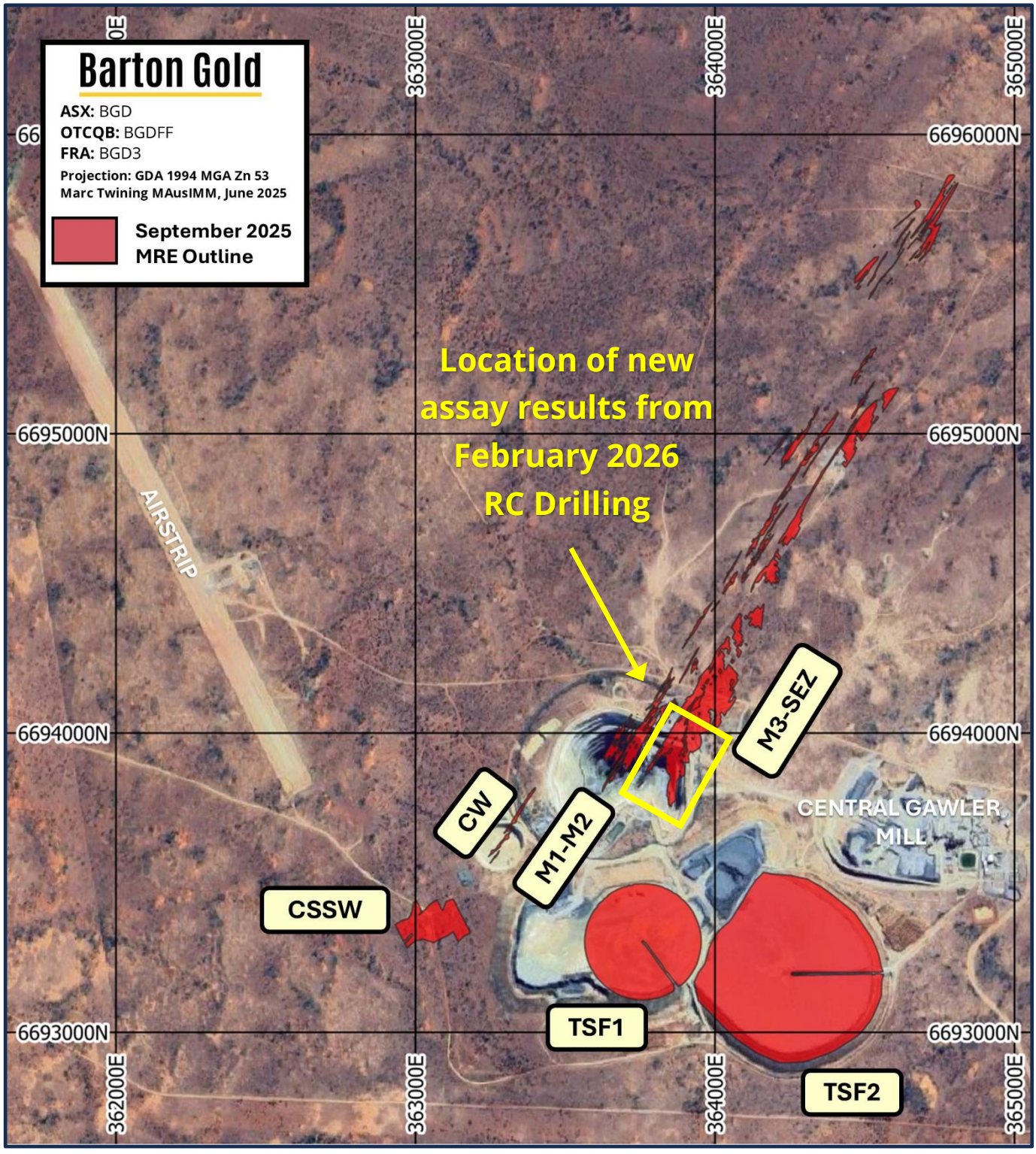

Figure 1 – Challenger site map with locations of key infrastructure and JORC (2012) MRE deposits[3]

[3] Refer to ASX announcements dated 30 June and 8 / 28 September 2025

New mineralisation identified in open pit extensions

Drilling in the M3-SEZ area was designed to test and upgrade previously modelled mineralisation in this zone, with the objective to confirm high value mineralisation which could be extracted by way of an open pit cutback.

The latest drilling validates previously modelled mineralisation, and has identified new areas of high-grade mineralisation where it was not previously modelled in assays grading up to 170 g/t Au.

These results will be used to enhance modelling of this zone, with further assays expected to be received during the next 4 – 8 weeks for the CW open pit, and CSSW and Challenger 3 open pit targets.

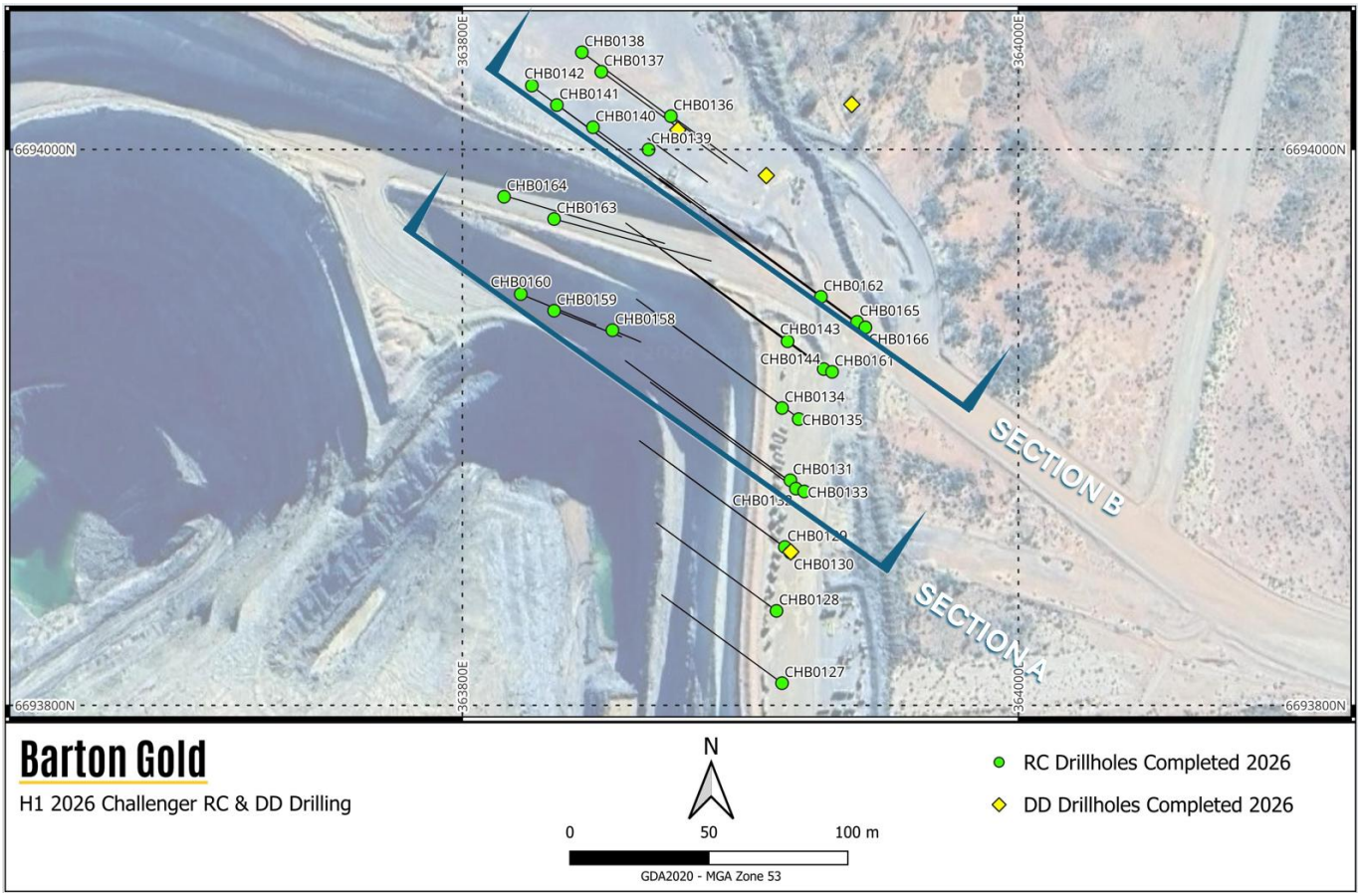

Figure 2 – Challenger 'Main' open pit plan map showing collar locations for new assays received

Hole ID	Interval	Including:
CHB0136	**19m @ 0.98 g/t Au from 97 metres**	**3m @ 2.32 g/t Au from 97 metres**, *and* **1m @ 4.43 g/t Au from 114 metres**
CHB0140	**9m @ 2.20 g/t Au from 97 metres**	**1m @ 6.63 g/t Au from 103 metres**
CHB0143	**11m @ 1.04 g/t Au from 91 metres**	**1m @ 6.18 g/t Au from 101 metres**
CHB0158	**11m @ 5.67 g/t Au from 24 metres** **10m @ 17.7 g/t Au from 40 metres**	**1m @ 50.9 g/t Au from 27 metres** **1m @ 170.7 g/t Au from 43 metres**
CHB0159	**14m @ 1.01 g/t Au from 19 metres** **3m @ 4.72 g/t Au from 40 metres**	**3m @ 2.55 g/t Au from 22 metres** **1m @ 11.8 g/t Au from 40 metres**
CHB0160	**7m @ 1.01 g/t Au from 42 metres**	
CHB0162	**11m @ 1.22 g/t Au from 106 metres**	**1m @ 5.39 g/t Au from 111 metres**, *and* **1m @ 2.85 g/t Au from 115 metres**
CHB0163	**13m @ 0.83 g/t Au from 67 metres**	
CHB0165	**3m @ 6.85 g/t Au from 121 metres**	**1m @ 15.0 g/t Au from 121 metres**

Table 1 – Key significant new assays from February 2026 Challenger RC drilling[4]

[4] Refer to JORC Table 1 in appendices for complete list of new significant intervals from February 2026 Challenger RC drilling

Potential for high-grade extensions

The below cross sections indicate key areas where high-grade mineralisation has been identified outside of the historical block model. These areas are indicated by particularly high-grade mineralisation that may be extensions of the highest grade materials originally mined during 2002 – 2004 as a high-grade open pit.

These new assays also indicate potential for continued extension of high-grade open pit mineralisation, as several areas of this new (and previously known) mineralisation are not closed off by drilling.

In parallel with the ongoing DFS, Barton will consider areas for potential future follow up drilling to pursue this mineralisation, with the objective to extend the prospective future mining inventory available on open pits.

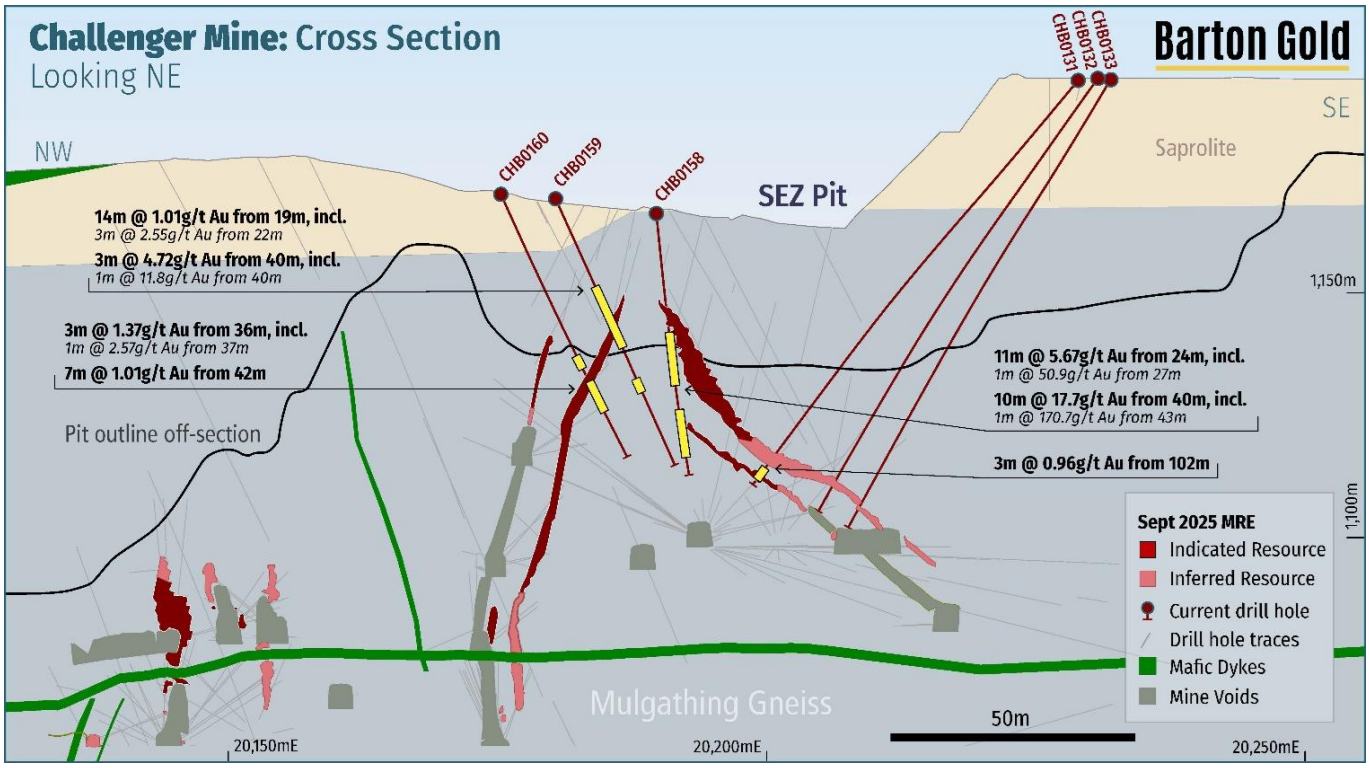

Figure 3 – Cross section A (refer to section line in Figure 2)

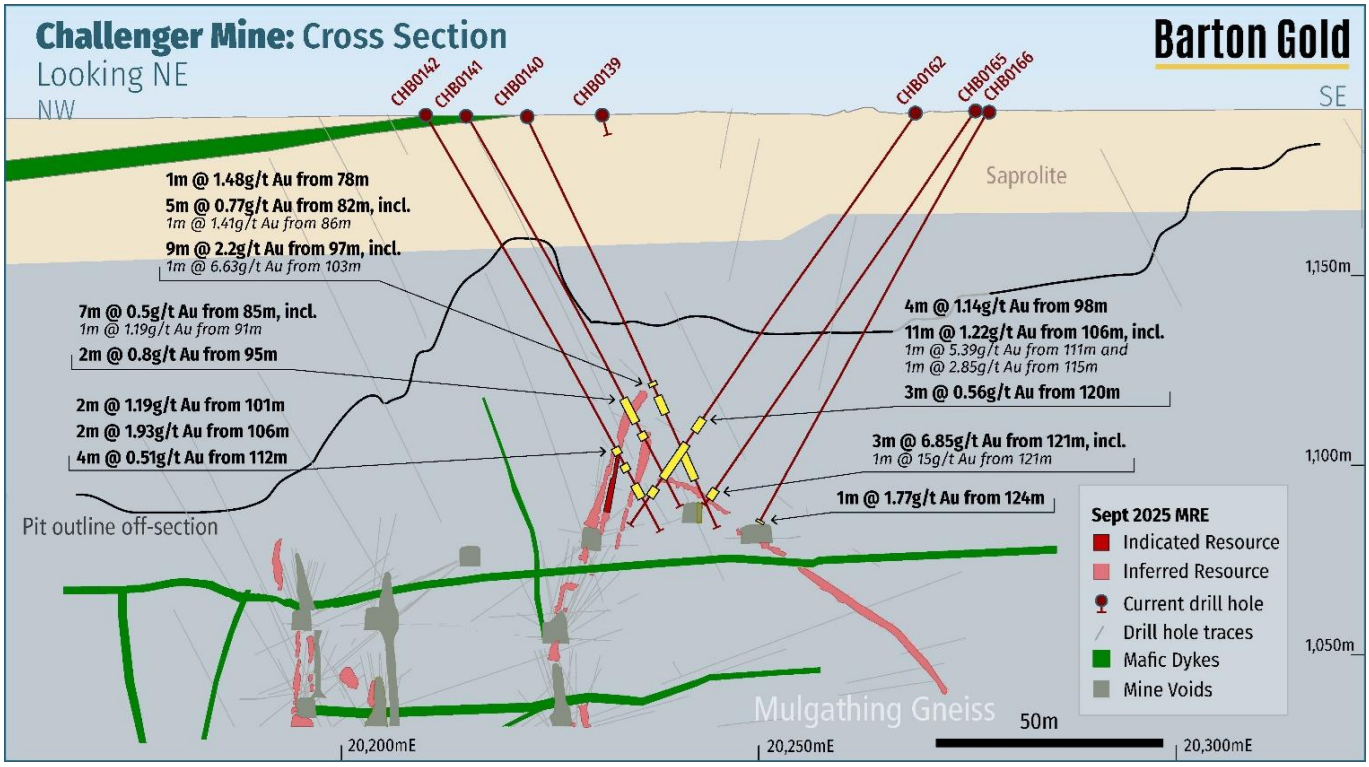

Figure 4 – Cross section B (refer to section line in Figure 2)

Program background

In September 2025 Barton published a Challenger JORC (2012) Mineral Resources Estimate of 313koz Au (10.6Mt @ 0.92 g/t) adjacent to the Company's Central Gawler Mill.[5] The completed RC drilling program targeted the Challenger 'Main', 'Challenger West' open pits, plus open pit targets at 'Challenger South-Southwest' and 'Challenger 3' (refer to Figure 5 below). Barton is targeting conversion of easily accessible mineralisation to JORC (2012) 'Indicated' categories and, subject to a DFS, JORC (2012) Ore Reserves.[6]

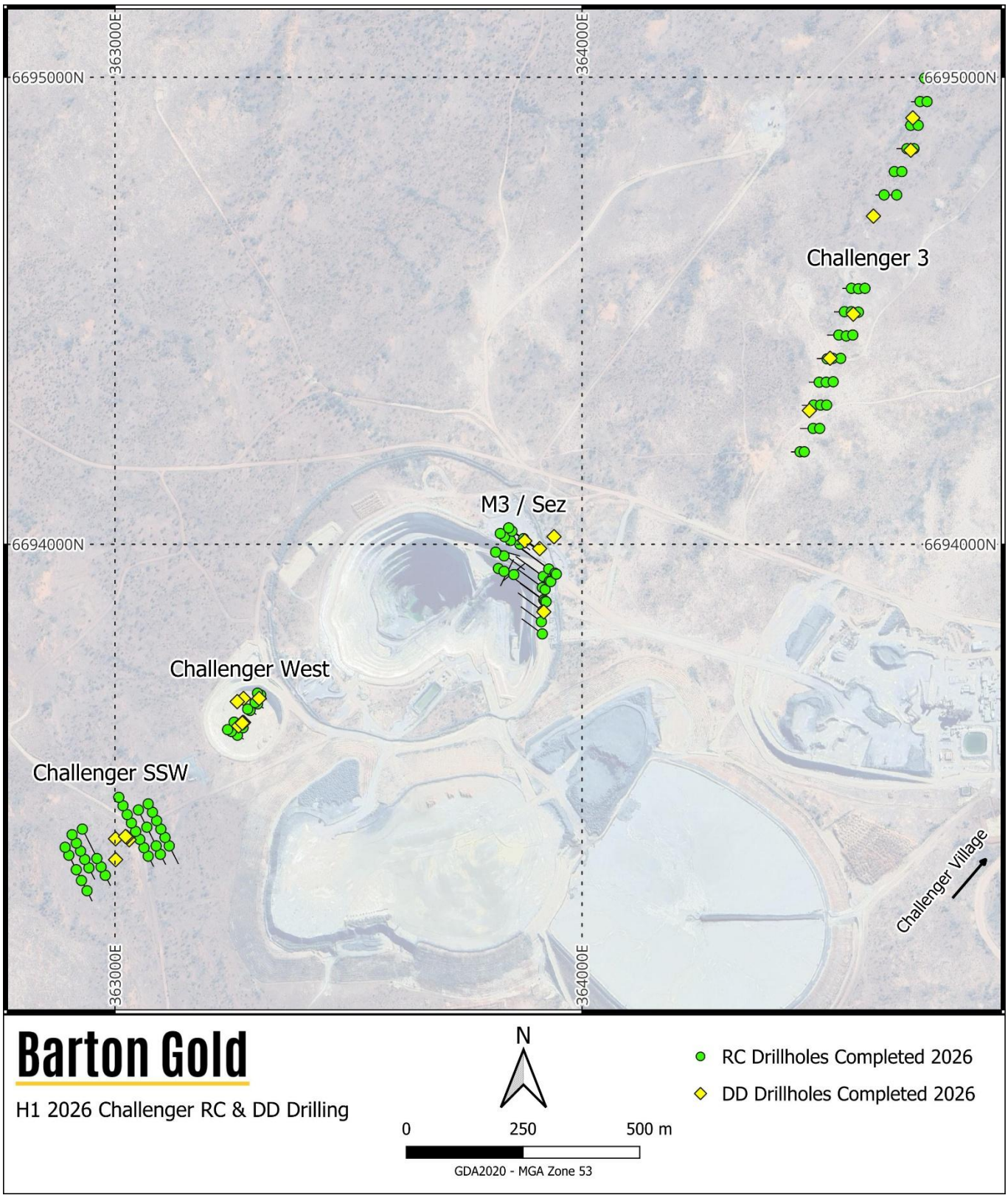

Figure 5 – Location of completed Challenger RC drilling (green dots) and DD drilling (yellow dots)[6]

[5] Refer to ASX announcement dated 8 September 2025
[6] Refer to ASX announcements dated 18 / 26 March 2026

Challenger pit optimisation and DFS programs ongoing

Barton has recently completed 8,065m RC upgrade and 1,322m pit optimisation diamond drilling (**DD**) to support a JORC (2012) Mineral Resources upgrade and optimisation of Challenger open pit designs.[7] Barton is targeting conversion of mineralisation to JORC (2012) 'Indicated' classification and, subject to the completion of the ongoing DFS, to JORC (2012) 'Ore Reserves'.

The design concept of the DFS is to target an initial 3 – 4 year Stage 1 'baseline' operation utilising only historical higher-grade tailings from tailings storage facility 1 and limited, near-surface materials without disturbing Challenger's historical high-grade underground mine, its mineralisation or its infrastructure access.

This model also has the benefit of deferring the technical risk and cost of underground operations to a future date, following the de-risking of 'Stage 1' operations, and providing further time to optimise development plans.

Reinstatement of the CGM also materially enhances the development optionality of Barton's several 'regional enhancement' assets such as the Tarcoola Gold Project (**Tarcoola**), the Wudinna Gold Project (**Wudinna**) and high-grade Tolmer silver prospect (**Tolmer**) all of which could potentially be processed through the CGM.[8]

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

For further information, please contact:

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Competent Persons Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results for the Challenger 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.

[7] Refer to ASX announcements dated 2 February and 26 March 2026
[8] Refer to Prospectus and ASX announcements dated 27 March, 15 April, 30 June, 2 / 8 / 25 July, 5 / 6 August and 10 / 23 September 2025

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 – Challenger 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 RC drill programs at Challenger 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. 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 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. 1m samples were submitted for laboratory analysis at Australian Laboratory Service (ALS). The sample preparation was conducted by ALS (Adelaide) using methods CRU-32a & SPL-32a where samples are weighed, dried, crushed to -5mm and a nominal 500g split derived. Splits are analysed by ALS (Perth) using the photon assay method (Au-PA01). <u>Previous Work</u> <u>Challenger open pit and underground resources</u> All primary samples used in the estimation and production are from diamond drilling and included chip sampling and sludge drilling where available. Core has been whole core sampled for UG BQ drilling or half core sampled for NQ surface drilling. The sample volume for the half NQ sample is approximately 13% lower than the whole core BQ sample. Face samples weigh between 2 and 5 kg. Sludge samples are collected from 78 mm open production holes. The open hole is capped by the stuffing box of the sludge rig, allowing for sample collection. No second half core sampling or other formal sampling imprecision work on primary sampling has been undertaken. Primary samples are not weighed. The deposit contains particulate gold and has a high level of imprecision in the data based on duplicate crushed material subsampling results in work undertaken by the onsite laboratory. Based on the current nature of the drillhole assay data and its distribution/location the models produced can only be used for a global estimate and are suitable for Scoping level Studies. It is considered that for better local estimation larger primary sample volumes are required given the particulate gold present in the deposit (whole HQ core or UG RC drilling). Face chip and open hole percussion 'sludge' samples have been collected for grade control during the mine's operation. Analysis of their subsampling and analytical imprecision indicates they have similar imprecision to DDH data. There is no sampling QAQC data from chip sampling or sludge drilling, yet they have been included to increase the number of available samples for interpolation given sampling and assay imprecision in the data. <u>Tailings Storage Facilities (TSF's)</u> Aircore (AC) &/or reverse circulation (RC) drilling was used to obtain 1m samples from which nominal 7kg (AC) or 20kg (RC) samples were obtained, to derive a 40g charge for fire assay analysis of gold.
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 Kennedy Drilling using a SREPS SR650 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> <u>Challenger open pit and underground resources</u> Diamond drilling data used is dominantly whole core BQ /LTK48 with some half core NQ drilling in surface holes. Sparce surface holes are the only data below ~70RL.

Criteria	Commentary
	Oriented core has not been used in underground drilling. Surface drilling has been oriented with a spear technique, but the data was not available for this work. All surface drilling has been single shot electronic surveyed on 30m nominal intervals. Sludge drilling was a routine grade control process and utilised a converted underground blasthole rig drilling 76mm diameter holes. Holes were drilled through a collar stuffing box established within an oversize collar hole. Samples were collected into a rotating sample bag holder below the stuffing box outlet. Sample weights were not collected. Sludge holes were dominantly steeply inclined into the backs of the drives. <u>Tailings Storage Facilities (TSF's)</u> AC & RC drilling was undertaken on TSF1 to derive samples for assaying and metallurgical investigations. AC drilling only was undertaken on TSF2.
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. Minor water was encountered in some drill holes and moist samples comprise <1% of sampling overall. No reduced sample weights were recorded with moist 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. No relationship between grade and recovery has been identified. <u>Previous Work</u> <u>Challenger open pit and underground resources</u> Recovery data was collected at the logging stage with core loss logged as a specific lithology. The gneissic host rock and gold bearing quartz veining is very competent and core loss is not significant based on a review of the database and core photos from past underground and surface drilling. As loss is a logged interval, it is not assayed as no sample exists in total loss zones. Where core loss resulted in poor core (low RQD) assays do occur in core loss affected intervals the average grade in the database is 3 g/t Au No relationship between grade and recovery has been identified in previous work. <u>Tailings Storage Facilities (TSF's)</u> Drilling recoveries were qualitatively described for each drilled interval in the field database along with an estimation of moisture content. Poor recovery was generally confined to (waste rock) sheeting above TSF1. 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> <u>Challenger open pit and underground resources</u> All drill core is geologically (lithology, mineralisation, structure) and geotechnically (Q-system) logged down to cm-scale (for fine structures). Any leucosome greater than 0.20m in length is recorded as a separate lithology. The logging is quantitative in nature as lithology percentages and compositions are recorded and all geotechnical logging relies on measurements for calculation of Q. All RC samples have a portion washed and placed into a chip tray for logging. This logging comprises qualitative geological records (lithology and mineralisation) on a sample scale (generally 1 m samples). All Sludge samples have a portion washed and placed into a chip tray for logging. This logging comprises qualitative geological records (lithology and mineralisation) on a sample scale (generally 0.75-0.90m samples). As sludge drilling was done as a part of the production cycle, the chips were retained for a maximum of six months (the maximum 'life cycle' of any particular stope block) before being discarded. No photographs are retained of the sludge chips.

Criteria	Commentary
	Tailings Storage Facilities (TSF's) Barton Gold Aircore drilling of tailings facility material was not logged. All Barton Gold RC drilling of tailings facility material (TSF1) was electronically logged for lithology, weathering and colour. Metre-by metre samples are stored in chip trays which are photographed and electronically stored. Data is stored in an MS Access database.
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. Duplicate sampling was undertaken through targeted zones of mineralisation at a ratio of 1 in 2 samples, with 1 in 6 duplicates samples (ie 1 in 12 overall) submitted for initial analysis with the remaining samples retained for future analysis if warranted. Certified refereneence materials (CRMs) and coarse (field) blanks were included in the sampling sequence at a ration of 1 in 50 each. The sampling, assaying and quality control workflows are considered to be appropriate to the style of mineralisation being assessend. Previous Work Challenger open pit and underground resources The full dataset is used (diamond drilling samples plus chip and sludge samples). Core has been whole core sampled for UG BQ drilling or half core sampled for NQ2 surface drilling. The sample volume for either sample is approximately equal. No second half core sampling or other formal sampling imprecision work on primary sampling has been undertaken. The deposit contains particulate gold and has a high level of imprecision in the assay data based on duplicate crushed material subsampling results from work undertaken by the onsite laboratory. Tailings Storage Facilities (TSF's) AC samples were collected from the drill rig cyclone and passed through a 3-tier riffle splitter to derive 1m samples between 1-2kg in weight. RC samples were derived from a cone splitter mounted beneath the cyclone to produce samples weighing approximately 1-2kg. The majority of samples (>97%) from all TSF drilling were dry. Duplicate samples were routinely collected for both AC and RC drilling utilising the sample splitting methods.
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 and photon assay method are both complete digestion and analysis methods. The photon assay method, when used in combination with RC drilling to derive a systematic reduced sample from a large primary sample, enables production of results considered more representative and with greater precision (repeatability) than the fire assay method. The fire assay is still considered appropriate for providing assessment, particularly in areas outside of predicted mineralisation. Quality control (QC) procedures are described under subsampling techniques and preparation and the results of the QC analysis have confirmed acceptable levels of accuracy and precision in the results. Previous Work Challenger open pit and underground resources All sample types at Challenger are assayed on-site using the PAL1000 process which uses accelerated Cn leaching of a ~400 g crushed aliquot during pulverisation within a steel flask using grinding media plus an accelerant tablet. This technique has been applied due to the recognised high nugget of the deposit yet yields imprecise and at times biased data. Primary samples are crushed to -10mm top size then rotary sample divided (RSD) to produce the flask charge. The resultant slurry is subsampled to ~100 ml and centrifuged with the leachate then diluted and read for Au via an AAS instrument. As only leachable gold is recovered in the process the method is considered 'partial' although no indications of refractory/nonleachable Au were reported or recognised over the mine life.

Criteria	Commentary
	Duplicate samples (1:25) indicate a high level of imprecision and bias in the primary assay vs duplicate. The bias is thought to be due to poor subsampling practices where operators hand grab material circumventing the effective working of the RSD. CRM materials also run through the process indicate sporadic accuracy issues and blanks indicate a level of material carry over between flask charges can occur in the process. External fire assay (FA) checks indicate an overall bias between PAL1000 data and external lab data where original PAL data is biased high compared to FA data. This is thought to be largely due to the larger charge size better capturing the nuggety gold (~400 g v 50 g). Biases in subsampling errors when obtaining the check samples from crushed residues should also be considered. <u>Tailings Storage Facilities (TSF's)</u> 1-2kg 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. Barton Gold's RC and AC programs includes a comprehensive QAQC component with Field Duplicate samples taken at intervals of every 50th sample; Certified Standards (selection of OREAS CRM's considered most appropriate for expected grade and composition) were inserted at frequencies of every 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. No geophysical studies were used in the course of Barton Gold drilling programs.
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 program reported in this release. 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. <u>Previous Work</u> <u>Challenger open pit and underground resources</u> PAL1000 assays are duplicated during the primary batch at 1:25 (termed R1 assays) but are also duplicated on request (termed R2 assays) to verify assays over 2 g/t Au. R2 sample requests also include flanking intervals. Analysis of original assay / R1 and original assay / R2 paired data for the Challenger Deeps area indicates original samples are around 7% higher grade on average than R1 duplicates and 13% higher than R2 duplicates. These biases are believed to come from improper subsampling where hand grabbing of duplicate 'splits' from crushed residue bags reduces fines content. Imprecision is a material issue for the data as is relatively small aliquot in the PAL1000 compare to the 'industry standard' of total sample preparation by pulverising mill. The verification of specific significant intersections is difficult in this high nugget environment where 50-60% of gold is recovered in the gravity circuit. No holes within Challenger Mine are twinned, data processing and management uses an access database. <u>Tailings Storage Facilities (TSF's)</u> Four AC holes were twinned with RC on TSF1, with 73 sample pairs show a good correlation between drilling methods. RC results returned a +ve bias in samples less than 0.8 g/t and AC assays returned a +ve bias in samples above 0.8 g/t with all quantiles within 10% error bars. Significant intersections were reviewed and verified by alternative company personnel.
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.*	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 RC drill collars were sited using a hand-held DGPS 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.

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td>Specification of the grid system used.
Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</td><td>
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.
Challenger Mine Reduced Level (RL) = AHD + 1000m so AHD 193m level = 1193mRL.
Transformations between AMG84 (EPSG:20353) and local grids: origin, azimuth
AMG origin and azimuth conversions are based on the following coinciding points.
<table>
<tr><td></td><td colspan="3">AMG84 (EPSG:20353) Co-ordinates</td><td colspan="3">Challenger Mine Grid</td></tr>
<tr><td>Station Name</td><td>mN</td><td>mE</td><td>mAHD</td><td>mN</td><td>mE</td><td>mRL</td></tr>
<tr><td>CH10</td><td>6693784.890</td><td>363338.265</td><td>194.977</td><td>10524.890</td><td>19860.005</td><td>1194.977</td></tr>
<tr><td>CH20</td><td>6693917.900</td><td>363657.477</td><td>50.069</td><td>10499.951</td><td>20204.989</td><td>1050.069</td></tr>
<tr><td>Origin</td><td>6693379.301</td><td>363699.494</td><td>194.410</td><td>10000.000</td><td>20000.000</td><td>1194.410</td></tr>
<tr><td>Flat Battery</td><td>6693411.735</td><td>363510.463</td><td>194.314</td><td>10114.083</td><td>19845.777</td><td>1194.314</td></tr>
</table>
Challenger Mine Grid North 0° = 329.0° MAGNETIC
Challenger Mine Grid North 0° = 333° 14’41” AMG84 (EPSG:20353) (grid bearing + 26°45’19” = AMG84 (EPSG:20353) bearing)
Challenger Mine Grid 31° = Magnetic North 0°

<u>Previous Work</u>
<u>Challenger open pit and underground resources</u>
All drillhole collars have been surveyed in by site surveyors using total station equipment. Underground drilling has used the mine survey control system to establish drill hole, sludge and chip sample location.
Surface drilling within Challenger Deeps has hole lengths of 1500-1600m. Survey errors in long holes compound creating locational uncertainty particularly critical for narrow lode deposits such as at Challenger. This locational uncertainty can impact confidence in interpretation where lode intercepts cannot be confidently correlated over long distances/depths.
Data is located within a metric grid based on the surveyed mine coordinate system. For grid conversion see the prior public report (2017 resource statement, local -> AMG) and the grid transformation provided in the preceding commentary
Topographic control is not critical in this environment as the terrain is very flat and the site under survey control due to mining activity / statutory requirements.
<u>Tailings Storage Facilities (TSF’s)</u>
Collar positions for TSF drill holes were set out with a differential GPS utilising UTM co-ordinates in the GDA94 (EPSG:4283) datum.
</td></tr>
<tr><td>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.</td><td>
Barton’s RC program at Challenger and adjacent prospect areas was conducted at variable spacing as dictated by existing drilling and the aims of the program to provide continuity with the existing drill coverage. The spacings are considered appropriate for the reporting of exploration results.

<u>Previous Work</u>
<u>Challenger open pit and underground resources</u>
Data spacing in the resource areas are variable and in general significantly less in the Challenger Deeps (former) resource below 90 mRL than in the Remnants around production areas. Diamond drilling is on a nominal 20-25m vertical x 10-15m horizontal grid while chip sampling exists on most faces and along sidewalls on 3m intervals. Sludge drilling is on 10-20m spaced up-hole rings along drives.
Sampling intervals has been dominantly 1 m in diamond drilling and face chips while sludge drilling has been sampled on 0.8-1.0 m intervals.
<u>Tailings Storage Facilities (TSF’s)</u>
Drill holes for evaluating the TSFs were undertaken on an equidimensional 50m x 50m spacing which is considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation contained with the TSF’s.
</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	Commentary
	No sample compositing has been applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	The RC drill holes were oriented to optimally test predicted mineralised structures and positions. The majority of drill holes were drilled on sections perpendicular to the strike of mineralisation, with some adjustments required on account of logistical constraints dictated by existing surface infrastructure availability of drilling sites. No material bias has been introduced on account of drilling orientations and subsequent modelling will account for variations in the drilling orientations with respect to the modelled mineralisation. On account of the complex, variable and sometimes steeply dipping orientation to mineralised lodes, most reported intersections will be inconsistent with respect to true width of mineralisation. Previous Work Challenger open pit and underground resources Diamond drilling platforms were limited underground, and so highly skewed angles can exist between the drillhole and lodes on the extremities of the pattern coverage. In general, drillhole intercepts in the remnant areas are at high angles to the lodes and so are well oriented for lode definition. Face sampling is ideally located across lode trends given drives follow the orebody. Wall sampling and sludge drilling is less optimally oriented often located along or parallel to the structure and its boundaries. All lode models were primarily developed on drilling data with local adjustments made using sub-optimally oriented data where required. Lode trends are well established from mining activity on the levels above and below and interpretation. In general, the lode boundary models show a high level of geological continuity and the shoots are strongly anisotropic. Tailings Storage Facilities (TSF's) Mineralisation in the TSFs follows sedimentary depositional processes and vertical drilling suitably achieves unbiased sampling.
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. Previous Work Challenger open pit and underground resources Samples were not transported off site for analysis, so the chain of sample custody was very short. Sample submission paperwork was used for all batches submitted to the onsite lab. Tailings Storage Facilities (TSF's) Barton Gold staff oversaw the sampling on the AC &RC drill rigs 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 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.
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.. Previous Work Challenger open pit and underground resources

Criteria	Commentary
	A review of the operation in 2018 by SRK Consulting found no concerns with assay data Tailings Storage Facilities (TSF's) Sampling techniques and data was reviewed by the independent consultant in the preparation of a Mineral Resource Estimate using the TSF data sets.

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.*	All Challenger mineral resources are contained within ML6103 and ML6457 ("Challenger Deeps", not reported in this release). The Mining Leases (ML's) are held 100% by a wholly-owned subsidiary company of Barton Gold Holdings Ltd (Barton). The Mining Lease is covered by a registered Native Title determination held by the Antakirinja Matu-Yankunytjatjara Aboriginal Corporation (AMYAC). AMYAC have the benefit of a production royalty for gold produced from the Challenger ML's. The Challenger tenements lie within the Mobella pastoral lease. There are no conservation reserves or areas with elevated environmental value with the Challenger tenements. The Challenger tenements lie with the Woomera Prohibited Area (WPA) and Barton maintains the required approvals to operate within the WPA. There are no known risks to the security of the Challenger tenements at the time of reporting and there are established statutory processes under the SA Mining Act to facilitate the renewal of the Challenger tenements at the end of their current terms. There are no known impediments to obtaining future licences.
Exploration done by other parties *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Challenger open pit and underground resources Extensive exploration, resource definition and production-related has been undertaken by past operators of the Challenger project and mine. This includes a broad range of activities such as surface geochemical sampling, drilling, geophysical surveys and mine production-related work. The data used for the estimation and reporting of mineral resources other than the tailings storage facility was produced by the various operators of the Challenger Gold Mine since its discovery in 1995 and operations between 2002-2018, prior to being placed under care and maintenance. The data has been appraised as fit for purpose with relevant commentary contained within these JORC tables. Tailings Storage Facilities (TSF's) No previous appraisal of the TSF's has previously been undertaken.
Geology *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	Challenger open pit and underground resources Challenger occurs within the Mulgathing Complex of the Gawler Craton and the area is characterized by Archaean to mid-Proterozoic gneissic country rock. Original granulite facies metamorphism is overlaid by retrograde amphibolite facies recrystallization around 1650 - 1540 Ma (Tomkins, 2002). Saprolitic clays extended to 50 m depth within the ore zone, reflecting a deeper base of oxidation. High-grade gold mineralisation is associated with coarse-grained quartz veins with feldspar, cordierite and sulphides dominated by arsenopyrite (and related löllingite) , pyrrhotite and lesser telluride. These veins are interpreted as migmatites that have undergone partial melting, with this melting reflecting a precursor hydrothermal alteration event (McFarlane, Mavrogenes and Tomkins, 2007). Three main types of leucosome/vein styles have been defined:

Criteria	Commentary
	1. quartz dominant veins, which may be remnant premetamorphic mineralised veins 2. polysilicate veins, which are dominant in the main ore zones and host the majority of the mineralisation 3. pegmatitic veins, which are unmineralised, late stage, with cross-cutting relationships. The gold mineralisation is structurally controlled through emplacement of the partial melt into relatively low-strain positions. McFarlane, Mavrogenes and Tomkins (2007), using Monazite geochronology proposed a 40 Ma period between 2460 and 2420 Ma of repeated high-temperature events. The Challenger Structure can be defined as a laterally extensive shear zone with shoots that plunge 30° to 029° (AMG). These ore shoots are defined by leucosome veins, which are characteristically ptygmatically folded. The small-scale folding is parasitic to the overall larger scale folding that can be interpreted from drill core. The folding is interpreted as prepeak metamorphism along with gold mineralisation. Post-folding, the Challenger shoots were subjected to extreme WNW-ESE shortening and extension directed shallowly to the NE. Reference: Androvic, P, Bamford, P, Curtis, J, Derwent, K, Giles, A, Gobert, R, Hampton, S, Heydari, M, Kopeap, P and Sperring, P, 2013. Challenger Gold Mine, Australasian Mining and Metallurgical Operating Practices, AusIMM. 1097-1112. <u>Tailings Storage Facilities (TSF's)</u> TSF1 comprises material derived entirely from the Challenger main pit and initial underground workings. TSF2 is predominantly comprised of material derived from Challenger underground ore, with the upper 3m comprising co-processed material from the Perseverance Mine at Tarcoola, located approximately 130km to the SE of the Challenger Mine. Tailings volume estimations were derived from surveyor records. TSF1 hosts a higher-grade outer ring in the upper part of the dam ("beach" facies), with gold grades exceeding 0.7 g/t Au, while the inner upper and lower layers ("pond facies") range between 0.3 and 0.5 g/t Au. The lower proportion of TSF2 exhibits grades broadly consistent with the lower-grade material from the central upper part of TSF1 and is overlain by tailings with approximately 0.2 g/t Au.
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. No historical results are presented in this release although diagrammatic representation of drill hole traces is included for balanced context and reporting.
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*	Reported intersections used the following criteria: • 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. • No high-grade cut-offs were applied

Criteria	Commentary
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.*	• 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, which can vary significantly.
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.
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.Comprehensive and consistent reporting of summarised results are presented in Table 3, appended to the JORC tables.
Other substantive exploration data *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	No substantive exploration data not already mentioned in this table has been used in the preparation of this Announcement. The Challenger Mine was successfully operated by CGO various operators between 2002- 2018. There are extensive geological, geophysical, geochemical, geotechnical and metallurgical datasets available for this project area.
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.*	The completed and reported drilling will contribute to a planned update to the mineral resource estimate. The results from this reported work has highlighted areas that will require further drilling evaluation to extend and improve the confidence of existing defined mineralisation

Table 2: Drillhole Collar Details for Barton Gold drilling reported in this Announcement

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	DIP	TAZ	Total Depth (EOH)	Type*	Completion	Target
CHB0136	363874	6694013	192.7	-75	127	132	RC	8/02/2026	M3
CHB0137	363850	6694028	192.3	-65	127	114	RC	8/02/2026	M3
CHB0138	363844	6694035	192.1	-65	127	115	RC	9/02/2026	M3
CHB0139	363868	6694003	192.3	-75	127	108	RC	9/02/2026	M3
CHB0140	363847	6694008	192.3	-65	127	120	RC	9/02/2026	M3
CHB0141	363834	6694016	191.8	-60	127	117	RC	10/02/2026	M3
CHB0142	363825	6694023	192.3	-60	127	126	RC	10/02/2026	M3
CHB0158	363852	6693937	166.2	-85	111	54	RC	13/02/2026	M3
CHB0159	363833	6693945	169.2	-65	111	60	RC	13/02/2026	M3
CHB0160	363821	6693948	170.2	-65	111	60	RC	14/02/2026	M3
CHB0163	363833	6693978	184.6	-60	107	108	RC	15/02/2026	M3
CHB0164	363815	6693990	183.1	-60	107	108	RC	15/02/2026	M3
CHB0127	363915	6693808	193.9	-60	307	114	RC	1/02/2026	SEZ
CHB0128	363913	6693834	193.7	-60	307	102	RC	1/02/2026	SEZ
CHB0129	363917	6693857	193.7	-55	307	103	RC	4/02/2026	SEZ
CHB0130	363918	6693855	193.6	-60	307	104	RC	5/02/2026	SEZ
CHB0131	363918	6693881	193.4	-50	307	107	RC	5/02/2026	SEZ
CHB0132	363920	6693878	193.8	-55	307	106	RC	6/02/2026	SEZ
CHB0133	363923	6693877	193.7	-60	307	107	RC	6/02/2026	SEZ
CHB0134	363915	6693907	193.2	-55	307	114	RC	7/02/2026	SEZ
CHB0135	363921	6693903	193.6	-60	307	106	RC	7/02/2026	SEZ
CHB0143	363917	6693931	192.6	-55	307	126	RC	11/02/2026	SEZ
CHB0144	363930	6693921	193.3	-55	307	126	RC	11/02/2026	SEZ
CHB0161	363933	6693920	193.6	-60	307	126	RC	14/02/2026	SEZ
CHB0162	363929	6693947	192.6	-55	307	132	RC	15/02/2026	SEZ
CHB0165	363942	6693938	193.3	-55	307	126	RC	16/02/2026	SEZ
CHB0166	363945	6693936	193.6	-60	307	125	RC	16/02/2026	SEZ

Table 3: Significant gold (Au) intersections for Barton Gold drilling reported in this Announcement

Hole ID	Area	Primary interval[4]					Including[5]					and including[6]			
		From	To	Metres[1]	Au (g/t)[2]	g-m[3]	From	To	Metres[1]	Au (g/t)[2]	g-m[3]	From	To	Metres[1]	Au (g/t)[2]
CHB0129	SEZ/M3	98	101	3	0.55	1.7									
CHB0130	SEZ/M3	100	103	3	2.29	6.9									
CHB0131	SEZ/M3	102	105	3	0.96	2.9									
CHB0134	SEZ/M3	95	99	4	0.58	2.3									
CHB0134	SEZ/M3	103	107	4	1.39	5.6	103	104	1	2.67	2.7				
CHB0136	SEZ/M3	84	88	4	0.88	3.5	84	85	1	1.6	1.6				
CHB0136	SEZ/M3	97	116	19	0.98	18.6	97	100	3	2.32	7.0				
CHB0136	SEZ/M3						114	115	1	3.43	3.4				
CHB0136	SEZ/M3	119	124	5	0.61	3.1	119	120	1	1.28	1.3				
CHB0136	SEZ/M3	131	132	1	1	1.0									
CHB0137	SEZ/M3	95	101	6	0.62	3.7									
CHB0137	SEZ/M3	109	111	2.0	2.68	5.4	109	110	1	4.48	4.5				
CHB0138	SEZ/M3	99	100	1	3.23	3.2									
CHB0138	SEZ/M3	103	107	4	0.96	3.8									
CHB0138	SEZ/M3	110	112	2	0.78	1.6									
CHB0139	SEZ/M3	69	70	1	1.08	1.1									
CHB0139	SEZ/M3	81	84	3	0.76	2.3									
CHB0139	SEZ/M3	89	90	1	1.18	1.2									
CHB0139	SEZ/M3	95	102	7	0.92	6.4	96	97	1	2.86	2.9				
CHB0140	SEZ/M3	78	79	1	1.48	1.5									
CHB0140	SEZ/M3	82	87	5	0.77	3.9	86	87	1	1.41	1.4				
CHB0140	SEZ/M3	97	106	9	2.2	19.8	103	104	1	6.63	6.6				
CHB0141	SEZ/M3	85	92	7	0.5	3.5	91	92	1	1.19	1.2				
CHB0141	SEZ/M3	95	97	2	0.8	1.6									
CHB0142	SEZ/M3	101	103	2	1.19	2.4									
CHB0142	SEZ/M3	106	108	2	1.93	3.9									
CHB0142	SEZ/M3	112	116	4	0.51	2.0									

Hole ID	Area	Primary interval[4]					Including[5]					and including[6]			
		From	To	Metres[1]	Au (g/t)[2]	g-m[3]	From	To	Metres[1]	Au (g/t)[2]	g-m[3]	From	To	Metres[1]	Au (g/t)[2]
CHB0143	SEZ/M3	91	102	11	1.04	11.4	101	102	1	6.18	6.2				
CHB0143	SEZ/M3	114	115	1	1.1	1.1									
CHB0144	SEZ/M3	103	108	5	0.97	4.9	105	106	1	1.96	2.0				
CHB0158	M3	24	35	11	5.67	62.4	27	28	1	50.9	50.9				
CHB0158	M3	40	50	10	17.7	177.0	43	44	1	170.7	170.7				
CHB0159	M3	19	33	14	1.01	14.1	22	25	3	2.55	7.7				
CHB0159	M3	40	43	3	4.72	14.2	40	41	1	11.8	11.8				
CHB0160	M3	36	39	3	1.37	4.1	37	38	1	2.57	2.6				
CHB0160	M3	42	49	7	1.01	7.1									
CHB0161	M3	113	115	2	0.89	1.8									
CHB0161	M3	119	121	2	0.96	1.9									
CHB0162	M3	98	102	4	1.14	4.6									
CHB0162	M3	106	117	11	1.22	13.4	111	112	1	5.39	5.4				
CHB0162	M3						115	116	1	2.85	2.9				
CHB0162	M3	120	123	3	0.56	1.7									
CHB0163	M3	61	64	3	0.6	1.8									
CHB0163	M3	67	80	13	0.83	10.8									
CHB0163	M3	83	92	9	0.49	4.4									
CHB0163	M3	99	102	3	0.5	1.5									
CHB0164	M3	79	90	11	0.78	8.6	84	85	1	2.32	2.3				
CHB0165	SEZ	121	124	3	6.85	20.6	121	122	1	15	15.0				
CHB0166	SEZ	124	125	1	1.77	1.8									

[1] Note – not true widths.

[2] Note – weighted average results (where applicable)

[3] Note – g-m are gram-metre accumulations, the product of the grade (Au, g/t) and the interval thickness (m)

[4] Note – "Primary intervals" are calculated by applying a 0.5g/t Au cut-off (minimum 1g-m) and allowing up to 2m internal dilution.

[5,6] Note – "Including" intervals are determined by the Competent Person to reasonably convey the contained metal inventory as well as the tenor of discrete (uncut) high-grade intervals with the overall interval.