

Shallow, High-Grade Assays Infill Northern Tunkillia S1 Pit Indications of higher-grade vertical structures shallower in system

HIGHLIGHTS

- New assays infill northern end of Tunkillia S1 'Starter Pit' mineralisation with multiple shallow higher-grade intersections, and provide first 'S2' pit upgrade drilling results¹
- Tunkillia 'S1' and 'S2' pits modelled to produce \$1.3 billion operating profit in the first 2.5 years of operations, paying back development 3x over in this time – new assays include:²

Hole ID	Interval	Including:
TKB0339	8m @ 4.74 g/t Au from 41 metres	2m @ 9.85 g/t Au from 44 metres
TKB0346	20m @ 2.06 g/t Au from 84 metres, and 5m @ 7.15 g/t Au from 109 metres	2m @ 9.15 g/t Au from 85 metres, and 3m @ 5.19 g/t Au from 90 metres 2m @ 14.2 g/t Au from 111 metres
TKB0354	6m @ 4.46 g/t Au from 120 metres	1m @ 15.7 g/t Au from 122 metres
TKB0368	9m @ 4.97 g/t Au from 79 metres	1m @ 17.7 g/t Au from 80 metres, and 1m @ 21.0 g/t Au from 82 metres
TKB0369	7m @ 4.13 g/t Au from 83 metres (EOH)	2m @ 11.2 g/t Au from 88 metres (EOH)
TKB0375	10m @ 5.21 g/t Au from 45 metres	3m @ 9.70 g/t Au from 49 metres
TKB0376	17m @ 2.23 g/t Au from 53 metres	3m @ 8.97 g/t Au from 58 metres

- Balance of assays from recent Tunkillia 'Phase 1' upgrade drilling expected during January 2026, with updated JORC (2012) Mineral Resource Estimate by March 2026

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

These assays continue to infill the shallow, northern portion of the S1 'Starter Pit' with shallow, higher-grade intersections, and indicate potential refinement to modelling where vertical zones of mineralisation may intersect the interpreted base of the oxide and transitional zones.

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

"Tunkillia's S1 and S2 pits are modelled to produce 365,000 ounces gold, 923,000 ounces silver, and \$1.3 billion operating free cash during the first 2.5 years - assuming A\$5,000 and A\$50 gold and silver prices for revenues. This operating profile would pay back Tunkillia's entire development cost more than 3x over during this period. Our latest results continue to infill this key mineralisation, identifying refinements and de-risking this profile.

"We expect the balance of Phase 1 infill drilling assays by January, and are targeting the conversion of Tunkillia's 'S1' and 'S2' optimised open pit mineralisation to JORC 'Measured' and 'Indicated' categories by March 2026."

¹ Refer to ASX announcements dated 18 September, 29 October and 25 November 2025

² Refer to ASX announcement dated 5 May 2025 and ASX LR 5.19.2 disclosure detailed on the final page of this announcement

2nd batch of Tunkillia 'S1' and 'S2' pit drilling results

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

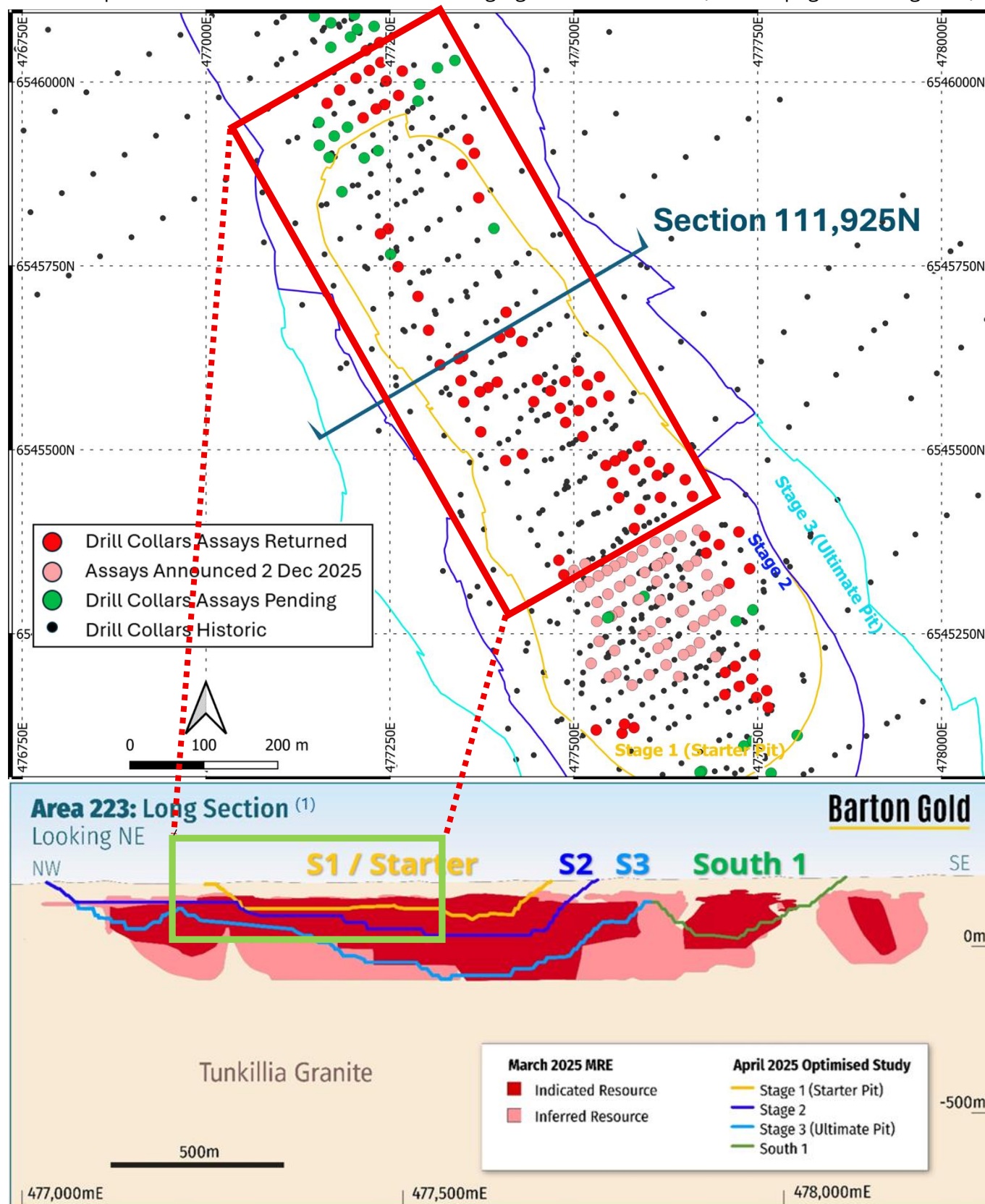


Fig. 1 – Location of Tunkillia Phase 1 upgrade drilling results detailed in this announcement (red dots), relative to Fig 1 (Area 223 long section and pits) and recently reported assays (pink dots)^{3,4}

³ Refer to ASX announcement dated 5 May 2025 and ASX LR 5.19.2 disclosure detailed on the final page of this announcement

⁴ Refer to ASX announcement dated 2 December 2025

Shallow, higher-grade intersections infill northern end of S1 'Starter Pit'

The latest drilling results come from the northern end of the 'S1' pit area, primarily targeting shallow mineralisation modelled for early 'Starter Pit' recovery. Drilling was designed to refine modelling of this mineralisation, particularly where vertical higher-grade structures intersect the interpreted base of the oxide and transitional zones. The new assays indicate potential for refined modelling of certain areas as more vertically oriented mineralisation, as opposed to purely flat lying 'supergene' style mineralisation.

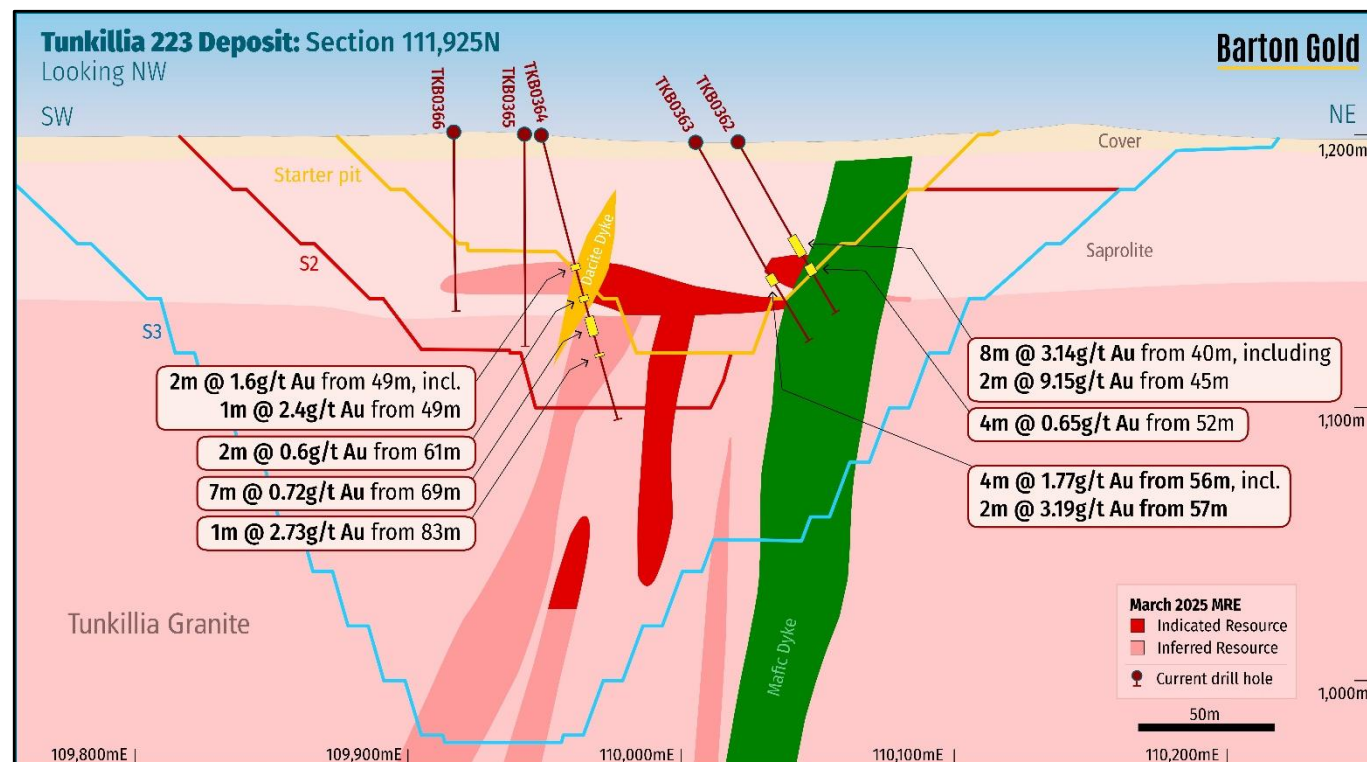


Figure 2 – Cross section 111,925N (refer to section line in Figure 1)

Hole ID	Interval	Including:
TKB0311	17m @ 1.20 g/t Au from 48 metres	3m @ 2.42 g/t Au from 53 metres
TKB0320	7m @ 2.96 g/t Au from 46 metres	1m @ 7.10 g/t Au from 47 metres
TKB0335	5m @ 5.07 g/t Au from 42 metres	1m @ 17.0 g/t Au from 43 metres
TKB0339	8m @ 4.74 g/t Au from 41 metres	2m @ 9.85 g/t Au from 44 metres
TKB0345	18m @ 1.24 g/t Au from 49 metres	1m @ 5.70 g/t Au from 49 metres, and 1m @ 4.17 g/t Au from 65 metres
TKB0346	20m @ 2.06 g/t Au from 84 metres, and 5m @ 7.15 g/t Au from 109 metres	2m @ 9.15 g/t Au from 85 metres, and 3m @ 5.19 g/t Au from 90 metres 2m @ 14.2 g/t Au from 111 metres
TKB0354	6m @ 4.46 g/t Au from 120 metres	1m @ 15.7 g/t Au from 122 metres
TKB0362	8m @ 3.14 g/t Au from 40 metres	2m @ 9.15 g/t Au from 45 metres
TKB0368	9m @ 4.97 g/t Au from 79 metres	1m @ 17.7 g/t Au from 80 metres, and 1m @ 21.0 g/t Au from 82 metres
TKB0369	7m @ 4.13 g/t Au from 83 metres (EOH)	2m @ 11.2 g/t Au from 88 metres (EOH)
TBK0373	15m @ 1.22 g/t Au from 58 metres	1m @ 5.70 g/t Au from 62 metres
TKB0375	10m @ 5.21 g/t Au from 45 metres	3m @ 9.70 g/t Au from 49 metres
TKB0376	17m @ 2.23 g/t Au from 53 metres	3m @ 8.97 g/t Au from 58 metres
TKB0382	11m @ 1.38 g/t Au from 50 metres	2m @ 2.88 g/t Au from 54 metres

Table 1 – Key significant new assays from September and November 2025 Tunkillia RC drilling⁵

⁵ Refer to JORC Table 1 in appendices for complete list of new significant intervals from Sep – Nov 2025 Tunkillia RC drilling

1st batch of results infilled highest value central 'S1' pit area

The latest assays follow recently published results from the central portion of the 'S1' pit, which was prioritised due to its anticipated higher grade mineralisation, and to validate geostatistical modelling assumptions that will be utilised to inform the design of future upgrade drilling programs.⁶ This area (highlighted in green box on Fig. 3) yielded numerous drilling intersections showing broad intervals of high-grade mineralisation in this central zone, with key significant intersections shown in Table 2 below.⁶

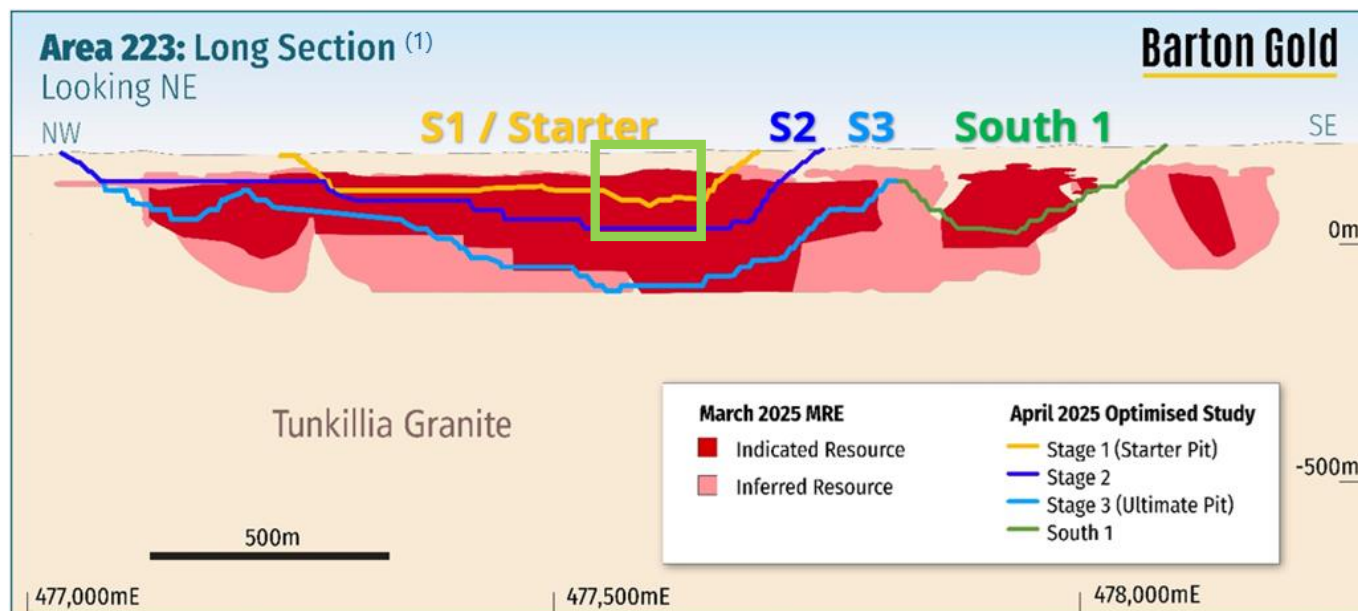


Figure 3 – Location of Tunkillia Phase 1 upgrade drilling results announced on 2 December 2025⁶

Hole ID	Interval	Including:
TKB0257	23m @ 2.25 g/t Au from 62 metres	2m @ 5.45 g/t Au from 69 metres, and 1m @ 7.50 g/t Au from 75 metres, and 1m @ 8.90 g/t Au from 81 metres
TKB0258	35m @ 1.69 g/t Au from 74 metres	1m @ 10.9 g/t Au from 90 metres, and 2m @ 6.60 g/t Au from 106 metres
TKB0268	22m @ 2.43 g/t Au from 100 metres	1m @ 17.6 g/t Au from 107 metres
TKB0269	28m @ 2.60 g/t Au from 129 metres	2m @ 20.9 g/t Au from 144 metres
TKB0270	58m @ 1.33 g/t Au from 117 metres	1m @ 5.12 g/t Au from 128 metres, and 1m @ 6.50 g/t Au from 154 metres, and 1m @ 7.80 g/t Au from 159 metres, and 1m @ 12.2 g/t Au from 169 metres
TKB0282	27m @ 2.68 g/t Au from 60 metres, and 44m @ 3.68 g/t Au from 103 metres	2m @ 38.7 g/t Au from 73 metres 3m @ 23.5 g/t Au from 123 metres, and 1m @ 18.9 g/t Au from 131 metres, and 2m @ 13.2 g/t Au from 136 metres
TKB0285	47m @ 2.67 g/t Au from 97 metres	16m @ 5.03 g/t Au from 126 metres
TKB0292	41m @ 2.21 g/t Au from 47 metres	7m @ 9.61 g/t Au from 47 metres
TKB0301	10m @ 7.37 g/t Au from 65 metres	1m @ 28.8 g/t Au from 67 metres
TKB0306	29m @ 1.78 g/t Au from 60 metres, and 7m @ 4.28 g/t Au from 114 metres, and 10m @ 5.03 g/t Au from 152 metres, and 13m @ 3.75 g/t Au from 165 metres	6m @ 3.52 g/t Au from 67 metres 1m @ 27.9 g/t Au from 115 metres 1m @ 43.2 g/t Au from 154 metres 1m @ 37.1 g/t Au from 165 metres

Table 2 – Key significant assays from Tunkillia RC drilling announced on 2 December 2025⁶

⁶ Refer to ASX announcement dated 2 December 2025

Upcoming Tunkillia upgrade assays and Phase 2 drilling

Assays from the balance of Tunkillia's first phase of upgrade drilling program on the 'S1' and 'S2' pit areas are pending, with the final results anticipated during January 2026. Following receipt of all assays, Barton is targeting an updated JORC Mineral Resource Estimate (**MRE**) for the Tunkillia during March 2026.

Additionally, a second phase of upgrade drilling is planned for March to June 2026, targeting conversion of all other Tunkillia OSS open pit mineralisation to JORC 'Indicated' category. Diamond drilling (**DD**) will also expand geotechnical and metallurgical data to support further pit optimisation and feasibility studies.

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

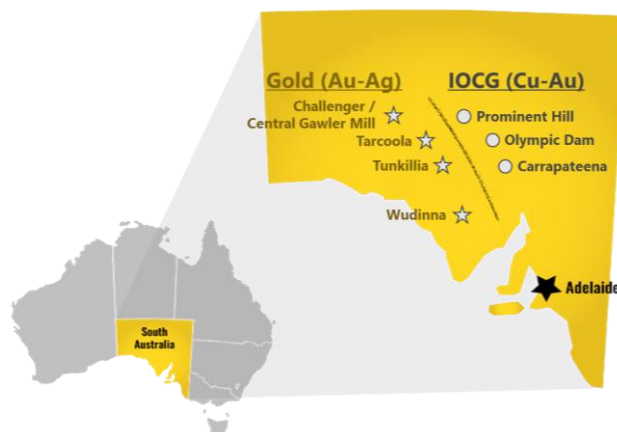
- 20koz Au in fully permitted open pit mine near CGM
- Tolmer discovery grades up to 84g/t Au & 17,600g/t Ag

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 qualify 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 <i>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.</i> <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> <i>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</i>	Sampling during Barton Gold’s H2 2025 RC drill programs at Tunkillia was obtained through the reverse circulation (RC) method. One-metre splits were constrained by chute and butterfly valves to derive a 2-4kg split on the cyclone. Samples above 1m depth were not collected. 3m composite samples were also collected from the upper parts of drill holes where gold mineralisation was not anticipated as informed by previous drilling results, to be assayed as check on confirmation of no materially significant mineralisation being present. 3m composite samples were derived from samples sieved to -1mm to produce a representative 250g sample and analysed on site utilising the detectORE™ analytical method provided by Portable PPB Ltd. 1m samples identified from anomalous 3m composite samples, together with 1m samples through the target zones for all drill holes were submitted for independent laboratory analysis. The sample preparation was conducted by Bureau Veritas (Adelaide) using method FA1 where the 2-3kg split sample received at the laboratory is weighed, dried, crushed to 10mm, pulverized to 75 micron and split to provide a 40g sample for fire assay analysis. <u>Previous work</u> For early RC drillholes (1996–1997), the 1 metre samples were collected through a cyclone and collected in poly bags. Samples were initially taken as 4 metre spear composites and then re-assayed at 1 metre intervals if the initial sample returned a grade above a certain threshold. RC drillholes drilled post-1997 were sampled through an on-rig splitter system with the majority of samples taken at one-metre intervals. Historic diamond core has been sawn in half or quarter using a core saw. The majority of core samples were taken as 1 metre lengths and half-cored. Rotary air-blast (RAB) and aircore drilling has also been used previously. These holes have been used to guide interpretations but not used for modelling or grade estimations. RC drilling undertaken by Barton Gold since 2021 have used rig-mounted cone splitters (Metzke or similar) attached to the cyclone. One-metre splits were constrained by chute and butterfly valves to derive a 2-4kg split on the cyclone. Samples above 1m depth were generally not collected. The sample preparation of the one-metre sampling for Barton Gold’s 2021 RC drill program was conducted by Intertek Genalysis (Adelaide) using method SP1 where the 2-3kg split sample received at the laboratory is weighed, dried, crushed to 3mm, pulverized to 75 micron and split to provide a 50g sample for fire assay and adequate pulverized material for multi-element analysis. The sample preparation for drilling conducted in 2022 and 2023 of the one-metre sampling for Barton Gold’s RC and diamond drill program was conducted by Bureau Veritas (Adelaide) using method FA1 where the 2-3kg split sample received at the laboratory is weighed, dried, crushed to 10mm, pulverized to 75 micron and split to provide a 40g sample for fire assay analysis. Diamond core drilled by Barton Gold has been sawn in half using an automated core saw. Field duplicates were derived from using quarter core for the designated interval.
Drilling techniques <i>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.).</i>	The RC drilling by Barton Gold used a face-sampling 5 ¾” RC drilling techniques undertaken by Raglan Drilling using a Schramm T685 drilling rig with auxiliary compressor delivering a nominal 1000psi / 2200cfm air. Drill holes were surveyed using the OMNix42 north seeking gyro orientation system at 5m intervals down hole. <u>Previous Work</u> Historically slimline RC drilling used a face-sampling hammer bit with a diameter of ~90mm. All other RC drillholes were drilled using a “standard size” hammer (ranging from 120mm–146mm). Diamond drillholes have

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

Criteria	Commentary
<i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all subsampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	<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 <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>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.</i>	The selection of RC samples for assaying for gold by fire assay is undertaken both by predetermined target intervals (informed by previous drilling and orebody modelling) and via in-field low-level gold analysis on 3m composite samples. The technique is a partial leach workflow called detectORE™ developed by CSIRO and provided by Portable PPB Ltd. The results are not considered sufficiently robust for public reporting of significant results or for resource modelling purposes, but are suitable for reporting of below detection gold results (<0.02ppm Au) and selection of 1-metre samples for fire assay analysis. 2-4kg splits were sent to Bureau Veritas in Adelaide for preparation and analysis using a fire assay technique for gold. Bureau Veritas' FA1 method uses a 40g lead collection fire assay with AAS finish to a 0.01 ppm detection limit. Field duplicate samples are collected from the cone splitter at an insertion rate of 1 in 50. Company blanks and CRM (Certified Reference Material) are inserted into the sample sequence of rates of 1 in 50 respectively. Field Duplicates show a variability within the expected range of the moderate nugget effect known at Tunkillia. All CRM passed the +/-3SD test with all but two passing +/-2SD test which is considered acceptable. A company inserted blank failed for hole TKB0278 when the pulverizing bowl was not properly cleaned between samples at the laboratory due to operator error. Analysis of other company inserted blanks and the gold distribution after significant assays indicate that the contamination issue was restricted to this batch. The mineralised and affected portion of TKB0278 has been re-sampled from the field and re-submitted for assay, with assays pending and has not been included in this release. Subsequent company blanks have returned less than detection results, indicating that the proper cleaning procedure is being followed. <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 using Intertek's method 4A/MS48 which is a 4-acid digest followed by analysis using ICP-OES and MS for 48 elements.

Criteria	Commentary
	From 2022 onwards Barton Gold has used Bureau Veritas (Adelaide) with 2-4kg splits were sent to Bureau Veritas in Adelaide for preparation and analysis using 40g fire assay techniques for gold. Bureau Veritas' FA1 method uses a 40g lead collection fire assay with AAS finish to a 0.01 ppm detection limit. No geophysical studies were used in the course of Barton Gold drilling programs. Barton Gold's RC and diamond drilling programs since 2021 have included a comprehensive QAQC component with Field Duplicate samples taken at intervals ranging from every 16th to 50th sample; Certified Standards (selection of OREAS CRM's considered most appropriate for expected grade and composition) were inserted at frequencies ranging from every 20th to 50th sample submitted; blanks inserted in sequence at every 50th sample submitted. Additionally, the laboratories provided their internal QAQC which included check samples, CRM's, blanks and repeats.
Verification of sampling and assaying <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	Alternative company personnel have verified significant intersections. No twinned holes were undertaken on the H2 2025 program reported in this release.
Location of data points <i>Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (collar and downhole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.</i> <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	All data collected in the reported program including collar details, drilling records, sampling records and geological logs are recorded directly into spreadsheets in the field which includes comprehensive interval validation processes. Gyro downhole surveys (at 10m intervals) and assay results were provided in digital format. No adjustments were made to any assay data in this release. All H2 2025 RC drill collars were sited using a Garmin hand-held GPS system. The co-ordinates of completed drill holes are updated following survey pickup of drill holes using a Leica DGPS system with 0.01m horizontal accuracy. The RL was generated from the LiDAR survey collected at the completion of drilling. All site data is reported in Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994 (GDA94) and Vertical Datum in Australian Height Datum (AHD). The map projection is MGA Zone 53. Historic Survey Data has been converted to GDA94. Historically the Tunkillia Project uses the Remington local grid which is rotated 31.37 degrees west of the MGA 94 grid with a local origin of 110,000E and 111,500N Transformation Formula: $\text{Local E} = 110000 + ((\text{MGA94_E} - 477614.802) \cos a) + ((\text{MGA94_N} - 6545289.018) \sin a)$ $\text{Local N} = 111500 + ((\text{MGA94_N} - 6545289.018) \cos a) - (\text{MGA94_E} - 477614.802) \sin a)$ Where angle a = 31.37 $\text{Local RL} = \text{mRL_MGA} + 1009.232$ In September 2021 Barton engaged Aerometrex to collect LiDAR and high-resolution ortho-imagery over the entire Tunkillia project area. All datasets are levelled to the LiDAR survey <u>Previous work</u> All relevant historical data was entered into a DataShed database where various validation checks were performed. Data was exported into an Access Database. All past Barton Gold RC and diamond drill collars were sited using a Garmin hand-held GPS system and subsequently picked up post drilling with a DGPS system. The RL was generated from the 2021 LiDAR survey. All Barton diamond holes were surveyed using a single-shot gyro tool at 15m or 30m intervals during drilling operations.

Criteria	Commentary
	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 <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	Barton's H2 2025 drilling program at the Tunkillia project was conducted at variable spacing as dictated by existing drilling and the aims of the program (resource classification upgrading) to provide continuity with the existing drill coverage. The spacings are considered appropriate for the reporting of exploration results.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> <i>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.</i>	Barton's H2 2025 RC drill program was orientated to optimally test predicted mineralised structures and stratigraphic positions to provide where 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 <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	Barton Gold staff oversaw the sampling on the RC drill rig and maintained oversight of sample security whilst onsite during the drilling programs. Split samples were inserted into pre-printed calico bags. These tied bags were, in batches of 5, ziplocked into labelled poly-weave bags which were inserted into ziplocked Bulka-bags. The bulka bags were strapped onto pallets and either transported and delivered to the laboratory by Barton Gold personnel, or loaded by a Barton Gold representative on to a semitrailer for transport to the laboratories in Adelaide. The trailers were not unloaded whilst in transit. <u>Previous work</u> Barton does not have detailed information in regard to sample security measures taken by previous owners of the Tunkillia project. However, Barton understands that these procedures have been in accordance with commonly adopted standard industry practices.
Audits or reviews <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data</i>	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 <i>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.</i> <i>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.</i>	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 <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	Exploration in the Tunkillia area commenced in 1996 with a regional geochemical survey by Helix Resources who established the local Remington grid. Infill sampling delineated the Tunkillia Prospect as a 20 km² geochemical gold in calcrete anomaly. Subsequent RAB drilling led to the discovery of the Area 223 deposit in late 1996. RC drilling in early 1997 further enhanced the discovery. A joint venture was formed with Acacia who took over management of the project with subsequent exploration carried out as the Gawler Craton Joint Venture. The JV later involved AngloGold Australasia Ltd following its takeover of Acacia. In June 2003, Helix finalised the acquisition of AngloGold's 49% interest and returned 100% of the project to Helix An independent resource assessment by Snowden Mining Industry Consultants prompted an extensive 12,000m RC program to infill the Area 223 resource. A re-interpretation of the aeromagnetic data identified new exploration targets away from the known resource outlining mineralisation at Tomahawk and Areas 191. In April-June 2004 Helix completed an 8000 m RC drilling program testing areas of the Area 223 North and South mineralisation and exploration concepts at Area 191 and the central part of the shear zone. Studies were completed by Resource Evaluations Pty Ltd in June 2004 looking at resource estimates and optimisation studies based on the available drilling. A Joint Venture commenced between Helix and Minotaur Exploration Ltd in April 2005 where Minotaur assumed operation and management of the project. Minotaur undertook an intense exploration effort in the immediate surrounds of the Area 223 resource, and regionally. In 2007, Minotaur re-appraised the Area 223 resource using recent drilling and separated distinct oxide and sulphide domains. In January 2012, Mungana acquired the 55% interest in the Tunkillia Gold Project via the acquisition of Minotaur's wholly owned subsidiary Minotaur Ventures Pty Ltd. WPG Resources acquired 70% of the project in May 2014 through the acquisition of the Tarcoola and Tunkillia projects from Mungana Goldmines Ltd. In Nov 2014 WPG moved to 100% ownership of the Tunkillia gold project by acquiring the 30% owned by Helix Resources. WPG Resources completed work on calcrete samples over a number of targets along the Tunkillia "Line of Lode". Drilling of selected Area 51 and

Criteria	Commentary
	Tomahawk Extended areas included ten RC holes for 1,641m. No further work was undertaken by WPG Resources until the project was purchased by Barton Gold in late 2019.
Geology <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	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 Yarlbirinda Shear Zone. The Yarlbirinda 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 <i>A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drillholes:</i> • <i>Easting and northing of the drillhole collar</i> • <i>Elevation or RL (Reduced Level – Elevation above sea level in metres) of the drillhole collar</i> • <i>Dip and azimuth of the hole</i> • <i>Downhole length and interception depth hole length.</i> <i>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</i>	A tabulation of the drilling program mentioned in this announcement are presented in Tables 2 & 3.

Criteria	Commentary
<i>explain why this is the case.</i> Data aggregation methods <i>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.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i>	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 <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drillhole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> <i>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").</i>	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 <i>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.</i>	See Figures included the body of this Announcement (figures 1 – 3). Relevant commentary relating to diagrams is discussed under the heading of Balanced Reporting.
Balanced reporting <i>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.</i>	Balanced reporting of Exploration Results is presented. Specific information provided under the 'Data aggregation methods' heading in this table.
Other substantive exploration data <i>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.</i>	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 Yarlbirinda Shear Zone. Other data includes gradient array IP, biogeochemical sampling, CHIM/MMI geochemical sampling and spectral scanning of reverse circulation drill chips.
Further work <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i>	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 down dip with potential for additional gold mineralisation outside of the immediate Area 223 deposit and in other parallel structures in the area including Area 51, Tomahawk and Area 191. Barton Gold is planning further drilling work which will be focused on testing for dip and strike extensions and to confirm grade and geological continuity within the current models. While geophysical coverage already exists, additional geophysical exploration techniques may be undertaken as the project continues and may include magnetic surveys and ground-based gravity. Diagrams have been included in the body of this Announcement.

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

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	DIP	TAZ	Total Depth (EOH)	Type*	Completion	Target
TKB0310	477486	6545330	189	-60	039	168	RC	10/10/2025	A223 - Starter Pit
TKB0311	477480	6545350	191	-70	039	96	RC	10/10/2025	A223 - Starter Pit
TKB0312	477764	6545150	196	-89	039	66	RC	10/10/2025	A223 - Stage 2
TKB0313	477762	6545173	196	-89	039	66	RC	11/10/2025	A223 - Starter Pit
TKB0314	477748	6545164	196	-89	039	66	RC	11/10/2025	A223 - Starter Pit
TKB0315	477742	6545189	195	-70	039	66	RC	11/10/2025	A223 - Starter Pit
TKB0316	477725	6545178	195	-71	039	66	RC	11/10/2025	A223 - Starter Pit
TKB0317	477705	6545167	195	-75	039	66	RC	11/10/2025	A223 - Starter Pit
TKB0318	477746	6545221	194	-90	039	66	RC	11/10/2025	A223 - Starter Pit
TKB0319	477719	6545206	194	-89	039	66	RC	12/10/2025	A223 - Starter Pit
TKB0320	477706	6545197	194	-89	039	66	RC	12/10/2025	A223 - Starter Pit
TKB0321	477582	6545122	194	-89	039	66	RC	12/10/2025	A223 - Starter Pit
TKB0322	477566	6545115	194	-60	039	84	RC	12/10/2025	A223 - Starter Pit
TKB0323	477569	6545127	194	-60	039	78	RC	12/10/2025	A223 - Starter Pit
TKB0324	477530	6545119	194	-60	039	72	RC	13/10/2025	A223 - Starter Pit
TKB0325	477661	6545437	192	-59	039	96	RC	13/10/2025	A223 - Stage 2
TKB0326	477582	6545393	193	-60	039	78	RC	14/10/2025	A223 - Starter Pit
TKB0327	477651	6545459	190	-69	039	72	RC	14/10/2025	A223 - Starter Pit
TKB0328	477618	6545435	191	-64	039	126	RC	14/10/2025	A223 - Starter Pit
TKB0329	477590	6545419	192	-69	039	78	RC	15/10/2025	A223 - Starter Pit
TKB0330	477629	6545475	190	-70	039	72	RC	15/10/2025	A223 - Starter Pit
TKB0331	477613	6545465	190	-75	039	72	RC	15/10/2025	A223 - Starter Pit
TKB0332	477561	6545435	190	-60	039	78	RC	15/10/2025	A223 - Starter Pit
TKB0333	477603	6545484	189	-70	039	90	RC	16/10/2025	A223 - Starter Pit
TKB0334	477582	6545473	189	-70	039	72	RC	16/10/2025	A223 - Starter Pit
TKB0335	477553	6545455	189	-60	039	78	RC	16/10/2025	A223 - Starter Pit
TKB0336	477588	6545505	189	-70	039	96	RC	16/10/2025	A223 - Starter Pit
TKB0337	477567	6545492	189	-70	039	150	RC	17/10/2025	A223 - Starter Pit
TKB0338	477556	6545485	189	-70	039	66	RC	17/10/2025	A223 - Starter Pit
TKB0339	477544	6545479	189	-70	039	78	RC	17/10/2025	A223 - Starter Pit
TKB0340	477512	6545518	190	-60	039	72	RC	18/10/2025	A223 - Starter Pit
TKB0341	477548	6545573	189	-65	039	96	RC	18/10/2025	A223 - Starter Pit
TKB0342	477524	6545565	189	-61	039	144	RC	18/10/2025	A223 - Starter Pit
TKB0343	477506	6545553	189	-60	039	72	RC	19/10/2025	A223 - Starter Pit
TKB0344	477489	6545537	190	-60	039	84	RC	19/10/2025	A223 - Starter Pit
TKB0345	477430	6545494	191	-65	039	72	RC	19/10/2025	A223 - Starter Pit
TKB0346	477407	6545485	191	-60	039	138	RC	19/10/2025	A223 - Starter Pit
TKB0347	477535	6545599	189	-90	039	60	RC	20/10/2025	A223 - Starter Pit
TKB0348	477518	6545588	188	-90	039	66	RC	20/10/2025	A223 - Starter Pit
TKB0349	477482	6545557	189	-60	039	72	RC	20/10/2025	A223 - Starter Pit
TKB0350	477506	6545607	188	-65	039	66	RC	20/10/2025	A223 - Starter Pit
TKB0351	477488	6545593	188	-65	039	72	RC	20/10/2025	A223 - Starter Pit
TKB0352	477468	6545580	188	-60	039	72	RC	22/10/2025	A223 - Starter Pit
TKB0353	477446	6545565	189	-60	039	84	RC	22/10/2025	A223 - Starter Pit
TKB0354	477374	6545524	192	-55	039	192	RC	22/10/2025	A223 - Starter Pit
TKB0355	477451	6545595	188	-60	039	72	RC	23/10/2025	A223 - Starter Pit
TKB0356	477396	6545592	190	-75	039	72	RC	23/10/2025	A223 - Starter Pit
TKB0357	477384	6545585	190	-75	039	126	RC	23/10/2025	A223 - Starter Pit
TKB0358	477372	6545579	190	-90	039	66	RC	23/10/2025	A223 - Starter Pit
TKB0359	477350	6545565	190	-90	039	72	RC	24/10/2025	A223 - Starter Pit
TKB0360	477429	6545647	188	-75	039	66	RC	24/10/2025	A223 - Starter Pit
TKB0361	477347	6545594	190	-60	039	102	RC	24/10/2025	A223 - Starter Pit
TKB0362	477413	6545660	188	-60	039	72	RC	24/10/2025	A223 - Starter Pit

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	DIP	TAZ	Total Depth (EOH)	Type*	Completion	Target
TKB0363	477399	6545653	188	-60	039	84	RC	25/10/2025	A223 - Starter Pit
TKB0364	477349	6545627	191	-75	039	108	RC	25/10/2025	A223 - Starter Pit
TKB0365	477343	6545624	191	-90	039	78	RC	25/10/2025	A223 - Starter Pit
TKB0366	477318	6545615	192	-90	039	66	RC	25/10/2025	A223 - Starter Pit
TKB0367	477408	6545687	189	-75	039	72	RC	26/10/2025	A223 - Starter Pit
TKB0368	477302	6545663	189	-65	039	108	RC	26/10/2025	A223 - Starter Pit
TKB0369	477739	6545338	191	-60	039	90	RC	26/10/2025	A223 - Stage 2
TKB0370	477711	6545319	191	-60	039	180	RC	27/10/2025	A223 - Stage 2
TKB0371	477724	6545388	191	-60	039	66	RC	27/10/2025	A223 - Stage 2
TKB0372	477698	6545371	190	-60	039	126	RC	27/10/2025	A223 - Stage 2
TKB0373	477680	6545360	190	-60	039	96	RC	28/10/2025	A223 - Stage 2
TKB0374	477678	6545382	190	-65	039	78	RC	28/10/2025	A223 - Stage 2
TKB0375	477262	6545982	187	-70	039	90	RC	28/10/2025	A223 - Stage 2
TKB0376	477243	6545969	187	-70	039	84	RC	28/10/2025	A223 - Stage 2
TKB0377	477231	6545963	186	-90	039	72	RC	29/10/2025	A223 - Stage 2
TKB0378	477214	6545951	186	-90	039	78	RC	29/10/2025	A223 - Stage 2
TKB0379	477267	6546015	188	-60	039	66	RC	29/10/2025	A223 - Stage 2
TKB0380	477245	6546001	187	-60	039	72	RC	29/10/2025	A223 - Stage 2
TKB0381	477238	6546027	187	-70	039	72	RC	29/10/2025	A223 - Stage 2
TKB0382	477222	6546016	186	-70	039	72	RC	30/10/2025	A223 - Stage 2
TKB0383	477204	6546005	186	-70	039	72	RC	30/10/2025	A223 - Stage 2
TKB0384	477182	6545989	186	-70	039	72	RC	30/10/2025	A223 - Stage 2
TKB0385	477165	6545971	185	-70	039	72	RC	31/10/2025	A223 - Stage 2
TKB0386	477236	6546054	187	-70	039	96	RC	31/10/2025	A223 - Stage 2
TKB0387	477218	6546043	186	-70	039	72	RC	31/10/2025	A223 - Stage 2
TKB0408	477248	6545800	191	-90	039	132	RC	5/11/2025	A223 - Starter Pit
TKB0409	477237	6545794	190	-60	039	126	RC	6/11/2025	A223 - Starter Pit
TKB0411	477261	6545749	189	-70	039	90	RC	7/11/2025	A223 - Starter Pit
TKB0412	477288	6545709	188	-60	039	84	RC	7/11/2025	A223 - Starter Pit
TKB0413	477371	6545843	188	-90	039	120	RC	7/11/2025	A223 - Stage 2
TKB0414	477365	6545903	188	-90	039	66	RC	8/11/2025	A223 - Stage 2
TKB0415	477356	6545922	188	-90	039	66	RC	8/11/2025	A223 - Stage 2
TKB0416	477348	6545888	188	-90	039	84	RC	8/11/2025	A223 - Stage 2

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

Table 3: Significant gold intersections for Barton Gold Area 223 (Tunkillia) H2 2025 RC Drilling Program mentioned in this Announcement²

Hole ID	From	To	Metres ¹	Au (g/t)	Au (g-m) ³	Comments &/or including
TKB0310	66	68	2	1.37	2.7	
TKB0310	83	107	24	0.75	18	including 2m @ 2.46g/t Au from 99m
TKB0310	114	116	2	0.87	1.7	
TKB0310	154	156	2	0.89	1.8	
TKB0311	48	65	17	1.20	20	including 3m @ 2.42g/t Au from 53m
TKB0311	93	94	1	1.03	1.0	
TKB0312	48	50	2	1.13	2.3	
TKB0314	50	58	8	0.70	5.6	including 3m @ 1.27g/t Au from 51m
TKB0315	54	63	9	1.14	10	including 2m @ 3.17g/t Au from 57m
TKB0316	56	64	8	1.11	8.9	including 1m @ 3.13g/t Au from 57m
TKB0317	48	53	5	1.57	7.9	
TKB0319	52	57	5	0.71	3.6	including 1m @ 1.1g/t Au from 52m

Hole ID	From	To	Metres ¹	Au (g/t)	Au (g-m) ³	Comments &/or including
TKB0320	46	53	7	2.96	21	including 1m @ 7.1g/t Au from 47m
TKB0321	42	47	5	1.82	9.1	including 2m @ 3.4g/t Au from 43m
TKB0322	43	47	4	0.95	3.8	
TKB0325	50	57	7	0.90	6.3	including 2m @ 1.9g/t Au from 50m
TKB0325	64	65	1	4.03	4.0	
TKB0326	19	23	4	1.35	5.4	including 1m @ 2.98g/t Au from 20m
TKB0326	35	36	1	1.43	1.4	
TKB0326	47	50	3	1.52	4.6	including 1m @ 2.49g/t Au from 47m
TKB0326	67	68	1	6.70	6.7	
TKB0327	46	47	1	2.06	2.1	
TKB0327	51	53	2	1.02	2.0	
TKB0328	101	102	1	2.07	2.1	
TKB0329	16	19	3	2.55	7.7	including 1m @ 4.33g/t Au from 18m
TKB0330	53	62	9	0.71	6.4	including 2m @ 1.67g/t Au from 54m
TKB0332	40	45	5	2.55	13	including 2m @ 5.30g/t Au from 41m
TKB0332	63	64	1	1.03	1.0	
TKB0333	88	90	2	1.55	3.1	including 1m @ 2.45g/t Au from 88m
TKB0335	42	47	5	5.07	25	including 1m @ 17.0g/t Au from 43m
TKB0335	62	66	4	0.70	2.8	
TKB0337	48	52	4	0.87	3.5	
TKB0338	20	22	2	2.42	4.8	including 1m @ 4.05g/t Au from 20m
TKB0338	38	39	1	4.57	4.6	
TKB0338	45	48	3	1.25	3.8	including 1m @ 2.05g/t Au from 46m
TKB0339	30	31	1	1.32	1.3	
TKB0339	41	49	8	4.74	38	including 2m @ 9.85g/t Au from 44m
TKB0340	43	44	1	2.31	2.3	
TKB0342	126	132	6	1.24	7.4	including 1m @ 3.17g/t Au from 126m
TKB0344	58	59	1	4.25	4.3	
TKB0345	49	67	18	1.24	22	including 1m @ 5.70g/t Au from 49m & 1m @ 4.17g/t Au from 65m
TKB0346	84	104	20	2.06	41	including 2m @ 9.15g/t Au from 85m & 3m @ 5.19g/t Au from 90m
TKB0346	109	114	5	7.15	36	including 2m @ 14.2g/t Au from 111m
TKB0348	56	58	2	0.82	1.6	
TKB0349	50	53	3	3.64	11	including 2m @ 5.19g/t Au from 50m
TKB0351	14	18	4	1.52	6.1	including 1m @ 4.41g/t Au from 16m
TKB0351	57	59	2	0.57	1.1	
TKB0352	46	49	3	1.31	3.9	
TKB0353	7	9	2	4.52	9.0	including 1m @ 8.40g/t Au from 8m
TKB0353	12	13	1	1.55	1.6	
TKB0353	64	68	4	1.34	5.4	including 1m @ 2.50g/t Au from 64m
TKB0354	95	97	2	1.11	2.2	
TKB0354	120	126	6	4.46	27	including 1m @ 15.7g/t Au from 122m
TKB0355	47	52	5	3.44	17	including 1m @ 7.10g/t Au from 48m
TKB0356	50	56	6	0.89	5.3	
TKB0356	60	63	3	1.00	3.0	
TKB0357	50	59	9	0.61	5.5	
TKB0357	99	106	7	1.39	9.7	including 1m @ 5.40g/t Au from 99m

Hole ID	From	To	Metres ¹	Au (g/t)	Au (g-m) ³	Comments &/or including
TKB0358	65	66(EOH)	1	22.1	22	
TKB0360	36	40	4	1.03	4.1	Including 1m @ 2.81g/t Au from 36m
TKB0361	71	73	2	1.10	2.2	
TKB0361	81	85	4	1.45	5.8	including 1m @ 4.15g/t Au from 82m
TKB0362	40	48	8	3.14	25	including 2m @ 9.15g/t Au from 45m
TKB0362	52	56	4	0.65	2.6	
TKB0363	56	60	4	1.77	7.1	including 2m @ 3.19g/t Au from 57m
TKB0364	49	51	2	1.60	3.2	including 1m @ 2.40g/t Au from 49m
TKB0364	61	63	2	0.60	1.2	
TKB0364	69	76	7	0.72	5.0	
TKB0364	83	84	1	2.73	2.7	
TKB0368	56	60	4	0.37	1.5	
TKB0368	71	74	3	0.86	2.6	
TKB0368	79	88	9	4.97	45	including 1m @ 17.7g/t Au from 80m & 1m @ 21g/t Au from 82m
TKB0369	44	46	2	0.53	1.1	
TKB0369	83	90(EOH)	7	4.13	29	including 2m @ 11.2g/t Au from 88m
TKB0370	62	64	2	1.08	2.2	
TKB0372	57	58	1	1.12	1.1	
TKB0373	58	73	15	1.22	18	including 1m @ 5.70g/t Au from 62m
TKB0374	60	71	11	1.23	14	including 3m @ 2.20g/t Au from 62m
TKB0375	45	55	10	5.21	52	including 3m @ 9.70g/t Au from 49m
TKB0375	60	68	8	0.99	7.9	Including 1m @ 2.03g/t Au from 61m
TKB0376	53	70	17	2.23	38	including 3m @ 8.97g/t Au from 58m & including 1m @ 13.7g/t Au from 59m
TKB0378	58	62	4	0.53	2.1	
TKB0379	56	65	9	0.63	5.7	including 2m @ 1.64g/t Au from 60m
TKB0380	54	56	2	5.51	11	including 1m @ 8.50g/t Au from 54m
TKB0380	63	70	7	1.48	10	including 1m @ 5.30g/t Au from 68m
TKB0381	44	54	10	0.80	8.0	including 1m @ 2.05g/t Au from 46m
TKB0381	60	62	2	1.66	3.3	
TKB0382	50	61	11	1.38	15	including 2m @ 2.88g/t Au from 54m
TKB0384	53	57	4	0.5	2.0	
TKB0387	43	47	4	1.23	4.9	including 1m @ 2.97g/t Au from 44m
TKB0408	82	86	4	0.79	3.2	
TKB0409	69	75	6	0.64	3.8	including 1m @ 1.42g/t Au from 71m
TKB0409	80	89	9	0.94	8.5	including 1m @ 3.55g/t Au from 81m
TKB0411	66	69	3	1.00	3.0	

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.