

Final Tunkillia assays among the best infill results to-date, with broad, high-grade intersections throughout 'Starter Pit' outlines Gold Resource upgrade pending, silver Resource upgrade to follow

HIGHLIGHTS

- Final assays from recent 39,000m 'Phase 2' reverse circulation (RC) Resource upgrade drilling confirm multiple new high-grade intersections throughout high-value 'Starter Pits', including:

Hole ID	Interval	Including:
TKB0724	26m @ 2.79 g/t Au from 126m depth	1m @ 53.5 g/t Au from 129m depth
TKB0736	2m @ 16.75 g/t Au from 56m depth	1m @ 32.4 g/t Au from 56m depth
TKB0737	6m @ 3.05 g/t Au from 58m depth	2m @ 7.20 g/t Au from 58m depth
TKB0742	21m @ 4.13 g/t Au from 61m depth	2m @ 29.9 g/t Au from 79m depth
TKB0745	53m @ 2.51 g/t Au from 60m depth	2m @ 18.25 g/t Au from 72m depth, and 1m @ 26.3 g/t Au from 92m depth
TKB0746	17m @ 2.26 g/t Au from 116m depth	1m @ 20.7 g/t Au from 125m depth
TKB0748	14m @ 3.80 g/t Au from 67m depth	1m @ 8.80 g/t Au from 75m depth, and 2m @ 11.0 g/t Au from 77m depth

- Updated gold and silver JORC Mineral Resource Estimates (MRE) to follow, with PFS targeted for Q1 CY27 delivery to support Mining Lease application thereafter

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

Broad, high-grade assays continue to infill Tunkillia's 'Starter Pits', reinforcing the central high-grade zone driving early project economics, and highlighting the potential for new high-grade mineralisation.

A total of 57,653m was drilled across 520 RC and DD holes during 'Phase 1' and 'Phase 2' upgrade drilling, with 'Phase 2' comprising 38,760m across 311 holes.¹ With all 'Phase 2' assays now received, Barton has prepared representative cross-sections of 'Phase 2' results for the 'Area 51', '223 North' and 'Area 223' optimised open pit areas from its May 2025 Optimised Scoping Study (OSS).² Please refer to Figures 1 through 8 below.

Commenting on the 'Phase 2' Tunkillia assay results, Barton Managing Director Alexander Scanlon said:

"We are pleased with the results of Tunkillia's 'Phase 2' infill assays, which support the highest-grade results of 'Phase 1' drilling and the potential for new, shallower zones of high-grade mineralisation within the existing 'Starter Pits'.

"We are now remodelling all Tunkillia mineralisation with the benefit of nearly 58,000m additional drilling since last year. A JORC Resources update for gold is pending, and a JORC update for silver and a PFS are planned for Q1 CY27."

¹ Refer to ASX announcement dated 6 August 2026

² Refer to ASX announcement dated 5 May 2025

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Final assays complete infill drilling of highest-value mineralisation

During December 2025 and January 2026 Barton reported assays from 'Phase 1' drilling, returning broad, high-grade results which infilled modelled mineralisation in the high-value 'S1' and 'S2' pits.³ These pits are modelled to produce approximately \$1.8bn operating profit during the first 2.5 years of operation at current gold and silver prices, driving an unlevered pre-tax equity IRR of 73% and a capital payback period of less than one year.³

'Phase 2' drilling was expanded to test the potential for a new shallow zone of high-grade mineralisation within the existing 'S1' and 'S2' pit areas. **Shallow, high-grade assays encountered on the weathered margins of a large mafic dyke support this theory, and further reinforce a central high-grade zone in the 'Starter Pits'.**⁴

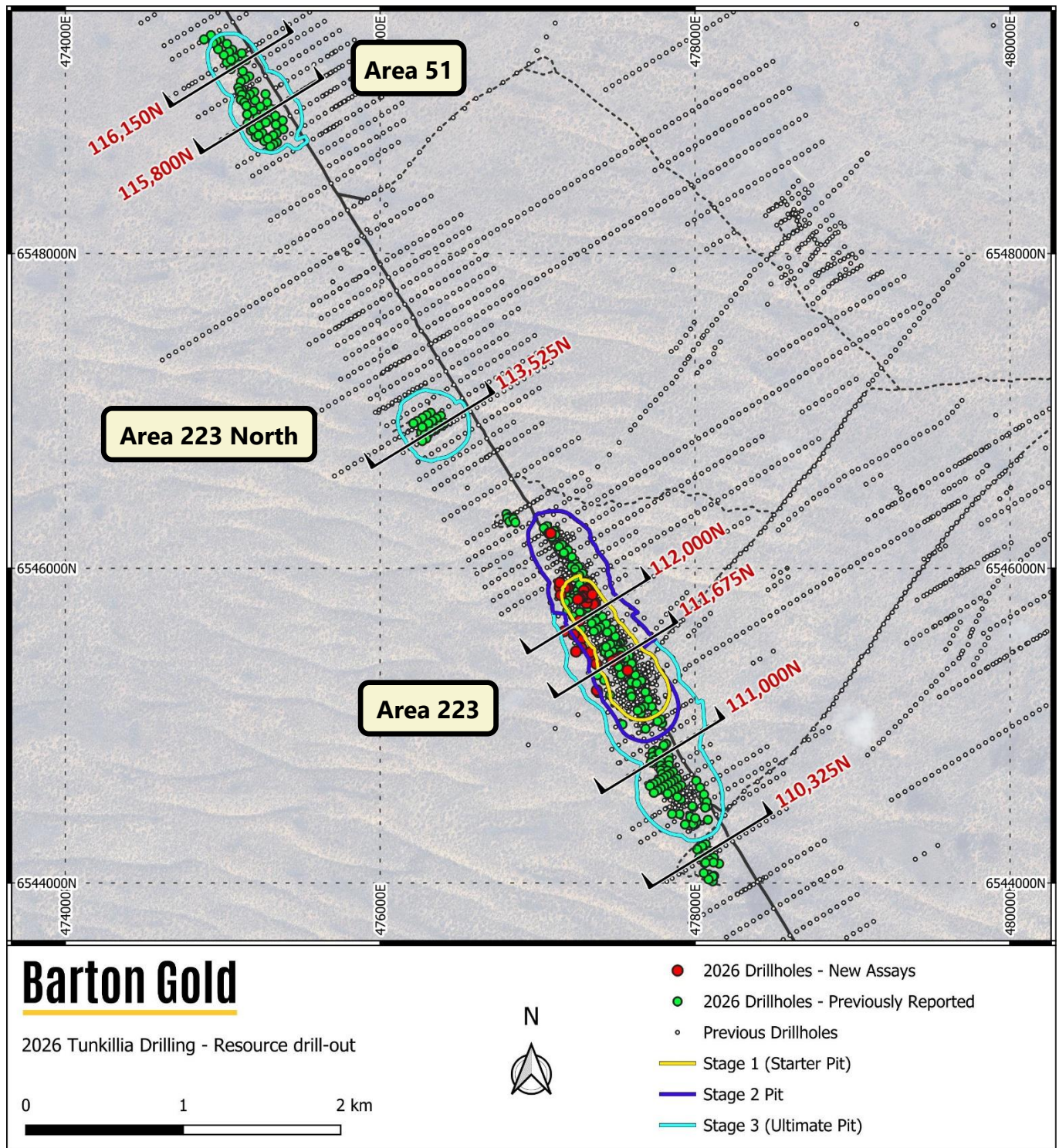


Figure 1 – Plan map showing location of newly (red) and previously reported (green) 'Phase 2' assays

³ Refer to ASX announcements dated 5 May and 2 / 16 December 2025, and 21 January

⁴ Refer to ASX announcements dated 27 May and 6 / 30 July, 31 August, 16 September 2026 and the new assay results presented herein

Shallow and broad high-grade mineralisation

The final assays come from within the early 'S1' and 'S2' pits of the main Area 223 open pit, where the presently modelled average grade of 1.05 g/t Au drives robust economics modelled to yield a A\$1.8bn operating profit.⁵

These results further infill the highest-grade results from 'Phase 1' and 'Phase 2' drilling.⁶ In particular, holes TKB0742, TKB0745 and TKB0748 demonstrate elevated grades in certain shallow areas, supporting the potential for additional early, high-value mineralisation. Best results from the final assays include:

Hole ID	Interval	Including:
TKB0721	15m @ 1.60 g/t Au from 192m depth	3m @ 3.69 g/t Au from 194m depth
TKB0722	22m @ 1.13 g/t Au from 224m depth	1m @ 2.36 g/t Au from 228m depth, <i>and</i> 1m @ 9.70 g/t Au from 235m depth
TKB0723	35m @ 0.95 g/t Au from 306m depth	1m @ 2.31 g/t Au from 307m depth, <i>and</i> 1m @ 2.62 g/t Au from 310m depth, <i>and</i> 1m @ 2.55 g/t Au from 323m depth, <i>and</i> 3m @ 3.20 g/t Au from 330m depth
TKB0724	26m @ 2.79 g/t Au from 126m depth	1m @ 53.5 g/t Au from 129m depth
TKB0726	6m @ 3.74 g/t Au from 210m depth	1m @ 7.90 g/t Au from 210m depth, <i>and</i> 1m @ 11.4 g/t Au from 213m depth
TKB0736	2m @ 16.8 g/t Au from 56m depth	1m @ 32.4 g/t Au from 56m depth
TKB0737	6m @ 3.05 g/t Au from 58m depth	2m @ 7.20 g/t Au from 58m depth
TKB0742	21m @ 4.13 g/t Au from 61m depth	2m @ 29.9 g/t Au from 79m depth
TKB0744	29m @ 1.57 g/t Au from 57m depth	2m @ 3.46 g/t Au from 60m depth, <i>and</i> 4m @ 3.62 g/t Au from 77m depth, <i>and</i> 1m @ 3.34 g/t Au from 83m depth
TKB0745	53m @ 2.51 g/t Au from 60m depth	2m @ 18.25 g/t Au from 72m depth, <i>and</i> 1m @ 26.3 g/t Au from 92m depth, <i>and</i> 1m @ 5.80 g/t Au from 103m depth, <i>and</i> 1m @ 6.10 g/t Au from 107m depth
TKB0746	45m @ 0.86 g/t Au from 65m depth, <i>and</i> 17m @ 2.26 g/t Au from 116m depth	3m @ 2.08 g/t Au from 74m depth, <i>and</i> 1m @ 1.76 g/t Au from 81m depth, <i>and</i> 2m @ 1.76 g/t Au from 86m depth, <i>and</i> 1m @ 6.50 g/t Au from 91m depth, <i>and</i> 1m @ 2.14 g/t Au from 106m depth 1m @ 20.7 g/t Au from 125m depth
TKB0747	15m @ 1.65 g/t Au from 61m depth, <i>and</i> 17m @ 1.32 g/t Au from 85m depth, <i>and</i> 22m @ 1.06 g/t Au from 105m depth, <i>and</i> 41m @ 1.18 g/t Au from 131m depth	1m @ 5.80 g/t Au from 62m depth, <i>and</i> 1m @ 4.24 g/t Au from 69m depth 1m @ 7.00 g/t Au from 95m depth, <i>and</i> 1m @ 6.60 g/t Au from 100m depth 2m @ 5.63 g/t Au from 118m depth 1m @ 3.42 g/t Au from 147m depth, <i>and</i> 2m @ 7.18 g/t Au from 159m depth, <i>and</i> 1m @ 10.8 g/t Au from 166m depth
TKB0748	14m @ 3.80 g/t Au from 67m depth	1m @ 8.80 g/t Au from 75m depth, <i>and</i> 2m @ 11.0 g/t Au from 77m depth

Table 1 – Key significant new assays from Tunkillia Phase 2 Mineral Resource upgrade RC drilling⁷

⁵ Based upon results of 5 May 2025 Optimised Scoping Study and current gold and silver prices

⁶ Refer to ASX announcement dated 2 / 16 December 2025, and 21 January, 31 August and 16 September 2026

⁷ Refer to JORC Table 1 in appendices for complete list of new significant intervals

Other key significant assays received to-date for Tunkillia 'Phase 2' drilling include:⁸

Hole ID	Interval	Including:
TKB0496	5m @ 4.76 g/t Au from 67m depth	1m @ 20.9 g/t Au from 68m depth
TKB0499	13m @ 5.01 g/t Au from 55m depth	3m @ 15.8 g/t Au from 62m depth
TKB0536	3m @ 4.70 g/t Au from 88m depth 17m @ 3.09 g/t Au from 100m depth	1m @ 12.7 g/t Au from 88m depth 1m @ 8.90 g/t Au from 102m depth, <i>and</i> 1m @ 36.9 g/t Au from 108m depth
TKB0570	4m @ 7.60 g/t Au from 95m depth	1m @ 27.2 g/t Au from 95m depth
TKB0574	19m @ 2.87 g/t Au from 137m depth (EOH)	6m @ 7.18 g/t Au from 143m depth
TKB0639	6m @ 6.61 g/t Au from 70m depth	1m @ 32.4 g/t Au from 73m depth
TKB0642	6m @ 2.95 g/t Au from 63m depth	2m @ 6.20 g/t Au from 63m depth
TKB0651	11m @ 2.87 g/t Au from 79m depth	1m @ 10.6 g/t Au from 88m depth
TKB0656	5m @ 2.85 g/t Au from 54m depth	1m @ 3.97 g/t Au from 54m depth
TKB0657	14m @ 2.33 g/t Au from 86m depth	1m @ 12.0 g/t Au from 94m depth
TKB0660	20m @ 2.14 g/t Au from 63m depth	6m @ 5.13 g/t Au from 63m depth
TKB0667	21m @ 3.62 g/t Au from 57m depth	6m @ 7.30 g/t Au from 63m depth
TKB0668	50m @ 1.45 g/t Au from 62m depth	3m @ 5.32 g/t Au from 65m depth, <i>and</i> 1m @ 4.56 g/t Au from 86m depth
TKB0674	4m @ 3.80 g/t Au from 61m depth, <i>and</i> 11m @ 8.73 g/t Au from 68m depth	1m @ 8.90 g/t Au from 61m depth 2m @ 36.9 g/t Au from 71m depth
TKB0676	20m @ 2.06 g/t Au from 50m depth	1m @ 4.29 g/t Au from 56m depth 3m @ 5.68 g/t Au from 58m depth
TKB0678	11m @ 5.51 g/t Au from 14m depth	2m @ 24.7 g/t Au from 16m depth
TKB0681	7m @ 4.10 g/t Au from 65m depth	1m @ 19.0 g/t Au from 67m depth
TKB0693	10m @ 4.30 g/t Au from 54m depth	1m @ 10.5 g/t Au from 54m depth, <i>and</i> 1m @ 10.7 g/t Au from 56m depth, <i>and</i> 1m @ 9.60 g/t Au from 58m depth
TKB0703	24m @ 4.51 g/t Au from 47m depth	2m @ 16.7 g/t Au from 53m depth
TKB0709	14m @ 1.54 g/t Au from 62m depth	5m @ 3.63 g/t Au from 62m depth
TKB0712	19m @ 1.72 g/t Au from 132m depth	2m @ 12.1 g/t Au from 138m depth
TKB0714	42m @ 1.12 g/t Au from 139m depth	1m @ 2.70 g/t Au from 166m depth, <i>and</i> 2m @ 6.80 g/t Au from 169m depth, <i>and</i> 2m @ 2.89 g/t Au from 174m depth
TKB0749	11m @ 2.71 g/t Au from 59m depth	1m @ 13.7 g/t Au from 68m depth

Table 2 – Other key significant assays from Tunkillia Phase 2 Mineral Resource upgrade RC drilling⁸

Presentation of results

With all 'Phase 2' assays now received, Barton has prepared representative cross-sections of 'Phase 2' results for the 'Area 51', '223 North' and 'Area 223' optimised open pit areas.⁹ Refer to Figures 1 through 8 below.

Remodelling of all Tunkillia gold mineralisation has commenced. A detailed presentation and comparison with the prior (March 2025) JORC MRE will be provided in a forthcoming JORC MRE update. Tunkillia's JORC MRE for silver (as a subset of the gold MRE) is expected to be completed during Q1 CY27.

⁸ Refer to ASX announcements dated 27 May and 6 / 30 July, 31 August and 16 September 2026

⁹ Refer to ASX announcement dated 5 May 2025

Potential Area 51 growth, improvement in grade profile

The earliest 'Phase 2' drilling results identified thicker, higher-grade mineralisation than anticipated at the northern and southern margins of the Area 51 optimised open pit, indicating potential for future growth.¹⁰

New 'Phase 2' assays in the 'Area 51' optimised open pit area has confirmed a south plunging, thick higher-grade shoot of mineralisation. The main lode indicated on cross-section 116,150N continues to approximately 116,400N (250m to the north). This same higher-grade chute of mineralisation is also evident in cross-section 115,800N, and continues approximately 200m to the south, remaining open to the south and to the west.

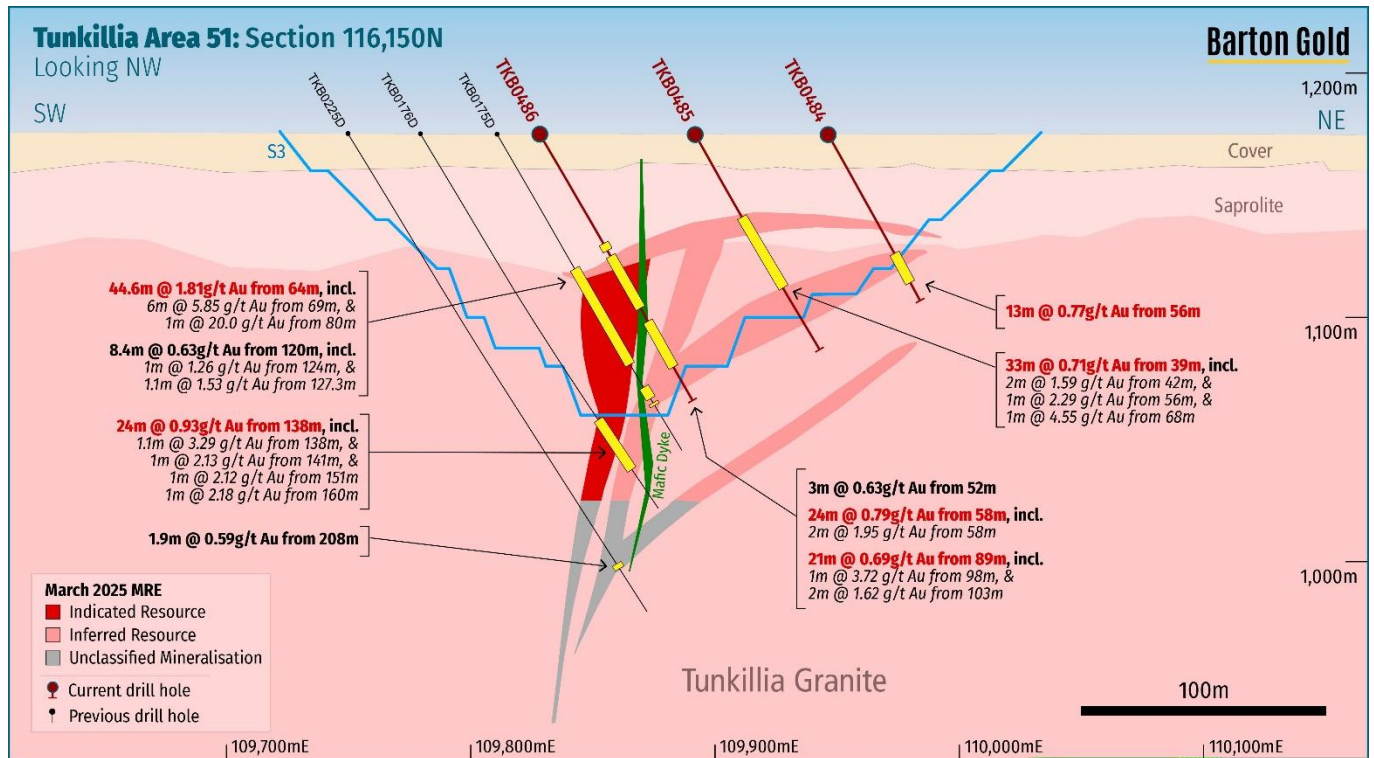


Figure 2 – Area 51 cross section 116,150N

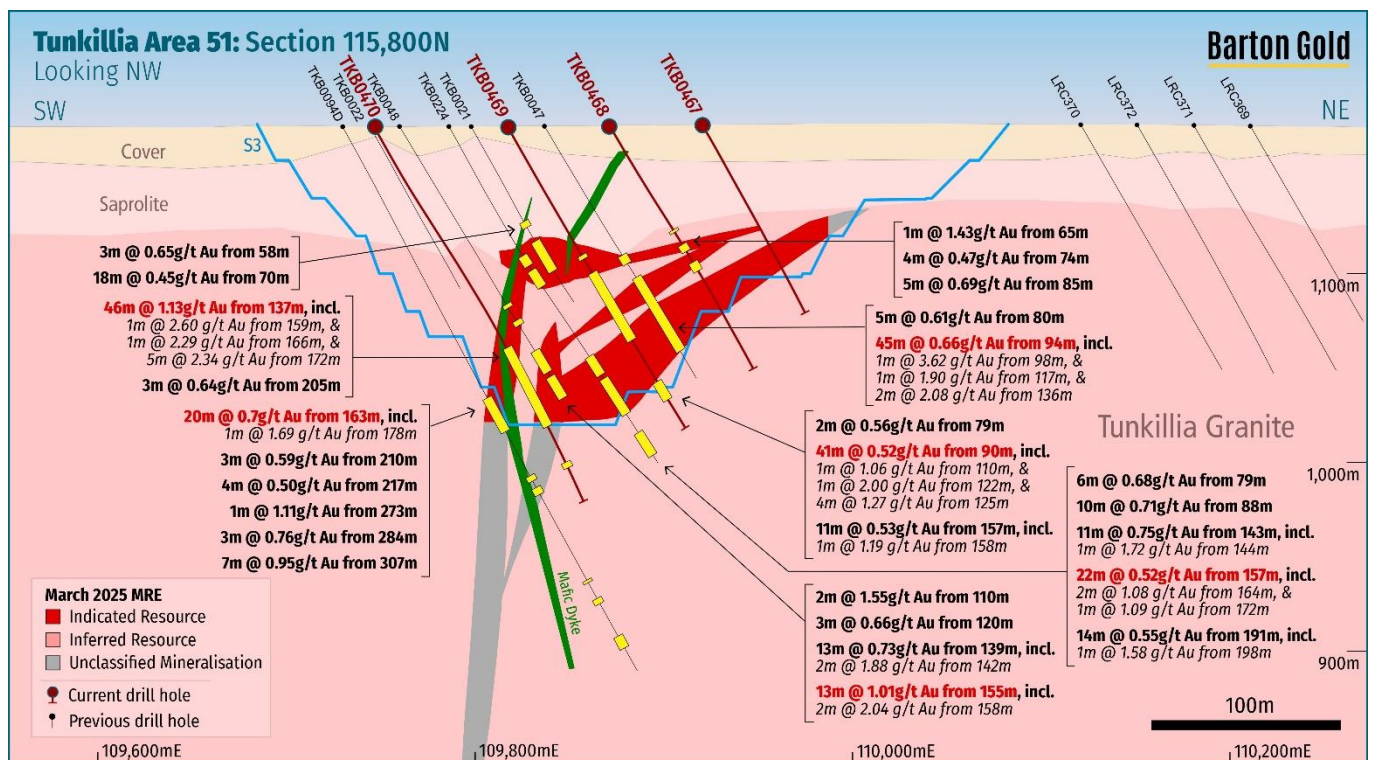


Figure 3 – Area 51 cross section 115,800N

¹⁰ Refer to ASX announcement dated 27 May 2026

Mineralisation indicated beyond Area 223 North pit profile

Area 223 north is a large volume, low-grade deposit. 'Phase 2' drilling indicates significant mineralisation at (or beyond) the limits of the previous modelling cut-off and pit profile for the May 2025 OSS. Remodelling of this mineralisation will be required to improve the correlation between the historical model and new drilling.

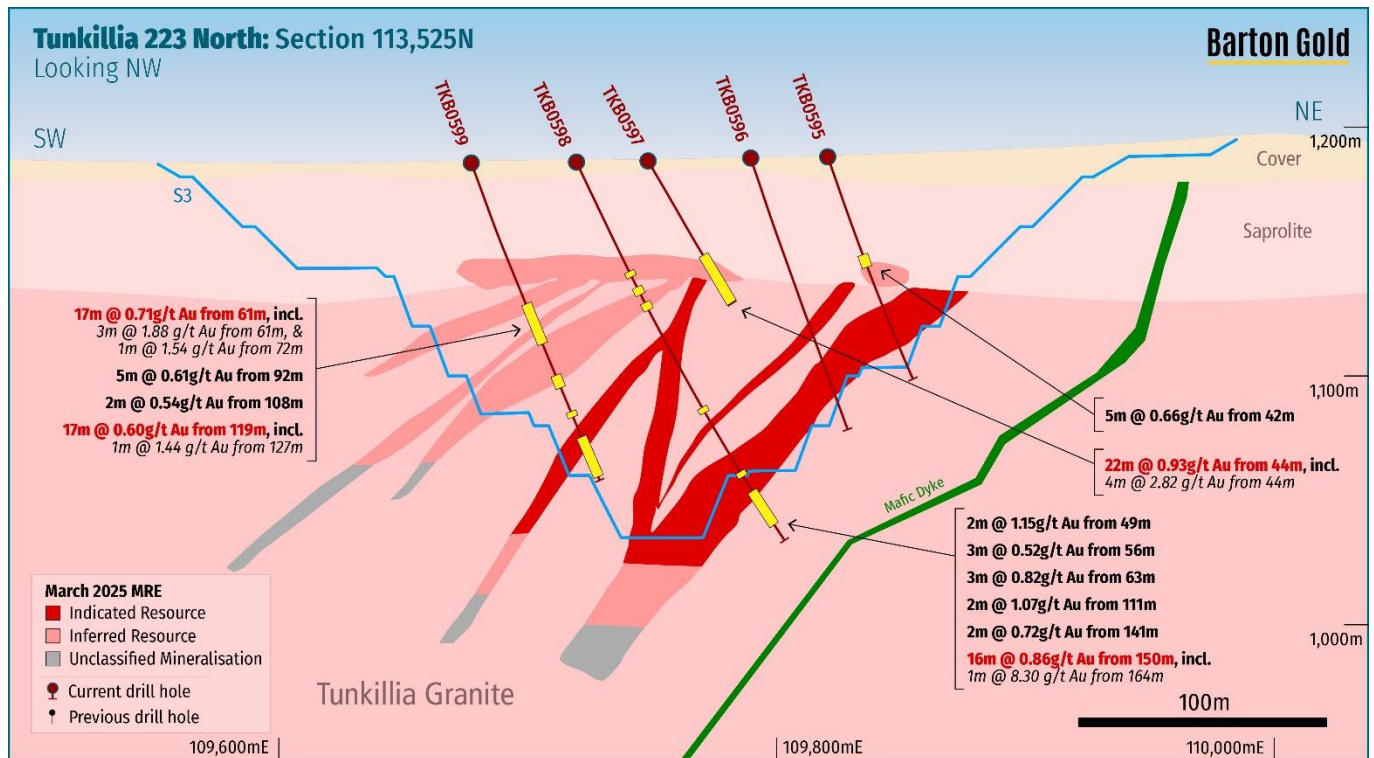


Figure 4 – Area 223 North cross section 113,525N

Higher-grade targets in main 'Area 223' pit confirmed

Drilling results in the higher-value 'Starter Pit' areas ('S1' and 'S2') have indicated the likelihood that shallow mineralisation is more vertically (rather than horizontally) controlled. Barton anticipates a change of the model to be more vertically oriented in the weathering profile, improving continuity of primary lodes. **Oxidised mafic dyke mineralisation continues to within 18m of surface, often carrying elevated gold grades in assays.**

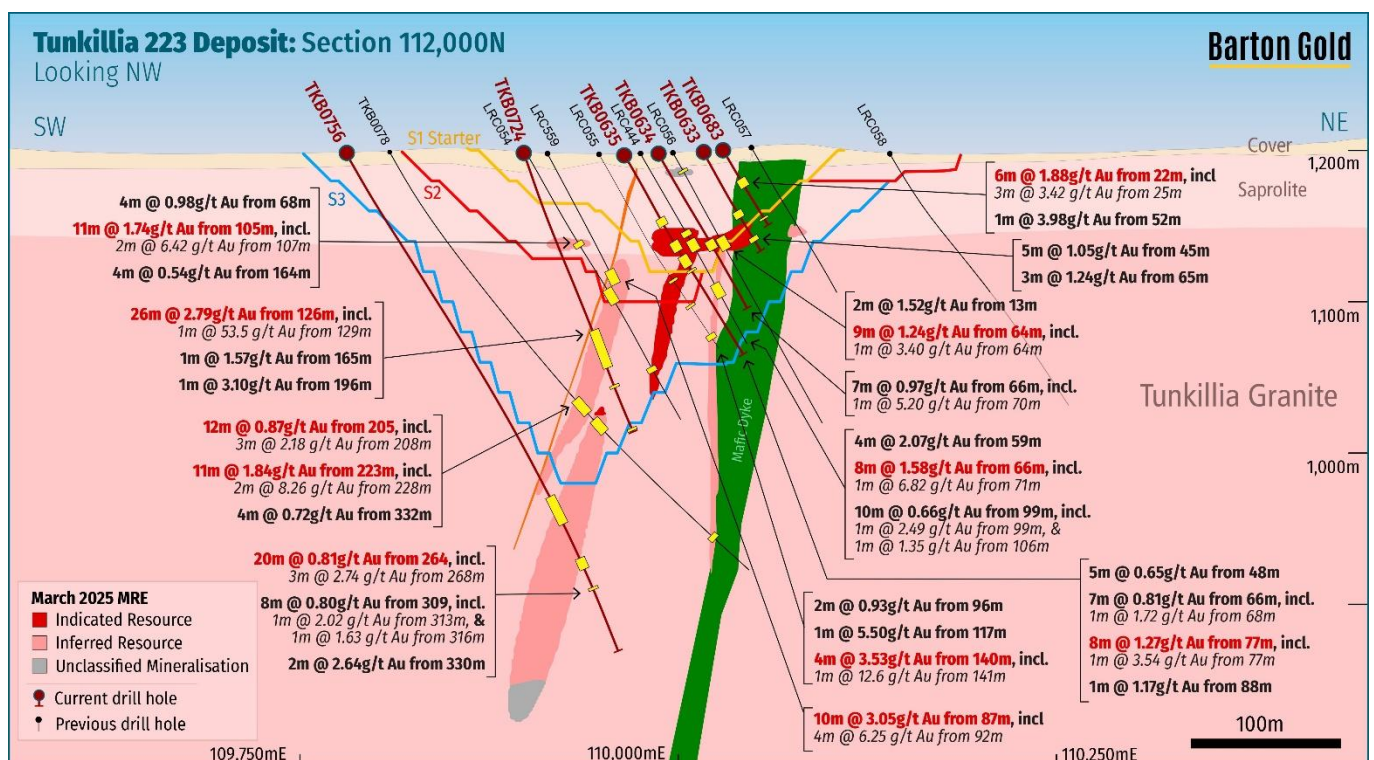


Figure 5 – Area 223 cross section 112,000N

Cross-section 111,675N provides an example of mineralisation in the centre of the 'S1' pit, where broad zones of mineralisation are punctuated by higher-grade assays in shallow zones such as TKB0745 (53m @ 2.51 g/t Au from 60m depth).

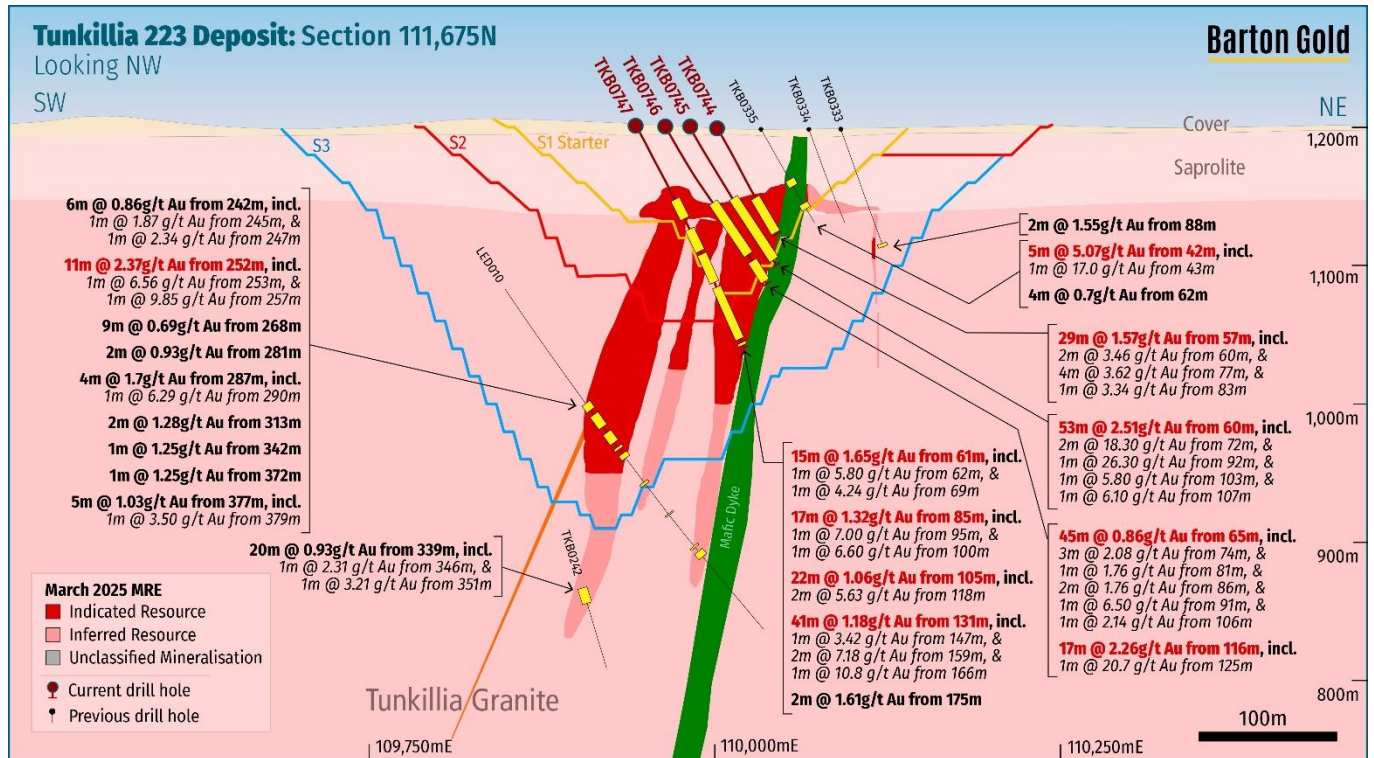


Figure 6 – Area 223 cross section 111,675N

The area just south of the 'S2' pit shell in the Area 223 optimised open pit also yielded shallower zones of broad, high-grade assays, consistent with the theory of new high-grade mineralisation on the weathered margins of a large mafic dyke, which may provide additional high-grade mineralisation beyond that modelled in March 2025.

An example of this is shown in cross-section 111,000N, where hole TKB0499 has yielded a new assay result of **13m @ 5.01 g/t Au from 55m depth**, on the margins of this dyke and above previously modelled mineralisation.

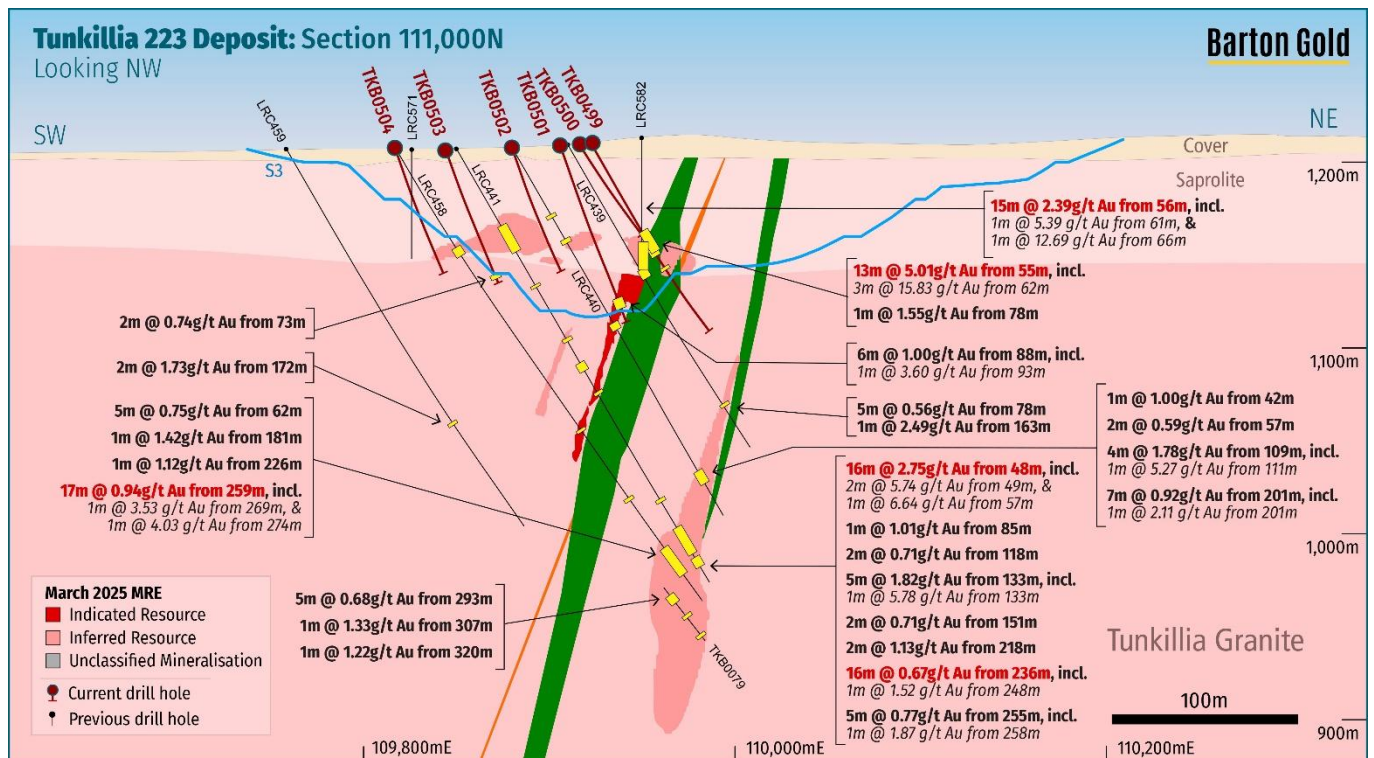


Figure 7 – Area 223 cross section 111,000N

The more southern areas of the Area 223 optimised open pit (see cross-section 110,325N) have also yielded shallower zones of higher-grade mineralisation than anticipated, above previously modelled mineralisation.

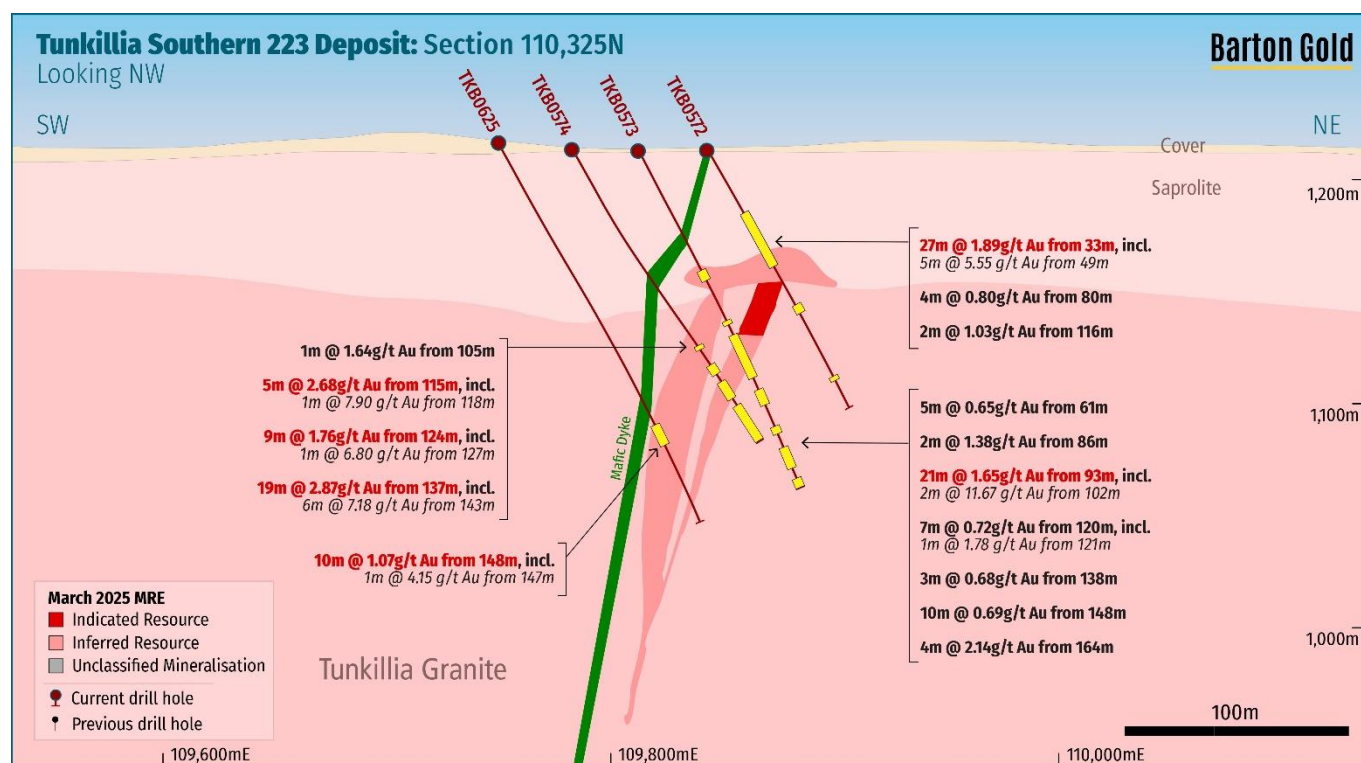


Figure 8 – Area 223 cross section 110,325N

Tunkillia project background

Tunkillia's May 2025 Optimised Scoping Study (OSS) outlined a compelling Tunkillia development project:¹¹

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

Within the total project, the S1 and S2 pits are modelled to produce 365,000oz gold, 923,000oz silver during the first ~27 months alone at an average cash cost of only A\$1,429/oz Au.¹¹

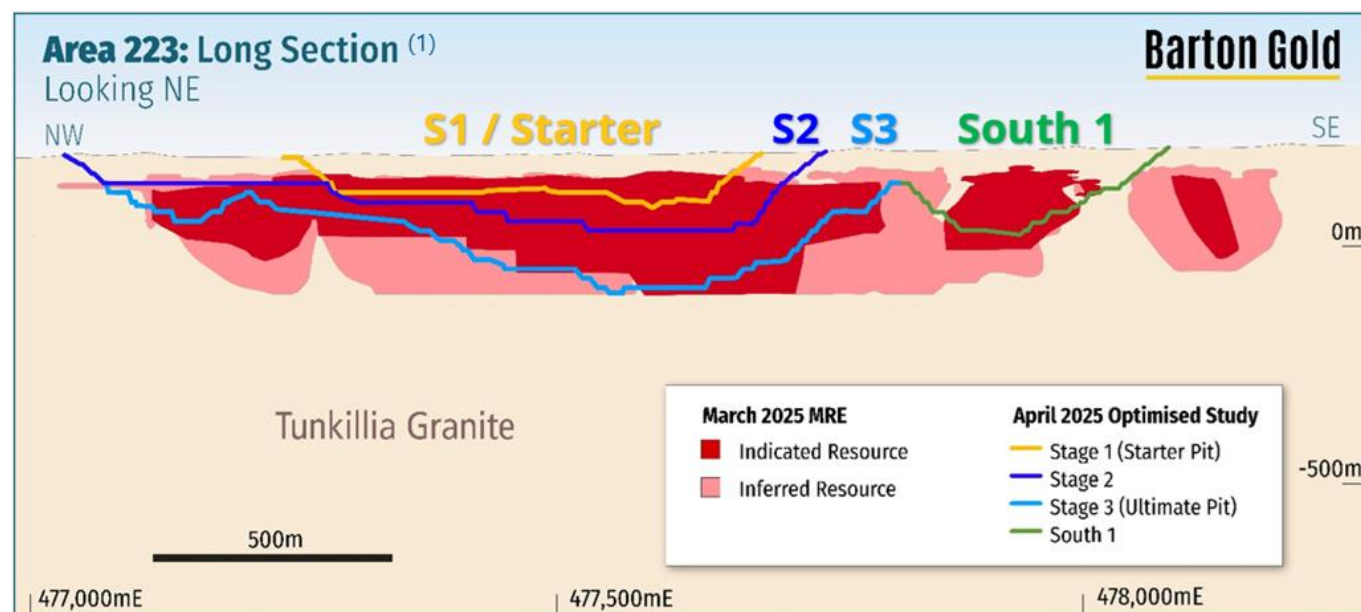


Figure 9 – Long section of Tunkillia's main 'Area 223' optimised open pit showing OSS mining stages¹¹

¹¹ Refer to ASX announcement dated 5 May 2025

Multiple work programs underway

Tunkillia's environmental Scoping Report was recently approved by the South Australian Department for Energy and Mines (**DEM**) and will establish the official terms of reference for the development approvals process.¹² By agreeing this scope at an early stage, development proponents are able to more confidently execute well-defined programs while reducing costs and uncertainty, enabling expedited approvals processes.

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

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

Barton is targeting publication of the PFS during Q1 CY27 and will provide further updates in due course. Barton also anticipates the publication of a JORC MRE update for Tunkillia's gold Resources in the near future, with the publication of a JORC MRE update for Tunkillia's silver Resources anticipated for Q1 CY27.

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.

¹² Refer to ASX announcement dated 8 September 2026

About Barton Gold

Barton Gold is an ASX, OTC 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

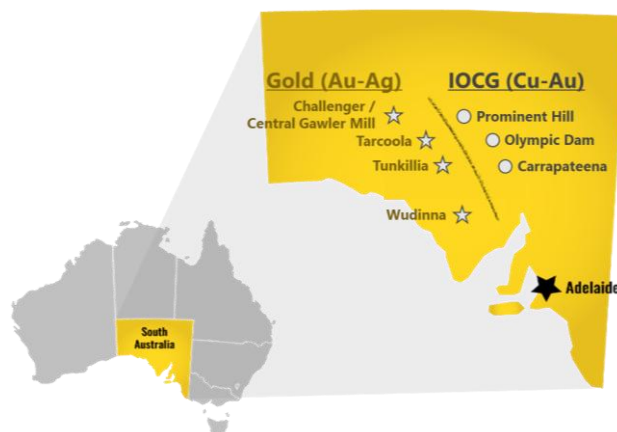
- 20koz Au in fully permitted open pit mine near CGM
- Tolmer discovery grades up to 84g/t Au & 17,600g/t Ag

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 H1 2026 RC drill programs at Tunkillia was obtained through the reverse circulation (RC) method and diamond drilling. Only RC results are reported in this release. One-metre splits were constrained by chute and butterfly valves to derive a 2-4kg split on the cyclone. Samples above 1m depth were not collected. 3m composite samples were also collected from the upper parts of drill holes where gold mineralisation was not anticipated as informed by previous drilling results, to be assayed as check on confirmation of no materially significant mineralisation being present. All samples were submitted for laboratory analysis at Bureau Veritas (Adelaide). The samples were analysed by method FA1 where the 2-3kg split sample received at the laboratory is weighed, dried, crushed to 10mm, pulverized to 75 micron and split to provide a 40g sample for fire assay analysis. <u>Previous work</u> For early RC drillholes (1996–1997), the 1 metre samples were collected through a cyclone and collected in poly bags. Samples were initially taken as 4 metre spear composites and then re-assayed at 1 metre intervals if the initial sample returned a grade above a certain threshold. RC drillholes drilled post-1997 were sampled through an on-rig splitter system with the majority of samples taken at one-metre intervals. Historic diamond core has been sawn in half or quarter using a core saw. The majority of core samples were taken as 1 metre lengths and half-cored. Rotary air-blast (RAB) and aircore drilling has also been used previously. These holes have been used to guide interpretations but not used for modelling or grade estimations. RC drilling undertaken by Barton Gold since 2021 have used rig-mounted cone splitters (Metzke or similar) attached to the cyclone. One-metre splits were constrained by chute and butterfly valves to derive a 2-4kg split on the cyclone. Samples above 1m depth were generally not collected. The sample preparation of the one-metre sampling for Barton Gold’s 2021 RC drill program was conducted by Intertek Genalysis (Adelaide) using method SP1 where the 2-3kg split sample received at the laboratory is weighed, dried, crushed to 3mm, pulverized to 75 micron and split to provide a 50g sample for fire assay and adequate pulverized material for multi-element analysis. The sample preparation for drilling conducted in 2022 and 2023 of the one-metre sampling for Barton Gold’s RC and diamond drill program was conducted by Bureau Veritas (Adelaide) using method FA1 where the 2-3kg split sample received at the laboratory is weighed, dried, crushed to 10mm, pulverized to 75 micron and split to provide a 40g sample for fire assay analysis. Diamond core drilled by Barton Gold has been sawn in half using an automated core saw. Field duplicates were derived from using quarter core for the designated interval.
Drilling techniques <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 Strike Drilling using a KWL700 drilling rig with auxiliary compressor delivering a nominal 900psi / 2200cfm air. Diamond drilling was undertaken with UDR1200 rigs provided by Foraco Australia and drilling HQ size drill core. Drill holes were surveyed using the True North, north seeking gyro orientation system at 5m intervals down hole. <u>Previous Work</u> Historically slimline RC drilling used a face-sampling hammer bit with a diameter of ~90mm. All other RC drillholes were drilled using a “standard size” hammer (ranging from 120mm–146mm). Diamond drillholes have been both pre-drilled to fresh rock using a RC pre-collar or cored from surface, with a range of diameters used: NQ, PQ, HQ.

Criteria	Commentary
	Early generation (1990's) drilling at Tunkillia undertook downhole surveys using single-shot (Eastman) downhole cameras. Industry-standard downhole north-seeking gyro surveys have been used since this time. Various drill core orientation surveys have been applied throughout the history of the Tunkillia project. RC drilling undertaken by Barton Gold since 2021 at the Tunkillia project has utilised drill configurations comparable to those described for the results reported in this release.
Drill sample recovery <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>	RC drilling recoveries were qualitatively described for each drilled interval in the field database along with an estimation of moisture content. In general recoveries were good, in the order of 25-35kg for each one-metre interval. Water was encountered in some drill holes and wet or moist samples comprise 2.8% of sampling overall. Some wet intervals +/- reduced sample weights were recorded with a total of 14 samples (0.4%) with reportable results corresponded with wet samples or poor recoveries. The results reported for drill hole TKB0728 (193-243m) corresponded with wet samples &/or poor recoveries with low confidence placed in the integrity of these results. Resampling of this interval will be completed to provide a comparison data set for this interval. Samples submitted to the laboratory were weighed on a dry, as-received basis and reported along with assay results. Samples with low as-received weights (<1kg) at the laboratory and with reportable results are routinely resampled from the retained drill samples and reassayed as a precautionary check of the integrity of the samples involved. Diamond core recovery is measured and recorded, and outside of zones of weathering core recoveries were >99%. Where core loss has been encountered amongst reportable mineralisation, a zero gold value has been assigned to the interval of core loss, for the purpose of reporting intervals of mineralisation across zones with core loss. No relationship between grade and recovery has been identified. <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.</i> <i>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.

Criteria	Commentary
	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> <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>	The RC drilling program used an Ox sampling system cone splitter mounted on the cyclone with one-metre splits constrained by chute and butterfly valves to derive a 2-4kg split on the cyclone. The majority (>99.5%) of samples were dry and when samples were wet they were recorded in the sampling records. Field Duplicate samples are collected from a second chute from the cone splitter, which otherwise discards this portion of sample. Diamond core was sampled at nominal 1m-intervals and adjusted to align with zones of core loss or geological boundaries where appropriate. Drill core was cut in half using an automated core saw with half core being submitted for analysis and half core retained in the core trays for future reference. Duplicate samples are obtained by quarter-coring selected intervals <u>Previous Work</u> The majority of the historical RC samples have been collected at 1 metre intervals using a rifle splitter attached to the drill rig. Periodically between 1996 and 2011, within the strongly weathered portion, samples were collected over 4m intervals. The sample was speared to achieve a representative portion from the interval. Since 2021 Barton have routinely taken field duplicates from both RC and diamond core samples. Field duplicates for diamond core were obtained by submitting quarter core for the selected intervals (ie half core was retained for all field duplicate intervals). Diamond core has been both logged geotechnically and used for geotechnical assessment. Early drillholes up until 2006 utilised field duplicates and blanks as their only QAQC, effectively accounting for 57% of the holes used in the current resource estimation. Sample sizes are considered to be appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests <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 fire assay method is a complete digestion and analysis method. 2-4kg RC sample splits & half diamond core were sent to Bureau Veritas in Adelaide for preparation and analysis using a fire assay technique for gold. Bureau Veritas' FA1 method uses a 40g lead collection fire assay with AAS finish to a 0.01 ppm detection limit. RC field duplicate samples are collected from the cone splitter at an insertion rate of 1 in 50. Company blanks and CRM (Certified Reference Material) are inserted into the sample sequence of rates of 1 in 50 respectively. Diamond field duplicates are obtained via quarter coring selected intervals. Field Duplicates show a variability within the expected range of the moderate nugget effect known at Tunkillia. All CRMs passed the +/-2SD test. Company inserted coarse blanks have returned less than detection results. <u>Previous work</u> Pre-2003 samples were sent to Analabs for analysis. Post 2003 samples were sent to Intertek Genalysis Laboratory for assay Gold values were determined by aqua regia digest (B/ETA or B/SAAS) and any values returning >1ppm were repeated using fire assay (FA25/AAS). If a fire assay was taken then this became the "official" assay. All other elements were determined using multi-acid digest (AT/OES) Analytical techniques have varied somewhat over the projects history. Barton Gold utilised Intertek Genalysis during 2021 with 2-4kg splits were sent to the Adelaide facility for preparation and analysis using 50g fire assay techniques for gold and ICPOES/MS for multielement geochemistry. Whilst preparation and some fire assays were undertaken in Adelaide Intertek also

Criteria	Commentary
	sent some batches to their Perth laboratories for analysis. Intertek's FA50/OE04 method uses a 50 g lead collection fire assay with ICP-OES / MS finish to a 0.005 ppm detection limit. Multielement samples were analysed using Intertek's method 4A/MS48 which is a 4-acid digest followed by analysis using ICP-OES and MS for 48 elements. From 2022 onwards Barton Gold has used Bureau Veritas (Adelaide) with 2-4kg splits were sent to Bureau Veritas in Adelaide for preparation and analysis using 40g fire assay techniques for gold. Bureau Veritas' FA1 method uses a 40g lead collection fire assay with AAS finish to a 0.01 ppm detection limit. No geophysical studies were used in the course of Barton Gold drilling programs. Barton Gold's RC and diamond drilling programs since 2021 have included a comprehensive QAQC component with Field Duplicate samples taken at intervals ranging from every 16th to 50th sample; Certified Standards (selection of OREAS CRM's considered most appropriate for expected grade and composition) were inserted at frequencies ranging from every 20th to 50th sample submitted; blanks inserted in sequence at every 50th sample submitted. Additionally, the laboratories provided their internal QAQC which included check samples, CRM's, blanks and repeats.
Verification of sampling and assaying <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 H1 2026 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 5m intervals) and assay results were provided in digital format. No adjustments were made to any assay data in this release. All H1 2026 RC drill collars were sited using a Garmin hand-held GPS system. The co-ordinates of completed drill holes are updated following survey pickup of drill holes using a Leica DGPS system with 0.02m horizontal accuracy. The RL was generated from the LiDAR survey collected at the completion of drilling. All site data is reported in Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994 (GDA94) and Vertical Datum in Australian Height Datum (AHD). The map projection is MGA Zone 53. Historic Survey Data has been converted to GDA94. Historically the Tunkillia Project uses the Remington local grid which is rotated 31.37 degrees west of the MGA 94 grid with a local origin of 110,000E and 111,500N Transformation Formula: $\text{Local E} = 110000 + ((\text{MGA94_E} - 477614.802) \cos a) + ((\text{MGA94_N} - 6545289.018) \sin a)$ $\text{Local N} = 111500 + ((\text{MGA94_N} - 6545289.018) \cos a) - (\text{MGA94_E} - 477614.802) \sin a)$ 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.

Criteria	Commentary
	All past Barton Gold RC and diamond drill collars were sited using a Garmin hand-held GPS system and subsequently picked up post drilling with a DGPS system. The RL was generated from the 2021 LiDAR survey. All Barton diamond holes were surveyed using a single-shot gyro tool at 15m or 30m intervals during drilling operations. 488 out of a total of 556 drillhole collars from drilling prior to 2021 across the broader Tunkillia project were located using DGPS survey techniques. The raw data for 30% of these have been located and verified. Earlier collars in the project history were located by measuring off a local grid system.
Data spacing and distribution <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 H1 2026 drilling program at the Tunkillia project was conducted at variable spacing as dictated by existing drilling and the aims of the program (resource classification upgrading) to provide continuity with the existing drill coverage. The spacings are considered appropriate for the reporting of exploration results.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure <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 H1 2026 RC drill program was orientated to optimally test predicted mineralised structures and stratigraphic positions to provide were possible unbiased samples and data to improve the understanding of the geological setting. Drill sections are orientated local grid E-W, perpendicular to the main mineralised lenses. The majority of previous drillholes used to test primary mineralisation positions are drilled at -60 degrees and at a range of azimuths. The relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is not considered to have introduced a sampling bias.
Sample security <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. Diamond core was strapped to pallets and transported to a secure core cutting facility in Adelaide. <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.

Criteria	Commentary
	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 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,

Criteria	Commentary
	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 explain why this is the case.</i>	A tabulation of the drilling program mentioned in this announcement are presented in Tables 2 -5.

Criteria	Commentary
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. - All historical drilling results and previous Barton Gold drilling results included on drill sections within this release have been re-reported using the same conventions described in this section. - 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. Relevant commentary relating to diagrams is discussed under the heading of Balanced Reporting. Drill sections are not included in this release on account of many sections being incomplete with respect to planned drilling for this program.
Balanced reporting <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 downdip with potential for additional gold mineralisation outside of the immediate Area 223 deposit and in other parallel structures in the area including Area 51, Tomahawk and Area 191. Barton Gold is planning further drilling work which will be focused on testing for dip and strike extensions and to confirm grade and geological continuity within the current models. While geophysical coverage already exists, additional geophysical exploration techniques may be undertaken as the project continues and may include magnetic surveys and ground-based gravity. Diagrams have been included in the body of this Announcement.

Table 2: Drillhole Collar Details for Tunkillia RC Drilling Program mentioned in this Announcement

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	DIP	TAZ	Total Depth (EOH)	Type*	Completion	Target
TKB0696	477,320	6,545,874	188	-60	059	40	RC	5/07/2026	A223
TKB0697	477,309	6,545,867	189	-60	059	52	RC	5/07/2026	A223
TKB0698	477,294	6,545,858	190	-60	059	70	RC	6/07/2026	A223
TKB0699	477,366	6,545,779	194	-60	059	46	RC	6/07/2026	A223
TKB0721	477,273	6,545,547	191	-65	059	340	RC	22/07/2026	A223
TKB0722	477,279	6,545,494	190	-60	059	340	RC	25/07/2026	A223
TKB0723	477,244	6,545,471	190	-60	057	418	RC	28/07/2026	A223
TKB0724	477,265	6,545,666	189	-70	057	202	RC	4/08/2026	A223
TKB0725	477,376	6,545,225	189	-55	057	424	RC	4/08/2026	A223
TKB0726	477,352	6,545,425	190	-65	057	400	RC	29/07/2026	A223
TKB0727	477,372	6,545,394	192	-60	057	316	RC	31/07/2026	A223
TKB0728	477,334	6,545,466	189	-70	057	382	RC	3/08/2026	A223
TKB0730	477,355	6,545,772	193	-60	059	58	RC	7/07/2026	A223
TKB0731	477,310	6,545,779	192	-60	059	100	RC	7/07/2026	A223
TKB0732	477,322	6,545,815	194	-60	059	70	RC	7/07/2026	A223
TKB0733	477,292	6,545,823	193	-60	059	94	RC	8/07/2026	A223
TKB0734	477,280	6,545,816	192	-60	059	112	RC	8/07/2026	A223
TKB0735	477,266	6,545,808	191	-60	059	94	RC	9/07/2026	A223
TKB0736	477,255	6,545,803	191	-60	059	88	RC	9/07/2026	A223
TKB0737	477,190	6,545,878	191	-70	059	70	RC	9/07/2026	A223
TKB0738	477,174	6,545,876	191	-70	059	112	RC	10/07/2026	A223
TKB0739	477,141	6,545,878	191	-70	059	142	RC	11/07/2026	A223
TKB0741	477,075	6,546,223	191	-60	059	100	RC	11/07/2026	A223
TKB0742	477,084	6,546,223	192	-60	059	100	RC	12/07/2026	A223
TKB0743	477,347	6,545,833	190	-60	059	40	RC	12/07/2026	A223
TKB0744	477,525	6,545,441	190	-60	059	88	RC	13/07/2026	A223
TKB0745	477,508	6,545,430	191	-60	059	118	RC	13/07/2026	A223
TKB0746	477,492	6,545,421	191	-60	059	136	RC	14/07/2026	A223
TKB0747	477,474	6,545,410	192	-60	059	178	RC	16/07/2026	A223
TKB0748	477,572	6,545,352	189	-60	059	106	RC	16/07/2026	A223
TKB0752	477,142	6,545,909	188	-60	059	120	RC	19/07/2026	A223
TKB0753	477,147	6,545,830	187	-65	039	178	RC	20/07/2026	A223N
TKB0755	477,229	6,545,579	189	-60	057	286	RC	24/07/2026	A223
TKB0756	477,168	6,545,600	189	-60	057	376	RC	27/07/2026	A223

*RC = reverse circulation; RM/DD = rotary mud precollar with a diamond core tail.

Table 3: Drillhole Collar Details for historical drill holes and pre-2026 Barton Gold drill holes mentioned in this Announcement

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	DIP	TAZ	Total Depth (EOH)	Type*	Completion	Target
LRC054	477,270	6,545,661	191	-60	059	204	RC	05/03/1997	A223
LRC055	477,312	6,545,685	197	-60	058	204	RC	07/03/1997	A223
LRC056	477,355	6,545,708	199	-60	059	204	RC	09/03/1997	A223
LRC057	477,399	6,545,737	191	-60	059	204	RC	11/03/1997	A223
LRC058	477,472	6,545,792	191	-60	059	204	RC	13/03/1997	A223

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	DIP	TAZ	Total Depth (EOH)	Type*	Completion	Target
LRC439	477,798	6,544,815	193	-57	053	190	RC	24/09/2003	A223
LRC440	477,773	6,544,800	193	-60	057	228	RC	26/09/2003	A223
LRC441	477,747	6,544,784	193	-60	058	270	RC	29/09/2003	A223
LRC444	477,333	6,545,703	185	-62	056	144	RC	1/10/2003	A223
LRC458	477,721	6,544,765	198	-60	058	294	RC	16/04/2004	A223
LRC459	477,671	6,544,734	199	-59	061	240	RC	18/04/2004	A223
LRC559	477,283	6,545,668	189	-62	060	97	RC	21/08/2008	A223
LRC571	477,726	6,544,772	197	-90		59	RC	26/08/2008	A223
LRC582	477,831	6,544,837	203	-90		71	RC	29/08/2008	A223
TKB0021	475,206	6,548,851	169	-60	060	108	RC	31/08/2021	Area 51
TKB0022	475,161	6,548,822	169	-60	060	98	RC	31/08/2021	Area 51
TKB0047	475,248	6,548,884	165	-60	060	156	RC	30/05/2022	Area 51
TKB0048	475,177	6,548,835	165	-60	060	168	RC	31/05/2022	Area 51
TKB0094D	475,149	6,548,811	166	-60	058	327.8	RM/DD	11/01/2023	Area 51
TKB0175D	475,034	6,549,158	165	-60	058	149.8	RM/DD	23/11/2023	Area 51
TKB0176D	475,007	6,549,142	165	-60	058	181.5	RM/DD	26/11/2023	Area 51
TKB0224	475,188	6,548,846	165	-60	058	210	RC	20/11/2023	Area 51
TKB0225D	474,982	6,549,126	165	-60	058	230.9	RM/DD	29/11/2023	Area 51
TKB0333	477,603	6,545,484	189	-70	039	90	RC	16/10/2025	A223
TKB0334	477,582	6,545,473	189	-70	039	72	RC	16/10/2025	A223
TKB0335	477,553	6,545,455	189	-60	039	78	RC	16/10/2025	A223

*RC = reverse circulation; RM/DD = rotary mud precollar with a diamond core tail.

Table 4: Significant gold intersections for Tunkillia RC and Diamond Drilling Program mentioned in this Announcement²

Hole ID	From	To**^	Metres ¹	Au (g/t)	Au (g-m) ³	Comments &/or including
TKB0696	23	24	1	1.77	1.8	
TKB0697	45	47	2	1.01	2.0	
TKB0698	60	68	8	1.06	8.5	
TKB0721	192	207	15	1.6	24.0	including 3m @ 3.69g/t Au from 194m
TKB0721	227	234	7	1.7	11.9	including 1m @ 3.83g/t Au from 228m
TKB0721	276	277	1	2.54	2.5	
TKB0721	291	299	8	0.64	5.1	including 1m @ 1.66g/t Au from 291m
TKB0721	302	307	5	1.09	5.5	
TKB0722	205	209	4	1.01	4.0	including 1m @ 2.51g/t Au from 205m
TKB0722	215	219	4	0.66	2.6	
TKB0722	224	246	22	1.13	24.9	including 1m @ 2.36g/t Au from 228m & 1m @ 9.7g/t Au from 235m
TKB0722	289	290	1	1.59	1.6	
TKB0722	338	340*	2	1.23	2.5	
TKB0723	278	292	14	0.92	12.9	including 1m @ 3.42g/t Au from 279m
TKB0723	306	341	35	0.95	33.3	including 1m @ 2.31g/t Au from 307m, 1m @ 2.62g/t Au from 310m, 1m @ 2.55g/t Au from 323m & 3m @ 3.2g/t Au from 330m
TKB0723	384	388	4	0.37	1.5	
TKB0723	394	406	12	0.55	6.6	including 1m @ 1.49g/t Au from 395m

Hole ID	From	To**^	Metres ¹	Au (g/t)	Au (g-m) ³	Comments &/or including
TKB0724	126	152	26	2.79	72.5	including 1m @ 53.5g/t Au from 129m
TKB0724	165	166	1	1.57	1.6	
TKB0724	196	197	1	3.1	3.1	
TKB0725	151	154 [#]	3	0.51	1.5	
TKB0725	260	266	6	0.89	5.3	including 1m @ 3.44g/t Au from 260m
TKB0725	287	305	18	1.04	18.7	including 3m @ 3.52g/t Au from 292m
TKB0725	312	313	1	1.53	1.5	
TKB0725	373	374	1	1.39	1.4	
TKB0725	406	417	11	0.67	7.4	including 1m @ 1.38g/t Au from 408m, 1m @ 1.41g/t Au from 413m & 1m @ 1.48g/t Au from 416m
TKB0726	167	169	2	4.64	9.3	
TKB0726	210	216	6	3.74	22.4	including 1m @ 7.9g/t Au from 210m & 1m @ 11.4g/t Au from 213m
TKB0726	228	232	4	2.96	11.8	including 1m @ 9.6g/t Au from 229m
TKB0726	264	271	7	0.91	6.4	including 1m @ 3.49g/t Au from 267m
TKB0727	167	169	2	0.68	1.4	
TKB0727	175	185	10	0.76	7.6	including 1m @ 3.13g/t Au from 184m
TKB0727	202	204	2	0.75	1.5	
TKB0727	222	232	10	1.06	10.6	including 1m @ 6.5g/t Au from 231m
TKB0727	278	287	9	0.89	8.0	including 2m @ 2.26g/t Au from 280m
TKB0727	296	304	8	0.77	6.2	including 1m @ 3.07g/t Au from 302m
TKB0728	193	220 [^]	27	0.95	25.7	including 3m @ 2.32g/t Au from 200m & 2m @ 3.78g/t Au from 211m
TKB0728	224	243 [^]	19	1.4	26.6	including 1m @ 2.89g/t Au from 235m
TKB0728	252	257	5	3.63	18.2	including 1m @ 15.7g/t Au from 253m
TKB0728	336	337	1	1.4	1.4	
TKB0731	68	77	9	1.28	11.5	including 1m @ 5.8g/t Au from 70m
TKB0731	88	92	4	1.32	5.3	including 1m @ 2.72g/t Au from 89m
TKB0732	56	57	1	1.12	1.1	
TKB0732	62	66	4	2.27	9.1	including 1m @ 6.5g/t Au from 62m
TKB0733	68	70	2	0.97	1.9	
TKB0733	75	85	10	1.23	12.3	
TKB0734	66	73	7	0.83	5.8	including 1m @ 2.54g/t Au from 72m
TKB0734	79	84	5	0.84	4.2	including 1m @ 2.36g/t Au from 81m
TKB0735	65	67	2	0.77	1.5	
TKB0735	76	77	1	1.93	1.9	
TKB0736	49	52 [#]	3	0.66	2.0	
TKB0736	56	58	2	16.75	33.5	including 1m @ 32.4g/t Au from 56m
TKB0736	84	85	1	1.58	1.6	
TKB0737	53	55	2	0.82	1.6	
TKB0737	58	64	6	3.05	18.3	including 2m @ 7.2g/t Au from 58m
TKB0738	83	85	2	1.68	3.4	
TKB0738	100	105	5	0.61	3.1	including 1m @ 1.29g/t Au from 103m
TKB0741	70	77	7	0.9	6.3	including 1m @ 2.92g/t Au from 70m
TKB0742	61	82	21	4.13	86.7	including 2m @ 29.9g/t Au from 79m

Hole ID	From	To* [^]	Metres ¹	Au (g/t)	Au (g-m) ³	Comments &/or including
TKB0744	57	86	29	1.57	45.5	including 2m @ 3.46g/t Au from 60m, 4m @ 3.62g/t Au from 77m & 1m @ 3.34g/t Au from 83m
TKB0745	60	113	53	2.51	133.0	including 2m @ 18.25g/t Au from 72m, 1m @ 26.3g/t Au from 92m, 1m @ 5.8g/t Au from 103m & 1m @ 6.1g/t Au from 107m
TKB0746	65	110	45	0.86	38.7	including 3m @ 2.08g/t Au from 74m, 1m @ 1.76g/t Au from 81m, 2m @ 1.76g/t Au from 86m, 1m @ 6.5g/t Au from 91m & 1m @ 2.14g/t Au from 106m
TKB0746	116	133	17	2.26	38.4	including 1m @ 20.7g/t Au from 125m
TKB0747	61	76	15	1.65	24.8	including 1m @ 5.8g/t Au from 62m
TKB0747						including 1m @ 4.24g/t Au from 69m
TKB0747	85	102	17	1.32	22.4	including 1m @ 7g/t Au from 95m
TKB0747						including 1m @ 6.6g/t Au from 100m
TKB0747	105	127	22	1.06	23.3	including 2m @ 5.63g/t Au from 118m
TKB0747	131	172	41	1.18	48.4	including 1m @ 3.42g/t Au from 147m, 2m @ 7.18g/t Au from 159m & 1m @ 10.8g/t Au from 166m
TKB0747	175	177	2	1.61	3.2	
TKB0748	16	17	1	1.33	1.3	
TKB0748	67	81	14	3.8	53.2	including 1m @ 8.8g/t Au from 75m & 2m @ 10.95g/t Au from 77m
TKB0752	85	101	16	0.44	7.0	including 1m @ 0.99g/t Au from 85m
TKB0753	139	141	2	0.83	1.7	
TKB0755	195	196	1	1.09	1.1	
TKB0755	220	230	10	1.47	14.7	including 1m @ 3.45g/t Au from 225m
TKB0756	264	284	20	0.81	16.2	including 3m @ 2.74g/t Au from 268m
TKB0756	309	317	8	0.8	6.4	including 1m @ 2.02g/t Au from 313m & 1m @ 1.63g/t Au from 316m
TKB0756	330	332	2	2.64	5.3	including 1m @ 4.73g/t Au from 330m

¹ Note - Not true widths.

² Note – Primary intervals calculated by applying either a 0.5g/t Au cut-off (minimum 1gram-metre accumulation) OR applying a 0.3g/t Au cut-off (minimum 5gram-metre accumulation) and allowing up to 2m internal dilution in either instance. Included intervals are selected to ensure balanced and representative reporting of mineralisation within primary intervals.

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

* EOH = End of Hole (EOH) interval

includes 3m composite samples

^ includes intervals with wet samples &/or poor recoveries which have low confidence in the integrity of the presented results.

Table 5: Significant gold intersections for historical drill holes and pre-2026 Barton Gold Tunkillia RC and Diamond drill holes mentioned in this Announcement²

Hole ID	From	To* ^{##}	Metres ¹	Au (g/t)	Au (g-m) ³	Comments &/or including
LRC054	68	72	4	0.98	3.9	
LRC054	105	116	11	1.74	19.1	Including 2m @ 6.42 g/t Au from 107m
LRC054	164	168	4	0.54	2.2	
LRC055	96	98	2	0.93	1.9	
LRC055	117	118	1	5.50	5.5	
LRC055	140	144	4	3.53	14.1	Including 1m @ 12.6 g/t Au from 141m
LRC056	13	15	2	1.52	3	
LRC056	64	73	9	1.24	11.2	Including 1m @ 3.4 g/t Au from 64m
LRC439	78	83	5	0.56	2.8	
LRC439	163	164	1	2.49	2.5	
LRC440	42	43	1	1.00	1	
LRC440	57	59	2	0.59	1.2	
LRC440	109	113	4	1.78	7.1	Including 1m @ 5.27g/t Au from 111m
LRC440	201	208	7	0.92	6.4	Including 1m @ 2.11 g/t Au from 201m
LRC441	48	64	16	2.75	44	Including 2m @ 5.74 g/t Au from 49m & 1m @ 6.64 g/t Au from 57m
LRC441	85	86	1	1.01	1	
LRC441	118	120	2	0.71	1.4	
LRC441	133	138	5	1.82	9.1	Including 1m @ 5.78 g/t Au from 133m
LRC441	151	153	2	0.71	1.4	
LRC441	218	220	2	1.13	2.3	
LRC441	236	252	16	0.67	10.7	Including 1m @ 1.52 g/t Au from 248m
LRC441	255	260	5	0.77	3.9	Including 1m @ 1.87 g/t Au from 258m
LRC444	59	63	4	2.07	8.3	
LRC444	66	74	8	1.58	12.6	Including 1m @ 6.82 g/t Au from 71m
LRC444	99	109	10	0.66	6.6	Including 1m @ 2.49 g/t Au from 99m & 1m @ 1.35 g/t Au from 106m
LRC458	62	67	5	0.75	3.8	
LRC458	181	182	1	1.42	1.4	
LRC458	226	227	1	1.12	1.1	
LRC458	259	276	17	0.94	16	Including 1m @ 3.53 g/t Au from 269m & 1m @ 4.03 g/t Au from 274m
LRC459	172	174	2	1.73	3.5	
LRC559	87	97	10	3.05	30.5	Including 4m @ 6.25 g/t Au from 92m
LRC582	56	71	15	2.39	35.9	Including 1m @ 5.39 g/t Au from 61m & 1m @ 12.7 g/t Au from 66m
TKB0021	58	61	3	0.65	2	
TKB0021	70	88	18	0.45	8.1	
TKB0047	80	85	5	0.61	3.1	
TKB0047	94	139	45	0.66	29.7	Including 1m @ 3.62 g/t Au from 98m, 1m @ 1.9 g/t Au from 117m & 2m @ 2.08 g/t Au from 136m
TKB0048	110	112	2	1.55	3.1	
TKB0048	120	123	3	0.66	2	
TKB0048	139	152	13	0.73	9.5	Including 2m @ 1.88 g/t Au from 142m
TKB0048	155	168	13	1.01	13.1	Including 2m @ 2.04 g/t Au from 158m

Hole ID	From	To**^	Metres ¹	Au (g/t)	Au (g-m) ³	Comments &/or including
TKB0078	205	217	12	0.87	10.4	Including 3m @ 2.18 g/t Au from 208m
TKB0078	223	234	11	1.84	20.2	Including 2m @ 8.26 g/t Au from 228m
TKB0078	332	336	4	0.72	2.9	
TKB0094D	163	183	20	0.70	14	Including 1m @ 1.69 g/t Au from 178m
TKB0094D	210	213	3	0.59	1.8	
TKB0094D	217	221	4	0.50	2	
TKB0094D	273	274	1	1.11	1.1	
TKB0094D	284	287	3	0.76	2.3	
TKB0094D	307	314	7	0.95	6.6	
TKB0175D	64	109	44.6	1.81	80.7	including 6m @ 5.85g/t Au from 69m & 1m @ 19.95g/t Au from 80m
TKB0175D						
TKB0175D	120.0	128.4	8.4	0.63	5.3	including 1m @ 1.26g/t Au from 124m & 1.1m @ 1.53g/t Au from 127.3m
TKB0175D						
TKB0176D	138	162	24	0.93	22.3	including 1.1m @ 3.29g/t Au from 138m & 1m @ 2.13g/t Au from 141m & 1m @ 2.12g/t Au from 151m & 1m @ 2.18g/t Au from 160m
TKB0176D						
TKB0176D						
TKB0176D						
TKB0224	79	85	6	0.69	4.1	including 1m @ 1.13g/t Au from 81m
TKB0224	88	98	10	0.71	7.1	including 1m @ 1.04g/t Au from 90m
TKB0224	143	154	11	0.75	8.3	including 2m @ 1.32g/t Au from 151m
TKB0224	160	179	19	0.58	11.0	including 2m @ 1.08g/t Au from 164m & 1m @ 1.02g/t Au from 167m & 1m @ 1.09g/t Au from 172m
TKB0224	191	205	14	0.55	7.7	including 1m @ 1.58g/t Au from 198m
TKB0225D	208	209.9	1.9	0.59	1.1	
TKB333	88	90	2	1.55	3.1	including 1m @ 2.45 g/t Au from 88m
TKB335	42	47	5	5.07	25.4	including 1m @ 17.0 g/t Au from 43m
TKB335	62	66	4	0.70	2.8	