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Barton Gold

ASX Announcement
16 September 2026

Tunkillia assays confirm new high-grade mineralised zone within shallow, central portion of existing high-value 'Starter Pit' outlines

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

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Latest assays from recent 39,000m 'Phase 2' reverse circulation (RC) Resource upgrade drilling further confirm new high-grade mineralisation within shallow area of 'Starter Pits', including:**

Hole ID	Interval	Including:
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
TKB0674	**4m @ 3.80 g/t Au** from 61m depth, *and* **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	**3m @ 5.68 g/t Au** from 58m depth
TKB0693	**10m @ 4.30 g/t Au** from 54m depth	**1m @ 10.5 g/t Au** from 54m depth, *and* **1m @ 10.7 g/t Au** from 56m 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	**2m @ 6.8 g/t Au** from 169m depth
TKB0749	**11m @ 2.71 g/t Au** from 59m depth	**1m @ 13.7 g/t Au** from 68m depth

- Final assays pending, followed by updated gold and silver JORC Mineral Resource Estimates (**MRE**)

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

Further broad, shallow high-grade infill assays from Tunkillia's 'Starter Pits' appear to reinforce the theory for new, shallow high-grade mineralisation targeted by Barton's 'Phase 2' drilling expansion. This could potentially increase the grade profile of this mineralisation for Tunkillia's upcoming PFS, with material implications for the project's already very robust modelled economic returns.

Barton is still waiting for a final batch of 'Phase 2' drilling assays. Following receipt, Barton will then prepare comprehensive and representative cross sections for Tunkillia, and progress to gold and silver MRE updates.

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

"Tunkillia's infill drilling assays continue to surprise to the upside, with the latest results providing further support for a new 'bonus' zone of high-grade mineralisation sitting on top of that already modelled in the high-value 'Starter Pits'.

"We are advancing Tunkillia through pre-development programs as quickly as possible, following recent Government approval of its environmental Scoping Report as a first step in its Mining Lease application processes. We look forward to completing gold and silver Mineral Resources updates, our PFS, and a Mining Lease application in the near future."

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New assays further confirm material upside potential

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

'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. **The broad, high-grade assays reported from this target on 31 August 2026 provided the first support for this theory.[2] The new results appear to further confirm new mineralisation.**

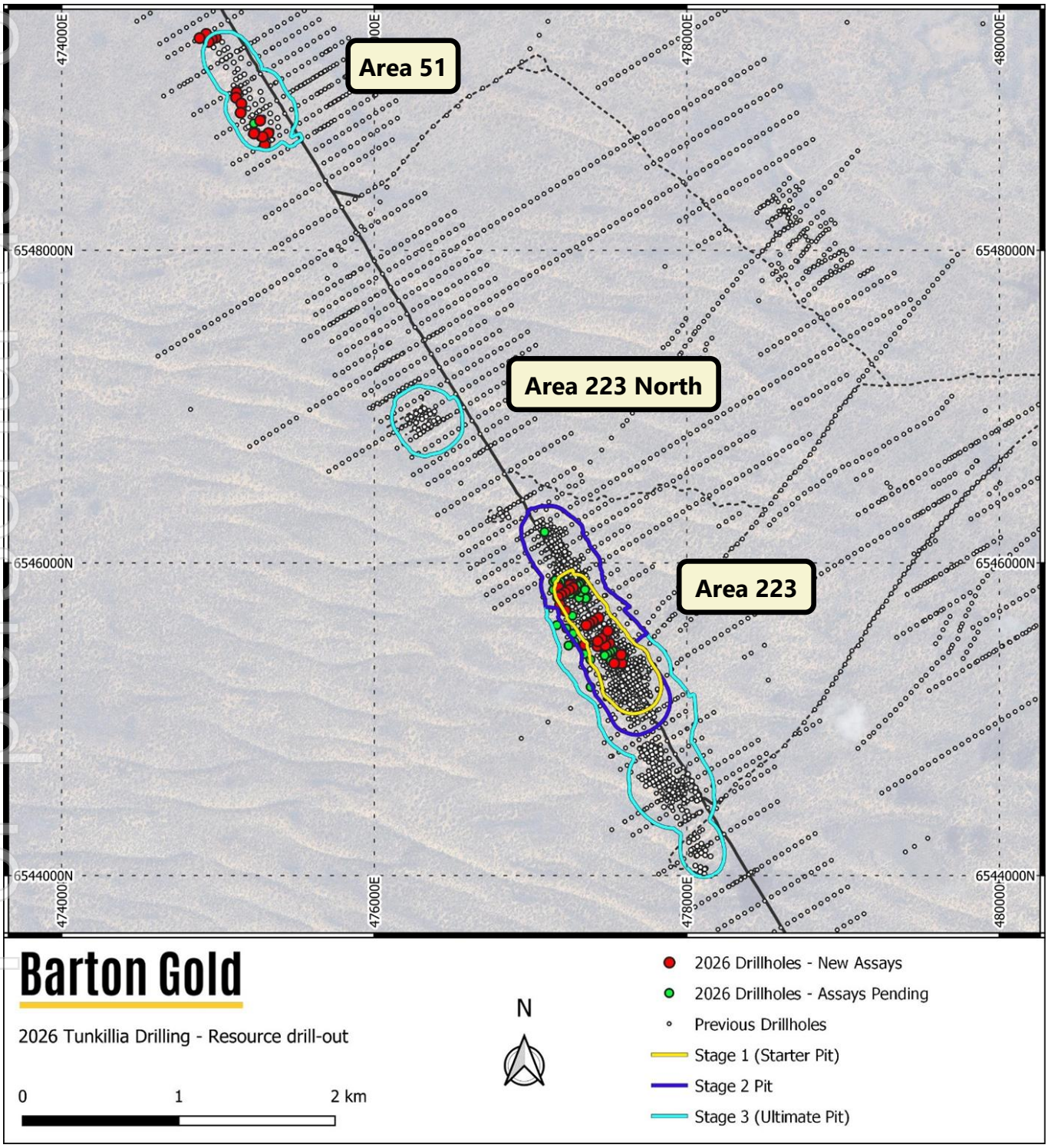

Figure 1 – Phase 2 RC upgrade drilling map showing new (red) and pending (green) drill collars[1]

[1] Refer to ASX announcements dated 5 May and 2 / 16 December 2025, and 21 January
[2] Refer to ASX announcements dated 27 May and 6 / 30 July, and 31 August 2026

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High concentration of best results in new shallow target

The latest assays come from within the 'S1' and 'S2' zones (of the main Area 223 open pit) and Area 51. **These assays further infill the highest-grade results from priority 'Phase 1' drilling and recent 'Phase 2' drilling in the S1 / S2 areas.**[3] **In particular, drill holes TKB0667 through TKB0676, which contain the best shallow high-grade intersections, are grouped in the middle of the 'S1' pit among other new high-grade assays.**

Best results from the new batch of assays include:

Hole ID	Interval	Including:
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, *and* **1m @ 4.56 g/t Au** from 86m depth
TKB0674	**4m @ 3.80 g/t Au** from 61m depth, *and* **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
TKB0693	**10m @ 4.30 g/t Au** from 54m depth	**1m @ 10.5 g/t Au** from 54m depth, *and* **1m @ 10.7 g/t Au** from 56m depth, *and* **1m @ 9.60 g/t Au** from 58m 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 @ 2.7 g/t Au** from 166m depth, *and* **2m @ 6.8 g/t Au** from 169m depth, *and* **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 1 – Key significant new assays from Tunkillia Phase 2 Mineral Resource upgrade RC drilling[4]

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

Hole ID	Interval	Including:
TKB0496	**5m @ 4.76 g/t Au** from 67m depth	**1m @ 20.9 g/t Au** from 68m depth
TKB0499	**13m @ 5.01 g/t Au** from 55m depth	**3m @ 15.8 g/t Au** from 62m depth
TKB0536	**3m @ 4.70 g/t Au** from 88m depth **17m @ 3.09 g/t Au** from 100m depth	**1m @ 12.7 g/t Au** from 88m depth **1m @ 8.90 g/t Au** from 102m depth, *and* **1m @ 36.9 g/t Au** from 108m depth
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
TKB0678	**11m @ 5.51 g/t Au** from 14m depth	**2m @ 24.7 g/t Au** from 16m depth
TKB0681	**7m @ 4.10 g/t Au** from 65m depth	**1m @ 19.0 g/t Au** from 67m depth
TKB0703	**24m @ 4.51 g/t Au** from 47m depth	**2m @ 16.7 g/t Au** from 53m depth
TKB0709	**14m @ 1.54 g/t Au** from 62m depth	**5m @ 3.63 g/t Au** from 62m depth

Table 2 – Other key significant assays from Tunkillia Phase 2 Mineral Resource upgrade RC drilling[5]

[3] Refer to ASX announcement dated 2 / 16 December 2025, and 21 January and 31 August 2026
[4] Refer to JORC Table 1 in appendices for complete list of new significant intervals
[5] Refer to JORC Table 1 in appendices for complete list of new significant intervals and ASX releases of 27 May and 6 / 30 July and 31 August 2026

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Tunkillia project background

Tunkillia's May 2025 Optimised Scoping Study (**OSS**) outlined a compelling Tunkillia development project:[6]

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

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

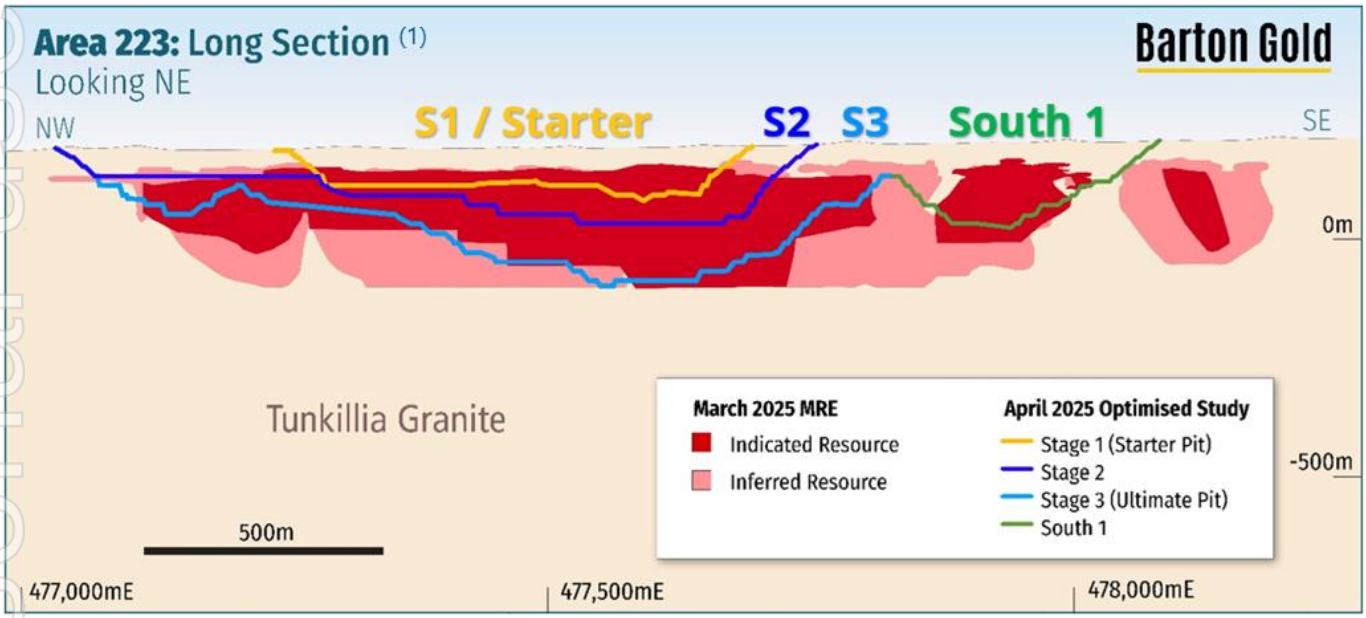

Figure 2 – Long section of Tunkillia's main 'Area 223' optimised open pit showing OSS mining stages[5]

Multiple work programs underway

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.[7] 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;
- Analysis of assays from the recently completed Phase 2 upgrade RC drilling program;
- technical studies for tailings storage facility (**TSF**) and other non-process infrastructure (**NPI**);
- review of potential options for financing, construction and operation of camp infrastructure; and
- evaluation of prospective renewable energy solutions for reduced reliance on diesel power supply.

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

[6] Refer to ASX announcement dated 5 May 2025
[7] Refer to ASX announcement dates 8 September 2026

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

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Competent Persons Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results for the Tunkillia Gold Project (including drilling, sampling, geophysical surveys and geological interpretation) is based upon, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation compiled by Mr Marc Twining BSc (Hons). Mr Twining is an employee of Barton Gold Holdings Ltd and is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy Geoscientists (AusIMM Member 112811) and has sufficient experience with the style of mineralisation, the deposit type under consideration and to the activity being undertaken, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves" (The JORC Code). Mr Twining consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based upon this information in the form and context in which it appears.

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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 quality as a Competent Person as defined in the JORC Code 2012 (**JORC**).

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

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

Cautionary Statement Regarding Forward-Looking Information

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

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

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JORC Table 1 – Tunkillia Gold Project

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	Commentary
Sampling techniques *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. "RC drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay"). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information*	Sampling during Barton Gold's H1 2026 RC drill programs at Tunkillia was obtained through the reverse circulation (RC) method and diamond drilling. Only RC results are reported in this release. One-metre splits were constrained by chute and butterfly valves to derive a 2-4kg split on the cyclone. Samples above 1m depth were not collected. 3m composite samples were also collected from the upper parts of drill holes where gold mineralisation was not anticipated as informed by previous drilling results, to be assayed as check on confirmation of no materially significant mineralisation being present. All samples were submitted for laboratory analysis at Bureau Veritas (Adelaide). The samples were analysed by method FA1 where the 2-3kg split sample received at the laboratory is weighed, dried, crushed to 10mm, pulverized to 75 micron and split to provide a 40g sample for fire assay analysis. <u>Previous work</u> For early RC drillholes (1996–1997), the 1 metre samples were collected through a cyclone and collected in poly bags. Samples were initially taken as 4 metre spear composites and then re-assayed at 1 metre intervals if the initial sample returned a grade above a certain threshold. RC drillholes drilled post-1997 were sampled through an on-rig splitter system with the majority of samples taken at one-metre intervals. Historic diamond core has been sawn in half or quarter using a core saw. The majority of core samples were taken as 1 metre lengths and half-cored. Rotary air-blast (RAB) and aircore drilling has also been used previously. These holes have been used to guide interpretations but not used for modelling or grade estimations. RC drilling undertaken by Barton Gold since 2021 have used rig-mounted cone splitters (Metzke or similar) attached to the cyclone. One-metre splits were constrained by chute and butterfly valves to derive a 2-4kg split on the cyclone. Samples above 1m depth were generally not collected. The sample preparation of the one-metre sampling for Barton Gold's 2021 RC drill program was conducted by Intertek Genalysis (Adelaide) using method SP1 where the 2-3kg split sample received at the laboratory is weighed, dried, crushed to 3mm, pulverized to 75 micron and split to provide a 50g sample for fire assay and adequate pulverized material for multi-element analysis. The sample preparation for drilling conducted in 2022 and 2023 of the one-metre sampling for Barton Gold's RC and diamond drill program was conducted by Bureau Veritas (Adelaide) using method FA1 where the 2-3kg split sample received at the laboratory is weighed, dried, crushed to 10mm, pulverized to 75 micron and split to provide a 40g sample for fire assay analysis. Diamond core drilled by Barton Gold has been sawn in half using an automated core saw. Field duplicates were derived from using quarter core for the designated interval.
Drilling techniques *Drill type (e.g. core, RC, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).*	The RC drilling by Barton Gold used a face-sampling 5 ¾" RC drilling techniques undertaken by Strike Drilling using a KWL700 drilling rig with auxiliary compressor delivering a nominal 900psi / 2200cfm air. Diamond drilling was undertaken with UDR1200 rigs provided by Foraco Australia and drilling HQ size drill core. Drill holes were surveyed using the True North, north seeking gyro orientation system at 5m intervals down hole. <u>Previous Work</u> Historically slimline RC drilling used a face-sampling hammer bit with a diameter of ~90mm. All other RC drillholes were drilled using a "standard size" hammer (ranging from 120mm–146mm). Diamond drillholes have been both pre-drilled to fresh rock using a RC pre-collar or cored from surface, with a range of diameters used: NQ, PQ, HQ.

	Early generation (1990's) drilling at Tunkillia undertook downhole surveys using single-shot (Eastman) downhole cameras. Industry-standard downhole north-seeking gyro surveys have been used since this time. Various drill core orientation surveys have been applied throughout the history of the Tunkillia project. RC drilling undertaken by Barton Gold since 2021 at the Tunkillia project has utilised drill configurations comparable to those described for the results reported in this release.
Drill sample recovery *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	RC drilling recoveries were qualitatively described for each drilled interval in the field database along with an estimation of moisture content. In general recoveries were good, in the order of 25-35kg for each one-metre interval. Water was encountered in some drill holes and wet or moist samples comprise 3.3% of sampling overall. Some reduced sample weights were recorded with wet intervals although no reportable results corresponded with wet samples with poor recoveries. The total number of reportable intervals corresponding with compromised recoveries is considered immaterial (0.6%) relative the total number of reportable intervals in this release. Samples submitted to the laboratory were weighed on a dry, as-received basis and reported along with assay results. Diamond core recovery is measured and recorded, and outside of zones of weathering core recoveries were >99%. Where core loss has been encountered amongst reportable mineralisation, a zero gold value has been assigned to the interval of core loss, for the purpose of reporting intervals of mineralisation across zones with core loss. No relationship between grade and recovery has been identified. <u>Previous Work</u> No quantitative recoveries were recorded from pre 2021 RC drilling. However, consistent sample weights were noted within mineralised zones in previous reports. No quantitative recoveries have been recorded from previous diamond drilling through mineralised zones. However, previous MRE and geological reports indicate there has been negligible loss through mineralised zones. Recoveries of 90-100% were achieved in geotechnical drilling of the saprolite for geotechnical assessment. The RC and diamond drilling was closely monitored by the site geologist to ensure optimal recovery and that samples were considered representative. Historically, HQ triple tube (HQ3) drilling was used for some holes to maximise core recovery. Re-entry holes were not triple-tubed as they were drilled straight into fresh bedrock. Drilling rates were controlled, and short drill runs were often used through the oxide zone to maximise core recovery. Recoveries for diamond drill core were measured and recorded. Drilling recoveries by Barton since 2021 were qualitatively described for each drilled interval in the field database along with an estimation of moisture content. No relationship between grade and recovery has been identified in previous work.
Logging *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.* *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	All drilling programs electronically logged a number of parameters direct into a database including: Stratigraphy, lithology, weathering, primary and secondary colour, texture, grainsize, alteration type-style-intensity and mineralisation type-style-percentage. <u>Previous Work</u> All previous diamond core and RC drilling has been geologically logged. Drilling from the 1990's was logged using paper-based records and transcribed into electronic formats. Later drilling by previous operators was logged electronically using a range of systems and databases. Since 2021 Barton has used electronic logging platforms, with data initially stored in a DataShed-based database, prior to the storage of all drill data in an in-house managed MS Access database. All diamond drill core has been photographed. Drill core is stored on site and at the South Australian Government's Adelaide Core Library. Structural

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	measurements were made on core oriented using either a spear or Ezy-Mark (pre-Barton), or Reflex (Barton) core orientation devices.
Subsampling techniques and sample preparation *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken* *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.* *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* *Quality control procedures adopted for all subsampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	The RC drilling program used an Ox sampling system cone splitter mounted on the cyclone with one-metre splits constrained by chute and butterfly valves to derive a 2-4kg split on the cyclone. The majority (>99.5%) of samples were dry and when samples were wet they were recorded in the sampling records. Field Duplicate samples are collected from a second chute from the cone splitter, which otherwise discards this portion of sample. Diamond core was sampled at nominal 1m-intervals and adjusted to align with zones of core loss or geological boundaries where appropriate. Drill core was cut in half using an automated core saw with half core being submitted for analysis and half core retained in the core trays for future reference. Duplicate samples are obtained by quarter-coring selected intervals <u>Previous Work</u> The majority of the historical RC samples have been collected at 1 metre intervals using a rifle splitter attached to the drill rig. Periodically between 1996 and 2011, within the strongly weathered portion, samples were collected over 4m intervals. The sample was speared to achieve a representative portion from the interval. Since 2021 Barton have routinely taken field duplicates from both RC and diamond core samples. Field duplicates for diamond core were obtained by submitting quarter core for the selected intervals (ie half core was retained for all field duplicate intervals). Diamond core has been both logged geotechnically and used for geotechnical assessment. Early drillholes up until 2006 utilised field duplicates and blanks as their only QAQC, effectively accounting for 57% of the holes used in the current resource estimation. Sample sizes are considered to be appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	The fire assay method is a complete digestion and analysis method. 2-4kg RC sample splits & half diamond core were sent to Bureau Veritas in Adelaide for preparation and analysis using a fire assay technique for gold. Bureau Veritas' FA1 method uses a 40g lead collection fire assay with AAS finish to a 0.01 ppm detection limit. RC field duplicate samples are collected from the cone splitter at an insertion rate of 1 in 50. Company blanks and CRM (Certified Reference Material) are inserted into the sample sequence of rates of 1 in 50 respectively. Diamond field duplicates are obtained via quarter coring selected intervals. Field Duplicates show a variability within the expected range of the moderate nugget effect known at Tunkillia. All CRMs passed the +/-3SD test with all but two passing +/-2SD test which is considered acceptable. Company inserted coarse blanks have returned less than detection results. <u>Previous work</u> Pre-2003 samples were sent to Analabs for analysis. Post 2003 samples were sent to Intertek Genalysis Laboratory for assay Gold values were determined by aqua regia digest (B/ETA or B/SAAS) and any values returning >1ppm were repeated using fire assay (FA25/AAS). If a fire assay was taken then this became the "official" assay. All other elements were determined using multi-acid digest (AT/OES) Analytical techniques have varied somewhat over the projects history. Barton Gold utilised Intertek Genalysis during 2021 with 2-4kg splits were sent to the Adelaide facility for preparation and analysis using 50g fire assay techniques for gold and ICPOES/MS for multielement geochemistry. Whilst preparation and some fire assays were undertaken in Adelaide Intertek also sent some batches to their Perth laboratories for analysis. Intertek's FA50/OE04 method uses a 50 g lead collection fire assay with ICP-OES / MS finish to a 0.005 ppm detection limit. Multielement samples were analysed using Intertek's method 4A/MS48 which is a 4-acid digest followed by analysis using ICP-OES and MS for 48 elements.

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	From 2022 onwards Barton Gold has used Bureau Veritas (Adelaide) with 2-4kg splits were sent to Bureau Veritas in Adelaide for preparation and analysis using 40g fire assay techniques for gold. Bureau Veritas' FA1 method uses a 40g lead collection fire assay with AAS finish to a 0.01 ppm detection limit. No geophysical studies were used in the course of Barton Gold drilling programs. Barton Gold's RC and diamond drilling programs since 2021 have included a comprehensive QAQC component with Field Duplicate samples taken at intervals ranging from every 16th to 50th sample; Certified Standards (selection of OREAS CRM's considered most appropriate for expected grade and composition) were inserted at frequencies ranging from every 20th to 50th sample submitted; blanks inserted in sequence at every 50th sample submitted. Additionally, the laboratories provided their internal QAQC which included check samples, CRM's, blanks and repeats.
Verification of sampling and assaying *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* *The use of twinned holes.* *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	Alternative company personnel have verified significant intersections. No twinned holes were undertaken on the H1 2026 program reported in this release.
Location of data points *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (collar and downhole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* *Specification of the grid system used.* *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	All data collected in the reported program including collar details, drilling records, sampling records and geological logs are recorded directly into spreadsheets in the field which includes comprehensive interval validation processes. Gyro downhole surveys (at 5m intervals) and assay results were provided in digital format. No adjustments were made to any assay data in this release. All H1 2026 RC drill collars were sited using a Garmin hand-held GPS system. The co-ordinates of completed drill holes are updated following survey pickup of drill holes using a Leica DGPS system with 0.02m horizontal accuracy. The RL was generated from the LiDAR survey collected at the completion of drilling. All site data is reported in Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994 (GDA94) and Vertical Datum in Australian Height Datum (AHD). The map projection is MGA Zone 53. Historic Survey Data has been converted to GDA94. Historically the Tunkillia Project uses the Remington local grid which is rotated 31.37 degrees west of the MGA 94 grid with a local origin of 110,000E and 111,500N Transformation Formula: Local E = 110000 + ((MGA94_E - 477614.802) cos a) + ((MGA94_N - 6545289.018) sin a)) Local N = 111500 + ((MGA94_N - 6545289.018) cos a) - (MGA94_E - 477614.802) sin a)) Where angle a = 31.37 Local RL = mRL_MGA+1009.232 In September 2021 Barton engaged Aerometrex to collect LiDAR and high-resolution ortho-imagery over the entire Tunkillia project area. All datasets are levelled to the LiDAR survey <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. 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.

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	The raw data for 30% of these have been located and verified. Earlier collars in the project history were located by measuring off a local grid system.
Data spacing and distribution *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	Barton's H1 2026 drilling program at the Tunkillia project was conducted at variable spacing as dictated by existing drilling and the aims of the program (resource classification upgrading) to provide continuity with the existing drill coverage. The spacings are considered appropriate for the reporting of exploration results.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	Barton's H1 2026 RC drill program was orientated to optimally test predicted mineralised structures and stratigraphic positions to provide were possible unbiased samples and data to improve the understanding of the geological setting. Drill sections are orientated local grid E–W, perpendicular to the main mineralised lenses. The majority of previous drillholes used to test primary mineralisation positions are drilled at -60 degrees and at a range of azimuths. The relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is not considered to have introduced a sampling bias.
Sample security *The measures taken to ensure sample security*.	Barton Gold staff oversaw the sampling on the RC drill rig and maintained oversight of sample security whilst onsite during the drilling programs. Split samples were inserted into pre-printed calico bags. These tied bags were, in batches of 5, ziplocked into labelled poly-weave bags which were inserted into ziplocked Bulka-bags. The bulka bags were strapped onto pallets and either transported and delivered to the laboratory by Barton Gold personnel, or loaded by a Barton Gold representative on to a semitrailer for transport to the laboratories in Adelaide. The trailers were not unloaded whilst in transit. Diamond core was strapped to pallets and transported to a secure core cutting facility in Adelaide. <u>Previous work</u> Barton does not have detailed information in regard to sample security measures taken by previous owners of the Tunkillia project. However, Barton understands that these procedures have been in accordance with commonly adopted standard industry practices.
Audits or reviews *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data*	An internal peer review of the exploration data processes has been completed by Barton Gold which has included a detailed review of the assay, survey and QAQC data.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	The Tunkillia Project area is located 530 km north-west of Adelaide in South Australia's Gawler Craton. It is 100% owned by Tunkillia 2 Pty Ltd which is a wholly owned subsidiary of Barton Gold Holdings Limited. The project comprises two exploration licences that were grouped into an Amalgamated Expenditure Agreement on 4th October 2012 and Joint Venture Reporting on 21st January 2013. Most of the South Australian tenements held by WPG Resources were bought by current owner Barton Gold Pty Ltd on 1st November 2019. The three current tenements comprise EL6845, EL6639 and EL5901 which have a combined area of 1,362 km2. The Tunkillia Project was under three overlapping Native Title claims which are now grouped into a single organisation, the Gawler Ranges Aboriginal Corporation (GRAC) that represents all three groups. Barton Gold's negotiations with GRAC secured a signed Native Title Mining Agreement for Exploration for EL's 6845, EL6639 and EL5901 on 2nd February 2021. Barton's Exploration Licences 6845, 6639 and 5901 are subject to South Australian State royalties and entitled to a reduced 'new mine' State royalty

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Criteria	Commentary
	rate of 2% of the value of minerals recovered until 30 June 2026, and are also subject to total 2.5% private royalties (gross product). There are no joint ventures over the Tunkillia Project tenure. There are no known impediments to obtaining future licences.
Exploration done by other parties *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Exploration in the Tunkillia area commenced in 1996 with a regional geochemical survey by Helix Resources who established the local Remington grid. Infill sampling delineated the Tunkillia Prospect as a 20 km2 geochemical gold in calcrete anomaly. Subsequent RAB drilling led to the discovery of the Area 223 deposit in late 1996. RC drilling in early 1997 further enhanced the discovery. A joint venture was formed with Acacia who took over management of the project with subsequent exploration carried out as the Gawler Craton Joint Venture. The JV later involved AngloGold Australasia Ltd following its takeover of Acacia. In June 2003, Helix finalised the acquisition of AngloGold's 49% interest and returned 100% of the project to Helix An independent resource assessment by Snowden Mining Industry Consultants prompted an extensive 12,000m RC program to infill the Area 223 resource. A re-interpretation of the aeromagnetic data identified new exploration targets away from the known resource outlining mineralisation at Tomahawk and Areas 191. In April-June 2004 Helix completed an 8000 m RC drilling program testing areas of the Area 223 North and South mineralisation and exploration concepts at Area 191 and the central part of the shear zone. Studies were completed by Resource Evaluations Pty Ltd in June 2004 looking at resource estimates and optimisation studies based on the available drilling. A Joint Venture commenced between Helix and Minotaur Exploration Ltd in April 2005 where Minotaur assumed operation and management of the project. Minotaur undertook an intense exploration effort in the immediate surrounds of the Area 223 resource, and regionally. In 2007, Minotaur re-appraised the Area 223 resource using recent drilling and separated distinct oxide and sulphide domains. In January 2012, Mungana acquired the 55% interest in the Tunkillia Gold Project via the acquisition of Minotaur's wholly owned subsidiary Minotaur Ventures Pty Ltd. WPG Resources acquired 70% of the project in May 2014 through the acquisition of the Tarcoola and Tunkillia projects from Mungana Goldmines Ltd. In Nov 2014 WPG moved to 100% ownership of the Tunkillia gold project by acquiring the 30% owned by Helix Resources. WPG Resources completed work on calcrete samples over a number of targets along the Tunkillia "Line of Lode". Drilling of selected Area 51 and Tomahawk Extended areas included ten RC holes for 1,641m. No further work was undertaken by WPG Resources until the project was purchased by Barton Gold in late 2019.
Geology *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The Tunkillia Project extends over a large portion of the Central Gawler Craton of South Australia which is bound to the east by the Gawler Range Volcanic Province. The central portion of the Gawler Craton consists of a variety of geological units and is structurally complex. Archaean metamorphic rocks and greenstone-belt units are distributed along WSW–ENE trends. During the Palaeoproterozoic, granitoids including the Tunkillia Suite were emplaced possibly with associated deformation. During these deformation episodes, major shear zones developed, including the east-trending Yerda and Oolabinnia Shear Zones and north-trending Yarlbrinda Shear Zone. The Yarlbrinda Shear Zone and Yerda Shear Zone are up to several kilometres wide with ductile shearing and deformation probably occurring before ~1600 Ma and before Mesoproterozoic anorogenic magmatism. During the Mesoproterozoic, widespread anorogenic magmatism across the central portion of the craton resulted the Gawler Range Volcanics, Hiltaba Suite granite (1595-1575 Ma) and emplacement of minor gabbroic plugs.

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Criteria	Commentary
	Development of Cu-Au +/- U mineralisation at Olympic Dam and Prominent Hill and gold dominant mineralisation at Tunkillia and Tarcoola occurred during this period. Typical lithologies encountered across the Tunkillia project (including Area 51) from west to east include variably sheared chlorite-biotite-rich augen gneiss (Tunkillia Augen Gneiss) grading into a highly chloritised and mylonitised phyllonitic shear. The phyllonitic shear zone grades into a weakly gneissic unit to the east which is variably altered by sericite to form the central alteration zone. This unit has a sheared contact with the footwall granite. The host rocks have been intruded by at least two later episodes of dyke emplacement. The mafic dyke appears to form the footwall to the main mineralisation at Area 223. Relationships between dyke emplacement and the mineralisation remain unclear. The dykes appear to cross-cut mineralisation at most of the Tunkillia project prospects and deposits and are unmineralised in fresh rock. But in the weathered zone gold occurs within the weathered dyke and also to east of this apparent 'bounding' lithology. The main mineralisation appears to occur within en-echelon sets of quartz-sulphide tension veins predominately bounded by duplex shears, with brittle fractures extending into the hanging wall. The mineralised positions across the Tunkillia project has undergone extensive weathering which formed a leached kaolinitic profile capped by a silcrete layer. No palaeochannels are observed at Area 223 or Area 51 although they do occur elsewhere in the Tunkillia area. At 50-60 metres depth near the base of the weathering profile a zone of supergene mineralisation is developed which shows some enrichment compared with the underlying primary lodes. Gold appears to have been laterally dispersed over a distance of tens of metres within the oxide zone.
Drillhole information *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drillholes:* • *Easting and northing of the drillhole collar* • *Elevation or RL (Reduced Level – Elevation above sea level in metres) of the drillhole collar* • *Dip and azimuth of the hole* • *Downhole length and interception depth hole length.* *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	A tabulation of the drilling program mentioned in this announcement are presented in Tables 2 & 3.

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Criteria	Commentary
Data aggregation methods *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	Reported intersections used the following criteria: • Reported intervals have been determined by applying either • a) a 0.5g/t Au cut-off (minimum 1gram-metre accumulation, ie the multiple of the interval in metres and the weighted average grade) and allowing for a maximum of two consecutive intervals of dilution, OR. • b) a 0.3g/t Au cut-off (minimum 5gram-metre accumulation) and allowing for a maximum of two consecutive intervals of dilution. This is considered appropriate to convey the significant widths of mineralisation that characterise parts of the Tunkillia project • No high-grade cut-offs were applied • Selected intervals with primary reported intervals are determined by the Competent Person to reasonably convey the contained metal inventory as well as the tenor of discrete high-grade intervals within the overall interval. • No metal equivalents were calculated
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drillhole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. "downhole length, true width not known").*	Drillholes have been designed to intersect the mineralisation zone as perpendicular as possible. Reported intercepts are downhole lengths and the included drill section figures provide a reasonable guide as to the relationship between downhole mineralisation and the interpreted dip to mineralised lodes.
Diagrams *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drillhole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	See Figures included the body of this Announcement. Relevant commentary relating to diagrams is discussed under the heading of Balanced Reporting. Drill sections are not included in this release on account of many sections being incomplete with respect to planned drilling for this program.
Balanced reporting *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	Balanced reporting of Exploration Results is presented. Specific information provided under the 'Data aggregation methods' heading in this table.
Other substantive exploration data *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	Extensive geological, geophysical, geochemical, geotechnical and metallurgical datasets are available for the Tunkillia project area. Other datasets including gravity that was sourced from open-file datasets (SA DEM). Historical data acquired by previous owners included detailed aeromagnetic, TEMPEST airborne EM and in-fill gravity surveys completed over parts of the tenement area and mostly focussed on the Yarlbrinda Shear Zone. Other data includes gradient array IP, biogeochemical sampling, CHIM/MMI geochemical sampling and spectral scanning of reverse circulation drill chips.
Further work *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	Mineralisation at the Area 223 deposit is now well defined with limited potential for material extensions laterally or at depth. Mineralisation at other prospects areas across the Tunkillia project remains open along strike and downdip with potential for additional gold mineralisation outside of the immediate Area 223 deposit and in other parallel structures in the area including Area 51, Tomahawk and Area 191. Barton Gold is planning further drilling work which will be focused on testing for dip and strike extensions and to confirm grade and geological continuity within the current models. While geophysical coverage already exists, additional geophysical exploration techniques may be undertaken as the project continues and may include magnetic surveys and ground-based gravity. Diagrams have been included in the body of this Announcement.

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

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	DIP	TAZ	Total Depth (EOH)	Type*	Completion	Target
TKB0553D	475,119	6,549,010	167	-60	059	137.9	DDH	22/05/2026	A51
TKB0554D	475,116	6,548,977	167	-60	059	165.3	DDH	25/05/2026	A51
TKB0556D	475,150	6,548,940	167	-60	059	150.55	DDH	29/05/2026	A51
TKB0557D	475,145	6,548,880	168	-60	059	209.9	DDH	31/05/2026	A51
TKB0665	477,447	6,545,478	190	-60	059	94	RC	23/06/2026	A223
TKB0666	477,429	6,545,468	190	-60	059	70	RC	24/06/2026	A223
TKB0667	477,504	6,545,487	190	-60	059	88	RC	24/06/2026	A223
TKB0668	477,479	6,545,472	190	-60	059	118	RC	24/06/2026	A223
TKB0674	477,475	6,545,530	190	-60	059	82	RC	26/06/2026	A223
TKB0675	477,455	6,545,518	191	-60	059	106	RC	26/06/2026	A223
TKB0676	477,430	6,545,499	191	-60	059	70	RC	27/06/2026	A223
TKB0677	477,495	6,545,565	188	-60	059	58	RC	27/06/2026	A223
TKB0685	477,435	6,545,649	187	-60	059	52	RC	30/06/2026	A223
TKB0686	477,398	6,545,627	189	-60	059	100	RC	30/06/2026	A223
TKB0687	477,374	6,545,613	191	-60	059	136	RC	2/07/2026	A223
TKB0688	477,356	6,545,602	190	-60	059	172	RC	2/07/2026	A223
TKB0689	477,264	6,545,866	191	-60	059	106	RC	3/07/2026	A223
TKB0690	477,252	6,545,859	191	-60	059	82	RC	3/07/2026	A223
TKB0691	477,178	6,545,844	188	-60	059	112	RC	3/07/2026	A223
TKB0692	477,272	6,545,842	191	-60	059	112	RC	4/07/2026	A223
TKB0693	477,247	6,545,827	190	-60	059	94	RC	4/07/2026	A223
TKB0694	477,220	6,545,811	189	-60	059	94	RC	4/07/2026	A223
TKB0695	477,196	6,545,796	188	-60	059	118	RC	5/07/2026	A223
TKB0712	477,176	6,545,782	187	-70	057	238	RC	5/07/2026	A223
TKB0713	477,189	6,545,731	187	-55	057	202	RC	10/07/2026	A223
TKB0714	475,300	6,548,674	170	-70	059	196	RC	12/07/2026	A51
TKB0715	474,986	6,549,361	164	-70	059	118	RC	12/07/2026	A51
TKB0716	474,961	6,549,351	164	-70	059	136	RC	13/07/2026	A51
TKB0717	474,940	6,549,334	164	-70	059	124	RC	16/07/2026	A51
TKB0718	474,925	6,549,385	164	-60	059	136	RC	16/07/2026	A51
TKB0719	474,882	6,549,358	164	-60	059	184	RC	17/07/2026	A51
TKB0720	477,223	6,545,695	187	-60	057	292	RC	19/07/2026	A223
TKB0729	475,322	6,548,750	170	-70	059	166	RC	29/07/2026	A51
TKB0749	477,584	6,545,359	189	-60	059	82	RC	17/07/2026	A223
TKB0750	477,535	6,545,358	190	-60	059	150	RC	18/07/2026	A223
TKB0751	477,580	6,545,413	192	-60	059	60	RC	18/07/2026	A223
TKB0754	477,347	6,545,478	190	-60	057	298	RC	22/07/2026	A223
TKB0757	475,285	6,548,727	170	-70	059	190	RC	30/07/2026	A51
TKB0758	475,230	6,548,748	170	-60	059	94	RC	30/07/2026	A51
TKB0760	475,270	6,548,831	170	-60	059	142	RC	1/07/2026	A51

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

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

Hole ID	From	To*#^	Metres[1]	Au (g/t)	Au (g-m)[3]	Comments &/or including
TKB0553D	62	96	34	0.78	26.5	**including** 2m @ 1.68g/t Au from 66m & 1m @ 1.70g/t Au from 79m
TKB0553D	99	102	3	0.74	2.2	
TKB0554D	88	120	32	0.53	17.0	**including** 1m @ 1.18g/t Au from 109m
TKB0556D	68.5	73	4.5	0.52	2.3	
TKB0556D	78	105	27	0.49	13.2	
TKB0556D	125	128	3	0.70	2.1	
TKB0557D	114	132	18	0.83	14.9	
TKB0557D	170	171	1	1.05	1.1	
TKB0665	61	79	18	0.86	15.5	**including** 3m @ 2.44g/t Au from 62m & 1m @ 1.91g/t Au from 77m
TKB0666	64	67	3	0.96	2.9	
TKB0667	57	78	21	3.62	76.0	**including** 6m @ 7.30g/t Au from 61m
TKB0668	13	16#	3	0.73	2.2	
TKB0668	62	112	50	1.45	72.5	**including** 3m @ 5.32g/t Au from 65m & 1m @ 4.56g/t Au from 86m & 2m @ 10.38g/t Au from 99m
TKB0674	61	65	4	3.80	15.2	**including** 1m @ 8.90g/t Au from 61m
TKB0674	68	79	11	8.73	96.0	**including** 2m @ 36.9g/t Au from 71m
TKB0675	71	101	30	0.76	22.8	**including** 4m @ 2.33g/t Au from 71m & 1m @ 2.59g/t Au from 89m
TKB0676	50	70*	20	2.06	41.2	**including** 5m @ 4.43g/t Au from 56m
TKB0677	13	20#	7	1.74	12.2	**including** 1m @ 4.14g/t Au from 17m
TKB0677	41	42	1	1.03	1.0	
TKB0685	46	47	1	2.27	2.3	
TKB0686	67	68	1	3.52	3.5	
TKB0686	73	75	2	1.10	2.2	
TKB0686	80	83	3	1.24	3.7	
TKB0687	72	75	3	0.46	1.4	
TKB0687	84	86	2	1.22	2.4	
TKB0687	95	96	1	1.06	1.1	
TKB0687	108	118	10	1.08	10.8	**including** 1m @ 2.40g/t Au from 108m & 1m @ 2.68g/t Au from 116m
TKB0688	61	79	18	0.80	14.4	**including** 2m @ 2.66g/t Au from 62m
TKB0688	95	97	2	2.95	5.9	**including** 1m @ 5.60g/t Au from 95m
TKB0688	102	115	13	0.46	6.0	**including** 1m @ 0.93g/t Au from 108m
TKB0688	155	162	7	1.02	7.1	**including** 1m @ 2.90g/t Au from 156m
TKB0689	50	52	2	1.28	2.6	
TKB0689	60	69	9	1.47	13.2	**including** 1m @ 7.40g/t Au from 65m
TKB0689	92	96	4	0.64	2.6	
TKB0690	61	67	6	0.95	5.7	**including** 1m @ 2.64g/t Au from 64m
TKB0690	80	82*	2	1.65	3.3	
TKB0691	90	91	1	2.07	2.1	
TKB0691	97	98	1	2.73	2.7	
TKB0692	61	63	2	0.59	1.2	

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Hole ID	From	To*#^	Metres[1]	Au (g/t)	Au (g-m)[3]	Comments &/or including
TKB0692	77	79	2	0.74	1.5	
TKB0692	98	101	3	0.70	2.1	
TKB0693	54	64	10	4.30	43.0	**including** 1m @ 10.5g/t Au from 54m & 1m @ 10.7g/t Au from 56m & 1m @ 9.60g/t Au from 58m
TKB0693	85	86	1	3.11	3.1	
TKB0693	91	93	2	0.65	1.3	
TKB0694	66	79	13	1.39	18.1	**including** 1m @ 3.11g/t Au from 69m & 2m @ 3.04g/t Au from 71m
TKB0694	87	88	1	2.09	2.1	
TKB0695	89	91	2	0.61	1.2	
TKB0695	96	100	4	0.84	3.4	
TKB0712	132	151	19	1.72	32.7	**including** 2m @ 12.1g/t Au from 138m
TKB0712	173	174	1	1.02	1.0	
TKB0712	220	238*	18	0.90	16.2	**including** 1m @ 6.30g/t Au from 221m
TKB0713	132	133	1	1.45	1.5	
TKB0713	176	178	2	1.54	3.1	
TKB0714	139	181	42	1.12	47.0	**including** 1m @ 2.70g/t Au from 166m & 2m @ 6.80g/t Au from 169m & 2m @ 2.89g/t Au from 174m
TKB0714	184	196*	12	1.31	15.7	
TKB0715	53	54	1	3.79	3.8	
TKB0715	105	107	2	0.59	1.2	
TKB0716	63	73	10	1.04	10.4	**including** 1m @ 7.24g/t Au from 63m
TKB0716	78	100	22	0.49	10.8	**including** 1m @ 1.13g/t Au from 79m & 1m @ 1.36g/t Au from 84m & 1m @ 1.12g/t Au from 91m
TKB0717	100	122	22	1.04	22.9	**including** 6m @ 2.63g/t Au from 108m
TKB0718	57	62	5	0.90	4.5	**including** 1m @ 2.04g/t Au from 61m
TKB0718	89	92	3	1.65	5.0	**including** 1m @ 3.09g/t Au from 90m
TKB0718	103	105	2	0.70	1.4	
TKB0719	169	172	3	0.81	2.4	
TKB0720	126	136	10	0.73	7.3	**including** 1m @ 1.9g/t Au from 131m
TKB0720	142	144	2	3.44	6.9	**including** 1m @ 6.30g/t Au from 142m
TKB0720	192	195	3	0.87	2.6	
TKB0720	206	208	2	8.88	17.8	**including** 1m @ 16.8g/t Au from 206m
TKB0720	246	250	4	1.57	6.3	**including** 1m @ 4.02g/t Au from 248m
TKB0720	269	283	14	0.61	8.5	
TKB0729	61	65	4	1.33	5.3	**including** 1m @ 2.91g/t Au from 63m
TKB0749	59	70	11	2.71	29.8	**including** 1m @ 13.7g/t Au from 68m
TKB0750	28	37#	9	1.05	9.5	**including** 3m @ 2.43g/t Au from 28m
TKB0750	60	72	12	0.51	6.1	
TKB0750	77	82	5	1.74	8.7	**including** 1m @ 4.57g/t Au from 78m
TKB0750	85	94	9	1.06	9.5	**including** 1m @ 6.40g/t Au from 89m
TKB0750	103	146	43	0.86	37.0	**including** 7m @ 1.84g/t Au from 118m & 1m @ 1.72g/t Au from 140m
TKB0751	58	59	1	1.38	1.4	

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Hole ID	From	To*#^	Metres[1]	Au (g/t)	Au (g-m)[3]	Comments &/or including
TKB0754	152	168	16	0.63	10.1	**including** 1m @ 1.30g/t Au from 159m & 2m @ 2.64g/t Au from 161m
TKB0754	171	173	2	1.03	2.1	
TKB0754	177	178	1	1.29	1.3	
TKB0754	266	270	4	1.00	4.0	**including** 1m @ 2.07g/t Au from 268m
TKB0754	275	286	11	1.31	14.4	**including** 2m @ 3.68g/t Au from 275m & 1m @ 2.87g/t Au from 282m
TKB0757	114	130	16	0.51	8.2	
TKB0757	133	135	2	0.56	1.1	
TKB0757	140	159	19	1.18	22.4	**including** 1m @ 2.70g/t Au from 154m
TKB0757	169	170	1	1.55	1.6	
TKB0757	176	180	4	0.83	3.3	**including** 1m @ 1.75g/t Au from 177m
TKB0757	186	187	1	1.13	1.1	
TKB0760	105	109	4	0.89	3.6	
TKB0760	135	137	2	0.66	1.3	

[1] Note - Not true widths.

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

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

* EOH = End of Hole (EOH) interval

3m composite samples

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

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