Barton Gold

ASX Announcement

24 September 2025

Tolmer Soil Assays Indicate Extensions & New Targets

Expansive surface Au-Ag-Pb anomalism suggests growth potential

HIGHLIGHTS

- **March 2025 Tolmer discovery hole ranked 5th highest-grade silver intersection reported globally during H1 2025, with an interval of 6m @ 4,747 g/t Ag from only 46m depth**[1]
- **May – June 2025 drilling confirmed extensions of high-grade silver (~200 – 4,750 g/t Ag) within 'western silver zone', with the emergence of high-grade gold alongside silver (~5 – 50 g/t Au)**[2]
- **New soil assays indicate potential northwest-southeast orientation of mineralisation and confirm broad surface gold (Au), silver (Ag) and lead (Pb) anomalism across Tolmer, with potential for material extensions of Au-Ag-Pb mineralisation in the 'western silver zone'**
- Assays for 595.3m oriented Tolmer diamond drilling pending (results expected early November), with results to help inform structural interpretation and follow up targeting across Tolmer[3]
- Other soil assays indicate potential gold anomalism consistent with interpreted structural features at Black Oak Tank prospect, along interpreted faults parallel to the Lake Labyrinth Shear Zone (**LLSZ**)

Barton Gold Holdings Limited (ASX:BGD, OTCQB:BGDFF, FRA:BGD3) (**Barton** or **Company**) is pleased to announce the assay results of ultrafine soil sampling programs completed at the Tolmer and Black Oak Tank prospects of its South Australian Tarcoola Gold Project (**Tarcoola**).

New assay results for these programs indicate potential for:

- **Tolmer: extensions of the high-grade 'western silver zone', and similar new previously untested targets located between the 'western silver zone' and the 'eastern gold zone'; and**
- **Black Oak Tank: potential for interpreted structures to host continuous gold mineralisation.**

Samples were collected during July 2025 over a ~1.9km^2 surface area surrounding the Tolmer gold and silver discoveries, along with a ~23km2 area covering the LLSZ, both located on the Company's Tarcoola tenements.[4]

Commenting on the Tolmer soil assay results, Barton Managing Director Alexander Scanlon said:

"These assays provide the first hints as to orientation at Tolmer, indicating a potential overall northwest-southeast trend to the western silver zone and the potential for material extensions of its high-grade silver-gold footprint.

"We have also identified potential new opportunities located between the 'western silver' and 'eastern gold' zones, where coincident Au-Ag-Pb anomalies present secondary targets analogous to the more prominent footprint of the 'western silver zone'. We expect that pending assays from our recent diamond drilling program in the 'eastern gold zone' will materially assist our interpretation of local structural controls, and guide follow up drilling targeting."

[1] According to Rock Report analysis available here and at https://rockreportnews.com/graphics/; refer to ASX announcement dated 27 March 2025
[2] Refer to ASX announcement dated 5 August 2025
[3] Refer to ASX announcement dated 25 August 2025
[4] Refer to ASX announcements dated 14 July, 17 July and 25 August 2025

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Program background

Tolmer aircore (**AC**) and reverse circulation (**RC**) drilling have identified both Ag-dominant and high-grade Au-Ag mineralisation.[5] During July and August 2025, Barton expedited soil sampling and DD drilling to aid follow up targeting.[6] 443 soil samples were collected at 100 x 100m spacings, with selected infill to 50 x 50m spacings, and analysed using an Ultrafine+™ workflow provided by LabWest Minerals Analysis Pty Ltd (**LabWest**).

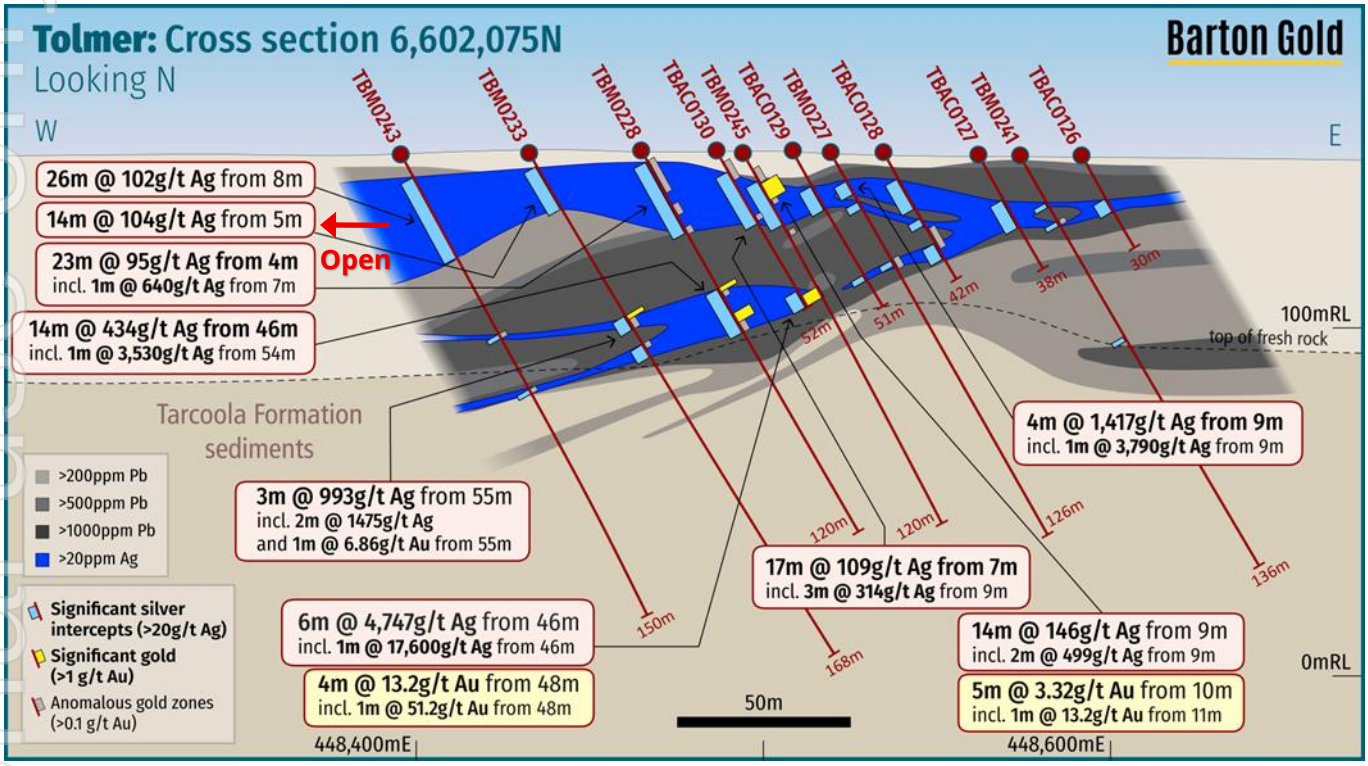

Figure 1 – Tolmer 'silver zone' cross-section 6,602,075N with anomalous Ag-Pb and key intersections[6]

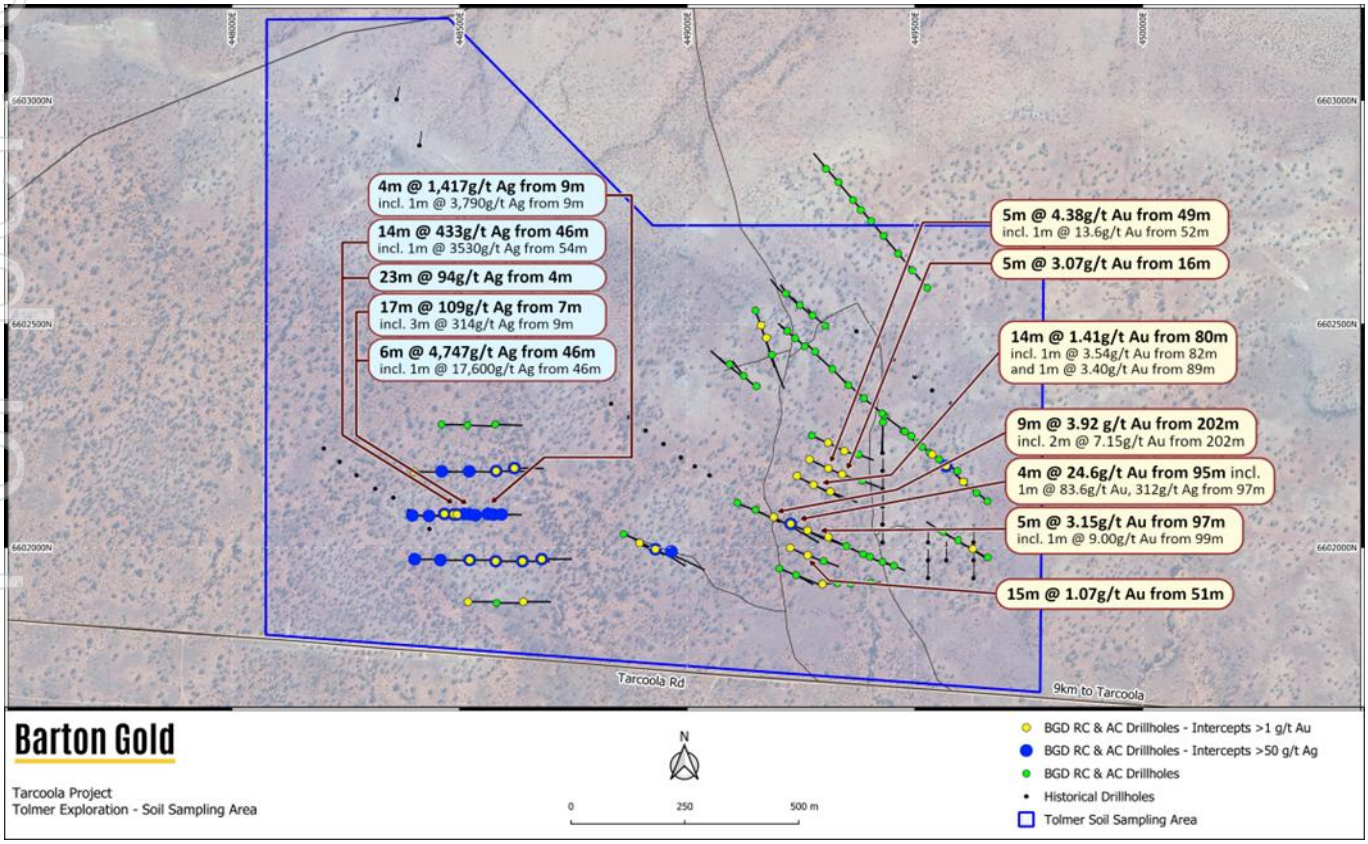

Figure 2 – Location of Tolmer soil geochemistry program relative to May/June 2025 RC drilling program[7]

[5] Refer to ASX announcements dated 27 March, 16 April and 5 August 2025
[6] Refer to ASX announcements dated 14 July and 25 August 2025

Broad 'western silver zone' Au-Ag-Pb footprint

Gold, silver and lead soil assays from the 'western silver zone' indicate the potential for extensions of mineralisation beyond the current drilling footprint, with a broad silver contour associated with prominent gold and lead anomalies in surface sampling. Sampling has also identified previously unrecognised and untested coincident Au-Ag-Pb profiles (circled red below), which may represent other attractive targets.

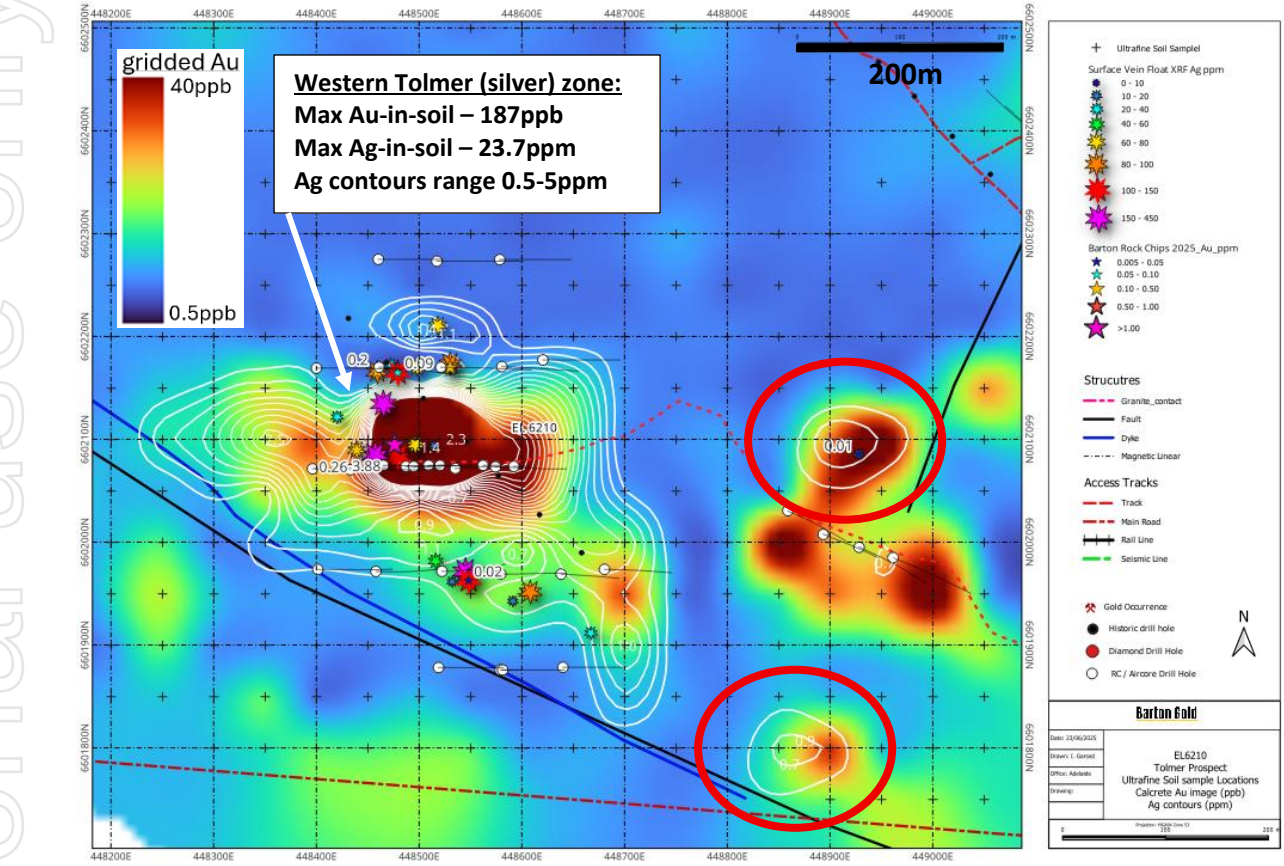

Figure 3: 'Western silver zone' with Au background (colour) and Ag contours (white, ~0.2 ppm contours)

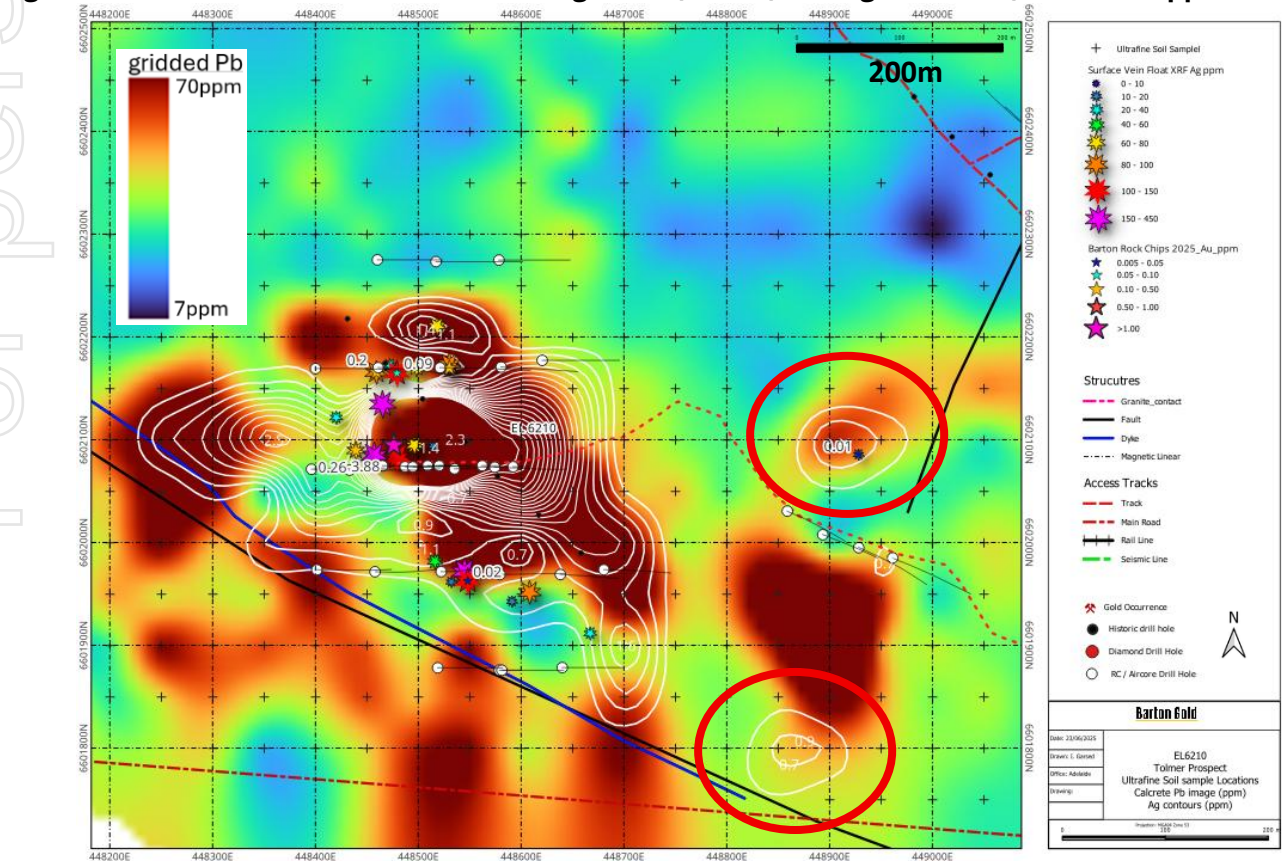

Figure 4: 'Western silver zone' with Pb background (colour) and Ag contours (white, ~0.2ppm contours)

Broad 'eastern gold zone' Au footprint

Gold, silver and lead soil assays indicate that the pronounced Pb-Ag anomalous footprint visible in the 'western silver zone' does not extend to the 'eastern gold zone' (Figure 6), but rather a more significant gold-dominant anomaly (Figure 5). However, reduced Pb-Ag anomalism does not mean that silver is absent, as prior silver assay results up to 312 g/t Ag occur alongside gold up to 83.6 g/t Au within veins intersected in fresh rock.[7] Further analysis, including pending oriented DD drilling assays, will help determine follow up drill targeting.

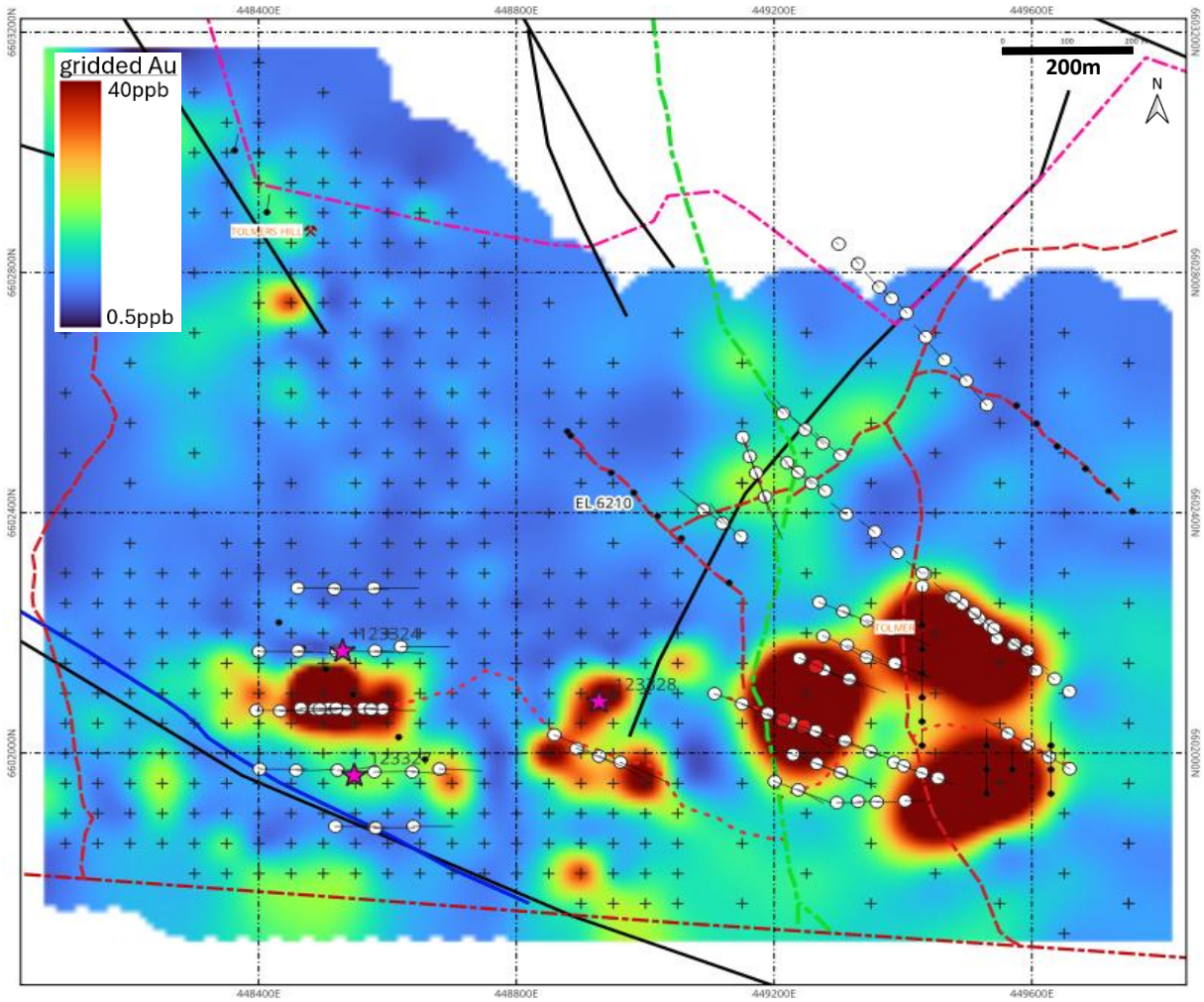

Figure 5: Entire Tolmer prospect with Au background (colour) relative to Barton Gold drilling

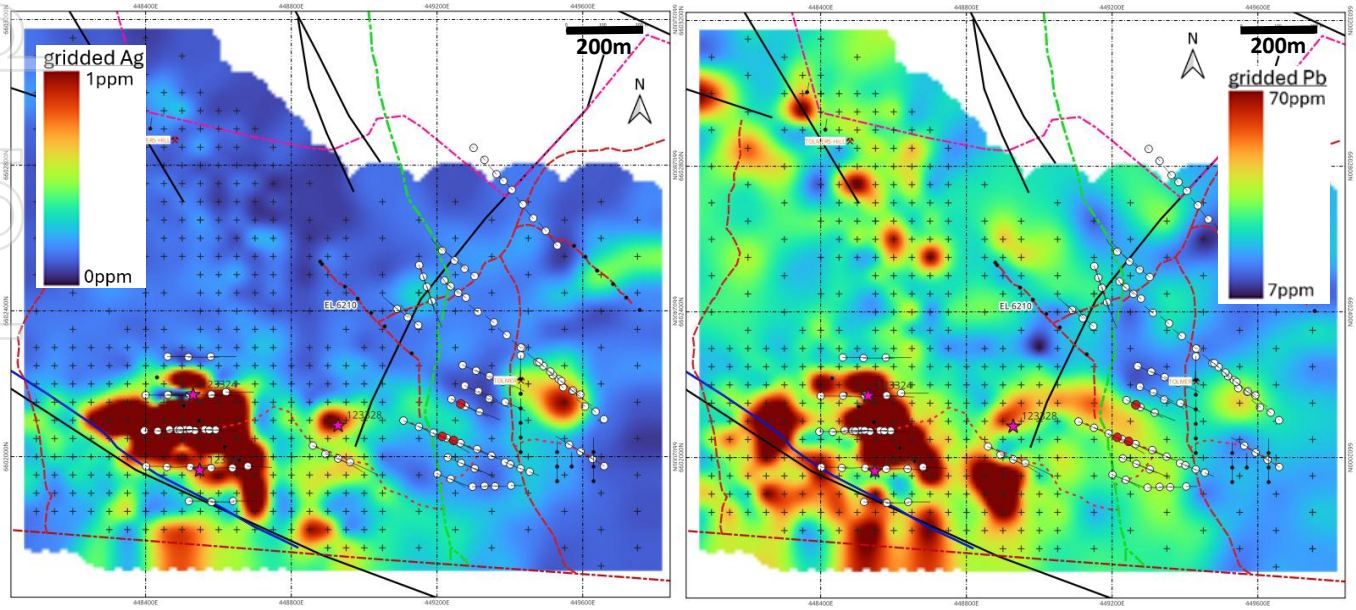

Figure 6: Entire Tolmer prospect with Ag colour background (left) and Pb colour background (right)

[7] Refer to ASX announcement dated 30 January 2025

Continuous Black Oak Tank (LLSZ) gold anomalism

The 'Black Oak Tank' prospect has also returned low level gold values which appear continuous and coincident with interpreted basement-hosted structural features.[8] 416 samples were collected at 100m spacing along 500m spaced lines.[8] The subtle tenor of gold-in-soil results from this area is not unexpected given the complex regolith and prevalence of transported cover. Historical regional-scale calcrete sampling in this area returned a maximum result of 17ppb gold, with the maximum gold result from this program being 26.2ppb gold. The multiple zones of continuous gold between adjacent lines is encouraging, however further analysis is required.

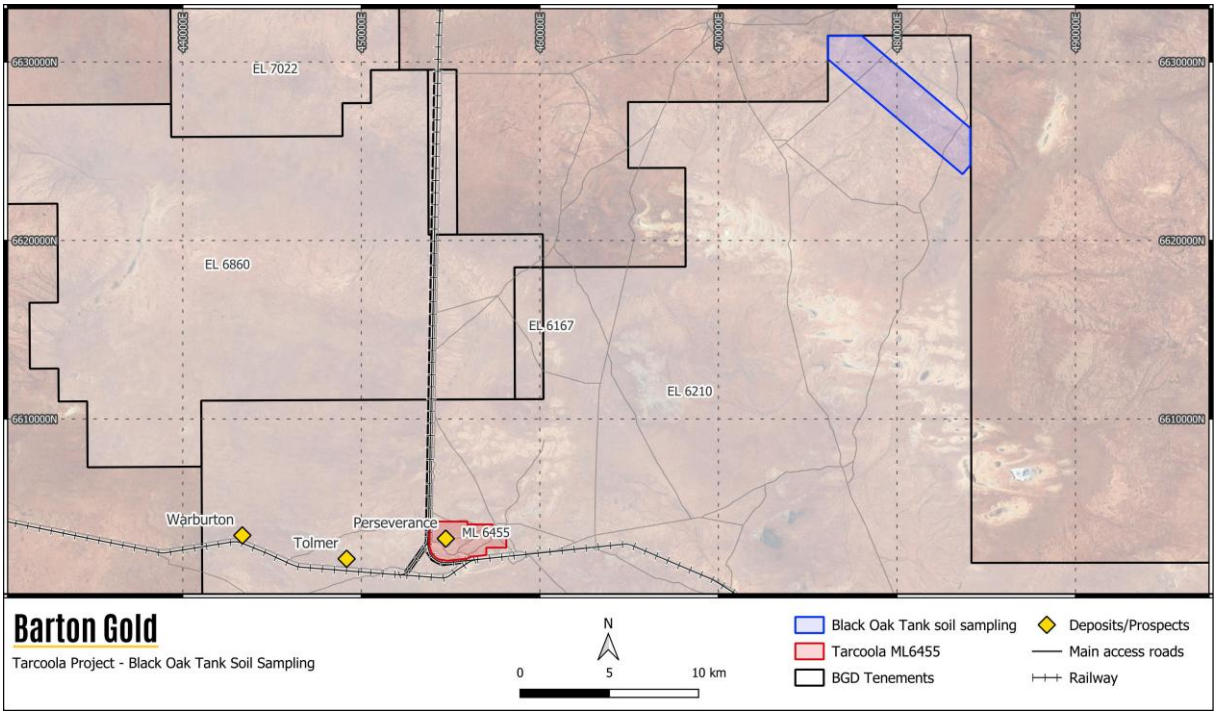

Figure 7: Black Oak Tank prospect soil sampling program map[8]

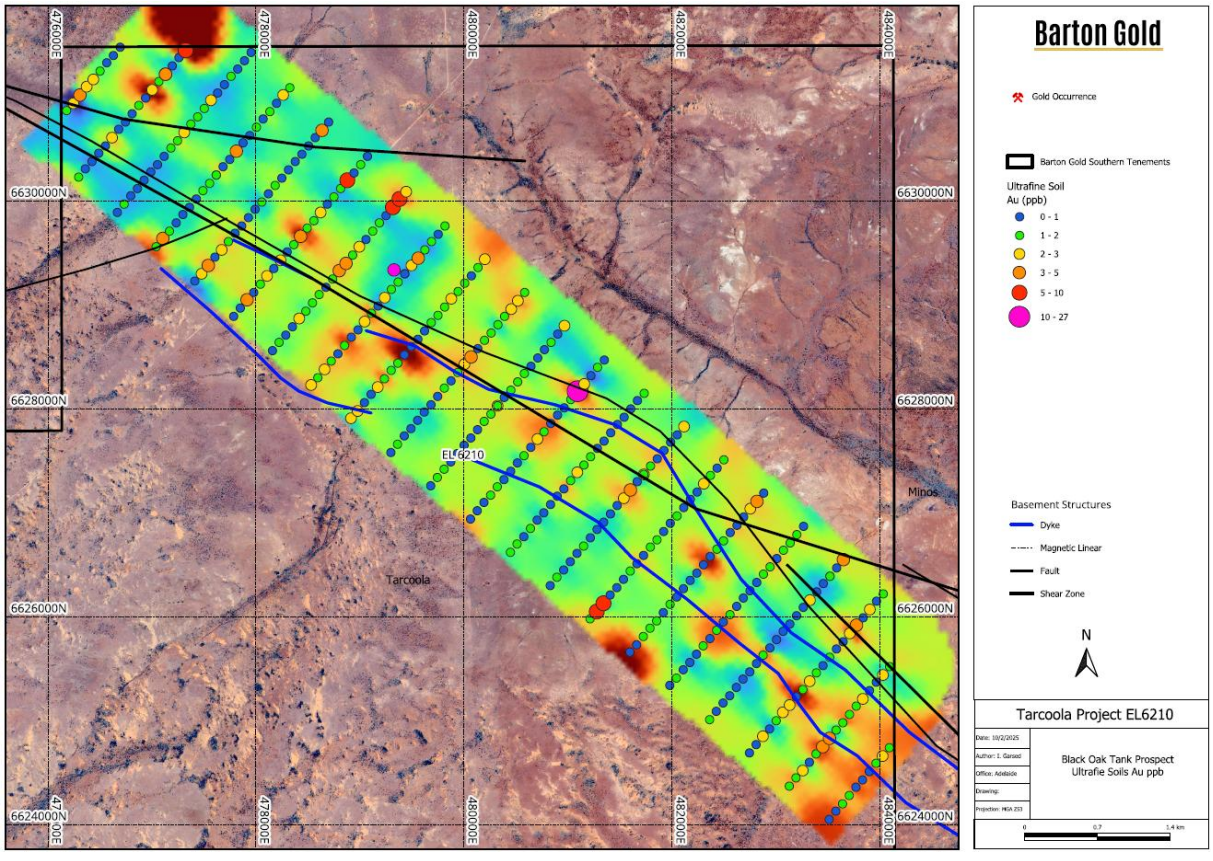

Figure 8: Black Oak Tank prospect (Lake Labyrinth Shear Zone) with soil sampling gold assays

[8] Refer to ASX announcements dated 17 July and 25 August 2025

Other programs

Barton also completed a similar soil sampling program at the '308' prospect (~85 samples) at the Challenger Gold Project (**Challenger**) but no material results were generated from this program.[9]

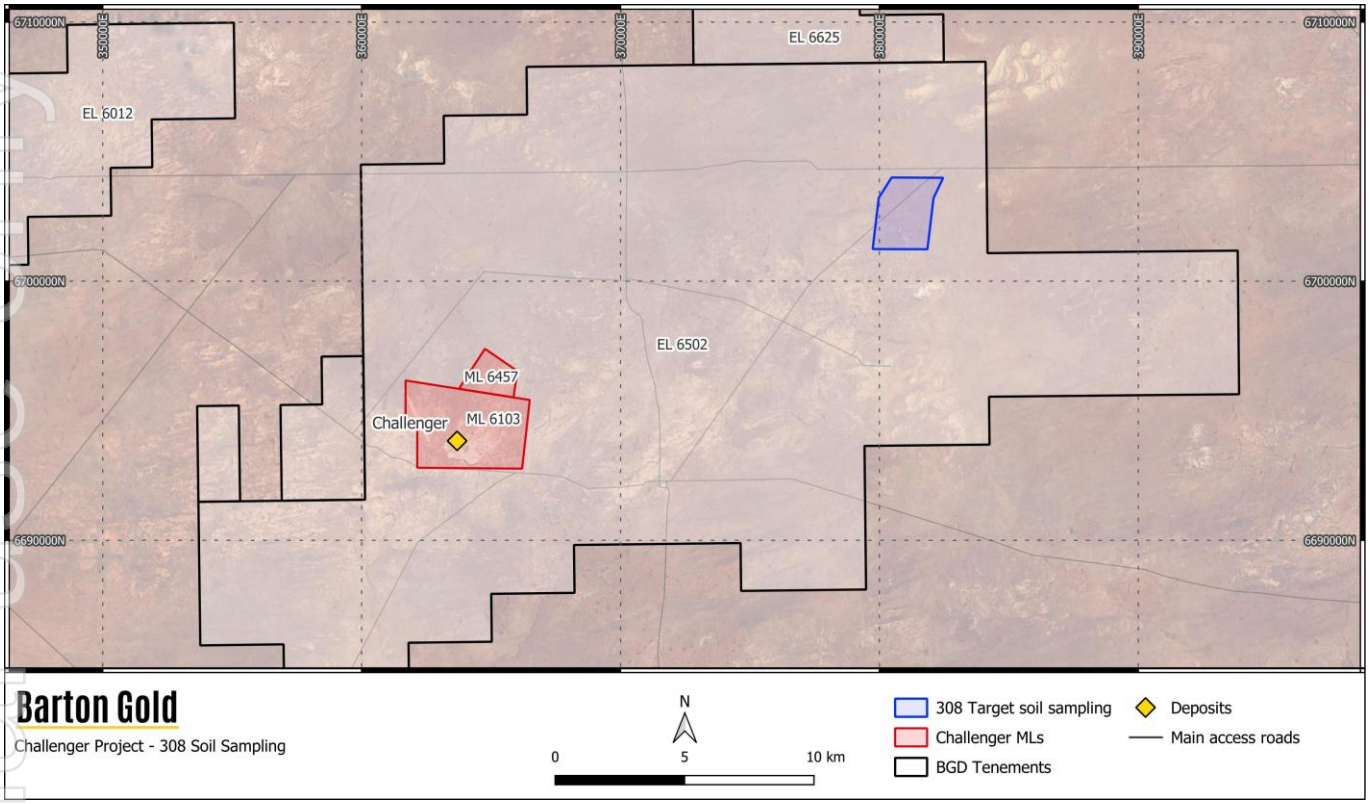

Figure 9: 308 prospect soil sampling program map[9]

On 25 August 2025 Barton completed a DD drilling program comprising three holes totalling 595.3 metres drilling in the 'eastern gold zone' to identify structural controls and guide future targeting.[10] The core from this program has now been logged and packed, and was mobilised from site to the laboratory last week. Core cutting is expected to being in two weeks' time, with assays receipt anticipated for early November 2025.

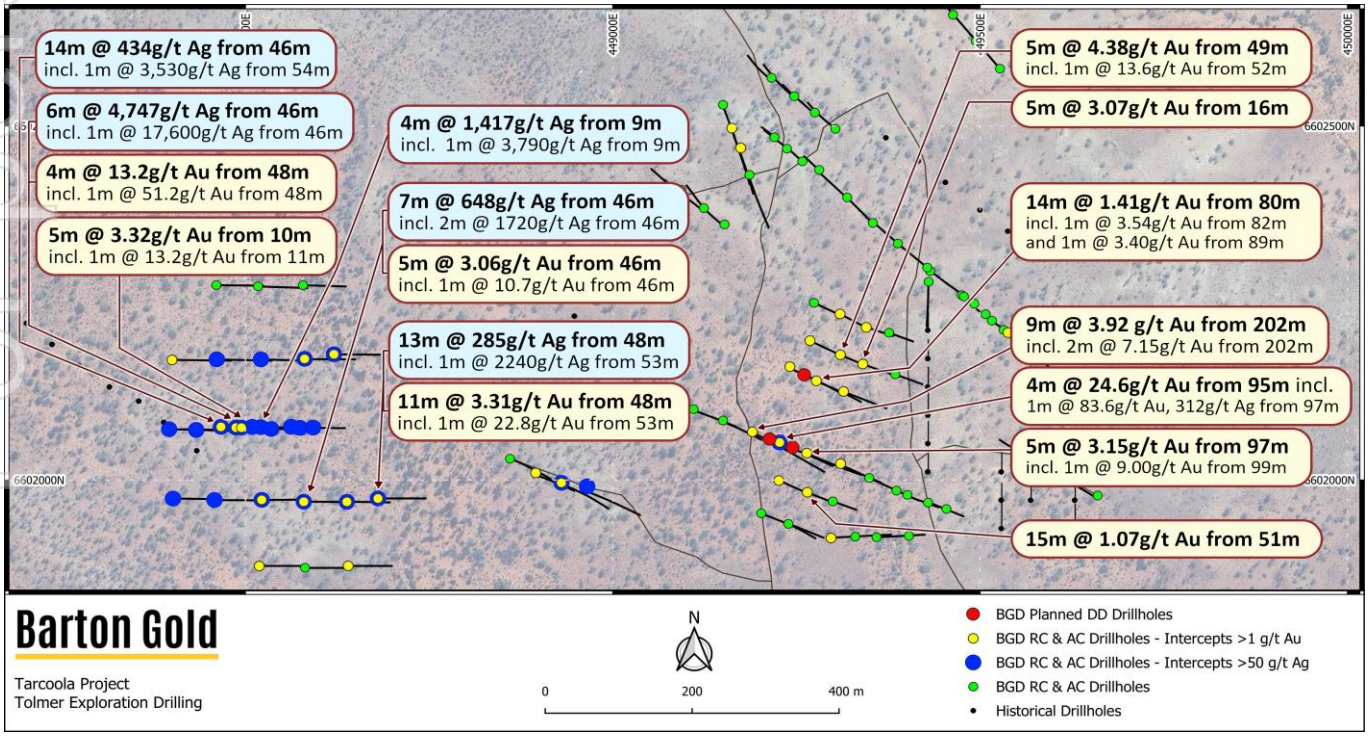

Figure 10: Tolmer map showing 'silver zone' (left), 'gold zone' (right) and DD holes location (red) [10]

[9] Refer to ASX announcements dated 14 July and 25 August 2025
[10] Refer to ASX announcement dated 25 August 2025

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

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Competent Persons Statement

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

About Barton Gold

Barton Gold is an ASX, OTCQB and Frankfurt Stock Exchange listed Australian gold developer targeting future gold production of 150,000ozpa with **2.2Moz Au & 3.1Moz Ag JORC Mineral Resources** (79.9Mt @ 0.87g/t Au), brownfield mines, **and 100% ownership of the region's only gold mill** in the renowned Gawler Craton of South Australia.*

Challenger Gold Project

- 313koz Au + fully permitted Central Gawler Mill (**CGM**)

Tarcoola Gold Project

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

Tunkillia Gold Project

- 1.6Moz Au & 3.1Moz Ag JORC Mineral Resources
- Competitive 120kozpa gold & 250kozpa silver project

Wudinna Gold Project

- 279koz Au project located southeast of Tunkillia
- Significant optionality, adjacent to main highway

Competent Persons Statement & Previously Reported Information

The information in this announcement that relates to the historic Exploration Results and Mineral Resources as listed in the table below is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation prepared by the Competent Person whose name appears in the same row, who is an employee of or independent consultant to the Company and is a Member or Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (**AusIMM**), Australian Institute of Geoscientists (**AIG**) or a Recognised Professional Organisation (RPO). Each person named in the table below has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and types of deposits under consideration and to the activity which he has undertaken to quality as a Competent Person as defined in the JORC Code 2012 (**JORC**).

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

The information relating to historic Exploration Results and Mineral Resources in this announcement is extracted from the Company's Prospectus dated 14 May 2021 or as otherwise noted in this announcement, 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. 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 – Tarcoola Gold Project (surface sampling)

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*	The soil samples reported in this release were collected by hand means, by digging through loose surface sand to a depth of 15-20cm on low sand plains and around 45-50cm on areas of low dunes. Material was sieved to -2mm, with approximately 300g of sample collected in paper geochemical packets. In some instances calcrete (nodular or pedogenic) was intersected from the sampled horizon. 15 duplicate samples were taken by digging a sample adjacent to the original. Selected surface rock chip analyses and surface pXRF readings have been included in diagrams presented for the Tolmer prospect area. pXRF readings on surface outcrops have been taken with an Evident Vanta-M pXRF (50kV) unit. Sampling was undertaken retrospectively to previously reported (during 2025) drilling by Barton and not undertaken in a systematic or regular manner. The results are considered as complimentary and confirmatory information to reported drilling results. Rock chip sample data has been collected from outcropping areas where available and were not collected in a systematic or regular manner. The results are considered as complimentary and confirmatory information to reported drilling results.
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.).*	No drilling is reported upon 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.*	No drilling is reported upon in this release
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.*	Qualitative logging of soil sampling, rock chip sampling and pXRF readings is undertaken and stored in database records.
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.*	Collected samples were dispatched to LabWest Minerals Analysis Pty Ltd (LabWest) in Perth, WA. A randomly selected 40-60g portion of the as received samples is taken and mixed in water with a dispersant for several hours. Coarse floating material is removed, with the liquid portion put into a centrifuge to separate the -2um (clay) fraction, from which a 0.2g aliquot of sample is taken for analysis. The laboratory applies an assessment to the received material to determine the portion of sample required for mixing in water, on account of the contained clay fraction. The Ultrafine™ methods are an innovative workflow developed by CSIRO and refined and delivered by LabWest. The method deliberately

Criteria	Commentary
Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	concentrates and analyses the -2um fraction and is considered appropriate for the intended application. Field duplicates were collected at ratios of between 1:55 to 1:60 of primary samples taken. Rock chip samples were analysed by Bureau Veritas in Adelaide, SA. Submitted samples were crushed and pulverised to a nominal -75um, with gold analysed by fire assay/AAS (method FA1, DL 0.1ppm) and a suite of multielements analysed by 4-acid digest and ICPMS finish.
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 samples were analysed by the Ultrafine™ (UFF-PE) workflow provided by Labwest, Prepared samples are subjected to aqua regia, microwave-assisted digestion, with analysis undertaken by ICP-MS/OES (65 elements). In addition to field-inserted QAQC, LabWest apply QAQC at the ratio of 1:22 for each of blanks, replicates and certified reference materials (lab QAQC applied at 13.6% of analysed samples). The field duplicates collected by Barton Gold show good repeatability and no other issues with the results have been noted. For the collection and reporting of field pXRF data, no routine QAQC procedures were applied at the time of data collection. The pXRF unit is however owned by Barton is routinely quality assessed in the course of other analytical workflows undertaken by the company using the device, including routine calibration checks. Certified reference material samples were included with rock chip samples submitted by Barton, in addition to QC checks applied by the laboratory in the course of analysing samples.
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 results. 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. Assay results were provided in digital format. No adjustments were made to any assay data 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.*	Sample points were located using hand-held GPS (GDA94, MGA53). Nominal accuracy is ±5m. Topographical control is by public SRTM data with a nominal height accuracy of 1m.
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.*	Sampling at Black oak tank was undertaken on 500m spaced lines with samples taken every 100m along lines. Sample spacing at Tolmer varied from 100m x 100m to 50m x 50m over the western silver area. Sample compositing was not applied
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	Precise controls on the orientations of mineralisation are not well understood. The application of soil sampling is intended to assist with further exploration targeting, in-conjunction with data obtained from previously reported drilling and the interpretation of all available data.
Sample security *The measures taken to ensure sample security*.	Barton Gold staff oversaw the collection of all soil sampling. Sample were collected into geochemical paper packets and boxed for shipping to LabWest by Barton field crew and staff.

Criteria	Commentary
Audits or reviews *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data*	No audits or reviews have been undertaken.

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 Tarcoola ML Project area lies within Mineral Lease (ML) 6455. ML6455 covers an area of 725.35 ha and is situated completely within Exploration Licence (EL) 6210 which is owned by Tarcoola 2 Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Barton Gold Pty Ltd. The Mining Lease is covered by a registered Native Title determination held by the Antakirinja Matu-Yankunytjatjara Aboriginal Corporation (AMYAC). Tarcoola 2 has a deed of agreement with AMYAC and all work programs have been approved by AMYAC. Adjacent to the Perseverance Deposit and the Deliverance/Eclipse Target areas are registered State Heritage Places. Exploration Licences 6167, 6860 and 7022 (all Tarcoola2 Pty Ltd) also comprise Barton's Tarcoola project area The Tarcoola deposit is currently held under a Mining Lease which is listed as Under Care and Maintenance. There are no known impediments to obtaining future licences.
Exploration done by other parties *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	The Tarcoola project has been subject to sporadic exploration by numerous parties since alluvial gold was first discovered in 1893. Companies who have undertaken drilling include: Newmex Exploration, BHP, Grenfell Resources, AngloGold, Stellar, Hiltaba Gold, Tunkillia Gold and Tarcoola Gold. Previous exploration at the Tolmer prospect included calcrete (drill assisted &/or hand collected) sampling which defined a coherent surface gold anomaly over the 'eastern gold zone' at Tolmer, comparable to the surface gold anomaly outlined in the results reported in this release. Previous drilling at Tolmer was limited in both extent and interpreted effectiveness.
Geology *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The Tarcoola Project covers a portion of the north-western Gawler Craton centred over the historic Tarcoola goldfield, where Archaean and Proterozoic rocks form the basement to an extensive cover of Phanerozoic sediments. The Archaean basement has been extensively deformed, whereas the Proterozoic rocks have been weakly to moderately deformed. At Perseverance (current Tarcoola open pit mine), gold mineralisation is hosted within sedimentary rocks of the Tarcoola Formation and granite, both of Proterozoic age. The granite is variably in fault contact with or unconformably overlain by the sediments, which consists of conglomerate, limestone, sandstone, siltstones, and shale. A suite of later intrusions (Lady Jane Diorite) cut both the sedimentary rocks and the granite. Mafic high level intrusives associated with the 1590Ma Hiltaba Magmatic Event are considered to control the spatial setting of both gold and base metal mineralisation. Three deformation events have been recognised in the area. D1 is characterised by open folding and NNW-directed thrusting, responsibly for the southerly dip of the sedimentary package at Perseverance. Steeply dipping NW and NE trending brittle faults developed during D2. These structures host and control the gold mineralisation in the Tarcoola Ridge area. The third deformation event (D3) is represented by the late E-W trending barren quartz veins. Gold has locally been remobilised and enriched in the weathering profile. The base of complete oxidation occurs typically 10-40m below surface, and the base of partial oxidation occurs at a depth of ~20-60m. Within the primary zone, sericite-quartz-pyrite alteration zones are spatially associated with the mineralisation and overprint earlier hematite-magnetite alteration. An outer halo of chlorite (+/-leucoxene and pyrite) is developed. Pyrite, galena and sphalerite are the main associated sulphide minerals, with subordinate amounts of chalcopyrite bornite and/or arsenopyrite

Criteria	Commentary
	noted. Veins can be discrete or form wider stockwork zones and are surrounded by broader quartz-sericite alteration envelopes which can host lower grade background halos of mineralisation. Dispersed supergene mineralisation in the oxide zone can be largely detached from veining. For more detail see: Budd, A & Skirrow, R, 2007. The Nature and Origin of Gold Deposits of the Tarcoola Goldfield and Implications for the Central Gawler Gold Province, South Australia. Economic Geology, 2007.
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.* • *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.*	No drilling reported in this release.
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.*	Results of soil sampling are presented as gridded outputs to convey spatial grade variations across the sampling grids
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").*	No drilling reported in this release.
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 in the body of this announcement
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.
Other substantive exploration data *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results;*	No substantive exploration data not already mentioned in this table has been used in the preparation of this Announcement.

Criteria	Commentary
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.	There are however extensive geological, geophysical, geochemical, geotechnical and metallurgical datasets available for this project area.
Further work *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	Barton Gold is planning further work at both reported prospect areas. At Tolmer the soil sampling data will be integrated with recently completed and outstanding drill results to inform future exploration work. Future work at Black Oak Tank will likely involve additional infill soil sampling. Diagrams have been included in the body of this Announcement