Barton Gold

ASX Announcement

5 May 2026

Tolmer Yields >100,000 g/t Silver Trial Gravity Concentrate

Metallurgical evaluation started, follow up drilling expedited for mid-May

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Preliminary test yields high-grade concentrate grading over 100,000 g/t Ag (10% silver)**
- **Trial concentrate to support preliminary evaluation of Tolmer petrology and paragenesis utilising scanning electron microscopy (SEM); leading geological consultant engaged**
- **~4,000m follow up drilling expedited for May 2026 to infill high-grade assays, test extensions**

Barton Gold Holdings Limited (ASX:BGD, OTCQB:BGDFF, FRA:BGD3) (**Barton** or **Company**) is pleased to announce the results of a preliminary analysis of sample mineralisation collected from drilling at its high-grade Tolmer Silver prospect (**Tolmer**), located at its South Australian Tarcoola Gold Project (**Tarcoola**).

Tolmer is one of Australia's highest-grade modern silver discoveries, identified during 2025 in a discovery hole which yielded a peak intersection of **6m @ 4,747 g/t Ag (plus 4m @ 13.2 g/t Au)**.[1] The mineralisation from this hole has now been dried, washed with a basic detergent, and panned to produce a concentrate for evaluation utilising scanning electron microscopy, which will assist in designing a full metallurgical testwork program.

This test has produced a concentrate grading >100,000 g/t Ag (~10% silver) from a simple gravity process, without any grinding, roasting or the use of chemical reagents. The ability to produce exceptionally high-grade concentrates without hydrometallurgical or pyrometallurgical processes could have potential implications for low-cost, high-margin operations if this is consistent for the mineralisation.

Barton has now expedited a ~4,000m RC drilling follow up program, anticipated to begin mid-May 2026. The objective is to further develop Tolmer's local geological knowledge, infill data, and test potential extensions indicated by soil assays around numerous drill intercepts exceeding 2,000 gram-metres Ag.[1]

Barton notes the above results are from a subsample of prepared materials and are not representative of all Tolmer mineralisation. Comprehensive quantitative metallurgical testwork is required to evaluate potential commercial viability. Barton has engaged a leading geological consultant to conduct a preliminary evaluation of this Tolmer mineralisation and assist in the design of a detailed metallurgical testwork program.

Commenting on the preliminary Tolmer silver concentrate results, Barton MD Alexander Scanlon said:

"We are excited to receive these exceptional preliminary concentration results. There is clearly something very different going on at Tolmer, not only in terms of the degree of silver enrichment in the oxide and transitional zones, but also as to the dominant presence of primary silver in the veining below the 'western silver zone' observed in recent drilling. This is entirely distinct from the rest of the Tarcoola Goldfield, where gold is dominant, and raises exciting possibilities.

"Detailed metallurgical testwork is now required, but the prospective ability to concentrate Tolmer's silver from just a simple, gravity based process is also exciting. For context, one tonne of concentrate grading over 100,000 g/t Ag would today contain over $300,000 worth of silver – before attributing any value for contained gold by-product credits.

"Our emerging silver portfolio is a potentially significant contributor to our regional strategy. We are excited to now be accelerating our Tolmer investigation in parallel with programs to upgrade our Tolmer gold and silver Resources."

[1] Refer to ASX announcements dated 27 August 2024, and 30 January, 27 March, 16 April, 5 / 25 August. 24 September and 9 December 2025

Barton Gold Holdings Limited
ACN: 633 442 618
ASX: **BGD**
FRA: **BGD3**
OTCQB: **BGDFF**
www.bartongold.com.au

Registered Office
Level 4, 12 Gilles Street
Adelaide, SA 5000 Australia

T +61 8 9322 1587
E contact@bartongold.com.au

Tolmer Silver discovery

During March 2025, Barton announced one of Australia's highest-grade modern silver discoveries ~500m west of its August 2024 Tolmer gold discovery.[2] Multiple rounds of follow up drilling in this 'western silver zone' have identified a continuous footprint of silver dominant mineralisation where two shallow horizons **host peak silver and gold grades up to 17,600 g/t Ag and 51.2 g/t Au (respectively) less than 50m from surface.**[2]

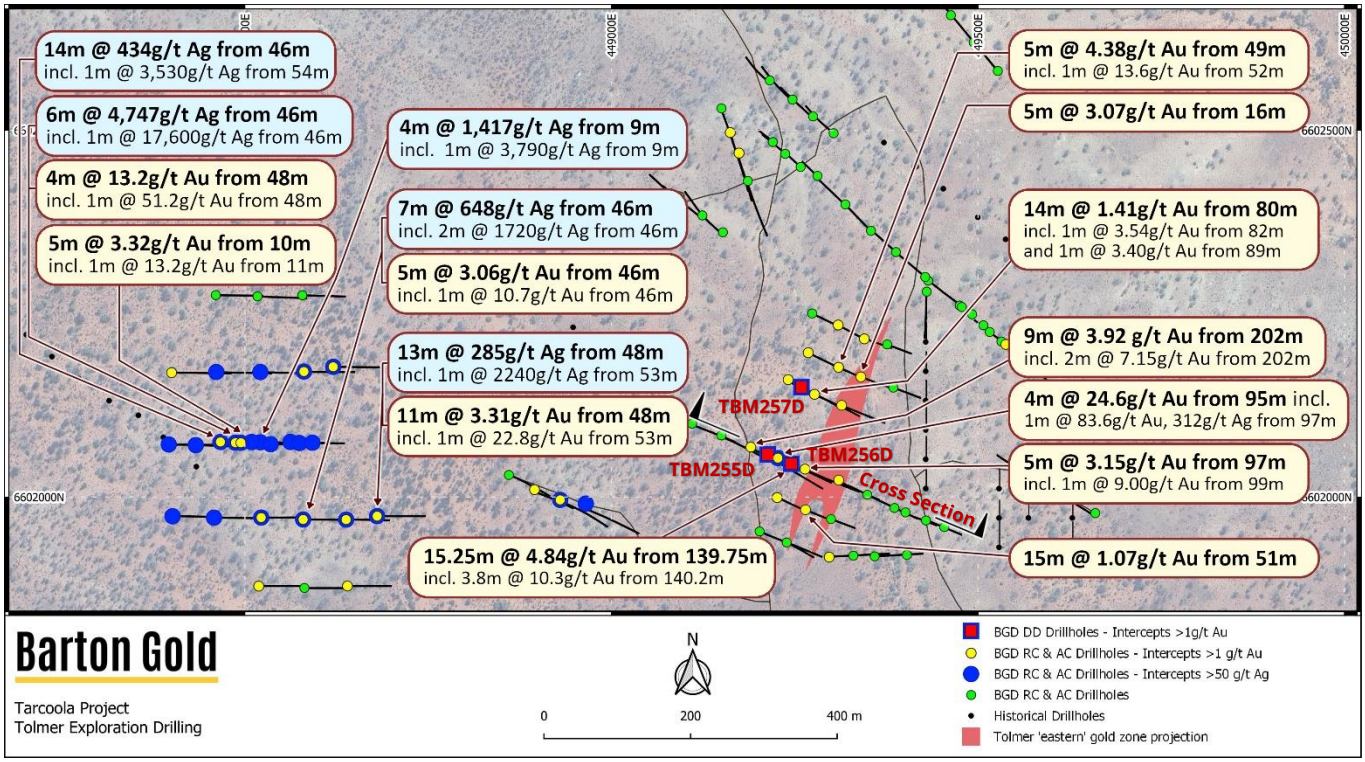

Figure 1 – Tolmer map showing 'western silver zone', 'eastern gold zone', and drill collar locations (red)[2]

In August 2025 Barton drilled 3 DD holes (see Figure 1) to investigate local geological controls, with the objective to improve follow up drill targeting in the 'western silver zone' **where soil assays indicate potential extensions of mineralisation around numerous local drilling assays exceeding 2,000 gram-metres Ag:**[2]

Hole ID	Interval		Including:	
TBAC130	Silver	6m @ 4,747 g/t Ag from 46 metres	Silver	1m @ 17,600 g/t Ag from 46 metres
	Gold	4m @ 13.2 g/t Au from 48 metres	Gold	1m @ 51.2 g/t Au from 48 metres
TBM227	Silver	4m @ 1,417 g/t Ag from 9 metres	Silver	1m @ 3,790 g/t Ag from 9 metres
TBM228	Silver	14m @ 434 g/t Ag from 46 metres	Silver	1m @ 3,530 g/t Ag from 54 metres
	Gold	3m @ 3.25 g/t Au from 54 metres	Gold	1m @ 7.50 g/t Au from 54 metres
TBM233	Silver	3m @ 993 g/t Ag from 55 metres	Silver	2m @ 1,475 g/t Ag from 55 metres
	Gold	1m @ 6.86 g/t Au from 55 metres		
TBM237	Silver	9m @ 217 g/t Ag from 44 metres	Silver	1m @ 1,100 g/t Ag from 44 metres
	Gold	1m @ 7.9 g/t Au from 44 metres		
TBM238	Silver	7m @ 648 g/t Ag from 46 metres	Silver	2m @ 1,720 g/t Ag from 46 metres
	Gold	5m @ 3.06 g/t Au from 46 metres	Gold	1m @ 10.7 g/t Au from 46 metres
TBM245	Silver	13m @ 142 g/t Ag from 10 metres	Silver	2m @ 499 g/t Ag from 11 metres
	Gold	5m @ 3.32 g/t Au from 10 metres	Gold	1m @ 13.2 g/t Au from 11 metres
TBM246	Silver	13m @ 285 g/t Ag from 48 metres	Silver	1m @ 2,240 g/t Ag from 53 metres
	Gold	11m @ 3.31 g/t Au from 48 metres	Gold	1m @ 22.8 g/t Au from 53 metres
TBM254	Silver	1m @ 748 g/t Ag from 59 metres		
	Gold	1m @ 3.14 g/t Au from 59 metres		

Table 1 – Key 'western silver zone' intersections from Nov 2024, Jan/Feb and May/Jun 2025 drilling[2]

[2] Refer to ASX announcements dated 27 August 2024, and 30 January, 27 March, 16 April, 5 / 25 August, 24 September and 9 December 2025

Dual silver enriched horizons

Drilling has identified an 'upper horizon' of broad, shallow, silver mineralisation that is largely independent of gold and appears open to the west, **and a second 'lower horizon' at the interpreted boundary of oxide and fresh zones hosting silver and gold in broad intervals with grades up to 17,600 g/t Ag and 51.2 g/t Au.**[3]

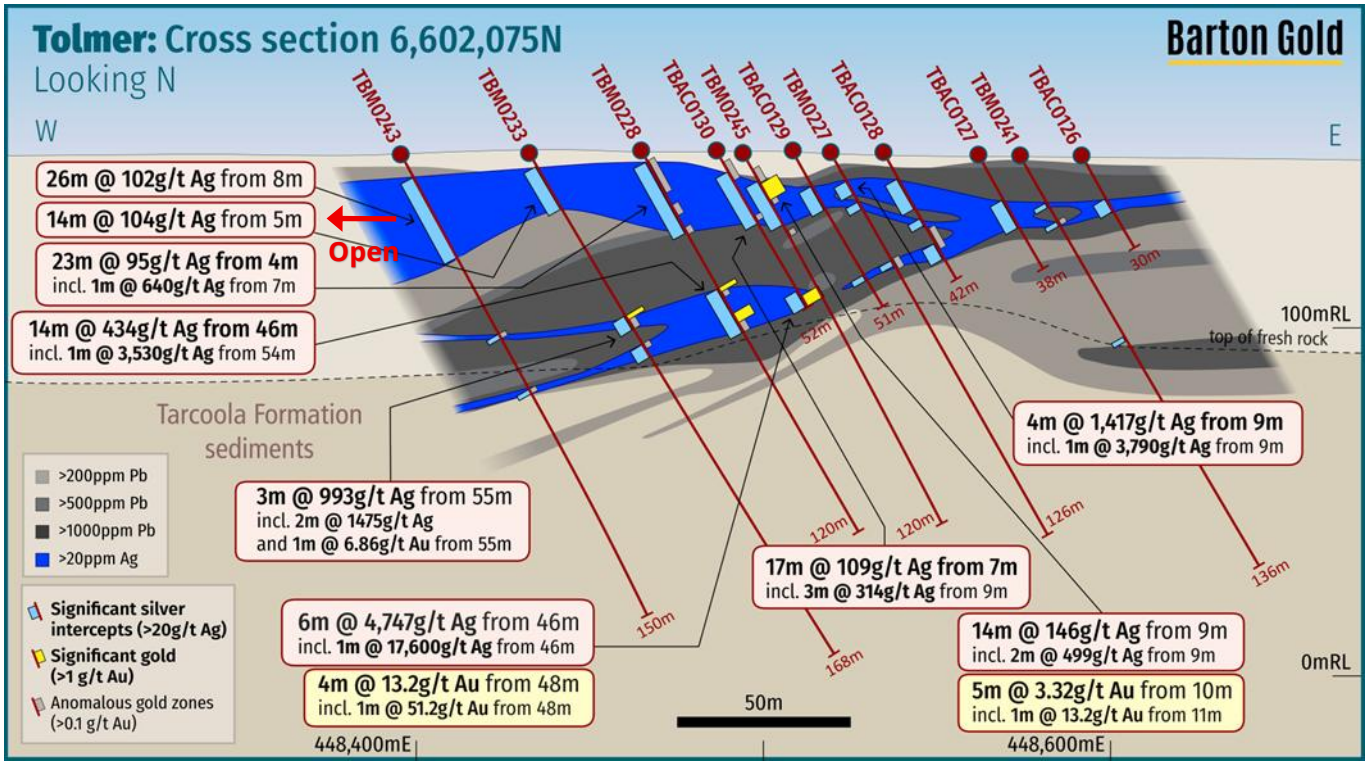

Figure 2 – Tolmer 'silver zone' cross-section 6,602,075N with anomalous Ag-Pb & key intersections[3]

Drilling 100m south of cross section 6,602,075N (Figure 3) indicates that this 'lower horizon' extends to the south and remains open to the east (Figure 4), as distinct from the 'upper horizon'.[3] The Company therefore undertook soil sampling and diamond drilling to guide future targeting across the Tolmer prospect area.

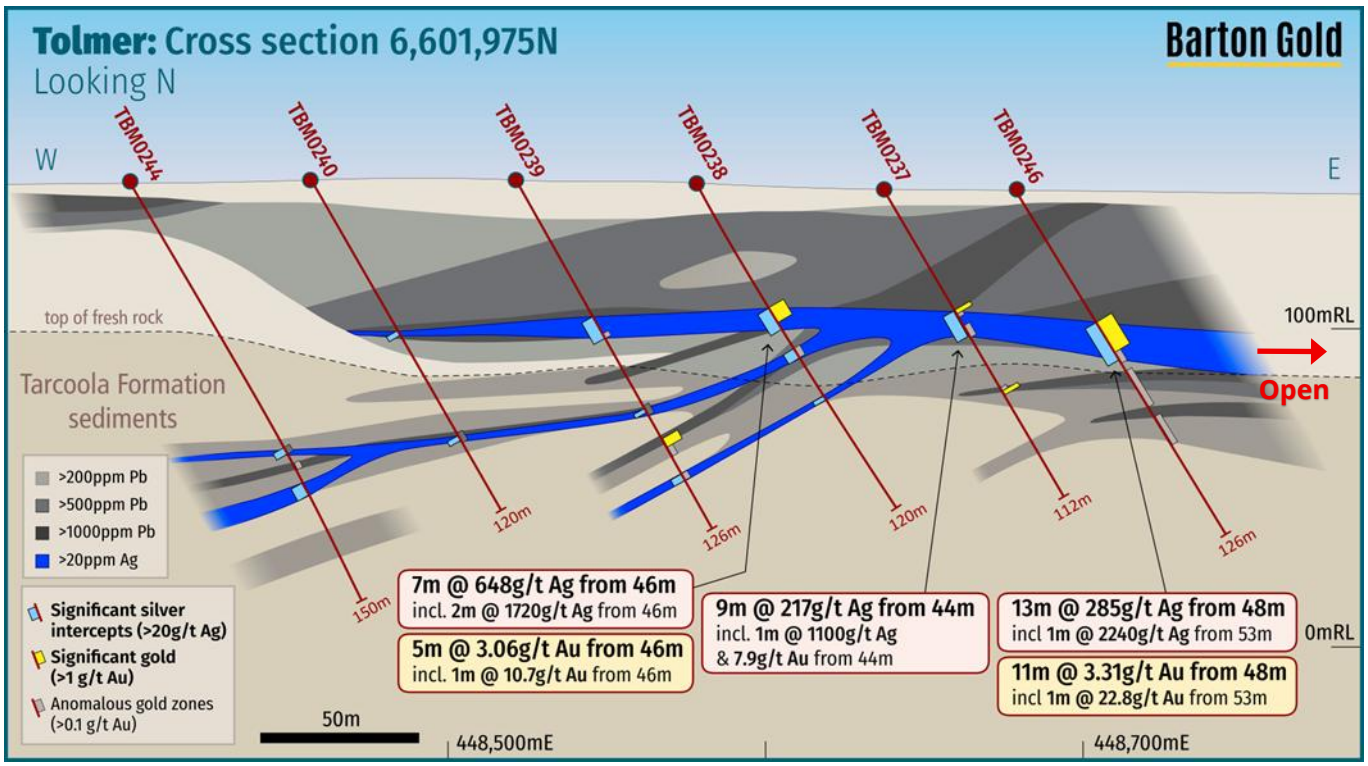

Figure 3 – Tolmer 'silver zone' cross-section 6,601,975N with anomalous Ag-Pb & key intersections[3]

[3] Refer to ASX announcement dated 5 August 2025

Soil assays indicate extensions and new targets

Barton has also recently received gold, silver and lead soil assays indicating **potential extensions of the main 'western silver zone' and new, previously unrecognised Au-Ag-Pb targets (circled red below).**[4]

Lead and silver assays indicate a mineralised contour extending ~200m west and ~100m east of current drilling, with potential evidence of northwest-southeast trending controlling feature(s) on silver mineralisation.

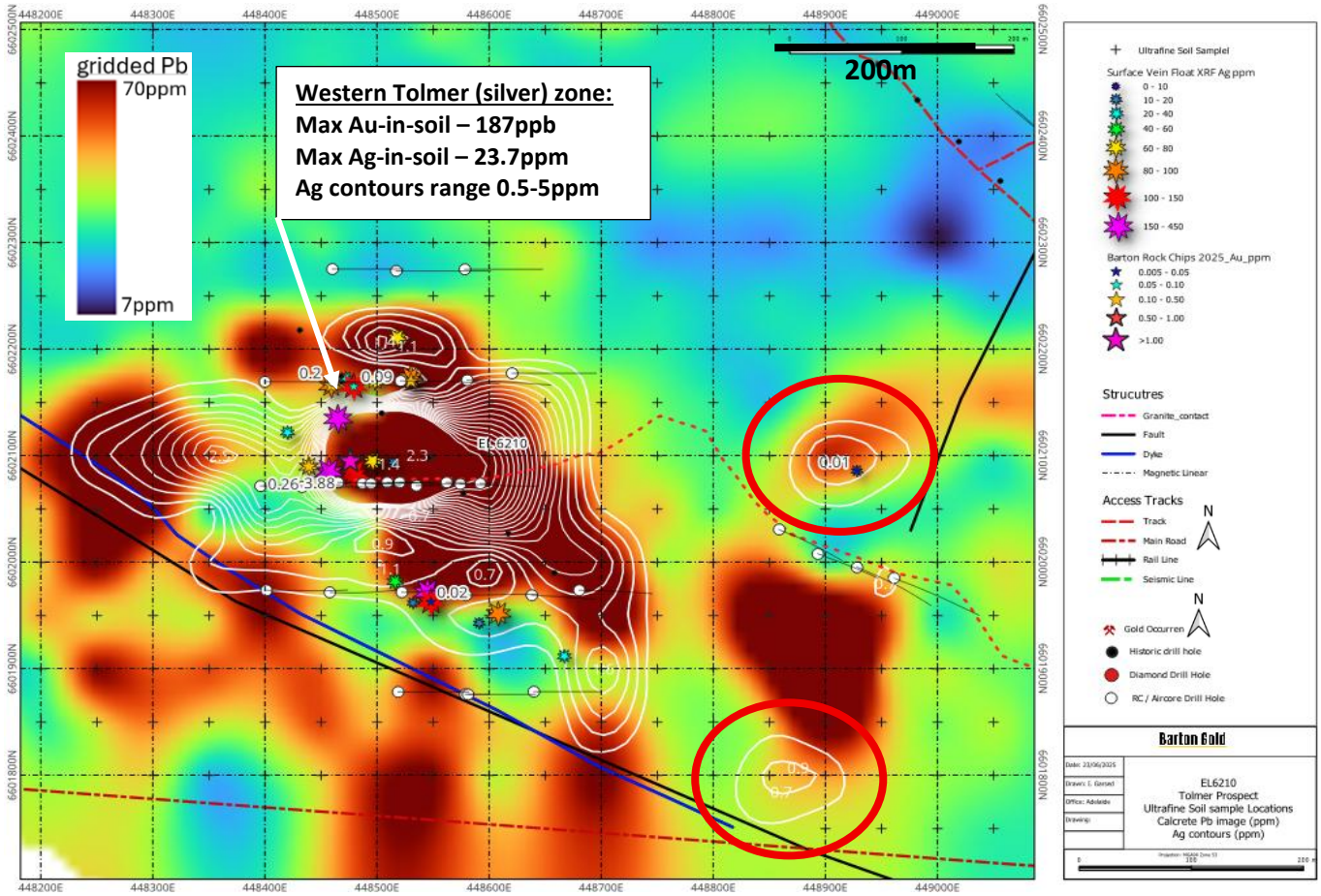

Figure 4 – 'Western silver zone' with Pb background (colour) & Ag contours (white, ~0.2ppm contours)[4]

Next steps for Tolmer

Barton has expedited follow up drilling for the Tolmer Silver discovery, with a ~4,000m follow up RC drilling program anticipated to commence mid-May 2026. The objective of this drilling is to further improve Barton's geological understanding of the western Tolmer silver system, close the spacing of existing drilling and test mineral continuity, and test for potential extensions and / or repeats of this mineralisation along strike (see Figure 4).

In parallel, preliminary metallurgical studies to understand the petrology and paragenesis of the Tolmer silver mineralisation are ongoing, with full metallurgical testwork to follow using samples from upcoming drilling. The objective of these programs is to determine the origins and formation of the Tolmer mineralisation, and to evaluate the optimal routes for processing and recovery of silver and gold therefrom.

The Company will provide further updates on the progress of these programs in due course.

[4] Refer to ASX announcement dated 24 September 2025

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

For further information, please contact:

Alexander Scanlon	Jade Cook
Managing Director	Company Secretary
a.scanlon@bartongold.com.au	cosec@bartongold.com.au
+61 425 226 649	+61 8 9322 1587

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

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

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

Cautionary Statement Regarding Forward-Looking Information

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

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 new results reported in this release were derived from a panned concentrate sample whereby a representative approximately 200g percussion drill sample was thoroughly soaked and washed in water with detergent to break up and disperse the lighter clay fraction. The sample was further concentrated via gravity separation in a conventional pan until only a distinct heavy fraction was clearly separated. From this heavy fraction, a sub-sample was collected for analysis. Given the qualitative nature of the concentration process no attempt was made to ascertain the mass of the concentrated fraction and the results presented in this release convey no inferences with respect to potential mass recoveries. The sub-sample of the concentrated fraction was collected on a filter paper and dried, prior to presentation to a handheld pXRF for analysis. The homogeneity of the concentrated fraction cannot be verified.
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.*	No new logging of the sample material was undertaken.
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 method by which the sample has been collected and concentrated is considered appropriate for the purpose of generating a silver-rich concentrate for further petrological investigation. Given the qualitative nature of the process no strict quality control procedures were applied, other than to ensure all equipment was free of visual contamination prior to commencement of the process.

Criteria	Commentary
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 sample was analysed by an Evident Vanta M-series (50kV) pXRF unit, which provides a semi-quantitative analysis for the target element in this instance (silver) and is considered an appropriate and total analysis. The unit is operated in a 3-beam mode with 20 seconds per beam used for the analysis. The pXRF has routine calibration checks undertaken although no specific QC workflows were applied given the small overall size of the analysis program.
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. The only adjustments made to any assay data in this release was the rounding of data appropriate to the magnitude of the analytical response (ie reporting to one significant figure)
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.*	No new data points provided in this release
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.*	Not relevant to this release
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.*	Not relevant to this release
Sample security *The measures taken to ensure sample security*.	Barton Gold staff undertook the processes outlined in this release.
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 consist 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, responsible 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 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.

Criteria	Commentary
	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.*	The results presented have been rounded down to one significant figure (100,000 g/t silver) which is considered appropriate as a function of the semi-quantitative nature of the analytical process (panned concentrate and pXRF analysis)
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; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	No substantive exploration data not already mentioned in this table has been used in the preparation of this Announcement. There are however extensive geological, geophysical, geochemical, geotechnical and metallurgical datasets available for this project area.

Criteria	Commentary
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 the Tolmer prospect, including forthcoming drilling, geological studies (petrology & paragenetic studies) and metallurgical testwork.. Diagrams have been included in the body of this Announcement