Barton Gold

ASX Announcement

9 December 2025

Tolmer Diamond Assays Enhance Local Structural Model

Peak assays of 465 g/t Ag & 20.2 g/t Au infill high-grade target area

HIGHLIGHTS

- **New Tolmer diamond drilling assays confirm local structural model analogous to eastern portion of historical Tarcoola goldfield, which hosts the Company's Perseverance Mine**
- **'Western silver zone' target recently enhanced by western and southern extensions of silver, the emergence of high-grade gold, and soil assays suggesting further extensions[1]**
- 3 diamond drilling holes recently completed on 'eastern gold zone' to evaluate local structural and stratigraphic controls and guide follow up targeting – significant new intersections include:[2]

Hole ID	Interval		Including:	
TBM255D	Silver	0.4m @ 414 g/t Ag from 60.8m		
	Gold	2.2m @ 4.65 g/t Au from 60.8m	Gold	0.4m @ 20.2 g/t Au from 60.8m
TBM256D	Silver	1.44m @ 221 g/t Ag from 65.56m		
	Silver	0.6m @ 465 g/t Ag from 81.2m		
	Gold	1.8m @ 1.63 g/t Au from 81.2m	Gold	0.6m @ 2.74 g/t Au from 81.2m
	Gold	15.25m @ 4.84 g/t Au from 139.75m	Gold	3.8m @ 10.3 g/t Au from 141.2m
TBM257D	Silver	2m @ 119 g/t Ag from 53m		
	Gold	1m @ 2.57 g/t Au from 53m		
	Gold	7m @ 2.09 g/t Au from 97m	Gold	3m @ 4.11 g/t Au from 101m
	Gold	8m @ 1.06 g/t Au from 112m	Gold	1m @ 2.44 g/t Au from 114m

- Follow up 'western silver zone' drilling anticipated for H1 2026 alongside other major programs

Barton Gold Holdings Limited (ASX:BGD, OTCQB:BGDFF, FRA:BGD3) (**Barton** or **Company**) is pleased to announce assays results from diamond drilling (**DD**) at the high-grade Tolmer gold and silver prospect, located at the Company's South Australian Tarcoola Gold Project (**Tarcoola**). Three holes totalling 595.3m were recently drilled in the 'eastern gold zone' to identify structural controls and guide future targeting.[2]

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

"Tolmer's western silver zone is an exciting recent discovery, with broad, high-grade silver supplemented by high-grade gold. Given its clear potential to become a material economic contributor to our regional development strategy, we are systematically building up a data set to enable smart targeting of its potential extensions.

"This drilling has given us a helpful 'first look' at local structural controls and, together with other recent drilling results and soil sampling data, will help guide future targeting across the Tolmer prospect. We will continue our review, with a focus on the western silver zone, and expect to follow up with further drilling during 2026."

[1] Refer to ASX announcement dated 27 March, 16 April, 5 August and 24 September 2025
[2] Refer to ASX announcement dated 25 August 2025; refer to tables in appendices for full listing of significant intercepts from Tolmer DD drilling

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

Company Directors
Kenneth Williams **Non Executive Chairman**
Alexander Scanlon **Managing Director & CEO**
Christian Paech **Non Executive Director**
Graham Arvidson **Non Executive Director**

Program background

During March 2025, Barton announced one of Australia's highest-grade modern silver discoveries ~500m west of its August 2024 Tolmer gold discovery.[3] 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 less than 50m from surface.**[3]

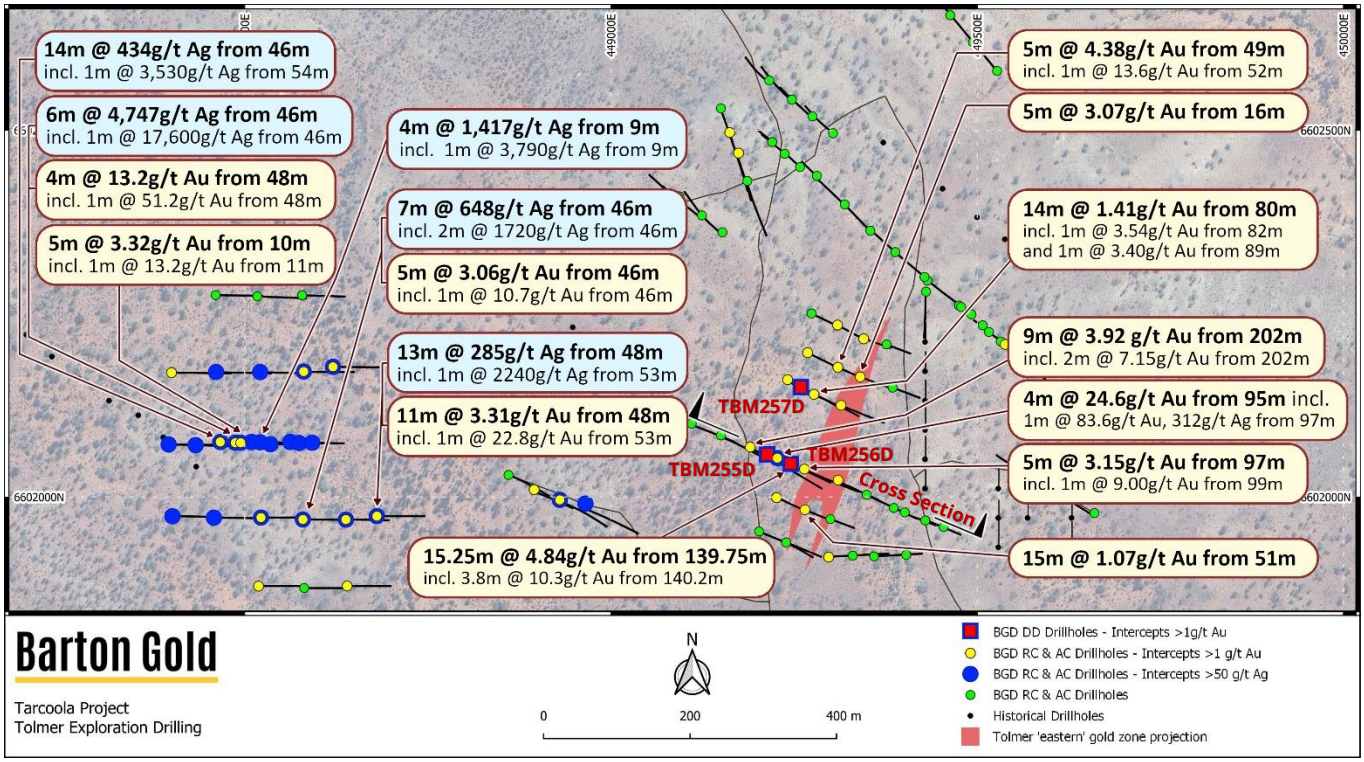

Figure 1 – Tolmer map showing 'silver zone' at left, 'gold zone' at right and DD holes location (red)[3]

In August 2025 Barton drilled 3 DD holes (ref Figure 1) across the 'eastern gold zone' to investigate local geological controls, with the goal to improve follow up drill targeting in the western silver zone, where soil assays indicate extensions of mineralisation around recent high-grade drilling assays which include:[3]

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[3]

[3] Refer to ASX announcements dated 27 August 2024, and 30 January, 27 March, 16 April, and 5 / 25 August 2025

Western silver zone: pursuing dual mineralised horizons

Previous drilling identified broad, shallow, silver dominant mineralisation that is largely independent of gold and open to the west, while a 'lower horizon' of mineralisation at the interpreted boundary of oxide and fresh zones hosts silver and gold in broad intervals with grades up to 17,600 g/t Ag and 51.2 g/t Au.[4]

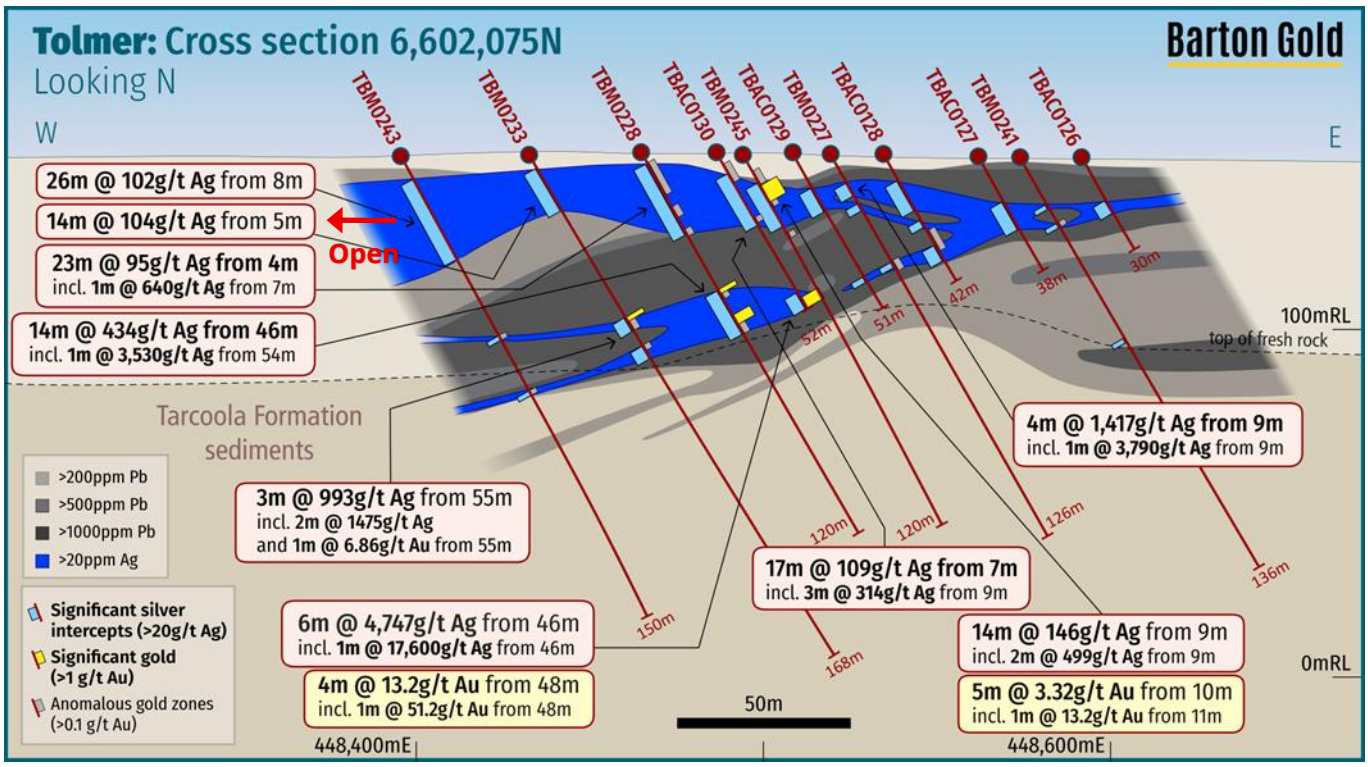

Figure 2 – Tolmer 'silver zone' cross-section 6,602,075N with anomalous Ag-Pb & key intersections[4]

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

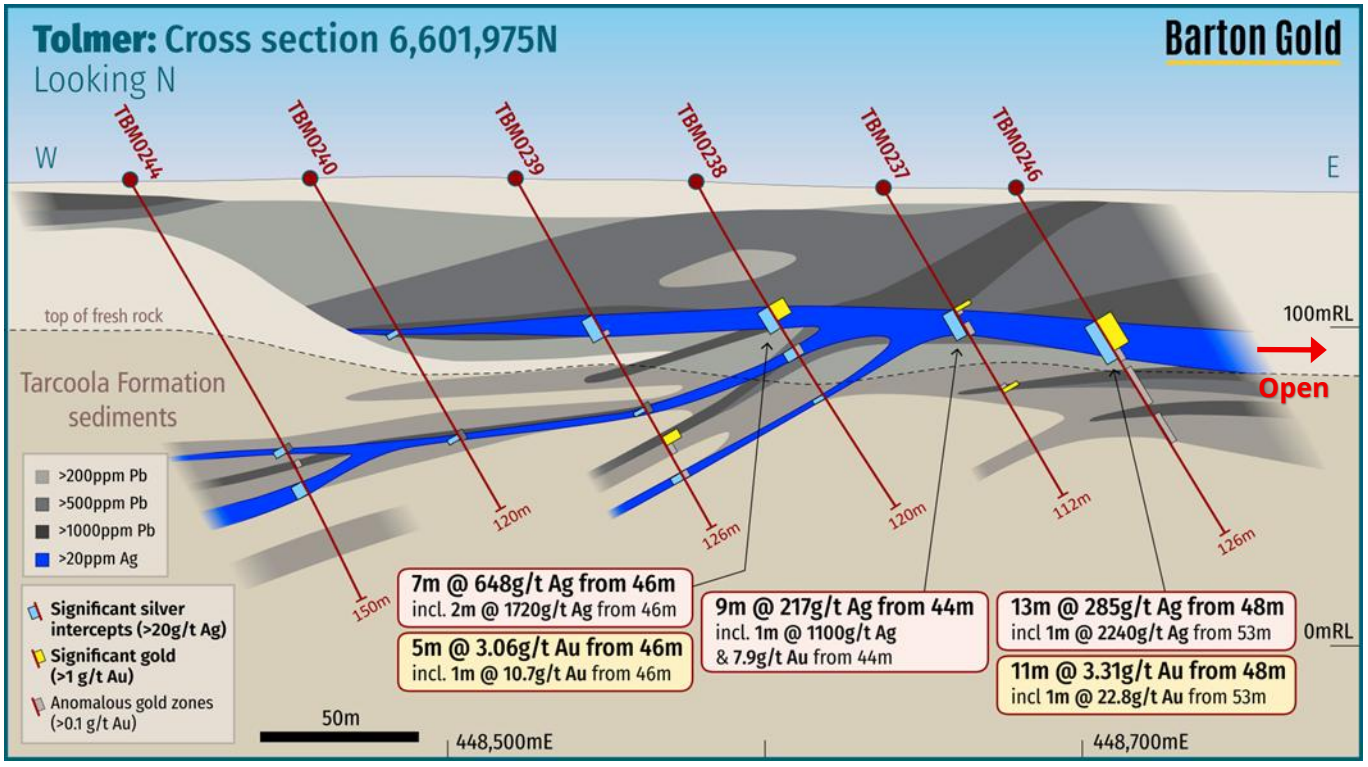

Figure 3 – Tolmer 'silver zone' cross-section 6,601,975N with anomalous Ag-Pb & key intersections[4]

[4] Refer to ASX announcement dated 5 August 2025

Preliminary geological and structural interpretation

Preliminary analysis of the new Tolmer DD cores in the 'eastern gold zone' indicates a steeply dipping zone of faulting and deformation, analogous in orientation to the eastern portion of the Tarcoola goldfield which hosts Barton's open pit Perseverance Mine (approximately 5km to the east of the Tolmer prospect).

Structural logging of drill core also confirms significant rotation of the host stratigraphy within the structural corridor, with vein geometries being consistent with brittle deformation in a broader NNE-trending sinistral shear zone. Gold mineralisation is hosted within quartz-pyrite±galena±sphalerite veins and veinlets within broader zones of quartz veining, sericite and silica alteration.

Within the new drill core, discrete and narrow intervals of silver mineralisation up to 465g/t Ag accompany the gold mineralisation and are also accompanied by lead and zinc up to 2.1% and 5.6% respectively.

Further assessment of the results is planned to determine whether these silver-rich zones represent a separate mineralised stage to the main gold mineralisation or are simply natural variation or zoning within the broader mineralised system and more broadly, the relationship to the 'western' silver zone.

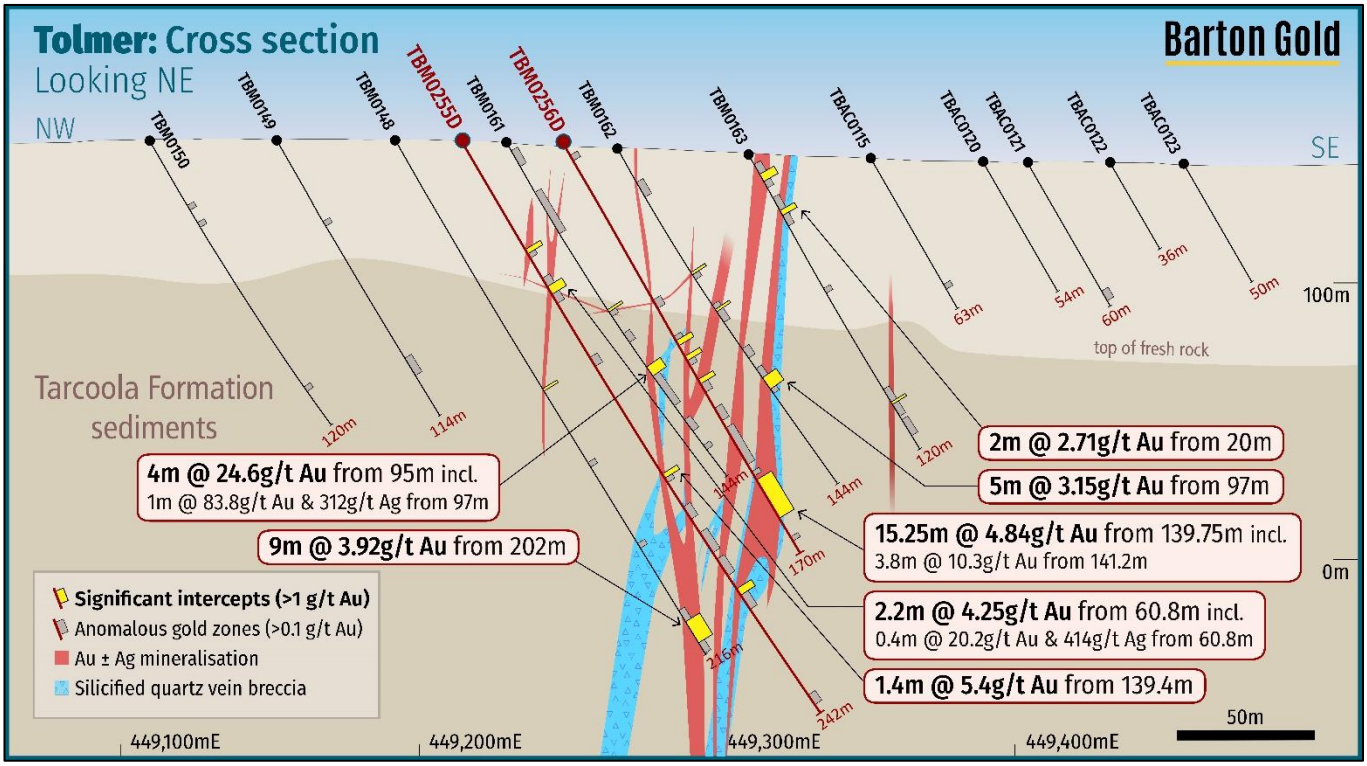

Figure 4 – Cross section TBM255D/256D (ref Fig. 1) with preliminary local geological interpretation

Soil assays indicate further extensions of 'western silver zone' footprint

Barton has also recently received gold, silver and lead soil assays indicating potential extensions of the western silver zone and previously unrecognised Au-Ag-Pb targets (circled red below).[5] 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.

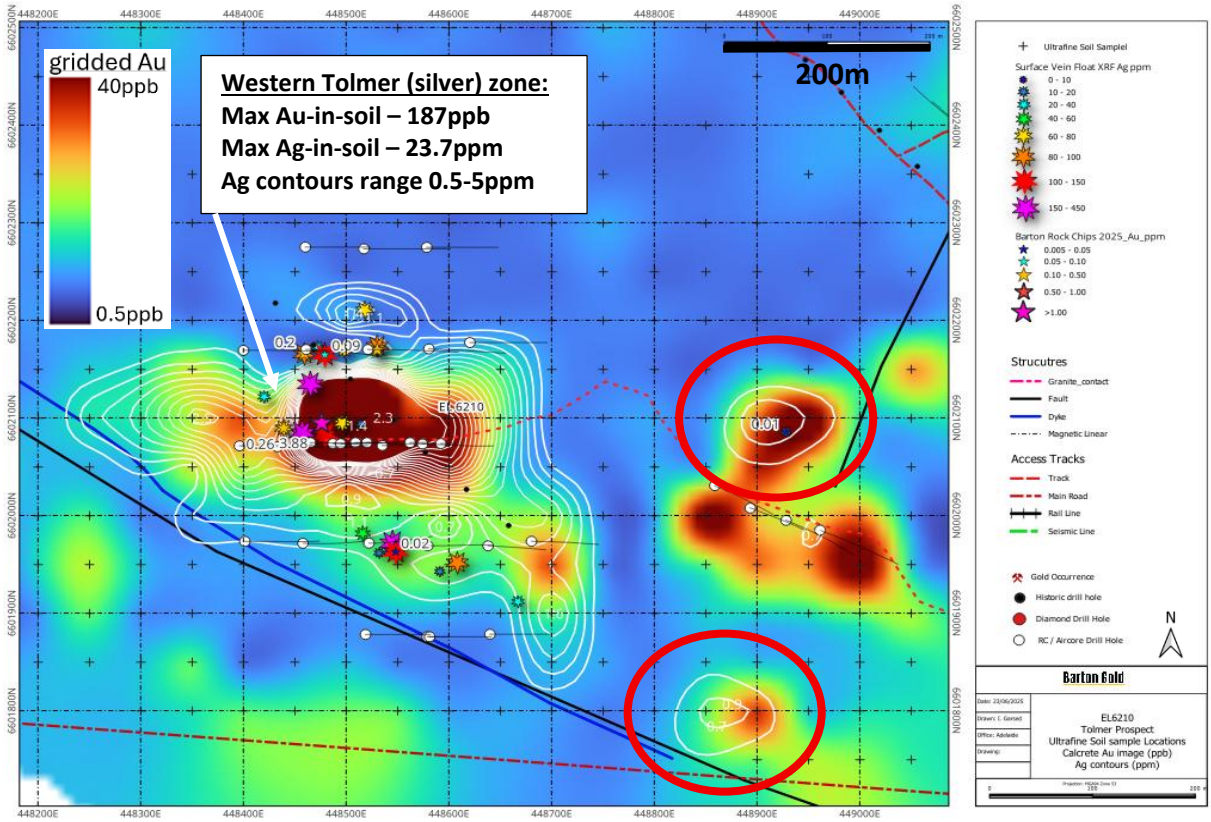

Fig 5 – 'Western silver zone' with Au background (colour) & Ag contours (white, ~0.2 ppm contours)[5]

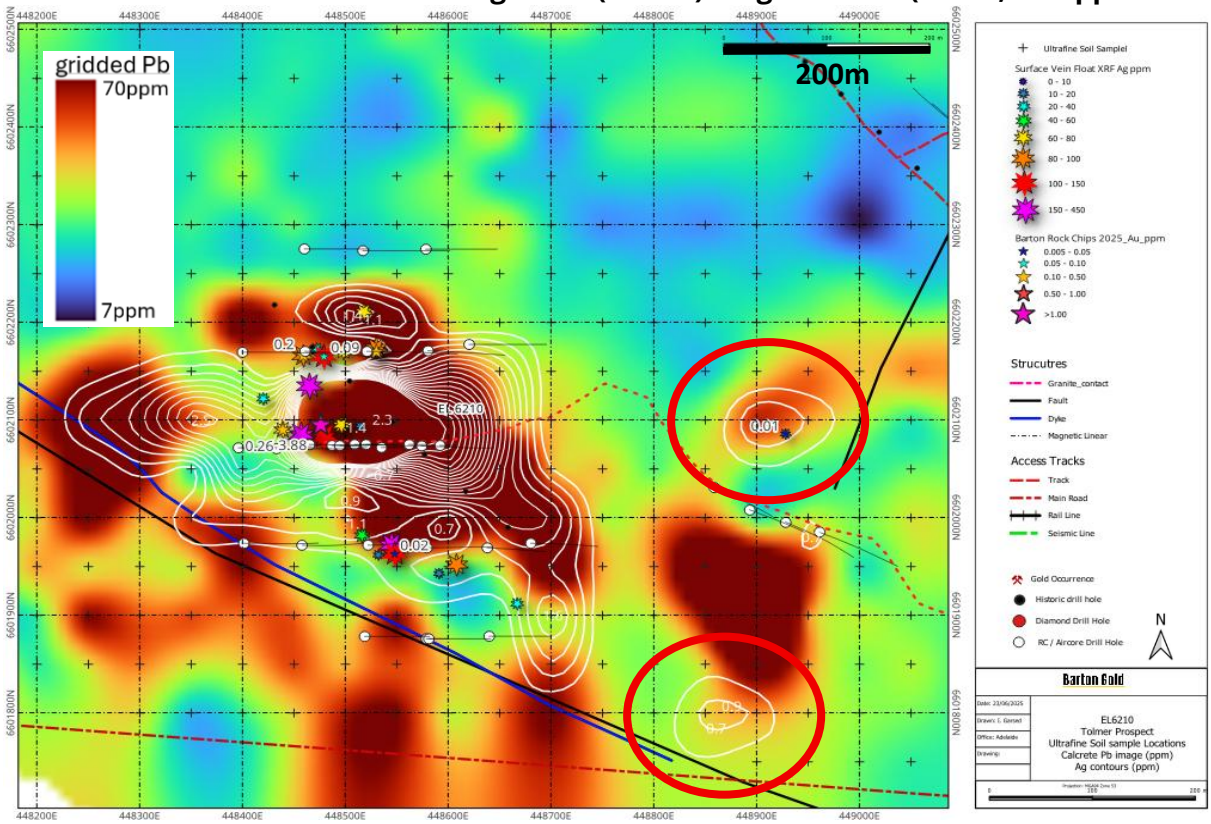

Fig 6 – 'Western silver zone' with Pb background (colour) & Ag contours (white, ~0.2ppm contours)[5]

[5] Refer to ASX announcement dated 24 September 2025

Next steps for Tolmer

Barton's geology team will now further evaluate the core from the Tolmer DD to more carefully define local structural features and controls for comparison and contrast with the 'gold zones' in the eastern portion of the Tarcoola goldfield.

The learnings from the Tolmer diamond drilling will be integrated with outcomes from recent aircore (**AC**), reverse circulation (**RC**) and soil sampling data to update the Company's interpretation of Tolmer's local geological model(s), with particular focus on informing further targeting of the western silver zone.

Barton expects that further follow up drilling in the 'western silver zone' will follow this review, targeting extensions of this mineralisation alongside other drilling programs planned for calendar year 2026.

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 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.**

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 for Barton Gold's drilling program reported in this release was derived from diamond core drilling. Diamond core for drilling has been sawn in half using an automated core saw. Field duplicates were derived from using quarter core for the designated interval. Sample intervals were generally ascribed at nominal 1m intervals and adjusted to align with geological boundaries where appropriate, with sample lengths ranging 0.4m – 1.65m. Sample preparation and analysis was conducted by Bureau Veritas (Adelaide) using method FA1 where the 2-3kg half-core 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. A 0.2g sample is derived from this pulverised residue for multielement analysis. <u>Previous work</u> Sampling during Barton Gold's drill programs at Tarcoola was obtained through reverse circulation (RC), Aircore (AC) and diamond drilling methods. Historic RC and diamond drilling methods were also used in drilling campaigns completed since the mid-1990s. Rotary air-blast (RAB) and aircore drilling has also been completed. These holes were used to guide interpretation but were not used for previous grade estimations or modelling of the results reported in the accompanying Announcement. The drilling program used a Metzke cone splitter (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 not collected. Diamond core for drilling has been sawn in half using an automated core saw. Field duplicates were derived from using quarter core for the designated interval. Historic diamond core has been sawn in half or quarter using a core saw. Historic RC samples were collected using various splitting methods over the project's history. A splitter was generally used; however, spear samples were taken for a period of time in some holes. The sample preparation for drilling conducted in 2023 and 2024 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. 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 possible future multi-element analysis. Historically RC and diamond drilling samples were analysed by various laboratories by either fire assay or Aqua Regia digest, detection by atomic absorption spectrometry (AAS) or a Pulverise and Leach (PAL) process. 1 m RC or diamond samples were generally collected.
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 diamond drilling program used a UDR1000 drill rig provided by MJ Drilling, drilling HQ3 (63.5mm diameter) size drill core, using a triple tube configuration. Diamond drill holes cored from surface, with variable recovery obtained through the start of the holes according to the lithology and weathering. Drill core was oriented (bottom of hole) using the Axis Champ orientation system. Drill holes were surveyed using the Axis Champ orientation system at 5m intervals down hole.

Criteria	Commentary
	Drill holes were angled at a nominal -60 degrees and drilled to pre-planned depths and extended based on visual logging of drill core. Previous work Historic drilling has taken place over numerous periods since the mid- 1980s as follows: • 1987–1989 BHP Gold/Aberfoyle JV (RC and HQ3 DD) • 1991–1994 Queens Road Mines/Grenfell Resources(RC) • 1996–1998 Grenfell Resources (RC, RCD, HQ3 DD) • 2001–2002 AngloGold/Gravity Capital (RC/RCD) • 2008 LIDDS (NQ DD) • 2012 Tunkillia Gold (RC and HQ3 DD) • 2016–2018 Tarcoola Gold (RC). Since 2019 Barton has used Aircore, RC & Diamond drilling methods.
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.*	Drilling recoveries were quantitatively described for each drilled interval and recorded in the field database. In general recoveries were excellent below the weathered part of the profile. Samples submitted to the laboratory were weighed on a dry, as-received basis and reported along with assay results. No relationship between grade and recovery has been identified. Previous work Drilling recoveries prior to 2012 were not recorded for both RC chips and diamond core. Some earlier reports noted difficult drilling. Grenfell noted that care was taken to maximise recoveries and minimise contamination and wet drilling conditions were not often encountered. AngloGold noted no major problems with drilling conditions. TGL RC drilling programmes noted good recoveries, with weights of 30–40kg achieved in fresh material. Within the weathered zone, sample weights were more variable. Holes collared in the Quaternary overburden yielded poor or no recovery from the upper unconsolidated cover sequence, which does not host gold mineralisation. Diamond core recoveries were recorded by TGL. Local zones of core loss were noted in the oxide zone however core recoveries were generally good. The RC 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.
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 diamond core has been geologically logged with 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. Previous work Logging practices varied over the project's history, however AngloGold attempted to standardize the logging by relogging holes in 2002. Approximately 17,000m of diamond and RC drilling and conversion of historical data into a consistent coding system. Some inconsistency in the logging is evident in the current database, however significant mapping has been completed in the pit which, in conjunction with the logging, provides a sound geological basis to prepare a Mineral Resource estimate. Logging from drilling is generally qualitative in nature. All diamond core and RC drilling has been geologically logged.
Subsampling techniques and sample preparation *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken*	Diamond drill core was sawn in half with one half taken for sampling. Sample lengths were generally 1m although at times were sampled to geological intervals.

Criteria	Commentary
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.*	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) Sample sizes are considered to be appropriate to the grain size and volume of the material being sampled. <u>Previous work</u> SADME (1964) – Diamond holes were quarter-cored by Grenfell. Aberfoyle (1979–1985) – Samples of open holes TP001–021 were collected in a PVC bag via a cyclone, and then split downto approximately 1.5kg. Newmex Exploration Limited/Tarcoola Gold Ltd (1987–1988) – RC samples from TRC001–TRC025 were collected over 1m intervals via a cyclone with an incorporated splitter. Approximately 3kg was collected for analysis. RC samples from TRC026–TRC138 were collected over 1m intervals and riffle split to collect a sample. The weight of the sample was approximately 2kg. BHP (1987–1989) – RC holes were sampled at 1m intervals with rock chips homogenized via a cyclone before being split and sampled. A 4m composite sample weighing approximately 2.5kg was initially submitted for analysis. The 1m samples were only submitted if the original 4m sample returned a value of >0.5 g/t Au. Diamond core was apparently half-cored, with samples generally taken at 1m intervals. Grenfell (1991–1993) – RC holes were sampled at 1m intervals were collected in full in plastic bags. The plastic bags were rolled several times to help ensure mixing prior to collecting a 1–2kg sample using a short plastic tube inserted diagonally several times into the material. A 4 m composite was initially submitted for analysis. 1m samples were only submitted if the original 4m sample returned a value of >0.3 g/t Au. Diamond core was apparently half-cored, with samples generally taken at 1m intervals. Grenfell (1995–1997) – RC holes were sampled at 1m intervals were collected in full in a plastic bucket, and then poured through a three-tier riffle splitter. Buckets were emptied through the splitter at 0.5m intervals. A 3kg sample was collected in a calico bag for assay, and the remaining sample collected in a large plastic bag. Poor sample recovery was apparently only noted within a small number of drillholes. Diamond core was apparently half-cored, with samples generally taken at 1m intervals. AngloGold (2001–2002) – RC holes were sampled at 1m intervals. Detail surrounding the RC subsampling techniques was not provided to CSA Global. Diamond core was apparently half- cored, with samples generally taken at 1m intervals. Subsampling is performed during the preparation stage according to the assay laboratories' internal protocols. During the RC drilling program primary samples were collected from a shute on the cyclone splitter. Field duplicates were obtained from a secondary shute on the splitter. To the best of the Competent Persons knowledge, no RC field duplicates were taken prior to 1995. After 1995, field duplicates have generally been inserted in the sample stream at a rate of one in every 20 samples. No data was provided for the AngloGold drilling program however (2001–2002). Results generally give confidence in sampling procedures. Sample sizes are considered to be appropriate to the grain size and volume 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,*	2-3kg half core samples were sent to Bureau Veritas in Adelaide for preparation and analysis using a 40g fire assay technique for gold. Bureau Veritas' FA1 method uses a 40 g lead collection fire assay with AAS finish to a 0.01 ppm detection limit. Multielement analysis is undertaken on the same samples as analysed for gold by Bureau Veritas' MA102 method, applying a 4-acid digest on a 0.2g with ICP-MS analysis and reporting a suite of 47 elements. Analysis of over-

Criteria	Commentary
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.*	range silver (>300ppm Ag) is undertaken by Bureau Veritas' PF102 method, applying a fusion of the sample with sodium peroxide prior to dissolution in dilute hydrochloric acid and being presented for ICP-MS analysis. Barton Gold's diamond drilling program included a comprehensive QAQC component with Field Duplicates, Certified Standards (selection of OREAS CRM's considered most appropriate for expected grade and composition) and coarse blanks collectively inserted at ratio of approximately 1 in 46 primary samples. The sequencing of QC samples was determined numerically without regards to geological context. Additionally, the laboratories provided their internal QAQC which included check samples, CRM's, blanks and repeats. Analysis of the duplicate samples was variable but considered acceptable given the nature of gold mineralization associated with this project. Bureau Veritas' analysis for gold using fire assay performed well with all batches falling within the +/-3SD test of the expected value for the given standards (3 OREAS CRM's). No geophysical studies were used in this latest drilling program. <u>Previous work</u> Analytical techniques have varied somewhat over the projects history and are summarised below. SADME (1964) – Diamond holes were sent to Amdel in Adelaide for analysis by Aqua Regia digest flame AAS with a 0.02 detection limit. Any samples returning grades >1 g/t Au were re-assayed by fire assay with an AAS finish. Aberfoyle Exploration (1985–1987) – Samples were submitted to Classic Laboratories in Perth for fire assay using a 50g charge. Newmex Exploration Limited, Tarcoola Gold Limited (1987– 1988) – Samples from TRC001–TRC025 were submitted to Genalysis in Perth for analysis using Aqua Regia digest and AAS finish after roasting to oxidise sulphides. Fire assay was carried out on all samples containing >1 g/t Au determined following Aqua Regia. Samples from TRC026–TRC138 were submitted to Classic Comlabs, Adelaide for analysis by fire assay. BHP Gold (1988–1991) – Samples were submitted to Amdel Laboratories in Adelaide for analysis. The analytical method is not known. Queens Road Mine/Grenfell Resources (1992–1994) – Samples were submitted to Amdel for digest by Aqua Regia (two parts hydrochloric acid to one-part nitric acid), followed by extraction into organic solvent (D.I.B.K.). A 50g subsample was then analysed by AAS with a 0.02 g/t Au detection limit. Grenfell Resources (1996–1998) – Earlier samples were submitted to Amdel for analysis by Aqua Regia digest with AAS finish. Any samples returning grades >1 g/t Au were re-assayed by fire assay with and AAS finish. Later holes were submitted to Aqua Regia digest with graphite furnace AAS. AngloGold, Gravity Capital Limited (2001–2002) – Earlier holes (up to TCRC0029) were submitted to Genalysis in Adelaide. Sample preparation was completed in Adelaide, and then sample analysis was completed in Perth via a 50g fire assaywith AAS finish (Method FA50/AAS). Later holes were submitted to Analabs in Perth for analysis by fire assay. Low Impact Diamond Drilling Services (2008) – Two core holes were submitted to Onsite Laboratory Services, Bendigo for analysis by 25g fire assay with AAS finish. Subsampling techniques are not known. Tunkillia Gold (2012) – Au analysis was completed by IntertekGenalysis in Adelaide, via a 50 g lead collection fire assay with AAS finish to a 0.005 ppm detection limit (Method FA50/AA). Tarcoola Gold (2016–2017) – Samples were dried at 90°C to eliminate the impact of moisture on sample processing. After drying samples are crushed via a Boyd Crusher to <10mm in size then split through a rotary splitter to produce a sub-sample. The crusher is cleaned regularly and has barren bricks crushed between sample groups to prevent contamination. Analysis is through the pulverising and leach (PAL) process. This process reflects the site mill extraction process where: each process is pulverised in aqueous solution with cyanide bearing assay tabs and a collection of assorted sized

Criteria	Commentary
	ball bearings. Each sample is pulverised for an hour, resulting in an Au-CN complex bearing solution and remnant pulverised sample, and the pulverised material is 95% passing 75 microns. Following PAL processing, samples are decanted, centrifuged and prepared for analysis in an AAS with a solvent separation with a DIBK and residence time of 20 minutes. The sample is then aspirated through the AAS to produce a reading. Barton Gold (2020) – 2-4kg splits were sent to MinAnalytical in Perth for preparation and analysis using photon assay techniques for gold and ICPOES/MS for multielement geochemistry. The received samples used MinAnalytical's PAP3502R method for preparation which included weighing before drying and crushing to 3mm. A 500g charge was split for analysis using MinAnalytical's PAAU2 photon assay method for gold which is a fully automated technique designed for the analysis of ores. It uses high energy x-rays to excite the atoms so liberation from the surrounding material is not required. The ~500g single-use jars allows for bulk analysis with no chance of cross contamination between samples. Barton Gold (2021) – 2-4kg splits were sent to Intertek Genalysis in Adelaide 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. Barton Gold (2022-present) – 2-4kg splits were sent to Bureau Veritas in Adelaide for preparation and analysis using a 40g fire assay technique for gold. Bureau Veritas' FA1 method uses a 40 g lead collection fire assay with AAS finish to a 0.01 ppm detection limit. Selection of AC samples for assaying by fire assay is undertaken via in-field low-level gold analysis on 3m composite samples. The technique is a partial leach workflow called detectORE™ developed by CSIRO and provided by Portable PPB Ltd. The results are not considered sufficiently robust for public reporting but are suitable for selection of 1-metre samples for fire assay analysis. Additional samples for fire assay analysis for gold are also selected based on geological logging and supporting multielement analysis. Analysis of AC drill samples is initially undertaken on 3-metre composites by portable XRF (pXRF), using an Evident Vanta unit. A 3-beam, 20 seconds per beam routine is performed on samples presented to the machine in plastic cups (pucks). Results from this preliminary analysis is used to determine intervals for laboratory analysis. QAQC (blanks, CRMs, duplicates) are routinely analysed and assessed as part of this workflow. Multielement analysis is undertaken on 1-metre drill samples by Bureau Veritas' MA102 method, applying a 4-acid digest with ICP-MS analysis and reporting a suite of 47 elements. Statistical comparison between pXRF analyses and corresponding ICP-MS analyses has provided confirmed the integrity of the pXRF analyses with acceptable statistical correlations. The pXRF results are adequate for the reporting of geochemical thresholds and zones, but not individual interval results. No geophysical studies were used in this latest drilling program. Barton Gold's AC drilling program included a comprehensive QAQC component with Field Duplicates, Certified Standards (selection of OREAS CRM's considered most appropriate for expected grade and composition) and coarse blanks collectively inserted at ratio of approximately 1 in 37 primary samples. The sequencing of QC samples is tailored on the basis of preliminary (field) assaying to maximise the effect of QA. Additionally, the laboratories provided their internal QAQC which included check samples, CRM's, blanks and repeats. Analysis of the duplicate samples was variable but considered acceptable given the nature of gold mineralization associated with this project. Some significant variation was noted however this is considered consistent with the interpreted high nugget style of mineralisation.

Criteria	Commentary
	Bureau Veritas' analysis for gold using fire assay performed well with all batches falling within the +/-3SD test of the expected value for the given standards (3 OREAS CRM's). Historically, the amount of sampling and analytical QC data that has been collected has varied over the project's history. Limited sampling and analytical QC data is available to support drilling programs completed prior to 1992, which represents a relatively minor portion of the dataset. Between 1992 and 1994, the only meaningful QC data appears to be a comparison of spear and riffle split sampling results. No significant bias was noted between the methods. Between 1996 and 1998, standard results indicate no significant bias, and blank results suggest no issue with carry-over contamination. Field duplicate results reveal a reasonable amount of scatter, which implies poor sample precision, however no bias was noted. Check (umpire laboratory) assay results also revealed considerable scatter but no significant bias which further attests to the accuracy of the analytical data. It is understood no QC samples were submitted between 2001 and 2008. Tunkillia Gold used blanks to monitor carry-over contamination and no significant issues were detected. Field duplicates were used to assess sample precision, while CRMs were used to assess analytical accuracy. Some pulps were also sent to an umpire laboratory as a further check on analytical accuracy. Field duplicate results provide some confidence sample precision. The scatter which is observed is understandable given the moderate to high nugget effect evident at Tarcoola. The CRMs reasonably demonstrated the accuracy of the laboratory. Pulp repeats were higher than the original results, which did cause some concern however, given the CRM results the Competent Person had reasonable confidence in the accuracy of the primary laboratory. Tarcoola Gold collected field duplicates to monitor sample precision and submitted one main CRM to monitor analytical accuracy. The field duplicate results give some confidence in sample precision, with the scatter which is observed likely a consequence of the high-nugget nature of the mineralisation. Although only one CRM was used, no bias was noted.
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 used in the course of this program. 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. All relevant historical data was entered into a DataShed database where various validation checks were performed. Data was exported into an Access Database. 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.*	All 2025 RC collars were sited using a Garmin hand-held GPS system, with all drill collars also picked up using a Leica DGPS system post-drilling (<0.1m accuracy). <u>Previous work</u> Collar location and downhole survey methods have varied somewhat over the project's history. Almost all hole collars have been surveyed by GPS, DGPS or total station methods, with checks completed against the topographic DTM. Downhole survey methods have varied somewhat over the projects history and are summarised below. Aberfoyle (1979–1985) – Holes not surveyed. Set-up positions were used and are well documented. BHP (1987–1989) – Holes not surveyed. Set-up positions were used and are

Criteria	Commentary
	well documented. Grenfell (1991–1997) – A single shot Eastman camera was used, with surveys taken every 30–50m (GP, GL series). Early generation holes completed by Grenfell/Queens Road were not surveyed at the time of the drilling. Grenfell conducted a campaign of Eastman surveys for open historical holes, using Fugro Survey as a contractor. AngloGold (2001–2002) – A single shot Eastman camera was used, with surveys taken every 30–50m (TCD, TCRC series). Tunkillia Gold (2012) – A reflex Ezi-shot downhole camera was used, with readings taken every 30m for diamond holes (TADD series) and end-of-hole for RC holes (TARC series). TGL completed validation checks on the downhole surveys including consistency checks on available databases, comparison of digital databases against hard copy records, and against original Eastman camera discs, cross checks on grid to magnetic conversions and visual review. Tarcoola Gold (2016–2017) – In February 2017, Kinetic Technologies was engaged to perform a downhole optics survey for a geotechnical review. A total of seven holes were downhole surveyed for deviation using a directional survey probe. Readings were taken at 10m downhole intervals. Results showed minor lifting in holes deeper than 28m. The majority of grade control holes are drilled to 23m; hence hole deviation is not considered to be significant. All Barton RC holes were downhole surveyed using an Axis Champ-Gyro system which provided measurements at 20m intervals up and down hole. 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. In March 2020 Barton gold engaged Aerometrex to collect LiDAR and high-resolution ortho-imagery over the entire Tarcoola Mining Lease. All datasets are levelled to the LiDAR survey.
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.*	The spacing of diamond drill holes was determined to provide an adequate test for mineralisation being targeted. 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 were previously poorly understood. Angled drill holes were drilled due to likely steep dip expected on mineralised positions, based on mineralisation observed elsewhere in the deposit area. The observations from this diamond drilling program, including acquisition of oriented drill core, has provided confidence that the mineralisation is steeply dipping and with a more broadly NNE-oriented fault zone. Further exploration is required to determine true widths and continuity of mineralisation with a greater degree of confidence.
Sample security *The measures taken to ensure sample security*.	Sampling was undertaken as drill core was cut by a reputable external contractor. Core markup and cut sheet were completed by Barton Gold Personnel. Cut samples were inserted into pre-printed calico bags. These tied bags were stacked on a pallet and shrink-wrapped for transport. The pallets were delivered to the laboratory by a reputable logistics contractor. <u>Previous work</u> Barton does not have detailed information in regard to sample security measures taken by previous owners of the Tarcoola 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. MacArthur carried out a review of sampling techniques and data in 2013.

Criteria	Commentary
	Mining Plus undertook a comprehensive audit of the historical drilling database in 2020 and have in part rebuilt the database using original assay results and incorporated significant supporting metadata.

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 was 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. 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 deposit and surrounding ground 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.
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 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:*	A tabulation of the drilling program mentioned in this Announcement are presented in Tables 2, 3 and 4.

Criteria	Commentary
• *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.*	
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 gold intervals have been determined by applying 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. • No high-grade cut-offs were applied • When additional elements are reported in association with reported gold intervals, a weighted average result for the element is reported corresponding with the reported gold interval with no application of minimum grade thresholds. • Zones of anomalous gold mineralisation presented on drill sections have been determined by applying a 0.1g/t Au cut-off, with a minimum width of two metres and allowing for a maximum two consecutive intervals of dilution. • Reported silver intervals have been determined by applying a cut-off of >1m @ 60g/t Ag, or greater than 20g/t Ag and a minimum width of 2m. Up to two consecutive metres of internal dilution between reportable grades may be included within reported intervals. • Reporting of zones of anomalous geochemistry on drill sections applies threshold intervals as presented on drill sections and may be based on either or both of pXRF or laboratory determined results. Metal equivalents are not reported.
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").*	The relationship between mineralisation width and intercept lengths is poorly understood. Mineralisation elsewhere in the broader project area where there is greater levels of geological confidence is steeply dipping.
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. Historical drilling has been undertaken across all recently drilled areas and is presented only where applicable at the scale of diagrams provided.
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*	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
characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	
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 which will be focused on extending upon and improving the definition of the western silver zone. Diagrams (refer to figures 1 to 6) have been included in the body of this Announcement

Table 2: Drillhole Collar Details for Barton Tarcoola Exploration diamond drilling (August 2025) program mentioned in this announcement.

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	DIP	TAZ	Total Depth (EOH)	Type	Completion	Target
TBM0255D	449211	6602059	150	-60	90	242.4	DD	14/08/2025	Tolmer
TBM0256D	449245	6602044	149	-60	90	169.5	DD	18/08/2025	Tolmer
TBM0257D	449263	6602142	146	-60	90	183.4	DD	24/08/2025	Tolmer

Table 3: Significant silver (Ag) intersections for Barton Gold Tolmer diamond drilling program (August 2025)[2]

Hole ID	From	To	Metres[1]	Ag (g/t)	Pb (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	Au (g/t)
TBM0255D	23	26	3	27	338	15	9	0.05
TBM0255D	44.6	49	4.4	63.1	693	46	17	0.67
TBM0255D	60.8	61.2	0.4	414	27000	82	59200	20.2
TBM0255D	139.4	140.8	1.4	24.3	3304	132	57629	5.4
TBM0256D	65.56	67	1.44	221	160	924	80	0.34
TBM0256D	81.2	81.8	0.6	465	21100	746	7240	2.74
TBM0257D	53	55	2	119	422	58	59	1.35

[1] Note - Not true widths.

[2] Note – reported applying a cut-off of >1m @ 60g/t Ag, or greater than 20g/t Ag & a minimum width of 2m. Up to two consecutive metres of internal dilution between reportable grades may be included with reported intervals Included intervals are selected to ensure balanced and representative reporting of mineralisation within primary intervals. Au results are averaged across the reported Ag interval with no consideration for minimum grades.

Table 4: Significant gold (Au) intersections for Barton Gold Tolmer diamond drilling program (August 2025)[2]

Hole ID	From	To	Metres[1]	Au (g/t)	Comments &/or including
TBM0255D	44.6	45.8	1.2	1.97	
TBM0255D	60.8	63	2.2	4.25	including 0.40m @ 20.2g/t Au from 60.8m
TBM0255D	139.4	140.8	1.4	5.40	
TBM0255D	178	180	2	0.61	
TBM0255D	189	191	2	1.95	including 1m @ 3.05g/t Au from 190m
TBM256D	81.2	83	1.8	1.63	
TBM256D	87.9	89	1.1	3.84	
TBM256D	98.2	99	0.8	4.87	
TBM256D	121	124	3	0.81	
TBM256D	129	131	2	0.60	
TBM256D	139.75	155	15.25	4.84	including 3.8m @ 10.3g/t Au from 141.2m (& including 1m @ 15.5g/t Au from 144m) & 3m @ 7g/t Au from 147m
TBM0257D	53.0	54.0	1	2.57	
TBM0257D	89	92	3	0.63	
TBM0257D	97	104	7	2.09	including 3m @ 4.12g/t Au from 101m
TBM0257D	112	120	8	1.06	including 1m @ 2.44g/t Au from 114m
TBM0257D	140.17	141	0.83	1.90	
TBM0257D	154	155	1	1.04	

[1] Note - Not true widths (down hole intersections).

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