Barton Gold

ASX Announcement

10 February 2025

Depth Extension Confirmed at Tunkillia Project's 223 Deposit

Broad mineralisation intersected 50 – 100m below modelled pit floor

HIGHLIGHTS

- Tunkillia Gold Project JORC (2012) Mineral Resources Estimate (**MRE**) grew to 1.50Moz Au during March 2024, with July 2024 Initial Scoping Study (**ISS**) confirming an efficient large-scale 130kozpa project[1]
- Optimised Scoping Study (**OSS**) ongoing with 5,064 metres reverse circulation (**RC**) drilling completed on main '223 Deposit' area testing potential depth extensions[2]
- **Broad new mineralisation intersected below ISS modelled pit floor, including 10m @ 2.72 g/t Au from 144m and 20m @ 0.93 g/t Au from 339m depth**
- **Results support potential extensions of 223 Deposit MRE and open pit depth**
- **Updated Tunkillia MRE underway with optimisation studies ongoing; OSS on track for completion during first half of calendar year 2025**

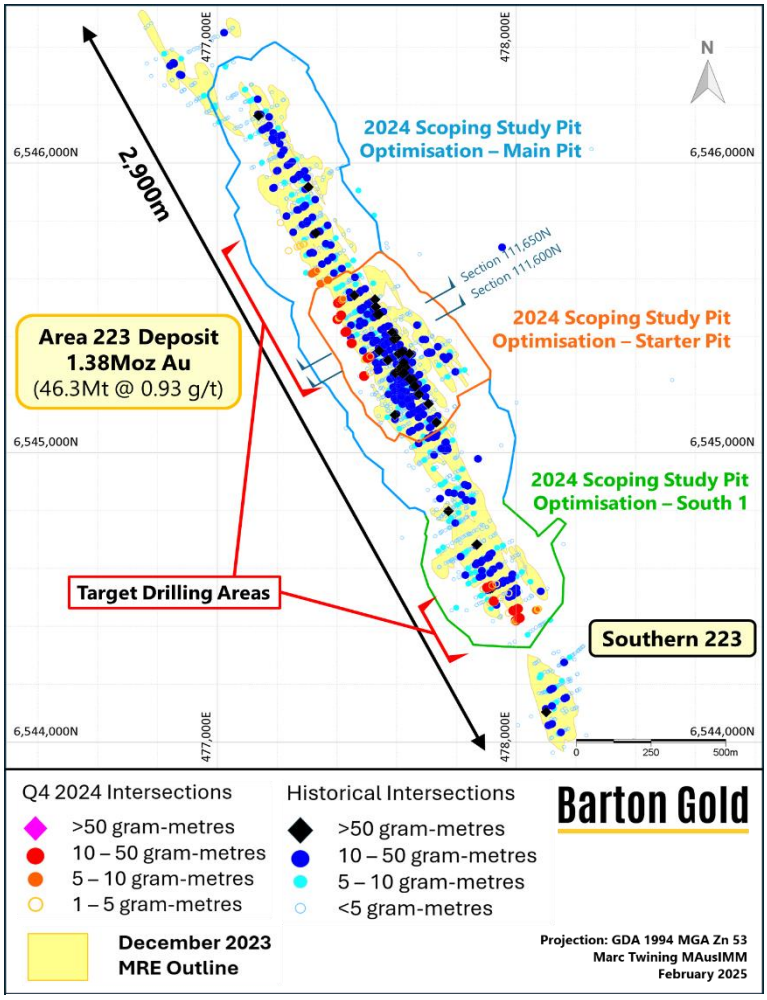

Fig. 1 – Tunkillia Area 223 Deposit with new drill collars

Barton Gold Holdings Limited (ASX:BGD, FRA:BGD3, OTCQB:BGDFF) (**Barton** or **Company**) is pleased to announce new RC definition drilling results for its South Australian Tunkillia Gold Project (**Tunkillia**).

Commenting on the latest Tunkillia drilling results, Barton MD Alexander Scanlon said:

"We are pleased to confirm further extensions of Tunkillia mineralisation below the 'Main Pit' floor modelled in our July 2024 Initial Scoping Study. The maximum open pit depth was 256m, which now has potential to grow. Our Optimised Scoping Study is underway with multiple technical specialists engaged to review key aspects of comminution design, energy consumption, mine design and scheduling, with the goal to materially optimise capital and operating costs for long-term value. We look forward to sharing the results as soon as possible."

[1] Refer to ASX announcement dated 4 March and 16 July 2024
[2] Refer to ASX announcement dated 12 December 2024

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Central zone depth extensions

Drilling has confirmed significant depth extension of broad mineralisation ~50 – 100m below the open pit floor modelled during July 2024 (see Figures 4 and 5 below). Key intersections from new drilling include:

Hole ID	Interval	Including:
TKB0237	**2m @ 8.92g/t Au from 24m**	1m @ 17.1g/t Au [24m]
TKB0239	**5m @ 9.75g/t Au from 128m**	1m @ 37.5g/t Au [129m]
TKB0235	**10m @ 2.72g/t Au from 144m***	2m @ 8.2g/t Au [148m]
TKB0240	**6m @ 3.13g/t Au from 148m**	2m @ 6.35g/t Au [149m]
TKB0234	17m @ 0.89g/t Au from 179m*	1m @ 2.42g/t Au [187m] & 1m @ 1.94g/t Au [190m]
TKB0241	19m @ 0.84 g/t Au from 262m*	3m @ 2.5 g/t Au [274m] & 1m @ 2.3 g/t Au [278m]
TKB0242	20m @ 0.93g/t Au from 339m*	1m @ 2.31g/t Au [346m] & 1m @ 3.21g/t Au [351m]

Table 1 – Significant intersections (>15gm Au) from RC 2024 drilling (* = below 2024 optimised pit)

A complete list of significant intersections is presented in the JORC Table 3, attached to this release.

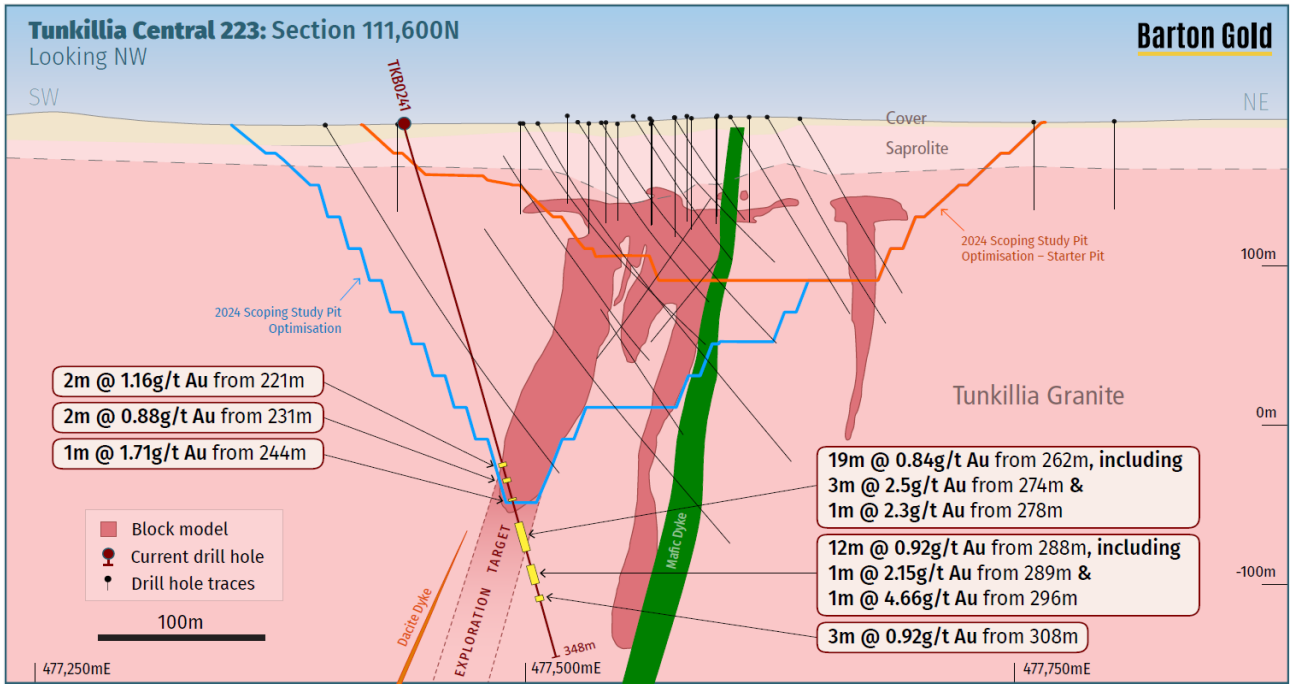

Fig. 2 – Section 111,600N (refer to Fig. 1) showing new drilling traces & key intersections

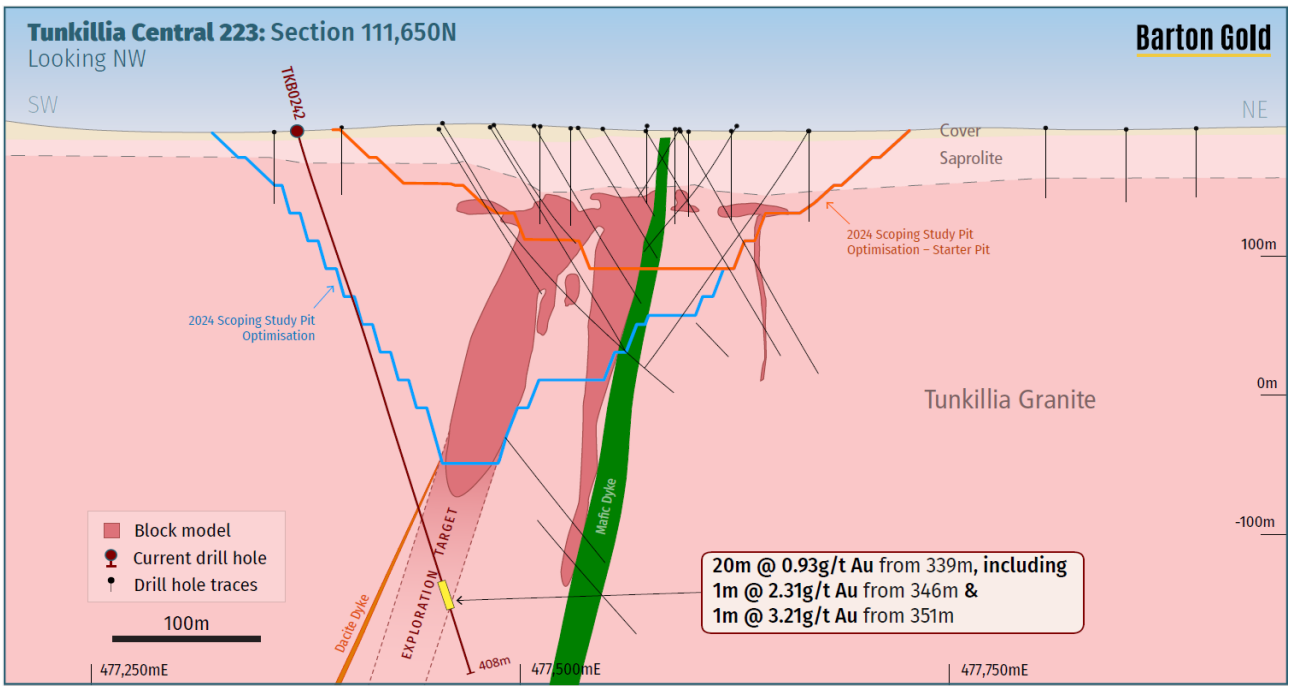

Fig. 3 – Section 111,650N (refer to Fig. 1) showing new drilling traces & key intersections

Program background

Tunkillia is South Australia's largest undeveloped gold-only project, located west of BHP's Prominent Hill, Olympic Dam and Carrapateena Copper-Gold mines and along Australia's main Sydney-Perth rail corridor.

During 2024 Barton grew Tunkillia's MRE to a total 1.5Moz Au JORC Resources with the addition of the new Area 51 Deposit, and then published an Initial Scoping Study (**ISS**) targeting economies of scale which demonstrate a 5Mtpa operation producing ~130kozpa gold and ~311kozpa silver with a competitive AISC of ~A$1,917/oz Au, a 40% equity internal rate of return (**Equity IRR**), and a 1.9 year payback period.[3] The ISS modelled a fixed 5Mtpa mining and processing rate (with ramp up during the first operating year), with peak gold production of 161koz Au during the first year of full 5Mtpa operations.[4]

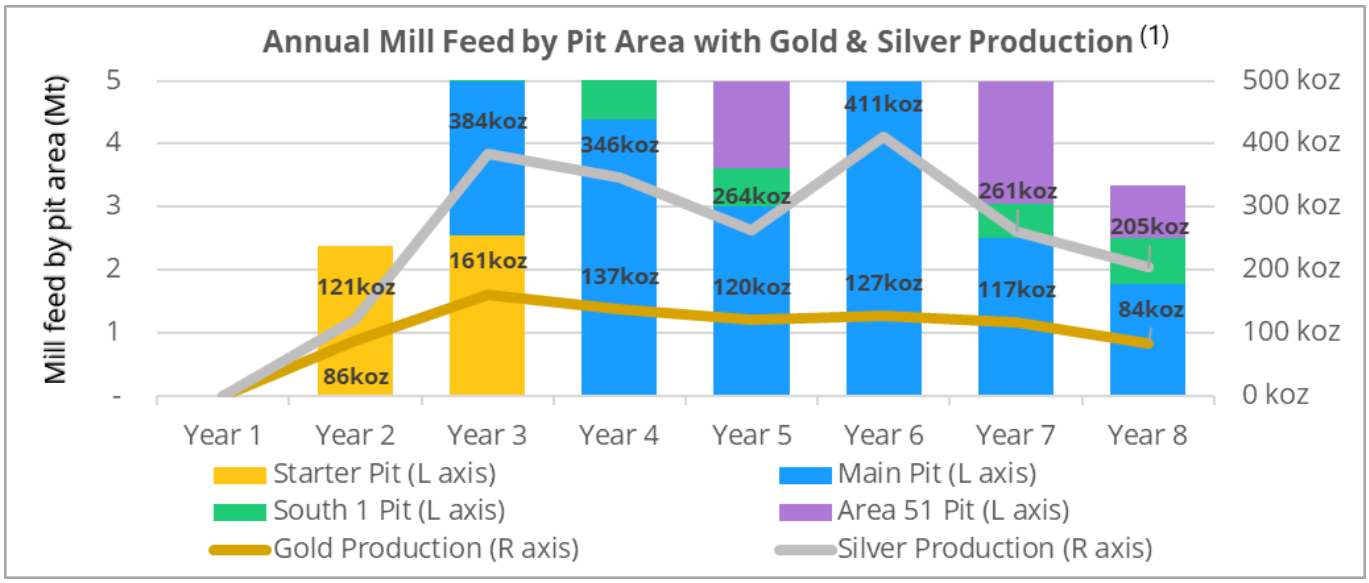

Fig. 4 – ISS Annual mill feed by pit area (L axis), with annual gold and silver production (R axis)[4]

RC drilling completed during November and December 2024 targeted further definition of mineralisation and potential depth extensions in key areas, including below the deepest point of the main pit. The ongoing Optimised Scoping Study (**OSS**) process is evaluating potential further optimisation of the block model, MRE growth, open pit designs and mine scheduling, including actual effective throughput rates of softer, shallower and higher-grade oxide and transitional mineralisation during early production years.

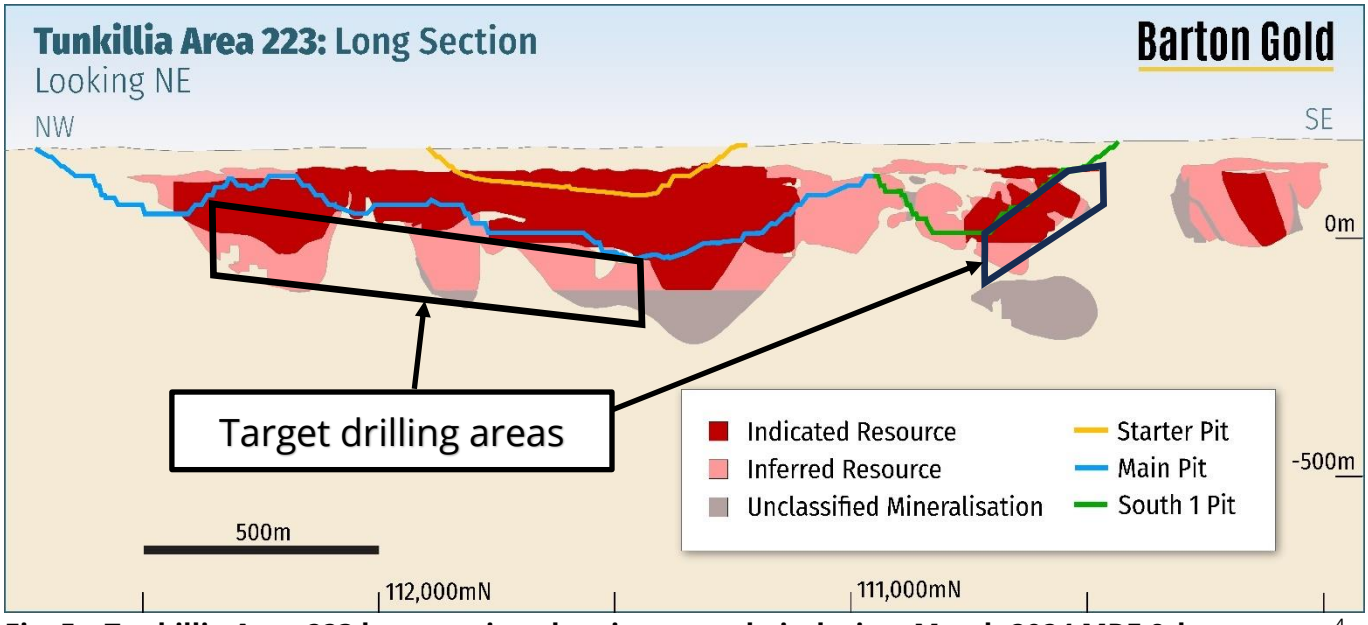

Fig. 5 – Tunkillia Area 223 long section showing staged pit design, March 2024 MRE & key targets[4]

[3] Refer to ASX announcements dated 4 March and 16 July 2024
[4] Refer to ASX announcement dated 12 December 2024

Next steps for Tunkillia analysis

Barton is now remodelling the Tunkillia JORC MRE with the benefit of the recently completed drilling and insights gained during the completion of the July 2024 Initial Scoping Study. The Company expects to re-optimise both the MRE and the open pit design based upon prior and ongoing technical analyses.

Barton is currently working with multiple 3rd party technical specialists to review prior and new metallurgical and comminution testwork, mine scheduling, comminution circuit design, capital and operating costs modelling, effective mill throughput rates, and various scenarios integrating these factors.

An Optimised Scoping Study is on track for completion during the first half of calendar year 2025, with the goal to inform a well-scoped set of options and budget for expedited pre-feasibility study (**PFS**) analyses.

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

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Competent Persons Statement

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

About Barton Gold

Barton Gold is an ASX, OTCQB and Frankfurt Stock Exchange listed Australian gold developer targeting future gold production of 150,000oz annually, with **~1.6Moz Au JORC Mineral Resources** (52.3Mt @ 0.94 g/t Au), multiple advanced exploration projects and brownfield mines, **and 100% ownership of the only regional gold mill** in the renowned central Gawler Craton of South Australia.*

Tarcoola Gold Project

- Existing brownfield open pit mine within trucking distance of Barton's processing plant
- Under-explored asset with untapped scale potential

Tunkillia Gold Project*

- **1.5Moz Au Mineral Resources (51.3Mt @ 0.91 g/t Au)**
- **Scoping Study for competitive ~130kozpa Au mine**

Infrastructure

- 650ktpa CIP process plant, mine village, and airstrip
- Tarcoola ~40 person lodging to support mine operations
- Tunkillia camp to support dedicated project team

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	Mr Dale Sims (Consultant)	AusIMM / AIG	Fellow / Member

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

Cautionary Statement Regarding Forward-Looking Information

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

*** Refer to Barton Prospectus dated 14 May 2021 and ASX announcements dated 4 March and 16 July 2024. Total Barton JORC (2012) Mineral Resources include 833koz Au (26.9Mt @ 0.96 g/t Au) in Indicated and 754koz Au (25.4Mt @ 0.92 g/t Au) in Inferred categories.**

JORC Table 1 – Tunkillia Gold Project

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	Commentary
Sampling techniques *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. "RC drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay"). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information*	Sampling during Barton Gold's November 2024 RC drill programs at Tunkillia was obtained through the reverse circulation (RC) method. One-metre splits were constrained by chute and butterfly valves to derive a 2-4kg split on the cyclone. The sample preparation 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. <u>Previous work</u> For early RC drillholes (1996–1997), the 1 metre samples were collected through a cyclone and collected in poly bags. Samples were initially taken as 4 metre spear composites and then re-assayed at 1 metre intervals if the initial sample returned a grade above a certain threshold. RC drillholes drilled post-1997 were sampled through an on-rig splitter system with the majority of samples taken at one-metre intervals. Historic diamond core has been sawn in half or quarter using a core saw. The majority of core samples were taken as 1 metre lengths and half-cored. Rotary air-blast (RAB) and aircore drilling has also been used previously. These holes have been used to guide interpretations but not used for modelling or grade estimations. RC drilling undertaken by Barton Gold since 2021 have used rig-mounted cone splitters (Metzke or similar) attached to the cyclone. One-metre splits were constrained by chute and butterfly valves to derive a 2-4kg split on the cyclone. Samples above 1m depth were generally not collected. The sample preparation of the one-metre sampling for Barton Gold's 2021 RC drill program was conducted by Intertek Genalysis (Adelaide) using method SP1 where the 2-3kg split sample received at the laboratory is weighed, dried, crushed to 3mm, pulverized to 75 micron and split to provide a 50g sample for fire assay and adequate pulverized material for multi-element analysis. The sample preparation for drilling conducted in 2022 and 2023 of the one-metre sampling for Barton Gold's RC and diamond drill program was conducted by Bureau Veritas (Adelaide) using method FA1 where the 2-3kg split sample received at the laboratory is weighed, dried, crushed to 10mm, pulverized to 75 micron and split to provide a 40g sample for fire assay analysis. Diamond core drilled by Barton Gold has been sawn in half using an automated core saw. Field duplicates were derived from using quarter core for the designated interval.
Drilling techniques *Drill type (e.g. core, RC, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).*	The RC drilling by Barton Gold used a face-sampling 5 ¾" RC drilling techniques undertaken by Raglan Drilling using a Schramm T685 drilling rig with auxiliary compressor delivering a nominal 1000psi / 2200cfm air. Drill holes was surveyed using the Reflex Gyro Sprint-IQ orientation system at 5m intervals down hole. <u>Previous Work</u> Historically slimline RC drilling used a face-sampling hammer bit with a diameter of ~90mm. All other RC drillholes were drilled using a "standard size" hammer (ranging from 120mm–146mm). Diamond drillholes have been both pre-drilled to fresh rock using a RC pre-collar or cored from surface, with a range of diameters used: NQ, PQ, HQ. Early generation (1990's) drilling at Tunkillia undertook downhole surveys using single-shot (Eastman) downhole cameras. Industry-standard downhole north-seeking gyro surveys have been used since this time. Various drill core

Criteria	Commentary
	orientation surveys have been applied throughout the history of the Tunkillia project.
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 qualitatively described for each drilled interval in the field database along with an estimation of moisture content. In general recoveries were good, in the order of 30-40kg for each one-metre interval. Water was encountered in some drill holes and wet samples were collected from some intervals, although wet samples comprise <1% of sampling overall. No reduced sample weights were recorded with wet intervals and a review of results does not indicate contamination between adjacent samples. 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. <u>Previous Work</u> No quantitative recoveries were recorded from pre 2021 RC drilling. However, consistent sample weights were noted within mineralised zones in previous reports. No quantitative recoveries have been recorded from previous diamond drilling through mineralised zones. However, previous MRE and geological reports indicate there has been negligible loss through mineralised zones. Recoveries of 90-100% were achieved in geotechnical drilling of the saprolite for geotechnical assessment. The RC and diamond drilling was closely monitored by the site geologist to ensure optimal recovery and that samples were considered representative. Historically, HQ triple tube (HQ3) drilling was used for some holes to maximise core recovery. Re-entry holes were not triple-tubed as they were drilled straight into fresh bedrock. Drilling rates were controlled, and short drill runs were often used through the oxide zone to maximise core recovery. Recoveries for diamond drill core were measured and recorded. Drilling recoveries by Barton since 2021 were qualitatively described for each drilled interval in the field database along with an estimation of moisture content. No relationship between grade and recovery has been identified in previous work.
Logging *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.* *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	All drilling programs electronically logged a number of parameters direct into a database including: Stratigraphy, lithology, weathering, primary and secondary colour, texture, grainsize, alteration type-style-intensity and mineralisation type-style-percentage. <u>Previous Work</u> All previous diamond core and RC drilling has been geologically logged. Drilling from the 1990's was logged using paper-based records and transcribed into electronic formats. Later drilling by previous operators was logged electronically using a range of systems and databases. Since 2021 Barton has used electronic logging platforms, with data initially stored in a DataShed-based database, prior to the storage of all drill data in an in-house managed MS Access database. All diamond drill core has been photographed. Drill core is stored on site and at the South Australian Government's Adelaide Core Library. Structural measurements were made on core oriented using either a spear or Ezy-Mark (pre-Barton), or Reflex (Barton) core orientation devices.
Subsampling techniques and sample preparation *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken* *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.* *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* *Quality control procedures adopted for all subsampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.*	The RC drilling program used an Ox Engineering sampling system cone splitter mounted on the cyclone with one-metre splits constrained by chute and butterfly valves to derive a 2-4kg split on the cyclone. The majority (>99%) of samples were dry and when samples were wet they were recorded in the sampling records. <u>Previous Work</u> The majority of the historical RC samples have been collected at 1 metre intervals using a rifle splitter attached to the drill rig. Periodically between 1996 and 2011, within the strongly weathered portion, samples were

Criteria	Commentary
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.*	collected over 4m intervals. The sample was speared to achieve a representative portion from the interval. Since 2021 Barton have routinely taken field duplicates from both RC and diamond core samples. Field duplicates for diamond core were obtained by submitting quarter core for the selected intervals (ie half core was retained for all field duplicate intervals). Diamond core has been both logged geotechnically and used for geotechnical assessment. Early drillholes up until 2006 utilised field duplicates and blanks as their only QAQC, effectively accounting for 57% of the holes used in the current resource estimation. Sample sizes are considered to be appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	2-4kg splits were sent to Bureau Veritas in Adelaide for preparation and analysis using a fire assay technique for gold. Bureau Veritas' FA1 method uses a 40g lead collection fire assay with AAS finish to a 0.01 ppm detection limit. <u>Previous work</u> Pre-2003 samples were sent to Analabs for analysis. Post 2003 samples were sent to Intertek Genalysis Laboratory for assay Gold values were determined by aqua regia digest (B/ETA or B/SAAS) and any values returning >1ppm were repeated using fire assay (FA25/AAS). If a fire assay was taken then this became the "official" assay. All other elements were determined using multi-acid digest (AT/OES) Analytical techniques have varied somewhat over the projects history. Barton Gold utilised Intertek Genalysis during 2021 with 2-4kg splits were sent to the Adelaide facility for preparation and analysis using 50g fire assay techniques for gold and ICPOES/MS for multielement geochemistry. Whilst preparation and some fire assays were undertaken in Adelaide Intertek also sent some batches to their Perth laboratories for analysis. Intertek's FA50/OE04 method uses a 50 g lead collection fire assay with ICP-OES / MS finish to a 0.005 ppm detection limit. Multielement samples were analysed using Intertek's method 4A/MS48 which is a 4-acid digest followed by analysis using ICP-OES and MS for 48 elements. From 2022 onwards Barton Gold has used Bureau Veritas (Adelaide) with 2-4kg splits were sent to Bureau Veritas in Adelaide for preparation and analysis using 40g fire assay techniques for gold. Bureau Veritas' FA1 method uses a 40g lead collection fire assay with AAS finish to a 0.01 ppm detection limit. No geophysical studies were used in the course of Barton Gold drilling programs. Barton Gold's RC and diamond drilling programs since 2021 have included a comprehensive QAQC component with Field Duplicate samples taken at intervals ranging from every 16th to 50th sample; Certified Standards (selection of OREAS CRM's considered most appropriate for expected grade and composition) were inserted at frequencies ranging from every 20th to 50th sample submitted; blanks inserted in sequence at every 50th sample submitted. Additionally, the laboratories provided their internal QAQC which included check samples, CRM's, blanks and repeats. Analysis of the duplicate samples was reasonable given the majority fell below detection. Variances between some higher grade pairs of field duplicates was recorded, but attributed to variability in the distribution of mineralisation (vein related) and not as a consequence of analytical processes. There was no evidence of material cross-contamination in the submitted blank samples. Both Intertek and 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. Early drillholes up until 2006 utilised field duplicates and blanks as their only QAQC, this effectively accounts for 57% of the holes used in the estimation. Post 2006, QAQC samples were submitted in the form of field duplicates and Certified

Criteria	Commentary
	Reference Standards from Ore Research & Exploration Pty Ltd. Standards were submitted every 20th sample and field duplicates every 50th sample. No material concerns were highlighted in the analysis of QAQC data. 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 a guide to sample precision. The expected scatter (due to high nugget effect) is monitored and is expected to remain within a range. The CRMs reasonably demonstrated the accuracy of the laboratory. Pulp repeats demonstrated acceptable performance.
Verification of sampling and assaying *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* *The use of twinned holes.* *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	Alternative company personnel have verified significant intersections. No twinned holes were undertaken on the 2024 program reported in this release.
Location of data points *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (collar and downhole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* *Specification of the grid system used.* *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	All data collected in the reported program including collar details, drilling records, sampling records and geological logs are recorded directly into spreadsheets in the field which includes comprehensive interval validation processes. Gyro downhole surveys (at 10m intervals) and Assay results were provided in digital format. No adjustments were made to any assay data in this release. All 2024 RC drill collars were sited using a Garmin hand-held GPS system. The co-ordinates of completed drill holes are updated following survey pickup of drill holes using a Leica DGPS system with 0.01m horizontal accuracy. The RL was generated from the LiDAR survey collected at the completion of drilling. All site data is reported in Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994 (GDA94) and Vertical Datum in Australian Height Datum (AHD). The map projection is MGA Zone 53. Historic Survey Data has been converted to GDA94. Historically the Tunkillia Project uses the Remington local grid which is rotated 31.37 degrees west of the MGA 94 grid with a local origin of 110,000E and 111,500N Transformation Formula: Local E = 110000 + ((MGA94_E - 477614.802) cos a) + ((MGA94_N - 6545289.018) sin a)) Local N = 111500 + ((MGA94_N - 6545289.018) cos a) - (MGA94_E - 477614.802) sin a)) Where angle a = 31.37 Local RL = mRL_MGA+1009.232 In September 2021 Barton engaged Aerometrex to collect LiDAR and high-resolution ortho-imagery over the entire Tunkillia project area. All datasets are levelled to the LiDAR survey <u>Previous work</u> All relevant historical data was entered into a DataShed database where various validation checks were performed. Data was exported into an Access Database. All past Barton Gold RC and diamond drill collars were sited using a Garmin hand-held GPS system and subsequently picked up post drilling with a DGPS system. The RL was generated from the 2021 LiDAR survey. All Barton diamond holes were surveyed using a single-shot gyro tool at 15m or 30m intervals during drilling operations. 488 out of a total of 556 drillhole collars from drilling prior to 2021 across the broader Tunkillia project were located using DGPS survey techniques.

Criteria	Commentary
	The raw data for 30% of these have been located and verified. Earlier collars in the project history were located by measuring off a local grid system.
Data spacing and distribution *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	Barton's November 2024 drilling program at the Tunkillia project was conducted at variable spacing as dictated by existing drilling and the aims of the program to provide continuity with the existing drill coverage. The spacings are considered appropriate for the reporting of exploration results.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	Barton's November 2024 RC drill program was orientated to optimally test predicted mineralised structures and stratigraphic positions to provide were possible unbiased samples and data to improve the understanding of the geological setting. Drill sections are orientated local grid E–W, perpendicular to the main mineralised lenses. The majority of previous drillholes used to test primary mineralisation positions are drilled at -60 degrees and at a range of azimuths. The relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is not considered to have introduced a sampling bias.
Sample security *The measures taken to ensure sample security*.	Barton Gold staff oversaw the sampling on the RC drill rig and maintained oversight of sample security whilst onsite during the drilling programs. Split samples were inserted into pre-printed calico bags. These tied bags were, in batches of 5, ziplocked into labelled poly-weave bags which were inserted into Bulka-bags. The bulka bags were strapped onto pallets and either transported and delivered to the laboratory by Barton Gold personnel, or loaded by a Barton Gold representative on to a semitrailer for transport to the laboratories in Adelaide. The trailers were not unloaded whilst in transit. <u>Previous work</u> Barton does not have detailed information in regard to sample security measures taken by previous owners of the Tunkillia project. However, Barton understands that these procedures have been in accordance with commonly adopted standard industry practices.
Audits or reviews *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data*	An internal peer review of the exploration data processes has been completed by Barton Gold which has included a detailed review of the assay, survey and QAQC data.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	The Tunkillia Project area is located 530 km north-west of Adelaide in South Australia's Gawler Craton. It is 100% owned by Tunkillia 2 Pty Ltd which is a wholly owned subsidiary of Barton Gold Holdings Limited. The project comprises two exploration licences that were grouped into an Amalgamated Expenditure Agreement on 4th October 2012 and Joint Venture Reporting on 21st January 2013. Most of the South Australian tenements held by WPG Resources were bought by current owner Barton Gold Pty Ltd on 1st November 2019. The three current tenements comprise EL6845, EL6639 and EL5901 which have a combined area of 1,362 km2. The Tunkillia Project was under three overlapping Native Title claims which are now grouped into a single organisation, the Gawler Ranges Aboriginal Corporation (GRAC) that represents all three groups. Barton Gold's negotiations with GRAC secured a signed Native Title Mining Agreement for Exploration for EL's 6845, EL6639 and EL5901 on 2nd February 2021. Barton's Exploration Licences 6845, 6639 and 5901 are subject to South Australian State royalties and entitled to a reduced 'new mine' State royalty rate of 2% of the value of minerals recovered until 30 June 2026, and are also subject to total 2.5% private royalties (gross product). There are no joint ventures over the Tunkillia Project tenure. There are no known impediments to obtaining future licences.
Exploration done by other parties *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Exploration in the Tunkillia area commenced in 1996 with a regional geochemical survey by Helix Resources who established the local Remington grid. Infill sampling delineated the Tunkillia Prospect as a 20 km2 geochemical gold in calcrete anomaly. Subsequent RAB drilling led to the discovery of the Area 223 deposit in late 1996. RC drilling in early 1997 further enhanced the discovery. A joint venture was formed with Acacia who took over management of the project with subsequent exploration carried out as the Gawler Craton Joint Venture. The JV later involved AngloGold Australasia Ltd following its takeover of Acacia. In June 2003, Helix finalised the acquisition of AngloGold's 49% interest and returned 100% of the project to Helix An independent resource assessment by Snowden Mining Industry Consultants prompted an extensive 12,000m RC program to infill the Area 223 resource. A re-interpretation of the aeromagnetic data identified new exploration targets away from the known resource outlining mineralisation at Tomahawk and Areas 191. In April-June 2004 Helix completed an 8000 m RC drilling program testing areas of the Area 223 North and South mineralisation and exploration concepts at Area 191 and the central part of the shear zone. Studies were completed by Resource Evaluations Pty Ltd in June 2004 looking at resource estimates and optimisation studies based on the available drilling. A Joint Venture commenced between Helix and Minotaur Exploration Ltd in April 2005 where Minotaur assumed operation and management of the project. Minotaur undertook an intense exploration effort in the immediate surrounds of the Area 223 resource, and regionally. In 2007, Minotaur re-appraised the Area 223 resource using recent drilling and separated distinct oxide and sulphide domains. In January 2012, Mungana acquired the 55% interest in the Tunkillia Gold Project via the acquisition of Minotaur's wholly owned subsidiary Minotaur Ventures Pty Ltd. WPG Resources acquired 70% of the project in May 2014 through the acquisition of the Tarcoola and Tunkillia projects from Mungana Goldmines Ltd. In Nov 2014 WPG moved to 100% ownership of the Tunkillia gold project by acquiring the 30% owned by Helix Resources. WPG Resources completed work on calcrete samples over a number of targets along the Tunkillia "Line of Lode". Drilling of selected Area 51 and

Criteria	Commentary
	Tomahawk Extended areas included ten RC holes for 1,641m. No further work was undertaken by WPG Resources until the project was purchased by Barton Gold in late 2019.
Geology *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The Tunkillia Project extends over a large portion of the Central Gawler Craton of South Australia which is bound to the east by the Gawler Range Volcanic Province. The central portion of the Gawler Craton consists of a variety of geological units and is structurally complex. Archaean metamorphic rocks and greenstone-belt units are distributed along WSW–ENE trends. During the Palaeoproterozoic, granitoids including the Tunkillia Suite were emplaced possibly with associated deformation. During these deformation episodes, major shear zones developed, including the east-trending Yerda and Oolabinnia Shear Zones and north-trending Yarlbrinda Shear Zone. The Yarlbrinda Shear Zone and Yerda Shear Zone are up to several kilometres wide with ductile shearing and deformation probably occurring before ~1600 Ma and before Mesoproterozoic anorogenic magmatism. During the Mesoproterozoic, widespread anorogenic magmatism across the central portion of the craton resulted the Gawler Range Volcanics, Hiltaba Suite granite (1595-1575 Ma) and emplacement of minor gabbroic plugs. Development of Cu-Au +/- U mineralisation at Olympic Dam and Prominent Hill and gold dominant mineralisation at Tunkillia and Tarcoola occurred during this period. Typical lithologies encountered across the Tunkillia project (including Area 51) from west to east include variably sheared chlorite-biotite-rich augen gneiss (Tunkillia Augen Gneiss) grading into a highly chloritised and mylonitised phyllonitic shear. The phyllonitic shear zone grades into a weakly gneissic unit to the east which is variably altered by sericite to form the central alteration zone. This unit has a sheared contact with the footwall granite. The host rocks have been intruded by at least two later episodes of dyke emplacement. The mafic dyke appears to form the footwall to the main mineralisation at Area 223. Relationships between dyke emplacement and the mineralisation remain unclear. The dykes appear to cross-cut mineralisation at most of the Tunkillia project prospects and deposits and are unmineralised in fresh rock. But in the weathered zone gold occurs within the weathered dyke and also to east of this apparent 'bounding' lithology. The main mineralisation appears to occur within en-echelon sets of quartz-sulphide tension veins predominately bounded by duplex shears, with brittle fractures extending into the hanging wall. The mineralised positions across the Tunkillia project has undergone extensive weathering which formed a leached kaolinitic profile capped by a silcrete layer. No palaeochannels are observed at Area 223 or Area 51 although they do occur elsewhere in the Tunkillia area. At 50-60 metres depth near the base of the weathering profile a zone of supergene mineralisation is developed which shows some enrichment compared with the underlying primary lodes. Gold appears to have been laterally dispersed over a distance of tens of metres within the oxide zone.
Drillhole information *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drillholes:* • *Easting and northing of the drillhole collar* • *Elevation or RL (Reduced Level – Elevation above sea level in metres) of the drillhole collar* • *Dip and azimuth of the hole* • *Downhole length and interception depth hole length.* *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly*	A tabulation of the drilling program mentioned in this announcement are presented in Tables 2 & 3.

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

Table 2: Drillhole Collar Details for Barton Gold Area 223 (Tunkillia) November 2024 RC Drilling Program mentioned in this Announcement

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	DIP	TAZ	Total Depth (EOH)	Type*	Completion	Target
TKB0226	477124	6545924	187	-75	059	198	RC	20/11/2024	A223
TKB0227	477157	6545832	188	-70	059	186	RC	21/11/2024	A223
TKB0228	477077	6545850	189	-60	059	270	RC	22/11/2024	A223
TKB0229	477161	6545766	187	-75	059	282	RC	23/11/2024	A223
TKB0230	477227	6545692	187	-77	059	312	RC	24/11/2024	A223
TKB0231	477437	6545237	189	-75	059	324	RC	27/11/2024	A223
TKB0232	477259	6545587	190	-70	059	330	RC	29/11/2024	A223
TKB0233	477331	6545575	190	-73	059	210	RC	30/11/2024	A223
TKB0234	477359	6545483	190	-73	059	258	RC	12/01/2024	A223
TKB0235	477937	6544428	204	-60	059	192	RC	12/01/2024	A223
TKB0236	478021	6544431	205	-60	059	150	RC	12/02/2024	A223
TKB0237	477988	6544414	203	-60	059	174	RC	12/02/2024	A223
TKB0238	477958	6544392	202	-60	059	180	RC	12/03/2024	A223
TKB0239	477861	6544450	204	-55	059	246	RC	12/04/2024	A223
TKB0240	477860	6544515	204	-65	059	228	RC	12/05/2024	A223
TKB0241	477439	6545293	189	-76	059	348	RC	12/06/2024	A223
TKB0242	477369	6545314	189	-75	059	408	RC	12/07/2024	A223
TKB0243	477348	6545411	191	-75	059	390	RC	12/09/2024	A223
TKB0244	477378	6545392	192	-79	067	378	RC	12/10/2024	A223

*RC=Reverse Circulation, RM/DD=Rotary Mud precollar with Diamond Core tail.

Table 3: Drillhole Collar Details for Barton Gold Area 223 (Tunkillia) November 2024 RC Drilling Program mentioned in this Announcement[2]

Hole ID	From	To	Metres[1]	Au (g/t)	Comments &/or including
TKB0229	192	193	1	1.94	
TKB0230	49	50	1	1	
TKB0230	169	174	5	0.46	**including** 1m @ 0.82g/t Au from 170m
TKB0230	208	212	4	1.01	
TKB0230	225	228	3	0.58	
TKB0230	276	277	1	1.3	
TKB0230	290	293	3	0.81	
TKB0230	301	302	1	2.87	
TKB0231	203	204	1	11	
TKB0231	309	310	1	3.06	
TKB0231	318	320	2	0.83	
TKB0232	202	203	1	2.34	
TKB0232	208	222	14	0.61	**including** 3m @ 1.19g/t Au from 210m
TKB0232	234	240	6	0.95	**including** 2m @ 1.85g/t Au from 234m
TKB0232	262	265	3	2.42	**including** 1m @ 6g/t Au from 263m
TKB0232	277	295	18	0.44	**including** 1m @ 1.51g/t Au from 279m & 1m @ 1.35g/t Au from 290m
TKB0232	327	328	1	1.2	
TKB0233	50	60	10	0.59	**including** 1m @ 1.4g/t Au from 50m & 4m @ 0.86g/t Au from 56m [TKB0233]
TKB0233	132	133	1	1.23	
TKB0233	150	152	2	0.70	
TKB0233	155	163	8	0.64	**including** 3m @ 1.06g/t Au from 158m
TKB0234	179	196	17	0.89	**including** 1m @ 2.42g/t Au from 187m **&** 1m @ 1.94g/t Au from 190m
TKB0234	207	208	1	4.20	1m @ 4.2g/t Au from 207m
TKB0234	216	231	15	0.84	**including** 1m @ 3.14g/t Au from 218m & 2m @ 1.51g/t Au from 226m
TKB0234	235	237	2	1.00	
TKB0234	243	245	2	2.58	**including** 1m @ 4.07g/t Au from 243m
TKB0234	255	256	1	1.51	
TKB0235	83	87	4	1.03	**including** 1m @ 2.29g/t Au from 85m
TKB0235	118	121	3	3.58	**including** 1m @ 8.3g/t Au from 118m
TKB0235	144	154	10	2.72	**including** 2m @ 8.2g/t Au from 148m
TKB0236	103	109	6	0.90	**including** 2m @ 1.95g/t Au from 105m
TKB0236	116	119	3	1.32	
TKB0236	123	125	2	1.04	
TKB0237	24	26	2	8.92	**including** 1m @ 17.1g/t Au from 24m
TKB0238	84	86	2	0.62	
TKB0238	92	94	2	0.55	
TKB0238	99	103	4	1.26	**including** 1m @ 4.11g/t Au from 99m
TKB0238	116	118	2	7.18	**including** 1m @ 13.9g/t Au from 116m
TKB0239	104	106	2	1.34	
TKB0239	128	133	5	9.75	**including** 1m @ 37.5g/t Au from 129m
TKB0239	179	180	1	1.61	

Hole ID	From	To	Metres[1]	Au (g/t)	Comments &/or including
TKB0239	233	236	3	1.08	
TKB0240	78	79	1	1.01	
TKB0240	114	116	2	6.63	**including** 1m @ 12.9g/t Au from 114m
TKB0240	148	154	6	3.13	**including** 2m @ 6.35g/t Au from 149m
TKB0240	159	164	5	0.72	**including** 1m @ 1.17g/t Au from 162m
TKB0240	198	199	1	1.58	
TKB0241	221	223	2	1.16	
TKB0241	231	233	2	0.88	
TKB0241	244	245	1	1.71	
TKB0241	262	281	19	0.84	**including** 3m @ 2.5g/t Au from 274m **&** 1m @ 2.3g/t Au from 278m
TKB0241					
TKB0241	288	300	12	0.92	**including** 1m @ 2.15g/t Au from 289m **&** 1m @ 4.66g/t Au from 296m
TKB0241					
TKB0241	308	311	3	0.92	3m @ 0.92g/t Au from 308m
TKB0242	339	359	20	0.93	**including** 1m @ 2.31g/t Au from 346m **&** 1m @ 3.21g/t Au from 351m
TKB0242					
TKB0243	255	270	15	0.81	**including** 1m @ 3.64g/t Au from 264m **&** 1m @ 2.91g/t Au from 269m
TKB0243					
TKB0243	286	290	4	0.40	
TKB0243	299	303	4	0.38	
TKB0243	313	314	1	1.73	
TKB0243	333	355	22	0.62	**including** 3m @ 2.05g/t Au from 340m
TKB0244	278	281	3	0.79	
TKB0244	290	293	3	1.77	**including** 1m @ 4.45g/t Au from 291m
TKB0244	309	321	12	1.18	**including** 4m @ 2.43g/t Au from 315m **&** **including** 1m @ 5.7m g/t Au from 315m
TKB0244	334	349	15	0.76	**including** 2m @ 3.18g/t Au from 338m

[1] Note - Not true widths.

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