1 October 2020
Private Market Announcement

Barton Gold

FURTHER HIGH-GRADE DRILLING RESULTS CONFIRM PROSPECTIVITY OF DELIVERANCE TARGET

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Further validation of ~500m long Deliverance Target; remains open to strike and to depth extensions**

High Grade Intercepts in Deliverance Target

Barton Gold Pty Ltd (**Barton** or the **Company**) is pleased to announce additional high-grade results from its recent Tarcoola 'Phase 1' drilling which further confirm the prospectivity of the 'Deliverance Target'. Key results include:

- **TBM0021 – 3m @ 33.70 g/t Au from 220m depth, including 2m @ 49.6 g/t Au from 220m depth**
- **TBM0026 – 2m @ 6.70 g/t Au from 165m depth**
- **TBM0032 – 2m @ 15.07 g/t Au from 158m depth, including 1m @ 29.6 g/t Au from 158m depth**
- **TBM0034 – 9m @ 2.33 g/t Au from 240m depth, including 2m @ 7.12 g/t Au from 240m depth**

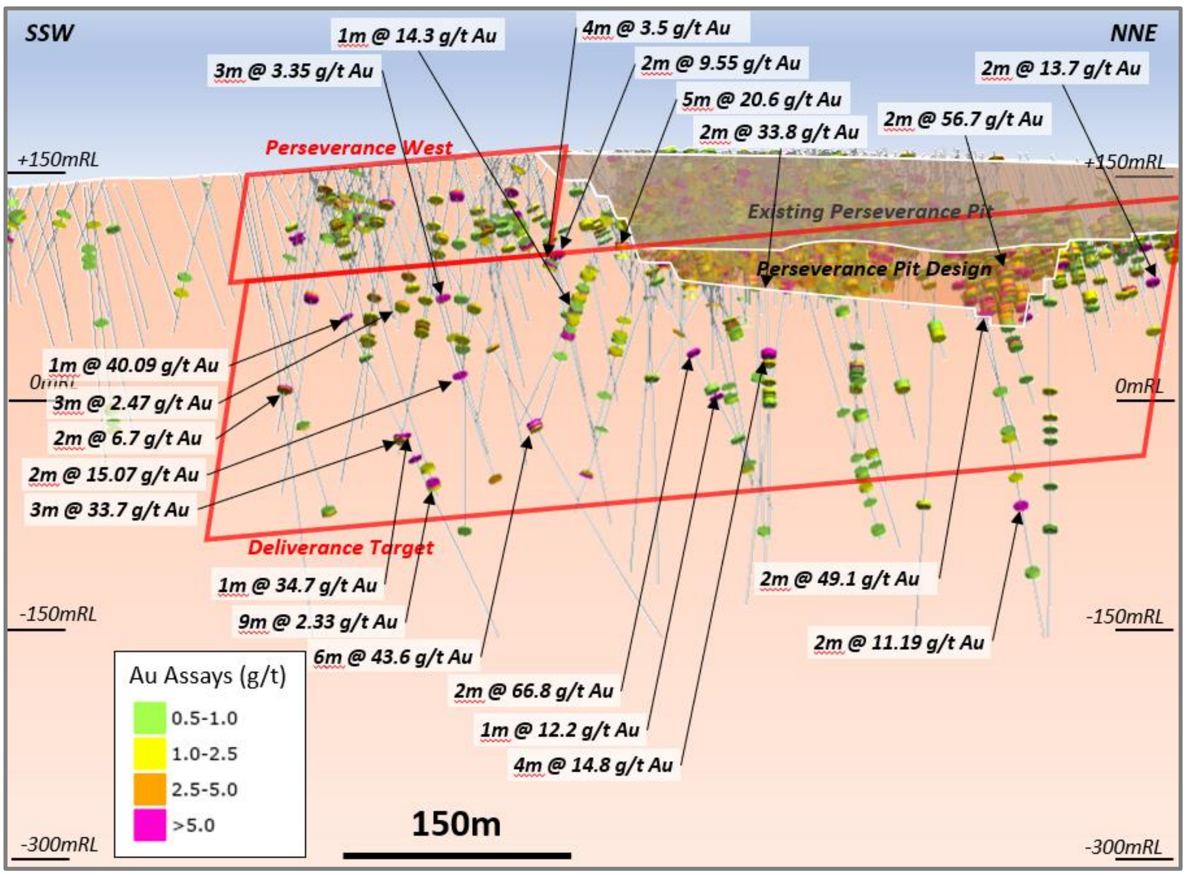

Figure 1 – Significant Deliverance Target Intercepts (August 2020 & Historical)

The Deliverance Target extends SSW for ~500 metres from the base of the original Perseverance Pit design, some ~200m to the SSW beyond the current Perseverance Pit, and remains open along strike and to depth.

The Perseverance Pit contains significant unmined mineralisation due to prior cessation of activities in 2018.

A high degree of structural complexity is evident in this zone and work is still being completed on the evaluation of the controls and continuity of the mineralisation, including to determine whether the Deliverance Target comprises a single contiguous zone, or multiple zones, of mineralisation over this ~500m distance. The Company has engaged structural geology specialists Model Earth to assist with ongoing analysis and geological review of mineralisation at both the Tarcoola and Tunkillia Projects.

A brief summary of significant new intercepts from recent drilling is provided below in Table 1, and an extended summary of significant new intercepts is set out as Annexure 1.

Hole_ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Including
TBM0016	145	146	1	2.01	
TBM0017	123	125	2	2.55	1m @ 4.04g/t Au from 123m
TBM0018	94	95	1	2.62	
TBM0019	118	121	3	2.47	2m @ 3.18 g/t Au from 118m
TBM0020	129	138	9	0.92	1m @ 3.62g/t Au from 133m
TBM0021	220	223	3	33.70	2m @ 49.6g/t Au from 220m
TBM0022	120	122	2	1.51	
TBM0026	165	167	2	6.70	
TBM0031	96	99	3	3.35	
TBM0032	158	160	2	15.07	1m @ 29.6g/t Au 158m
TBM0034	240	249	9	2.33	2m @ 7.12g/t Au from 240m

Table 1 – Significant Deliverance Target Intercepts (August 2020)

Significant historical intercepts in the Deliverance Target zone also include:

Hole_ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Including
GP002D	197	203	6	43.6	2m @ 31.75 g/t Au from 197m; 2m @ 98 g/t Au from 200m; 45 g/t Ag, 2.62% Pb, 3.22% Zn
GP003D	108	109	1	40.9	
GP003D	155	156	1	20.6	
GP003D	199	200	1	34.7	67 g/t Ag, 2.50% Pb, 2.04% Zn
GP004D	126	128	2	49.1	
GP004D	274	276	2	11.19	21.5 g/t Ag, 0.40% Pb, 0.37% Zn
GP005D	155	157	2	66.8	1m @ 125 g/t Au from 155m
GP005D	190	191	1	12.2	42.5 g/t Ag, 2.83% Pb, 1.07% Zn
GP057R	76	78	2	9.55	
GP065R	84	86	2	13.7	3 g/t Ag, 0.004% Pb, 0.004% Zn
GP068R	92	94	2	56.7	45 g/t Ag, 3.4% Pb
GP033RD	138	142	4	14.8	1m @ 23.1 g/t Au from 140m; 24.8 g/t Ag, 0.53% Pb, 0.61% Zn
GP098RD	122	123	1	14.3	5.0 g/t Ag, 0.07% Pb, 0.03% Zn
QR120	59	64	5	20.6	1m @ 95.5 g/t Au from 60m
QR166	84	88	4	3.5	1m @ 10.6 g/t Au from 84m
QR270	82	84	2	33.8	1m @ 44 g/t Au from 82m
TARC010	91	96	5	4.3	2m @ 8.93 g/t Au from 92m

Table 2 – Significant Deliverance Target Intercepts (Historical)

"The Deliverance Target was originally identified during April 2018 and represents a significant opportunity for extension of the Perseverance Pit to depth and along strike, as well as the potential for a future underground mining development from the base of the open pit.

These drill results confirm multiple prior significant and high-grade intercepts across the ~500m long zone which comprises the Deliverance Target. The mineralisation remains open to depth and along strike, and we are pleased to see its potential further validated by these results in advance of planning for the Phase 2 drilling programme."

- Alexander Scanlon, Managing Director

For and on behalf of the Board

Alexander Scanlon
Managing Director

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ABOUT BARTON GOLD:

Barton Gold Pty Ltd is a privately held Australian gold acquisition and development company with a primary focus on low-capital-cost developments and optimisations of existing mines and processing infrastructure. Current major projects include the Company's South Australian Tarcoola Project which hosts the historical high-grade Perseverance open pit gold mine and the neighbouring Tunkillia Gold Project which is South Australia's largest undeveloped gold-only Resource.

The Company's leadership and team include experienced natural resources investment and development professionals, and the Company's technical and execution capability are strengthened through its technical alliances with Australia's leading mine geology, mine engineering, processing and contract operations teams.

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ANNEXURE 1 – Extended Significant Deliverance Target Intercepts (August 2020)

Prospect	Hole_ID	From	To	Length (m)	Au	Including
Deliverance	TBM0014	45	48	3	0.31	
Deliverance	TBM0016	145	146	1	2.01	
Deliverance	TBM0017	123	125	2	2.55	Incl. 1m @ 4.04g/t Au from 123m
Deliverance	TBM0018	94	95	1	2.62	
Deliverance	TBM0019	118	121	3	2.47	Incl. 2m @ 3.18 g/t Au from 118m
Deliverance	TBM0020	108	113	5	0.59	Incl. 1m @ 1.01 g/t Au from 111m
Deliverance	TBM0020	129	138	9	0.92	Incl. 1m @ 1.29 g/t Au from 129m; Incl. 1m @ 3.62g/t Au from 133m; Incl. 1m @ 1.99 g/t Au from 137m
Deliverance	TBM0021	220	223	3	33.7	Incl. 2m @ 49.6g/t Au from 220m
Deliverance	TBM0022	120	122	2	1.51	
Deliverance	TBM0022	134	136	2	1.07	
Deliverance	TBM0026	165	167	2	6.70	
Deliverance	TBM0029	107	109	2	0.49	
Deliverance	TBM0029	140	142	2	0.59	
Deliverance	TBM0031	126	128	2	0.745	Incl. 1m @ 1.04g/t Au 126m
Deliverance	TBM0032	158	160	2	15.07	Incl. 1m @ 29.6g/t Au 158m
Deliverance	TBM0032	239	240	1	4.8	
Deliverance/ Perseverance	TBM0034	226	233	7	0.99	Incl. 3m @ 1.6g/t Au 228m
Deliverance/ Perseverance	TBM0034	240	249	9	2.33	Incl. 2m @ 7.12g/t Au from 240m

Competent Persons Statement:

The information that relates to this Private Market Announcement including drilling, sampling and the geological interpretation has been compiled by Mr. Colin Skidmore BSc Hons (Geology) MAppSc. Mr. Skidmore is an employee of Mining Plus Pty Ltd and has acted as an independent consultant on Barton Gold's Tarcoola Project, South Australia. Mr. Skidmore is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (05415) and has sufficient experience with the style of mineralisation, the deposit type under consideration and to the activities for which he is responsible, 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. Skidmore consents to the inclusion in this report of the technical information relating to data review and validation, drilling, sampling and the geological interpretation in the form and context in which it appears.

Tarcoola RC Drilling 2020: JORC Table 1

Section 1 – Key Classification Criteria

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	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.*	Sampling during Barton Gold's 2020 RC drill program at Tarcoola were obtained through reverse circulation (RC) methods. Historic RC and diamond drilling methods were also used in drilling campaigns completed since the mid-1980s. Rotary air-blast (RAB) 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.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	The 2020 drilling program used a Metzke cone splitter 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 2m depth were not collected. 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.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. "RC drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay"). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	The sample preparation of the one-metre sampling for Barton Gold's 2020 RC drill program was conducted by MinAnalytical (Perth) using method PAP3502R where the 2-3kg split sample received at the laboratory was weighed, dried, crushed to 3mm and split to provide a nominal 500g charge for 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 2020 drilling program by Barton Gold used face-sampling 5 ¾" RC drilling techniques undertaken by Bullion Drilling using a Schramm T685WS with auxiliary compressor. 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).

Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	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 and less than 1% of intervals (48/5244) noted any moisture content. 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.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	The 2020 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.
	Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	No relationship between grade and recovery has been identified.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	The 2020 RC drilling program 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. Logging practises varied over the project's history, however AngloGold attempted to standardise 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.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.	Logging is generally qualitative in nature.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	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 samples are generally half-cored, with core sawn in half using a core-saw. Occasionally quarter-core samples are taken.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.	The 2020 drilling program used a Metzke 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. Samples above 2m depth were not collected. >99% of samples were recorded as received dry from the cyclone. Historically, almost all RC samples were collected using a riffle or cone splitter at 1m intervals consistent with industry good practise. Early Grenfell RC holes were spear sampled. Samples were collected in full in plastic bags, and 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.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	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 down to 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 homogenised 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		>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. Tunkillia Gold (2012) – Diamond core was generally half cored, samples taken at 1m intervals or to geological contacts. Tarcoola Gold (2016–2017) – Grade control drilling is undertaken by RC methods. The rig is track mounted and fitted with a compressor and a cone sampling tower with a cone splitter. Holes are drilled with a 127 mm face sampling hammer. Samples are taken at measured (and marked) 1 m rod intervals with a 12.5% sample spilt collected off the sample chute via a cone splitter.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all subsampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Subsampling is performed during the preparation stage according to the assay laboratories' internal protocols.
	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.	During the 2020 RC drilling program a field duplicate was collected off a second chute on the cyclone splitter at a frequency of 1 for each 16-original sample intervals. 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.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	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.*	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 assay with 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 Intertek-Genalysis in Adelaide, via a 50 g lead collection fire assay with AAS finish to a 0.005 ppm detection limit (Method FA50/AA).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 <10 mm 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 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.
	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.	No geophysical studies were used in this latest drilling program.
	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.	Barton Gold's 2020 RC drilling program included a comprehensive QAQC component with Field Duplicate samples taken at every 16th sample; Certified Standards (selection of 5 OREAS CRM's considered most appropriate for expected grade and composition) were inserted randomly in sequence for at every 20th sample submitted; blanks were inserted in sequence at every 50th sample submitted. Additionally, MinAnalytical 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. Some significant variation was noted however this is considered consistent with the interpreted high nugget style of mineralisation. There was no evidence of cross-contamination in the submitted blank samples. Currently there is no certified reference material available for the photon assay technique however the standards, particularly at reportable gold grades, performed well applying fire-assay standard deviation criteria and are considered acceptable.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	Alternative company personnel have verified significant intersections.
	The use of twinned holes.	Some diamond twinning was completed by BHP Gold to verify RC intersections and the location and tenor of historical intersections were broadly consistent with modern holes. The location of historic holes has been confirmed through programs of collar re-survey. Several checks have been made during mining where open drillholes have been intersected during mining. To date no
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	All data including collar details, drilling records, sampling records and geological logs are recorded directly into a FileMaker database system in the field which includes comprehensive interval validation procedures. This data was exported and uploaded to a corporate DataShed database system which applied a second round of validation. Gyro downhole surveys and Assay results were provided in

	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustments were made to analytical data prior to upload to the corporate DataShed database system managed by RockSolid.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	All 2020 RC drill collars were surveyed using a Leica GS1200 Real-time Kinematic GPS system by Colin Skidmore prior to rehabilitation. All 2020 RC holes were downhole surveyed using a Reflex EZ-Gyro system which provided measurements at 10m intervals up and down hole. 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 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.
	Specification of the grid system used.	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.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	The 2020 RC drilling program at Deliverance / Eclipse was nominally drilled on 40m x 40m spaced traverses. Only two deeper RC holes were drilled under the pit in 2020 however given the high number of historical drill holes in this area (completed at 5–10m spacings increasing to 25–40m spacings at the periphery of the deposit with four main drill directions: vertical, 60° to 030°, 60° to 105° and 60° to 060) the drill spacing is considered adequate for the 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.	Exploration results reported only.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	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.*	The 2020 RC drill program was orientated to optimally test predicted mineralised structures and to provide unbiased samples. Historic holes have been drilled at several orientations, and the orientation of relevant mineralisation-hosting geological structures varies considerably. All operators have aimed to intersect the mineralisation at a high-angle to its strike, however this has not always been achieved.
	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.	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.*	A Mining Plus geologist oversaw the sampling on the drill rig and maintained reasonability whilst onsite at Tarcoola. During the 2020 RC drill program split samples were inserted into pre-printed calico bags along with a waterproof sample number tickets. These tied bags were, in batches of 5, ziplocked into labelled polyweave bags which were inserted into ziplocked Bulka-bags. The bulka bags were strapped onto pallets and loaded by a Mining Plus representative on to a semitrailer for transport to Perth by Toll. The trailers were not unloaded whilst in transit.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	MacArthur carried out a review of sampling techniques and data in 2013. 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	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 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 ANYAC 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 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 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 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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:* • *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.*	A tabulation of the 2020 drilling program including the details of historic holes mentioned in this Announcement are presented in Table 1 Note the Tarcoola database includes a total of 4573 drill holes. Only those listed in this announcement have been included in Table 1
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: • Weighted average method • First pass low grade continuity: 3m >0.3g/t Au • Second pass 2m > 0.5 g/t Au • Third pass 1m > 1g/t Au • No high-grade cut-offs were applied • Internal dilution of up to 2m was included • No metal equivalents were calculated

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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").*	In general drilling was designed to be as perpendicular to the lodes as possible but true widths are not conclusively known. However, true width possibilities have been estimated in the significant intersections table. Any significant intercepts used in modelling are constrained by the resulting model, producing a de-facto true width for further calculations.
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 Figure 1 -3
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.*	See Table 2
Other substantive exploration data	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	No substantive exploration data not already mentioned in this table has been used in the preparation of this Announcement and the Perseverance Pit was successfully mined by TCG in 2017-2018. There are however extensive geological, geophysical, geochemical, geotechnical and metallurgical datasets available for this project area
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*	Barton Gold is planning further work which will be focused on testing for dip extensions and strike extensions and to confirm grade and geological continuity implied by the current model.
	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	Diagrams have been included in the body of this Announcement.

Table 1: Drill Collar Details

Barton Gold RC Drilling 2020

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Type	TAZ	Dip	Depth	Completed	Company
TBM0001	455118	6602935	161	RC	359	-60	48	27/7/20	Barton Gold
TBM0002	455111	6602898	165	RC	006	-60	68	27/7/20	Barton Gold
TBM0003	455102	6602860	166	RC	360	-60	66	28/7/20	Barton Gold
TBM0004	455157	6602931	162	RC	000	-60	36	28/7/20	Barton Gold
TBM0005	455157	6602885	166	RC	002	-61	54	28/7/20	Barton Gold
TBM0006	455155	6602850	165	RC	002	-60	93	28/7/20	Barton Gold
TBM0007	455195	6602852	165	RC	001	-60	80	29/7/20	Barton Gold
TBM0008	455236	6602852	166	RC	360	-60	76	29/7/20	Barton Gold
TBM0009	455236	6602890	165	RC	360	-60	63	29/7/20	Barton Gold
TBM0010	455237	6602934	161	RC	359	-60	36	30/7/20	Barton Gold
TBM0011	456250	6603318	155	RC	359	-60	60	30/7/20	Barton Gold
TBM0012	455198	6602885	166	RC	360	-60	54	30/7/20	Barton Gold
TBM0013	454719	6602575	149	RC	133	-59	102	31/7/20	Barton Gold
TBM0014	454736	6602611	153	RC	135	-60	108	31/7/20	Barton Gold
TBM0015	454763	6602633	155	RC	149	-56	90	31/7/20	Barton Gold
TBM0016	454788	6602675	159	RC	135	-55	156	1/8/20	Barton Gold
TBM0017	454758	6602704	162	RC	135	-55	174	2/8/20	Barton Gold
TBM0018	454730	6602735	162	RC	132	-56	214	2/8/20	Barton Gold
TBM0019	454740	6602660	158	RC	134	-55	138	3/8/20	Barton Gold
TBM0020	454713	6602687	158	RC	134	-55	186	4/8/20	Barton Gold
TBM0021	454684	6602717	158	RC	136	-55	234	4/8/20	Barton Gold
TBM0022	454672	6602676	155	RC	135	-61	246	6/8/20	Barton Gold
TBM0023	454694	6602654	155	RC	131	-60	198	6/8/20	Barton Gold
TBM0024	454715	6602632	154	RC	134	-60	150	7/8/20	Barton Gold
TBM0025	454697	6602596	151	RC	134	-61	150	8/8/20	Barton Gold
TBM0026	454674	6602616	151	RC	135	-60	198	9/8/20	Barton Gold
TBM0027	454655	6602637	152	RC	135	-60	246	10/8/20	Barton Gold
TBM0028	454918	6602631	145	RC	314	-60	198	11/8/20	Barton Gold
TBM0029	454860	6602626	148	RC	316	-60	168	12/8/20	Barton Gold
TBM0030	454877	6602609	147	RC	313	-61	216	13/8/20	Barton Gold
TBM0031	454855	6602577	151	RC	315	-60	216	14/8/20	Barton Gold
TBM0032	454877	6602558	152	RC	315	-60	240	15/8/20	Barton Gold
TBM0033	454805	6602570	153	RC	315	-60	84	15/8/20	Barton Gold
TBM0034	454833	6602536	152	RC	315	-60	252	17/8/20	Barton Gold
TBM0035	454774	6602929	152	RC	133	-60	318	18/8/20	Barton Gold
TBM0036	454811	6602561	153	RC	315	-55	12	18/8/20	Barton Gold
TBM0037	454749	6602839	156	RC	130	-60	300	19/8/20	Barton Gold

Historic Holes mentioned in Announcements

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Type	TAZ	Dip	Depth	Completed	Company
GP002D	454727	6602639	156	DDH	058	-61	375	5/3/96	Grenfell
GP003D	454673	6602586	149	DDH	066	-60	423	13/3/96	Grenfell
GP003R	454827	6602734	165	RC	091	-51	90	3/11/96	Grenfell
GP004D	455043	6602875	165	DDH	320	-58	425.1	15/4/96	Grenfell
GP004R	454816	6602734	165	RC	90	-60	106.5	4/11/96	Grenfell
GP005D	454794	6602751	164	DDH	65	-58	279	15/4/96	Grenfell
GP031RD	454710	6602701	160	RCD	119	-59	301.8	28/2/97	Grenfell
GP033RD	454808	6602874	156	RCD	113	-61	274.2	10/3/97	Grenfell
GP057R	454791	6602703	162	RC	92	-60	102	17/4/97	Grenfell
GP065R	454969	6603053	152	RC	90	-59	132	25/4/97	Grenfell
GP068R	454908	6602973	154	RC	96	-60	124	6/3/97	Grenfell
GP098RD	454897	6602713	164	RCD	270	-60	220	9/9/97	Grenfell
PWR001	454749	6602703	162	RC	334	-58	107	3/4/93	Grenfell
PWR017	454671	6602652	154	RC	250	-60	95	6/10/93	Grenfell
PWR023	454682	6602655	155	RC	252	-60	70	11/10/93	Grenfell
PWR024	454653	6602645	153	RC	69	-58	40	14/10/93	Grenfell
PWR028	454603	6602620	150	RC	67	-57	83	20/10/93	Grenfell
PWR030	454648	6602638	152	RC	257	-61	95	12/11/93	Grenfell
QR120	454861	6602732	164	RC	0	-90	80	13/6/93	Grenfell
QR166	454862	6602721	163	RC	235	-59	93	26/8/93	Grenfell
QR270	454900	6602814	163	RC	0	-90	90	4/11/93	Grenfell
TARC010	454969	6603032	153	RC	96	-60	110	11/11/12	Hiltaba Gold

Table 2: Drill hole assays above 0.3g/t Au including zones of included dilution for drillholes detailed in Barton Gold Announcements

Hole ID	From	To	Au (g/t)
GP002D	140	142	**4.39**
GP002D	197	198	**11.7**
GP002D	198	199	**51.8**
GP002D	199	200	0.9
GP002D	200	201	**105**
GP002D	201	202	**91.2**
GP002D	202	203	**1.25**
GP002D	276	280	0.4
GP002R	56	58	0.8
GP002R	62	64	0.31
GP003D	108	109	**40.09**
GP003D	138	140	0.61
GP003D	199	200	**34.7**
GP003D	216	217	**6.89**
GP004D	126	127	**10.7**
GP004D	127	128	**87.5**
GP004D	186	188	0.95
GP004D	216	218	0.63
GP004D	222	224	**1.35**
GP004D	252	254	**1.65**
GP004D	274	276	**11.19**
GP004D	324	326	0.86
GP004D	326	328	**1**
GP005D	92	94	**2.28**
GP005D	100	102	0.64
GP005D	155	156	**125**
GP005D	156	157	**8.6**
GP005D	178	180	0.46
GP005D	180	182	0.005
GP005D	182	184	0.84
GP005D	184	186	0.93
GP005D	190	191	**12.2**
GP005D	191	192	0.35
GP005D	222	224	0.95
GP005D	262	264	0.31
GP031RD	28	30	**2.91**
GP031RD	30	32	**5.15**
GP031RD	36	38	0.44
GP031RD	68	70	0.6
GP031RD	94	96	0.3
GP031RD	96	98	0.45
GP031RD	112	114	0.74
GP031RD	152	153	**1.29**
GP031RD	153	154	0.57
GP031RD	158	159	0.7
GP031RD	276	277	0.33
GP031RD	296	297	0.38
GP031RD	297	298	0.26
GP031RD	298	299	0.01
GP031RD	299	300	0.55
GP033RD	138	140	**6.49**
GP033RD	140	142	**23.1**
GP033RD	142	144	0.3
GP033RD	144	146	0.41
GP033RD	146	148	**1.97**
GP033RD	160	161	**1.16**
GP033RD	161	162	0.08
GP033RD	162	163	0.2
GP033RD	163	164	0.33
GP033RD	164	165	0.04
GP033RD	165	166	0.11
GP033RD	166	167	**1.21**
GP033RD	167	168	**1.95**
GP033RD	168	169	0.67
GP033RD	169	170	0.24
GP033RD	170	171	0.13
GP033RD	171	172	**2.03**
GP033RD	172	173	0.14
GP033RD	173	174	0.57
GP033RD	174	175	**1.87**
GP033RD	175	176	**1**
GP033RD	176	177	0.63
GP033RD	205	206	0.32
GP057R	52	54	0.79
GP057R	76	78	**9.55**
GP065R	28	30	0.4
GP065R	30	32	0.42
GP065R	76	78	0.43
GP065R	78	80	0.12
GP065R	80	82	0.03
GP065R	82	84	0.39
GP065R	84	86	**13.7**
GP065R	110	112	0.36
GP068R	92	94	**56.7**
GP068R	106	108	**2.75**
GP068R	108	110	**1.88**
GP068R	110	112	**17**
GP068R	112	114	**4.64**

Hole ID	From	To	**Au (g/t)**
GP068R	114	116	**1.33**
GP068R	116	118	**2.6**
GP068R	118	120	0.58
GP068R	120	122	0.52
GP068R	122	124	0.56
GP098RD	52	54	**1.57**
GP098RD	62	64	0.3
GP098RD	86	88	0.36
GP098RD	94	96	**2.46**
GP098RD	96	98	**1.57**
GP098RD	105	106	0.59
GP098RD	106	107	**5.08**
GP098RD	112	113	**1.77**
GP098RD	113	114	0.41
GP098RD	114	115	0.09
GP098RD	115	116	0.71
GP098RD	121	122	0.75
GP098RD	122	123	**14.3**
GP098RD	123	124	0.65
GP098RD	124	125	**1.73**
GP098RD	125	126	0.39
GP098RD	129	130	**1.65**
GP098RD	130	131	0.11
GP098RD	131	132	**2.42**
GP098RD	132	133	**3.58**
GP098RD	133	134	0.42
GP098RD	138	139	0.61
GP098RD	143	144	**11.3**
GP098RD	144	145	**2.39**
GP098RD	160	161	0.54
GP098RD	216	216.39	0.34
PWR001	36	40	0.4
PWR001	46	47	0.32
PWR001	47	48	0.34
PWR001	48	49	**13.5**
PWR001	49	50	**13.4**
PWR001	50	51	**1.72**
PWR001	51	52	**1.04**
PWR001	52	53	0.62
PWR001	57	58	0.88
PWR001	58	59	0.78
PWR001	59	60	**2.18**
PWR001	60	61	0.06
PWR001	61	62	**2.02**
PWR001	62	63	0.3
PWR001	66	67	0.3
PWR001	67	68	0.16

Hole ID	From	To	**Au (g/t)**
PWR001	68	69	0.6
PWR001	69	70	0.4
PWR001	70	71	0.32
PWR001	71	72	**6.28**
PWR001	72	73	0.1
PWR001	73	74	**1.14**
PWR017	21	22	0.4
PWR017	22	23	0.1
PWR017	23	24	**1.14**
PWR017	24	25	**12.3**
PWR017	25	26	0.38
PWR017	26	27	0.06
PWR017	27	28	0.01
PWR017	28	29	**1.18**
PWR017	29	30	**22.5**
PWR017	30	31	**3.3**
PWR017	31	32	0.14
PWR017	32	33	0.92
PWR017	52	56	0.78
PWR023	23	24	0.84
PWR023	24	25	**1.2**
PWR023	25	26	**3.72**
PWR023	26	27	**2.12**
PWR023	36	37	0.76
PWR023	37	38	0.74
PWR023	38	39	0.7
PWR023	39	40	0.12
PWR023	40	41	0.46
PWR023	41	42	0.6
PWR023	42	43	0.4
PWR023	43	44	**1.36**
PWR023	44	45	**1.82**
PWR023	45	46	**1.66**
PWR023	46	47	0.8
PWR023	47	48	**1.08**
PWR023	48	49	**1.58**
PWR023	49	50	**2.32**
PWR024	35	36	0.92
PWR024	36	37	0.8
PWR024	37	38	0.3
PWR024	38	39	**13.1**
PWR024	39	40	0.42
PWR028	42	43	0.86
PWR028	43	44	**1.04**
PWR028	44	48	0.08
PWR028	48	50	0.04
PWR028	50	51	**14.5**

Hole ID	From	To	**Au (g/t)**
PWR028	51	52	0.08
PWR028	52	53	0.08
PWR028	53	54	**14.6**
PWR030	52	53	**11**
PWR030	60	61	0.38
PWR030	61	62	0.38
PWR030	65	66	0.68
PWR030	66	67	0.32
QR120	8	9	0.5
QR120	9	10	0.06
QR120	10	11	**1.78**
QR120	40	41	0.74
QR120	41	42	**1.94**
QR120	42	43	**1.12**
QR120	43	44	**1.48**
QR120	44	45	0.52
QR120	45	46	**1.05**
QR120	46	47	0.46
QR120	47	48	0.66
QR120	48	49	**1.28**
QR120	49	50	0.74
QR120	50	51	0.72
QR120	51	52	0.24
QR120	52	53	0.1
QR120	53	54	0.34
QR120	59	60	**3.1**
QR120	60	61	**95.5**
QR120	61	62	**1.62**
QR120	62	63	**1.52**
QR120	63	64	**1.42**
QR120	64	65	0.66
QR120	65	66	0.36
QR120	66	67	0.04
QR120	67	68	0.01
QR120	68	69	**1.86**
QR120	69	70	0.38
QR120	70	71	0.58
QR166	60	64	0.3
QR166	82	83	0.92
QR166	83	84	0.01
QR166	84	85	**10.6**
QR166	85	86	**1.36**
QR166	86	87	0.34
QR166	87	88	**1.82**
QR166	88	89	0.46
QR166	89	90	0.4
QR270	20	21	**1.3**

Hole ID	From	To	**Au (g/t)**
QR270	21	22	0.01
QR270	22	23	0.01
QR270	23	24	**1.8**
QR270	24	25	0.01
QR270	25	26	0.72
QR270	49	50	**2.48**
QR270	50	51	0.1
QR270	51	52	**2.84**
QR270	52	53	**2**
QR270	53	54	**1.85**
QR270	60	61	0.54
QR270	61	62	**2.4**
QR270	62	63	0.34
QR270	82	83	**44**
QR270	83	84	**23.5**
QR270	84	85	0.96
QR270	85	86	0.12
QR270	86	87	0.08
QR270	87	88	0.44
QR270	88	89	0.96
QR270	89	90	0.38
TARC010	17	18	0.424
TARC010	18	19	**1.418**
TARC010	55	56	0.348
TARC010	56	57	0.382
TARC010	62	63	0.613
TARC010	67	68	0.387
TARC010	68	69	0.488
TARC010	69	70	0.145
TARC010	70	71	0.755
TARC010	71	72	0.345
TARC010	72	73	0.139
TARC010	73	74	0.414
TARC010	74	75	0.315
TARC010	91	92	**1.217**
TARC010	92	93	**10.411**
TARC010	93	94	**7.455**
TARC010	94	95	**1.196**
TARC010	95	96	**1.16**
TARC010	96	97	0.309
TBM0014	45	46	0.31
TBM0014	46	47	0.14
TBM0014	47	48	0.5
TBM0015	73	74	0.39
TBM0016	91	92	0.3
TBM0016	137	138	0.55
TBM0016	145	146	**2.01**

Hole ID	From	To	**Au (g/t)**
TBM0017	59	60	**2.85**
TBM0017	60	61	0.93
TBM0017	111	112	0.35
TBM0017	115	116	0.83
TBM0017	116	117	0.89
TBM0017	123	124	**4.04**
TBM0017	124	125	**1.07**
TBM0017	133	134	0.54
TBM0017	172	173	0.39
TBM0018	29	30	**1.56**
TBM0018	30	31	**7.04**
TBM0018	31	32	0.47
TBM0018	36	37	0.38
TBM0018	37	38	0.06
TBM0018	38	39	-0.03
TBM0018	39	40	**1.63**
TBM0018	54	55	0.89
TBM0018	55	56	0.46
TBM0018	56	57	0.33
TBM0018	57	58	0.41
TBM0018	63	64	0.48
TBM0018	64	65	0.37
TBM0018	65	66	0.31
TBM0018	146	147	0.79
TBM0018	154	155	0.75
TBM0018	159	160	0.39
TBM0018	165	166	0.34
TBM0018	185	186	0.32
TBM0018	196	197	0.59
TBM0018	203	204	0.8
TBM0019	94	95	**2.62**
TBM0019	118	119	**3.39**
TBM0019	119	120	**2.97**
TBM0019	120	121	**1.07**
TBM0020	29	30	0.3
TBM0020	30	31	0.09
TBM0020	31	32	0.17
TBM0020	32	33	**1.32**
TBM0020	49	50	0.34
TBM0020	50	51	0.17
TBM0020	51	52	0.53
TBM0020	52	53	**1**
TBM0020	53	54	**1.43**
TBM0020	107	108	0.3
TBM0020	108	109	0.85
TBM0020	109	110	0.46
TBM0020	110	111	0.14

Hole ID	From	To	**Au (g/t)**
TBM0020	111	112	**1.01**
TBM0020	112	113	0.49
TBM0020	129	130	**1.29**
TBM0020	130	131	0.86
TBM0020	131	132	0.08
TBM0020	132	133	-0.03
TBM0020	133	134	**3.62**
TBM0020	134	135	0.37
TBM0020	135	136	-0.03
TBM0020	136	137	0.08
TBM0020	137	138	**1.99**
TBM0021	41	42	0.49
TBM0021	42	43	0.31
TBM0021	46	47	0.31
TBM0021	61	62	**1.54**
TBM0021	62	63	**3.82**
TBM0021	63	64	**3.73**
TBM0021	64	65	**2.01**
TBM0021	74	75	0.41
TBM0021	75	76	**1.08**
TBM0021	76	77	0.57
TBM0021	77	78	0.83
TBM0021	142	143	0.46
TBM0021	220	221	**77.22**
TBM0021	221	222	**21.98**
TBM0021	222	223	**1.91**
TBM0022	28	29	0.74
TBM0022	29	30	**17.03**
TBM0022	30	31	**8.11**
TBM0022	31	32	**1.53**
TBM0022	32	33	0.33
TBM0022	57	58	0.63
TBM0022	101	102	**4.17**
TBM0022	102	103	0.3
TBM0022	120	121	**2.6**
TBM0022	121	122	0.43
TBM0022	134	135	0.45
TBM0022	135	136	**1.7**
TBM0022	142	143	0.68
TBM0022	174	175	0.49
TBM0023	18	19	0.51
TBM0023	41	42	**1.72**
TBM0023	42	43	-0.03
TBM0023	43	44	0.42
TBM0023	44	45	**1.06**
TBM0023	53	54	0.35
TBM0023	54	55	0.57

Hole ID	From	To	**Au (g/t)**
TBM0023	55	56	0.61
TBM0023	112	113	**1.28**
TBM0023	126	127	0.76
TBM0023	160	161	0.55
TBM0024	130	131	0.5
TBM0024	131	132	0.12
TBM0024	132	133	0.36
TBM0025	41	42	0.55
TBM0026	15	16	0.67
TBM0026	165	166	**10.57**
TBM0026	166	167	**2.84**
TBM0027	14	15	0.53
TBM0027	15	16	**2.59**
TBM0027	44	45	0.65
TBM0027	95	96	0.32
TBM0027	96	97	**2.63**
TBM0027	97	98	**3.07**
TBM0027	98	99	**33.44**
TBM0027	99	100	**12.19**
TBM0027	100	101	0.71
TBM0027	101	102	0.5
TBM0027	216	217	0.52
TBM0028	36	37	0.32
TBM0028	42	43	0.5
TBM0028	175	176	0.31
TBM0029	20	21	0.34
TBM0029	42	43	0.34
TBM0029	107	108	0.56
TBM0029	108	109	0.42
TBM0029	140	141	0.54
TBM0029	141	142	0.65
TBM0029	152	153	0.57
TBM0029	157	158	0.58
TBM0030	34	35	0.38
TBM0030	35	36	0.49
TBM0030	48	49	**1.06**

Hole ID	From	To	**Au (g/t)**
TBM0030	103	104	0.31
TBM0031	96	97	**7.97**
TBM0031	97	98	**1.68**
TBM0031	98	99	0.4
TBM0031	126	127	**1.04**
TBM0031	127	128	0.45
TBM0031	201	202	0.39
TBM0031	202	203	0.19
TBM0031	203	204	0.07
TBM0031	204	205	0.88
TBM0032	158	159	**29.6**
TBM0032	159	160	0.54
TBM0032	239	240	**4.8**
TBM0034	87	88	0.34
TBM0034	117	118	0.36
TBM0034	141	142	0.45
TBM0034	208	209	0.36
TBM0034	226	227	0.59
TBM0034	227	228	0.32
TBM0034	228	229	**1.34**
TBM0034	229	230	**2.48**
TBM0034	230	231	**1.11**
TBM0034	231	232	0.31
TBM0034	232	233	0.81
TBM0034	240	241	**8.82**
TBM0034	241	242	**5.42**
TBM0034	242	243	**1.59**
TBM0034	243	244	0.89
TBM0034	244	245	**1.81**
TBM0034	245	246	0.87
TBM0034	246	247	0.52
TBM0034	247	248	0.46
TBM0034	248	249	0.63
TBM0034	249	250	0.24
TBM0034	250	251	0.27
TBM0034	251	252	0.41

Figure 1: Drill hole Plan and Traces on ML 6445

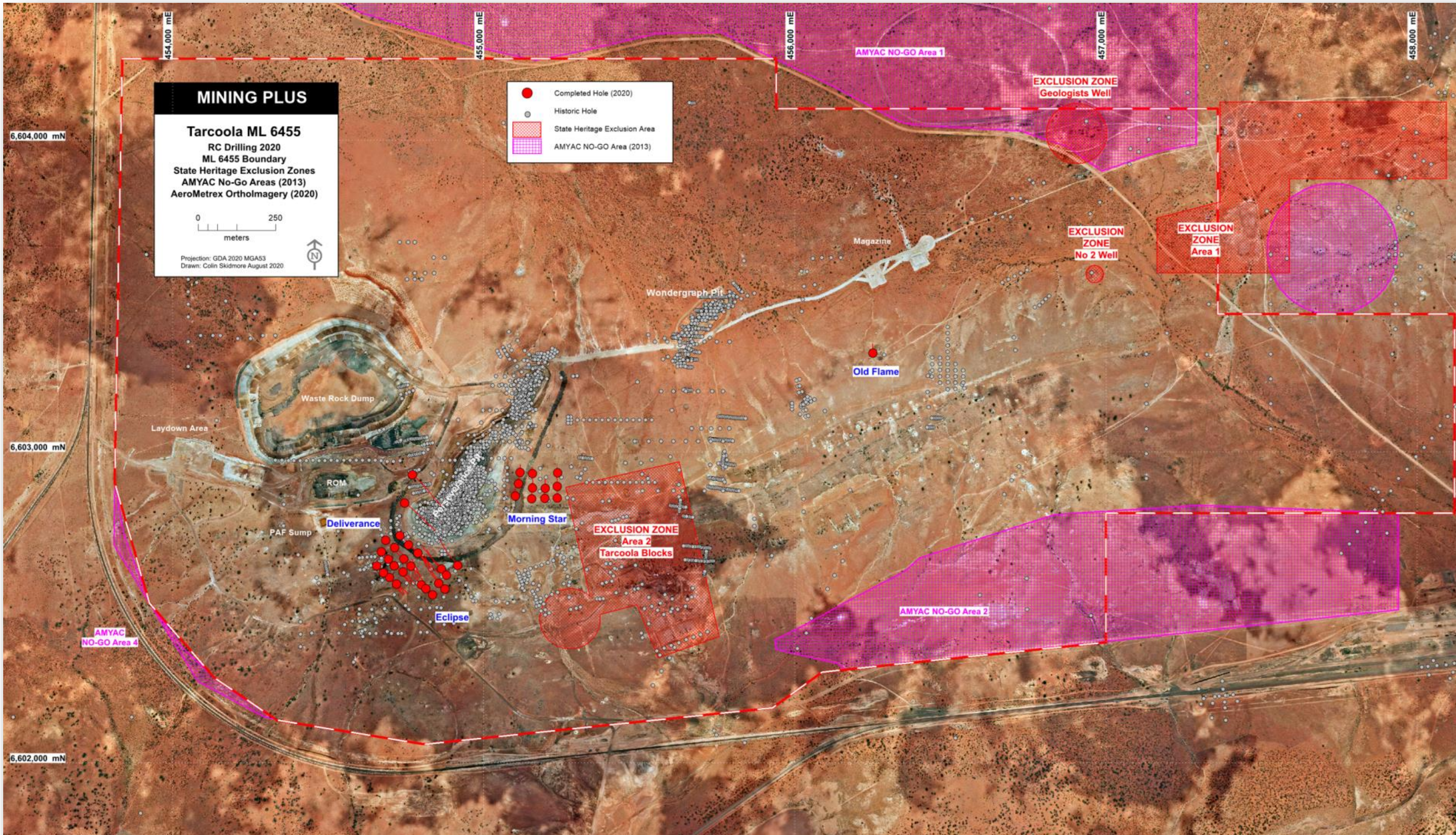

Figure 2: Detailed view of Perseverance and Deliverance Target Areas showing 2020 RC drilling and traces

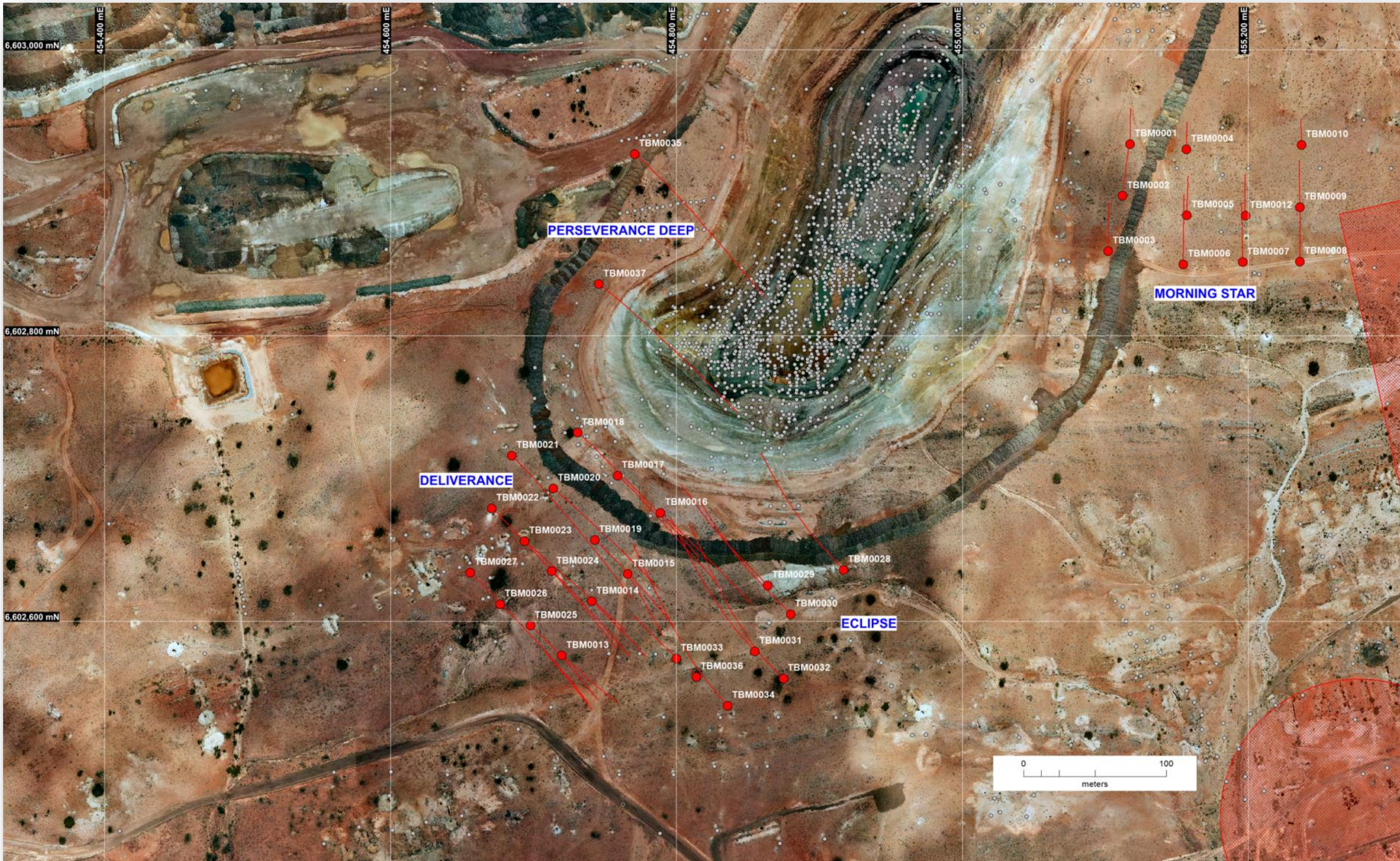

Figure 3: Example Cross-section through Deliverance / Perseverance West Target Area