6 November 2020
Private Market Announcement

Barton Gold

PHASE 2 TARCOOLA DRILLING TO TARGET INFILL & EXTENSION OF KEY TARGET AREAS

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Phase 2 drill planning for extension and infill of Perseverance West and Deliverance Target**
- **Key objectives to increase geological knowledge and upgrade mineralisation to JORC (2012) Resources**

Perseverance Pit Extension Targets

Barton Gold Pty Ltd (**Barton** or the **Company**) is pleased to announce that planning for Phase 2 follow-up drilling at Tarcoola is underway, following the August 2020 preliminary Phase 1 programme which yielded multiple new high-grade intercepts in the Deliverance Target and newly-discovered Perseverance West gold zone, including[1]:

- **TBM0018 – 2m @ 4.30 g/t Au from 29m depth**
- **TBM0022 – 4m @ 6.85 g/t Au from 28m depth, including 2m @ 12.7 g/t Au from 29m depth**
- **TBM0027 – 7m @ 7.50 g/t Au from 95m depth, including 2m @ 22.8 g/t Au from 98m depth**
- **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**

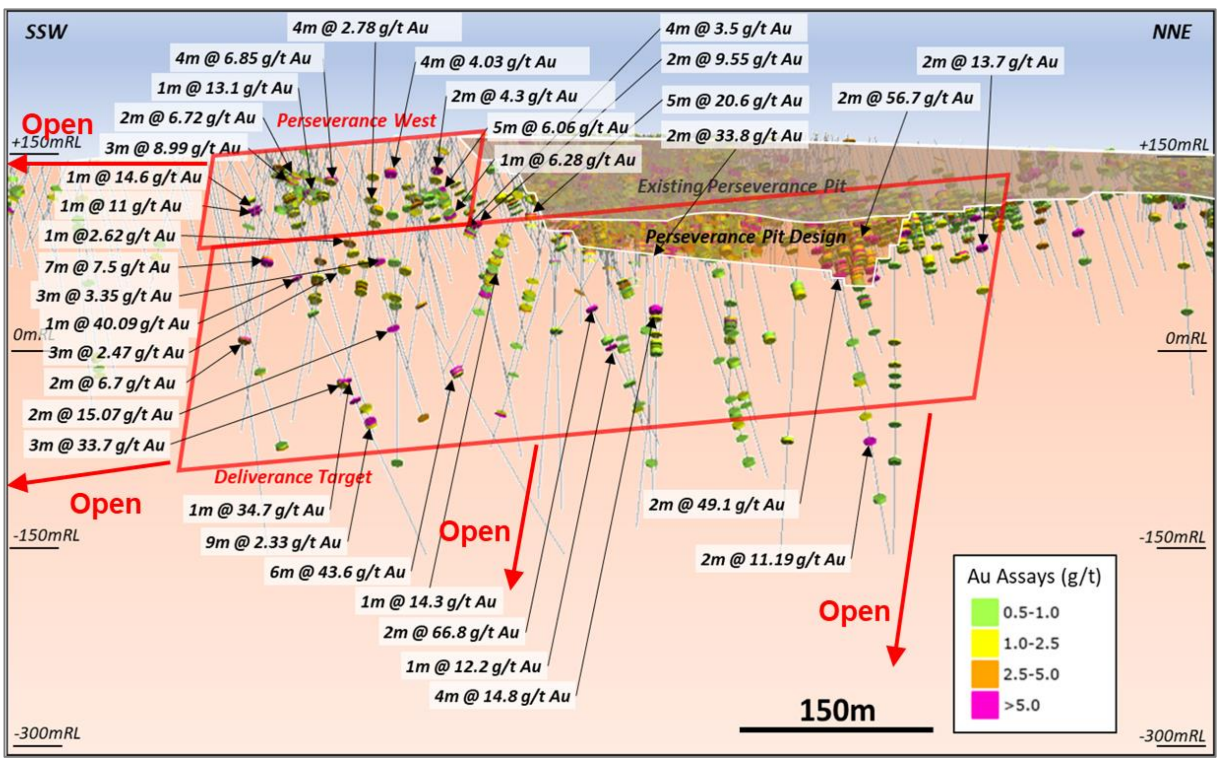

Figure 1 – Significant Perseverance West & Deliverance Target Intercepts (Aug 2020 & Historical)

Mineralisation around the Perseverance pit remains open at depth and along strike with limited historical drilling. Following extensive technical work the Company believes the Tarcoola Project holds considerable potential.

[1] See Company announcements 29 Sep 2020, 1 Oct 2020 and 8 Oct 2020 https://www.bartongold.com.au/announcements

Phase 1 Outcomes – Local & Regional Scale Potential

In particular, the Company's recent first 5,328m Phase 1 drilling programme has resulted in the discovery of the new ~200m long Perseverance West gold zone, further validation of the ~500m long Deliverance Target, and identification of mineralisation over 200m below the base of the Perseverance open pit.

Numerous high-grade historical and new intersections include those detailed in Figures 1 and 2 below above, and mineralisation remains open along strike and to depth with limited historical drilling.

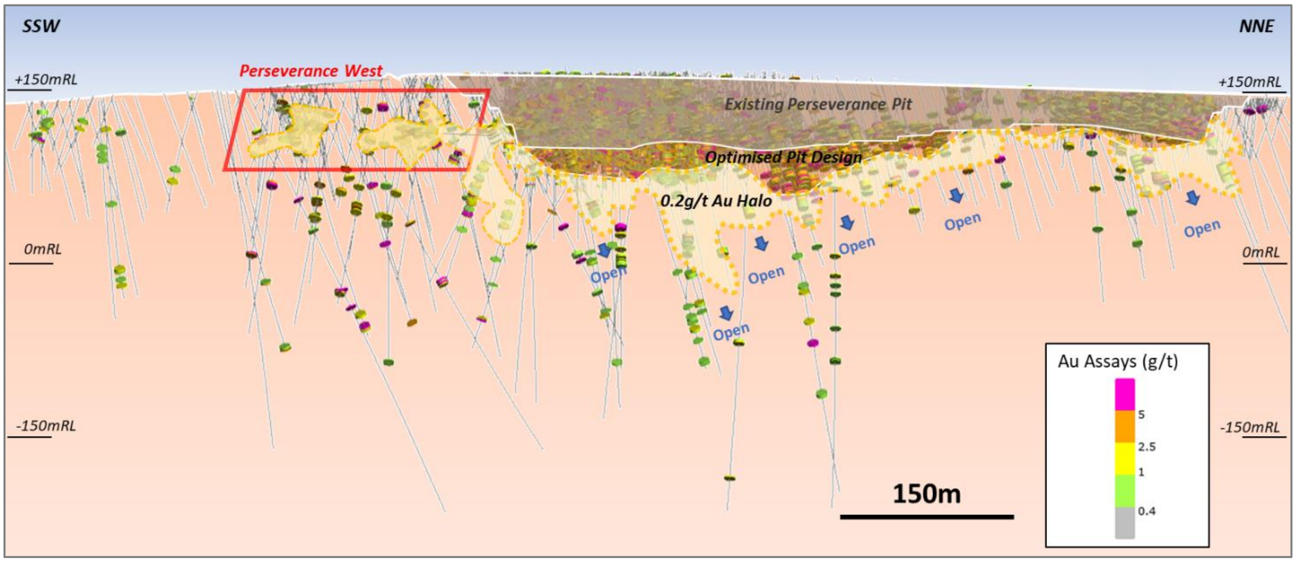

Figure 2 – Perseverance Plan View with Intercepts & 0.2 g/t Cut-off Mineralisation Halo

Prior 2D seismic modelling completed by the Company has also confirmed the Perseverance Shear extends to ~7km depth, passing through remnant Tarcoola basin rocks and plumbing directly into the Hiltaba Intrusives. Extensive structural analogues highlight the potential for Perseverance Pit 'repeats' for ~10km across EL6210.[2]

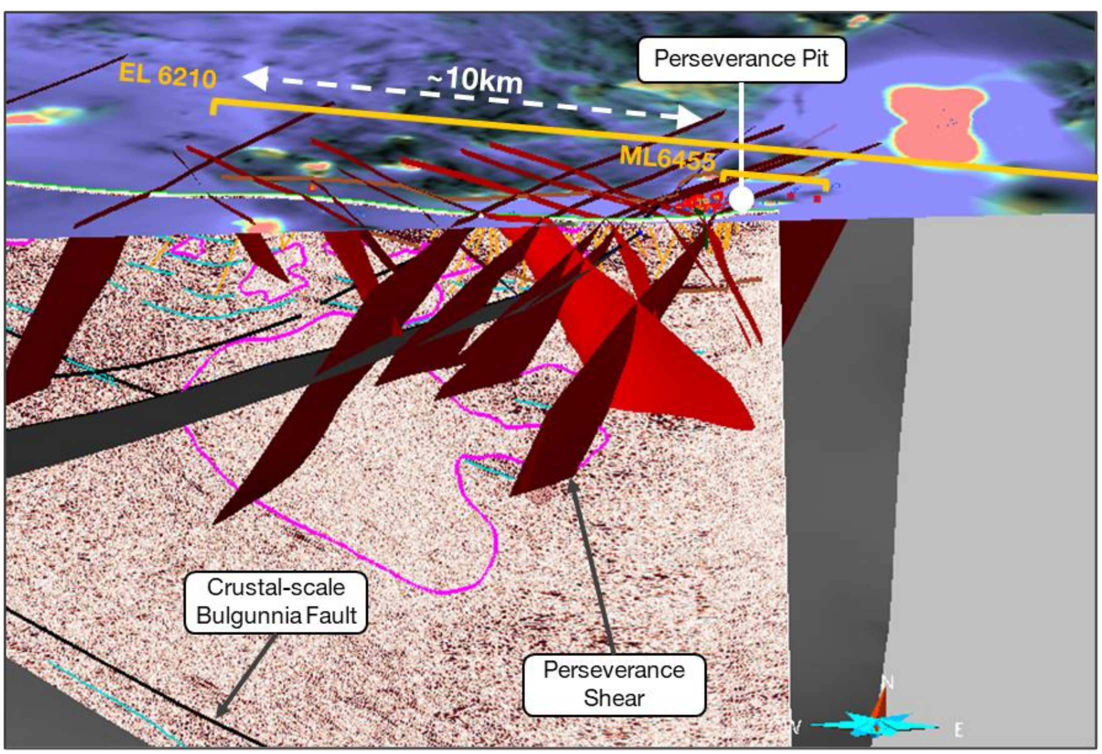

Figure 3 - Interpreted 3D View of Local Structures Looking N/NW

[2] See Company announcement 13 Aug 2020 https://www.bartongold.com.au/announcements

Follow Up / Phase 2 Drill Programme

The Deliverance Target zone has a high degree of structural complexity and is an area which is historically under-explored as an extension of the Perseverance Pit. Perseverance West is an area which likewise has received little historical drilling and has been identified only as a consequence of Barton's recent Phase 1 drilling programme.

As such the drill density in these target areas is not yet sufficient to model geological continuity and determine a JORC (2012) Mineral Resources Estimate (**MRE**) within a pit shell that meets the Reasonable Prospects for Eventual Economic Extraction (**RPEEE**).

However, Phase 1 results have identified clear priority targets infill drilling in Deliverance and Perseverance West, where the shallow depth (<100m) and orientation suggests the potential for this structure(s) to intercept the Peela Conglomerate in a depth and fashion similar to the Perseverance Pit.

Preliminary Tarcoola JORC (2012) Mineral Resource Estimate

Existing unmined pit floor mineralisation and low-grade stockpiles at Tarcoola have also been converted to a JORC (2012) compliant MRE of **370kt @ 1.3 g/t Au for 15.8koz Au**. Mining Plus Pty Ltd (**Mining Plus**) have reported the open pit component of the MRE in accordance with the JORC Code (2012) within a pit shell that meets the Reasonable Prospects for Eventual Economic Extraction (**RPEEE**).

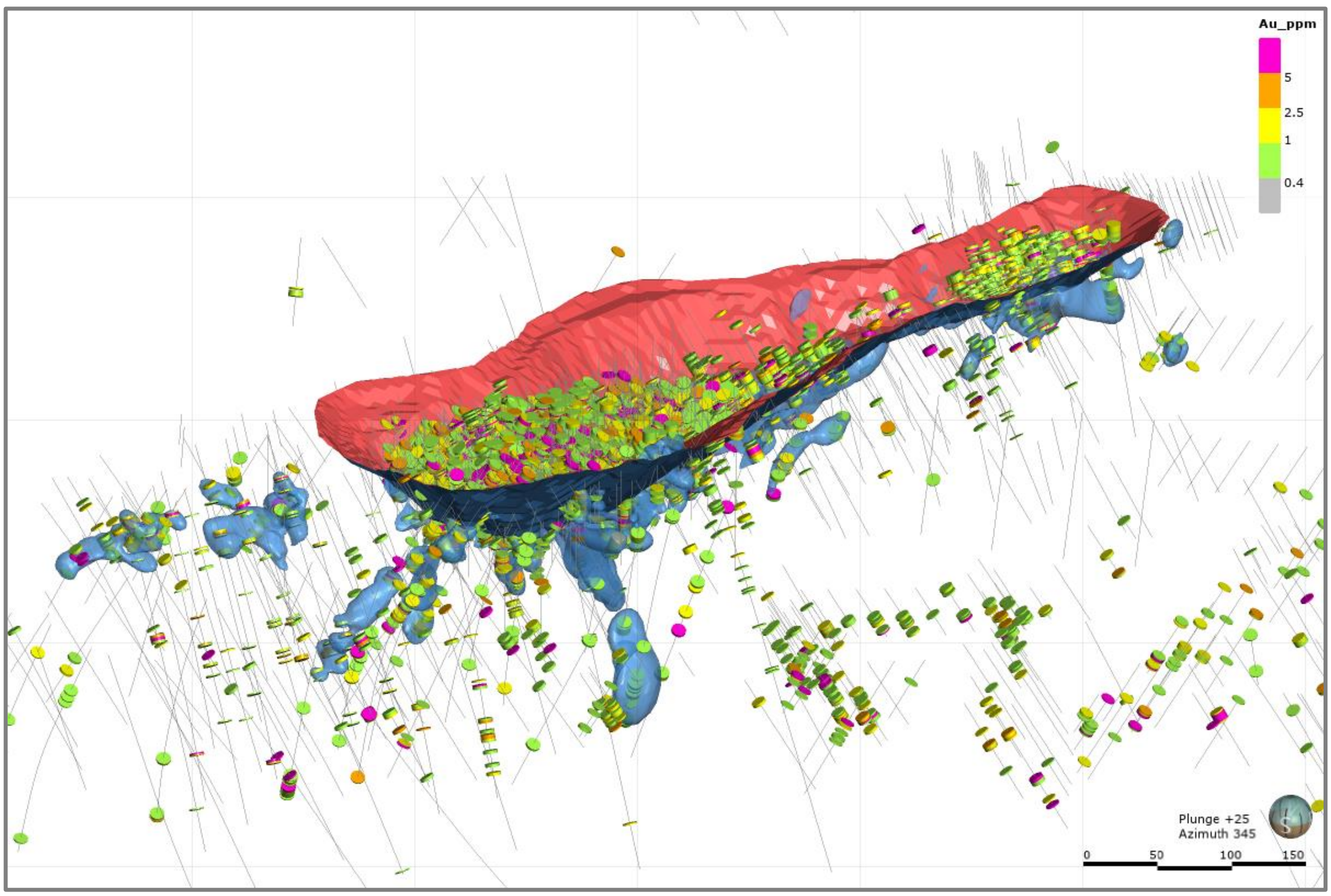

Figure 4 – Tarcoola Mineralised Wireframes & Drill Intercepts Relative to Perseverance Pit

Local ML6455 'Perseverance Repeats' Potential

Following the March 2020 completion of a high-resolution geophysical survey, the Company has also recently identified a new 3.5km 'target channel' running across ML6455 along the Tarcoola Ranges. This target channel contains numerous historical high-grade gold workings (+30 g/t Au) dating to the early 1900s and has numerous geological, geochemical and geophysical features which indicate the potential to host 'Perseverance repeats'.[3]

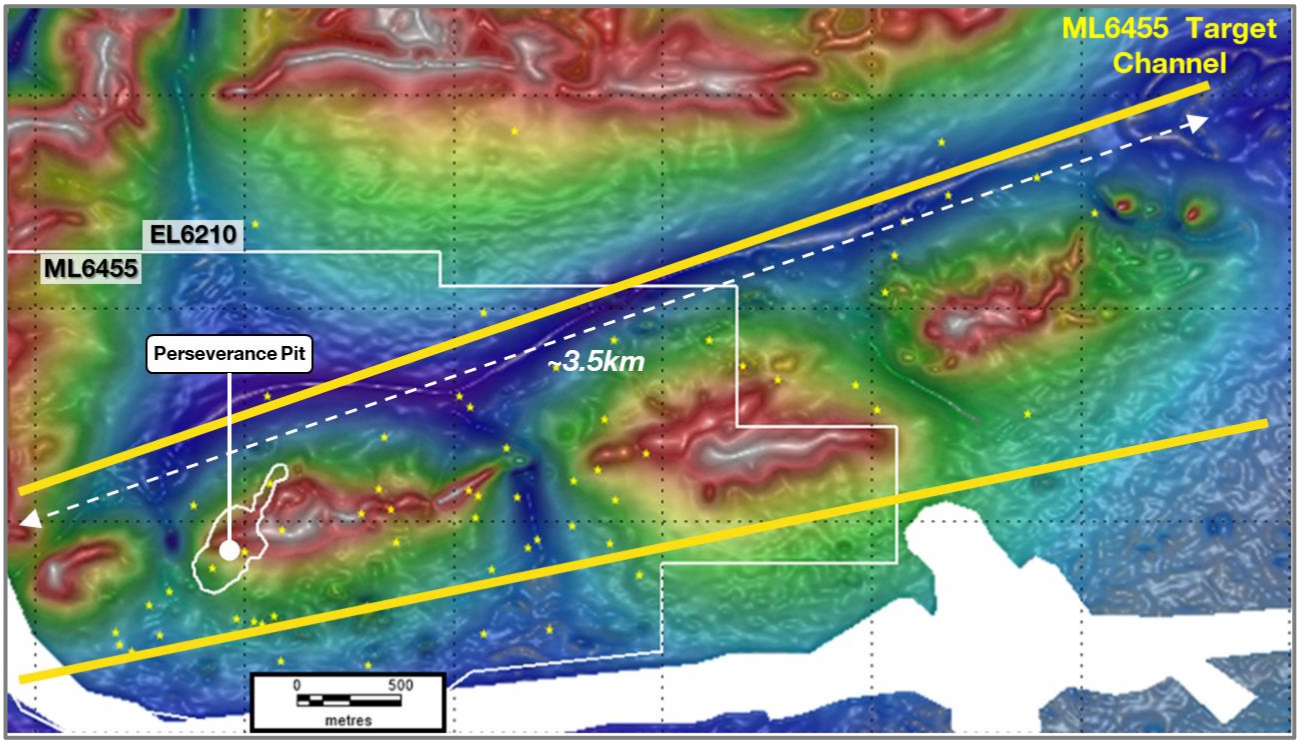

Figure 5 – ML6455 & EL6210 (east) Target Channel on Local Histogram Equalised Filtered RTP Magnetics

Through detailed 3D magnetic susceptibility modelling, correlated with historical drilling, gravity surveys, calcrete samples, and structural faulting analysis, the Company has identified 3 priority target areas for 'near regional' review. These also correspond with some of the more significant local high-grade historical production.

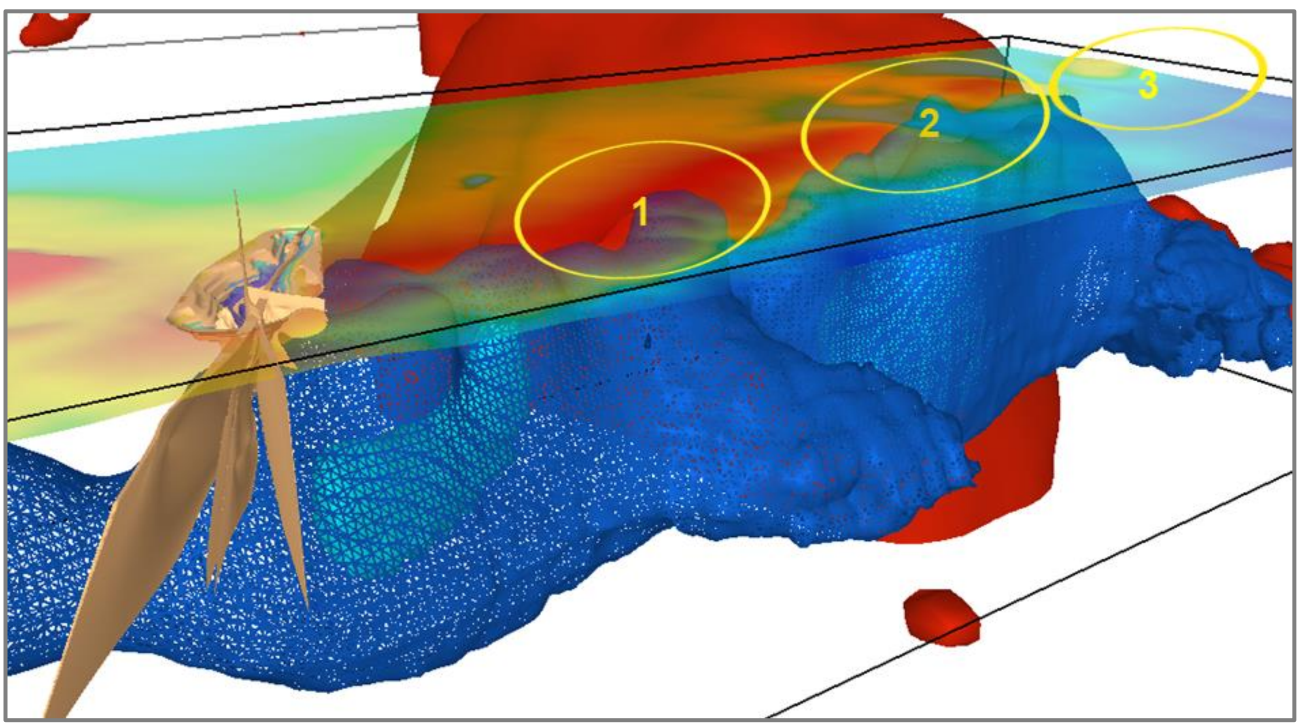

Figure 6 – ML6455 Local 3D Magnetic Susceptibility Model Showing 'Lookalike' Targets over Magnetic Lows

[3] See Company announcement 3 Aug 2020 https://www.bartongold.com.au/announcements

“Barton Gold is focused on building the foundations for future value as we pursue the broader potential of the Tarcoola Project. We are very pleased that the recent Phase 1 drilling has further validated the prospectivity of the Deliverance Target and generated clear priority follow-up targets, including the newly discovered Perseverance West zone. Follow up programmes will be focused upon building our geological understanding of these near-pit extensions through a combination of infill and extensional drilling.”

- Alexander Scanlon, Managing Director

For and on behalf of the Board

Alexander Scanlon
Managing Director

For further information, please contact:

Alexander Scanlon	Neil Rose	Shannon Coates
Managing Director	Director	Company Secretary
a.scanlon@bartongold.com.au	n.rose@bartongold.com.au	shannon@evolutioncorp.com.au
+61 425 226 649	+61 419 614 783	+61 8 9322 1587

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.

www.bartongold.com.au

IMPORTANT NOTICES:

Disclaimer

Cautionary Statement Regarding Values & Forward-Looking Information

ANNEXURE 1 – Tarcoola 4 November 2020 JORC (2012) Mineral Resources Estimate

Zone	Indicated			Inferred			TOTAL		
	Tonnes (Mt)	g/t Au	koz Au	Tonnes (Mt)	g/t Au	koz Au	Tonnes (Mt)	g/t Au	koz Au
Perseverance Pit	0.07	1.7	3.8	0.07	1.1	2.4	0.14	1.4	6.2
Low Grade Stockpile - Oxide	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.17	1.2	6.9	0.17	1.2	6.9
Low Grade Stockpile - Fresh	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.06	1.4	2.7	0.06	1.4	2.7
Total	**0.07**	**1.7**	**3.8**	**0.30**	**1.2**	**12.0**	**0.37**	**1.3**	**15.8**

* Totals subject to rounding; tonnages are dry metric tonnes; cut-off grade applied is 0.4 g/t Au

Competent Persons Statements:

The information in this Private Market Announcement that relates to Exploration Results (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 this information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this Private Market Announcement that relates to Mineral Resources for Tarcoola has been compiled by Dr Andrew Fowler MAusIMM CP (Geo). Dr Fowler is an employee of Mining Plus Pty Ltd and has acted as an independent consultant on Barton Gold's Tarcoola Project, South Australia. Dr Fowler is a Member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM) 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). Dr Fowler consents to the inclusion in this report of this information in the form and context in which it appears.

APPENDIX A - JORC Table 1

Section 1 – Sampling Techniques and Data

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.* • *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. 'reverse circulation 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 (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	Samples used in the Mineral Resource estimate were obtained through reverse circulation (RC) and diamond drilling methods collected from campaigns completed since the mid-1980s. Some completed rotary air-blast (RAB) drilling was used as a guide for geological interpretation however assays were not used for grade estimation. For diamond drillholes, core was sawn in half or quarter using a core saw. For RC drilling, samples were collected using various splitting methods over the project's history. More commonly a splitter was used for sample material collected in the rig cyclone. For some programs spear samples were taken for 4m composites, however ore grade results were generally resplit at one metre and re-assayed. RC and diamond drilling samples have been analysed by different laboratories using either fire assay or Aqua Regia digest with an atomic absorption spectrometry (AAS) finish. Tarcoola Gold used the proprietary PAL leachwell method on one metre RC samples. In 2020 Barton Gold used a Metzke cone splitter attached to the cyclone. One-metre splits were constrained by a chute and butterfly valve to deliver a 2-4kg split. Samples less than two metres depth were not collected. Assays were completed using a photon assay method at MinAnalytical (Perth) using method code PAP3502R where the 2-3kg split drilling sample received at the laboratory was weighed, dried, crushed to 3mm and split to provide a nominal 500g charge for analysis.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg 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).*	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 (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). The Barton Gold 2020 drilling program used face-sampling 5 ¾" RC drilling techniques undertaken by Bullion Drilling using a Schramm T685WS with an auxiliary compressor.
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 not routinely recorded prior to 2012 for both RC chips and diamond core. According to Tunkillia Gold, some earlier reports noted areas of difficult drilling conditions. Grenfell reports noted that care was taken to maximise recovery and minimise contamination and wet drilling conditions were not often encountered. AngloGold noted no major problems with drilling conditions. Sample recovery for Tunkillia Gold RC programs were estimated by weighing the drilled metre intervals contained in plastic bags. The company noted good recoveries with expected weights of 30–40 kg 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. Greater recoveries were achieved downhole as density increased and as the holes pass through heavily to moderately weathered material into hard rock. Diamond core recoveries were recorded by Tunkillia Gold. Local zones of core loss were noted in the oxide zone however core recoveries were generally good in other parts. During February 2017, a detailed analysis of drilling recovery was conducted by Tunkillia Gold. During drilling, the complete sample of each interval was collected and weighed. Sample masses indicated that recoveries exceeded 98% of the total estimated drillhole mass. In the

		remaining part of the program drilling was done in dry ground with sample recovery generally reflective of estimated hole mass. Drilling in clay rich zones used a blade bit to improve recovery. Where zones of broken ground and clays impacted recovery and the split sample is less than 1 kg the sample interval was marked as a null sample. For the Barton Gold drilling, recoveries were qualitatively described for each drilled interval in the field database along with an estimate of the moisture content. In general, recoveries were assessed as good with typically 30-40kg for each one-metre interval. Less than 1% of the drilled intervals (48 intervals from 5244) noted any moisture content. In the historic drilling, HQ triple tube (HQ3) drilling was used for some holes to improve core recovery. Re-entry holes were not triple-tubed as they were drilled into fresh bedrock. The rate of drilling was controlled, and short drill runs often used through the oxide zone to maximise core recovery. The 2020 RC drilling was closely monitored by the site geologist to ensure optimal recovery and that samples were considered representative of the drilled interval. No relationship between sample recovery and gold grade was observed.
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.*	Logging practises have varied over the project history. AngloGold attempted to standardise the logging by conducting a significant relogging campaign during 2002. Approximately 17,000 metres of diamond and RC drillholes were relogged and converted to a consistent coding system. Some inconsistency in the logging remains evident in the current database records. Significant geological mapping has been completed in the Perseverance open pit which combined with the geology logging provides a sound geological basis to prepare a Mineral Resource estimate. The Barton Gold 2020 RC drilling program electronically logged various parameters directly into a database, which included stratigraphy, lithology, weathering, primary and secondary colour, texture, grainsize, alteration type-style-intensity and mineralisation typestyle-percentage. Logging is generally qualitative in nature. All diamond core and RC drilling has been geologically logged.
Sub-sampling 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 sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	Diamond samples were generally half-cored, with the core sawn in half using a core-saw. Occasionally quarter-core samples were taken. Historically, most RC samples were collected using a riffle or cone splitter at 1 metre intervals consistent with industry good practise. Early Grenfell RC holes were spear sampled where sub-samples 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. SADME (1964) – Diamond holes completed by SADME were later sampled in detail by Grenfell who collected quarter core samples. Aberfoyle (1979–1985) – Samples of open holes TP001–021 were collected in a PVC bag via a cyclone, and then split to a sample mass of approximately 1.5kg. Newmex Exploration Limited/Tarcoola Gold Ltd (1987–1988) – RC samples from holes TRC001–TRC025 were collected over 1 metre 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 an approximate 2kg sample. BHP (1987–1989) – RC holes were sampled at 1m intervals with rock chips homogenised via a cyclone before being split and sampled. A 4 metre composite weighing approximately 2.5kg was initially submitted for analysis. The 1m samples were only submitted if the original 4m sample returned a value of >0.5 g/t Au. Diamond core was apparently half-cored, with samples generally taken at 1m intervals. Grenfell (1991–1993) – RC holes were sampled at 1m intervals were collected in full in plastic bags. The plastic bags were rolled several times to help ensure mixing prior to collecting a 1–2kg sample using a short plastic tube inserted diagonally several times into the material. A 4 m composite was initially submitted for analysis. 1m samples were only submitted if the original 4m sample returned a value of >0.3 g/t Au. Diamond core was apparently half-cored, with samples generally taken at 1m intervals. Grenfell (1995–1997) – RC holes were sampled at 1m intervals with material 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 recorded in historic notes. 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 used RC methods. The rig was track mounted including a compressor fitted with a sampling tower and cone splitter. Holes are drilled with a 127 mm face sampling hammer. Samples were taken at measured (and marked) 1 m rod intervals with a 12.5% sample spilt collected off the sample chute via the cone splitter. Barton Gold (2020) – The RC program used a Metzke cone splitter mounted on the cyclone using one-metre splits constrained by chute and butterfly valves to derive a 2-4kg sample. Samples above 2m depth were not collected. In >99% of cases, samples were received dry from the cyclone. Based on information from historic reports, no RC field duplicates had been 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 from the field duplicates generally give confidence in sampling procedures. During the Barton Gold 2020 RC drilling program the field duplicates was collected from a second chute on the cyclone splitter at a frequency of 1 for each 16-original sample intervals. Sample sizes collected through the different drilling programs were considered appropriate for 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 (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	Various assay methods have been applied during the project's history including fire assay, aqua regia, PAL leachwell, and photon for the most recent Barton Gold program. Where sufficient data exists among the various drilling programs to allow cross-comparison, the programs and assay types mostly show significant bias relative to each other. The exception being the Grenfell – Fire assay program compared to the rest of the data set. Since 1987 there has been increased accuracy and diligence in the various drilling programs with a view to the preparation of mineral resource estimates at the project. Between 1992 and 1994, the only meaningful QC data appeared to be a comparison of spear and riffle split sampling results. No significant bias was noted between the two sampling methods. Between 1996 and 1998, gold results for reference standards indicated there was no significant bias, and blank standard results suggested no issue with carry-over contamination in the sample preparation stage. Field duplicate results revealed a reasonable amount of scatter, which implied poor sample precision, however no bias was noted. Check (umpire laboratory) assay results also revealed considerable scatter, but no significant assay bias was noted. For the drilling conducted between 2001 and 2002 and in 2008, no quality control samples could be confirmed in the historic data files. Data from this period represents only a small portion of the total dataset and was considered a low risk. Quality control was available to support drilling completed by Tunkillia Gold (TGL) and Tarcoola Gold (TGC). In the TGL drilling, Blanks were used 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 residue pulps were also sent to an umpire laboratory as a further check on analytical accuracy. Field duplicate results provided some confidence in sample precision. The observed scatter was considered acceptable based on the moderate to high nugget component of the mineralisation. The CRMs reasonably demonstrated the accuracy of the laboratory analyses. The residue pulp repeats were higher than the original results and while there is some concern, the CRM results provide confidence on the accuracy of the primary laboratory. No issues with carry-over contamination were noted based on the Blank results. The most recent 2020 Barton Gold drilling program included regular CRM standards, field duplicates and blank samples with all sample batches. The performance of the CRM standards was all within 5% of the expected reference value despite the application of a new gold analysis method. For the field duplicate samples, only 10 of the total 403 submitted were considered outliers with all remaining samples falling within the 10% difference. All Blank samples returned low gold values indicating no issues with carry-over contamination.

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.*	Barton Gold has expended time validating and checking the integrity of resource drilling conducted in the Tarcoola area that has been conducted over a period of almost 60 years. An industry standard database has been erected to store all available drilling data as part of the project review. The development of a comprehensive drilling database has relied on numerous electronic data records, company databases and stored historic reports collected over more than 40 years of drilling history. It was noted that a portion of the Tarcoola database comprises historic drilling which could only be verified by tenement reports and government documents recorded during phases of project evaluation. In many cases verification of the original survey or assay records could not be confirmed against actual records or assay reports as these documents or files no longer exist or have not been electronically stored. It was assumed that appropriate rigour was conducted at the time by the various companies involved and that the tabulated records reflect valid drilling data. It was also noted that a component of the mineralisation covered by the Tarcoola drilling has been mined and verified during successful mining operations at the Perseverance open pit in the period 2016 to 2018. Shallow mining operations were also completed at the Wondergraph pit where routine grade control drilling and later mining was completed on near surface mineralisation.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	Where possible, historic location information collected in prior reference systems has been progressively transformed to the current prevailing MGA2020 co-ordinates. It was noted that prior companies have conducted and incorporated updated survey locations of drilling collars where they could still be found. Some consistency was noted when cross checking data in reports compiled by different companies. In some cases the location of various drillholes was verified using historic plans and sections from old reports. A significant proportion of drillholes were found to have been drilled vertically and to have no downhole surveys. The Competent Person considered that these holes would cause local errors in the interpretation and grade estimate at depths >100m and therefore, the portion of the drillhole below 100m downhole depth was deleted before grade estimation. A significant proportion of drillhole collars did not match a pre-mining topographic surface provided to Mining Plus. The tolerance applied was ±3m. As neither the original collar survey files could be located, nor the provenance of the pre-mining topography surface ascertained, Mining Plus did not make any adjustments to the collar files. The uncertainty related to the downhole and collar surveys has been reflected in the Mineral Resource classification applied to the deposit.
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.*	Drilling incorporated in the resource database extends from MGA20 zone 53 grid co-ordinates 6,602,400N to 6,603,400N and 454,500E to 455,500E. Drilling has been completed at 5–10m spacings increasing to 25–40m spacings at the periphery of the deposit. The resource has been drilled to a maximum depth of 240 metres below surface and is not considered to be closed off down dip. Samples have been composited to 1m where residual lengths were discarded. The Competent Person considers that the data spacing is sufficient to establish geological and grade continuity in accordance with the Mineral Resource Classification that has been applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	Drilling has been completed in several orientations and is primarily perpendicular to major structures and mineralisation. 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 does not have detailed information in regard to sample security measures taken by previous owners of the Tarcoola project. However, Barton understands that these procedures have been in accordance with commonly adopted standard industry practices.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	An internal peer review of the resource model has been completed by Mining Plus Mining Plus have completed a detailed review of the resource drilling assay, survey and QAQC data.

Section 2 – Reporting of Exploration Results

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.*	See previous announcements: • 29th September 2020 • 1st August 2020 • 13th August 2020
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 Figures in body of announcement and Figures in previous announcements: • 29th September 2020 • 1st August 2020 • 13th August 2020
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 previous announcements: • 29th September 2020 • 1st August 2020 • 13th August 2020
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. High-resolution airborne magnetics and radiometrics was acquired over a 20km x 7km area that included ML6455 in March 2020 by MagSpec Airborne Surveys using a piloted fixed-wing system on 40m north-south spaced traverses at a flight height of 25m. A total of 3,998km of new data was collected. Other datasets including gravity were sourced from open-file datasets (SA DEM).
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.

Section 3 – Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* • *Data validation procedures used.*	Data has been supplied in the form of an Access Database which has been exported from a Datashed database. A detailed review of assay, survey and QAQC has been completed, which included sourcing and cross-checking the available original survey and assay data records with the database entries wherever possible. The majority of entries were able to be validated. The results revealed numerous inconsistencies; some of these were able to be corrected, some were considered to be minor and not material for the Mineral Resource Estimate, while others have downgraded the confidence placed in the results. This has been reflected in the Mineral Resource classification.
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	No site visit has been completed by the Competent Person. Several site visits have been performed by Mining Plus staff.
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* • *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* • *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	The geological interpretation for Tarcoola has been updated along with the base of complete (BOCO) and base of partial oxidation (BOPO) surfaces have also been re-built. Due to the poor quality of some historical data, namely logging and downhole surveys, the geological interpretation for the Tarcoola deposit has been simplified into a Paxton Granite unit, a combined Peela Conglomerate-Euro Limestone unit and remaining Tarcoola Sediments (quartzite, sandstone and siltstone). A broad Perseverance Shear Zone has also been modelled separately along with two Lady Jane Diorite dykes. This simplification allowed for a high confidence in the Peela-Limestone/Paxton Granite unconformity and Peela-Limestone/Tarcoola Sediments contact. A new mineralisation interpretation has been completed by Mining Plus. All mineralisation wireframes have been constructed using the radial basis function interpolants within Leapfrog Geo software. Mining Plus have analysed the grade distribution across the deposit to determine thresholds for different grade populations within each lithological unit and used modelled variogram ranges and rotations for each domain to further refine the model. The Paxton Granite and Tarcoola Sediment units have been wireframed at a 0.2 g/t Au threshold while the Peela Conglomerate-Euro Limestone and Perseverance Shear units have been wireframed at a 0.3 g/t Au. Due to their small volume the Lady Jane Diorites were not constrained. Higher-grade thresholds were also selected for each unit where appropriate. The thresholds ranged from 0.5 to 1.5g/t. Controls on mineralisation are interpreted to vary between the Paxton Granite unit and the overlying sediments. Within the Granite, mineralisation is believed to be dominantly controlled by the Perseverance Shear and associated antithetic faults. Within sedimentary units, mineralisation is believed to be focused along brittle structures while simultaneously being preferentially layer controlled by rheological, permeability, and/or chemical contrasts. At the deposit scale, mineralisation appears to be continuous, however, locally there is only short range continuity due to the varying controls on mineralisation previously mentioned.
Dimensions	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource*	Across all units, modelled mineralisation has a strike extent of 900 m with varying average widths of 115 m within sediments and 50 m within the granite. Vertical thickness ranges from 50 m to 240 m below surface with an average depth of 100 m. The top of the deposit typically occurs 10-20 m below surface.
Estimation and modelling techniques	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values,*	Estimation of gold grade has been completed using Ordinary Kriging (OK) in all domains. Compositing has been undertaken in Datamine to 1 m with residual samples being discarded.

	domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used. • *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* • *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* • *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (e.g. sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).* • *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* • *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* • *Any assumptions about correlation between variables* • *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* • *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* • *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drillhole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.* •	The influence of extreme gold assays has been reduced by top-cutting across selected domains. The top-cut thresholds were determined using a combination of histograms, log-probability and mean-variance plots. Top-cuts have been reviewed and applied to the composites on a domain-by-domain basis. In order to assess the impact of top-cutting the outlier values, a separate estimate was run using a high-grade restriction so that outlier values were retained but only allowed to estimate the block that contained them. The two estimates were compared during the validation and the result chosen the showed the best validation. Variography has been determined within Supervisor v8.13 software on grouped domains using top-cut grade values. An exploration block model with parent block dimensions of 20 m (X) by 20 m (Y) by 5 m (Z) was estimated and combined with a grade control model with block dimensions of 5 m (X) by 5 m (Y) by 5 m (Z). Both models were rotated to better align with the strike of the mineralised trend. Sub-blocking has been used to define the mineralisation edges and constrained within the mineralisation solids, with the estimation undertaken at the parent block scale. Grade estimation has been completed in three estimation passes with the requirements for filling blocks in each pass summarised as: ○ Pass 1 estimations have been undertaken using a minimum of 11 and a maximum of 20 composites into a search ellipsoid with dimensions and rotations approximately equal to the range of the variogram. ○ Pass 2 estimations have been undertaken using a minimum of 11 and a maximum of 20 composites into a search ellipsoid with double the dimensions of the first pass. ○ Pass 3 estimations have been undertaken using a minimum of 5 and a maximum of 20 composites into a search ellipsoid with triple the dimensions of the second pass. The Mineral Resource estimate has been validated using visual validation tools, mean grade comparisons between the block model and composite grade means, and swath plots comparing the composite grades and block model grades by Northing, Easting and RL. No selective mining units are assumed in this estimate. No assumptions have been made regarding recovery of any by-products.
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	All tonnages are estimated on a dry basis
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied*	The current estimates have been reported at a cut-off grade of 0.4 g/t Au. This has been built up based on first principles and assumptions from an internal Mining Plus mining study completed in 2020. The metal price used was AUD 3,000/oz.
Mining factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be*	An open pit optimisation has been undertaken to demonstrate reasonable prospects of eventual economic extraction. The mining assumptions/parameters applied to the optimisation have been taken from an internal Mining Plus mining study completed in 2020: • Open pit method • Gold price AUD 3,000/oz • 20% Ore Loss • 14% Dilution • No minimum mining width • Total processing cost of 37.09 • No haulage cost is assumed

	reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.	
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	Metallurgical recoveries - 95% in fresh and 95% in oxide material. These values were taken from metallurgical testwork completed as part of an internal Mining Plus mining study completed in 2020.
Environmental factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made*	No environmental factors or assumptions have been applied. Mining Plus is not aware of any environmental or social issues that might impact the future development of the project.
Bulk density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* • *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit,* • *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	A total of 492 bulk density samples were provided from the database which were determined using the "Archimedes Principle" and, due to the lack of supporting samples per estimation domain, were assigned based on oxidation status • Oxide: 2.27 g/cm^3 • Transitional: 2.49 g/cm^3 • Fresh: 2.69 g/cm^3
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories* • *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e. relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal*	The resource classification has been applied to the MRE based on the drilling data spacing, grade and geological continuity, and data integrity. • The mineralisation at Tarcoola that has been estimated in the first pass with a slope of regression above 0.5 have been classified as Indicated Mineral Resources. • The mineralisation at Tarcoola that has been estimated in the second pass with a slope of regression above 0.3 have been classified as Inferred Mineral Resources.

	values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data). • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	The classification takes into account the relative contributions of geological and data quality, and confidence, as well as grade confidence and continuity. The classification reflects the view of the Competent Person. To the best of CP's knowledge, at the time of estimation there are no known environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-economic, marketing, political or other relevant issues that could materially impact on the eventual extraction of the mineral resource.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	This Mineral Resource estimate for the Tarcoola Deposit has not been audited by an external party.
Discussion of relative accuracy/confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate* • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used* • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available*	A qualitative assessment of the relative accuracy of the Mineral Resource estimate is reflected in the categorisation of the Mineral Resource. The Competent Person considers this assessment is appropriate at the current level of study. Mining Plus has not been commissioned to undertake a quantitative investigation into the relative accuracy or confidence in the Mineral Resource Estimate, however, this is recommended for the next stage of work. Comparison with the previous estimates indicates that the changes implemented in the current Mineral Resource Estimate produced results that are in line with expectations.