

Barton Discovers Another New Gold Zone at Tunkillia ~650m Long Shallow Gold Mineralisation at Area 191

HIGHLIGHTS

- New Area 191 gold zone established ~ 3km NE of the 223 Deposit (965koz Au)
- ~650m of shallow new mineralised strike established on ~100m spacing, with high-grade intersections ranging from ~50 – 150m depth below surface
- Area 191 mineralisation remains open to depth and along strike, with shallow mineralisation of a similar profile to shallow areas of the 223 Deposit
- Significant intersections across the new Area 191 gold zone now include:

▪ TKB0029: 3m @ 3.45 g/t Au from 55m;	▪ LRC001: 5m @ 7.66 g/t Au from 110m;
▪ LRC224: 1m @ 69.6 g/t Au from 68m;	▪ TKB0028: 4m @ 3.91 g/t Au from 115m; &
▪ LRC002: 8m @ 1.82 g/t Au from 71m;	4m @ 1.80 g/t Au from 122m;
▪ LRC005: 3m @ 5.11 g/t Au from 78m;	▪ LRC514: 4m @ 11.4 g/t Au from 132m;
▪ LRC536: 8m @ 2.06 g/t Au from 108m; &	LRC506: 8m @ 4.42 g/t Au from 148m
4m @ 5.56 g/t Au from 120m;	

- Total Southern Hub (Tarcoola & Tunkillia) mineralised strike now ~5km
- Further 742m of Tunkillia Phase 1 drilling assays pending for central 223 Deposit

Commenting on the Tunkillia Area 191 discovery, Barton MD Alexander Scanlon said:

"We are pleased to announce another significant discovery at the Tunkillia Gold Project, where drilling has confirmed our prediction for a new body of mineralisation at the Area 191 target. Area 191 has now been established as a shallow ~650m long body of gold mineralisation."

"The new Area 191 mineralisation has also been defined on the same maximum ~100m spacing used for Inferred Resources in the 223 Deposit, which hosts a 965koz Au JORC Mineral Resource on ~2.5km of strike. This also follows the recent discovery of a new ~800m gold zone at 223 North, just north of the 223 Deposit."

"Tunkillia is shaping up very nicely with ~4km of total mineralised strike now defined in a relatively small area. All zones remain open to strike and depth extensions, and we remain focused on our objective of rapidly expanding the overall project footprint and JORC Mineral Resources base through further drilling."

"Barton has now discovered a total ~1.8km of new gold mineralisation with its initial post-IPO drilling programs, bringing the total mineralised strike in its Southern Hub to ~5km. We believe we are just getting a glimpse of the potential scale of these projects, and we are already planning our next work programs."

Barton Gold Holdings Limited (ASX: **BGD**) (**Barton** or the **Company**) is pleased to announce the discovery of another new ~650m long gold zone at its South Australian Tunkillia Gold Project (**Tunkillia**).

Assay results from 8 holes of the Phase 1 drilling program (total 1,128m) confirm a shallow continuous gold zone located ~3km northeast of the 223 Deposit (**Area 191**).

Results from the first 20 holes of the program recently identified the new ~800m '223 North' gold zone ~500m northwest of the 223 Deposit.¹

The 223 Deposit hosts a JORC (2012) Mineral Resource of 965koz Au (26.1Mt @ 1.15 g/t Au) on ~2.5km of strike (~68% Indicated).² The 223 Deposit remains open to strike and depth extensions.

The Area 191 and 223 North discoveries extend Tunkillia's total gold mineralised strike by almost 60%, to ~4km of shallow, continuous gold mineralisation.

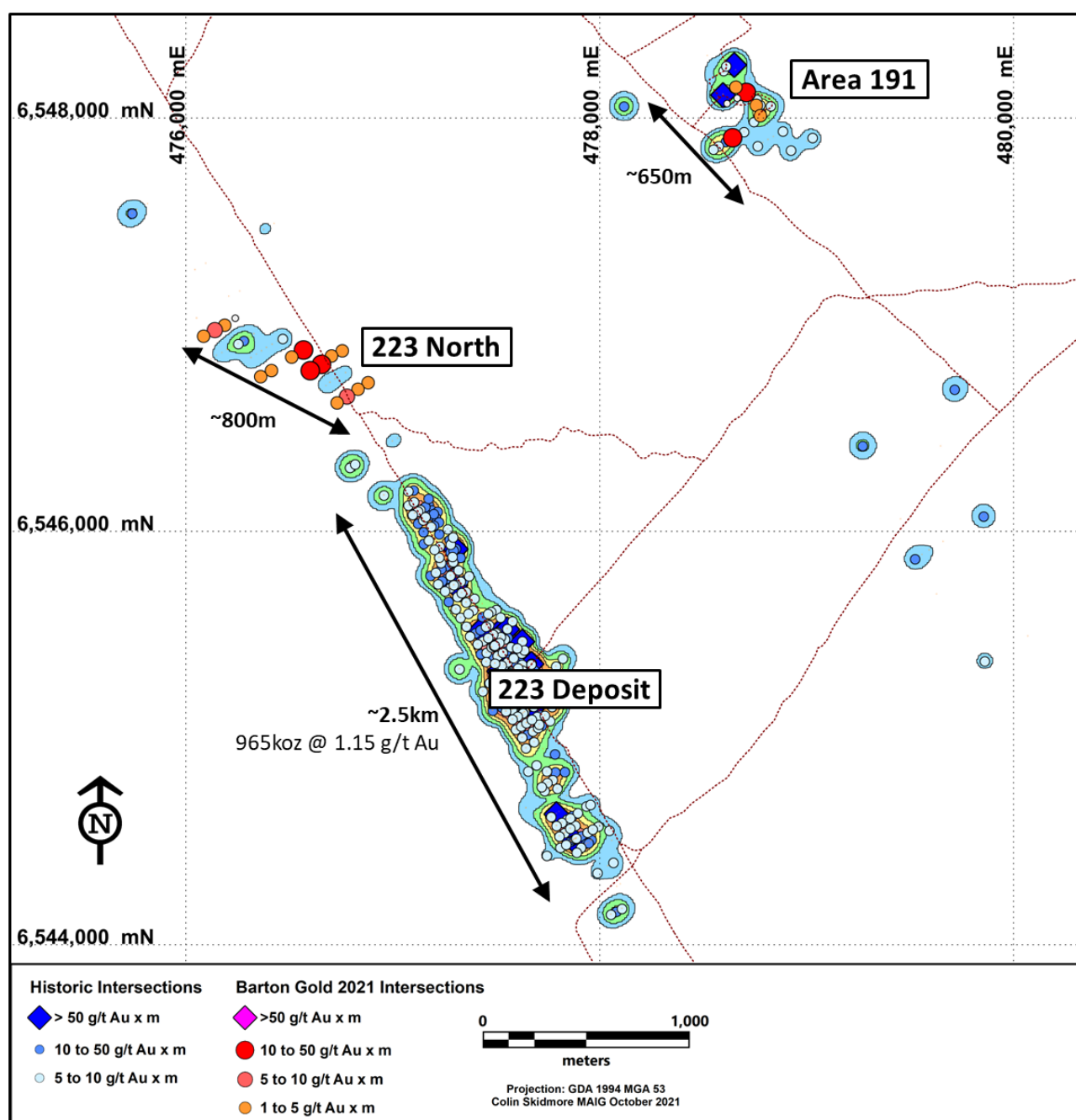


Figure 1 – Tunkillia 223 Deposit & New 223 North and Area 191 Gold Zones

¹ Refer to Barton ASX announcement dated 3 November 2021.

² Refer to Barton Prospectus dated 14 May 2021.

Multiple Mineralised Horizons

Mineralisation at Area 191 occurs in multiple pronounced zones concentrated around clusters of high-grade intersections, with the local controlling structures and orientation yet to be determined. The Tunkillia Phase 1 drilling program was the first to target this area in ~15 years, and mineralisation in this area remains open for extension to depth and along strike in all directions.

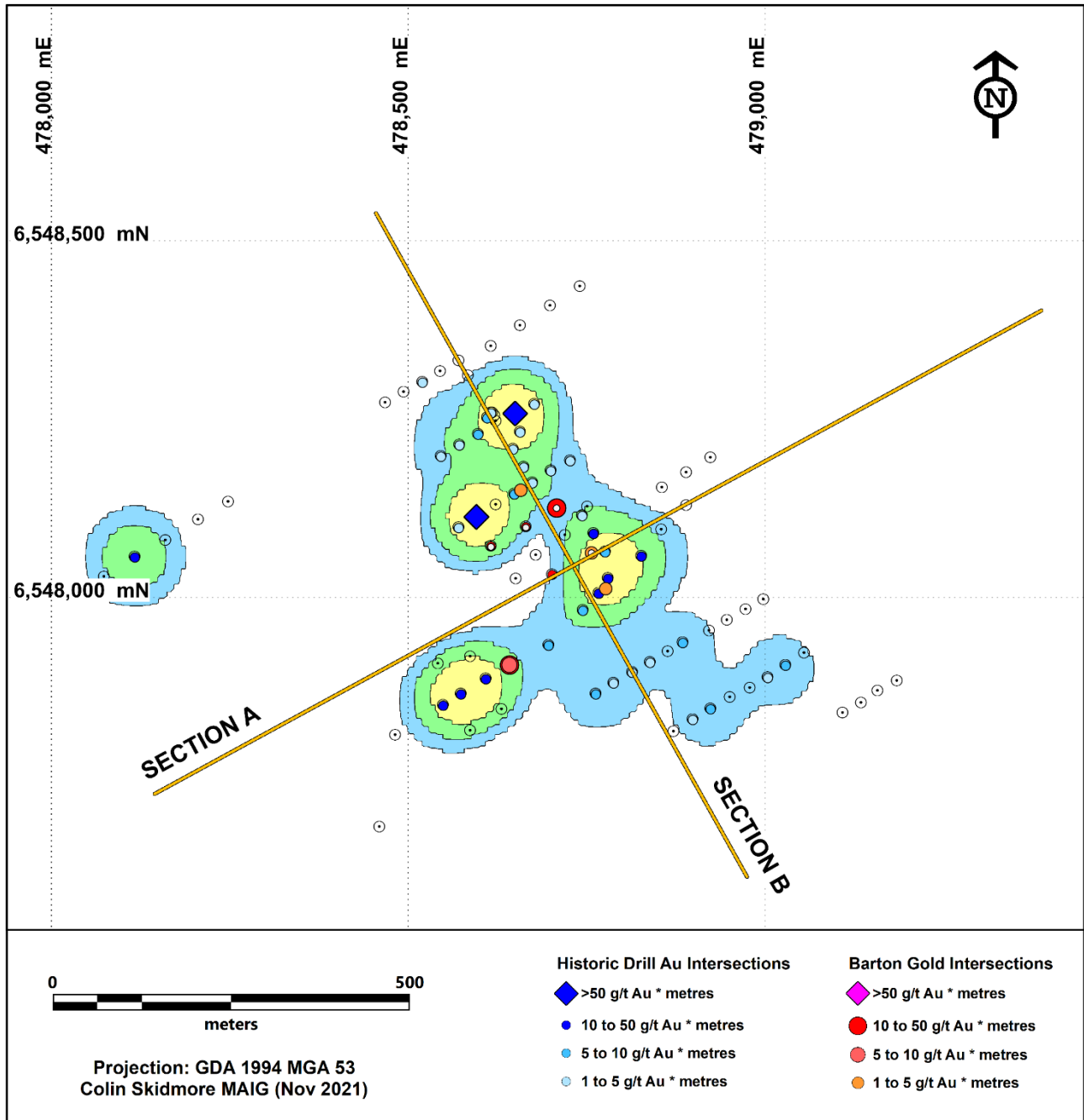


Figure 2 – Significant Intersections at Tunkillia Area 191 (Barton Phase 1 & Historical)

Key new intersections from Barton's Tunkillia Phase 1 drilling program include:

Hole_ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m) ¹	Au (g/t)	Including
TKB0028	115	119	4	3.91	1m @ 7.9 g/t Au [118-119m]
	122	126	4	1.8	
TKB0029	55	58	3	3.45	1m @ 8.62 g/t Au [55-56m]
TKB0034	40	44	4	1.13	
TKB0035	64	68	4	1.06	

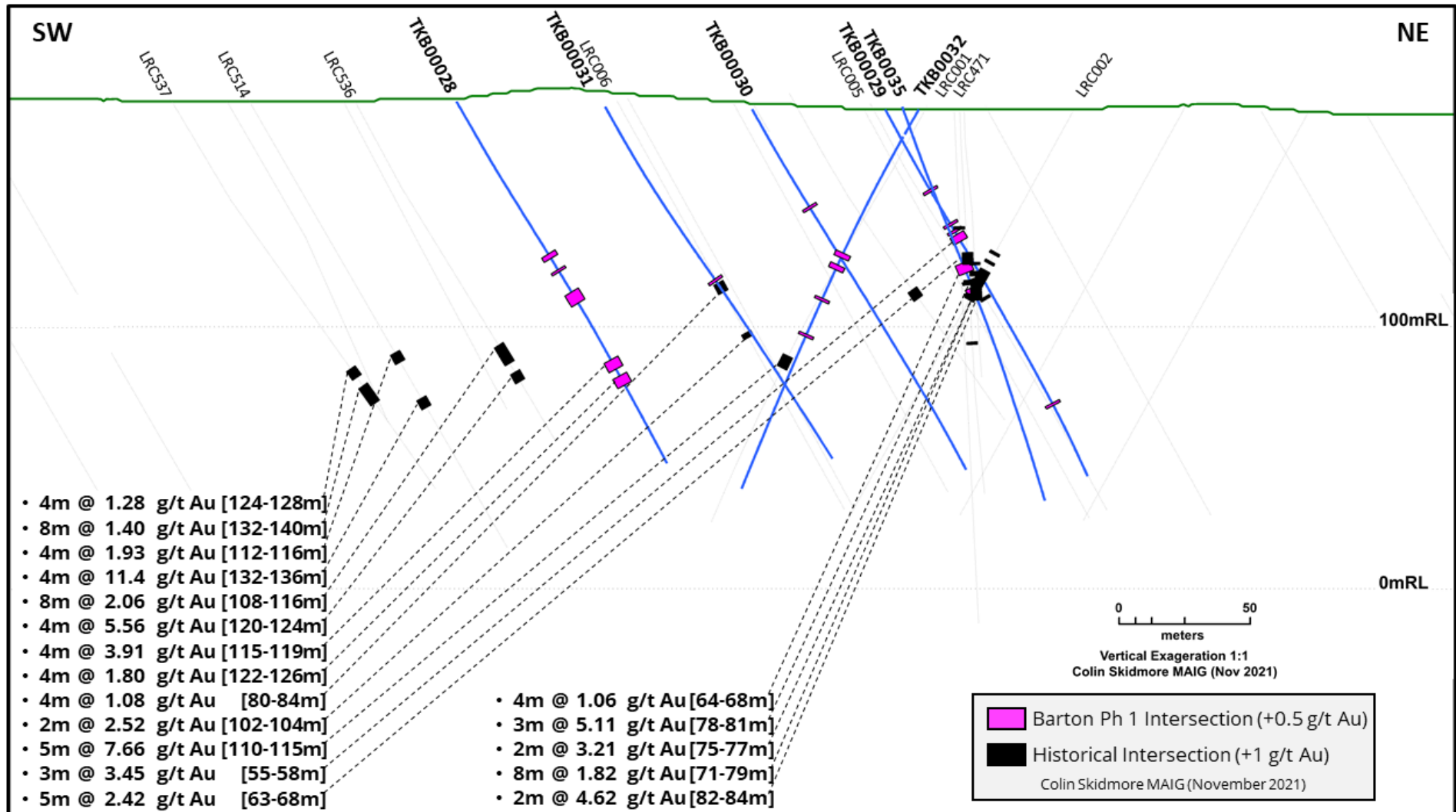
¹ Note – Not true widths.

Table 1 – Significant New Intersections from Barton Tunkillia Phase 1 Drilling (September 2021)

~250-300m Wide Body of Shallow Mineralisation

The Area 191 gold zone presently spans some ~250 - 300m width along its predominantly N/NW strike orientation. Tunkillia Phase 1 drilling has infilled gaps in historical scout drilling and confirmed a continuous body of shallow, flat-lying gold mineralisation located 50-60m below surface.

Mineralisation at Area 191 appears similar to the profile seen in the 223 Deposit, with generally lower- to medium-grade broad intersections accompanied by intermittent higher-grade intersections which may indicate locally enriched primary structures with secondary or disseminated mineralisation.

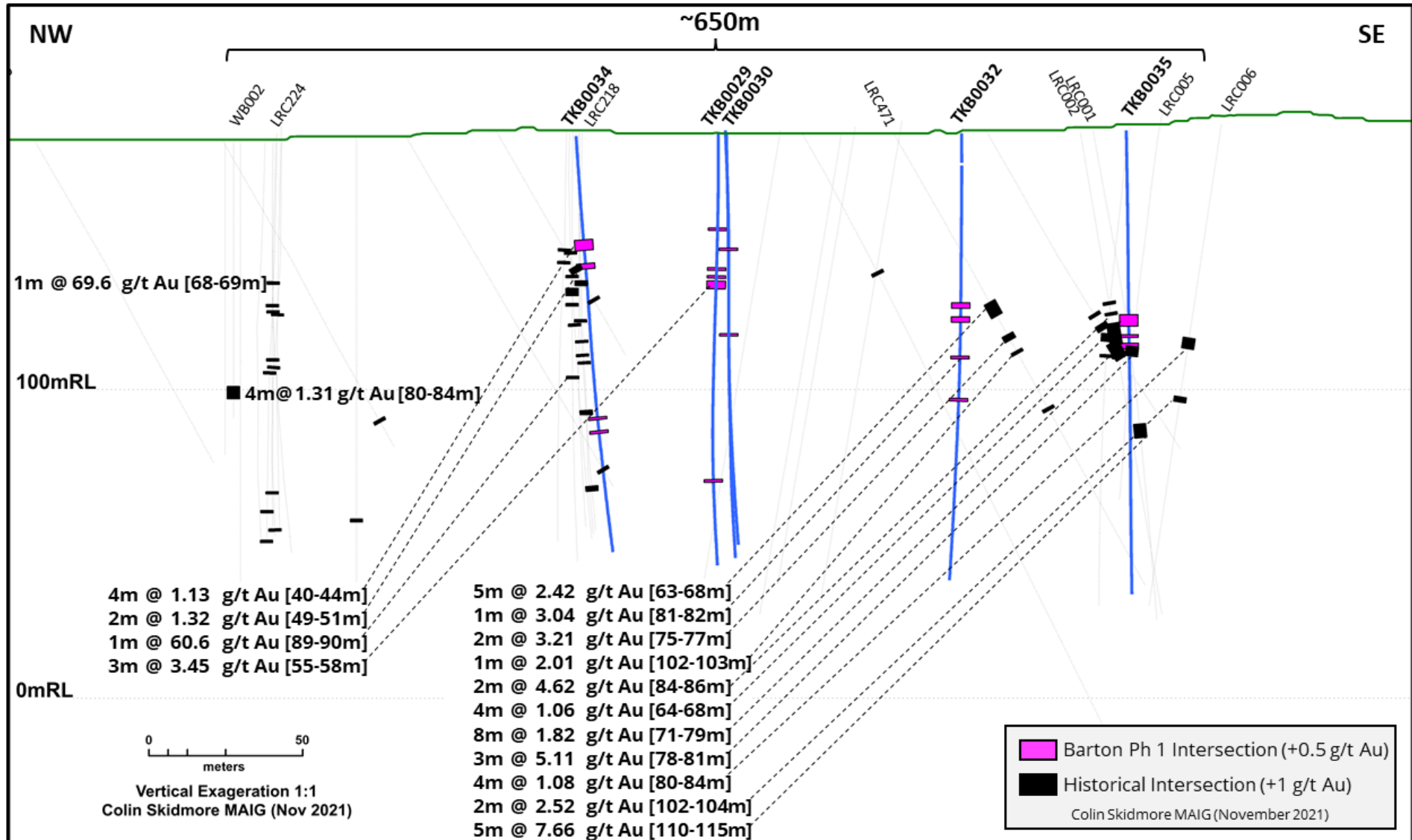


¹ Note – Intersection cutoff grades 0.5 g/t Au (Barton Phase 1 drilling) and 1.0 g/t Au (historical drilling). Intersection lengths are not true widths.

Figure 3 – Area 191 Cross Section A (Figure 2) with Significant Barton Phase 1 (Sep 2021) & Historical Drilling Intercepts (Looking NW)

~650m Mineralised Strike on ~ 50-100m Drill Spacing

Historical drilling is less prevalent in Area 191 than in the locality of the 223 Deposit, however the addition of Tunkillia Phase 1 drilling has infilled limited prior data and confirmed continuity of mineralisation along a present strike length of ~650m. Drill hole spacing throughout Area 191 ranges from ~50 – 100m depending upon location and has been oriented to improve understanding of the shape and distribution of mineralisation at the target.



¹ Note – Intersection cutoff grades 0.5 g/t Au (Barton Phase 1 drilling) and 1.0 g/t Au (historical drilling). Intersection lengths are not true widths.

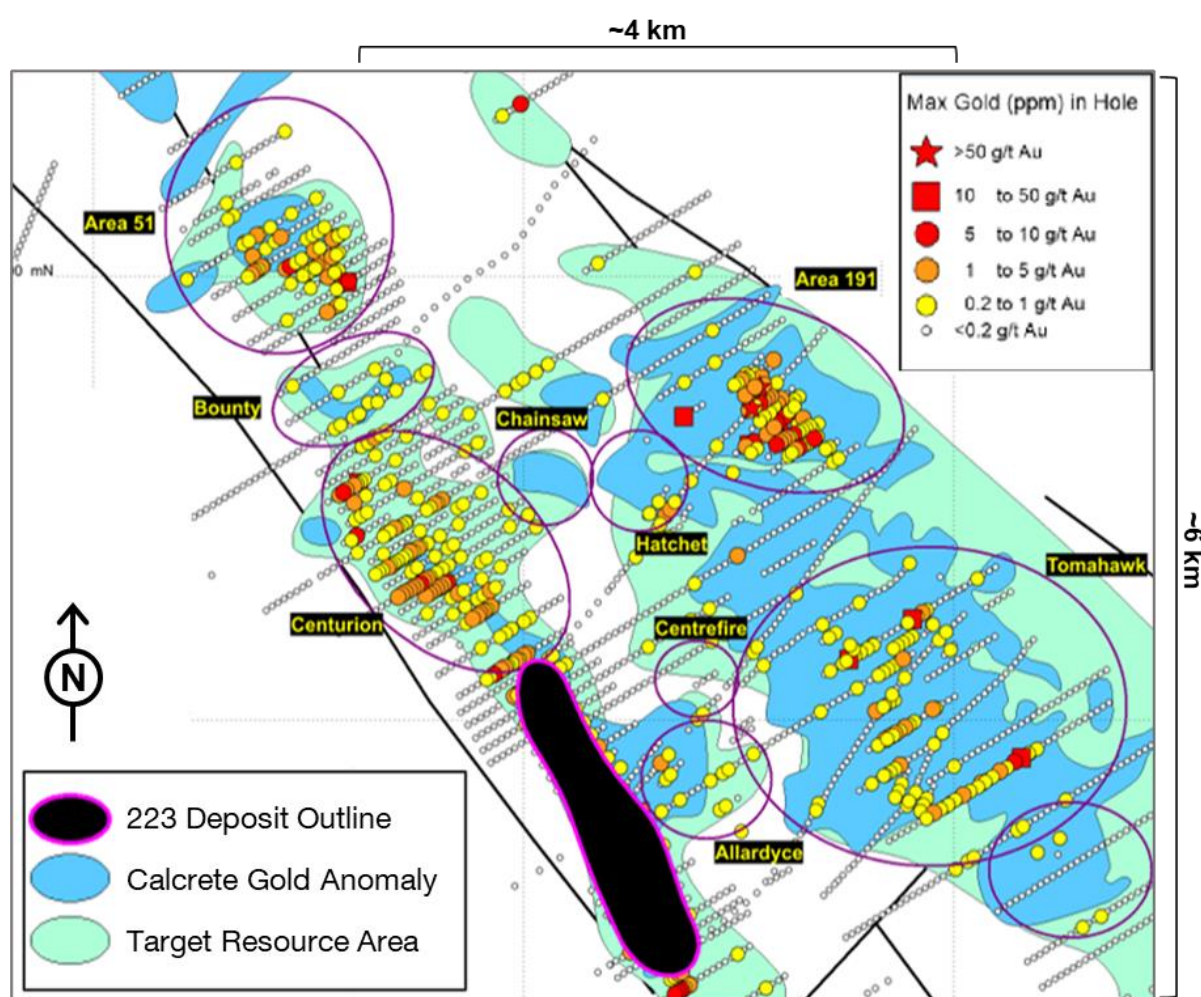
Figure 4 – Area 191 Long Section B (Figure 2) with Significant Barton Phase 1 (Sep 2021) & Historical Drilling Intercepts (Looking NE)

Tunkillia Phase 1 Drilling Background

The 223 Deposit hosts a JORC (2012) Mineral Resource Estimate of 965,000oz Au (26.1Mt @ 1.15 g/t Au) across ~2.5km of mineralised strike (~68% Indicated).³ This deposit sits within a host structure extending a further ~7km to the north, and ~7km to the south on the Yarlbirinda Shear Zone.³

The majority of drilling in the area from the year 2000 targeted the 223 Deposit, with little investment in regional exploration for the ~20 years prior to Barton's acquisition of the project. As a consequence, multiple promising satellite targets previously identified by shallow drilling were not followed up.

Additional modern geophysical analysis has re-confirmed multiple of these satellite targets to be of significant interest. Barton will continue to systematically test these to establish potential new gold zones and an expanded overall footprint for the Tunkillia Gold Project.



Tunkillia Project Showing 'Line of Lode' Mineralised Targets¹

Pending Assay Results (Tunkillia Phase 1 Drilling Program)

The Company expects the balance (742m) of Tunkillia Phase 1 drilling assay results, testing of key structural targets central to the 223 Deposit, to be released shortly.

³ Refer to Barton Prospectus dated 14 May 2021.



Authorised by the Managing Director of Barton Gold Holdings Limited.

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Competent Persons Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to new Exploration Results for the Tunkillia Gold Project (including drilling, sampling, geophysical surveys and geological interpretation) is based upon, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation 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 Tunkillia Gold Project, South Australia. Mr Skidmore is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG Member 05415) and has sufficient experience with the style of mineralisation, the deposit type under consideration and to the activity being undertaken, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves" (The JORC Code). Mr Skidmore consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based upon this information in the form and context in which it appears.

JORC Table 1 – Tunkillia Gold Project

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.	Sampling during Barton Gold's 2021 RC drill programs at Tunkillia was obtained through reverse circulation (RC) methods. Historic RC and diamond drilling methods were also used in drilling campaigns completed since the mid-1990s. Rotary air-blast (RAB) and aircore drilling has also been completed. These holes were used to guide interpretation but were not used for previous grade estimations or modelling of the results reported in the accompanying Announcement.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	The 2021 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. For early RC drillholes (1996–1997), the 1 metre samples were collected through a cyclone and collected in poly bags. Samples were initially taken as 4 metre spear composites and then re-assayed at 1 metre intervals if the initial sample returned a grade above a certain threshold. RC drillholes drilled post-1997 were sampled through an on-rig splitter system. The majority of core samples were taken as 1 metre lengths and half-cored.
	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 2021 RC drill program was conducted by Intertek Genalysis (Adelaide) using method SP1 where the 2-3kg split sample received at the laboratory is weighed, dried, crushed to 3mm, pulverized to 75 micron and split to provide a 50g sample for fire assay and adequate pulverized material for multi-element analysis. Pre-2003 samples were sent to Analabs for analysis. Post 2003 samples were sent to Intertek Genalysis Laboratory for assay. Gold values were determined by aqua regia digest (B/ETA or B/SAAS) and any values returning >1ppm/0.5ppm were repeated using fire assay (FA25/AAS). If a fire assay was completed then this was selected as the "official" assay. All other elements were determined using multi-acid digest (AT/OES)
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 2021 drilling programs by Barton Gold used face-sampling 5 ¼" RC drilling techniques undertaken by Bullion Drilling using a Schramm T685WS with auxiliary compressor. Historically slimline RC drilling used a face-sampling hammer bit with a diameter of ~90mm. All other RC drillholes were drilled using a "standard size" hammer (ranging from 120mm–136mm). Diamond drillholes have been pre-drilled to fresh rock using a RC pre-collar or cored from surface, with a range of diameters used: NQ, PQ, HQ

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill sample recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	<p>During the 2021 drilling program 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 noted any moisture content.</p> <p>No quantitative recoveries were recorded from RC drilling. However, consistent sample weights were noted within mineralised zones in previous reports. No quantitative recoveries have been recorded from diamond drilling through mineralised zones. However, previous MRE and geological reports indicate there has been negligible loss through mineralised zones.</p> <p>Recoveries of 90-100% were achieved in geotechnical drilling of the saprolite for geotechnical assessment.</p>
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	<p>The 2020 and 2021 RC drilling was closely monitored by the site geologist to ensure optimal recovery and that samples were considered representative.</p> <p>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.</p>
	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.
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.	<p>The 2020 and 2021 RC drilling programs electronically logged a number of parameters direct into a database including: Stratigraphy, lithology, weathering, primary and secondary colour, texture, grainsize, alteration type-style-intensity and mineralisation type-style-percentage.</p> <p>Historically RC chips and diamond core were logged by experienced geologists as a hard copy or into a DataShed database. All diamond core was photographed. Structural measurements were made on core oriented using spear and Ezy-Mark core orientation devices. Core is stored on site and at GSSA's Adelaide Core Library.</p>
	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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Subsampling techniques and sample preparation	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	<p>Diamond drill core was sawn in half with one half taken for sampling. Sample lengths were generally 1m although at times were sampled to geological intervals.</p> <p>Selected intervals of whole core were used for geotechnical test work.</p> <p>Selected intervals of sawn half and quarter core and RC chip samples were used for metallurgical test work.</p> <p>Selected intervals of sawn half and quarter core and RC chip samples were used for metallurgical test work.</p> <p>No information is available as to whether the RC chip samples used for metallurgical test work was riffle split or tube sampled.</p>
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.	The 2021 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. >99% of samples were recorded as received dry from the cyclone.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	<p>The majority of the historical RC samples have been collected at 1 metre intervals using a rifle splitter attached to the drill rig. Periodically between 1996 and 2011, within the strongly weathered portion, samples were collected over 4m intervals. The sample was speared to achieve a representative portion from the interval.</p> <p>For AC drilling, a 1 m sampling interval was applied from surface. All dry samples were caught in a bucket beneath the cyclone and then split through a two-tier riffle splitter to produce a sample of about 2-3 kg. Wet samples were caught in green sample retention bags and then spear sampled, although there were very few wet samples as the drilling depths are too shallow to encounter large volumes of water.</p>
	<i>Quality control procedures adopted for all subsampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i>	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.	<p>During the 2021 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.</p> <p>Early drillholes up until 2006 utilised field duplicates and blanks as their only QAQC, this effectively accounts for 57% of the holes used in the current resource estimation.</p>
	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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.	Barton Gold (2021) – 2-4kg splits were sent to Intertek Genalysis in Adelaide for preparation and analysis using 50g fire assay techniques for gold and ICPOES/MS for multielement geochemistry. Whilst preparation and some fire assays were undertaken in Adelaide Intertek also sent some batches to their Perth laboratories for analysis. Intertek's FA50/OE04 method uses a 50 g lead collection fire assay with ICP-OES / MS finish to a 0.005 ppm detection limit. Multielement samples were analysed using Intertek's method 4A/MS48 which is a 4-acid digest followed by analysis using ICP-OES and MS for 48 elements. Analytical techniques have varied somewhat over the projects history.
	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.	<p>Barton Gold's 2021 RC drilling program included a comprehensive QAQC component with Field Duplicate samples taken at every 16th sample; Certified Standards (selection of 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, the laboratories provided their internal QAQC which included check samples, CRM's, blanks and repeats.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Intertek's analysis for gold using fire assay performed well with all batches falling within the +/-3SD test of the expected value for the given standards (3 OREAS CRM's).</p> <p>Historically, the amount of sampling and analytical QC data that has been collected has varied over the project's history. Early drillholes up until 2006 utilised field duplicates and blanks as their only QAQC, this effectively accounts for 57% of the holes used in the estimation. Post 2006, QAQC samples were submitted in the form of field duplicates and Certified Reference Standards from Ore Research & Exploration Pty Ltd. Standards were submitted every 20th sample and field duplicates every 50th sample. No material concerns were highlighted in the analysis of QAQC data.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
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.	A number of twinned RC and diamond holes were completed, confirming the position of the mineralised envelopes and grade characteristics in the system.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	<p>All data collected in 2021 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.</p> <p>Gyro downhole surveys and Assay results were provided in digital format.</p> <p>All relevant historical data was entered into a DataShed database where various validation checks were performed. Data was exported into an Access Database.</p>
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	A detailed audit of the historical database has highlighted issues with two assay batches that have been since been removed prior to the estimation of the Mineral Resource
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.	<p>All 2021 RC drill collars were surveyed using a Garmin Oregon 650 hand-held GPS system by Colin Skidmore prior to rehabilitation. The RL was generated from the LiDAR survey collected at the completion of drilling in late September 2021.</p> <p>All 2021 RC holes were downhole surveyed using a Reflex EZ-Gyro system which provided measurements at 10m intervals up and down hole.</p> <p>488 out of a total of 556 drillhole collars were located using DGPS survey techniques. The raw data for 30% of these have been located and verified. Earlier collars were located by measuring off a local grid system.</p> <p>384 drillholes were surveyed using a down-hole survey instrument. 50 holes were surveyed in the rod and therefore do not have azimuth data. The remaining holes do not have downhole surveys. No AC holes were surveyed</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Specification of the grid system used.	<p>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.</p> <p>Historically the Tunkillia Project uses the Remington local grid which is rotated 31.37 degrees west of the MGA 94 grid with a local origin of 110,000E and 111,500N</p> <p>Transformation Formula</p> $\text{Local E} = 110000 + ((\text{MGA94_E} - 477614.802) \cos a) + ((\text{MGA94_N} - 6545289.018) \sin a)$ $\text{Local N} = 111500 + ((\text{MGA94_N} - 6545289.018) \cos a) - ((\text{MGA94_E} - 477614.802) \sin a)$ <p>Where angle $a = 31.37$</p> $\text{Local RL} = \text{mRL_MGA} + 1009.232$
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	In September 2021 Barton engaged Aerometrex to collect LiDAR and high-resolution ortho-imagery over the entire Tarcoola Mining Lease. All datasets are levelled to the LiDAR survey
<i>Data spacing and distribution</i>	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	<p>Barton's 2021 RC drilling program at Area 223 North was conducted on nominal 60m spacings on infilling drill traverses with spacings of 100m.</p> <p>Historically drilling has been undertaken at various spacings. The drilling incorporated in the resource database extends from local grid co-ordinates 109,930N to 113,870N and 109,430E to 110,390E. Sections are on a 25 metre spacing from 111,250N to 111,850N outside of this drill sections extend to 50m between 110,600N to 112,600N. Drill sections extend to 100m+ for the remainder of Area 223.</p> <p>On section, drill spacing generally ranges from 20-30m, increasing to 50 metres with the majority of drilling on section and perpendicular to strike. The resource has been drilled to a maximum depth of 360 metres below surface and is not closed off down dip.</p>
	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.	<p>New RC drilling is exploration results only being reported.</p> <p>The Competent Person generating the Tunkillia MRE considered that the data spacing was sufficient to establish geological and grade continuity in accordance with the Mineral Resource Classification that has been applied.</p>
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Sample compositing was not applied.
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.	<p>Barton's RC drill program was orientated to optimally test predicted mineralised structures and stratigraphic positions to provide were possible unbiased samples.</p> <p>Historic holes have been drilled at several orientations, and the orientation of relevant mineralisation-hosting geological structures varies considerably.</p> <p>Drill sections are orientated local grid E-W, perpendicular to the main mineralised lenses.</p> <p>The majority of drillholes used to define the steeply west dipping primary mineralisation are drilled towards the east at - 60 degrees. Drillholes targeting the oxide resource have been drilled vertically. Some of the initial exploration drillholes have been drilled oblique to the strike of mineralisation.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.
<i>Sample security</i>	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	<p>A Mining Plus geologist oversaw the sampling on the drill rig and maintained reasonability whilst onsite at Tunkillia during the 2021 drill program. Split samples were inserted into pre-printed calico bags. 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 the laboratories in Adelaide and Perth. The trailers were not unloaded whilst in transit.</p> <p>Barton does not have detailed information in regard to sample security measures taken by previous owners of the Tunkillia project. However, Barton understands that these procedures have been in accordance with commonly adopted standard industry practices</p>
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	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 which has included 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.	<p>The Tunkillia Project area is located 530 km north-west of Adelaide in South Australia's Gawler Craton. It is 100% owned by Tunkillia 2 Pty Ltd which is a wholly owned subsidiary of Barton Gold Holdings Limited.</p> <p>The project comprises three exploration licences that were grouped into an Amalgamated Expenditure Agreement on 4th October 2012 and Joint Venture Reporting on 21st January 2013.</p> <p>Most of the South Australian tenements held by WPG Resources were bought by current owner Barton Gold Pty Ltd on 1st November 2019.</p> <p>The three current tenements comprise EL6499, EL5790 and EL5901 which have a combined area of 1,362 km².</p> <p>The Tunkillia Project was under three overlapping Native Title claims which are now grouped into a single organisation, the Gawler Ranges Aboriginal Corporation (GRAC) that represents all three groups.</p> <p>Barton Gold's negotiations with GRAC secured a signed Native Title Mining Agreement for Exploration for EL's 5790, 5901 and 6499 on 2nd February 2021.</p> <p>Barton's Exploration Licences 5901, 5790 and 6499 are subject to South Australian State royalties and entitled to a reduced 'new mine' State royalty rate of 2% of the value of minerals recovered until 30 June 2026, and are also subject to total 2.5% private royalties (gross product).</p> <p>There are no joint ventures over the Tunkillia Project tenure.</p>
	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.	There are no known impediments to obtaining future licences.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	<p>Exploration in the Tunkillia area commenced in 1996 with a regional geochemical survey by Helix Resources who established the local Remington grid. Infill sampling delineated the Tunkillia Prospect as a 20km² geochemical gold in calcrete anomaly. Subsequent RAB drilling led to the discovery of the Area 223 deposit in late 1996. RC drilling in early 1997 further enhanced the discovery.</p> <p>A joint venture was formed with Acacia who took over management of the project with subsequent exploration carried out as the Gawler Craton Joint Venture. The JV later involved AngloGold Australasia Ltd following its takeover of Acacia.</p> <p>In June 2003, Helix finalised the acquisition of AngloGold's 49% interest and returned 100% of the project to Helix.</p> <p>An independent resource assessment by Snowden Mining Industry Consultants prompted an extensive 12,000m RC program to infill the Area 223 resource. A re-interpretation of the aeromagnetic data identified new exploration targets away from the known resource outlining mineralisation at Tomahawk and Areas 191.</p> <p>In April-June 2004 Helix completed an 8000m RC drilling program testing areas of the Area 223 North and South mineralisation and exploration concepts at Area 191 and the central part of the shear zone.</p>
Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

		<p>Studies were completed by Resource Evaluations Pty Ltd in June 2004 looking at resource estimates and optimisation studies based on the available drilling.</p> <p>A Joint Venture commenced between Helix and Minotaur Exploration Ltd in April 2005 where Minotaur assumed operation and management of the project. Minotaur undertook an intense exploration effort in the immediate surrounds of the Area 223 resource, and regionally.</p> <p>In 2007, Minotaur re-appraised the Area 223 resource using recent drilling and separated distinct oxide and sulphide domains.</p> <p>In January 2012, Mungana acquired the 55% interest in the Tunkillia Gold Project via the acquisition of Minotaur's wholly owned subsidiary Minotaur Ventures Pty Ltd.</p> <p>WPG Resources acquired 70% of the project in May 2014 through the acquisition of the Tarcoola and Tunkillia projects from Mungana Goldmines Ltd. In Nov 2014 WPG moved to 100% ownership of the Tunkillia gold project by acquiring the 30% owned by Helix Resources.</p> <p>WPG Resources completed work on calcrete samples over a number of targets along the Tunkillia "Line of Lode". Drilling of selected Area 51 and Tomahawk Extended areas included ten RC holes for 1,641m. No further work was undertaken by WPG Resources until the project was purchased by Barton Gold in late 2019.</p>
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	<p>The Tunkillia Project extends over a large portion of the Central Gawler Craton of South Australia which is bound to the east by the Gawler Range Volcanic Province.</p> <p>The central portion of the Gawler Craton consists of a variety of geological units and is structurally complex. Archaean metamorphic rocks and greenstone-belt units are distributed along WSW-ENE trends. During the Palaeoproterozoic, granitoids including the Tunkillia Suite were emplaced possibly with associated deformation. During these deformation episodes, major shear zones developed, including the east-trending Yerda and Oolabinnia Shear Zones and north-trending Yarlbirinda Shear Zone.</p> <p>The Yarlbirinda Shear Zone and Yerda Shear Zone are up to several kilometres wide with ductile shearing and deformation probably occurring before ~1600 Ma and before Mesoproterozoic anorogenic magmatism.</p> <p>During the Mesoproterozoic, widespread anorogenic magmatism across the central portion of the craton resulted the Gawler Range Volcanics, Hiltaba Suite granite (1595-1575 Ma) and emplacement of minor gabbroic plugs.</p> <p>Development of Cu-Au +/- U mineralisation at Olympic Dam and Prominent Hill and gold dominant mineralisation at Tunkillia and Tarcoola occurred during this period.</p> <p>Typical lithologies encountered in the Area 223 deposit from west to east include variably sheared chlorite-biotite-rich augen gneiss (Tunkillia Augen Gneiss) grading into a highly chloritised and mylonitised phyllitic shear. The phyllitic shear zone grades into a weakly gneissic unit to the east which is variably altered by sericite to form the central alteration zone. This unit has a sheared contact with the footwall granite.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>The host rocks have been intruded by at least two later episodes of dyke emplacement. The mafic dyke appears to form the footwall to the main mineralisation at Area 223.</p> <p>Clear relationships between dyke emplacement and the mineralisation remain unclear. The dykes appear to cross-cut mineralisation at Area 223 and are unmineralised in fresh rock. But in the weathered zone gold occurs within the weathered dyke and also to east of this apparent 'bounding' lithology.</p> <p>The main mineralisation appears to occur within en-echelon sets of quartz-sulphide tension veins predominately bounded by duplex shears, with brittle fractures extending into the hanging wall.</p> <p>The mineralised sequence at Area 223 has undergone extensive weathering which formed a leached kaolinitic profile capped by a silcrete layer. No palaeochannels are observed at Area 223 although they do occur elsewhere in the Tunkillia area.</p> <p>At 50-60 metres depth near the base of the weathering profile a zone of supergene mineralisation is developed which shows some enrichment compared with the underlying primary lodes. Gold appears to have been laterally dispersed over a distance of tens of metres within the oxide zone.</p>
Drillhole information	<p>A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drillholes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Easting and northing of the drillhole collar <input type="checkbox"/> Elevation or RL (Reduced Level – Elevation above sea level in metres) of the drillhole collar <input type="checkbox"/> Dip and azimuth of the hole <input type="checkbox"/> Downhole length and interception depth <input type="checkbox"/> Hole length. 	A tabulation of the 2021 drilling program including the details of historic holes mentioned in this Announcement are presented in Table 2 and 4
Data aggregation methods	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</p>	<p>Reported intersections used the following criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weighted average method using MapInfo-Discover's Drillhole Grade Composite algorithm applying a 0.5g/t Au cut-off • No high-grade cut-offs were applied • Internal dilution of up to 2m was included provided > 0.1 g/t Au • No metal equivalents were calculated • For historic drilling only a cut-off of 1 g/t Au was applied

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<p>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</p> <p>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drillhole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</p> <p>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").</p>	Drillholes have been designed to intersect the mineralisation zone as perpendicular as possible. Reported intercepts are downhole length and true width can generally be estimated because the dip of the mineralisation is known.
Diagrams	Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drillhole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	See Figures included the body of this Announcement
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 6
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.	<p>Extensive geological, geophysical, geochemical, geotechnical and metallurgical datasets are available for the Tunkillia project area.</p> <p>Other datasets including gravity that was sourced from open-file datasets (SA DEM).</p> <p>Historical data acquired by previous owners included detailed aeromagnetic, TEMPEST airborne EM and in-fill gravity surveys completed over parts of the tenement area and mostly focussed on the Yarlbinda Shear Zone.</p> <p>Other data includes gradient array IP, biogeochemical sampling, CHIM/MMI geochemical sampling and spectral scanning of reverse circulation drill chips.</p>
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).	<p>The mineralisation at Tunkillia remains open along strike and downdip with potential for additional gold mineralisation at the Area 223 deposit and in other parallel structures in the area including Area 51, Tomahawk and Area 191. Barton Gold is planning further drilling work which will be focused on testing for dip and strike extensions and to confirm grade and geological continuity within by the current model.</p> <p>While geophysical coverage already exists, additional geophysical exploration techniques may be undertaken as the project continues and may include magnetic surveys and ground-based gravity.</p>
	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 2: Drillhole Collar Details for Barton Gold Tunkillia Phase 1 (September 2021) RC Drilling Program

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	DIP	TAZ	Total Depth (EOH)	Type	Completion	Target
TKB0001	476881	6546721	183	-60	60	156	RC	21/08/2021	Area 223 North
TKB0002	476832	6546689	183	-60	60	160	RC	21/08/2021	Area 223 North
TKB0003	476779	6546654	182	-60	60	160	RC	22/08/2021	Area 223 North
TKB0004	476731	6546623	181	-60	60	160	RC	22/08/2021	Area 223 North
TKB0005	476756	6546875	181	-60	60	160	RC	23/08/2021	Area 223 North
TKB0006	476704	6546850	180	-60	60	160	RC	23/08/2021	Area 223 North
TKB0007	476655	6546810	180	-60	60	160	RC	24/08/2021	Area 223 North
TKB0008	476601	6546780	179	-60	60	160	RC	24/08/2021	Area 223 North
TKB0009	476547	6546745	178	-60	60	160	RC	25/08/2021	Area 223 North
TKB0010	476568	6546880	180	-60	60	160	RC	25/08/2021	Area 223 North
TKB0011	476512	6546845	179	-60	60	160	RC	26/08/2021	Area 223 North
TKB0012	476463	6546818	178	-60	60	160	RC	27/08/2021	Area 223 North
TKB0013	476414	6546780	177	-60	60	160	RC	27/08/2021	Area 223 North
TKB0014	476362	6546750	178	-60	60	160	RC	27/08/2021	Area 223 North
TKB0015	476239	6547034	177	-60	60	160	RC	28/08/2021	Area 223 North
TKB0016	476188	6546999	176	-60	60	160	RC	28/08/2021	Area 223 North
TKB0017	476140	6546975	175	-60	60	160	RC	29/08/2021	Area 223 North
TKB0018	476086	6546946	175	-60	60	142	RC	29/08/2021	Area 223 North
TKB0019	476039	6546915	175	-60	60	160	RC	30/08/2021	Area 223 North
TKB0020	475992	6546877	175	-60	60	160	RC	30/08/2021	Area 223 North
TKB0021	475206	6548851	169	-60	60	108	RC	31/08/2021	Area 51
TKB0022	475161	6548822	169	-60	60	98	RC	31/08/2021	Area 51
TKB0023	474936	6549400	164	-60	60	30	RC	01/09/2021	Area 51
TKB0024	477569	6545293	190	-60	60	160	RC	02/09/2021	Area 223
TKB0025	477566	6545241	190	-60	60	192	RC	02/09/2021	Area 223
TKB0026	477593	6545228	191	-60	60	160	RC	03/09/2021	Area 223
TKB0027	477572	6545190	191	-60	60	230	RC	04/09/2021	Area 223
TKB0028	478642	6547906	186	-60	60	160	RC	04/09/2021	Area 191
TKB0029	478708	6548126	183	-60	60	160	RC	05/09/2021	Area 191
TKB0030	478665	6548099	183	-60	60	160	RC	05/09/2021	Area 191
TKB0031	478616	6548072	184	-60	60	160	RC	06/09/2021	Area 191
TKB0032	478757	6548063	183	-60	240	160	RC	06/09/2021	Area 191
TKB0033	478702	6548032	185	-60	60	12	RC	06/09/2021	Area 191
TKB0034	478658	6548151	183	-60	60	156	RC	07/09/2021	Area 191
TKB0035	478777	6548013	184	-70	60	160	RC	07/09/2021	Area 191
TKB0036	475229	6548989	168	-60	60	78	RC	08/09/2021	Area 51

Table 3: Significant Intersections for Barton Gold Tunkillia Phase 1 (September 2021) RC Drilling Program²

Hole ID	From	To	Thickness (metres) ¹	Au (g/t)	Including
TKB0028	68	70	2	0.56	
TKB0028	75	76	1	0.52	
TKB0028	85	90	5	0.57	
TKB0028	115	119	4	3.91	including 1m @ 7.9 g/t Au 118-119m]
TKB0028	122	126	4	1.8	
TKB0029	35	36	1	0.68	
TKB0029	50	51	1	1.09	
TKB0029	53	54	1	0.55	
TKB0029	55	58	3	3.45	including 1m @ 8.62 g/t Au [55-56m]
TKB0029	129	130	1	0.7	
TKB0030	43	44	1	0.6	
TKB0031	78	79	1	0.83	
TKB0032	62	64	2	1.17	
TKB0032	67	69	2	0.83	
TKB0032	81	82	1	3.04	
TKB0032	96	97	1	0.65	
TKB0034	40	44	4	1.13	
TKB0034	49	51	2	1.32	
TKB0034	107	108	1	1.05	
TKB0034	112	113	1	1.05	
TKB0035	64	68	4	1.06	
TKB0035	71	72	1	0.91	
TKB0035	74	76	2	1.42	

¹ Note - Not true widths.

² Note – Calculated using MapInfo / Discover Grade Composite Algorithm applying a 0.5g/t Au cut-off and allowing up to 2m internal dilution provided dilution is >0.1g/t Au.

Table 4: Drillhole Collar Details for Historical Drillholes Reported in this Announcement

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	DIP	TAZ	Total Depth (EOH)	Type	Completion	Target	Company
LRC001	478780	6548027	184	-60	224	180	RC	20/10/1996	Area 191	Helix
LRC002	478827	6548058	183	-60	224	180	RC	22/10/1996	Area 191	Helix
LRC005	478767	6548006	185	-60	44	180	RC	28/10/1996	Area 191	Helix
LRC006	478697	6547933	186	-60	46	180	RC	31/10/1996	Area 191	Helix
LRC218	478596	6548114	183	-60	59	162	RC	29/07/1997	Area 191	Helix
LRC224	478650	6548259	181	-60	59	162	RC	02/08/1997	Area 191	Helix
LRC471	478760	6548090	183	-60	148	168	RC	29/04/2004	Area 191	Helix
LRC514	478574	6547865	187	-60	59	198	RC	16/05/2006	Area 191	Minotaur
LRC536	478609	6547886	186	-62	59	150	RC	23/06/2006	Area 191	Minotaur
LRC537	478549	6547849	187	-59	59	180	RC	23/06/2006	Area 191	Minotaur
WB2	478611	6548252	181	-90	6	90	RC	25/05/2004	Area 191	Helix

Table 5: Significant Intersections for Historical Drillholes Reported in this Announcement²

Hole_ID	From	To	Thickness (Metres) ³	Au (g/t)	Including
LRC001	110	115	5	7.66	Including 2m @ 11.45 g/t Au [110-112m]
LRC002	71	79	8	1.82	
LRC002	82	84	2	4.62	Including 1m @ 6.25 g/t Au [83-84m]
LRC005	78	81	3	5.11	Including 2m @ 6.51 g/t Au [78-80m]
LRC005	86	87	1	1.46	
LRC006	80	84	4	1.08	
LRC006	102	104	2	2.52	Including 1m @ 3.21 g/t Au [103-104m]
LRC218	89	90	1	60.6	
LRC224	68	69	1	69.6	
LRC471	63	68	5	2.42	Including 1m @ 8.15 g/t Au [66-67m]
LRC514 ¹	112	116	4	1.93	
LRC514 ¹	132	136	4	11.42	
LRC536 ¹	108	116	8	2.06	
LRC536 ¹	120	124	4	5.56	
LRC537 ¹	124	128	4	1.28	
LRC537 ¹	132	140	8	1.4	
WB2 ¹	80	84	4	1.31	

¹ Note – 4 metre composite sample.

² Note – Calculated using MapInfo / Discover Grade Composite Algorithm applying a 1g/t Au cut-off and allowing up to 2m internal dilution provided dilution is >0.1g/t Au.

³ Note - Not true widths.

Table 6: Drillhole Assays Through Gold Mineralised Intersections, Including Zones of Included Dilution, for Drillholes Detailed in this Announcement¹

Hole ID	From	To	Au (g/t)
TKB0028	68	69	0.505
TKB0028	69	70	0.605
TKB0028	75	76	0.518
TKB0028	85	86	0.5
TKB0028	86	87	0.428
TKB0028	87	88	0.652
TKB0028	88	89	0.55
TKB0028	89	90	0.709
TKB0028	115	116	4.067
TKB0028	116	117	0.719
TKB0028	117	118	2.941
TKB0028	118	119	7.901
TKB0028	119	120	0.088
TKB0028	120	121	0.08
TKB0028	121	122	0.022
TKB0028	122	123	2.854
TKB0028	123	124	1.039
TKB0028	124	125	1.003
TKB0028	125	126	2.294
TKB0029	34	35	0.163
TKB0029	35	36	0.682
TKB0029	48	49	0.271
TKB0029	49	50	0.031
TKB0029	50	51	1.09
TKB0029	51	52	0.214
TKB0029	52	53	0.112
TKB0029	53	54	0.551
TKB0029	54	55	0.015
TKB0029	55	56	8.622
TKB0029	56	57	0.67
TKB0029	57	58	1.051
TKB0029	58	59	0.284
TKB0029	59	60	0.483
TKB0029	129	130	0.698
TKB0030	43	44	0.602
TKB0031	78	79	0.833
TKB0032	60	61	0.293
TKB0032	61	62	0.017
TKB0032	62	63	0.867
TKB0032	63	64	1.476
TKB0032	64	65	0.115
TKB0032	65	66	0.434
TKB0032	66	67	0.112
TKB0032	67	68	0.941
TKB0032	68	69	0.725
TKB0032	69	70	0.417
TKB0032	81	82	3.039

Hole ID	From	To	Au (g/t)
TKB0032	82	83	0.368
TKB0032	95	96	0.189
TKB0032	96	97	0.648
TKB0034	40	41	1.418
TKB0034	41	42	0.187
TKB0034	42	43	2.2
TKB0034	43	44	0.729
TKB0034	48	49	0.171
TKB0034	49	50	0.719
TKB0034	50	51	1.927
TKB0034	51	52	0.416
TKB0034	107	108	1.045
TKB0034	108	109	0.126
TKB0034	109	110	0.448
TKB0034	110	111	0.247
TKB0034	111	112	0.17
TKB0034	112	113	1.052
TKB0034	113	114	0.275
TKB0035	64	65	1.047
TKB0035	65	66	2.359
TKB0035	66	67	0.11
TKB0035	67	68	0.705
TKB0035	68	69	0.434
TKB0035	69	70	0.09
TKB0035	70	71	0.146
TKB0035	71	72	0.912
TKB0035	72	73	0.124
TKB0035	73	74	0.031
TKB0035	74	75	1.911
TKB0035	75	76	0.925
LRC001	108	109	0.13
LRC001	109	110	0.48
LRC001	110	111	12.5
LRC001	111	112	10.4
LRC001	112	113	5.95
LRC001	113	114	1.83
LRC001	114	115	7.63
LRC001	115	116	0.7
LRC001	116	117	0.56
LRC001	117	118	0.3
LRC001	118	119	0.42
LRC001	119	120	0.05
LRC002	70	71	0.29
LRC002	71	72	2.81
LRC002	72	73	2.25
LRC002	73	74	0.6
LRC002	74	75	1.8

Hole ID	From	To	Au (g/t)
LRC002	75	76	2.19
LRC002	76	77	1.59
LRC002	77	78	1.83
LRC002	78	79	1.52
LRC002	79	80	0.88
LRC002	80	81	0.66
LRC002	81	82	0.26
LRC002	82	83	2.99
LRC002	83	84	6.25
LRC002	84	88	0.18
LRC005	74	75	0.03
LRC005	75	76	0.98
LRC005	76	77	0.65
LRC005	77	78	0.97
LRC005	78	79	7.05
LRC005	79	80	5.98
LRC005	80	81	2.29
LRC005	81	82	0.53
LRC005	82	83	0.16
LRC005	83	84	0.01
LRC005	84	85	0.11
LRC005	85	86	0.51
LRC005	86	87	1.46
LRC005	87	88	0.2
LRC006	76	80	0.02
LRC006	80	81	1.81
LRC006	81	82	0.97
LRC006	82	83	0.47
LRC006	83	84	1.07
LRC006	84	88	0.06
LRC006	88	92	0.19
LRC006	92	96	0.28
LRC006	96	100	0.26
LRC006	100	101	0.29
LRC006	101	102	0.6
LRC006	102	103	1.83
LRC006	103	104	3.21
LRC006	104	108	0.17
LRC218	73	74	0.02
LRC218	74	75	1.37
LRC218	75	76	0.19
LRC218	76	77	0.55
LRC218	77	78	0.17
LRC218	78	79	0.05
LRC218	79	80	0.23
LRC218	80	81	0.56
LRC218	81	82	0.42
LRC218	82	83	0.5
LRC218	83	84	4.64
LRC218	84	85	0.69

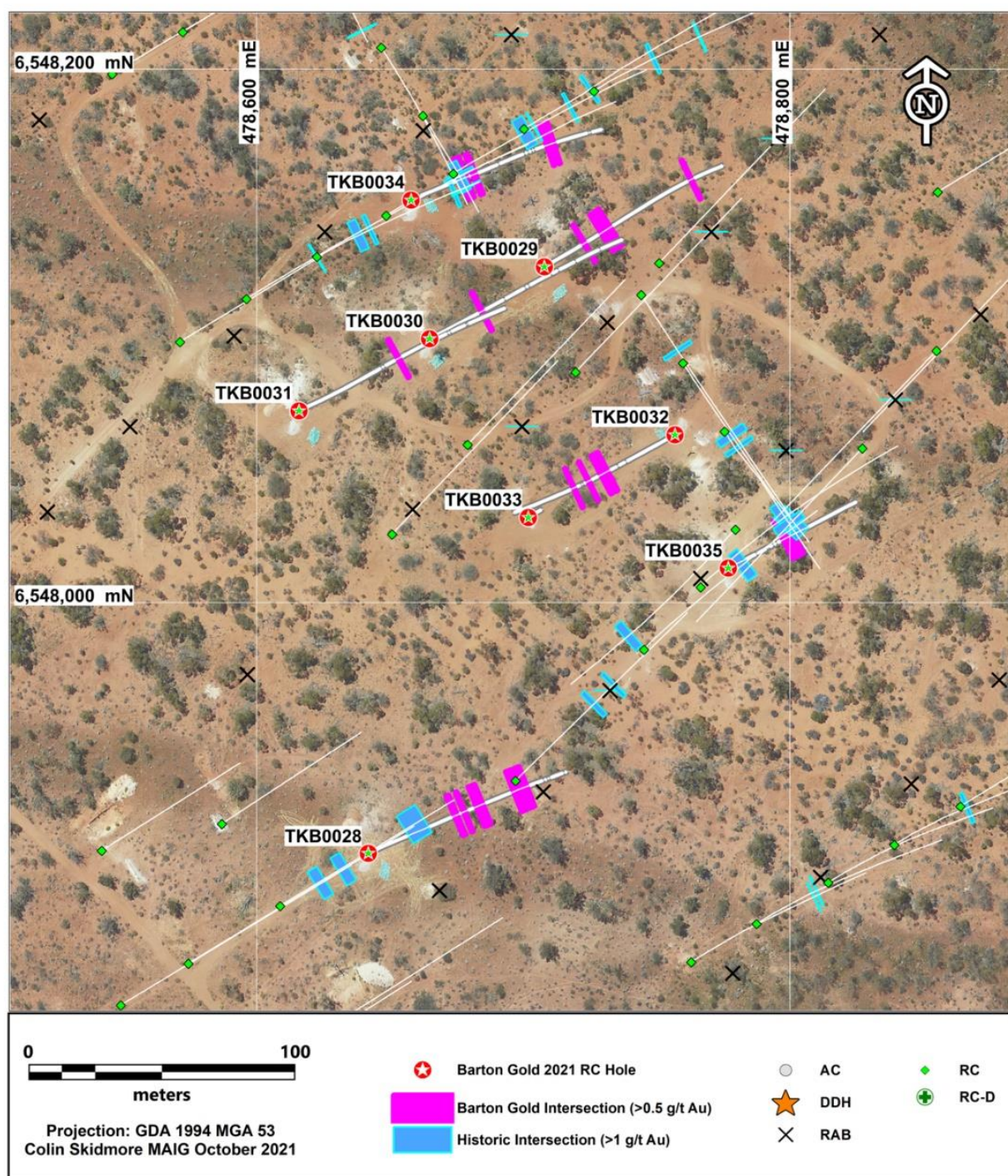
Hole ID	From	To	Au (g/t)
LRC218	85	86	0.09
LRC218	86	87	0.03
LRC218	87	88	0.4
LRC218	88	89	0.07
LRC218	89	90	60.6
LRC218	90	91	0.67
LRC218	91	92	0.1
LRC218	110	111	0.8
LRC218	111	112	0.44
LRC218	112	113	0.49
LRC218	113	114	2.43
LRC218	114	115	0.52
LRC218	115	116	0.43
LRC218	143	144	0.11
LRC218	144	145	2.05
LRC218	145	146	1.47
LRC218	146	147	0.11
LRC224	67	68	0.18
LRC224	68	69	69.6
LRC224	69	70	0.5
LRC471	62	63	0.18
LRC471	63	64	1.29
LRC471	64	65	0.34
LRC471	65	66	0.36
LRC471	66	67	8.15
LRC471	67	68	1.94
LRC471	68	69	0.58
LRC471	69	70	0.14
LRC471	70	71	0.18
LRC471	71	72	0.12
LRC471	72	73	0.11
LRC471	73	74	0.03
LRC471	74	75	0.4
LRC471	75	76	5.15
LRC471	76	77	1.27
LRC471	77	78	0.73
LRC471	78	79	0.44
LRC471	79	80	0.29
LRC471	80	81	0.32
LRC471	81	82	1.02
LRC471	82	83	0.71
LRC471	83	84	0.85
LRC471	84	85	0.05
LRC471	101	102	0.65
LRC471	102	103	2.01
LRC471	103	104	0.45
LRC471	104	105	0.78
LRC471	105	106	0.16
LRC514	112	116	1.93
LRC514	116	120	0.57

Hole ID	From	To	Au (g/t)
LRC514	120	124	0.44
LRC514	124	128	0.14
LRC514	128	132	0.06
LRC514	132	136	11.42
LRC514	136	140	0.54
LRC514	140	144	0.24
LRC514	144	148	0.009
LRC536	104	108	0.15
LRC536	108	112	1.36
LRC536	112	116	2.75
LRC536	116	120	0.93
LRC536	120	124	5.56
LRC536	124	128	0.19
LRC536	128	132	0.86

Hole ID	From	To	Au (g/t)
LRC536	132	136	0.51
LRC536	136	140	0.19
LRC537	120	124	0.12
LRC537	124	128	1.28
LRC537	128	132	0.51
LRC537	132	136	1.02
LRC537	136	140	1.78
LRC537	140	144	0.51
LRC537	144	148	0.73
LRC537	148	152	0.27
WB2	76	80	0.03
WB2	80	84	1.31
WB2	84	88	0.06

¹ Note - Not true width

Figure 1: Detailed view of Tunkillia Area 191 on EL5901 showing Phase 1 (September 2021) RC drilling and traces



About Barton Gold

Barton Gold is an ASX listed Australian gold exploration company with a **total attributable ~1.1Moz Au JORC (2012) Mineral Resources endowment** (28.68Mt @ 1.2 g/t Au), a pipeline of advanced exploration projects and brownfield mines, and **100% ownership of the only regional gold mill** in the central Gawler Craton of South Australia.*

Tarcoola Gold Project

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

Tunkillia Gold Project

- **965koz Au Mineral Resources (26.1Mt @ 1.15 g/t Au)***
- Host structure extends 7km north and 7km south
- District-scale structures with advanced satellite targets

Infrastructure

- 650ktpa CIP process plant, 240 person village, workshop, labs and airstrip
- Tarcoola ~40 person lodging to support mine operations
- Tunkillia camp to support dedicated project team



Competent Persons Statement & Previously Reported Information

The information in this announcement that relates to the historic Exploration Results and Mineral Resources as listed in the table below is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation prepared by the Competent Person whose name appears in the same row, who is an independent consultant to the Company and is a Member or Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM), Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG) or a Recognised Professional Organisation (RPO). Each person named in the table below has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and types of deposits under consideration and to the activity which he has undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the JORC Code 2012.

Activity	Competent Person	Membership	Status
Tarcoola Mineral Resource	Dr Andrew Fowler	AusIMM	Member
Tarcoola Exploration Results	Mr Colin Skidmore	AIG	Member
Tunkillia Exploration Results	Mr Colin Skidmore	AIG	Member
Tunkillia Mineral Resource	Dr Andrew Fowler	AusIMM	Member
Challenger Mineral Resource	Mr Dale Sims	AusIMM / AIG	Fellow / Member
Western Gawler Craton JV Mineral Resource	Mr Richard Maddocks	AusIMM	Fellow

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

Cautionary Statement Regarding Forward-Looking Information

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

* Refer to Barton Prospectus dated 14 May 2021 and ASX announcement 14 October 2021.