

Tarcoola Gravity Surveys Identify Additional Drill Targets

HIGHLIGHTS

- Results confirm priority regional structural targets identified by Barton in previous seismic, magnetic and ground penetrating radar surveys
- New large-scale gravity anomaly identified beneath Tarcoola Mining Lease

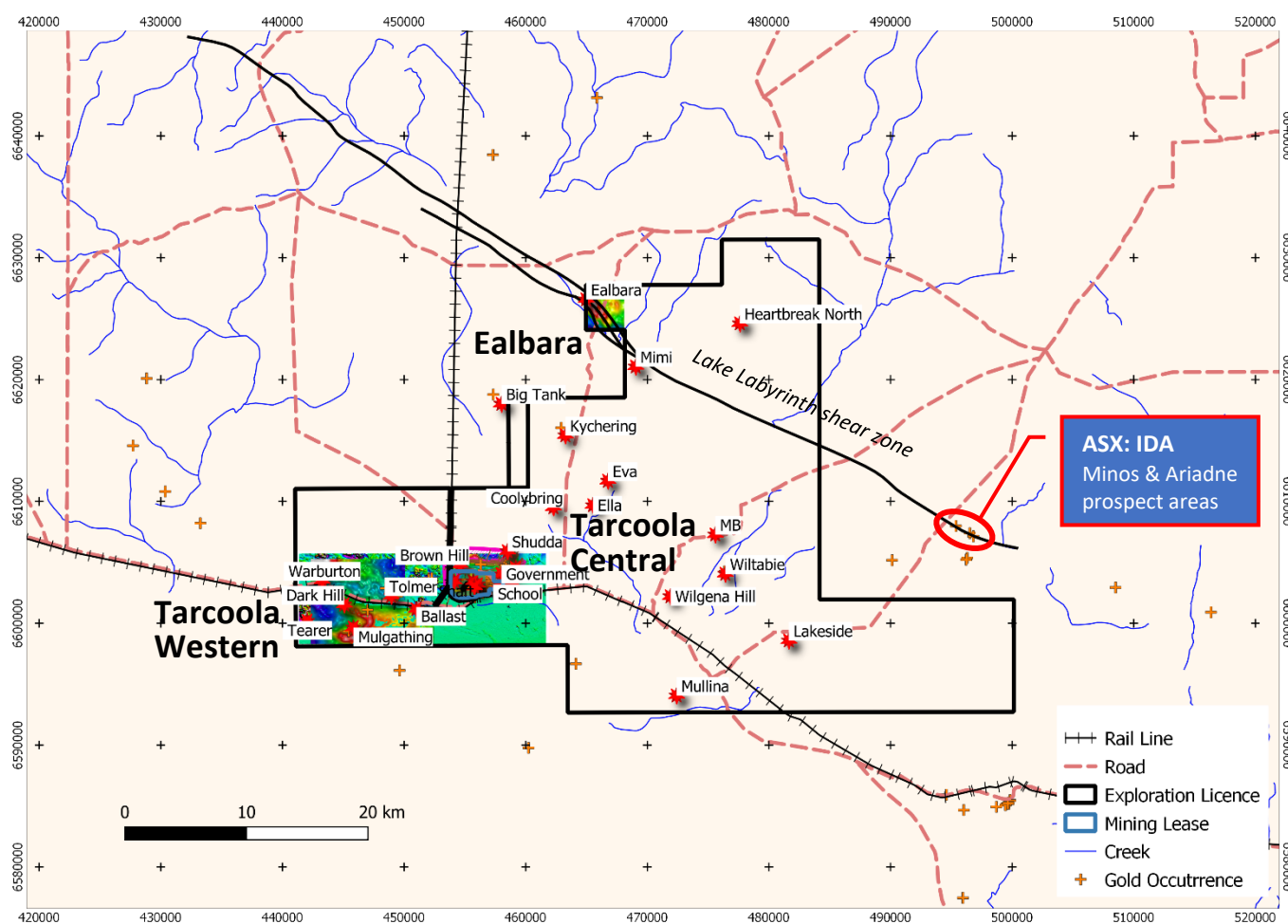


Figure 1 – Tarcoola gravity survey locations at Tarcoola Western, Central & Ealbara targets

Commenting on the gravity survey results, Managing Director Alexander Scanlon said:

"Barton is rapidly building a new geological model for Tarcoola by combining traditional and innovative technologies. These exciting results cross-validate our prior interpretations of multiple historical and new data sets, reinforcing the significant geological prospectivity for multiple regional discoveries at Tarcoola."

"Significant growth of Tarcoola's mineralised footprint will be a high priority for Barton during 2022."

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Barton Gold Holdings Limited (ASX: **BGD**) (**Barton** or the **Company**) is pleased to announce that image processing and 3D modelling of detailed gravity survey data acquired in three key regional target areas of the Tarcoola Gold Project during September 2021 has confirmed multiple prospective structural targets.¹

Several of these targets were first identified by Barton through reprocessing of existing seismic data and new magnetic and ground penetrating radar (GPR) surveys during 2020 and 2021. The gravity surveys have also identified a new, previously unrecognised large-scale anomaly beneath Mining Lease 6455.

Ealbara Prospect

Ealbara is located in the northern part of the Tarcoola project area on the Lake Labyrinth Shear Zone (LLSZ) and will be a priority target in Barton's upcoming regional Tarcoola drilling program. The LLSZ is a major fault zone known to host significant gold mineralisation at Indiana Resources Limited's nearby Minos and Ariadne prospects where drilling has intersected broad, high-grade gold mineralisation.²

Ealbara is located within an interpreted major inflection of this regional structure, coincident with an historically defined, discrete gold-in-calcrete anomaly (Figure 2 below). Inversion modelling (Figure 2 inset) of gravity data supports a strong correlation of density bodies within the interpreted position of the LLSZ, further validating the prospectivity of this target.

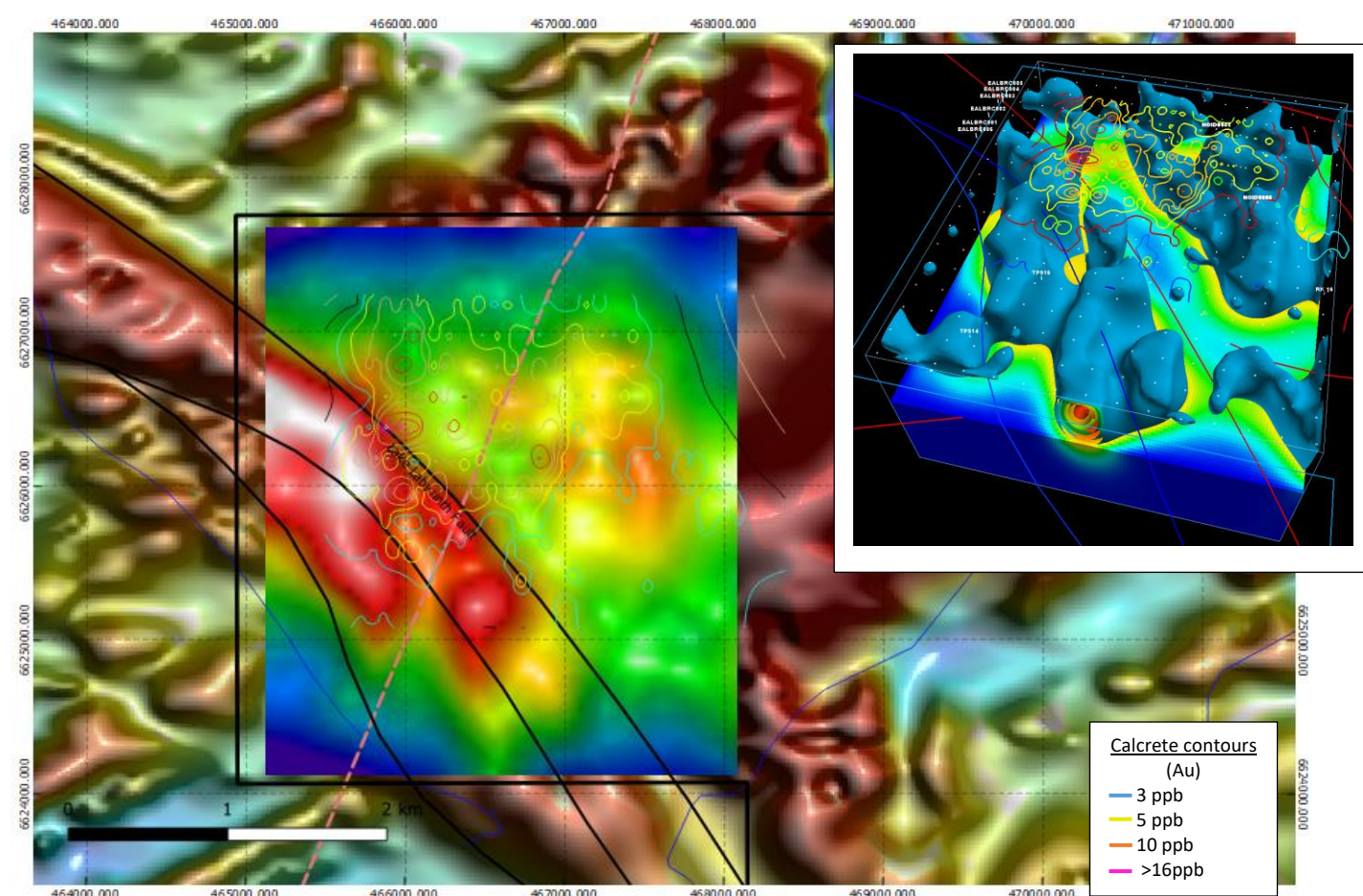
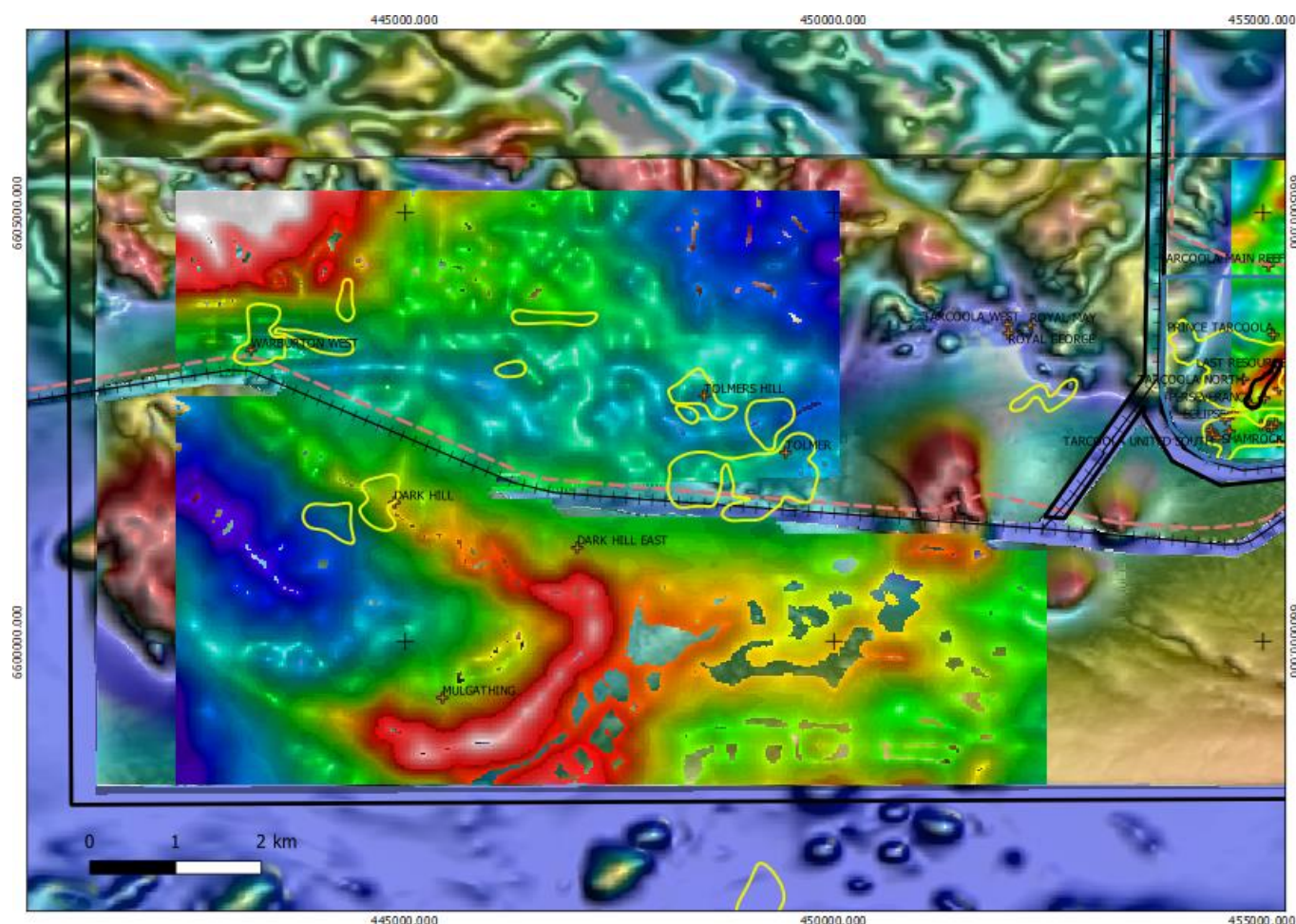


Figure 2: Residual gravity image of the Ealbara prospect area overlain on processed magnetic data, displayed with interpreted faults positions (black linework) and gold-in-calcrete contours. *Insert:* 3D gravity inversion model displaying density shells with overlain linework of the Lake Labyrinth Shear Zone gold-in-calcrete contours

¹ Refer to Barton ASX announcements dated 14 and 27 September 2021.

² Refer to Indiana Resources Limited (ASX:IDA) ASX announcements dated 13 July 2021, 21 December 2021, 11 January 2022 and 23 February 2022.

Tarcoola Western Targets



The Dark Hill prospect is located along the trend of the gravity high on the contact with mapped Paxton Granite and is a priority target for drill testing. The gravity data has also highlighted the northern contact of the Paxton Granite and the major east-west structural trend through the Warburton Prospect, which has also previously been identified as a priority target for drill testing.

Hole_ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m) ¹	Au (g/t)	Including
WB009	24	29	5	1.89	1m @ 3.98 g/t Au [28-29m]
WB010	0	16	16	1.62	4m @ 4.43 g/t Au [0-4m]
WB016RC	4	20	16	3.4	2m @ 12.8 g/t/ [16-18m]

Table 1 – Warburton Prospect select historical drilling intersections

Tarcoola Central Targets

Gravity survey data over the central Tarcoola area, including Mining Lease 6455 which hosts the Perseverance open pit mine and prospects immediately to the west and east, has highlighted several structurally defined target areas (Figure 3 below). Prospective structures interpreted from prior detailed aeromagnetic and ground-penetrating radar surveys completed during 2020 and 2021 correspond with structures clearly observable in the gravity data and provide confidence in the targeting methodology.³

A strong density anomaly that cross-cuts the geological strike has also been identified immediately to the northwest of the School prospect. This anomaly has not been previously identified or interpreted, and may be due to alteration, a combination of geological contacts and a dyke or a discrete intrusion.

The edge of the feature corresponds with a major north-south trending break or contact in the magnetic data, a setting that is similar to mineralised structures elsewhere in the local district.

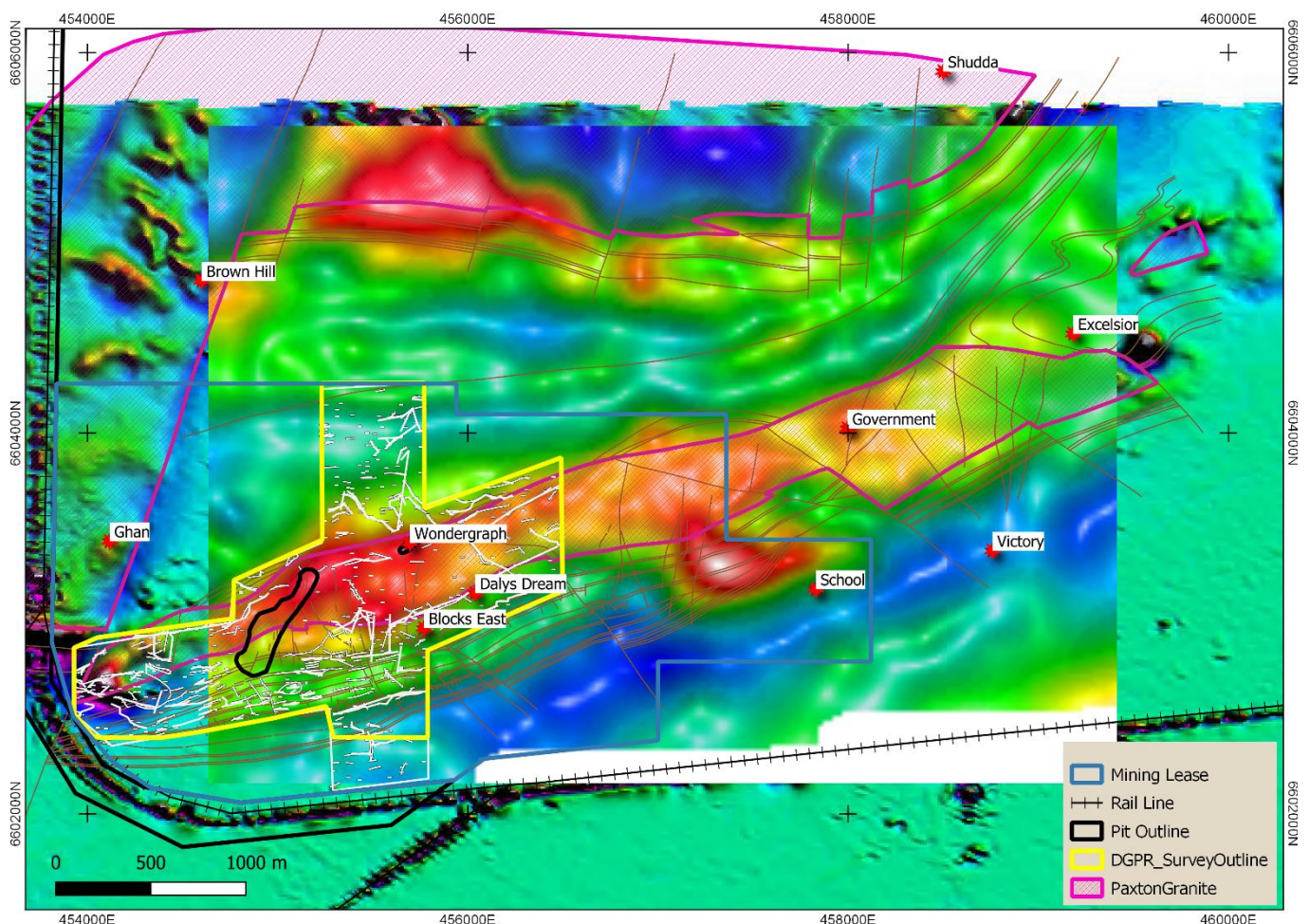


Figure 3: Tarcoola Central residual gravity image overlain on 1VD detailed magnetics. The interpreted position of the Paxton Granite is shown in pink, the Perseverance pit in black outline and geological contacts and faults as grey linework with key prospect areas highlighted. The outline of the recently completed GPR survey is also shown in yellow with interpreted structural anomalies shown in white

Next Steps

The anomalies identified in the gravity surveys will be further integrated with existing geological, geochemical and geophysical data sets to refine, rank and prioritise targets for upcoming drill testing.

³ Refer to Barton Prospectus dated 14 May 2021 and ASX announcement dated 29 September 2021.

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

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Competent Persons Statement

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

JORC Table 1 – Tarcoola 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.	No new drilling or surface sampling in this release. Barton is reporting the results of ground-based gravity surveying undertaken by Daishsat Geodetic Surveyors during September 2021, and subsequently processed independently by Montana GIS. Gravity data was acquired using Scintrex CG-5 gravity meters with ground positions recorded using Leica GX123 real-time kinematic GPS equipment. Gravity stations were acquired on regular grids spaced either 200m x 200m and in some specific areas of interest, infilled to spacings of 100m x 100m.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	3,114 new gravity stations were acquired with 164 (5.3%) repeated for quality control (QC) purposes. An additional repeating of 214 stations in the Warburton prospect area (collected north-south, compared with original east-west acquisition) were also undertaken to confirm the validity of raw data that appeared to display possible levelling issues. All 214 stations repeated as per the original survey data and are considered valid. Daishsat undertook gridding and assessment of gravity and positional data routinely during surveying operations to check and address anomalous or missed points during the survey acquisition
	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.	Post acquisition processing was undertaken by Montana GIS, applying standard industry processes including Bouguer and terrain corrections as well as the application of a range of filters and three dimensional inversions of the gravity dataset.
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.).	No new drilling is reported in this release
Drill sample recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	No new drilling is reported in this release
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	No new drilling is reported in this release

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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 new drilling is reported in this release
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.	No logging reported in this release
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.	No logging reported in this release
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	No logging reported in this release
Subsampling techniques and sample preparation	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	No logging reported in this release.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.	No logging reported in this release.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	No logging reported in this release.
	<i>Quality control procedures adopted for all subsampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i>	No logging reported in this release.
	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.	No logging reported in this release.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	No logging reported in this release.

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.	No new sampling reported in this release.
	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.	<p>Gravity data was acquired using Scintrex CG-5 gravity meters with ground positions recorded using Leica GX123 real-time kinematic GPS equipment.</p> <p>Once a meter was levelled, two gravity observations of 20-second stacking time were read and recorded. The instrument was monitored for any seismic or instrumental noise and the X/Y tilts, temperature and tolerance between readings was monitored during the reading by the Surveyor. The tolerance between readings is set at 0.030 of a dial reading and any readings falling outside of this were re-read</p> <p>All gravity-acquisition related equipment used for this survey undergo regular calibrations at the contractor's base facilities, along with regular tilt tests, sensor drift calibrations and temperature adjustments.</p> <p>The calibration scale factors applied for each unit are provided in the logistics report accompanying the survey outputs.</p>
	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>3,114 new gravity stations were acquired with 164 (5.3%) repeated for quality control (QC) purposes. An additional repeating of 214 stations in the Warburton prospect area (collected north-south, compared with original east-west acquisition) were also undertaken to confirm the validity of raw data that appeared to display possible levelling issues. All 214 stations repeated as per the original survey data and are considered valid.</p> <p>Daishsat undertook gridding and assessment of gravity and positional data routinely during surveying operations to check and address anomalous or missed points during the survey acquisition</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Verification of sampling and assaying	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	No new drilling or sampling is reported in this release
	The use of twinned holes.	No new drilling is reported in this release
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Field data is primarily recorded and uploaded/transmitted electronically by the survey equipment. Field readings were also manually recorded by the field crews in gravity field books along with any observations that may affect the reading.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No new sampling is reported in this release
Location of data points	Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (collar and downhole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.	No new drilling is reported in this release
	Specification of the grid system used.	All site data is reported in Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994 (GDA94) and Vertical Datum in Australian Height Datum (AHD). The map projection is MGA Zone 53. Historic Survey Data has been converted to GDA94.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	One new gravity base station was established and utilized for reduction and drift control for the survey as well as for topographical control for surveyed points. Terrain corrections for the processed data were obtained by constructing a digital elevation (terrain) model from a previously acquired laser scan Falcon DEM grid.
Data spacing and distribution	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	Newly acquired gravity data was collected at regularised station spacings of either 200m or 100m
	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.	The spacing of newly acquired gravity stations is considered appropriate for exploration purposes
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Sample compositing was not applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.	Gravity surveying was undertaken on regularized spacings and considered appropriate for the geological settings applied to.

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.	No new drilling is reported in this release
<i>Sample security</i>	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	No sampling reported
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	The processing of the gravity data was undertaken independently from the acquisition of the data and serves as a qualified review of the integrity of the newly acquired gravity 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 Tarcoola Project is 100% owned by Tarcoola 2 Pty Ltd a wholly owned subsidiary of Barton Gold Holdings Limited. It comprises the Tarcoola Mining Lease (ML6455) which covers an area of 725.35 ha and two Exploration Licences EL6210 (1,183km²) and EL6167 (12km²) which surround the mining lease.</p> <p>The northern portion of the project which includes the mining lease is covered by a registered Native Title determination held by the Antakirinja Matu-Yankunytjatjara Aboriginal Corporation (AMYAC). Tarcoola 2 has a deed of agreement with AMYAC and all work programs have been approved by AMYAC. The southern portion of the exploration tenure overlaps is split the Far West Coat People (FWCP) and Gawler Range Aboriginal Corporation (GRAC) Native Title Determinations. Barton Gold has signed a NTMA with GRAC but currently not with FWCP.</p> <p>Adjacent to the Perseverance Deposit and the Deliverance/Eclipse Target areas are registered State Heritage Places. The northern portion of the exploration tenure (outside of the mining tenure is covered by the "green-zone of the Woomera Prohibited Area (WPA)". Barton Gold has secured a WPA Exploration Permit for exploration access to these areas. ML6455, EL6210 and EL6167 are subject to standard South Australian State royalty rate of 3.5% of the value of minerals recovered and total 2.5% private royalties (gross product). There are no joint ventures over the Tarcoola Project tenure. 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.</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.	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.	<p>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.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Three deformation events have been recognised in the area. D1 is characterised by open folding and NNW-directed thrusting, responsible 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.</p> <p>Gold has locally been remobilised and enriched in the weathering profile. The base of complete oxidation occurs typically 10-40 m below surface, and the base of partial oxidation occurs at a depth of ~20-60 m.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 	No new drill results reported
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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated. 	No new drill results reported

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>	No new drill results reported
Diagrams	Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drillhole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	See figures included in the body of this Announcement
Balanced reporting	Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	Results of newly acquired gravity data is presented equally in context across all survey areas.
Other substantive exploration data	Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	Extensive geological, geophysical, geochemical, geotechnical and metallurgical datasets are available for the Tarcoola project area. Other datasets including magnetic data and surface geochemical data that was 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).	Refer to body of report
	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 Historical Drillholes Reported in this Announcement

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	DIP	TAZ	Total Depth (EOH)	Type	Completion	Target	Company
WB009	443329	6603523	150	-90	000	29	RAB	16/01/1997	Warburton	Grenfell
WB010	443329	6603573	150	-90	000	30	RAB	16/01/1997	Warburton	Grenfell
WB016RC	443339	6603543	150	-60	000	120	RC	06/09/1997	Warburton	AngloGold

Table 3: Significant Intersections for Historical Drillholes Reported in this Announcement¹

Hole_ID	From	To	Thickness (Metres) ³	Au (g/t)	Including
WB009 ²	24	29	5	1.89	Including 1m @ 3.98 g/t Au [28-29m]
WB010 ²	0	16	16	1.62	Including 4m @ 4.43 g/t Au [0-4m]
WB016RC ⁴	4	20	16	3.4	Including 2m @ 12.8 g/t Au [16-18m]

¹ 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.

² Note – 4 metre composite samples.

³ Note - Not true widths.

⁴ Note – 2 metre composite samples.

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

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