**18 MARCH 2019** **ASX/MEDIA RELEASE**

# HIGH-GRADE DIAMOND DRILLING RESULTS AT MULWARRIE CONFIRM LODE STRUCTURES AND PAVE WAY FOR RESOURCE UPGRADE

## High-grade hits of up to 12.27g/t Au validate Bardoc's exploration model and provide a clear focus for extensional drilling

**KEY POINTS:**

- **Diamond drilling at the Mulwarrie satellite deposit confirms multiple high-grade lodes. Assay results include:**
  - **4.50m @ 7.03g/t Au from 53.4m in 19MWD0001**
  - **15.35m @ 4.08g/t Au from 61.65m in 19MWD0001, *including*:**
    - **4.40m @ 5.17g/t Au from 64.3m; and**
    - **2.60m @ 12.27g/t Au from 73.4m**
  - **2.3m @ 8.90g/t Au from 119m in 19MWD0003**
- **The three diamond core holes, comprising 460m of drilling in total, have provided key insights into the orientation of the high-grade gold structures at Mulwarrie.**
- **This information will allow the Company to target the next round of drilling into the more prospective areas of the deposit, laying the foundations for an upgrade to the Inferred Resource (881,000t at 2.8g/t Au for 79,000oz).**
- **Diamond core drilling has now moved to Aphrodite, where a series of holes are underway testing for down-plunge extensions to the 1.56Moz Aphrodite deposit.**
- **RC Drilling commences this week on exploration south of the Zoroastrian deposit.**

Bardoc Gold Limited (ASX: BDC, Bardoc or the Company) is pleased to advise that it has received highly encouraging results from a program of diamond drilling at the Mulwarrie deposit, part of its 100%-owned **2.6Moz Bardoc Gold Project**, located 55km north of Kalgoorlie in Western Australia.

The results have confirmed and improved the level of confidence in the current high-grade (2.8g/t Au) 79,000oz Mulwarrie Mineral Resource, providing critical information about the structure and orientation

of the high-grade lodes. This information will be utilised to assist with planning the next round of Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling at Mulwarrie, which is due to commence later this month.

During the 1980s, a high-grade (3.88g/t Au) open pit was mined at Mulwarrie by Callion Mining Pty Ltd to a depth of 36m with 24,300 tonnes extracted for 3,037oz of gold. The results reported in this announcement are located 100m south-east of the historical open pit. Historical underground mining both at this location and more broadly across the Mulwarrie District has recorded production of 26,300 ounces of gold from 19,700 tonnes of ore grading 41.5g/t Au.

The two tenements which make up the Mulwarrie Gold Project lie within a 10km wide greenstone belt which forms the north-west extension of the Coolgardie Line. The structurally dominant, north-trending Mt Ida fault lies approximately 4km east of the Mulwarrie Mining Centre. Most of the lithologies within this greenstone belt are steeply dipping and well foliated along a NNW/SSE trend.

## RESULTS

The Mulwarrie deposit contains multiple high-grade lodes. Three confirmatory diamond core holes were drilled recently to collect more detailed information on the orientation of the high-grade gold mineralisation, with the best results including:

- **4.50m @ 7.03g/t Au from 53.4m in 19MWD0001**
- **15.35m @ 4.08g/t Au from 61.65m in 19MWD0001, *including*:**
  - **4.40m @ 5.17g/t Au from 64.3m**, and
  - **2.60m @ 12.27g/t Au from 73.4m**

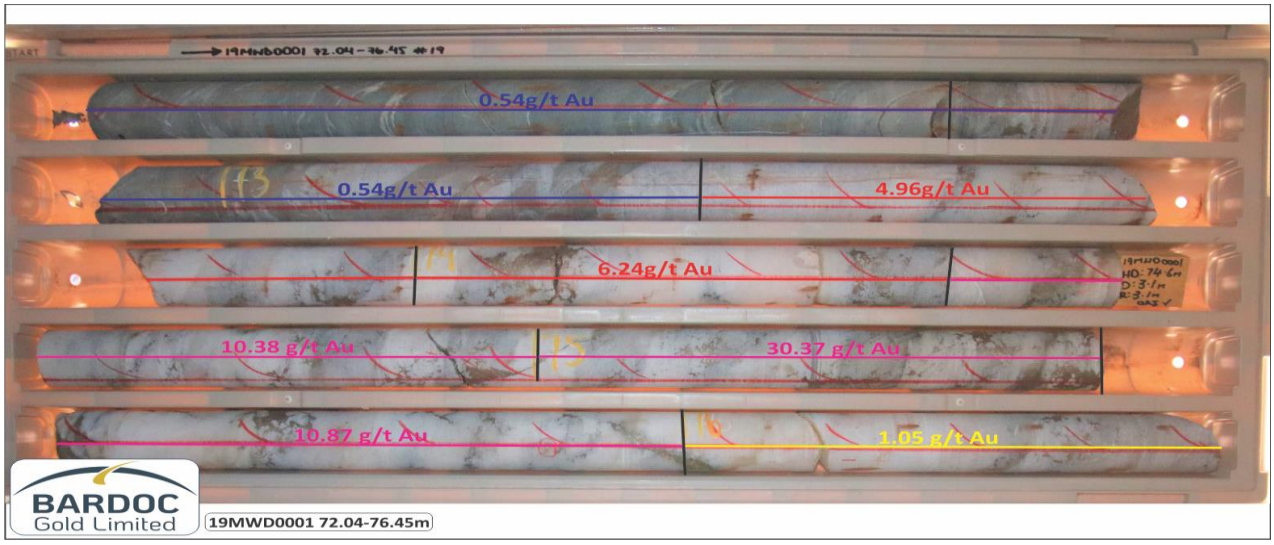


**Figure 1: Photograph of core from 19MWD0001 with gold grades.**

From the drill core data, it is now possible to confidently project the orientation of the high-grade mineralisation and this new information will assist with the next round of exploration targeting at Mulwarrie. The mineralisation is associated with quartz veining, pyrrhotite and pyrite within broader zones of medium to strong biotitic alteration.

The host rock is a fine-to-medium grained dolerite and further analysis of pXRF data collected from the drill core is ongoing. The term pXRF refers to a portable X-ray fluorescence analyser that is used outside the confines of a laboratory. The instrument is taken to the sample, typically in-situ rock, drill core or other geological samples, and the analytical results are available for use immediately. In simple terms, X-rays are emitted from a source within the instrument and these are reflected back as a series of secondary

fluorescent X-rays that have characteristics of the elements that they were reflected by. A series of detectors records the reflected signals and these are then interpreted within the instrument to give a resultant concentration for various elements.


Picture of BDC's pXRF instrument in the core yard

The advantage that pXRF has is that many samples can be analysed in a short amount of time with nil or minimal sample preparation. Each scan of the sample analyses for 34 different elements. These are then available for immediate review on the screen or can be exported to a database for later use. Typically various combinations of multiple ratios of certain elements allows the Company's data scientist to determine the type of rock and associated alteration of it, so in collaboration with BDC geologists areas can be ranked for prospectivity and geological maps produced. Once the pXRF data and the structural data are combined, the information will be used to update the exploration model to highlight areas of enhanced prospectivity for future exploration.

The high-grade nature of the mineralisation can be seen in the flitch plan, Figure 2, where the broader mineralised envelope has high grades contained within it, from north to south, of:

- **4m @ 118g/t Au from 73m 17MWRC008**
- **4m @ 13.45g/t Au from 57m 17MWRC045**
- **2.6m @ 12.27g/t Au from 73.4m 19MWD0001**
- **17m @ 19.96g/t Au from 73m 17MWRC010**

Previous testing of the metallurgical characteristics at Mulwarrie was undertaken in 2017. Two samples were created from ore grade RC samples collected from East Lode intercepts. One composite was created from sulphidic quartz lode ore (semi-massive pyrite & pyrrhotite in quartz), while the other composite was created from biotite altered and sheared basalt containing disseminated pyrite & pyrrhotite, also derived from ore grade RC samples collected from East Lode intercepts.

A standard grind size was used of P80 (0.106mm). Initial test work has produced encouraging results and indicates that both the quartz lode & altered basalt ore is free milling. 24-hour bottle roll tests returned 96.6% recovery from the quartz lode composite and 91% recovery from the sulphide-bearing altered basalt composite.

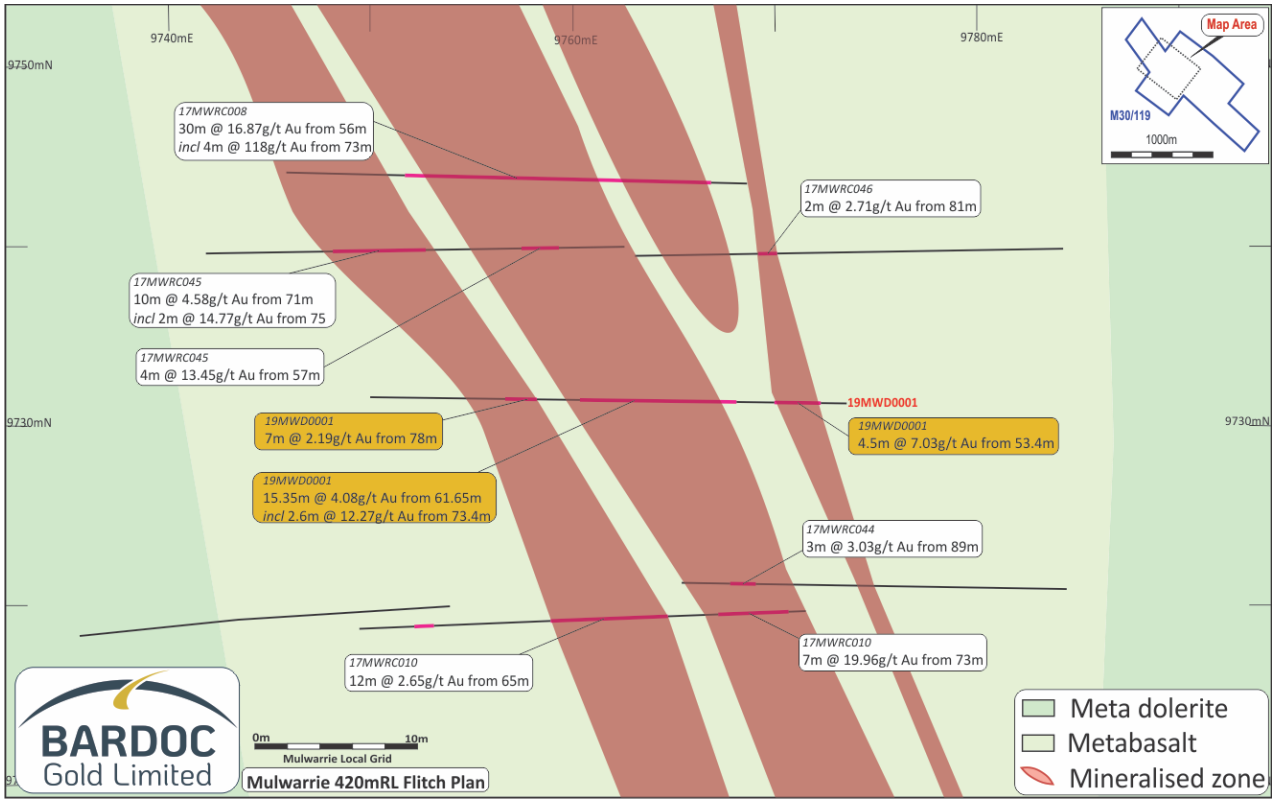


**Figure 2: Mulwarrie flitch plan, in local grid. Note the numerous high-grade intercepts and multiple lodes**

Bardoc Gold Managing Director, Mr John Young, said the successful diamond drilling program had provided critical information which would assist with upgrading both the category and, ultimately, the size of the Mulwarrie deposit.

*"Because of its strategic location and the free-milling nature of the ore, Mulwarrie has the potential to form an important source of high-grade ore within the Bardoc Gold Project," he said.*

*"The diamond drill results have given us a clear picture of the position and orientation of the high-grade gold lodes, providing clear vectors for further Reverse Circulation drilling targeting increases in the overall size of the Resource.*

*"This work will begin as part of a much larger Reverse Circulation drilling program to commence across the Bardoc Gold Project later this month. We will provide further information on this drilling program in the near future.*

*"In the meantime, the diamond rig has returned to Aphrodite to drill some extensional holes to the current 1.56Moz Resource."*

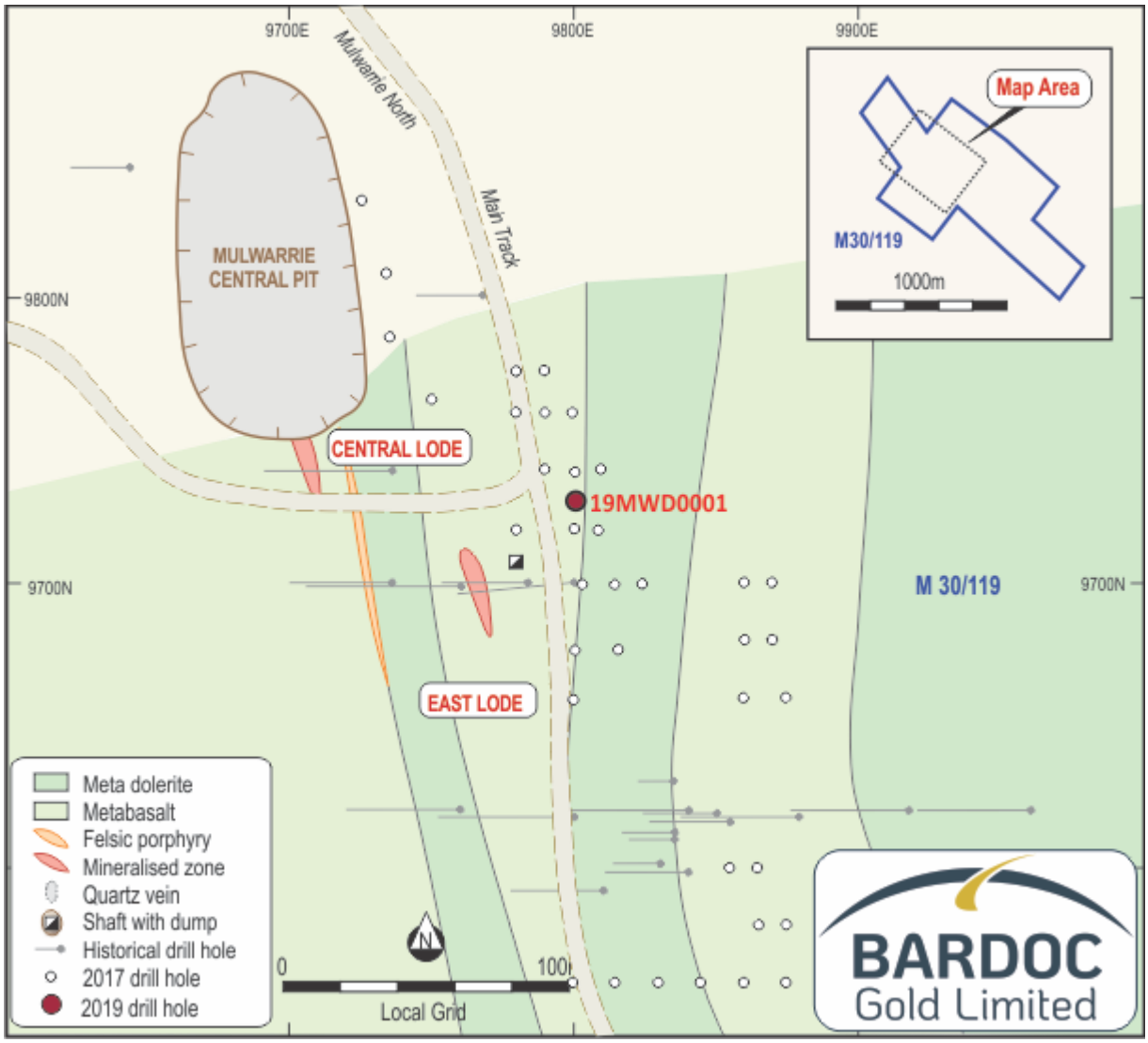


**Figure 3: Mulwarrie Plan View showing recent drilling locations.**

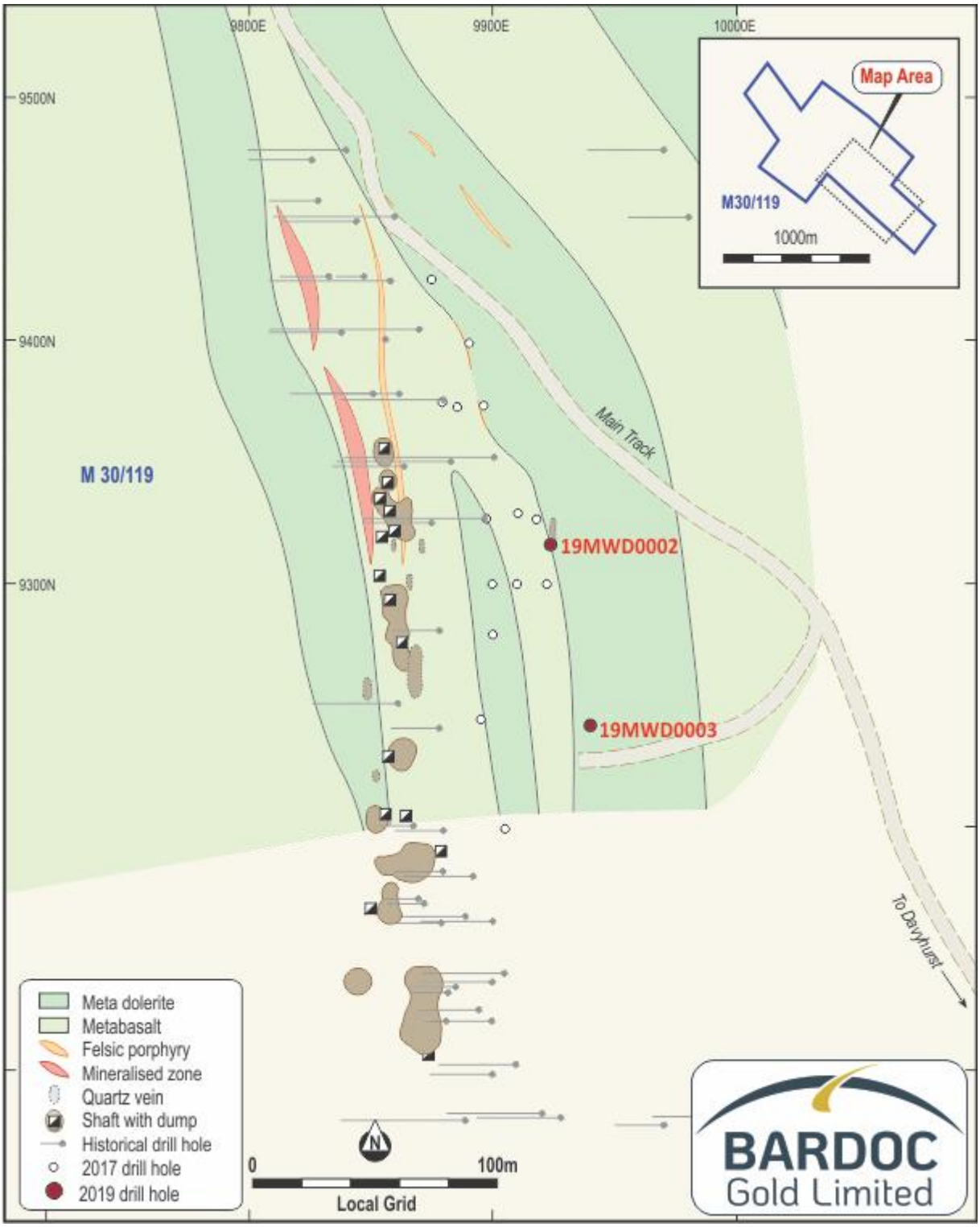


**Figure 4: Mulwarrie Plan View, southern area, showing recent drilling locations.**

## NEXT STEPS

There is a diamond core rig at Aphrodite undertaking extensional drilling from existing drill holes and a series of drill core wedges (navidrill cuts) to keep costs down and speed up the drilling progress.

Reverse circulation drilling is planned to commence later this month and will be targeted at extensional areas of gold mineralization.

## BARDOC GOLD PROJECT – BACKGROUND

The New Bardoc Gold Project was formed in October 2018 following completion of the merger between Excelsior Gold and Spitfire Materials, bringing together significant resources and excellent potential for growth (refer Scheme Booklet dated 13 August 2018).

Located 30km north of Kalgoorlie on the Goldfields Highway, the New Bardoc Gold Project runs contiguously north for 50km in the Eastern Goldfields. There are four main deposits and a multitude of smaller projects within the 200km$^2$ land holding, providing a large Resource base and excellent exploration potential within the prolific Norseman-Wiluna greenstone belt and junction of the Bardoc Tectonic Zone (BTZ) and the Blag Flag Fault (BFF). These two deep-seated crustal structures host many multi-million-ounce deposits, including the world- renowned Golden Mile in Kalgoorlie.

## GLOBAL RESOURCE – BARDOC GOLD PROJECT

| BARDOC GOLD PROJECT RESOURCES | | | MEASURED | | | INDICATED | | | INFERRED | | | TOTAL RESOURCES | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Deposit | Type | Cut-Off (g/t Au) | Tonnes (,000t) | Grade (g/t Au) | Ounces (,000oz) | Tonnes (,000t) | Grade (g/t Au) | Ounces (,000oz) | Tonnes (,000t) | Grade (g/t Au) | Ounces (,000oz) | Tonnes (,000t) | Grade (g/t Au) | Ounces (,000oz) | Original ASX Report Date |
| ***Aphrodite*** | ***OP*** | ***0.5*** | - | - | - | *9,716* | *1.7* | *543* | *5,646* | *1.5* | *273* | *15,361* | *1.7* | *816* | |
| ***Aphrodite*** | ***UG*** | ***2.5*** | - | - | - | *2,895* | *4.5* | *417* | *1,920* | *5.4* | *330* | *4,815* | *4.8* | *747* | |
| **Aphrodite** | **TOTAL** | | **-** | **-** | **-** | **12,611** | **2.4** | **960** | **7,566** | **2.5** | **603** | **20,176** | **2.4** | **1,563** | |
| ***Zoroastrian*** | ***OP*** | ***0.5*** | - | - | - | *3,702* | *1.9* | *228* | *1,730* | *1.6* | *87* | *5,432* | *1.8* | *315* | |
| ***Zoroastrian*** | ***UG*** | ***2.5*** | - | - | - | *336* | *4.1* | *273* | *476* | *4.5* | *68* | *812* | *4.3* | *113* | |
| **Zoroastrian** | **TOTAL** | | **-** | **-** | **-** | **4,038** | **2.1** | **273** | **2,206** | **2.2** | **155** | **6,244** | **2.1** | **428** | |
| **Excelsior** | **OP** | **0.5** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **6,259** | **1.3** | **259** | **1,469** | **1.1** | **50** | **7,728** | **1.2** | **309** | |
| **Mulwarrie** | **OP** | | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **881** | **2.8** | **79** | **881** | **2.8** | **79** | |
| **Bulletin South** | **OP** | **0.5** | **152** | **2.2** | **11** | **546** | **2.1** | **36** | **150** | **2.1** | **10** | **849** | **2.1** | **57** | |
| **Lochinvar** | **OP** | **0.6** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **448** | **1.7** | **25** | **60** | **1.7** | **3** | **508** | **1.7** | **28** | 19-Feb-14 |
| **Nerrin Nerrin** | **OP** | **0.6** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **74** | **2.4** | **6** | **107** | **2.4** | **8** | **181** | **2.4** | **14** | 15-Nov-13 |
| **Ophir** | **OP** | **0.6** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **75** | **1.9** | **5** | **75** | **1.9** | **5** | 11-Dec-13 |
| **Vettersburg South** | **OP** | **0.6** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **552** | **1.5** | **26** | **552** | **1.5** | **26** | 11-Dec-13 |
| **Eldorado** | **OP** | **0.6** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **362** | **1.6** | **19** | **31** | **1.4** | **1** | **393** | **1.6** | **20** | 11-Sep-13 |
| **Talbot North** * | **OP** | **0.6** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **662** | **1.7** | **36** | **662** | **1.7** | **36** | 31-Mar-10 |
| **Windanya** | **OP** | **0.6** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **360** | **1.5** | **17** | **360** | **1.5** | **17** | 11-Dec-13 |
| **TOTAL RESOURCES** | | | **152** | **2.3** | **11** | **24,338** | **2.0** | **1,578** | **14,118** | **2.2** | **993** | **38,608** | **2.1** | **2,582** | |

* This information was prepared and first disclosed under the JORC Code 2004. It has not been updated since to comply with the JORC Code 2012 on the basis that the information has not materially changed since it was last reported.

Note: Differences may occur due to rounding. Full details of the Mineral Resource estimate were provided in the Company's ASX Announcement dated 13 November 2018.

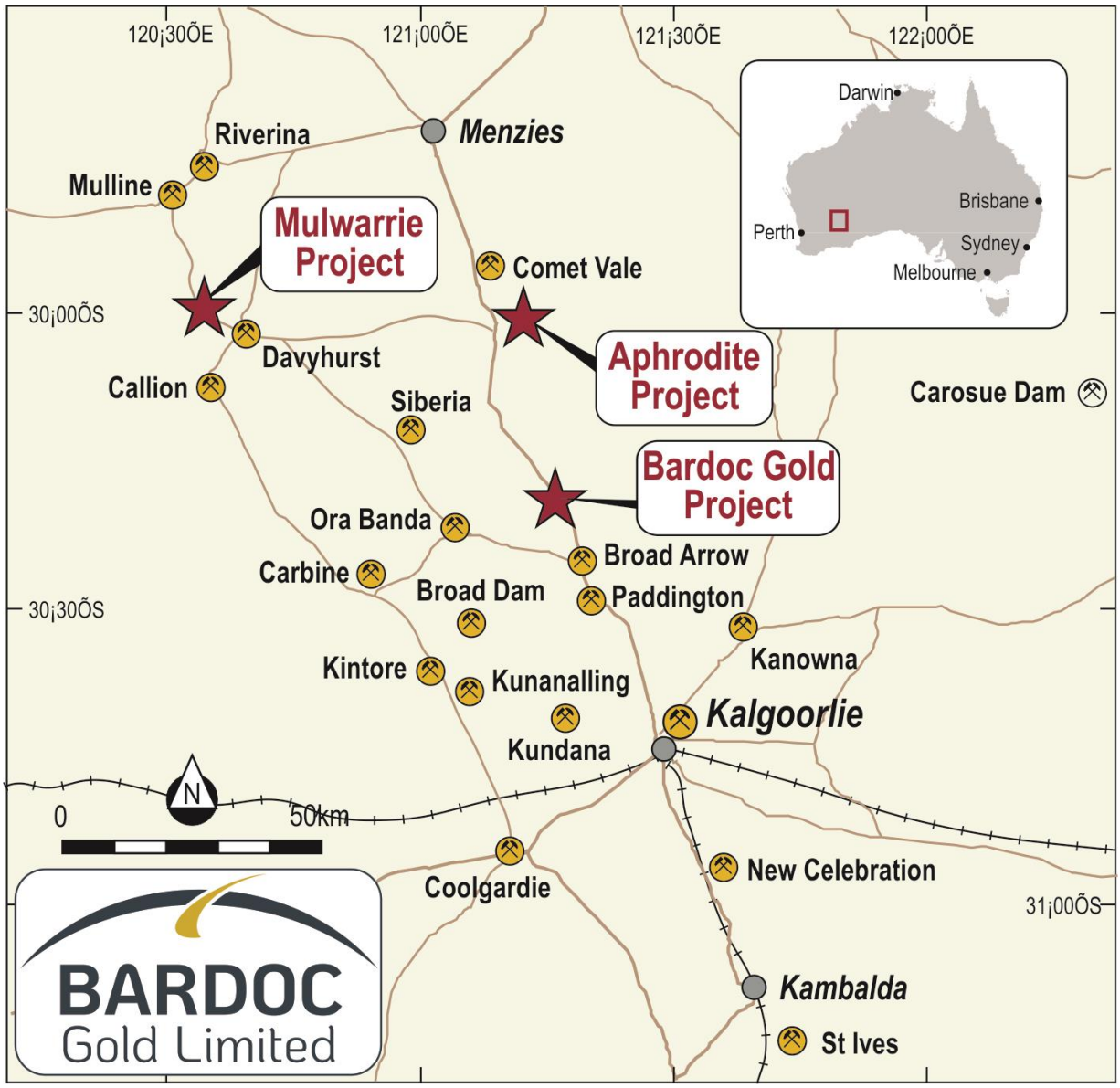


**Figure 5: Mulwarrie Project location plan**

## DISCLAIMERS AND FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This announcement contains forward looking statements. Forward looking statements are often, but not always, identified by the use of words such as "seek", “target”, "anticipate", “forecast”, "believe", "plan", "estimate", "expect" and "intend" and statements that an event or result "may", "will", "should", "could" or "might" occur or be achieved and other similar expressions.

The forward-looking statements in this announcement are based on current expectations, estimates, forecasts and projections about Bardoc and the industry in which they operate. They do, however, relate to future matters and are subject to various inherent risks and uncertainties. Actual events or results may differ materially from the events or results expressed or implied by any forward-looking statements. The past performance of Bardoc is no guarantee of future performance.

None of Bardoc’s directors, officers, employees, agents or contractors makes any representation or warranty (either express or implied) as to the accuracy or likelihood of fulfilment of any forward-looking statement, or any events or results expressed or implied in any forward-looking statement, except to the extent required by law. You are cautioned not to place undue reliance on any forward-looking statement. The forward-looking statements in this announcement reflect views held only as at the date of this announcement.

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**Competent Person's Statement – Exploration Results**

*Information in this announcement that relates to exploration results is based on information compiled by Mr. Bradley Toms who is the Exploration Manager of Bardoc Gold Limited. Mr. Toms is a Member of The Australian Institute of Geoscientists and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity that he is undertaking, to qualify as Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr. Toms consents to the inclusion in the document of the information in the form and context in which it appears.*

*The Company confirms it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the 13 November 2018 Bardoc Resource Estimate and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimate continue to apply and have not materially changed when referring to its resource announcement made on 13 November, 2018*

***Appendix 1***

*Table 1 – Drill Hole Location Table*

| Hole ID | Collar North (MGA94-z51) m | Collar East (MGA94-z51) m | Collar RL m | Collar Dip$^0$ | Collar Azi Magnetic$^0$ | Maximum Depth m |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 19MWD0001 | 6678604 | 264877 | 484 | -60 | 233 | 147.3 |
| 19MWD0002 | 6678346 | 265227 | 492 | -60 | 232 | 156.3 |
| 19MWD0003 | 6678295 | 265284 | 490 | -60 | 233 | 157 |

***Appendix 2***

*Table 2 - Significant Intersections (>= 1m@ 0.5g/t Au), Intersections >=10grammetres are in **bold**. Maximum 2m internal downhole dilution. Maximum 2m internal dilution. No upper cuts applied.*

| Hole id | From (m) | To (m) | Width (m) | Grade g/t Au |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **19MWD0001** | **53.4** | **57.9** | **4.50** | **7.03** |
| 19MWD0001 | **61.65** | **77** | **15.35** | **4.08** |
| *including* | *64.3* | *68.7* | *4.40* | *5.17* |
| *including* | *73.4* | *76* | *2.60* | *12.27* |
| **19MWD0001** | **78** | **85** | **7.00** | **2.19** |
| 19MWD0001 | 87 | 88 | 1.00 | 0.66 |
| 19MWD0002 | 126 | 127 | 1.00 | 0.51 |
| 19MWD0002 | 82 | 83 | 1.00 | 1.35 |
| 19MWD0002 | 103 | 105 | 2.00 | 1.03 |
| **19MWD0002** | **112.7** | **116** | **3.30** | **3.15** |
| 19MWD0002 | 122 | 123 | 1.00 | 0.87 |
| 19MWD0002 | 135.83 | 137 | 1.17 | 0.74 |
| 19MWD0002 | 140 | 141 | 1.00 | 0.66 |
| 19MWD0003 | **119** | **121.3** | **2.30** | **8.90** |
| 19MWD0003 | 127.88 | 130 | 2.12 | 0.56 |
| 19MWD0003 | **134** | **137** | **3.00** | **4.00** |

## JORC, 2012 Edition – Tables – Mulwarrie

### 1.1 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.*<br>• *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*<br>• *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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.* | • The mineralization was primarily sampled by Reverse Circulation (RC) and Diamond Core (DC) drilling on nominal 50m x 25m grid spacing. The holes were generally drilled towards magnetic 233 degrees at varying angles to optimally intersect the mineralized zones.<br>• Complete details are un-available for historic drilling.<br>• Generally, BDC RC recovered chip samples were collected and passed through a cone splitter.<br>• Limited numbers of field duplicates and screen fire assays have been undertaken to support sample representivity.<br>• BDC DD core has been sampled by submission of cut half core.<br>• All BDC RC drilling was sampled on one metre down hole intervals. The recovered samples were passed through a cone splitter and a nominal 2.5kg – 3.5kg sample was taken to a Kalgoorlie contract laboratory. Samples were oven dried, reduced by riffle splitting to 3kg as required and pulverized in a single stage process to 85% passing 75 µm. The sample is then prepared by standard fire assay techniques with a 40g charge. Approximately 200g of pulp material is returned to BDC for storage and potential assay at a later date. The BDC DC samples are collected at nominated intervals by BDC staff from core that has been cut in half. Samples were oven dried, crushed to a nominal 10mm by a jaw crusher, reduced by riffle splitting to 3kg as required and pulverized in a single stage process to 85% passing 75 µm. The sample is then prepared by standard fire assay techniques with a 40g charge. Approximately 200g of pulp material is returned to BDC for storage and potential assay at a later date. |
| ***Drilling techniques*** | • *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, 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).* | • RAB drilling makes up about 50% of the historic drilling at Mulwarrie and RC the other 50%. There are several campaigns of historic drilling between 1983 and 1996. These holes are without documentation of the rig type and capability, core size, sample selection and handling.<br>• For (post 2016) BDC drilling, the RC drilling system employed the use of a face sampling hammer and a nominal 146mm diameter drill bit. The DC drilling is NQ2 size core (nominal 50.6mm core diameter) or HQ (nominal 63.5mm core diameter).<br>• All BDC drill core is orientated by the drilling contractor, usually every 3m run. |
| ***Drill sample recovery*** | • *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed*<br>• *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples*<br>• *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.* | • All BDC RC 1m samples are logged for drilling recovery by a visual estimate and this information is recorded and stored in the drilling database. At least every 10$^{th}$ metre is collected in a plastic bag and these are weighed when they are utilized for the collection of field duplicate samples. All samples received by the laboratory are weighed with the data collected and stored in the database.<br>• The BDC DC samples are orientated, length measured and compared to core blocks placed in the tray by the drillers, any core loss or other variance from that expected from the core blocks is logged and recorded in the database. Sample loss or gain is reviewed on an ongoing basis and feedback given to the drillers to enable the best representative sample to always be obtained.<br>• BDC RC samples are visually logged for moisture content, sample recovery and contamination. This is information is stored in the database. The RC drill system utilizes a face sampling hammer which is industry best practice and the contractor aims to maximize recovery at all times. RC holes are drilled dry whenever practicable to maximize recovery of sample.<br>• The DC drillers use a core barrel and wire line unit to recover the core, they aim to recover all core at all times and adjust their drilling methods and rates to minimise core loss, i.e. different techniques for broken ground to ensure as little core as possible is washed away with drill cuttings.<br>• Study of sample recovery vs gold grade does not show any bias towards differing sample recoveries or gold grade. The drilling contractor uses standard industry drilling techniques to ensure minimal loss of any size fraction. |
| ***Logging*** | • *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral* | • All BDC RC samples are geologically logged.<br>• All BDC DC is logged for core loss, marked into metre intervals, orientated, structurally logged, geotechnically logged and logged with a hand lens with the following parameters recorded where observed: weathering, regolith, |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | *Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.*<br>*Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.*<br>• *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.* | rock type, alteration, mineralization, shearing/foliation and any other features that are present<br>• All BDC DC is photographed both wet and dry after logging but before cutting.<br>• The entire lengths of BDC RC holes are logged on a 1m interval basis, i.e. 100% of the drilling is logged, and where no sample is returned due to voids (or potentially lost sample) it is logged and recorded as such. Drill core is logged over its entire length and any core loss or voids intersected are recorded. |
| ***Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation*** | • *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*<br>• *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.*<br>• *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*<br>• *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.*<br>• *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.*<br>• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.* | • BDC Exploration results reported for drill core are half core taken from the right hand side of the core looking down hole. Core is cut by BDC staff at the dedicated Bardoc Core Processing Facility, which aids in the swift turn around from drill hole to assay.<br>• All BDC RC samples are put through a cone splitter and the sample is collected in a unique pre-numbered calico sample bag. The moisture content of each sample is recorded in the database.<br>• The BDC RC samples are sorted, oven dried, the entire sample is pulverized in a one stage process to 85% passing 75 µm. The bulk pulverized sample is then bagged and approximately 200g extracted by spatula to a numbered paper bag that is used for the 50g fire assay charge.<br>• The BDC DC samples are oven dried, jaw crushed to nominal <10mm, 3.5kg is obtained by riffle splitting and the remainder of the coarse reject is bagged while the 3.5kg is pulverized in a one stage process to 85% passing 75 µm. The bulk pulverized sample is then bagged and approximately 200g extracted by spatula to a numbered paper bag that is used for a 40g or 50g fire assay charge.<br>• BDC RC and DC samples submitted to the laboratory are sorted and reconciled against the submission documents. BDC inserts blanks and standards with blanks submitted in sample number sequence at 1 in 50 and standards submitted in sample number sequence at 1 in 20. The laboratory uses their own internal standards of 2 duplicates, 2 replicates, 2 standards, and 1 blank per 50 fire assays. The laboratory also uses barren flushes on the pulveriser.<br>• In the field every 10$^{th}$ metre from the bulk sample port on the cone splitter is bagged and placed in order on the ground with other samples. This sample is then used for collection of field duplicates via riffle splitting. RC field duplicate samples are collected after results are received from the original sample assay. Generally, field duplicates are only collected where the original assay result is equal to or greater than 0.1g/t Au. The field duplicates are submitted to the laboratory for the standard assay process. The laboratory is blind to the original sample number.<br>• For DC, historically no core duplicates (i.e. half core) have been collected or submitted. For the current program the lab was requested to take a sample from the crush reject as a proxy for the field duplicate.<br>• The sample sizes are considered to be appropriate for the type, style, thickness and consistency of mineralization located at this project. The sample size is also appropriate for the sampling methodology employed and the gold grade ranges returned. |
| ***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.*<br>• *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.*<br>• *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.* | • BDC has routinely used local Kalgoorlie Certified Laboratories for all sample preparation and analysis. The most commonly used laboratories have been Intertek Genalysis and Bureau Veritas Australia. No complete details of the sample preparation, analysis or security are available for either the historic AC, DD or RC drilling results in the database.<br>• The assay method is designed to measure total gold in the sample. The laboratory procedures are appropriate for the testing of gold at this project given its mineralization style. The technique involves using a 40g or 50g sample charge with a lead flux which is decomposed in a furnace with the prill being totally digested by 2 acids (HCl and HNO3) before measurement of the gold content by an AA machine.<br>• The QC procedures are industry best practice. The laboratories are accredited and use their own certified reference materials.<br>• BDC submits blanks at the rate of 1 in 50 samples and certified reference material standards at the rate of 1 in 20 samples in the normal run of sample submission numbers. As part of normal procedures BDC examines all standards and blanks to ensure that they are within tolerances. Additionally, sample size, grind size and field duplicates are examined to ensure no bias to gold grade exists. |
| ***Verification of sampling and assaying*** | • *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* | • Consultant geologist John Standing from Model Earth Pty Ltd has inspected drill core and RC chips in the field to verify the correlation of mineralized |

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| | • *The use of twinned holes.*<br>• *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.*<br>• *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.* | zones between assay results and lithology/alteration/mineralization. Recent drilling has been inspected by BDC site geologists.<br>• A number of RC holes have also been drilled that confirmed results obtained from historical drillholes. No holes have been directly twinned, there are however holes within 12m of each other.<br>• Primary data is sent digitally every 2-3 days from the field to BDC's Database Administrator (DBA). The DBA imports the data into the commercially available and industry accepted DataShed database software. Assay results are merged when received electronically from the laboratory. The responsible geologist reviews the data in the database to ensure that it is correct and has merged properly and that all data has been received and entered. Any variations that are required are recorded permanently in the database.<br>• No adjustments or calibrations were made to any assay data used in this report. |
| ***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*<br>• *Specification of the grid system used*<br>• *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.* | • All drill holes have their collar location recorded from a hand held GPS unit.. Downhole surveys are completed every 30m downhole. No detailed down hole surveying information is available for the historic RC or DD drilling.<br>• BDC routinely contracted down hole surveys during the programmes of exploration drilling for each RC and DC drill hole completed using either digital electronic multi-shot tool or north seeking gyro, both of which are maintained by Contractors to manufacturer specifications. The current drill program was downhole surveyed by the drill contractor using north seeking gyro.<br>• All drill holes and resource estimation use the MGA94, Zone 51 grid system with a local grid conversion applied for the Mineral resource Estimate.<br>• The topographic data used was obtained from drill hole collars. It is adequate for the reporting of Exploration Results and subsequent Mineral Resource estimates. |
| ***Data spacing and distribution*** | • *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*<br>• *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.*<br>*Whether sample compositing has been applied.* | • The nominal exploration drill spacing is 25m x 25m with many (local grid) E-W cross-sections in-filled to 15m across strike. This has been infilled with variable spacing for Resource estimate purposes to 25 x 25m.<br>• This report is for the reporting of recent exploration drilling. The drill spacing, spatial distribution and quality of assay results is sufficient to support the JORC classification of material reported previously and is appropriate for the nature and style of mineralisation being reported.<br>• The majority of RC holes were sampled at 1m, but when this isn't the case, sample compositing to 4m 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.*<br>• *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 majority of previous drilling is to local grid west. The bulk of the mineralized zones are perpendicular to this drilling direction. Structural logging of orientated drill core supports the drilling direction and sampling method.<br>• The current drilling is oriented towards local grid west (magnetic 233 degrees) in order to intersect the lodes in the optimal direction.<br>• There is not thought to be any sampling bias from the intersection angle of the drilling and the lode orientation. . |
| ***Sample security*** | • *The measures taken to ensure sample security.* | • RC samples are delivered directly from the field to the Kalgoorlie laboratory by BDC personnel on a daily basis with no detours, the laboratory then checks the physically received samples against an BDC generated sample submission list and reports back any discrepancies<br>• Drill core is transported daily directly from the drill site to BDC's core processing facility by BDC personnel. The core is then placed on racks and processed until it requires cutting. The core is cut in half and sampled by BDC staff. The core is then transported directly to ta Kalgoorlie Laboratiory for assay. |
| ***Audits or reviews*** | *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.* | • An internal review of sampling techniques and procedures was completed in March 2018. No external or third party audits or reviews have been completed. |

## 1.2 Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
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| ***Mineral tenement and*** | • *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures,* | • The results reported in this Announcement are on granted Mining tenements held by Goldfield Argonaut. BDC has a 100% beneficial interest in these tenements. |

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| ***land tenure status*** | *partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.*<br>• *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.* | <table><tr><th>Tenement</th><th>Holder</th><th>Area (Ha)</th><th>Expiry Date</th></tr><tr><td>M30/119</td><td>Goldfield Argonaut</td><td>67.98</td><td>12/08/2028</td></tr><tr><td>M30/145</td><td>Goldfield Argonaut</td><td>111.69</td><td>11/01/2028</td></tr></table>• At this time the tenements are in good standing. There are no existing royalties, duties or other fees impacting on these tenements. |
| ***Exploration done by other parties*** | • *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.* | • Exploration by other parties has been reviewed and is used as a guide to BDC's exploration activities. This includes work by Pancontinental and other exploration companies. Previous parties have completed both open pit and underground mining, geophysical data collection and interpretation, soil sampling and drilling.<br>• A summary of previous exploration at **Mulwarrie Gold Project** is included below;<br>• The Mulwarrie District, including the Mulwarrie Project area has a recorded production of 26,344 ounces of gold from 19,728 tonnes for an average grade of 41.53 g/t Au (1903-1910).<br>• 1983 -1988 – Pancontinental Mining Limited completed gridding, geological mapping, aeromagnetic and ground surveys, IP surveys, regional soil sampling, costeaning, RAB and RC drilling.<br>• Callion, a subsidiary of the German based corporation, Thyssen Schachtbau GMBH (TSG) commenced mining at Mulwarrie Central West in November 1989, with New Holland Mining N.L. (20% interest) and H.F. Reif (6.25% interest). A total of 24,344 tonnes @ 3.88 g/t for 94.5 kg (3,037 ounces) of gold was recovered.<br>• In 1995 Consolidated Minerals had secured the tenements and in 1996 completed 34 RC holes (MWRC 601-634) for a total of 2,977 metres and to a maximum depth of 126 metres.<br>• Post 1997 and up to the date that Ethan Minerals Ltd signed option agreements with Reif and Hoppmann the latter parties carried out their own exploration programs within the Mulwarrie tenements. This work consisted of RC drilling, reconnaissance prospecting and loam sampling.<br>• In 1998 Reif and Hoppmann carried out an RC drilling program of 8 drill holes. MWRC 635 – MWRC 642 which was focused directly south of the Central Pit between 9590 North and 9620 North. The individual assay results from this program cannot be located in available reports |
| ***Geology*** | • *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.* | • The Mulwarrie Gold Project lies within a 10km wide greenstone belt which forms the northwest extension of the Coolgardie Line. The structurally dominant north trending Mt. Ida fault lies approximately 4km east of the Mulwarrie Mining Centre. Most of the lithologies within this greenstone belt are steeply dipping and well foliated along a NNW/SSE trend.<br>• Gold mineralisation at Mulwarrie is associated with flat to steep dipping quartz reefs with strong diopside, biotite, epidote and carbonate alteration haloes. Pyrrhotite and pyrite development is also strong within and adjacent to the quartz reefs. Minor amounts of chalcopyrite, galena and sphalerite are also associated with gold mineralisation. Gold is found within quartz reefs, within biotite selvages to the quartz veins and also in sheared & altered country rocks.<br>• Benson (1996) interpreted the mineralised zones as being lens shaped pods and as being structurally and stratigraphically controlled with the zones commonly occurring at felsic/mafic contacts, within shear zones and at metabasalt -metadolerite contacts. |
| ***Drill hole Information*** | • *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*<br>o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*<br>o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*<br>o *dip and azimuth of the hole*<br>o *down hole length and interception depth*<br>o *hole length.*<br>• *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent* | • See Table in this announcement<br>• No results from previous un-reported exploration are the subject of this announcement.<br>• Easting and Northing define the collar location in MGA94 zone 51 map projection. The map projection is a transverse Mercator projection, which conforms with the internationally accepted Universal Transverse Mercator Grid system. Collar elevations are RL's (elevation above sea level)<br>• Dip is the inclination of the hole from the horizontal (i.e. a vertically down drilled hole from the surface is -90°). Azimuth for current drilling is reported in magnetic degrees as the direction toward which the hole is drilled. MGA94 and magnetic degrees vary by approximately 2° in this project area<br>• Down hole length of the hole is the distance from the surface to the end of the hole, as measured along the drill trace. Intercept depth is the distance down the hole as measured along the drill trace. Intersection width is the downhole distance of an intersection as measured along the drill trace. |

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| | *Person should clearly explain why this is the case.* | • Hole length is the distance from the surface to the end of the hole, as measured along the drill trace. |
| ***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.*<br>• *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.*<br>• *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.* | • No high grade cuts have been applied to assay results. RC assay results are distance weighted using 1m for each assay. DC assay results are length weighted for their sample length.<br>• Intersections are reported if the interval is at least 1m wide at 0.5g/t Au grade. Intersections greater than 1m in downhole distance can contain up to 2m of low grade or barren material.<br>• No metal equivalent reporting is used or applied. |
| ***Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths*** | • *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*<br>• *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.*<br>• *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').* | • The intersection width is measured down the hole trace, it is not usually the true width. Cross sections in this announcement allows the relationship between true and down hole width to be viewed.<br>• Data collected from historical workings and shafts within the area and from structural measurements from orientated diamond core drilling show the primary ore zones to be sub-vertical (east dipping) in nature with a general northwesterly (magnetic) strike.<br>• All drill results within this announcement are downhole intervals only and true widths are not reported. True widths are approximately 40% of the reported drill intercept widths. |
| ***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 drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.* | • Plan and cross sectional views are contained within 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.* | • All results >= 0.5g/t Au are reported. The results are length weighted composites based on the Au grade and down hole length, a maximum of 2m of internal dilution is included. |
| ***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.* | • The Mulwarrie Gold Project includes a wide range of additional historical exploration data including soil geochemistry, rock chip data, geological mapping data, historical mapping of underground workings, aeromagnetic and gravity data, aerial photography and costean data. Some of this data has been captured by Goldfields Argonaut and Spitfire Materials Ltd into a new Mulwarrie GIS database. The interpretation of this data is on-going.<br>• No density measurements were reported by the historical exploration companies.<br>• Metallurgical tests of selected RC samples including bottle roll cyanidation leach tests and rate of cyanidation tests were completed by Ammtec in 1986 and 1987 for Pancontinental. More recently bottle roll cyanidation leach tests prior to trial mining using a mobile gravity/CIL plant were also carried out by Goldfield Argonaut in 2015. Petrological examination of selected samples was also completed at the end of trial mining. Further metallurgical work is planned given the recent encouraging drill intercepts. |
| ***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).*<br>• *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.* | • Exploration work is ongoing at this time and may involve the drilling of more drill holes, both DC and RC, to further extend the mineralised zones and to collect additional detailed data on known and as yet unidentified mineralized zones. |