



1 MAY 2019

ASX/MEDIA RELEASE

BROAD ZONES OF SHALLOW HIGH-GRADE GOLD AT LADY KELLY

Significant new intercept of 19m @ 3.55g/t Au establishes Lady Kelly as important shallow, high-grade target area just 300m north-west of the Bulletin South Resource

Key Points:

- Outstanding assays received from an ongoing Reverse Circulation drilling program at the Lady Kelly prospect, located ~9km south of the Zoroastrian deposit. Results to date include:
 - 19m @ 3.55g/t Au from 34m in KNC190022, including 7m @ 8.30g/t Au from 43m
 - 7m @ 17.9g/t Au from 35m to end of hole, including 2m @ 51.4g/t Au from 35m in KNC150020*
 - 3m @ 5.11g/t Au from 15m including 1m @ 14.1 g/t Au from 15m in KNC150025*
- **Previously reported (see EXG ASX announcement, 22 October 2015)*
- Results from KNC190021 at the nearby 57koz Bulletin South deposit have extended the known mineralisation and this will be incorporated in an updated Mineral Resource estimate later this year:
 - 10m @ 2.83g/t Au from 169m including 3m @ 6.27g/t Au from 169m in KNC190021
- Lady Kelly and Bulletin South form part of what is emerging as a potentially significant new mining centre at Bardoc, further validating the Company's strategy of targeting new shallow discoveries as well as extensions of known deposits.
- Regional exploration drilling and extensional diamond core drilling is continuing at the 1.56Moz Au Aphrodite deposit, with results expected in May.

Bardoc Gold Limited (ASX: **BDC**, **Bardoc** or **the Company**) is pleased to report highly encouraging gold assay results from Lady Kelly and Bulletin South, as the ongoing +10,000m RC and diamond drilling program continues to gain momentum at the Company's 100%-owned **2.6Moz Bardoc Gold Project**, 55km north of Kalgoorlie in Western Australia.

Assay results from this latest drilling show that it has successfully intersected high-grade gold mineralisation at Lady Kelly and extended the known lodes at the 57koz Bulletin South resource.

Results from all prospects are routinely analysed using hand-held pXRF to assist with the interpretation of the ore zones and rock type identification. This allows the Company to continue to develop its machine learning and predictive capabilities in order to maximise the value from each drilled metre.

Lady Kelly Results

The Lady Kelly prospect is located 300m north-west of the 57koz Au Bulletin South Deposit. It lies on a different trend to Bulletin South and open up a new area for exploration given that the new drilling results correlate with previously reported shallow high-grade gold mineralisation.

Assay results from this emerging area include:

- **19m @ 3.55g/t Au from 34m in KNC190022, including 7m @ 8.30g/t Au from 43m**
- **7m @ 17.9g/t Au from 35m to end-of-hole, including 2m @ 51.4g/t Au from 35m in KNC150020** (ASX: EXG announcement 22/10/15)
- **3m @ 5.11g/t Au from 15m including 1m @ 14.1 g/t Au from 15m in KNC150025** (ASX:EXG announcement 22/10/15)

The intercept of **19m @ 3.55g/t Au from 34m** in KNC190022 confirms a shallow south-easterly plunging trend that remains open to the south and at depth. The regionally significant Black Flag Fault, which is an important host for gold mineralisation in the district, is proximal to the mineralisation already identified at Bulletin South, Lady Kelly and Botswana Locker.

Further exploration at Lady Kelly is being planned and the Company has also secured funds from the WA State Government through its Exploration Incentive Scheme (EIS) which will partly fund the Company's proposed exploration of the Black Flag Fault later in 2019.

Bulletin South Results

Assay results from KNC190021 have extended the known ore positions for the main lode at the 57koz Au Bulletin South Deposit, returning a significant intercept of:

- **10m @ 2.83g/t Au from 169m including 3m @ 6.27g/t Au from 169m in KNC190021**

The known ore position has now been extended further north-west along strike and at depth. The updated Mineral Resource estimate planned for later in 2019 will include these results.

Given that the ore position at Bulletin South is now better defined and, combined with interpretative work from the pXRF dataset, the Company will be able to identify further target areas and assess these with drilling as warranted.

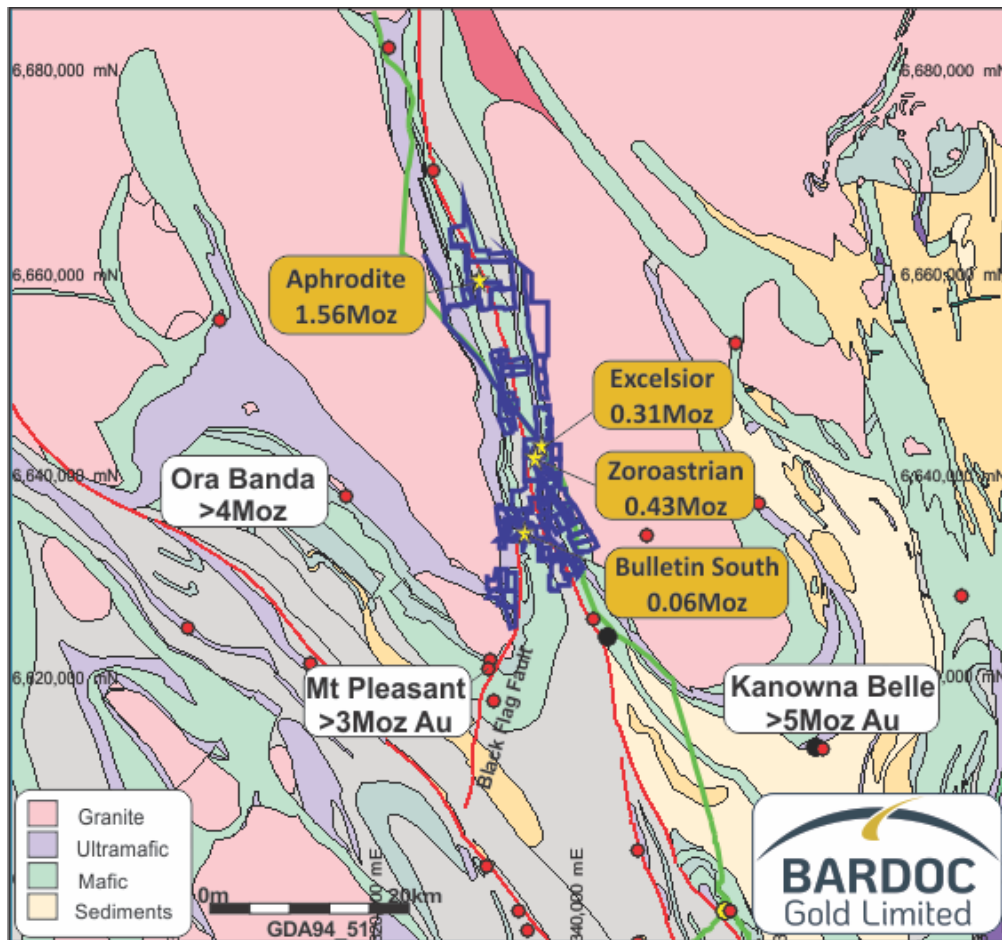


Figure 1. Regional Location of Lady Kelly and Bulletin South along the Black Flag Fault

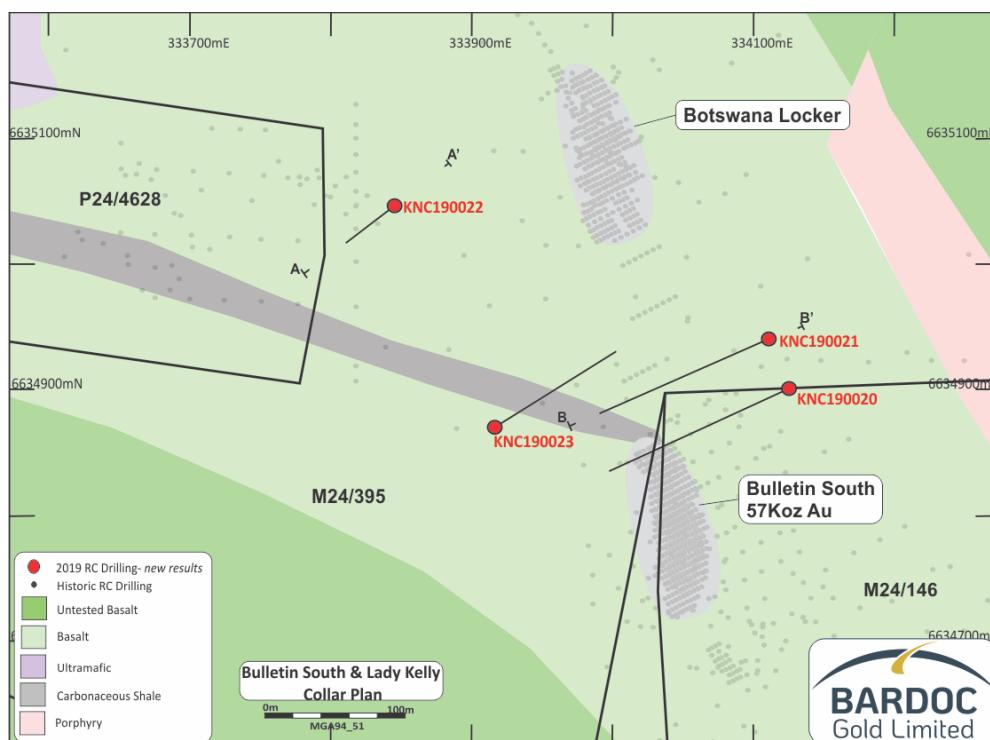


Figure 2. Lady Kelly and Bulletin South Location Plan with recently completed drilling locations.

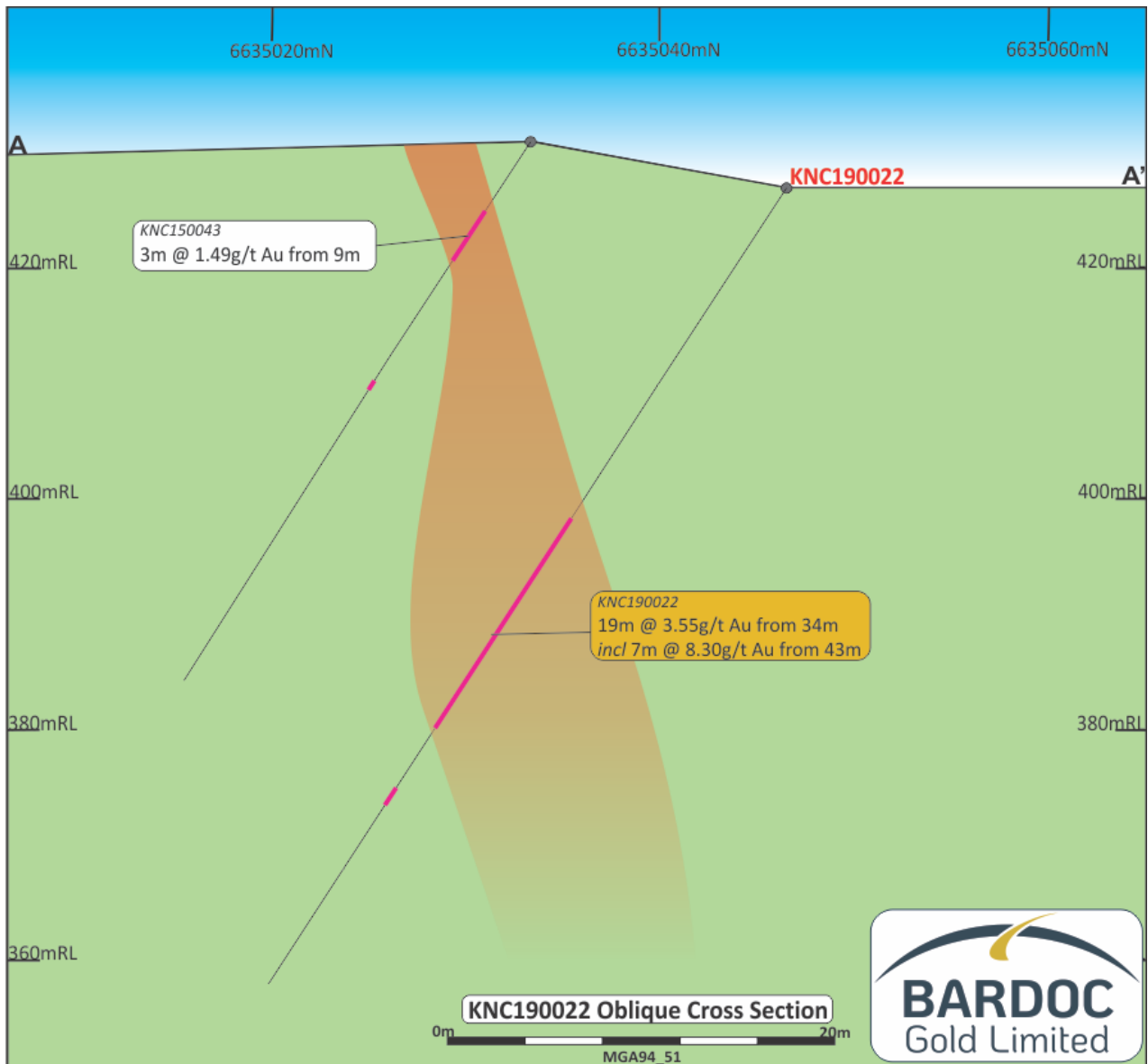


Figure 3. Lady Kelly Cross-Section, +/-10m, looking north-west.

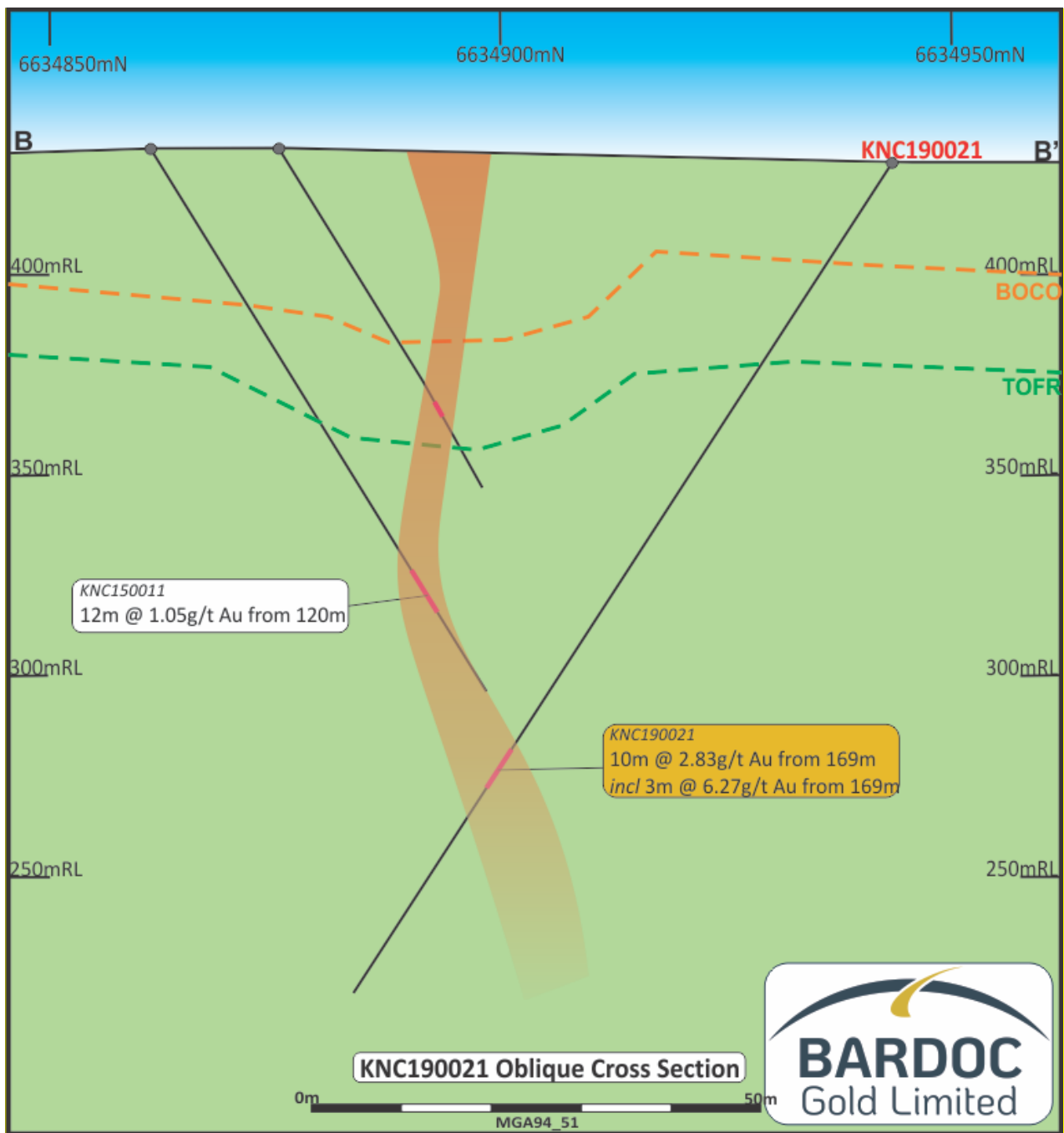


Figure 4. Bulletin South Cross-Section, +/-10m, looking north-west.

Nerrin Nerrin Results

The Nerrin Nerrin prospect is located 2.5km south of and along strike from the high grade 428koz Au Zoroastrian Deposit (see Figure 5).

Assay results from recent drilling have confirmed the geological interpretation of both the mineralised shear position and the host geology, and the application machine learning on the pXRF results from this recent RC drilling has confirmed the presence of the preferred host unit (the fractionated units) of the Zoroastrian Dolerite.

In both geology and mineralisation style, the Nerrin Nerrin prospect is very similar to the Zoroastrian Deposit. New information collected from the drilling program will allow the development of target zones

concentrating on the down-plunge direction of the higher grade mineralisation that has been intersected previously at Nerrin Nerrin.

Results from previous drilling campaigns at Nerrin Nerrin have reported promising results such as:

- **16m @ 2.60g/t Au from 47m in KNC170016** (ASX EXG announcement 13/9/17)
- **8m @ 4.46g/t Au from 25m in KNC170020** (ASX EXG announcement 13/9/17)

Interpretive work at Nerrin Nerrin is ongoing.

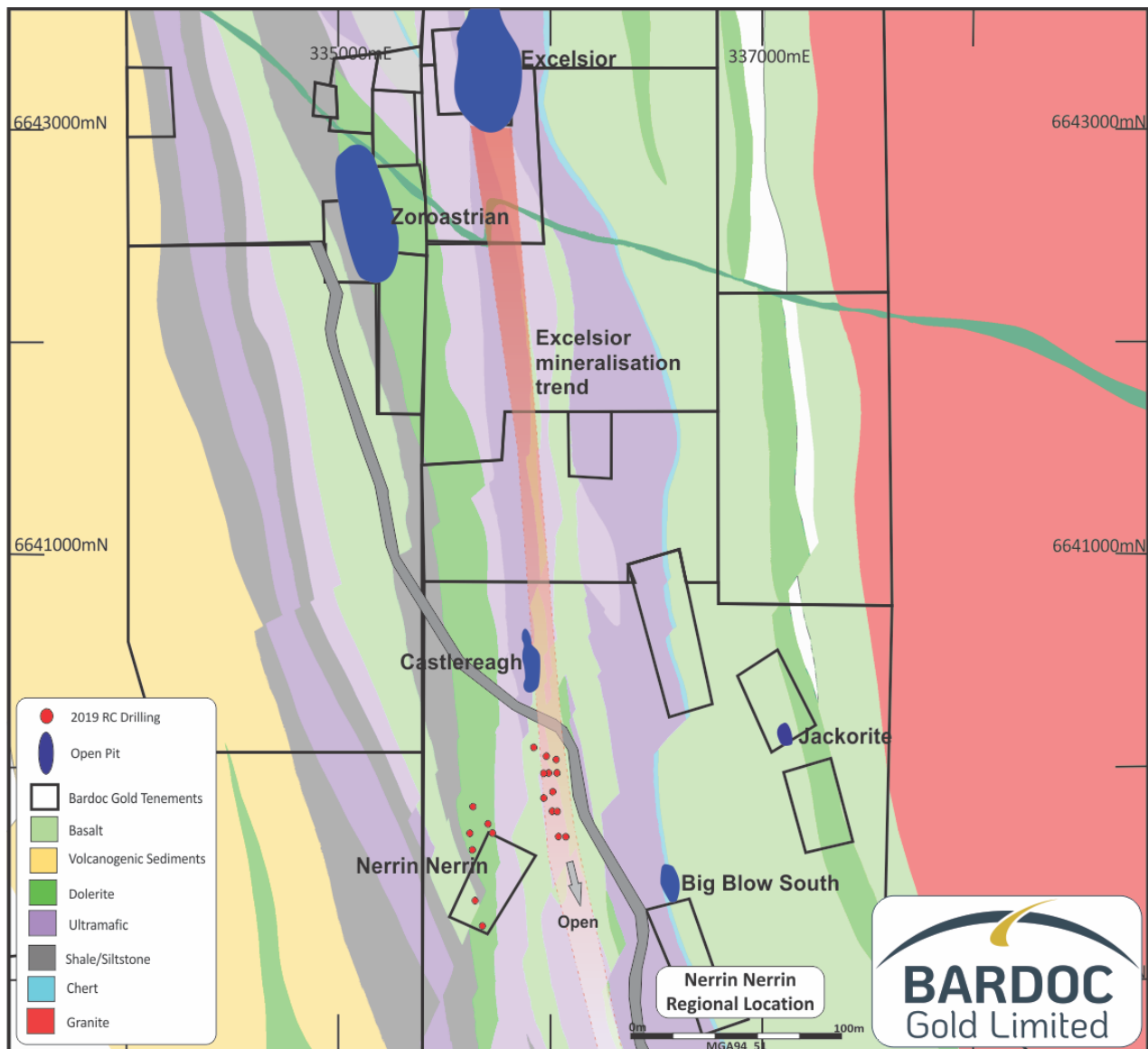


Figure 5. Regional Location of Nerrin Nerrin

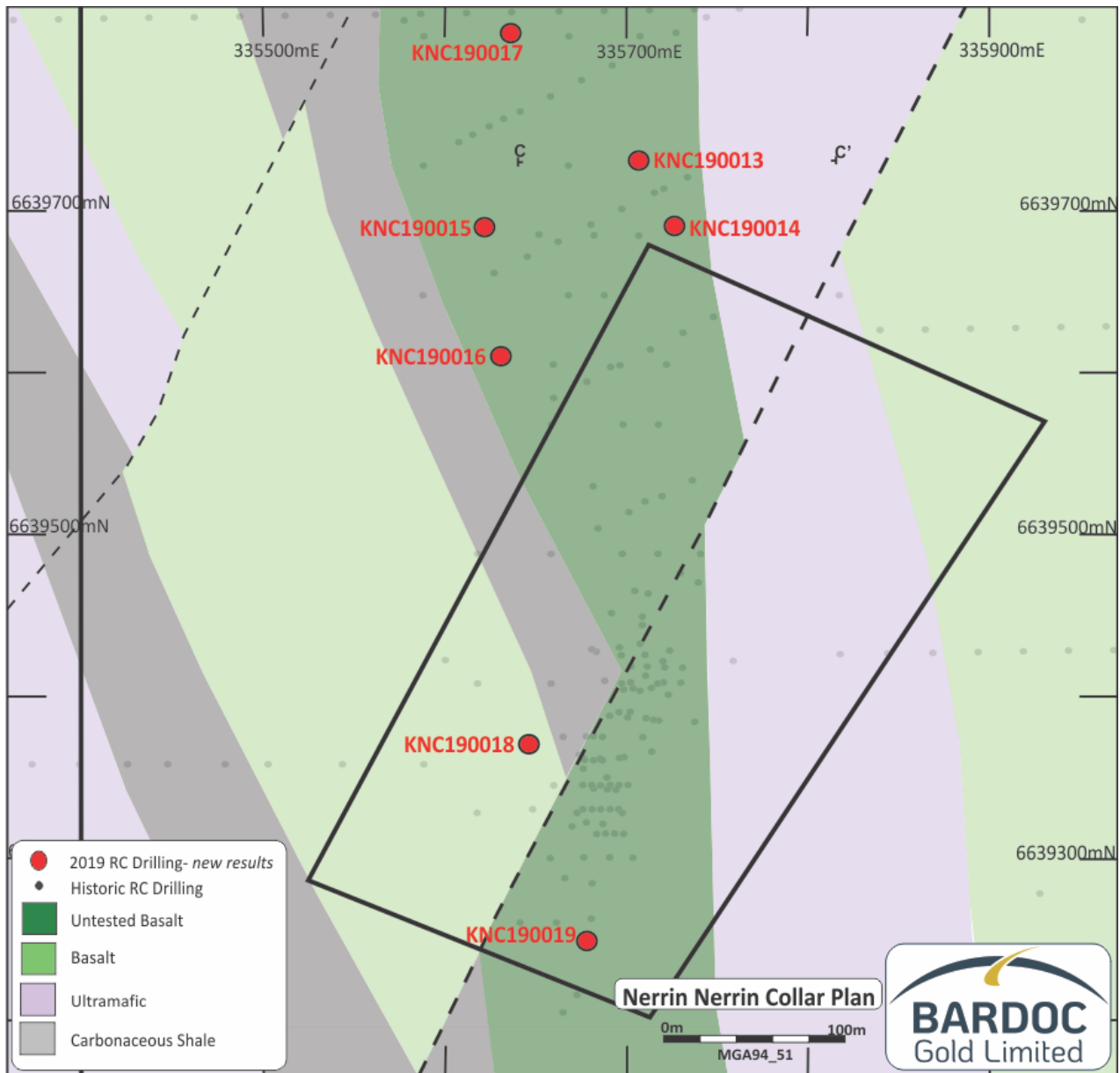


Figure 6. Nerrin Nerrin drill-hole Location Plan.

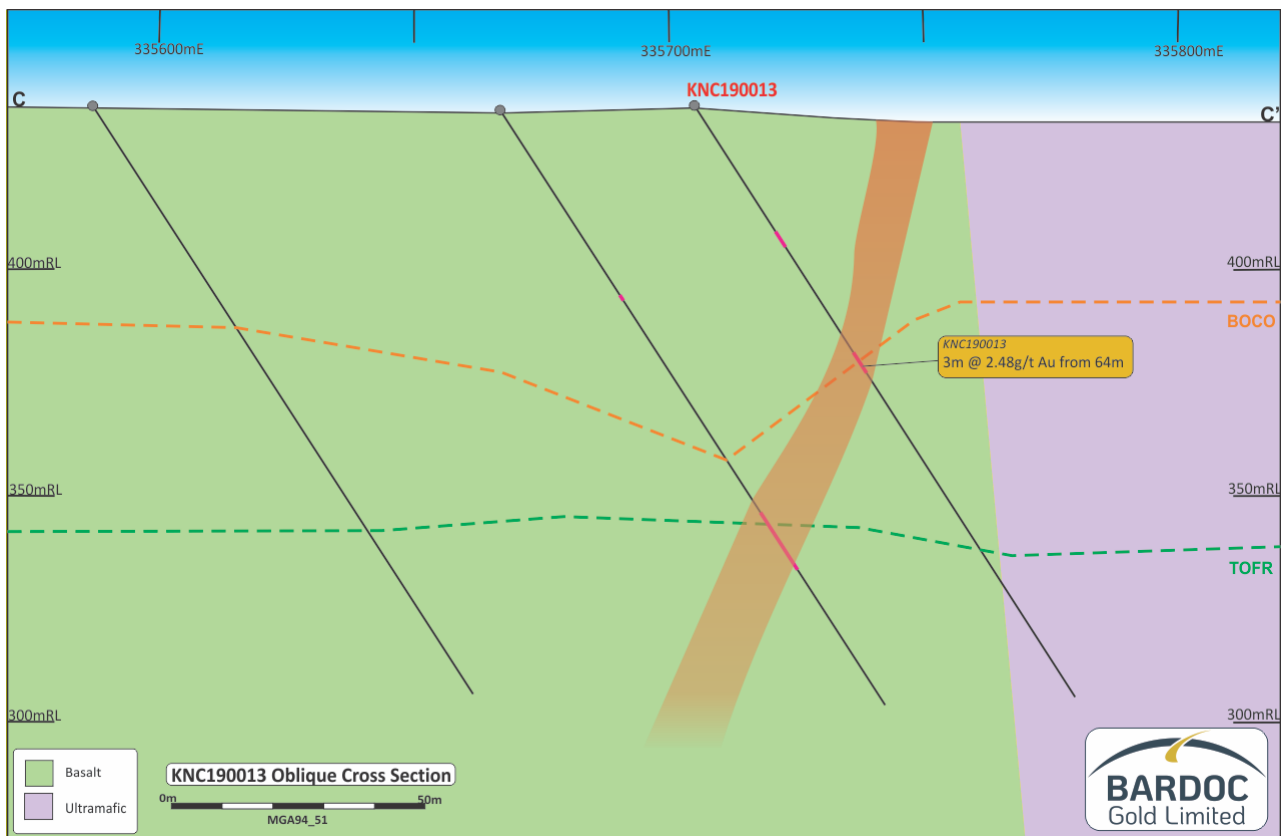


Figure 7. Nerrin Nerrin Cross-Section 6639730mN +/-10m looking north.

Management Comments

Bardoc Gold's Chief Executive Officer, Mr Robert Ryan, said the Company was continuing to make rapid progress with its multi-pronged exploration strategy aimed at discovering entirely new deposits and extending known deposits at the Bardoc Gold Project.

"Once again, drilling at a regional target area at Lady Kelly has yielded significant shallow high-grade mineralisation at significant widths. The mineralisation remains open to the south towards the 57koz Bulletin deposit. This developing mining centre is located 9km to the south of the 428koz Zoroastrian deposit, one of our cornerstone deposits.

"Our drilling success at Lady Kelly highlights the significant exploration potential proximal to the regionally important Black Flag Fault, which hosts the +3Moz Mount Pleasant mining centre. These near-surface deposits have the potential to deliver additional free-milling ounces to the mine plan for the Bardoc Gold Project.

"Government funding through the Exploration Incentive Scheme (EIS) has been secured and will be used to explore the Black Flag fault to the north-east of the Bulletin Deposit. This together with the application of machine learning will be used to generate new exploration targets.

"The drilling we have completed to date has already shown that regional exploration has strong potential to deliver significant new discoveries at Bardoc, and we will incorporate all of these new prospects into a major upgrade of the current 2.6Moz Mineral Resource later this year.

"The +10,000m regional RC and diamond program is continuing on multiple fronts and shareholders can look forward to a steady flow of news in the weeks and months ahead."

NEXT STEPS

Regional drilling is continuing with follow-up holes being planned for the Castlereagh South and Lady Kelly prospects to extend recently intersected high-grade gold zones. Diamond core drilling targeting extensions to the Alpha Lode at Aphrodite is also continuing, with initial assay results expected during May.

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 200km² 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			Original ASX Report Date
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)	
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.

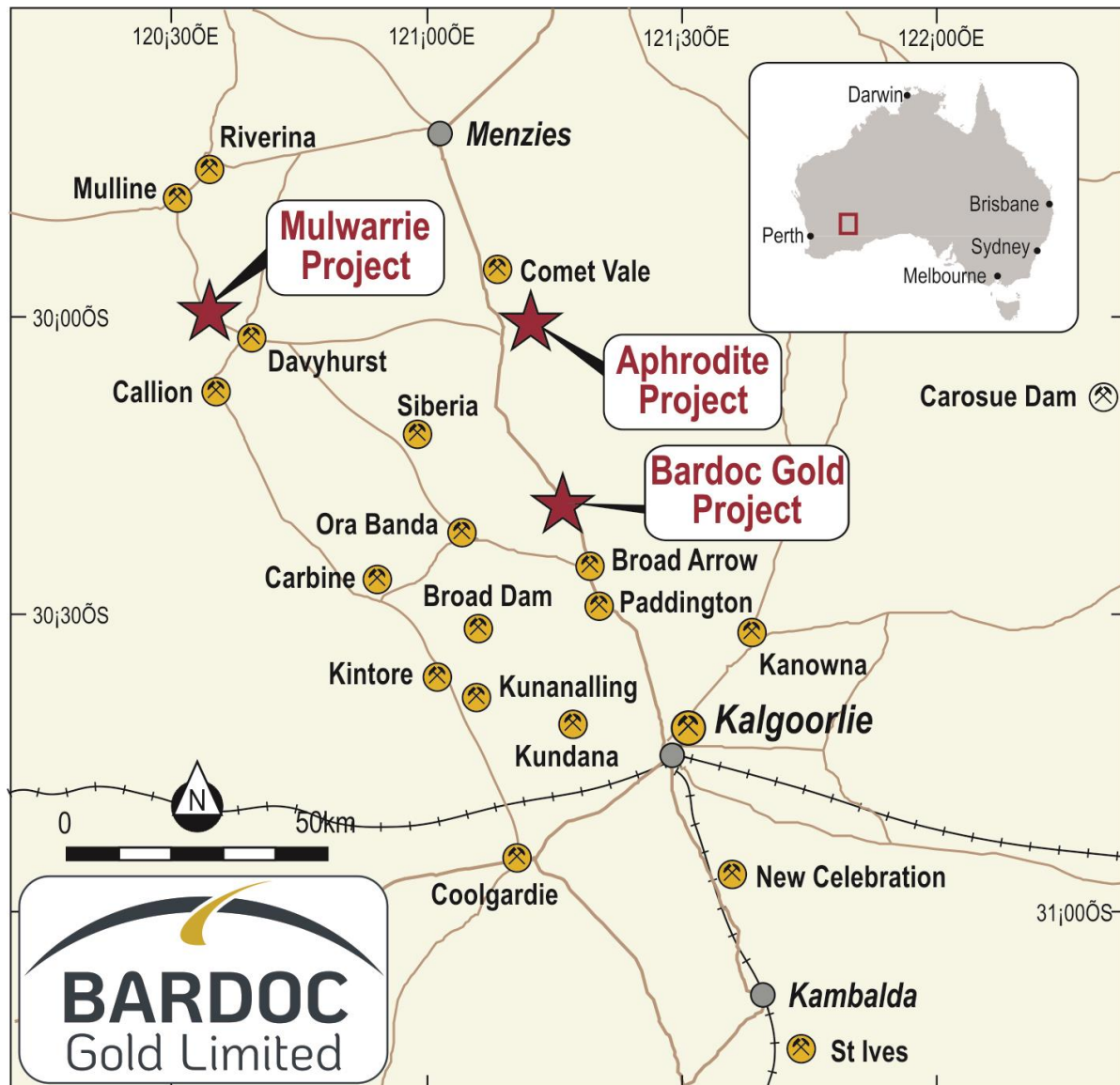


Figure 8: Project Location Plan.

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.

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
KNC190013 Nerrin Nerrin	6639730	6639730	436	-60	90	150
KNC190014 Nerrin Nerrin	6639690	6639690	436	-60	90	90
KNC190015 Nerrin Nerrin	6639690	6639690	437	-60	90	180
KNC190016 Nerrin Nerrin	6639610	6639610	437	-60	90	220
KNC190017 Nerrin Nerrin	6639810	6639810	436	-60	90	200
KNC190018 Nerrin Nerrin	6639370	6639370	432	-60	90	140
KNC190019 Nerrin Nerrin	6639250	6639250	432	-60	90	70
KNC190020 Bulletin South	6634900	6634900	427	-60	240	240
KNC190021 Bulletin South	6634940	6634940	428	-60	240	240
KNC190022 Lady Kelly	6635047	6635047	427	-60	225	80
KNC190023 Bulletin South	6634870	6634870	434	-60	060	240

Appendix 2

Table 2 - Significant Intersections ($\geq 1\text{m}@ 0.5\text{g/t Au}$), Intersections $\geq 10\text{grammetres}$ are in **bold**. Maximum 2m internal downhole dilution. No upper cuts applied. NSA is "No Significant Assay", *=4m composite sample, internal dilution is 3m.

Hole id	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Grade g/t Au
Lady Kelly				
KNC190022	34	53	19	3.55
<i>including</i>	43	49	7	8.30
KNC190022	60	61	1	0.79
Bulletin South				
KNC190020	167	168	1	2.64
KNC190020	184	185	1	1.05
KNC190021^	169	179	10	2.83
<i>including</i>	169	172	3	6.27
<i>including</i>	175	179	4	2.15
KNC190023	210	211	1	1.14
Nerrin Nerrin				
KNC190013*	32	36	4	0.74
KNC190013	41	42	1	0.59
KNC190013	60	61	1	1.21
KNC190013	64	67	3	2.48
KNC190014	39	40	1	1.17
KNC190014	45	49	4	1.01
KNC190015	141	149	8	1.23
KNC190016	NSA			
KNC190017	138	139	1	0.71
KNC190017	167	173	6	1.08
KNC190018	108	111	3	1.02
KNC190018	119	120	1	0.59

JORC, 2012 Edition – Tables – Lady Kelly and Bulletin South

1.1 Section 1 Sampling techniques and data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The mineralization was primarily sampled by Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling on nominal 40m x 20m grid spacing. The holes were generally drilled towards magnetic 240 degrees at varying angles to optimally intersect the mineralized zones. Complete details are un-available for historic drilling. At Bulletin South Pit there is close spaced RC grade control drilling on a 3m x 5m spacing. For both Lady Kelly and Zoroastrian South historic drilling is both RAB and RC drilling with some diamond core at Bulletin South. BDC drilled RC holes recovered 100% of the sample chips and they were passed through a cone splitter. Limited numbers of field duplicates and screen fire assays have been undertaken to support sample representivity. 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RAB drilling makes up about 50% of the historic drilling and RC the other 50%. There are several campaigns of historic drilling between 1984 and 2011. These holes are sometimes without documentation of the rig type and capability, core size, sample selection and handling. For BDC drilling, the RC drilling system employed the use of a face sampling hammer and a nominal 146mm diameter drill bit.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 10th 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. 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. 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All BDC RC samples are geologically logged. Estimates are made for the amount of sulphide and other minerals observed as well as shearing and foliation and its relative strength and how weathered (oxidised) the rock is. 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
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 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

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. 	<p>then bagged and approximately 200g extracted by spatula to a numbered paper bag that is used for the 50g fire assay charge.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> BDC RC 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. 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. For DC, historically no core duplicates (i.e. half core) have been collected or submitted. 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 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. The QC procedures are industry best practice. The laboratories are accredited and use their own certified reference materials. 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. The use of twinned holes. Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. Discuss any adjustment to assay data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> BDC's Exploration Manager and site geologist have inspected RC chips in the field to verify the correlation of mineralized zones between assay results and lithology/alteration/mineralization. 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. 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. No adjustments or calibrations were made to any assay data used in this report.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation Specification of the grid system used Quality and adequacy of topographic control. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All drill holes have their collar location recorded by a contract surveyor using RTK GPS. Downhole surveys are completed every 30m downhole. Incomplete down hole surveying information is available for the historic RC or DD drilling. BDC routinely contracted down hole surveys during the programmes of exploration drilling for each 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. All drill holes and resource estimation use the MGA94, Zone 51 grid system. The topographic data used was obtained from a LIDAR survey flown in 2012 and it is adequate for the reporting of Exploration Results and subsequent Mineral Resource estimates.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nominal exploration drill spacing is 40m x 20m with many E-W cross-sections in-filled to 15m across strike.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. Whether sample compositing has been applied. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This report is for the reporting of recent exploration drilling. The drill spacing, spatial distribution and quality of assay results is appropriate for the nature and style of mineralisation being reported. 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The majority of previous drilling is to magnetic 240 degrees. The bulk of the mineralized zones are close to perpendicular to this drilling direction. The current drilling is oriented towards magnetic 240 and 225 degrees) in order to intersect the lodes in the optimal direction. There is not thought to be any sampling bias from the intersection angle of the drilling and the lode orientation. .
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 – Lady Kelly and Bulletin South

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary			
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The results reported in this Announcement are on granted Mining tenements held by GPM Resources Pty Ltd.			
		Tenement	Holder	Area (Ha)	Expiry Date
		M24/395	GPM Resources Pty Ltd	90.38	19/10/2024
		M24/146	GPM Resources Pty Ltd	132.75	21/04/2030
		<ul style="list-style-type: none">At this time the tenements are in good standing.			
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Exploration by other parties has been reviewed and is used as a guide to BDC’s exploration activities. This includes work by Goldfields and other exploration companies. Previous parties have completed both open pit and underground mining, geophysical data collection and interpretation, soil sampling and drilling.This report comments only on exploration results collected by Bardoc Gold.			
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The primary gold mineralisation at Bulletin South is predominantly associated with a quartz rich dolerite unit with a strongly porphyritic texture and associated second order structures. The gold mineralisation is associated with quartz, carbonate, sulphide alteration.Whilst structure and primary gold mineralisation can be traced to the surface, depletion has occurred in the top 10-20mHistorical working and shafts exist within the area, detailed mapping and sampling of these workings and structural measurements from orientated diamond core drilling assists with the geological interpretation.At Lady Kelly the primary gold mineralisation at Lady Kelly is predominately associated with 2-10m shear zones containing variable amounts of quartz veins.			
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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:<ul style="list-style-type: none">easting and northing of the drill hole collarelevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collardip and azimuth of the holedown hole length and interception depthhole length.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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">See Table in this announcementNo results from previous un-reported exploration are the subject of this announcement.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)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 1° in this project areaDown 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			

	<p><i>understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.</i></p>	<p>down the hole as measured along the drill trace. Intersection width is the downhole distance of an intersection as measured along the drill trace.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hole length is the distance from the surface to the end of the hole, as measured along the drill trace.
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No high grade cuts have been applied to assay results. RC assay results are distance weighted using 1m for each assay. 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. No metal equivalent reporting is used or applied.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> <i>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').</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 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. 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plan and cross sectional views are contained within this announcement.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All results $\geq 0.5\text{g/t Au}$ 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No other exploration data is considered meaningful and material to this announcement.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.

1.3 Section 1 Sampling techniques and data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The mineralization was primarily sampled by Reverse Circulation (RC) and Diamond Core (DC) drilling on nominal 40m x 20m (N x E) grid spacing. The holes were generally drilled towards grid east at varying angles to optimally intersect the mineralized zones. Complete details are un-available for historic drilling. Generally, BDC RC recovered chip samples were collected and passed through a cone splitter. Limited numbers of field duplicates and screen fire assays have been undertaken to support sample representivity. BDC DD core has been sampled by submission of cut half core. 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 and transported to a Kalgoorlie based laboratory. 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 orientated and if so, by what method, etc). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prior to 2009 DC and RC holes were drilled by previous owners over the area. These holes are without documentation of the rig type and capability, core size, sample selection and handling. For (post 2009) 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). All BDC drill core is orientated by the drilling contractor, usually every 3m run.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 10th 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. 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. 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. 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. 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All BDC RC samples are geologically logged directly into hand-held Geobank devices. 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, rock type, alteration, mineralization, shearing/foliation and any other features that are present

	<p><i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All BDC DC is photographed both wet and dry after logging but before cutting. • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> • <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> • <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> • <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 a Kalgoorlie based laboratory and returned to site for sampling. • 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. • 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. • 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. • 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. • In the field every 10th 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. • 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. • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BDC has routinely used local Kalgoorlie Certified Laboratories for all sample preparation and analysis. The most commonly used laboratories have been SGS Australia, Bureau Veritas Australia and Intertek. 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. • 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. • The QC procedures are industry best practice. The laboratories are accredited and use their own certified reference materials. • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> • <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BDC's Exploration Manager and site geologist have inspected RC chips in the field to verify the correlation of mineralized zones between assay results and lithology/alteration/mineralization • 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.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. Discuss any adjustment to assay data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. No adjustments or calibrations were made to any assay data used in this report.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation Specification of the grid system used Quality and adequacy of topographic control. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All drill holes have their collar location recorded by a contract surveyor using RTK GPS. Downhole surveys are completed every 30m downhole. Incomplete down hole surveying information is available for the historic RC or DD drilling. No detailed down hole surveying information is available for the historic RC or DD drilling. 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. All drill holes and resource estimation use the MGA94, Zone 51 grid system. The topographic data used was obtained from consultant surveyors and is based on a LiDAR survey flown in 2012. It is adequate for the reporting of Exploration Results and subsequent Mineral Resource estimates.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. Whether sample compositing has been applied. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nominal exploration drill spacing is 40m x 40m with many E-W cross-sections in-filled to 20m across strike. This has been infilled with variable spacing for Resource estimate purposes to 20 x 20m. 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. 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The majority of previous drilling is to grid east. The bulk of the mineralized zones are perpendicular to this drilling direction. The current drilling is oriented towards grid east (89 degrees magnetic) in order to remain within the preferred (fractionated) dolerite. In this orientation the intersection of the mineralised lodes is at an oblique angle, resulting in much wider drill intercepts than the true widths of the mineralised lodes. In this case there is a sampling bias whereby intercept widths are greater than the true widths of mineralised lodes.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 Drill core is transported daily directly from the drill site to BDC's secure core processing facility by BDC personnel. The core is then placed on racks within a secure shed and processed until it requires cutting. Core is then transported directly by BDC's staff to the Kalgoorlie laboratory where it is cut in half by laboratory staff and then sampled by BDC staff. The core is then prepared for assay in Kalgoorlie to the pulverizing stage whereupon the laboratory transports it using a contractor directly to their Perth based assay facility.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An internal review of sampling techniques and procedures was completed in March 2018. No external or third party audits or reviews have been completed.

1.4 Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results – Nerrin Nerrin

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary			
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results reported in this Announcement are on granted Mining tenements held by GPM Resources Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Bardoc Gold Limited. 			
		Tenement	Holder	Area (Ha)	Expiry Date

	<p>interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	M24/348	GPM Resources	610.5	10/01/2032
		M24/532	GPM Resources	9.69	20/05/2020
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At this time the tenements are in good standing. There are no existing royalties, duties or other fees impacting on the BDC Kalgoorlie North Project. Exploration by other parties has been reviewed and is used as a guide to BDC's exploration activities. This includes work by AMAX, Hill Minerals, Aberfoyle and Halycon Group. Previous parties have completed both open pit and underground mining, geophysical data collection and interpretation, soil sampling and drilling. 			
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The deposit occurs on the eastern limb of a narrow NNW trending structure, the Bardoc-Broad Arrow syncline within the Bardoc Tectonic Zone. In this zone the sequence comprises highly deformed fault slice lenses of intercalated Archaean mafic and ultramafic volcanics and metasediments. The mineralisation is predominately associated with a complex array of multiple dimensional and variable orientated quartz veins and stock works within the differentiated Zoroastrian Dolerite. In places a surficial 1-2m thick calcrete/lateritic gold bearing horizon and small near surface supergene pods exist. The Zoroastrian dolerite is thought to be the stratigraphic equivalent of the Paddington dolerite which hosted the 1m+oz mine at Paddington itself with both deposits bounded to the west by the Black Flag sediments and to the east by the Mount Corlac ultramafics. Shear zones up to 10m wide containing gold bearing laminated quartz veining (5cm to 1m wide) occur on both contacts. 			
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> easting and northing of the drill hole collar elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar dip and azimuth of the hole down hole length and interception depth hole length. 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 Person should clearly explain why this is the case. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See Table in this announcement No results from previous un-reported exploration are the subject of this announcement. 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) 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 1° in this project area 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. Hole length is the distance from the surface to the end of the hole, as measured along the drill trace. 			
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No high grade cuts have been applied to assay results. RC assay results are distance weighted using 1m for each assay. 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. No metal equivalent reporting is used or applied. 			
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 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 (west dipping) in nature with a general northerly strike. 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plan and cross sectional views are contained within this announcement.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All results $\geq 0.5\text{g/t Au}$ 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No other exploration data is considered meaningful and material to this announcement. The fractionated dolerite is modelled using pXRF data taken from drill core and assay pulps. The pXRF data (V, Fe, Zr) is analysed using decision trees and machine learning to classify the dolerite and identify the more fractionated units.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.