28 AUGUST 2019 **ASX/MEDIA RELEASE**

DRILLING CONFIRMS STRONG POTENTIAL FOR RESOURCE GROWTH FROM BARDOC SATELLITE DEPOSITS

High-grade extensions confirmed at El Dorado deposit, with updated global Mineral Resource for Bardoc Gold Project scheduled for September

Key Points:

- **Drilling completed at the El Dorado, Talbot North, South Castlereagh and Grafters satellite deposits at the Bardoc Gold Project, with results confirming strong potential for Resource growth.**
- **El Dorado mineralisation extended down plunge outside the current Mineral Resource area, with key assay results including:**
  - **10m @ 2.31g/t Au from 105m in KNC190062**
  - **4m @ 6.71g/t Au from 147m in KNC190073**
- **Results also received from Talbot North, with highlights including:**
  - **4m @ 3.37g/t Au from 97m in KNC190055**
  - **13m @ 1.17g/t Au from 43m in KNC190057**
- **Updated Mineral Resource estimate for the Bardoc Gold Project on track for delivery by the end of September 2019.**

Bardoc Gold Limited (ASX: **BDC**, **Bardoc** or **the Company**) is pleased to advise that recent drilling targeting several of the satellite deposits within the Company's 100%-owned **2.6Moz Bardoc Gold Project,** 50km north of Kalgoorlie in WA, has extended the known mineralisation and confirmed the potential for Resource growth.

All results have now been received from recently-completed Reverse Circulation (RC) and diamond core drilling at the El Dorado, Talbot North, South Castlereagh and Grafters satellite deposits, with the program designed to improve the Company's understanding of grade continuity, geology and mineralisation style at each prospect.

In particular, drilling at the 20koz El Dorado deposit has intersected strong mineralisation outside of the current Mineral Resource area, with further drilling required to test the extent of the mineralisation down plunge.

The results will feed into a project-wide Mineral Resource update for the Bardoc Gold Project scheduled for delivery in late September, and will also assist with ranking and prioritising targets for future exploration programmes. The geological and structural data and grade analysis will be used to improve the mineralisation and geology models for each deposit, with pXRF learning and investigation to be applied over the coming months.

EL DORADO

The El Dorado deposit has a current JORC Resource of **393kt @ 1.6g/t Au for 20koz Au**. It is located towards the southern end of the tenement package immediately to the west of the main haul road. Gold mineralisation is hosted predominantly in a 30-40 metre wide mafic/ultramafic package with sediments and felsic volcaniclastics units of the Black Flag Beds.

The recent drilling specifically targeted the un-tested down plunge potential of the existing Mineral Resource, with results confirming the presence of high-grade gold mineralisation outside the Resource boundary. Highlights include:

- 10m @ 2.31g/t Au from 105m in KNC190062;
- 4m @ 2.53g/t Au from 104m in KNC190073;
- 4m @ 6.71g/t Au from 147m in KNC190073.

The success of the few holes drilled at El Dorado is very encouraging, with additional follow-up work required to quantify the widths and grades in the shallowly north-west plunging higher-grade mineralisation.

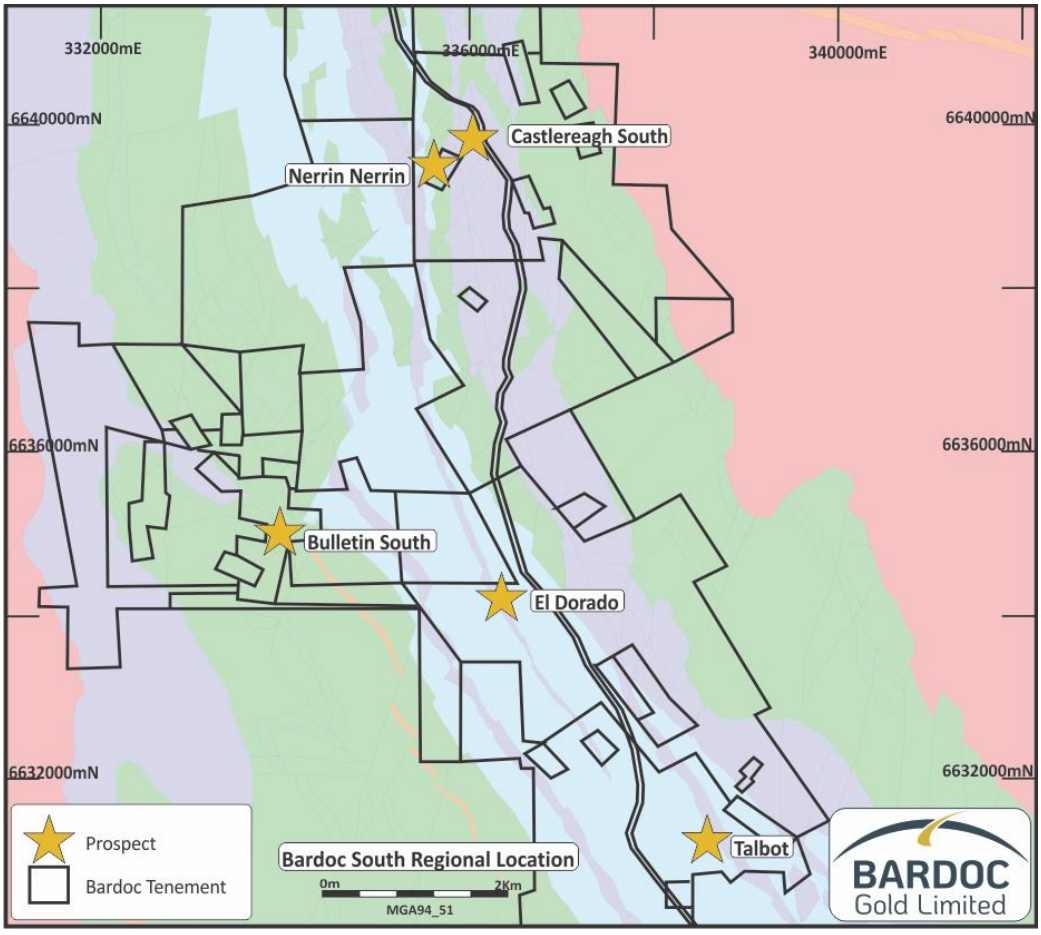

Figure 1. Bardoc South Regional Location Plan

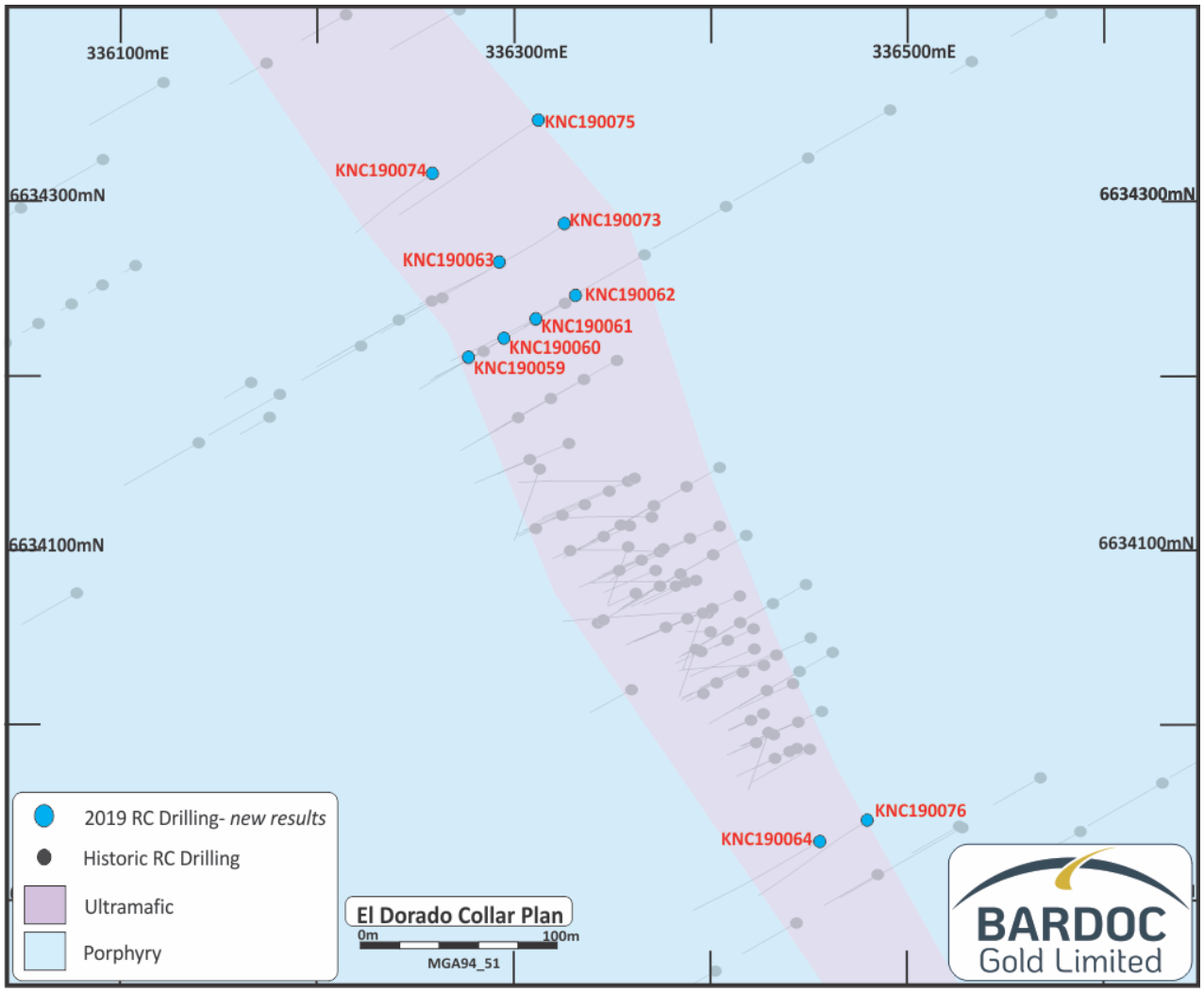

Figure 2. El Dorado drill-hole location plan

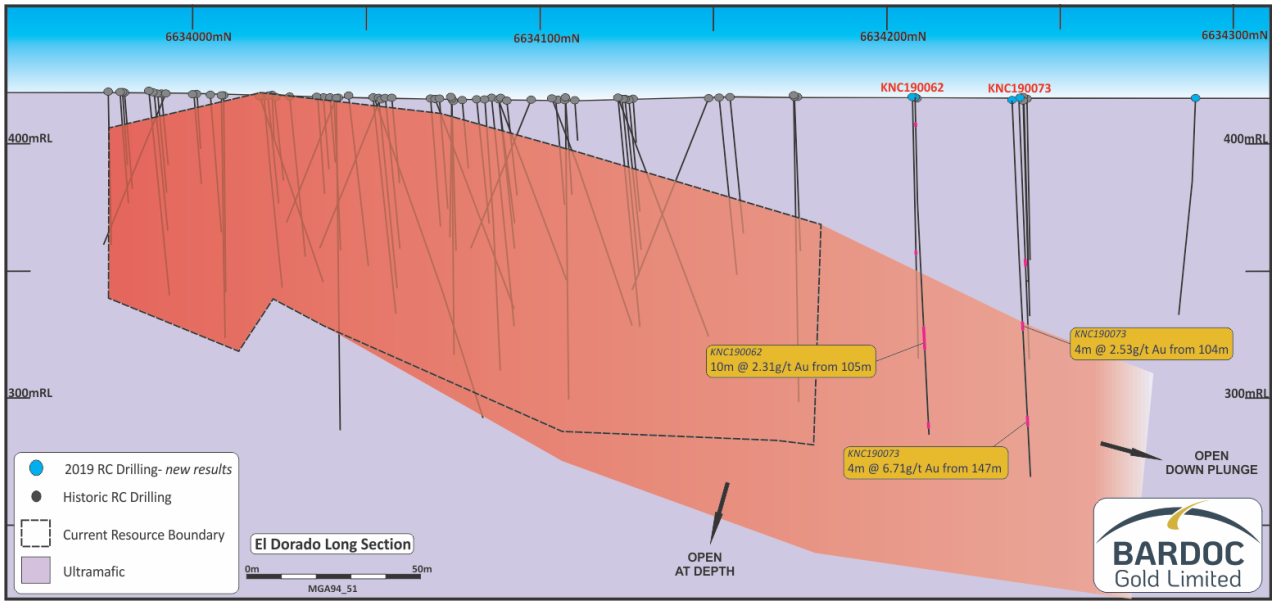

Figure 3. El Dorado long section looking west

TALBOT NORTH

Talbot North is located at the southern end of the Company's tenement package and hosts a Resource of **662kt @ 1.7g/t Au for 36koz Au**.

Work conducted by Bardoc Gold, including the recently-completed drilling, has enabled the Company to commence the calculation of a JORC 2012 Mineral Resource estimate, which will be included in the September 2019 Global Resource update.

Talbot North has three lithologies which strike north-west and dip 65° to 80° towards the south-west. Moving from west to east, these lithologies are shale, basalt and ultramafic. The western porphyries are part of the Black Flag Beds. The basalt varies in width from about 90m in the south to 40m in the north. The basalt is separated by two shale units of varying width between 30cm to 10m. Mineralisation lies almost entirely within the mafic units, being both lithologically and structurally controlled.

Best results from the recently completed drilling were:

- 4m @ 3.37g/t Au from 97m in KNC190055;
- 13m @1.17g/t Au from 43m, including 4m @ 2.38g/t Au from 47m in KNC190057; and
- 3.9m @ 2.43g/t Au from 200.6m in KND190010.

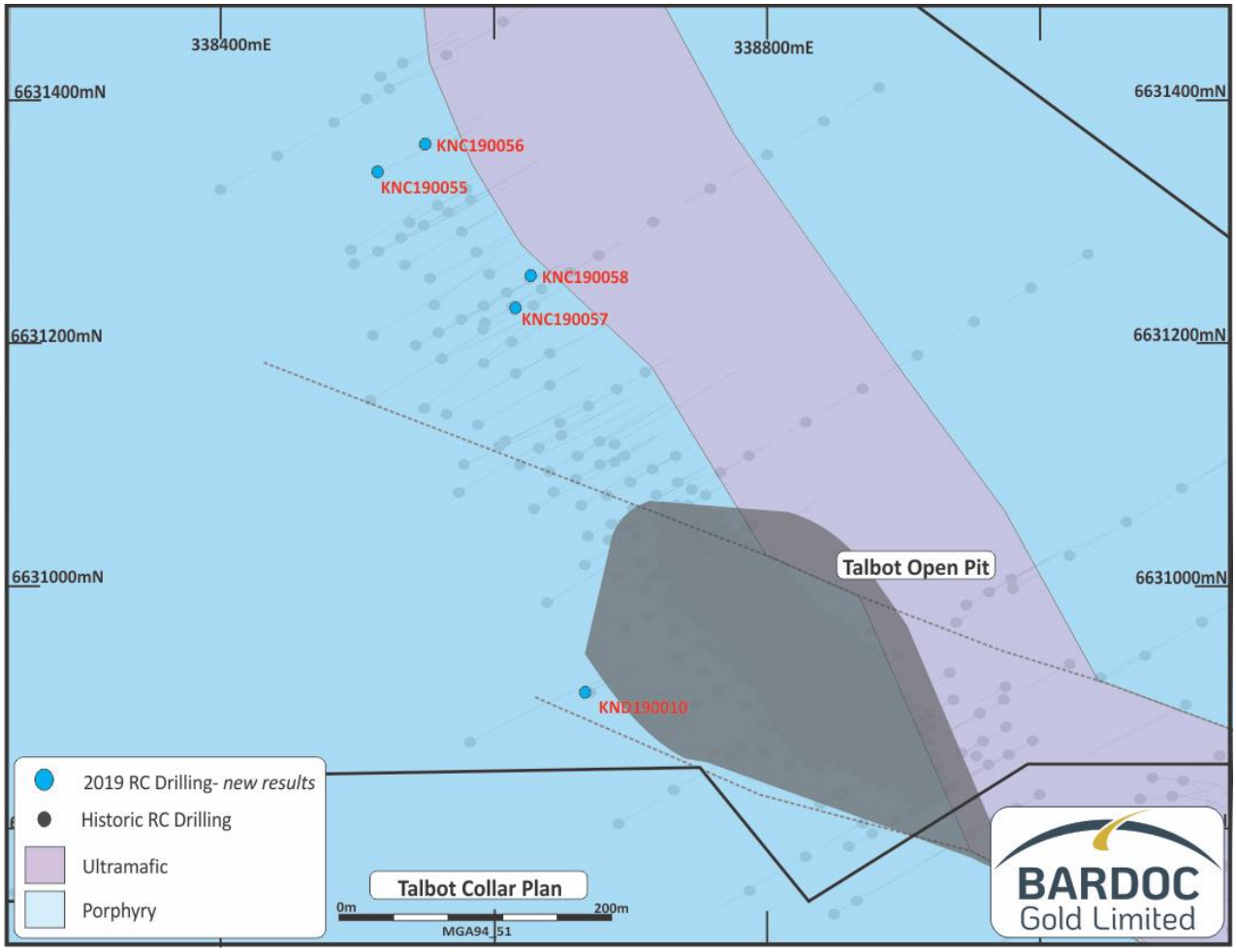

Figure 4. Talbot North drill-hole location plan

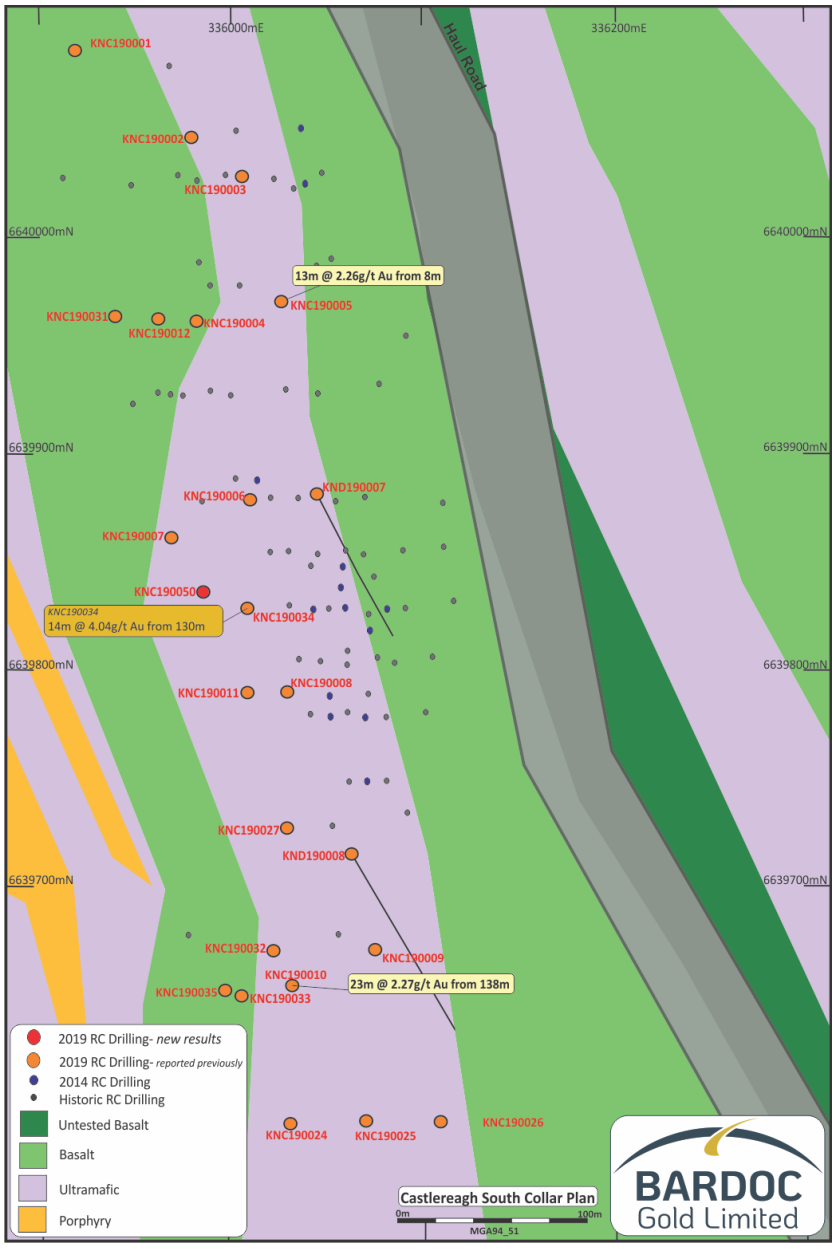

Figure 5. South Castlereagh drill-hole location plan

SOUTH CASTLEREAGH

South Castlereagh is located 2.3km south of the 428koz Au Zoroastrian Deposit, adjacent to the existing haul road. The mineralisation is shallow, with a high-grade oxide component and deeper shear zone hosted mineralisation that will be investigated for underground mining potential. The mineralisation at South Castlereagh is located at the southern end of the multi-kilometre long Excelsior Shear Zone.

Previous drilling from South Castlereagh has delivered best shallow intercepts of:

- 15m @ 4.57g/t Au from 17m in KNC190003, including 4m @ 10.52g/t Au from 18m (ASX announcement 8/4/19); and
- 8m @ 3.39g/t Au from 13m in KNC190005 (ASX announcement 8/4/19).

Best intercepts from deeper mineralisation returned from the 2019 drilling program included:

- 23m @ 2.27g/t Au from 138m in KNC190010 , including 4m @ 6.63g/t Au from 152m *(ASX announcement 16/4/19);*
- 14m @ 4.04g/t Au from 130m in KNC190034, including 7m @ 5.78g/t Au from 131m (*ASX announcement 8/4/19)*; and
- 16.4m @ 2.81g/t Au from 93m in KND190007, including 3.8m @ 5.30g/t Au from 97.2m (*ASX announcement 13/8/19).*

Results from the final drill hole at South Castlereagh have been received, and an update to the Resource model is now in progress.

GRAFTERS

The Grafters Prospect is located 2.3km south-west of the **1.56Moz Au Aphrodite** deposit. Little work has been completed at Grafters since the early 1990's, with the last round of drilling conducted in 1994. The Company has spent considerable time building the drilling and geological datasets to an acceptable standard for use in a JORC 2012 compliant Mineral Resource estimate which is currently in progress.

Drilling at Grafters has been designed to provide a first pass assessment of the geology and mineralisation below the historical drilling. Part of the Grafters mineralisation is under alluvial cover, and as such geological mapping is not possible.

The recently-completed drilling program has intersected the main host rock types and provided samples of host rock and weakly mineralised zones that are being studied for their trace element geochemistry, alteration styles and patterns through detailed logging and pXRF analysis.

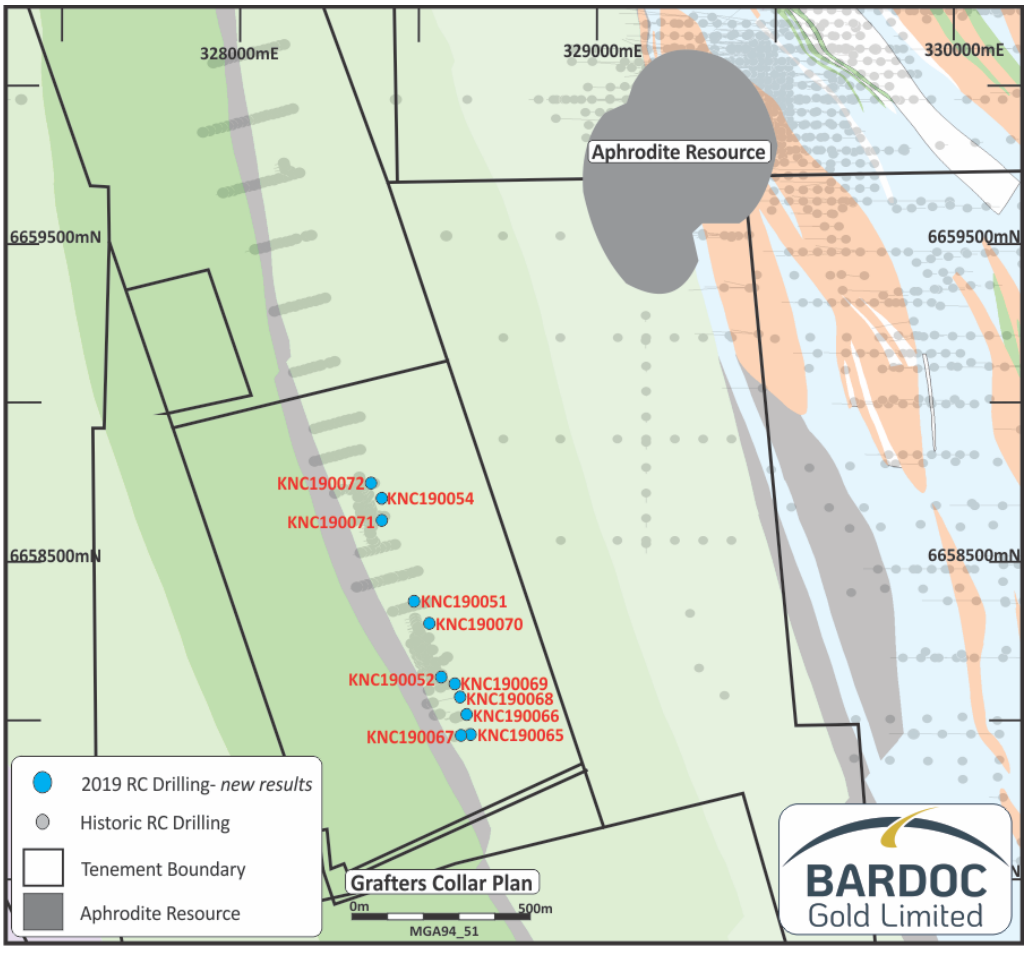

Figure 6. Grafters drill-hole location plan

MANAGEMENT COMMENTS

Bardoc Gold's Chief Executive Officer, Mr Robert Ryan, said the results show the immense opportunity for Resource growth at the Bardoc Gold Project outside of the cornerstone deposits.

> *"These latest results from our satellite deposits indicate the outstanding potential to continue to grow the Bardoc Project Resource outside of the cornerstone Zoroastrian, Excelsior and Aphrodite deposits.*
>
> *"In particular, the latest drilling at the El Dorado deposit has defined a northerly plunge to the mineralisation with the prospect open at depth and down plunge. The highest-grade intercept, which returned gold mineralisation of more than 6g/t Au, is the deepest returned from this deposit to date and is less than 150 metres below surface. We will look to test the down plunge extents of the El Dorado deposit in our next drilling campaign.*
>
> *"All results from the drilling program are currently being evaluated as part of our Global Mineral Resource Update, which is scheduled for delivery at the end of September,"* he said.

NEXT STEPS

- Mineral Resource estimation work is ongoing and due for release at the end of September
- Interpretation of pXRF data from recent drilling is ongoing

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).

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 247km^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 Black 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.

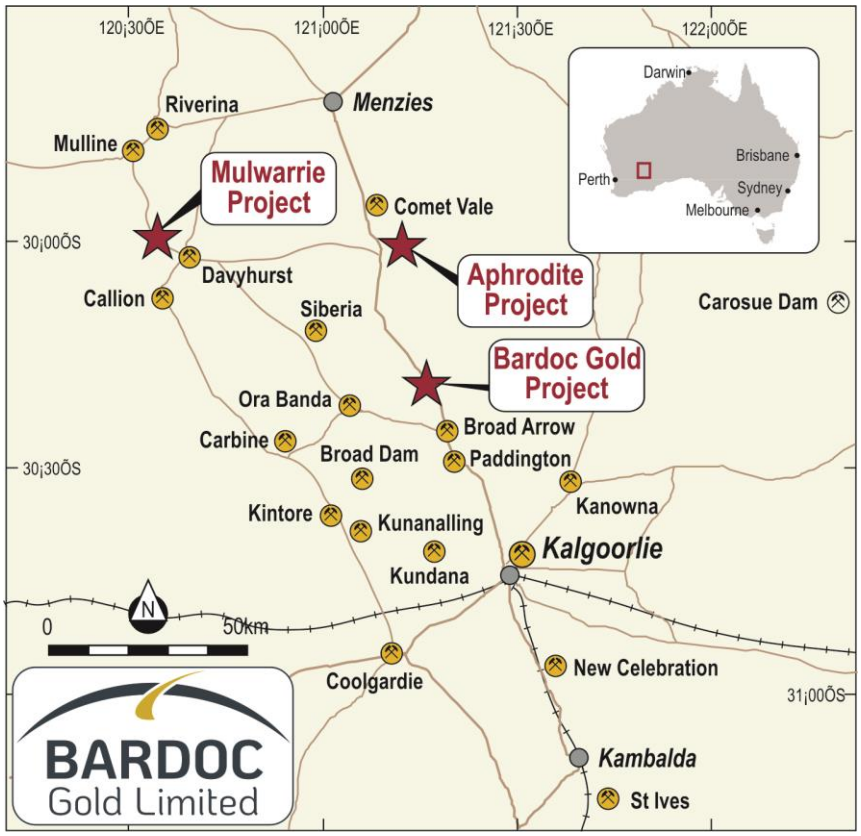

Figure 7: Project Location Plan

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.

For further information contact:

INVESTORS:		***MEDIA:***	
Robert Ryan	**Bardoc Gold Limited**	***Nicholas Read***	***Read Corporate***
Telephone:	(08) 6215 0090	Telephone:	0419 929 046
Email:	admin@bardocgold.com.au	Email:	info@readcorporate.com.au

Competent Person’s Statement – Exploration Results

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.

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)
South Castlereagh						
KNC190050	335986	6639834	427	-60	090	230
El Dorado						
KNC190059	336277	6634210	418	-60	235	60
KNC190060	336295	6634222	418	-60	235	90
KNC190061	336311	6634232	418	-60	235	120
KNC190062	336331	6634246	419	-60	235	150
KNC190063	336293	6634265	418	-60	235	120
KNC190064	336455	6633934	419	-60	235	150
KNC190074	336259	6634316	418	-60	235	100
KNC190075	336313	6634347	419	-60	235	172
KNC190076	336480	6633946	419	-60	235	130
Grafters						
KNC190051	328487	6658371	377	-60	255	80
KNC190052	328565	6658140	377	-60	255	80
KNCD190053	328580	6658200	377	-60	255	192.4
KNC190054	328394	6658700	379	-60	255	120
KNC190065	328641	6657960	377	-60	255	105
KNC190066	328635	6658020	377	-60	255	130
KNC190067	328622	6657955	377	-60	255	80
KNC190068	328616	6658077	377	-60	255	160
KNC190069	328602	6658119	377	-60	255	170
KNC190070	328532	6658304	377	-60	255	130
KNC190071	328397	6658630	379	-60	255	120
KNC190072	328367	6658747	379	-60	255	120
Talbot North						
KNC190055	338515	6631339	400	-60	055	160
KNC190056	338549	6631362	399	-60	055	100
KNC190057	338615	6631226	402	-60	055	60
KNC190058	338626	6631252	401	-60	055	60
KND190010	338667	6630910	400	-60	055	251.8

Appendix 2

*Table 2 - Significant Intersections >= 1m@ 0.5g/t Au, Intersections >=10grammetres are in **bold**. Maximum 2m internal downhole dilution. No upper cuts applied. NSA is "No Significant Assay", *=4m composite sample*

Hole id	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Grade g/t Au	Lode
Zoroastrian					
KNC190050	29.0	34.0	5.0	0.44	Castle South
KNC190050	38.0	39.0	1.0	0.76	Castle South
KNC190050	116.0	117.0	1.0	4.04	Castle South
KNC190050	124.0	125.0	1.0	1.30	Castle South
KNC190050	134.0	135.0	1.0	7.30	Castle South
KNC190050	143.0	145.0	2.0	3.10	Castle South
KNC190050	167.0	170.0	3.0	1.25	Castle South
KNC190050	173.0	174.0	1.0	0.60	Castle South
KNC190059	11.0	13.0	2.0	1.94	El Dorado
KNC190060	NSA				El Dorado
KNC190061	70.0	71.0	1.0	1.40	El Dorado
KNC190062	**105.0**	**115.0**	**10.0**	**2.31**	**El Dorado**
KNC190062	148.0	150.0	2.0	1.73	El Dorado
KNC190063	74.0	77.0	3.0	0.95	El Dorado
KNC190064	NSA				El Dorado
KNC190073	**104.0**	**108.0**	**4.0**	**2.53**	**El Dorado**
KNC190073	**147.0**	**151.0**	**4.0**	**6.71**	**El Dorado**
KNC190074	NSA				El Dorado
KNC190075	NSA				El Dorado
KNC190076	NSA				El Dorado
KNC190051	NSA				Grafters
KNC190052	56.0	57.0	1.0	0.49	Grafters
KNC190052	61.0	63.0	2.0	0.92	Grafters
KNC190052	72.0	74.0	2.0	1.58	Grafters
KNC190052	79.0	80.0	1.0	1.24	Grafters
KNCD190053	NSA				Grafters
KNC190054	70.0	71.0	1.0	0.53	Grafters
KNC190065	NSA				Grafters
KNC190066	NSA				Grafters
KNC190067	28.0	32.0	4.0	0.15	Grafters
KNC190067	31.0	35.0	4.0	0.20	Grafters
KNC190068	NSA				Grafters
KNC190069	166.0	167.0	1.0	0.67	Grafters
KNC190070	113.0	114.0	1.0	0.57	Grafters
KNC190070	NSA				Grafters
KNC190071	68.0	72.0	4.0	0.74	Grafters
KNC190071	84.0	87.0	3.0	0.59	Grafters
KNC190071	93.0	101.0	8.0	0.97	Grafters
KNC190072	NSA				Grafters
KNC190055	**97.0**	**101.0**	**4.0**	**3.37**	**Talbot North**
KNC190056	NSA				Talbot North
KNC190057	19.0	20.0	1.0	1.40	Talbot North
KNC190057	**43.0**	**56.0**	**13.0**	**1.17**	**Talbot North**
inc	*47.0*	*51.0*	*4.0*	*2.38*	Talbot North
KNC190058	15.0	16.0	1.0	0.76	Talbot North
KNC190058	19.0	20.0	1.0	0.64	Talbot North
KNC190058	26.0	27.0	1.0	0.95	Talbot North
KND190010	194.0	195.0	1.0	0.86	Talbot North
KND190010	200.6	204.5	3.9	2.43	Talbot North
inc	*202.1*	*204.5*	*2.4*	*3.09*	Talbot North

JORC, 2012 Edition – Tables – South Castlereagh

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.* • *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.*	• 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. • 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 and RC the other 50%. There are several campaigns of historic drilling between 1983 and 2012. These holes are sometimes 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	• *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.*	• 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	• *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.*	• 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,

	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	rock type, alteration, mineralization, shearing/foliation and any other features that are present • 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	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• All BDC RC samples are put through a cone splitter and the sample is 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	• *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.*	• 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	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.*	• BDC's Exploration Manager and Senior Resource Geologist have inspected RC chips and drill core in the field to verify the correlation of mineralized zones between assay results and lithology/alteration/mineralization.

	• *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• 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	• *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.*	• All drill holes have their collar location recorded from a hand held GPS unit. 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	• *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.*	• The nominal exploration drill spacing is 40m x 20m with many E-W cross-sections in-filled to 15m across strike. • 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	• *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.*	• The majority of previous drilling is to magnetic east. The bulk of the mineralized zones are perpendicular to this drilling direction. • The current drilling is oriented towards local grid east (magnetic 90 degrees) in order to intersect the lodes in the optimal direction. The 2 core holes in this announcement were drilled towards 142 degrees. In this orientation the intersection of the mineralised lodes is at an oblique angle, resulting in 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	• *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 • 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
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 – South Castlereagh

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

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</td><td>• 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.</td><td>• The results reported in this Announcement are on granted Mining tenements held by GPM Resources Pty Ltd.
<table>
<tr><td>Tenement</td><td>Holder</td><td>Area (Ha)</td><td>Expiry Date</td></tr>
<tr><td>M24/348</td><td>GPM Resources Pty Ltd</td><td>610.5</td><td>10/01/2032</td></tr>
</table>
• At this time the tenements are in good standing.</td></tr>
</table>

	• *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.*	
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 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	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The primary gold mineralisation in the Castlereagh South area is predominately associated with a 10-20m wide shear zone and associated second order structures adjacent to an ultramafic and mafic contact. This mineralisation is associated with intense shearing and quartz, sericite, carbonate, sulphide alteration. The development of possible stockworks at intersections of structures is also interpreted. Whilst structures and primary gold mineralisation can be traced to the surface depletion has occurred in the top 20-30m and again through the transitional zone. Sub-horizontal supergene enrichment blankets occur throughout the regolith. Historical workings and shafts exist within the area. Detailed mapping and sampling of these workings and structural measurements forms the basis of the geological interpretation.

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:*
	  ○ *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.*
		• 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	• *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.*	• No high grade cuts have been applied to assay results. RC and DC assay results are distance weighted using their applicable down hole width 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	• *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').*	• 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	• *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.*	• No other exploration data is considered meaningful and material to this announcement.
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).* • *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.

JORC, 2012 Edition – Tables – Talbot North, El Dorado, Grafters

1.3 Section 1 Sampling techniques and data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (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 40m x 20m (N x E) grid spacing. The holes were generally drilled towards: - Talbot North magnetic 055 degrees; - El Dorado magnetic 235 degrees; - Grafters magnetic 255 degrees; 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. • 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 and RC the other 50%. There are several campaigns of historic drilling between 1983 and 2009. These holes are sometimes 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	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed*	• 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

	• *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.*	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	• *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.*	• 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 • 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	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• All BDC RC samples are put through a cone splitter and the sample is 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 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	• *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.*	• 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	• *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.*	• BDC's Exploration Manager and Senior Resource Geologist have inspected RC chips and drill core 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 15m 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	• *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.*	• All drill holes have their collar location recorded from a differential RTK GPS unit by consultant surveyors. 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 for Talbot North and El Dorado. The LIDAR is not available for Grafters.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• The nominal exploration drill spacing is 40m x 20m with many E-W cross-sections in-filled to 20m across strike. • 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	• *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*	• The majority of previous drilling is to: - Talbot North magnetic 055 degrees; - El Dorado magnetic 235 degrees; - Grafters magnetic 255 degrees; the bulk of the mineralized zones are perpendicular to this drilling direction. The current drilling is oriented towards similar angles in order to intersect the lodes in the optimal direction.

	introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	• No relationship between drilling orientation and sampling bias is recognised at this time. .
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 • 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
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.

1.4 Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results – Talbot North, El Dorado and Grafters

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

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="5">Mineral tenement and land tenure status</td><td rowspan="5">• 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.</td><td>• The results reported in this Announcement are on granted Mining tenements held by GPM Resources Pty Ltd.</td></tr>
<tr><td>
<table>
<tr><th>Tenement</th><th>Holder</th><th>Area (Ha)</th><th>Expiry Date</th></tr>
<tr><td>Talbot North M24/133</td><td>GPM Resources Pty Ltd</td><td>692.9</td><td>29/12/2029</td></tr>
<tr><td>El Dorado M24/134</td><td>GPM Resources Pty Ltd</td><td>796.9</td><td>29/12/2029</td></tr>
<tr><td>Grafters M24/956</td><td>GPM Resources Pty Ltd</td><td>123.4</td><td>30/05/2037</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
<tr><td>• At this time the tenements are in good standing.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Exploration done by other parties</td><td>• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</td><td>• Exploration by other parties has been reviewed and is used as a guide to BDC's exploration activities. This includes work by Goldfields, Julia Mines 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.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Geology</td><td>• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</td><td>• North Talbot has three lithologies which strike NW and dip 65° to 80° to the south west. From west to east these are shale, basalt and ultramafic. The western sediments are part of the Black Flag Beds. The basalt varies in width from about 90m in the south to 40m in the north. The basalt is separated by two shale units of varying width between 30cm to 10m. Mineralisation lies almost entirely within the basalt, being both lithologically and structurally controlled. Mineralisation along the western contact is associated with a contact parallel quartz vein in the footwall. A pervasive chlorite-carbonate alteration with arsenopyrite is associated with the gold mineralisation. NE striking structures appear to dextrally offset the mineralisation in places and may increase gold grades locally.
• El Dorado gold mineralisation is hosted predominantly in a 30-40 metre wide dolerite underlain to the west by the sediments and felsic volcaniclastics units of the Black Flag Sequence and overlain to the east by a talc-carbonated ultramafic. Brittle-ductile shear zones containing quartz veining and associated gold mineralisation occur on both of the contacts. The stratigraphic position and style of the primary gold mineralisation is very similar to other deposits known and mined in the area.
• Grafters geology has been interpreted from dril hole logs and limited outcrop. Rock types consist of gabbros, basalt and intercalated lenses of sediments, including black shale which is often silicified. The contact between the basalt and the sediments is weakly sheared. The mineralisation is confined to quartz stockworks, 5 to 10m wide in sheared fine grained sediments and the basalt in close proximity to the sheared sediment contact. These sediments are frequently pyritic and graphitic.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Drill hole Information</td><td>• 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:
○ easting and northing of the drill hole collar</td><td>• 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</td></tr>
</table>

	○ *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.*	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	• *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.*	• No high grade cuts have been applied to assay results. RC and DC assay results are distance weighted using their applicable down hole width 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	• *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').*	• 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	• *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.*	• No other exploration data is considered meaningful and material to this announcement.
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).* • *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.