



31 DECEMBER 2019

ASX/MEDIA RELEASE

## **BROAD GOLD INTERCEPTS IN MAIDEN RC DRILLING AT MAYDAY NORTH CONFIRM POTENTIAL FOR LARGE GOLD SYSTEM**

**Initial assays demonstrate substantial exploration upside at Mayday North with assays pending from recent drilling at El Dorado, North Kanowna Star and the Black Flag Fault**

### **Key Points:**

- **Broad zones of strong gold mineralisation intersected in maiden drill program at Mayday North, with key assay results including:**
  - **14m @ 2.96g/t Au from 130m in MNC190003; and**
  - **18m @ 2.57g/t Au from 103m, including 8m @ 3.57g/t Au from 108m in MNC190011.**
- **Results confirm the position of the mineralisation and are significantly wider than the existing 79koz Resource model.**
- **Drilling to re-commence in January 2020 to test what appears to be a large, under-explored gold system.**
- **First phase of RC drilling completed at North Kanowna Star.**
- **Extensional drilling at El Dorado continuing with a 2nd RC drill rig mobilized during December.**
- **Multi-pronged drilling program to resume next week with further assays imminent.**

Bardoc Gold Limited (ASX: **BDC, Bardoc or the Company**) is pleased to advise that current drilling targeting several of the satellite deposits within the Company's 100%-owned **3.02Moz Bardoc Gold Project**, located 50km north of Kalgoorlie in WA, has returned highly encouraging initial results from the recently acquired Mayday North Project.

Broad zones of gold mineralisation were intersected in the initial phase of Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling at Mayday North, confirming its potential to host significant mineralisation within what appears to be an emerging large-scale gold system which has had virtually no exploration for the past 15 years.

During December the Company utilised two RC drill rigs and a diamond core rig to increase the exploration and resource development effort at the Bardoc Project. This rapid increase in drilling activity has allowed the Company to further evaluate the four high priority targets, 79koz Mayday North Project and the emerging El Dorado prospect, while at the same time undertaking initial exploration at the recently acquired North

Kanowna Star Project and along the Black Flag Fault as part of a WA Government EIS co-funded exploration initiative.

Assay results are expected in January 2020 from the recent drilling at El Dorado and North Kanowna Star.

At the same time, drilling will resume next week, ensuring a strong and increasing level of news-flow into the New Year.

The encouraging initial results from the drilling program cap what has been a year of significant achievement for Bardoc Gold, including:

- **The purchase of several strategic located gold resources in the North Kalgoorlie district;**
- **The acquisition of strategic tenements with quality exploration prospects; and**
- **The announcement of a significant upgrade in the Company’s gold Mineral Resource to in excess of 3Moz (refer ASX Release 30 September 2019).**

This increase in exploration activity will provide a solid base for ongoing success as Bardoc Gold continues to expand its presence in the emerging gold development sector in the Kalgoorlie region and works towards the **completion of a Pre-Feasibility Study in Q1 2020.**

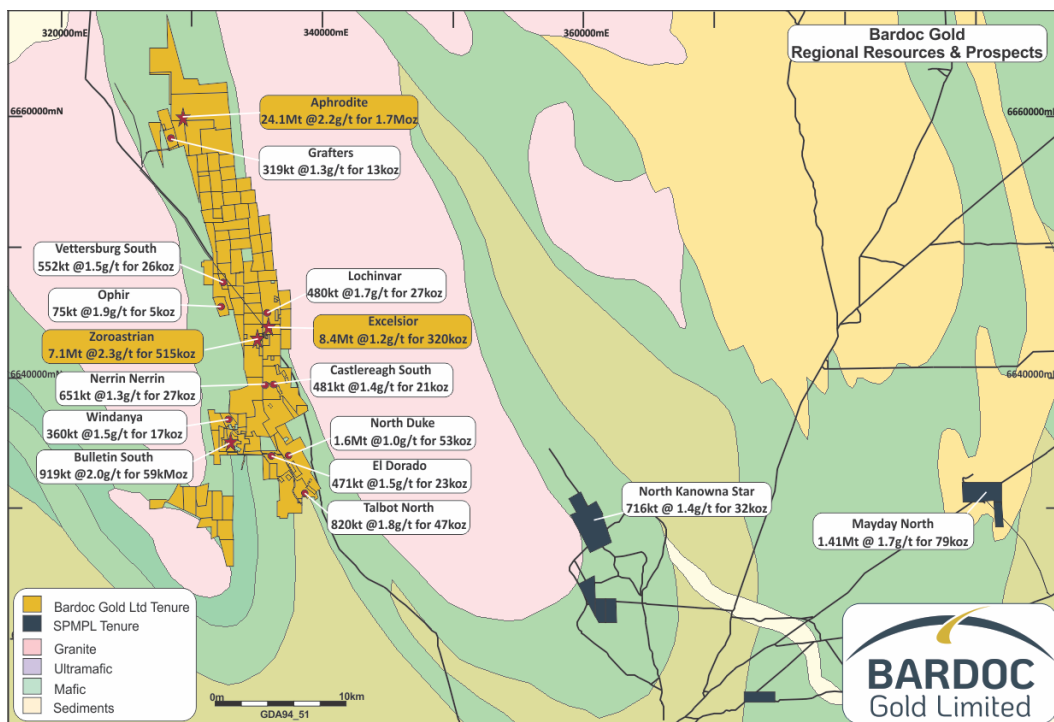


Figure 1. Bardoc Gold Project, regional location plan.

## MAYDAY NORTH

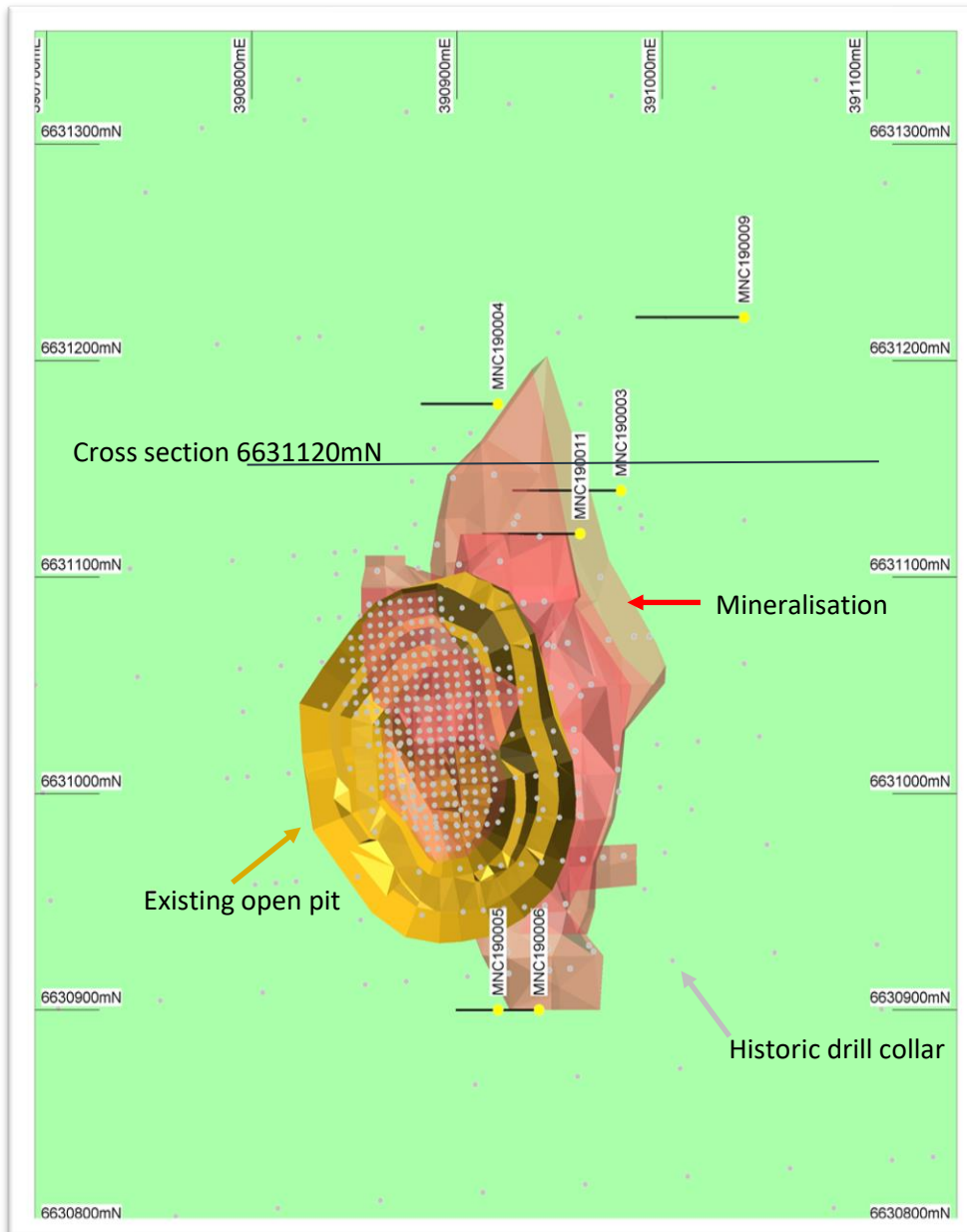
Recent RC drilling at the 79koz Au Mayday North deposit has intersected significant widths of gold mineralisation. Importantly, there is intense alteration associated with the mineralisation and this is indicative of a major mineralised system which has been under-explored over the past 15 years.

Key assay results from Mayday North are:

- **14m @ 2.96g/t Au from 130m in MNC190003; and**
- **18m @ 2.57g/t Au from 103m, including 8m @ 3.57g/t Au from 108m in MNC190011.**

The results have confirmed the position of the mineralisation as well as intersecting mineralisation that is significantly wider than what was interpreted from the existing resource model, demonstrating the potential for substantial growth in the existing Mineral Resource.

Drilling is planned to re-commence at Mayday North in January 2020.



**Figure 2. Mayday North Project, drill-hole location plan.**

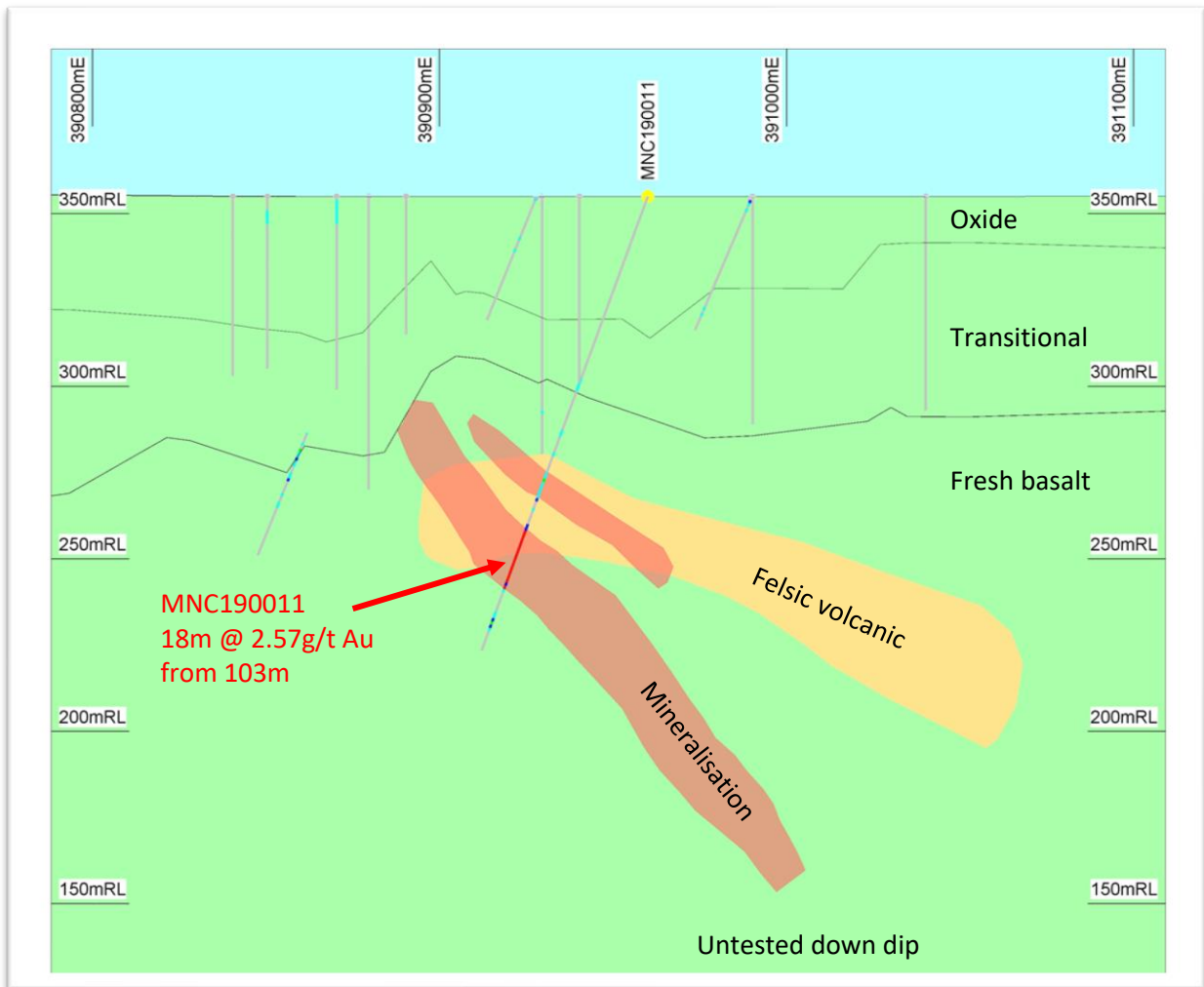


Figure 3. Mayday North Project, Cross-Section 6631120N looking north.



**Figure 4. Mayday North open pit looking north.**

## **EL DORADO**

Drilling during December targeted extensions at both shallow and deeper positions at El Dorado.

As noted previously, this drilling also targeted areas of historical drilling that have questionable locations. In addition, the strike of the mineralised shear have also been tested for potentially significant strike extensions.

Assay results are pending and are expected early in 2020. Evaluation of these results will then guide ongoing exploration programs.

## **NORTH KANOWNA STAR**

Exploration drilling at North Kanowna Star commenced in December. Results from the first round of drilling are now expected in early January 2020 as a result of some minor delays in assay turnaround times over the festive season.

Historical testing for mineralisation in fresh rock at North Kanowna Star is best described as sparse, with no focused follow-up of oxide or alteration associated with the mineralisation.

This first round of drilling was designed to test for postulated deeper seated mineralisation (i.e. hosted in fresh rock) and alteration zones below the current resource.

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## **BLACK FLAG FAULT**

Exploration of the regionally significant Black Flag Fault has seen the drilling of five diamond core holes for 2,224m as part of the WA Government's Exploration Incentive Scheme (EIS). The EIS scheme part-funds drilling costs of what are considered value-adding exploration activities outside of known mineralised prospects.

This drilling builds on the high-quality scientific and exploration work completed by the Company over the past few years in conjunction with the CSIRO and other expert consultants. It includes and builds on the p-XRF work completed at Zoroastrian and expanded over the Company's tenement package

Results of this drilling will take time to compile and integrate into the various exploration models, results will be reported as they come to hand.

## **MANAGEMENT COMMENTS**

Bardoc Gold's Chief Executive Officer, Mr Robert Ryan, said the initial results from the relatively limited maiden RC drilling campaign at Mayday North before Christmas demonstrated the significant potential for resource expansion at the Company's recently acquired satellite projects.

*"The recent drilling at Mayday North has not only confirmed the consistent wide, high-grade intercepts observed in historical drilling, it has also shown that the existing 79koz Resource forms part of a potentially much larger, intensely altered mineralised unit which is crying out for more drilling.*

*"The mineralised zone remains open to the north and down-plunge and we are looking forward to testing these positions with follow-up drilling that will commence early in the New Year.*

*"As we await additional assay results from the recent drilling at El Dorado and North Kanowna Star, 2020 looks set to be another significant year for Bardoc Gold as we work to grow and upgrade our resource base while completing our Pre-Feasibility Study based on the current 3.02Moz Mineral Resource.*

*"With consolidation activity and investor interest in the Australian gold sector – and particularly in the Kalgoorlie region – continuing to increase, this is a great time to be building a large gold resource base and laying the foundations for a long-term mining operation in one of the world's Tier-1 gold districts.*

*"We are looking forward to what we anticipate will be another very active and successful year for the Company, underpinned by our strong balance sheet and highly experienced exploration and project development team."*

## **NEXT STEPS**

- Diamond core and RC drilling will resume in the week commencing 6 January 2020 with the drill rigs initially operating at Mayday North.
- Logging and assessment of the EIS drill core along the Black Flag Fault is continuing.
- Assays pending from drilling at El Dorado, North Kanowna Star and EIS drilling along the Black Flag Fault.
- Completion of Bardoc Gold Project PFS in Q1 2020.

## BARDOC GOLD PROJECT – BACKGROUND

The 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. The Bardoc Gold Project runs contiguously north for 40km in the Eastern Goldfields. There are four main deposits and a multitude of smaller projects within the 250km<sup>2</sup> 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			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	0.4	-	-	-	11,622	1.7	619	6,676	1.4	298	18,288	1.6	916	22/5/18
Aphrodite	UG	2.0	-	-	-	3,458	3.9	436	2,391	4.3	330	5,848	4.1	765	
Aphrodite	TOTAL		-	-	-	15,080	2.2	1,055	9,067	2.2	628	24,136	2.2	1,681	
Zoroastrian	OP	0.4	-	-	-	3,862	1.8	229	1,835	1.5	89	5,698	1.7	318	22/5/18
Zoroastrian	UG	2.0	-	-	-	580	4.4	82	823	4.3	114	1,403	4.4	197	
Zoroastrian	TOTAL		-	-	-	4,442	2.2	311	2,658	2.4	203	7,101	2.3	515	
Excelsior	OP	0.4	-	-	-	6,729	1.2	266	1,749	1.0	54	8,478	1.2	320	
Mulwarrie	OP	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	881	2.8	79	881	2.8	79	13/11/18
Bulletin South	OP	0.4	152	2.2	11	546	2.1	36	150	2.1	10	849	2.1	57	
Lochinvar	OP	0.4	-	-	-	423	1.8	24	57	1.6	3	480	1.7	27	19/2/14
Nerrin Nerrin	OP	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	651	1.3	26	651	1.3	26	
Ophir	OP	0.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	75	1.9	5	75	1.9	5	11/12/13
Vettersburg South	OP	0.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	552	1.5	26	552	1.5	26	11/12/13
El Dorado	OP	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	471	1.5	23	471	1.5	23	
Talbot North	OP	0.4	-	-	-	698	1.8	40	123	1.8	7	820	1.8	47	
Windanya	OP	0.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	360	1.5	17	360	1.5	17	11/12/13
South Castlereagh	OP	0.5	-	-	-	111	1.6	6	369	1.3	15	481	1.4	21	
Grafters	OP	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	319	1.3	14	319	1.3	14	
Duke North	OP	0.4	-	-	-	851	1.0	28	795	1.0	25	1,646	1.0	53	
North Kwanana Star	OP	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	716	1.4	32	716	1.4	32	
Mayday North	OP	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,410	1.7	79	1,410	1.7	79	
<b>GLOBAL RESOURCE</b>			<b>152</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>28,880</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1,766</b>	<b>20,403</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1,247</b>	<b>49,426</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>3,022</b>	

Note: Differences may occur due to rounding. Full details of the Mineral Resource estimate were provided in the Company's ASX Announcement dated 30 September 2019.

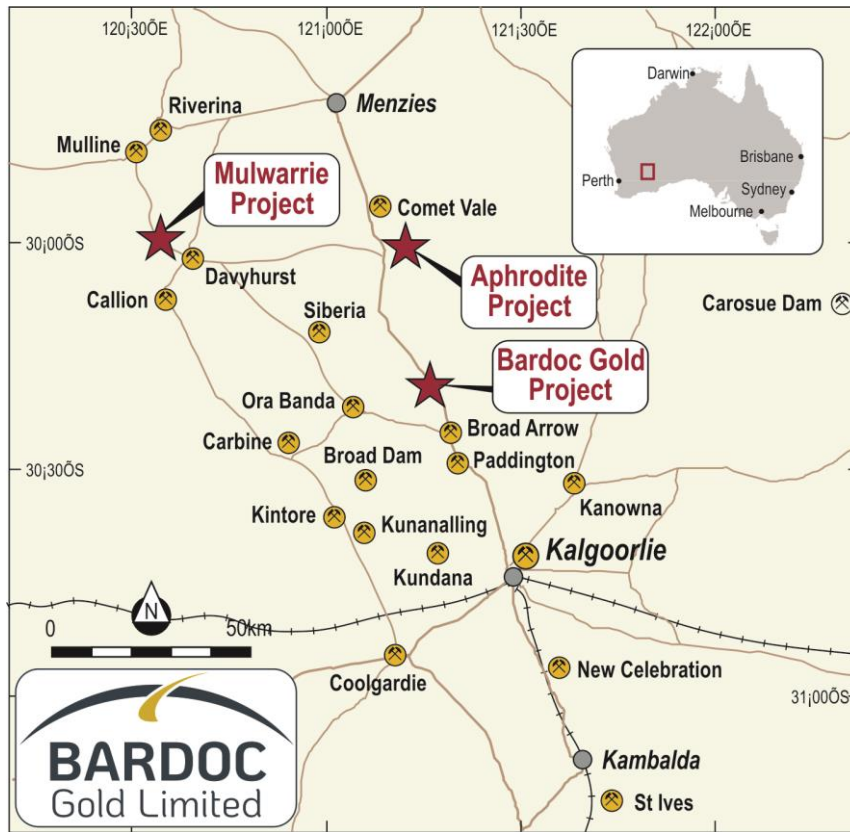


Figure 5: Project Location Plan

## 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.

Approved for release by

**Robert Ryan**  
Chief Executive Officer



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**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 30 September 2019 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 30 September 2019.*

*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

Only completed holes reported

Hole ID	Collar North (MGA94-z51) m	Collar East (MGA94-z51) m	Collar RL m	Collar Dip <sup>o</sup>	Collar Azi Magnetic <sup>o</sup>	Maximum Depth (m)
MNC190003	390980	6631140	355	-70	270	160
MNC190004	390920	6631180	355	-70	270	110
MNC190005	390920	6630900	356	-70	270	60
MNC190006	390940	6630900	355	-70	270	60
MNC190009	391040	6631220	355	-70	270	220
MNC190011	390960	6631120	355	-70	270	140

### 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

Hole id	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Grade g/t Au
<b>MNC190003</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>2.96</b>
MNC190004	86	88	2	3.76
MNC190005	34	37	3	1.01
MNC190006	34	36	2	0.88
MNC190009	NSA			
<b>MNC190011</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>2.57</b>
<b>including</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>3.57</b>

**JORC, 2012 Edition – Tables – Mayday North**

**1.1 Section 1 Sampling techniques and data**

<b>Criteria</b>	<b>JORC Code explanation</b>	<b>Commentary</b>
<b>Sampling techniques</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The mineralization was primarily sampled by Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling on nominal 40m x 20m (N x E) grid spacing. The holes were generally drilled towards magnetic west, at varying angles to optimally intersect the mineralized zones.</li> <li>Complete details are un-available for historic drilling.</li> <li>BDC RC recovered chip samples were collected and passed through a cone splitter.</li> <li>To date BDC has not completed any duplicates to support sample representivity. However, the sampling and drilling systems when inspected were operating in the correct manner.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>
<b>Drilling techniques</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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 20017. These holes are sometimes without documentation of the rig type and capability, core size, sample selection and handling.</li> <li>For BDC drilling, the RC drilling system employed the use of a face sampling hammer and a nominal 146mm diameter drill bit.</li> </ul>
<b>Drill sample recovery</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed</li> <li>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All BDC RC 1m samples are logged for drilling recovery by a visual estimate and this information is recorded and stored in the drilling database. At least every 10<sup>th</sup> 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.</li> <li>BDC RC samples are visually logged for moisture content, sample recovery and contamination. This 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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>
<b>Logging</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</li> <li>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All BDC RC samples are geologically logged directly into hand-held Geobank devices.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>
<b>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</li> <li>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</li> <li>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No core samples are the subject of this announcement</li> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i></li> <li>• <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></li> <li>• <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The BDC DC samples are oven dried, jaw crushed to nominal &lt;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.</li> <li>• BDC 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.</li> <li>• In the field every 10<sup>th</sup> 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, this is yet to occur for the drilling reported in this announcement.</li> <li>• For DC, historically no core duplicates (i.e. half core) have been collected or submitted.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i></li> <li>• <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></li> <li>• <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></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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 RAB/AC, DD or RC drilling results in the database.</li> <li>• 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 HNO<sub>3</sub>) before measurement of the gold content by an AA machine.</li> <li>• The QC procedures are industry best practice. The laboratories are accredited and use their own certified reference materials.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Verification of sampling and assaying</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i></li> <li>• <i>The use of twinned holes.</i></li> <li>• <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i></li> <li>• <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• BDC's Exploration Manager and Senior Project Geologist have inspected RC chips in the field to verify the correlation of mineralized zones between assay results and lithology/alteration/mineralization.</li> <li>• 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 20m of each other.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• No adjustments or calibrations were made to any assay data used in this report.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Location of data points</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>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</i></li> <li>• <i>Specification of the grid system used</i></li> <li>• <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• All drill holes and resource estimation use the MGA94, Zone 51 grid system.</li> <li>• The topographic data used was obtained from mining activities completed in 1999/2000 and it is adequate for the reporting of Exploration Results and subsequent Mineral Resource estimates.</li> </ul>

<b>Data spacing and distribution</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The nominal exploration drill spacing is 40m x 20m with many E-W cross-sections in-filled to 20m across strike.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>The majority of RC holes were sampled at 1m, but when this isn't the case, sample compositing to 4m has been applied.</li> </ul>
<b>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The majority of previous drilling is to magnetic west. 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.</li> <li>No relationship between drilling orientation and sampling bias is recognised at this time. .</li> </ul>
<b>Sample security</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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</li> </ul>
<b>Audits or reviews</b>	<p>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>An internal review of sampling techniques and procedures was completed in March 2018. No external or third party audits or reviews have been completed.</li> </ul>

## 1.2 Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results – Mayday North

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary								
<b>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The results reported in this Announcement are on granted Mining tenement held by GPM Resources Pty Ltd.</li> </ul> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Tenement</th> <th>Holder</th> <th>Area (Ha)</th> <th>Expiry Date</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>M27/140</td> <td>Strategic Projects Mining Pty Ltd (pending completion of the transfer to GPM Resources Pty Lt)</td> <td>434.8</td> <td>01/05/2032</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Tenement	Holder	Area (Ha)	Expiry Date	M27/140	Strategic Projects Mining Pty Ltd (pending completion of the transfer to GPM Resources Pty Lt)	434.8	01/05/2032
		Tenement	Holder	Area (Ha)	Expiry Date					
M27/140	Strategic Projects Mining Pty Ltd (pending completion of the transfer to GPM Resources Pty Lt)	434.8	01/05/2032							
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At this time the tenement is in good standing.</li> <li>BDC purchased the tenements from the current holder in November 2019. See ASX announcement 13 November 2019.</li> </ul>										
<b>Exploration done by other parties</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Exploration by other parties has been reviewed and is used as a guide to BDC's exploration activities. This includes work by North, Aurion Gold and other exploration companies. Previous parties have completed both open pit and underground mining, geophysical data collection and interpretation, soil sampling and drilling.</li> <li>This report comments only on exploration results collected by Bardoc Gold.</li> </ul>								
<b>Geology</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mayday North gold mineralisation is hosted predominantly in a shallowly dipping shear zone that is marked by intense silicification and pyrite alteration. Arsenopyrite is also present. The mineralised system cross cuts various rock types, predominantly fine grained basalts and medium grained felsic volcanics.</li> </ul>								
<b>Drill hole Information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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"> <li>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</li> <li>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</li> <li>dip and azimuth of the hole</li> <li>down hole length and interception depth</li> <li>hole length.</li> </ul> </li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>See Table in this announcement</li> <li>No results from previous un-reported exploration are the subject of this announcement.</li> <li>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)</li> <li>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</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Hole length is the distance from the surface to the end of the hole, as measured along the drill trace.</li> </ul>								

<p><b>Data aggregation methods</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>No metal equivalent reporting is used or applied.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</li> <li>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</li> <li>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').</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Data collected from historical workings within the area show the primary ore zones to be sub-vertical (east dipping) in nature with a general northerly strike.</li> <li>All drill results within this announcement are downhole intervals only and true widths are not reported. True widths are approximately 60% of the reported drill intercept widths.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Diagrams</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Plan and cross sectional views are contained within this announcement.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Balanced reporting</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All results <math>\geq 0.5\text{g/t Au}</math> 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.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Other substantive exploration data</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No other exploration data is considered meaningful and material to this announcement.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Further work</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</li> <li>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>