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ASX/MEDIA RELEASE

FURTHER DRILLING SUCCESS AT MAYDAY NORTH AS WIDE GOLD HITS CONFIRM STRONG POTENTIAL FOR RESOURCE GROWTH

Outstanding new results from diamond and RC drilling at Mayday North underpin significant new Exploration Target for recently acquired satellite deposit

Key Points:

- Further significant thicknesses of gold mineralisation intersected in follow-up drilling at the Mayday North satellite deposit:
 - 12m @ 2.45g/t Au from 125m including 4m @ 3.98g/t Au from 126m in MNC200002
 - 16m @ 1.63g/t Au from 107m in MNC200003
 - 24m @ 1.55g/t Au from 252m in MNC200004
 - 18m @ 2.02g/t Au from 105m including 6m @ 4.22g/t Au from 116m in MNCD190007
- Results correlate with and support the results reported on 31 December 2019:
 - 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
- Structural logging of diamond core has increased confidence in the geological controls and continuity of the deposit.
- A significant Exploration Target has been established for Mayday North in addition to the current Inferred Resource of 1.41Mt at 1.7g/t for 79,000oz.
- This Exploration Target will be the focus of ongoing drilling at Mayday North to in-fill and expand the current Mineral Resource.
- Meanwhile, diamond drilling has commenced to upgrade the upper levels of the cornerstone 515koz Zoroastrian Deposit from Inferred to Indicated status.

Bardoc Gold Limited (ASX: **BDC**, **Bardoc** or **the Company**) is pleased to advise that recent Reverse Circulation and diamond drilling at the satellite Mayday North Deposit, part of the Company's 100%-owned **3.02Moz Bardoc Gold Project** located 50km north of Kalgoorlie in WA, has intersected further broad zones of gold mineralisation.

The results build on the initial results from Mayday North reported on 31 December 2019, confirming the strong potential to expand the deposit and establish it as a significant satellite mining opportunity within the broader Bardoc portfolio.

The early success at Mayday North is an exciting development in an under-explored area within economic haulage distance of the proposed Bardoc processing plant location.

The recent drilling success has generated sufficient data to underpin the establishment of a JORC compliant Exploration Target¹ for Mayday North of **1.48Mt – 2.22Mt at a grade range of 2.0-2.4g/t Au for 96,000 – 171,000 ounces**.

Exploration Target¹: The potential quantities and grades are conceptual in nature and there has been insufficient exploration to date to define a Mineral Resource. It is not certain that further exploration will result in the determination of a Mineral Resource under the “Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves, the JORC Code” (JORC 2012).

The Exploration Target is not being reported as part of any Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve.

The Exploration Target is in addition to the previously reported JORC compliant Inferred Mineral Resource for Mayday North of **1.41Mt at 1.7g/t for 79,000oz** (refer ASX announcement, 9 September 2019 and Table 1 below).

MANAGEMENT COMMENTS

Bardoc Gold’s Chief Executive Officer, Mr Robert Ryan, said recent drilling had confirmed the potential for Mayday North to become a significant satellite deposit within the integrated Bardoc Gold Project development and an important focus for ongoing exploration activities:

“This an exciting development given that it is our first serious drilling campaign since acquiring the Mayday North Project last year. The new results, coupled with the excellent results from last year, have clearly demonstrated the presence of a large gold system within an under-explored area that has seen virtually no modern exploration.

“The combination of RC and diamond drilling has generated sufficient data for us to estimate a significant new Exploration Target in addition to the current 79,000oz Inferred Resource. That will be the focus of ongoing drilling aimed at establishing a significant, high-quality Resource at Mayday North that will be included as part our next global Resource upgrade to underpin a Definitive Feasibility Study on the Bardoc Gold Project.

“If we are successful in converting this Exploration Target to JORC compliant Mineral Resources, that would make Mayday North a significant deposit within the Bardoc portfolio and would strengthen the life of mine of any future operations – adding significant incremental value to our existing gold assets located near Kalgoorlie, the gold capital of Australia.

“With an acquisition price of less than \$11/oz and significant potential for resource growth, Mayday North is one of several satellite growth opportunities we have secured over the past year.

“This demonstrates our continued commitment to build an exceptional resource portfolio through mergers and acquisitions, while also expanding those resources through cost-effective and measured exploration. Our strong balance sheet gives us the capacity to pursue a sustained exploration effort aimed at growing our Resource base while we progress economic studies on the development of the Bardoc Gold Project.

“With the Pre-Feasibility Study based on the current 3.0Moz Mineral Resource now in its final phases and due for release late this quarter, Bardoc well is positioned to be the next significant mid-tier gold producer in the Kalgoorlie region at a time when the US Dollar gold price has hit 7-year highs and the Australian Dollar gold price is trading at record highs.”

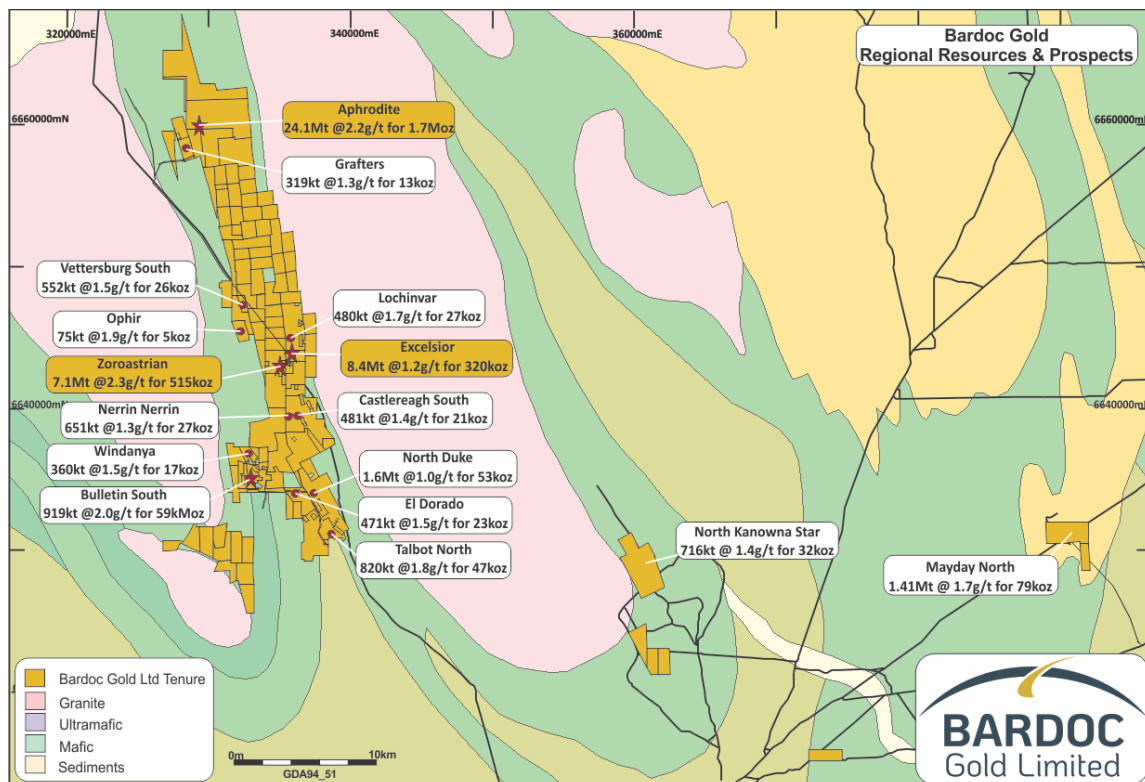


Figure 1. Bardoc Gold Project, tenement location plan.

MAYDAY NORTH

The Mayday North Deposit is developing into a substantial mineralised system that requires ongoing work to fully assess its potential. Recent drilling programs undertaken by the Company have intersected thick zones of strong and consistent mineralisation that may be amenable to exploitation by both open pit or underground mining methods.

Significantly, the widths of mineralisation encountered in recent drilling are indicative of a system with the potential for rapid Resource growth. New assay results reported in this announcement include:

- 12m @ 2.45g/t Au from 125m including 4m @ 3.98g/t Au from 126m in MNC200002
- 16m @ 1.63g/t Au from 107m in MNC200003
- 24m @ 1.55g/t Au from 252m in MNC200004
- 18m @ 2.02g/t Au from 105m including 6m @ 4.22g/t Au from 116m in MNCD190007

These results support the assay results reported recently (see ASX Announcement: 31 December 2019):

- 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.

As can be seen in the Cross-Section and Long Section below, significant mineralisation has been encountered in multiple holes that are up to 150m apart. Significantly, the alteration style, grade and tenor of the mineralisation is predictable and the presence of such broad widths of mineralisation is likely to provide a variety of mining options after an updated Mineral Resource is estimated following further drilling in 2020.

The recently completed diamond core holes have a dual purpose, with the core being initially available for detailed geological and structural logging as well as for metallurgical testwork.

This testwork will be undertaken concurrently with additional metallurgical assessment for the other major deposits that form part of the mining studies at the Company's 3.02Moz Bardoc Gold Project.

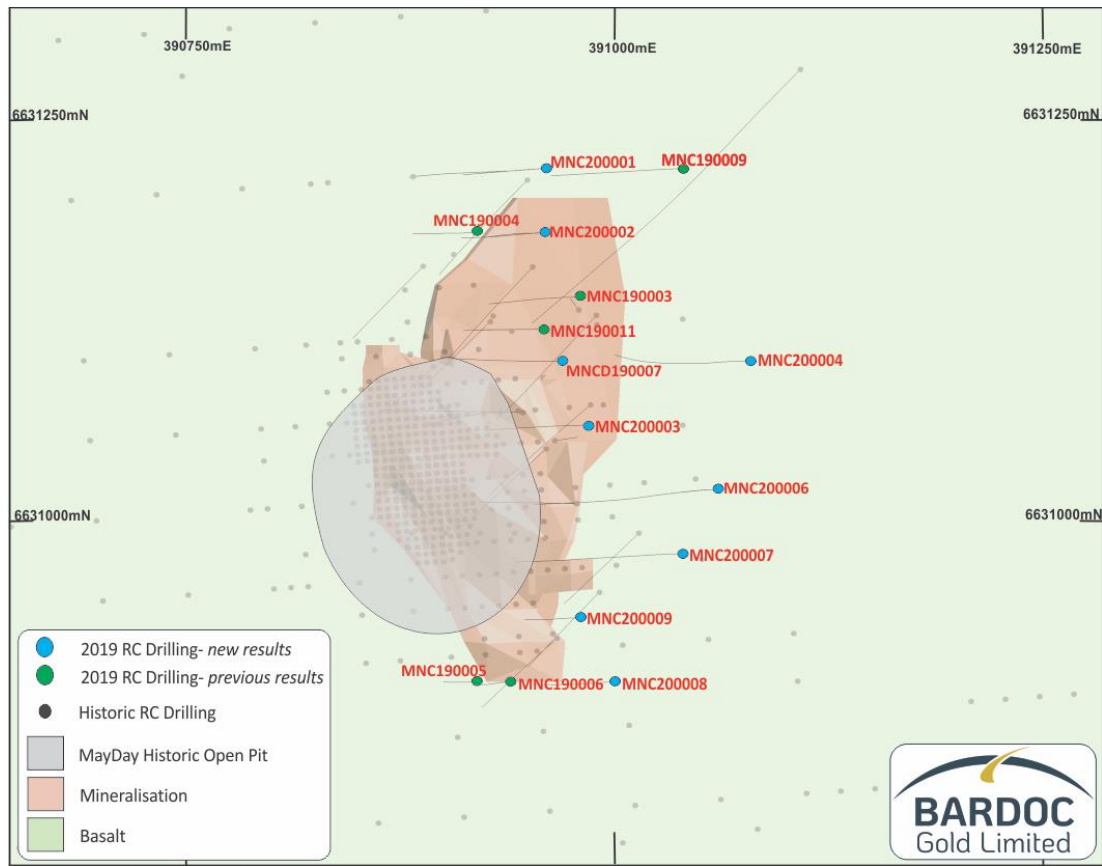


Figure 2. Mayday North drill-hole location plan

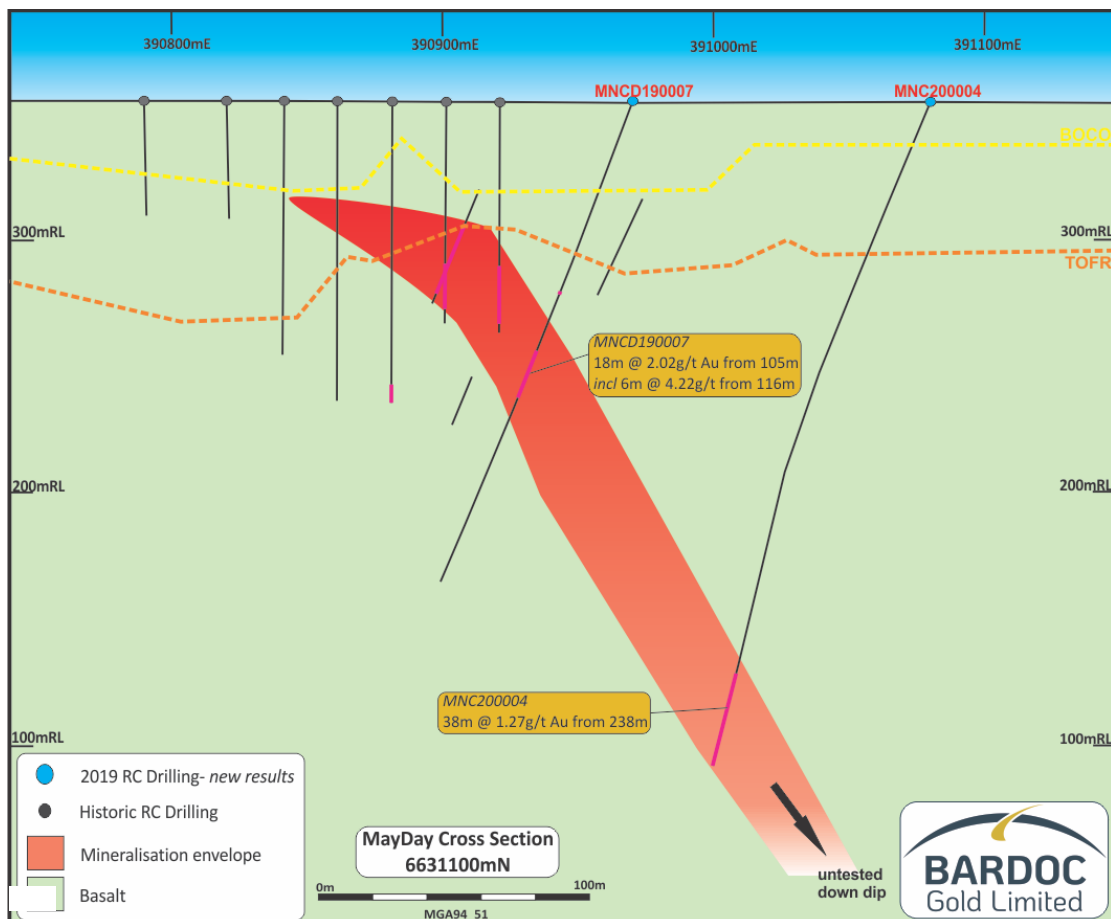


Figure 3. Mayday North Cross-Section 6631100mN +/- 10m

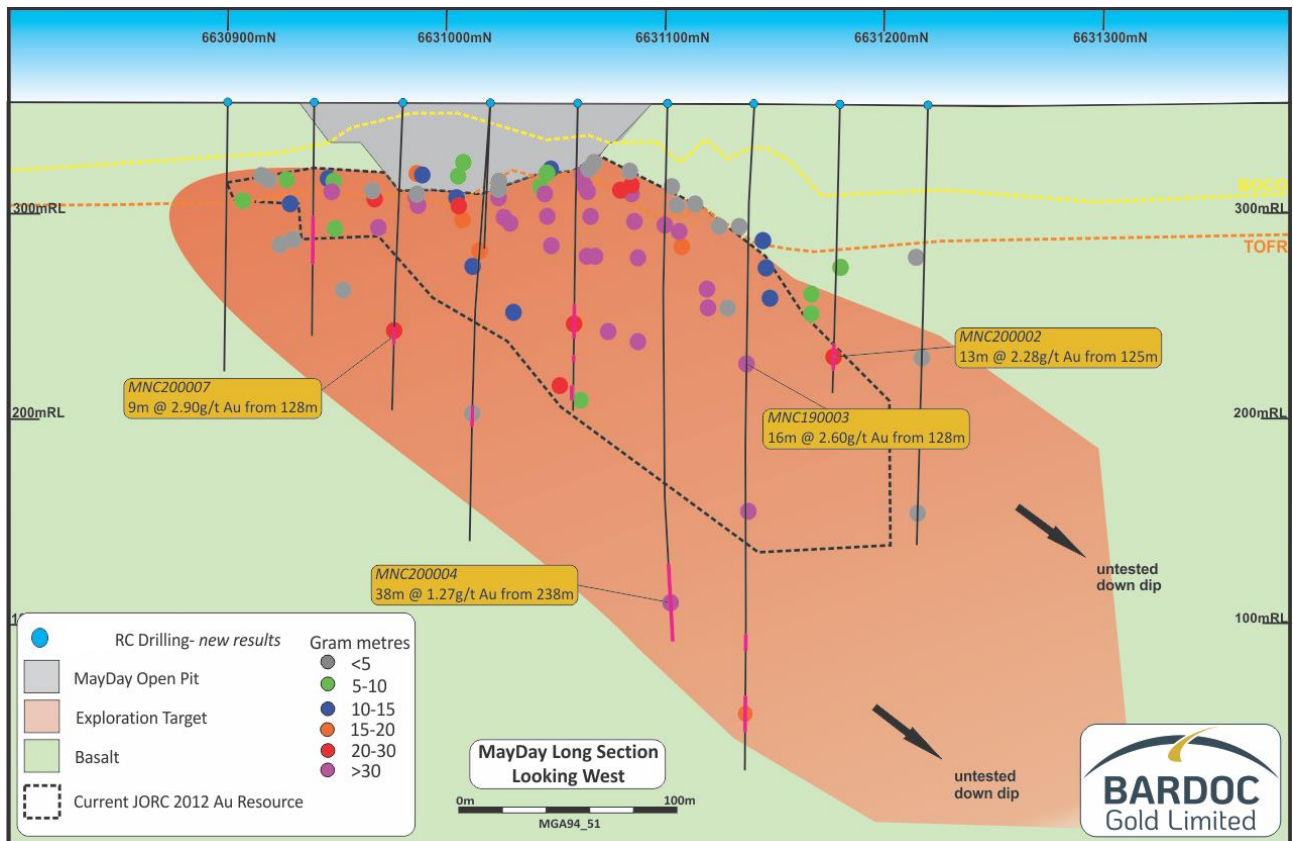


Figure 4. Mayday North Long Section looking west



**Figure 5. Mayday North RC chips grading 5.1g/t Au.
MNC190003 135m — 137m down-hole**

MAYDAY NORTH EXPLORATION TARGET

Bardoc Gold has generated an Exploration Target¹ under the JORC Code for the Mayday North Deposit of:

1.48Mt to 2.22Mt at an average Au grade ranging from 2.0 to 2.4g/t Au for a

Total of 96koz Au to 171koz Au

Extrapolation and modelling of the mineralised structures was completed to a depth of 400m below surface, with the targeted zones remaining open at depth and down-plunge.

In generating this Exploration Target, only the main lode has been assessed. Any additional footwall or hanging wall mineralised structures are not included. The grade and tonnage estimates and ranges of the exploration target are based on extrapolation of detailed geological logs using alteration, mineralisation, detailed structural logging of drill core and surface mapping. Geological interpretation includes both cross sectional and flitch (level plan) work looking at the relationship of grade and rock type, mineralisation and alteration.

Existing intersection points and gram-metres from all existing drilling are shown on the long section in this announcement. Drill holes used in evaluating and generating the exploration target are up to 150m apart. Further drilling is required to fully evaluate the Exploration Target, this drilling is planned to occur over the coming months.

The basement geology of Mayday North comprises a sequence of fine to medium grained volcanics dipping at 45° to the north-east. Lithologies vary from gabbro in the west to foliated basalt in the east of the project area.

Primary gold mineralisation occurs in a tabular, brecciated zone adjacent to the sheared contact between an amphibole basalt and a chloritic basalt. Sulphide veining and brittle fracturing filled with silica, pyrite and arsenopyrite are the dominant hosts of mineralisation. The mineralised zone dips at approximately 45° east-northeast and has a typical thickness of 10-20m.

A moderate weathering profile has developed over the Mayday North deposit and is typically oxidised to 40m below surface. Distinct depletion and remobilisation of gold is evident within the oxide profile and as a result of this, substantial zones of flat-lying, supergene gold mineralisation have formed above the primary mineralisation. A high-grade portion of the supergene mineralisation was exploited in a small open pit in the 1990s.

EXPLORATION TARGET AND RESOURCE SUMMARY – MAYDAY NORTH GOLD DEPOSIT

The existing Mayday North Inferred Mineral Resource is **1.41Mt @ 1.7g/t Au for 79koz Au**.

The Exploration Target reported here is in addition to existing stated resources for the Mayday North Deposit.

Table 1: Mayday North Exploration Target

Structure	Tonnage range	Grade Au range	Ounces Au range
Above 200mbs	840,900 to 1,261,400 tonnes	1.5g/t to 1.8g/t Au	41,000oz to 73,000oz Au
Below 200mbs	638,300 to 957,400 tonnes	2.7g/t to 3.2g/t Au	55,000oz to 98,000oz Au
TOTAL	1.48Mt to 2.22Mt	2.0g/t to 2.4g/t Au	96,000oz to 171,000oz Au

NORTH KANOWNNA STAR

Drilling at North Kanownna Star is underway and results for this target are anticipated shortly. Two short diamond core holes were completed to enable a proper geological evaluation of the broad alteration zone (up to 55m down-hole) and its relationship with the mineralisation reported in January 2020.

NEXT STEPS

- Diamond core drilling is in progress at Zoroastrian to upgrade confidence in the Inferred Resources in the upper levels that have been identified for potential underground mining.
- RC drilling is currently underway at North Kanownna Star before heading back to Mayday North.
- 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 250km² 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

Deposit	Type	Cut-Off (g/t Au)	MEASURED			INDICATED			INFERRED			TOTAL RESOURCES			Original ASX Report Date
			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
Mayday North	OP	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,410	1.7	79	1,410	1.7	79	
Bulletin South	OP	0.4	152	2.2	11	546	2.1	36	150	2.1	10	849	2.1	57	
Duke North	OP	0.4	-	-	-	851	1.0	28	795	1.0	25	1,646	1.0	53	
Talbot North	OP	0.4	-	-	-	698	1.8	40	123	1.8	7	820	1.8	47	
North Kanownna Star	OP	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	716	1.4	32	716	1.4	32	
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	
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	
South Castlereagh	OP	0.5	-	-	-	111	1.6	6	369	1.3	15	481	1.4	21	
Windanya	OP	0.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	360	1.5	17	360	1.5	17	11/12/13
Grafters	OP	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	319	1.3	14	319	1.3	14	
Ophir	OP	0.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	75	1.9	5	75	1.9	5	11/12/13
TOTAL RESOURCES			152	2.3	11	28,880	1.9	1,766	20,403	1.9	1,247	49,426	1.9	3,022	

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.

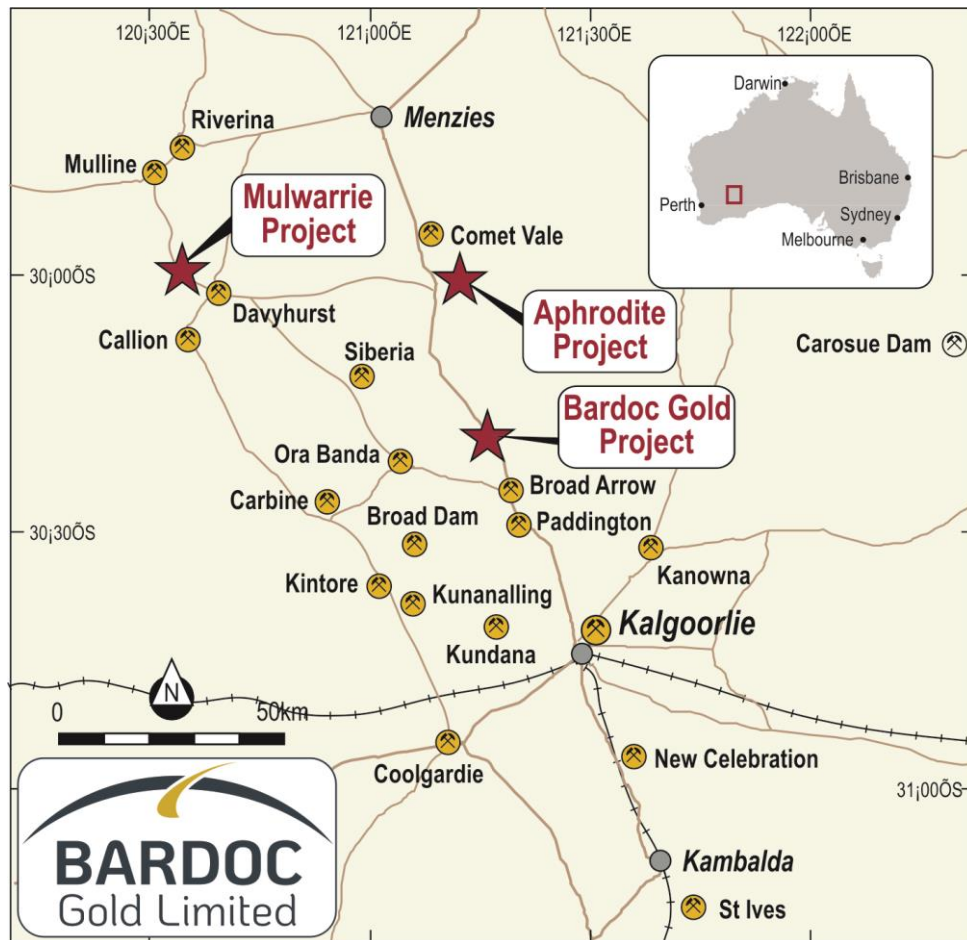


Figure 6: Project Location Plan

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.

Exploration Target¹: The potential quantities and grades are conceptual in nature and there has been insufficient exploration to date to define a Mineral Resource. It is not certain that further exploration will result in the determination of a Mineral Resource under the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves, the JORC Code" (JORC 2012). The Exploration Target is not being reported as part of any Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve.

Appendix 1

Table 1 – Drill Hole Location Table

Only completed holes, with assay results received, are reported

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)
MNC200001	390960	6631220	354	-70	270	230
MNC200002	390960	6631180	354	-70	270	150
MNC200003	390985	6631060	354	-70	270	162
MNC200004	391080	6631100	355	-70	270	276
MNC200006	391060	6631020	355	-60	270	240
MNC200007	391040	6630980	354	-60	270	180
MNC200008	391000	6630900	353	-70	270	140
MNC200009	390980	6630940	355	-75	270	120
MNC200010	391145	6631140	354	-60	270	360
MNCD190002	391040	6631060	355	-70	270	220
MNCD190007	390970	6631100	355	-70	270	204

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
MNC200001	NSA			
MNC200002	125	137	12	2.45
<i>including</i>	126	130	4	3.98
MNC200003	56	57	1	0.6
	59	60	1	0.51
	85	87	2	0.55
	96	97	1	0.98
	107	123	16	1.63
MNC200004	238	246	8	1.18
MNC200004	252	276	24	1.55
MNC200006	155	156	1	0.72
	169	178	9	0.53
	185	186	1	0.92
	197	198	1	0.56
MNC200007	131	140	9	3.6
<i>including</i>	131	135	4	5.06
	176	177	1	0.5
MNC200008	NSA			
MNC200009	14	15	1	0.96
	60	61	1	2.4
MNC200009	64	72	8	0.82
MNC200009	75	83	8	0.85
MNC200010	289	298	9	0.65
MNC200010	323	339	16	0.95
	351	354	3	0.53
MNCD190002	152	158	6	0.86
MNCD190007	62.1	63.0	0.9	1.12
	79.9	81.1	1.2	1.21
	86.6	87.2	0.6	0.58
	92.6	93.4	0.8	0.5
	105	123.5	18	2.02
<i>including</i>	116	122	6	4.22

JORC, 2012 Edition – Tables – Mayday North

1.1 Section 1 Sampling techniques and data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The mineralization was primarily sampled by Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling on nominal 40m x 40m (N x E) grid spacing. The holes were generally drilled towards magnetic west, at varying angles to optimally intersect the mineralized zones. Complete details are un-available for historic drilling. BDC RC recovered chip samples were collected and passed through a cone splitter. 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. 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.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RAB drilling makes up about 50% of the historic drilling and RC the other 50%. There are several campaigns of historic drilling between 1983 and 2017. These holes are sometimes without documentation of the rig type and capability, core size, sample selection and handling. For BDC drilling, the RC drilling system employed the use of a face sampling hammer and a nominal 146mm diameter drill bit.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All BDC RC 1m samples are logged for drilling recovery by a visual estimate and this information is recorded and stored in the drilling database. At least every 10th metre is collected in a plastic bag and these are weighed when they are utilized for the collection of field duplicate samples. All samples received by the laboratory are weighed with the data collected and stored in the database. BDC RC samples are visually logged for moisture content, sample recovery and contamination. This information is stored in the database. The RC drill system utilizes a face sampling hammer which is industry best practice and the contractor aims to maximize recovery at all times. RC holes are drilled dry whenever practicable to maximize recovery of sample. Study of sample recovery vs gold grade does not show any bias towards differing sample recoveries or gold grade. The drilling contractor uses standard industry drilling techniques to ensure minimal loss of any size fraction.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All BDC RC samples are geologically logged directly into hand-held electronic devices using standard industry software such as Geobank Mobile. The entire lengths of BDC RC holes are logged on a 1m interval basis, i.e. 100% of the drilling is logged, and where no sample is returned due to voids (or potentially lost sample) it is logged and recorded as such. Drill core is logged over its entire length and any core loss or voids intersected are recorded.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All BDC RC samples are put through a cone splitter and the sample is collected in a unique pre-numbered calico sample bag. The moisture content of each sample is recorded in the database. The BDC RC samples are sorted, oven dried, the entire sample is pulverized in a one stage process to 85% passing 75 µm. The bulk pulverized sample is 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

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> • <i>Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.</i> • <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i> 	<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • 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, this is yet to occur for the drilling reported in this announcement. • For DC, historically no core duplicates (i.e. half core) have been collected or submitted. • The sample sizes are considered to be appropriate for the type, style, thickness and consistency of mineralization located at this project. The sample size is also appropriate for the sampling methodology employed and the gold grade ranges returned.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> • <i>For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.</i> • <i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BDC has routinely used local Kalgoorlie Certified Laboratories for all sample preparation and analysis. The most commonly used laboratories have been 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. • The assay method is designed to measure total gold in the sample. The laboratory procedures are appropriate for the testing of gold at this project given its mineralization style. The technique involves using a 40g or 50g sample charge with a lead flux which is decomposed in a furnace with the prill being totally digested by 2 acids (HCl and HNO₃) before measurement of the gold content by an AA machine. • The QC procedures are industry best practice. The laboratories are accredited and use their own certified reference materials. • BDC submits blanks at the rate of 1 in 50 samples and certified reference material standards at the rate of 1 in 20 samples in the normal run of sample submission numbers. As part of normal procedures BDC examines all standards and blanks to ensure that they are within tolerances. Additionally, sample size, grind size and field duplicates are examined to ensure no bias to gold grade exists.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> • <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> • <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> • <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • 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. • Primary data is sent digitally every 2-3 days from the field to BDC's Database Administrator (DBA). The DBA imports the data into the commercially available and industry accepted DataShed database software. Assay results are merged when received electronically from the laboratory. The responsible geologist reviews the data in the database to ensure that it is correct and has merged properly and that all data has been received and entered. Any variations that are required are recorded permanently in the database. • No adjustments or calibrations were made to any assay data used in this report.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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> • <i>Specification of the grid system used</i> • <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 mining activities completed in 1999/2000 and it is adequate for the reporting of Exploration Results and subsequent Mineral Resource estimates.

Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. Whether sample compositing has been applied. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nominal exploration drill spacing is 40m x 40m with many E-W cross-sections in-filled to 20m across strike. This report is for the reporting of recent exploration drilling. The drill spacing, spatial distribution and quality of assay results is appropriate for the nature and style of mineralisation being reported. The majority of RC holes were sampled at 1m, but when this isn't the case, sample compositing to 4m has been applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The majority of previous drilling is to magnetic west. The bulk of the mineralized zones are close to perpendicular to this drilling direction. The current drilling is oriented towards similar angles in order to intersect the lodes in the optimal direction. No relationship between drilling orientation and sampling bias is recognised at this time. .
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC samples are delivered directly from the field to the Kalgoorlie laboratory by BDC personnel on a daily basis with no detours, the laboratory then checks the physically received samples against a BDC generated sample submission list and reports back any discrepancies
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An internal review of sampling techniques and procedures was completed in March 2018. No external or third party audits or reviews have been completed.

1.2 Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results – Mayday North

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary			
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The results reported in this Announcement are on granted Mining tenement held by GPM Resources Pty Ltd.			
		Tenement	Holder	Area (Ha)	Expiry Date
		M27/140	Strategic Projects Mining Pty Ltd (pending transfer to GPM Resources Pty Ltd)	434.8	01/05/2032
		<ul style="list-style-type: none">At this time the tenement is in good standing.BDC purchased the tenements from the current holder in November 2019. (Refer ASX announcement 9 September & 13 November 2019).Production Royalty of \$15 per ounce produced from tenements M27/140 and M27/102 for the first 50,000 ounces of production.			
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Exploration by other parties has been reviewed and is used as a guide to BDC’s exploration activities. This includes work by North, Aurion Gold and other exploration companies. Previous parties have completed open pit mining, geophysical data collection and interpretation, soil sampling and drilling.This report comments only on exploration results collected by Bardoc Gold.			
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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.			
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none">A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:<ul style="list-style-type: none">easting and northing of the drill hole collarelevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collardip and azimuth of the holedown hole length and interception depthhole length.If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">See Table in this announcementNo results from previous un-reported exploration are the subject of this announcement.Easting and Northing define the collar location in MGA94 zone 51 map projection. The map projection is a transverse Mercator projection, which conforms with the internationally accepted Universal Transverse Mercator Grid system. Collar elevations are RL’s (elevation above sea level)Dip is the inclination of the hole from the horizontal (i.e. a vertically down drilled hole from the surface is -90°). Azimuth for current drilling is reported in magnetic degrees as the direction toward which the hole is drilled. MGA94 and magnetic degrees vary by approximately 1° in this project areaDown hole length of the hole is the distance from the surface to the end of the hole, as measured along the drill trace. Intercept depth is the distance down the hole as measured along the drill trace. Intersection width is the downhole distance of an intersection as measured along the drill trace.Hole length is the distance from the surface to the end of the hole, as measured along the drill trace.			

Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</i> <i>Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.</i> <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No high grade cuts have been applied to assay results. RC 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> <i>If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The intersection width is measured down the hole trace, it is not usually the true width. Cross sections in this announcement allows the relationship between true and down hole width to be viewed. Data collected from historical workings within the area show the primary ore zones to be sub-vertical (east dipping) in nature with a general northerly strike. All drill results within this announcement are downhole intervals only and true widths are not reported. True widths are approximately 60% of the reported drill intercept widths.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plan and cross sectional views are contained within this announcement.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All results $\geq 0.5\text{g/t Au}$ are reported. The results are length weighted composites based on the Au grade and down hole length, a maximum of 2m of internal dilution is included.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No other exploration data is considered meaningful and material to this announcement.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exploration work is ongoing at this time and may involve the drilling of more drill holes, both DC and RC, to further extend the mineralised zones and to collect additional detailed data on known and as yet unidentified mineralized zones.