23 APRIL 2020 **ASX/MEDIA RELEASE**

OUTSTANDING HIGH-GRADE RESULTS FROM ZOROASTRIAN UNDERGROUND CONFIRM POTENTIAL FOR RESERVE GROWTH

SPECTACULAR RESULTS OF UP TO 65.5G/T FROM IN-FILL DRILLING OUTSIDE OF CURRENT ORE RESERVES AS DFS WORKS COMMENCE WITH APPOINTMENT OF KEY CONSULTANTS

Key Points:

- **Intersections from the first three in-fill diamond holes completed at the Zoroastrian Deposit have been received, indicating the continuity of high-grade mineralisation into lodes outside the recently published maiden Probable Ore Reserve.**
- **Significant assay results include:**
  - **7.3m @ 21.21g/t Au from 292.57m in KND200002**
  - **13.3m @ 6.38g/t Au from 144m including 1m @ 65.5g/t Au from 151.0m in KND200003**
  - **6.7m @ 7.85g/t Au from 162m in KND200001**
  - **11m @ 5.73g/t Au from 209m in KND200001**
- **The standout intercept of 7.3m at 21.21g/t from 292.57m in KND200002 demonstrates the internal high-grade continuity of the deposit, while also increasing the levels of structural and geological confidence in the resource.**
- **The results confirm the continuity of multiple lodes into areas that are yet to be incorporated into the Ore Reserves.**
- **Results from the remaining three diamond core holes at Zoroastrian expected shortly.**
- **Key activities have commenced as part of the Bardoc Gold Project Definitive Feasibility Study (DFS), with the appointment of several key consultants.**

Bardoc Gold Limited (ASX: **BDC**, **Bardoc** or **the Company**) is pleased to report outstanding high-grade results from the initial assays received from in-fill diamond drilling completed recently at the cornerstone Zoroastrian Deposit, part of its 100%-owned **3.02Moz Bardoc Gold Project**, 40km north of Kalgoorlie in WA.

A series of six diamond core holes were drilled at Zoroastrian targeting areas requiring in-fill data to enable a possible conversion to Ore Reserves.

The holes have **intersected spectacular grades in areas yet to be included** in the recently announced **789,000oz Bardoc Gold Project Probable Ore Reserves** (Refer ASX announcement 17 March 2020), highlighting the continuity and quality of the Zoroastrian deposit and confirming the potential for future reserve growth.

Following the success of the Pre-Feasibility Study announced last month, the Company has commenced key works as part of the Definitive Feasibility Study (DFS) aimed at rapidly advancing the Bardoc Project towards production as a fully integrated open pit and underground mining operation.

Specialist consultants have been engaged and key works including civil engineering (road and rail alignment), metallurgical test work, process design and engineering and further mine optimisations studies are now underway.

MANAGEMENT COMMENTS

Bardoc Gold's Chief Executive Officer, Mr Robert Ryan, said the impressive Zoroastrian in-fill drilling results reinforced the quality of one of the Bardoc Project's flagship underground deposits while providing a clear pathway to achieve further growth in the recently published maiden mining reserve.

> "*Yet again we see broad high-grade mineralisation at Zoroastrian, proving the outstanding potential of expanding on the current mining reserve. It's also pleasing to note the consistency of the high-grade mineralisation within the standout intercept of 7.3m @ 21.21g/t Au in KND200002, which supports our view that Zoroastrian has the potential to grow well outside of the current resource and reserve once the mine begins production.*
>
> *"The outstanding PFS results released last month show the ultimate value which will accrue to Bardoc's shareholders by progressing the project to production as rapidly as possible. With this in mind, we have now engaged industry specialists for key civil engineering, mining engineering, process engineering and metallurgical test work required for the completion of the DFS over the course of this year."*

ZOROASTRIAN DRILLING RESULTS

The **515koz Zoroastrian Deposit** is a significant multi-lode system that comprises individual steeply dipping lodes that each have several internal ore positions (hanging wall and foot wall), as well as a strongly developed third orientation of "flat lodes" that are separate, but proximal to, the multiple steeply-dipping lodes.

Future mine development will have multiple lodes on each mining level, which will have a positive impact in terms of increasing mine flexibility and decreasing mine development costs and reducing unit costs.

The six in-fill diamond core holes reported on in this announcement, totalling 2,138m, were targeted at areas to increase confidence of the mineralisation in several of these known lode systems. The holes required **significant geological and drilling control** to enable the target areas to be intersected in the desired location within the differentiated Dolerite.

It is pleasing to report that this was achieved with each drill hole, therefore maximising drilling results.

Results are now available for the first three holes and, as can be seen on Figure 4, drilling has successfully interested **strong mineralisation outside of areas in the current Probable Ore Reserves**.

This is significant as the Company now has the opportunity to assess additional areas for mining outside of the current **Zoroastrian Underground Probable Ore Reserve of 810kt @ 3.2g/t Au for 80koz**, potentially increasing future Ore Reserves and adding to mine life. The multiple, sub-parallel, higher grade mineralised zones are predominantly hosted in a fractionated dolerite that is defined by its unique geochemical signature.

This geochemical signature is being actively explored for by the Company in other areas of the Bardoc Tectonic Zone (BTZ).

The BTZ is interpreted as the northern extension of the Boulder-Lefroy Fault that extends from the multi-million ounce St Ives area through the Kalgoorlie Golden Mile and northwards to the multi-million ounce Paddington Gold Mine before continuing onto the Company's Bardoc Gold Project.

Key assay results from the first three diamond holes include:

- **7.3m @ 21.21g/t Au** from 292.57m in KND200002
- **13.3m @ 6.38g/t Au** from 144m including **1m @ 65.5g/t Au** from 151.0m in KND200003
- **6.7m @ 7.85g/t Au** from 162m in KND200001
- **11m @ 5.73g/t Au** from 209m in KND200001

Each of the drill holes has been logged geologically, structurally, photographed, and scanned by pXRF in addition to **collecting geotechnical information** that will assist with underground mine design. By collecting all of this information in the one pass, the Company has all of the data available for use in the DFS and mine planning processes to minimise any delays in completing the DFS.

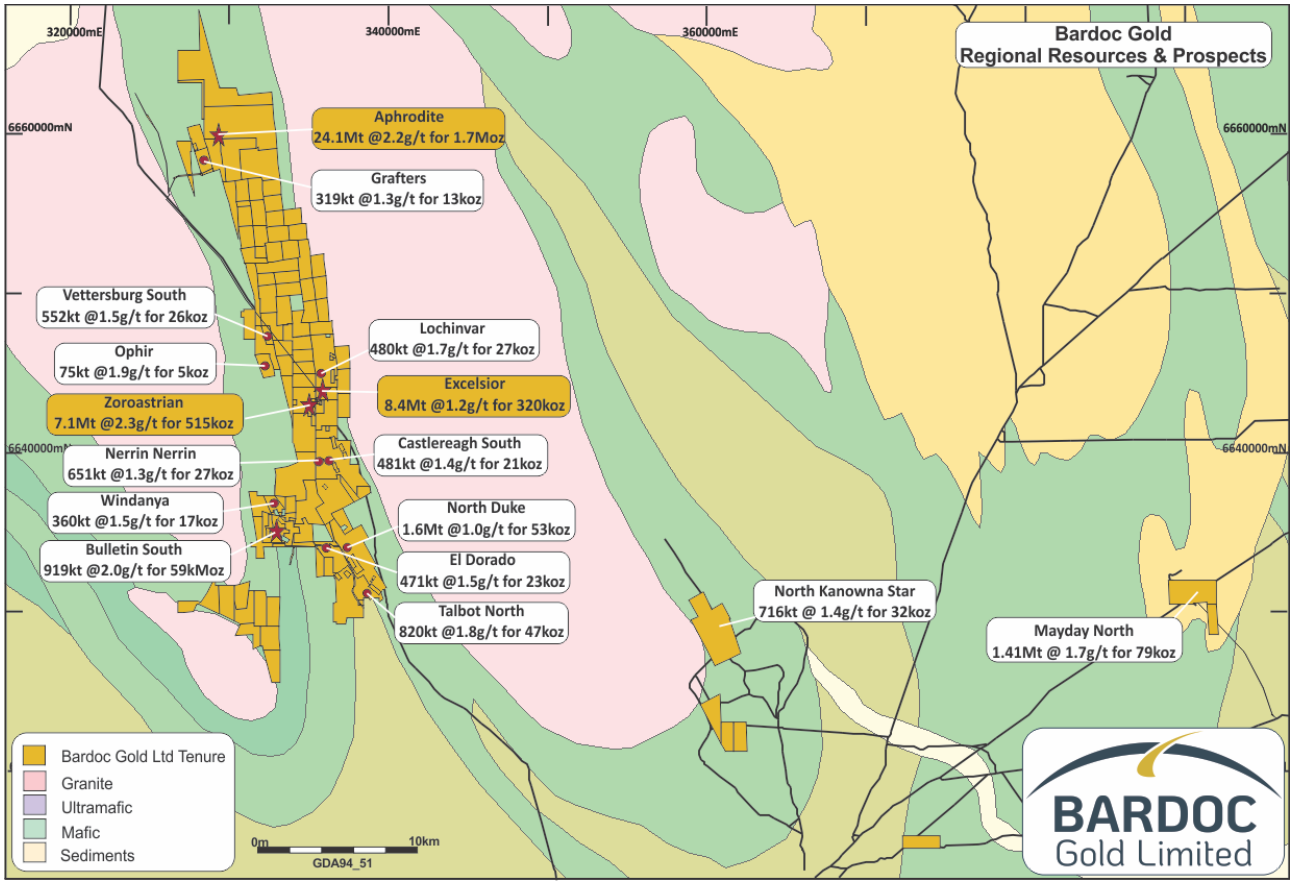


Figure 1. Bardoc Gold Project, tenement location plan.

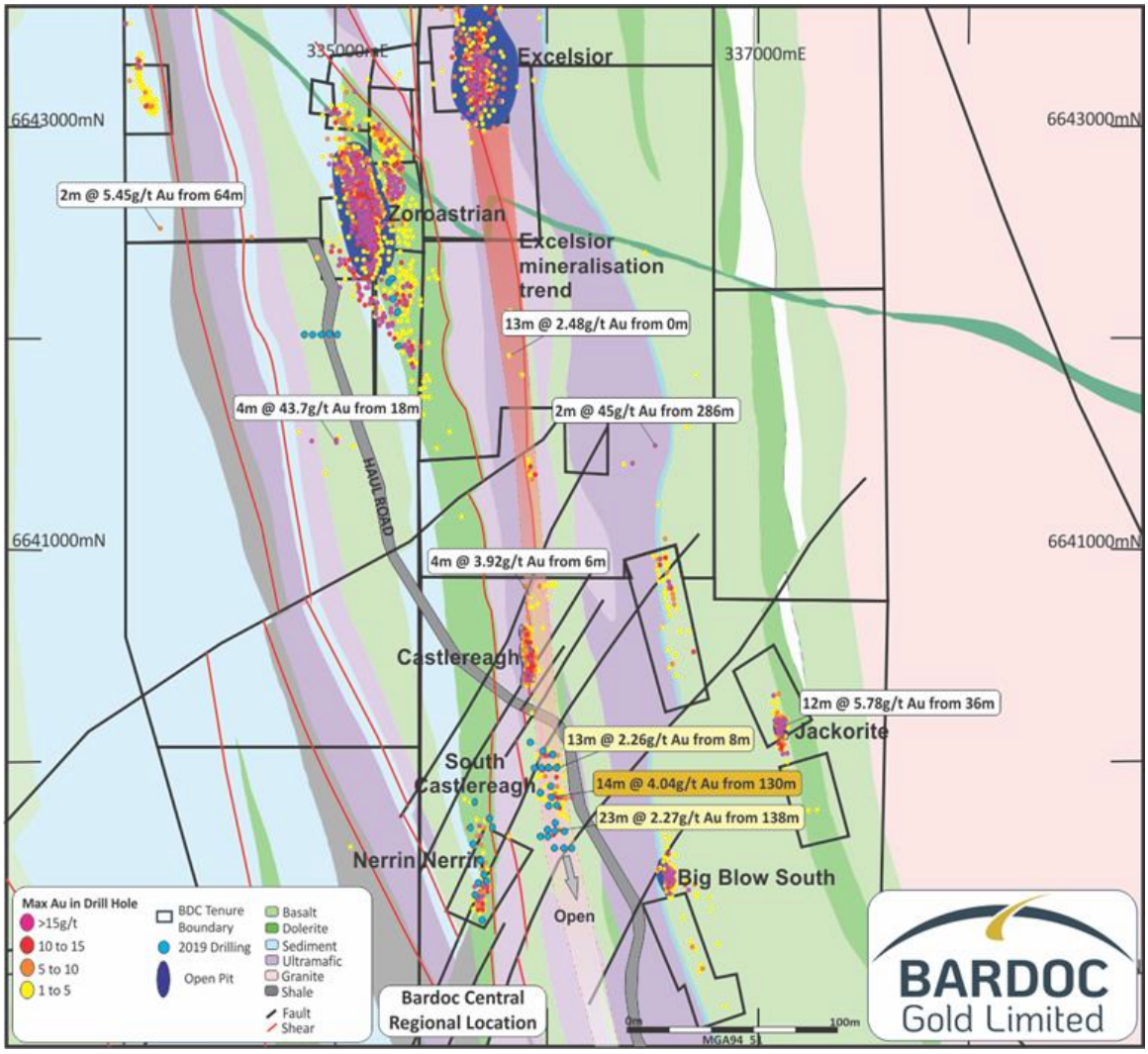


Figure 2. Location of Zoroastrian and Excelsior Deposits.

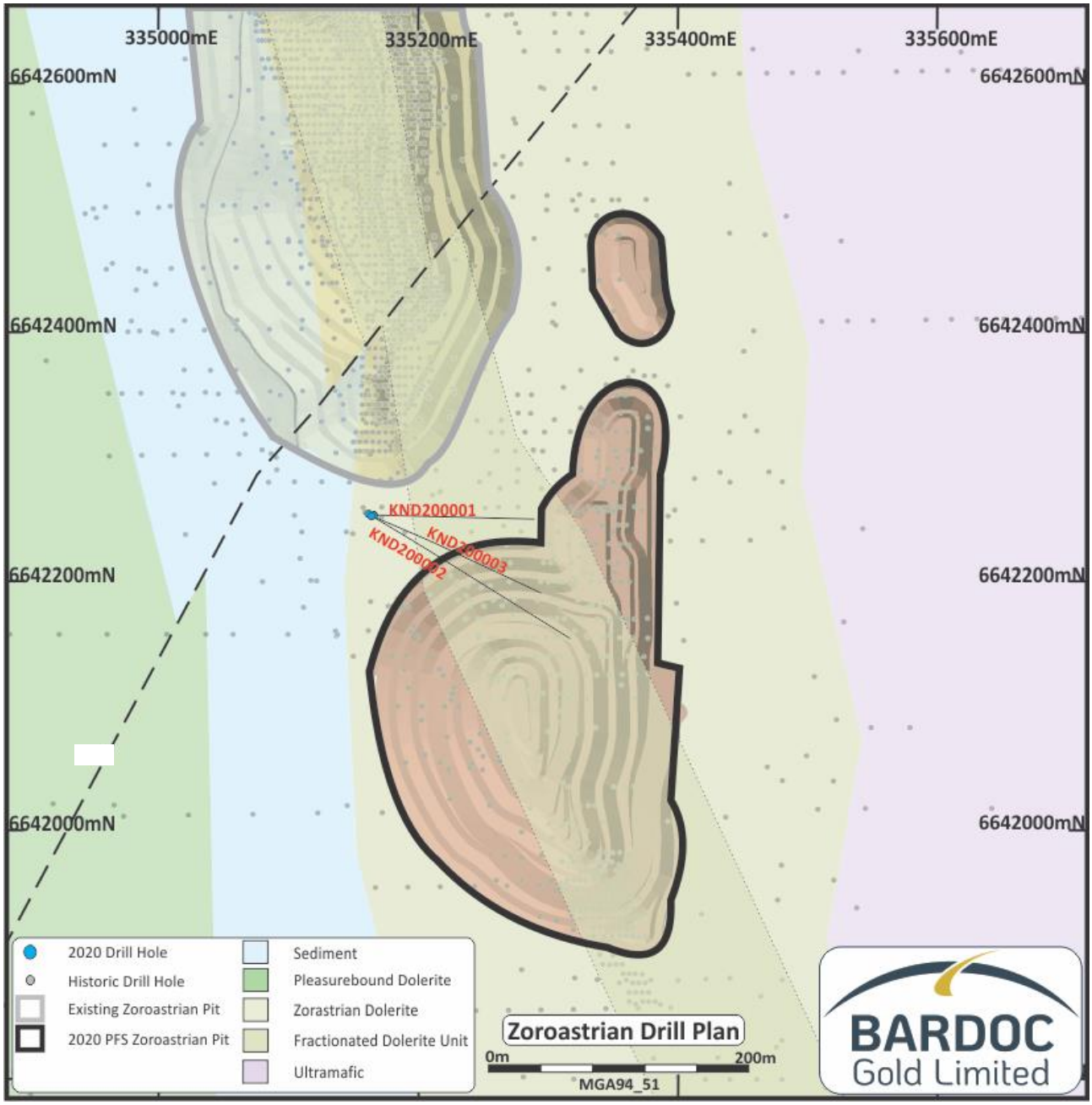


Figure 3. Plan of existing Zoroastrian open pit and the Ore Reserve pit design. Note the pit is deepest over the preferred geological host unit.

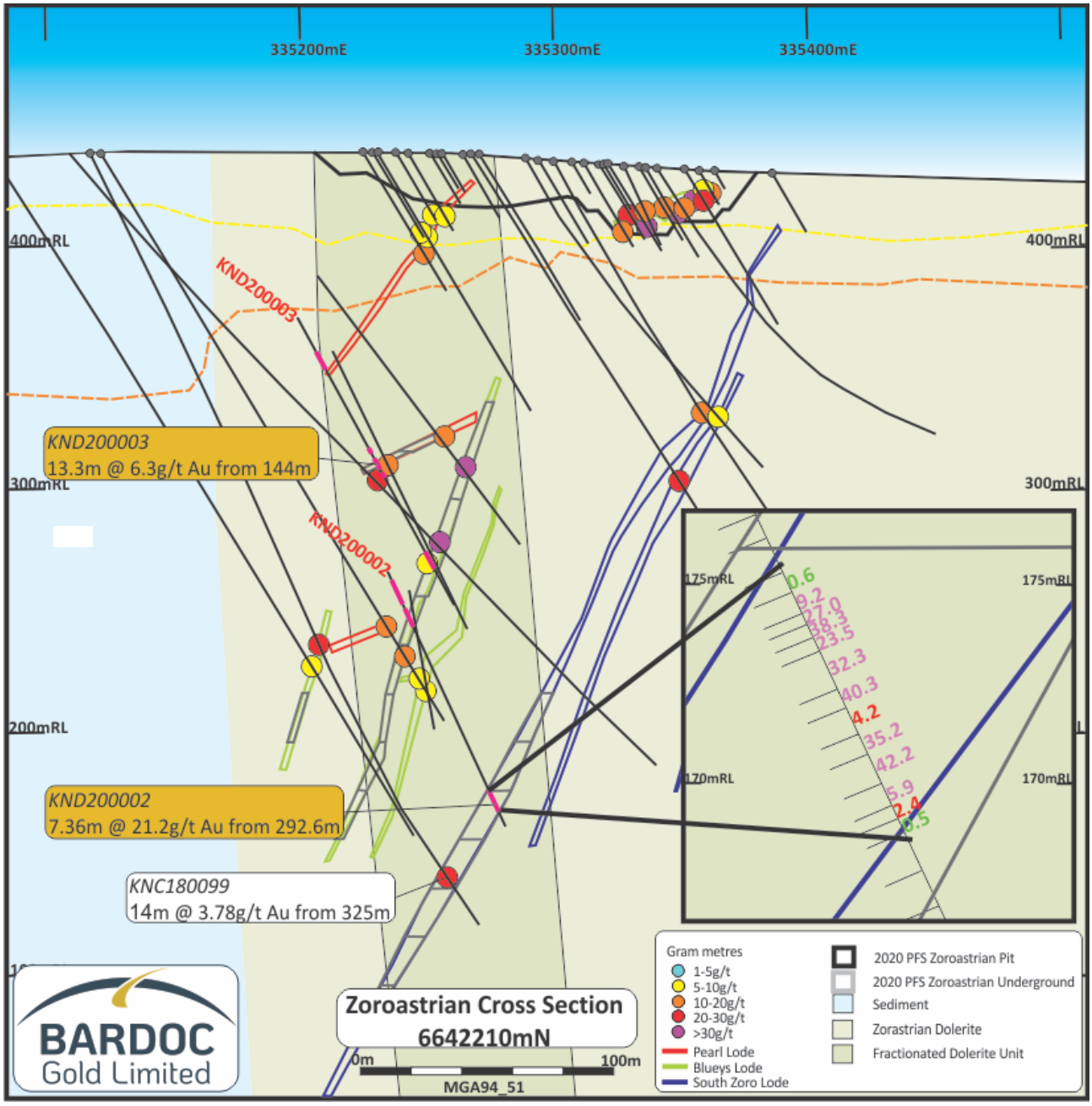


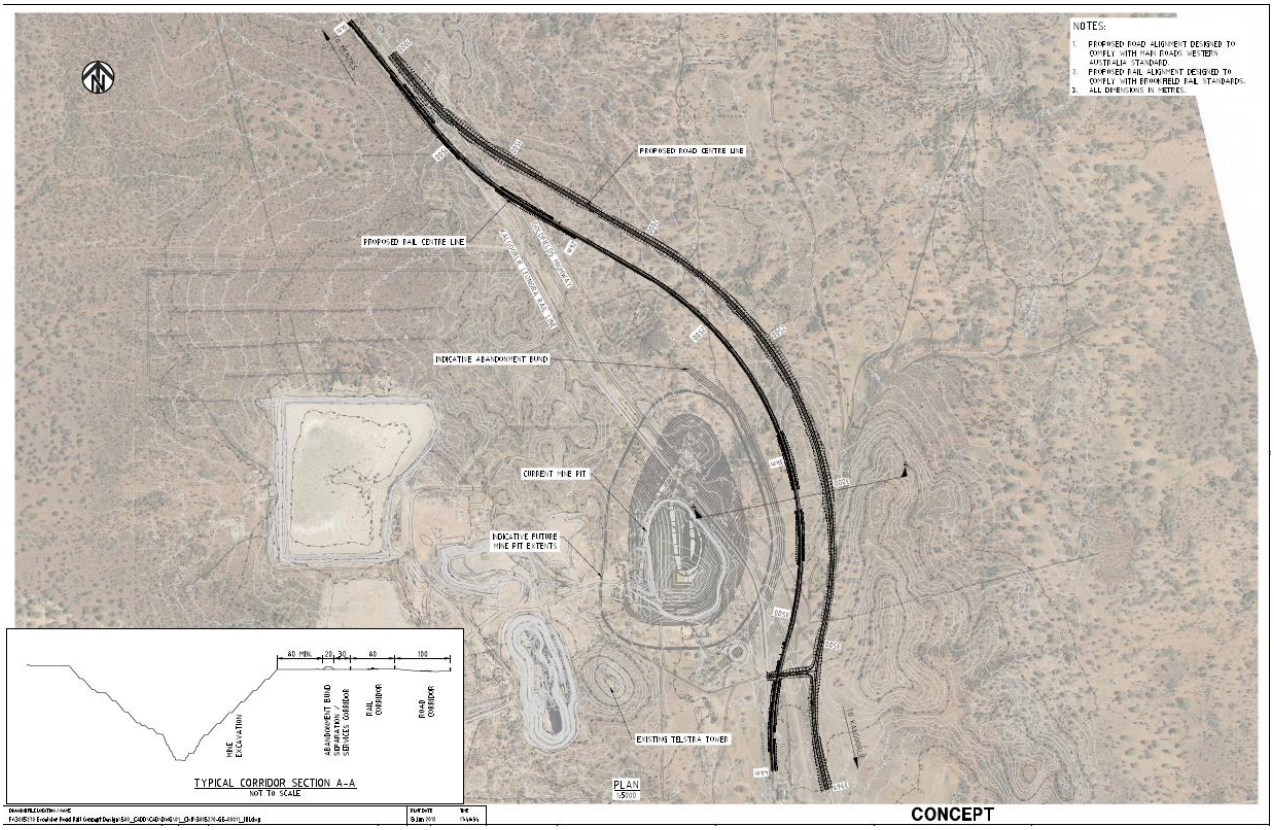
Figure 4. Zoroastrian Cross-Section 6642210mN looking north with RESERVE PIT DESIGN AND STOPES. Note areas being targeted by this drilling program are not yet in Ore Reserves.

DEFINITIVE FEASIBILITY STUDY WORK

ROAD & RAIL RE-ALIGNMENT

WML Consulting Engineers have been engaged to design and obtain all regulatory approvals in conjunction with Bardoc Gold for the road and rail re-alignment for the Excelsior Pit. The mining of the Excelsior Pit extends across the existing Goldfields Highway and Kalgoorlie-to-Leonora Rail line and this is a critical step in bringing forward the commencement of the Excelsior Pit.

The design and approval work are inclusive of all intersections required to access the Excelsior and Zoroastrian complex which includes the proposed processing facility.



MINE OPTIMISATIONS

Mining consultants Entech Pty Ltd (Entech) have been engaged to complete further optimisations of the Excelsior, Zoroastrian and Aphrodite pits. Optimisation work will determine the sensitivity of the orebodies to gold price to further identify any resource definition, mine design or infrastructure modifications that may be required to maximise the value of these deposits.

PROCESSING & METALLURGICAL TEST WORK

Bardoc has engaged an independent external consultant to critically review all metallurgical testwork and processing design from the PFS and to provide guidance during the DFS phase. This is to ensure that Bardoc optimises the recovery of the gold contained in the ore and positions it to deliver a robust, high quality, and low risk DFS.

The DFS metallurgical test work program is being supervised by Strategic Metallurgy, a Perth-based consultancy with extensive experience and expertise in gold bearing ores. The program will involve testing ores of the same lode in different grade ranges and lithology types to ensure that the processing plant design is suitable for all ore types and that variability parameters due to changes in lithology types are fully understood.

This test work is a long-lead time item and will take several months to complete. It involves both flotation tests and cyanide leach tests on the non-float material to ensure that the optimal amount of gold and revenue can be generated from the long-life Aphrodite open pit and underground mines.

The float concentrate of gold ores can then be studied and provided to 3rd parties to assist with the development of ore concentrate off-take sale agreements.

Como Engineering, which has a strong relationship with Bardoc given their recent work on the PFS, has been engaged for the processing plant and infrastructure design. They will continue to provide input and support throughout the metallurgical test work campaign to ensure that the optimal design parameters for the processing plant are achieved.

ENVIRONMENTAL PERMITTING

Bardoc has developed a strategy for key permitting requirements with a schedule now in place to advance approvals to eliminate the risk of delays to key projects. The Bardoc team has been extensively involved with the Bardoc Project and numerous other goldfields projects over the past decades, undertaking significant environmental studies of the sites.

The Company benefits from the fact that the Excelsior, Zoroastrian and Bulletin deposits are all brownfields projects that have all been covered by historical approvals. While new approvals are required for the operations, extensive environmental and heritage survey work has been completed in these areas, limiting the remaining work required.

Bardoc will initially be focusing on gaining approval under the Western Australian Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety (DMIRS) for mining proposal approvals for the Excelsior, Zoroastrian and Aphrodite mining projects and completing environmental approvals for the road and rail re-alignment while work continues on the processing design which will see further approvals sought in the latter part of 2020.

Early advancement of these mining approvals minimises the work and approvals required on completion of the processing, tailings and water supply designs and assessments, which will reduce any risk of potential delays to the commencement of the Bardoc Gold Project.

NEXT STEPS

- Drill core from the Zoroastrian and Aphrodite in-fill programs to be sent for assay.
- Geophysical surveys underway at Mayday North and North Kanowna Star.
- Mayday North – Phase 2 drill program complete with assays expected in the coming weeks.
- Technical review of Mayday North drill core and mineralization to be completed by Model Earth, draft report received. Exploration targeting will incorporate geophysical survey information still being collected.
- Regional exploration targeting ongoing.
- Metallurgical testing with flotation work for the Aphrodite Project underway.

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^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

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 Kanowna 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.

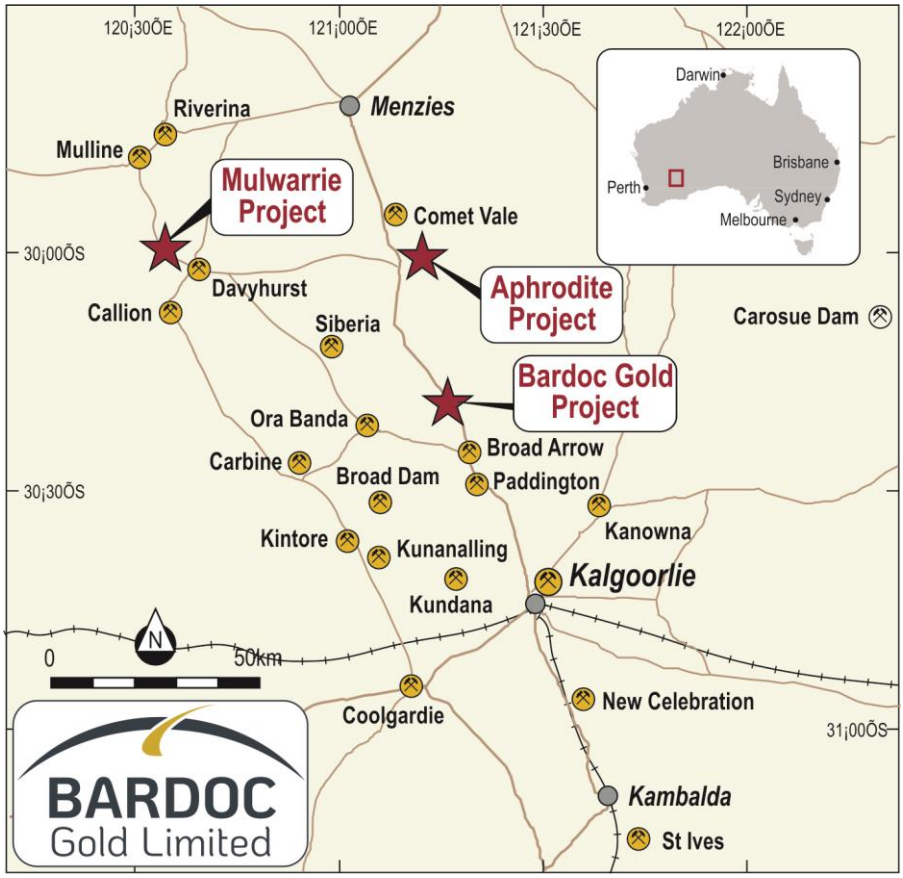


Figure 5: Project Location Plan

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

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.

Competent Person’s Statements – Mineral Resources

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.

Competent Person’s Statements – Ore Reserves – Open Pit & Underground

The information referred to in this announcement has been extracted from the Pre-Feasibility Report and Ore Reserve Statement dated 17 March 2020 and available to view on www.bardocgold.com.au. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the Ore Reserves Statement and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the Ore Reserves Statement continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person’s findings are presented have not been materially modified from Ore Reserves Statement.

APPENDIX 1

Table 1 – Drill Hole Location Table

Only completed holes, with assay results received, are reported

Hole ID	Collar East (MGA94-z51) m	Collar North (MGA94-z51) m	Collar RL m	Collar Dip^0	Collar Azi Magnetic^0	Maximum Depth (m)
KND200001	335162.95	6642253.27	440.55	-71	91	345.40
KND200002	335164.12	6642253.13	440.60	-66	115	340.00
KND200003	335164.22	6642252.11	440.43	-55	120	342.00

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
KND200001	66	67	1	1.43	Un named
	93.5	95.5	2	0.94	Un named
	109	**116.5**	**7.5**	**1.95**	**Pearl**
	117	118	1	0.56	Un named
	154	155	1	0.85	Un named
	157	158	1	8.69	Un named
	162	**168.7**	**6.7**	**7.85**	**Pearl Flat**
	197	198	1	0.63	Un named
	205	206	1	2	Un named
	209	**220**	**11**	**5.73**	**Blueys South**
including	***210***	***214***	***4***	***12.66***	
	223	**225**	**2**	**23.47**	**Blueys South**
	227	231	4	0.76	Blueys South
	235	240	5	2.22	Blueys South
	246	248	2	1.33	Un named
	291.5	**308**	**16.5**	**2.43**	**Zoroastrian South**
including	***298***	***302.5***	***4.5***	***5.42***	
	307	308	1	2.75	Zoroastrian South
	322	323	1	4.19	Un named
	337	338	1	2.32	Un named
	342.8	344	1.2	0.77	Un named
KND200002	89.42	91	1.58	2.33	Un named
	102.41	**108.5**	**6.09**	**1.64**	**Pearl**
	112.85	114.35	1.5	4.82	Pearl
	145.86	148	2.14	1.43	Un named
	195.15	201.75	6.6	0.95	Blueys South
	209	**211.5**	**2.5**	**4.1**	**Blueys South**
	215.36	217	1.64	1.51	Blueys South
	225.85	227	1.15	7.87	Blueys South
	292.57	**299.93**	**7.36**	**21.21**	**Zoroastrian South**
KND200003	**98.86**	**104.18**	**5.32**	**6.77**	**Pearl**
	137.55	139	1.45	0.85	Un named
	144	**157.3**	**13.3**	**6.38**	**Pearl Flat**
including	***150.98***	***152***	***1.02***	***65.5***	
	195.7	202.64	6.94	1.04	Blueys South
	217	218	1	4.26	Blueys South

JORC, 2012 Edition – Tables – Zoroastrian

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. • The drilling database consists of historic (pre 2009) and EXG drilling data. The historic data consists of 19 DD and 420 RC holes; EXG drilling consists of 12 DD, 22 Reverse Circulation with diamond tail (RCD), 579 RC and 1800 Reverse Circulation grade control (RCGC) holes. • 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. • EXG DD core has been sampled by submission of cut half core. • All BDC RC drilling was sampled on one metre down hole intervals. The recovered samples were passed through a cone splitter and a nominal 2.5kg – 3.5kg sample was taken to a Kalgoorlie contract laboratory. Samples were oven dried, reduced by riffle splitting to 3kg as required and pulverized in a single stage process to 85% passing 75 µm. The sample is then prepared by standard fire assay techniques with a 40g or 50g charge. Approximately 200g of pulp material is returned to EXG for storage and potential assay at a later date. The BDC DC samples are collected at nominated intervals by EXG staff from core that has been cut in half and transported to a Kalgoorlie based laboratory. Samples were oven dried, crushed to a nominal 10mm by a jaw crusher, reduced by riffle splitting to 3kg as required and pulverized in a single stage process to 85% passing 75 µm. The sample is then prepared by standard fire assay techniques with a 40g of 50g charge. Approximately 200g of pulp material is returned to EXG for storage and potential assay at a later date. • Due to the presence of coarse gold and arsenopyrite some 150 samples were subjected to a 400g LeachWell® technique with a standard fire assay on the tail. This demonstrated that some of the gold is nuggetty in nature and that normal fire assay techniques may underestimate the grade. It also demonstrated that the mineralisation is non-refractory in nature.
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).*	• Prior to 2009 19 DC and 420 RC holes were drilled by previous owners over the area. These holes are without documentation of the rig type and capability, core size, sample selection and handling. • For (post 2009) EXG and 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 EXG and BDC drill core is orientated by the drilling contractor with a down the hole Ace system. Core diameter is noted in the assay results table for DC assay results.
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 EXG and 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 EXG and 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. • EXG 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 EXG and BDC RC samples are geologically logged directly into hand-held Geobank devices. • All EXG and 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 EXG and BDC DC is photographed both wet and dry after logging but before cutting. • The entire lengths of EXG 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.*	• 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 with an on-site diamond core saw. • All EXG and 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 EXG and 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 EXG and 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 the 40g fire assay charge. • EXG and BDC RC and DC samples submitted to the laboratory are sorted and reconciled against the submission documents. EXG 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, 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	• *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*	• EXG and BDC has routinely used local Kalgoorlie Certified Laboratories for all sample preparation and analysis. The most commonly used laboratories have been SGS Australia and Bureau Veritas Australia which has two facilities in Kalgoorlie. 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 gold analysis 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.

	levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	• The QC procedures are industry best practice. The laboratory is accredited and uses its own certified reference material. The laboratory has 2 duplicates, 2 replicates, 1 standard and 1 blank per 50 fire assays. • EXG and 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 EXG 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.*	• Consultant geologist, Rick Adams from Cube Consulting, John Harris of Geological Services and independent geologist Matt Ridgway, have inspected drill core and RC chips in the field to verify the correlation of mineralized zones between assay results and lithology/alteration/mineralization. Recent drilling has been inspected by BDC site geologists. • A number of diamond core holes were drilled throughout the deposit to twin RC holes. These twinned holes returned results comparable to the original holes and were also used to collect geological information and material for metallurgical assessment. A number of RC holes have also been drilled that confirmed results obtained from historical drillholes. • 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. Subsequent to drilling holes were picked up using RTKGPS by the mine surveyor or by contracted surveyors. Downhole surveys are completed every 30m downhole. No detailed down hole surveying information is available for the historic RC or DD drilling. • EXG routinely contracted down hole surveys during the programmes of exploration RC drilling. Surveys were completed using a digital electronic multi-shot tool. Diamond drilling was downhole surveyed by rig operators using a north seeking gyro. All survey tools were maintained by Contractors to manufacturer specifications. • All drill holes and resource estimation use the MGA94, Zone 51 grid system. • The topographic data used was obtained from consultant surveyors and is based on a LiDAR survey flown in 2012. It is adequate for the reporting of Exploration Results and subsequent Mineral Resource estimates.
Data spacing and distribution	• *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 40m with many E-W cross-sections in-filled to 20m across strike. This has been infilled with variable spacing for Resource estimate purposes to 20 x 20m and with Grade control to 7.5 x 5m (N x E) spacing. • The drill spacing, spatial distribution and quality of assay results is sufficient to support the JORC classification of material reported previously and is appropriate for the nature and style of mineralisation being reported. • The majority of RC holes were sampled at 1m, but when this isn't the case, sample compositing to 4m has been applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *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 drilling is to grid east. The bulk of the mineralized zones are perpendicular to the drilling direction. Structural logging of orientated drill core supports the drilling direction and sampling method. • 2019 DC drilling was oriented towards the SSE or NNW, (sub) parallel to a unit of fractionated (prospective) dolerite. As such core has intersected mineralised structures at oblique angles • No drilling orientation and sampling bias has been recognized 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 EXG 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 with no detours. The core is then placed on racks and processed until it requires cutting. Core was initially

		transported directly by EXG's staff to the Kalgoorlie laboratory where it is cut in half by laboratory staff and then sampled by EXG staff. BDC obtained a core saw and subsequently cut core at the core processing facility. The core is then prepared for assay in Kalgoorlie
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 2013. No external or third party audits or reviews have been completed.

1.2 Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results - Zoroastrian

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *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.*	• The results reported in this Announcement are on granted Mining tenements held by GPM Resources Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Bardoc Gold Limited. Tenement / Holder / Area (Ha) / Expiry Date M24/11 / GPM Resources / 1.80 / 23/03/2025 M24/43 / GPM Resources / 9.28 / 15/10/2026 M24/99 / GPM Resources / 190.75 / 02/12/2028 M24/121 / GPM Resources / 36.95 / 02/11/2029 M24/135 / GPM Resources / 17.75 / 10/06/2029 M24/869 / GPM Resources / 7.16 / 21/10/2024 M24/870 / GPM Resources / 7.04 / 21/10/2024 M24/871 / GPM Resources / 9.72 / 21/10/2024 M24/951 / GPM Resources / 190.03 / 16/04/2036 • At this time the tenements are in good standing. There are no existing royalties, duties or other fees impacting on the EXG Kalgoorlie North Project.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Exploration by other parties has been reviewed and was used as a guide to EXG's and BDC's exploration activities. This includes work by AMAX, Hill Minerals, Aberfoyle and Halycon Group. Previous parties have completed both open pit and underground mining, geophysical data collection and interpretation, soil sampling and drilling.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The deposit occurs on the eastern limb of a narrow NNW trending structure, the Bardoc-Broad Arrow syncline within the Bardoc Tectonic Zone. In this zone the sequence comprises highly deformed fault slice lenses of intercalated Archaean mafic and ultramafic volcanics and metasediments. • The mineralisation in the Zoroastrian area is predominately associated with a complex array of multiple dimensional and variable orientated quartz veins and stock works within the differentiated Zoroastrian Dolerite. In places a surficial 1-2m thick calcrete/lateritic gold bearing horizon and small near surface supergene pods exist. • The Zoroastrian dolerite is thought to be the stratigraphic equivalent of the Paddington dolerite which hosted the 1m+oz mine at Paddington itself with both deposits bounded to the west by the Black Flag sediments and to the east by the Mount Corlac ultramafics. Shear zones up to 10m wide containing gold bearing laminated quartz veining (5cm to 1m wide) occur on both contacts. • In late 2018 a fractionated unit within the dolerite sequence was defined using multielement pXRF data and machine learning. This dolerite strikes NNW a dips steeply to the NE. This unit is a preferred host for gold mineralisation where intersected by mineralised structures. • At Zoroastrian slivers of the intruded sequence occur apparently internal to the dolerite throughout the area suggesting a more complex thrust/folding structural system than is readily apparent. Geological and structural interpretation at Zoroastrian is further complicated by contradicting and conflicting mapping and logging of the different units particularly between basalt and dolerite
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*	• See Table 4 of this announcement • No results from previous un-reported exploration are the subject of this announcement. • Dip is the inclination of the hole from the horizontal (i.e. a vertically down drilled hole from the surface is -90°). Azimuth 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

	○ *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.*	• Down hole length of the hole is the distance from the surface to the end of the hole, as measured along the drill trace. Interception 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 assay results are distance weighted using 1m for each assay. • Intersections are reported if the interval is at least 1m wide at 0.5g/t Au grade. Intersections greater than 1m in downhole distance can contain up to 2m of low grade or barren material. • No metal equivalent reporting is used or applied.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *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 historical workings and shafts exist within the area and structural measurements from orientated diamond core drilling show the primary ore zones to be sub-vertical to steep west dipping in nature with a general northerly strike. • All drill results within this announcement are downhole intervals only and due to variable mineralisation and style true widths are not able to be calculated until modelling of the mineralisation.
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 mineralized zones. • No additional information can be made available at this time as it is conceptual in nature and commercially sensitive.