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ASX/MEDIA RELEASE

BROAD GOLD ZONES IN LATEST DRILLING AT MAYDAY NORTH HIGHLIGHT STRONG POTENTIAL FOR RESOURCE GROWTH

Exploration effort at key satellite deposit now being ramped up with geophysical survey underway to help unlock the potential of a major mineralised system

Key Points:

- Significant exploration breakthrough at Mayday North satellite deposit, with further significant widths of gold mineralisation intersected in most recent drilling:
 - 25.7m @ 2.20g/t Au from 79.7m including 6.2m @ 4.09g/t Au from 96m in MND200004
 - 16.8m @ 1.36g/t Au from 85m in MND200003
 - 6m @ 3.95g/t Au from 42m in MNC200015
- Results correlate with and support the results reported on 25 February 2020:
 - 14m @ 2.96g/t Au from 130m in MNC190003; and
 - 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
 - 18m @ 2.57g/t Au from 103m, including 8m @ 3.57g/t Au from 108m in MNC190011
- Exploration at Mayday North being ramped up with geophysical and geological surveys underway to define targets for further drilling.

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 40km north of Kalgoorlie in WA, has intersected further broad zones of gold mineralisation.

The exciting new drilling results correlate with previously reported intercepts from late February, highlighting the potential for significant growth in the current Mineral Resource at Mayday North and providing further evidence of the presence of a large-scale mineralised system at this key satellite deposit.

In light of these results, Mayday North will become a key focus for ongoing exploration activities at the Bardoc Project over the next few months, with exploration activities currently ramping up on several other fronts.

MAYDAY NORTH RESULTS

The results from recent RC and diamond drilling reported in this announcement support the Mayday North Exploration Target¹ of **1.48Mt – 2.22Mt at a grade range of 2.0-2.4g/t Au for 96,000 – 171,000 ounces**, which was announced by the Company on 25 February 2020.

The significant feature of the Mayday North mineralisation is its widths and even grade distribution. As observed in recent drill results, there are significant widths of strong continuous gold mineralisation:

- **25.7m @ 2.20g/t Au from 79.7m including 6.2m @ 4.09g/t Au from 96m in MND200004**
- **16.8m @ 1.36g/t Au from 85m in MND200003**
- **6m @ 3.95g/t Au from 42m in MNC200015**

The results correlate with and support the results reported on 25 February 2020:

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- **18m @ 2.57g/t Au from 103m, including 8m @ 3.57g/t Au from 108m in MNC190011**

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).

MAYDAY NORTH EXPLORATION

The Mayday North Deposit, which currently hosts an Inferred Mineral Resource of 1.41Mt at 1.7g/t for 79koz, is an area of significant geological interest for the Company as it develops its portfolio of satellite deposits to support the recently completed Pre Feasibility Study (ASX Announcement, 17 March 2020) with quality ore sources in addition to the cornerstone deposits of Aphrodite (1.68Moz Au), Zoroastrian (515koz Au) and Excelsior (320koz Au).

As such, the Company is putting a considerable exploration effort into the Mayday North area. Work already completed and currently in progress include:

- An External Technical Review of the drill core focusing on mineralisation and structural controls has been completed by renowned structural geology consultant, Model Earth Pty Ltd;
- Field work for a Gradient Array Induced Polarisation (GAIP) survey has been completed over the tenement to define other target areas that have similar characteristics to the known mineralisation;
- The geological and mineralisation model has been updated using p-XRF data from all recent drill holes (the rocks are difficult to categorise into their original lithology using classical logging techniques due to the intense and pervasive alteration);
- Polished thin sections have been obtained for detailed sulphide delineation as well as trialling laser ablation on individual pyrite and arsenopyrite grains to better understand the Mayday North mineralised

system. This laser ablation work in combination with the p-XRF data will shorten the timeframe required to understand the key features and likely controls on the mineralisation so that additional drilling can be commenced to fully explore the mineralised system; and

- Preliminary metallurgical test-work will be undertaken to examine the ore recovery for each lode. Mayday North has both high and lower grade zones with differing geological extents and a detailed metallurgical test work program will be developed to fully evaluate these different ore zones.

As these different technical aspects of the exploration effort – driven by quality samples and sound geological understanding – advances, the Company looks forward to updating their shareholders in future announcements, including the commencement of the next phase of drilling.

MANAGEMENT COMMENTS

Bardoc Gold’s Chief Executive Officer, Mr Robert Ryan, said Mayday North continued to show outstanding potential to become a fourth cornerstone deposit at the Bardoc Project, with recent drilling confirming the potential for growth in the existing resource as part of a potentially much larger mineralised system.

“The latest drilling results support our previously announced Exploration Target and, perhaps more importantly, show the potential for a large-scale mineral system that offers excellent potential for further breakthrough discoveries.

“This potential is growing as we continue to expand our knowledge of the deposit and the surrounding area through intensive exploration and high-quality technical and scientific work.

“Given that minimal exploration has been completed over this area in the past two decades, we will utilise modern exploration techniques to define new mineralised trends and high-grade conductors, as we look to further expand the current 79koz resource.

“The excellent results from Mayday North further highlight the exceptionally strong pipeline of exploration projects we have at the Bardoc Project that supports the potential for future resource and reserve growth above and beyond what we have outlined in our recent PFS.

“Given the clear potential for Mayday North to become one of our cornerstone resources, we are looking forward to accelerating our exploration activities in this area over the coming months.”

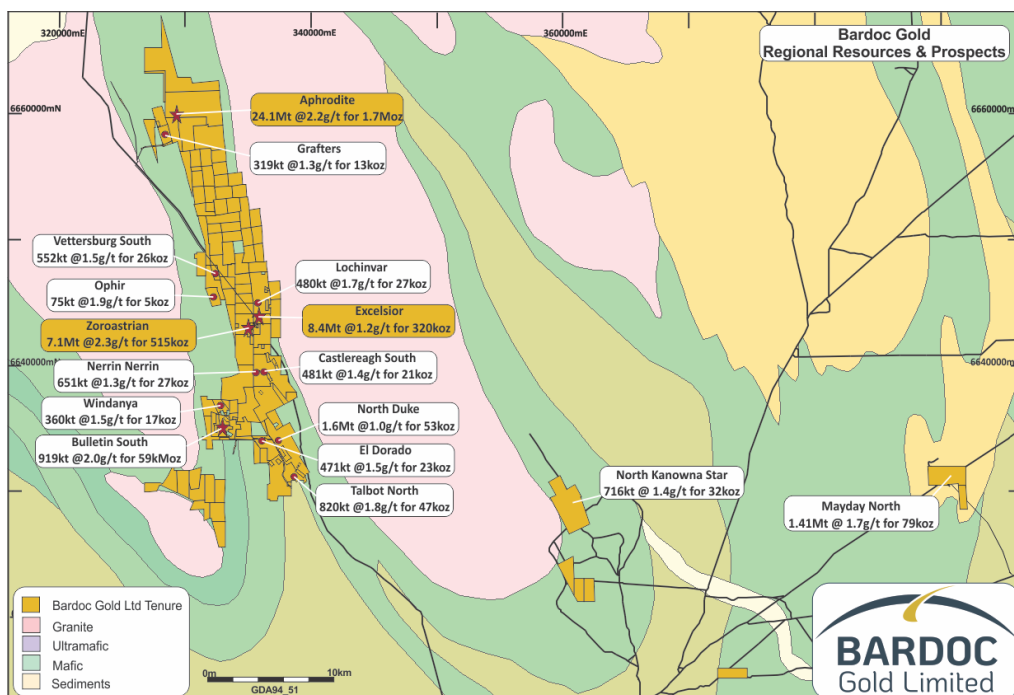


Figure 1. Bardoc Gold Project, tenement location plan.

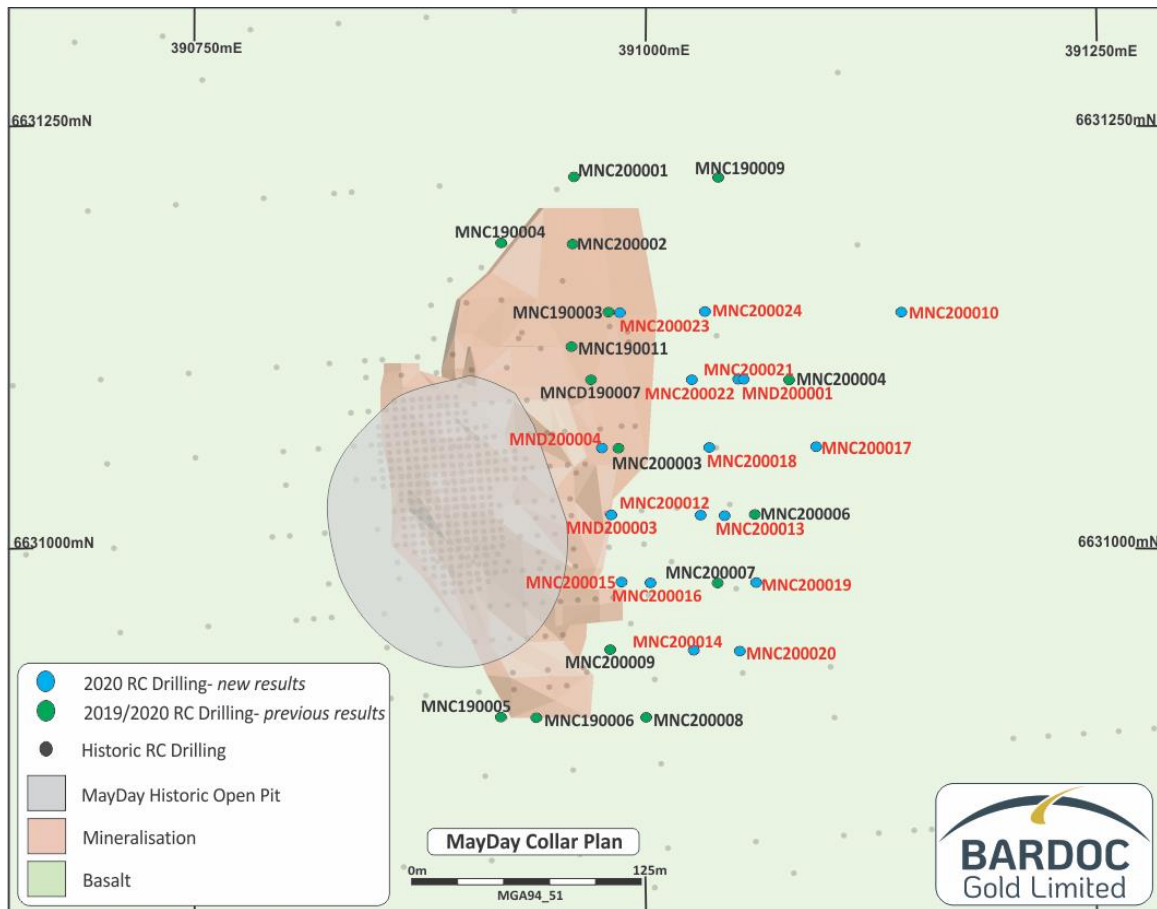


Figure 2. Mayday North, drill-hole location plan.

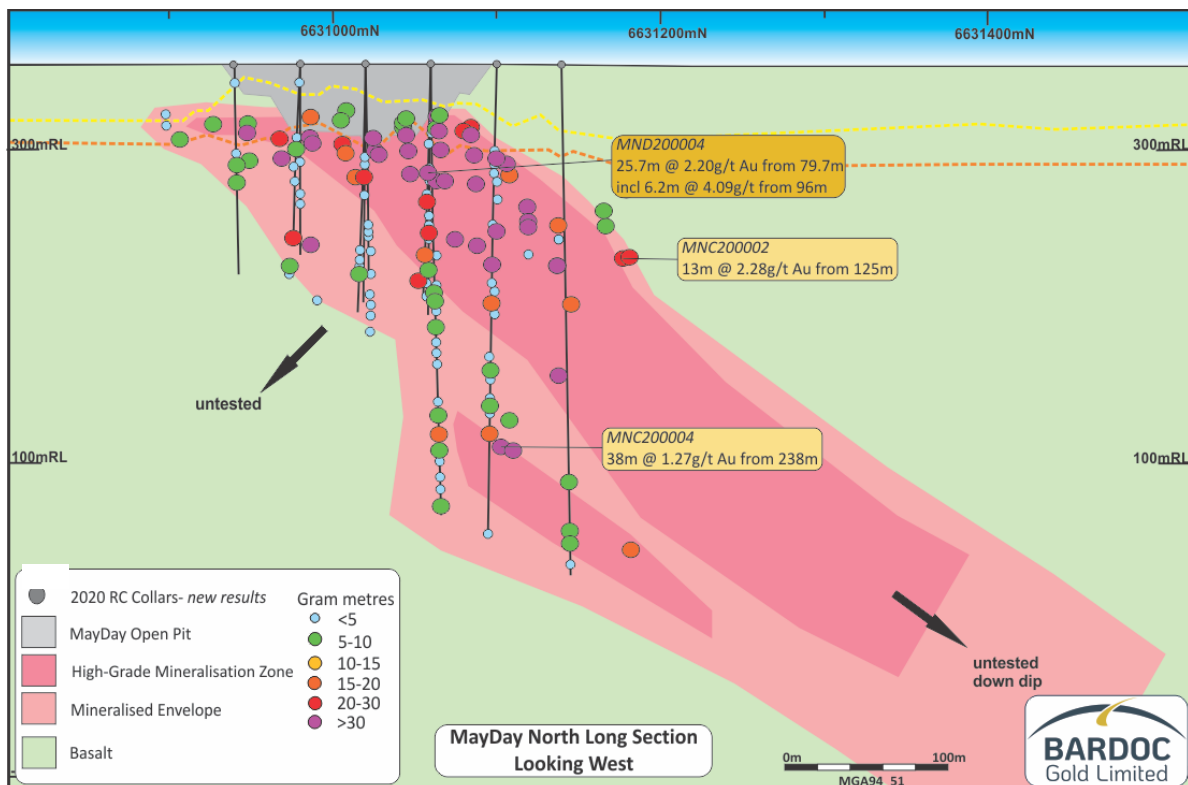


Figure 3. Mayday North Long Section looking west.

NORTH KANOWNA STAR

A geophysical GAIP survey has commenced at the North Kanowna Star Project and is due for field work completion in approximately two weeks' time, after which the data will be processed by geophysicists.

This survey will assist with the geological and structural interpretation of the area, as well as detecting areas of resistivity and conductivity for targeting of future drilling. Results will be announced as they become available over the coming 1-2 months.

NEXT STEPS

- Geophysical groundwork at North Kanowna Star and Mayday North ongoing.
- Finalisation of assay results at Zoroastrian from recent diamond core drilling.
- Metallurgical test work progressing well for Aphrodite ores.

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 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.

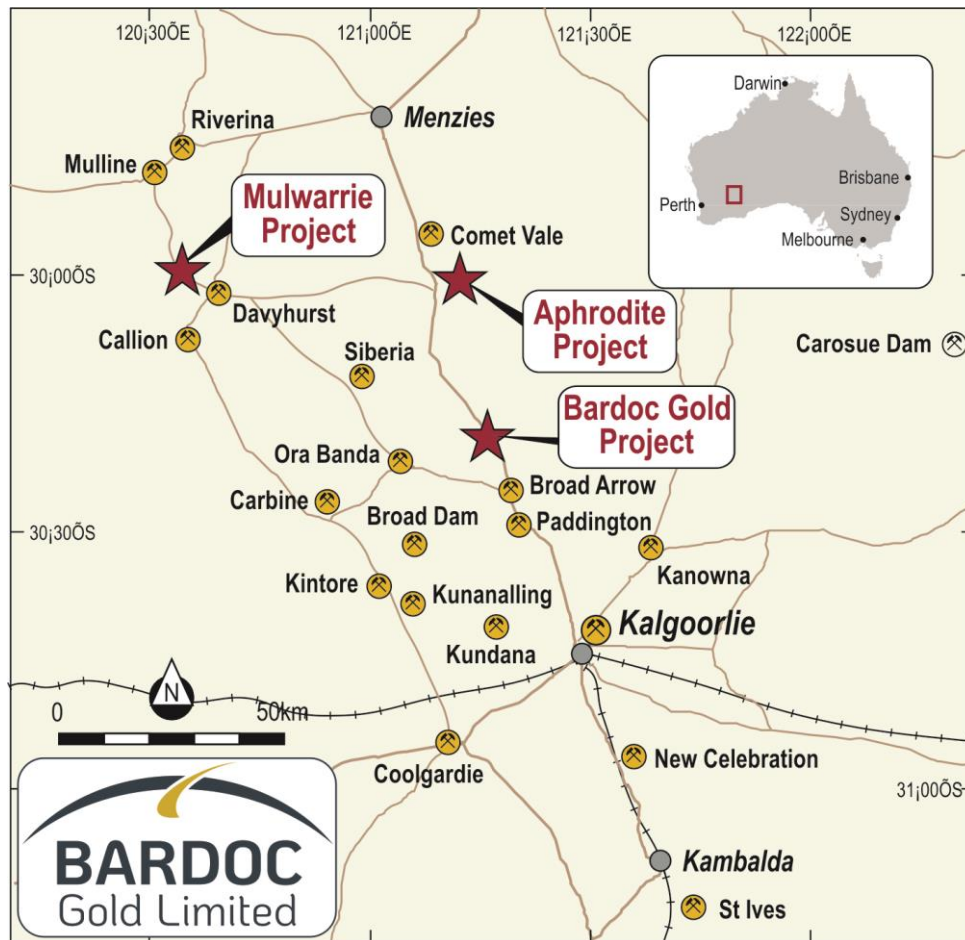


Figure 4: Project Location Plan

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

For further information contact:

INVESTORS:

Robert Ryan **Bardoc Gold Limited**
Telephone: (08) 6215 0090
Email: admin@bardocgold.com.au

MEDIA:

Nicholas Read **Read Corporate**
Telephone: 0419 929 046
Email: info@readcorporate.com.au

Competent Person’s Statement – Exploration Results

The Company confirms it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the 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.

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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)
MNC200012	391031	6631020	355	-58.5	271.9	162
MNC200013	391045	6631020	355	-60.0	269.0	186
MNC200014	391027	6630940	355	-60.0	269.0	160
MNC200015	390986	6630980	355	-60.0	269.0	126
MNC200016	391003	6630980	355	-62.0	269.0	140
MNC200017	391097	6631060	355	-60.0	269.0	318
MNC200018	391036	6631060	355	-57.0	269.0	192
MNC200019	391062	6630980	355	-59.9	267.8	174
MNC200020	391053	6630940	355	-59.7	272.9	156
MNC200021	391052	6631100	355	-60.4	269.5	216
MNC200022	391026	6631100	355	-60.8	268.7	186
MNC200023	390985	6631140	355	-60.3	269.5	150
MNC200024	391033	6631140	355	-60.0	269.0	200
MND200001	391056	6631100	355	-69.7	267.3	324.3
MND200003	390980	6631020	355	-50.0	269.0	200.0
MND200004	390975	6631060	355	-50.0	269.0	195.4

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	Grade g/t Au
MNC200012	122	124	2	1.11
	127	128	1	0.71
	130	133	3	1.08
	141	145	4	1.13
MNC200013	137	143	6	0.62
	146	148	2	0.60
	150	151	1	0.65
	156	161	5	1.51
MNC200014	89	90	1	1.42
MNC200015	12	16	4	0.50
	42	48	6	3.95
	55	57	2	0.94
	61	66	5	1.08
	69	71	2	0.59
	75	78	3	0.92
	88	90	2	0.68
MNC200016	71	72	1	0.66
	94	95	1	0.79
	102	103	1	0.83
MNC200017	208	212	4	0.72
	217	218	1	1.10
	236	239	3	0.73
	242	244	2	1.11
	248	256	8	1.04
	259	270	11	0.96
	273	279	6	1.45
	283	284	1	0.70
	293	296	3	0.75
	300	304	4	0.81
	310	315	5	1.08
MNC200018	116	117	1	2.17
	129	131	2	0.89
	134	136	2	1.15
	141	154	13	1.19
	157	164	7	0.88
	170	171	1	0.80
	179	182	3	0.65
MNC200019	150	155	5	1.41

Hole_ID	From (m)	To (m)	Width	Grade g/t Au
	159	161	2	1.18
MNC200020	No significant Intersection			
MNC200021	169	170	1	0.58
	172	183	11	1.81
	185	186	1	1.00
MNC200022	65	66	1	1.14
	83	84	1	0.86
	120	124	4	0.94
	148	157	9	3.55
	166	167	1	0.50
	171	172	1	0.63
MNC200023	119	128	9	2.18
MNC200023	132	133	1	0.73
MNC200024	170	182	12	1.61
MND200001	67.1	68	0.9	0.88
	197	201	4	0.68
	204	212	8	0.79
	214	215	1	0.52
	217	218	1	0.86
	226	227	1	0.73
	229	234	5	1.10
	237	240.7	3.7	0.81
	243	261	18	0.83
	321	322	1	0.93
MND200003	38.7	48.72	10.02	1.72
	77.26	78	0.74	0.61
	80.93	82	1.07	0.50
	85	101.8	16.8	1.36
	107.2	110.92	3.72	0.78
MND200004	49.08	51.86	2.78	4.10
	54.3	60.79	6.49	1.08
	65.89	67.8	1.91	0.92
	79.71	105.38	25.67	2.20
<i>including</i>	96.8	103	6.2	4.09
	108.33	109.3	0.97	1.31
	116.92	117.81	0.89	0.53
	126.76	127.47	0.71	0.88
	131	133	2	0.92
	169.93	172.04	2.11	1.94

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) and Diamond Core (DC) drilling on nominal 40m x 20m (N x E) grid spacing. The holes were generally drilled towards grid east at varying angles to optimally intersect the mineralized zones. Complete details are un-available for historic drilling. 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 or 50g charge. Approximately 200g of pulp material is returned to BDC for storage and potential assay at a later date. The BDC DC samples are collected at nominated intervals by BDC staff from core that has been cut in half and transported to a Kalgoorlie based laboratory. Samples were oven dried, crushed to a nominal 10mm by a jaw crusher, reduced by riffle splitting to 3kg as required and pulverized in a single stage process to 85% passing 75 µm. The sample is then prepared by standard fire assay techniques with a 40g of 50g charge. Approximately 200g of pulp material is returned to EXG for storage and potential assay at a later date.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is orientated and if so, by what method, etc). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. All 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	<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 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 DC samples are orientated, length measured and compared to core blocks placed in the tray by the drillers, any core loss or other variance from that expected from the core blocks is logged and recorded in the database. Sample loss or gain is reviewed on an ongoing basis and feedback given to the drillers to enable the best representative sample to always be obtained. BDC RC samples are visually logged for moisture content, sample recovery and contamination. This information is stored in the database. The RC drill system utilizes a face sampling hammer which is industry best practice and the contractor aims to maximize recovery at all times. RC holes are drilled dry whenever practicable to maximize recovery of sample. The DC drillers use a core barrel and wire line unit to recover the core, they aim to recover all core at all times and adjust their drilling methods and rates to minimise core loss, i.e. different techniques for broken ground to ensure as little core as possible is washed away with drill cuttings. Study of sample recovery vs gold grade does not show any bias towards differing sample recoveries or gold grade. The drilling contractor uses standard industry drilling techniques to ensure minimal loss of any size fraction.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All BDC RC samples are geologically logged directly into hand-held 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.

	<p><i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All 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 DC is photographed both wet and dry after logging but before cutting.
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. 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. 	<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. 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. The BDC RC samples are sorted, oven dried, the entire sample is pulverized in a one stage process to 85% passing 75 µm. The bulk pulverized sample is then bagged and approximately 200g extracted by spatula to a numbered paper bag that is used for the 50g fire assay charge. The BDC DC samples are oven dried, jaw crushed to nominal <10mm, 3.5kg is obtained by riffle splitting and the remainder of the coarse reject is bagged while the 3.5kg is pulverized in a one stage process to 85% passing 75 µm. The bulk pulverized sample is then bagged and approximately 200g extracted by spatula to a numbered paper bag that is used for a 40g or 50g fire assay charge. BDC 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, no core duplicates (i.e. half core) have been collected or submitted. The sample sizes are considered to be appropriate for the type, style, thickness and consistency of mineralization located at this project. The sample size is also appropriate for the sampling methodology employed and the gold grade ranges returned.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> BDC has routinely used local Kalgoorlie Certified Laboratories for all sample preparation and analysis. The most commonly used laboratories have been Intertek Genalysis and Bureau Veritas Australia. No complete details of the sample preparation, analysis or security are available for either the historic 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"> The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. The use of twinned holes. Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. Discuss any adjustment to assay data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> BDC's Exploration Manager and Senior Project Geologist have inspected RC chips in the field and DC in the field and the core yard 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 10m 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

		<p>entered. Any variations that are required are recorded permanently in the database.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No adjustments or calibrations were made to any assay data used in this report.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation Specification of the grid system used Quality and adequacy of topographic control. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All drill holes have their collar location recorded 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 Drill core is transported daily directly from the drill site to BDC's core processing facility by BDC personnel with no detours. The core is then placed on racks and processed until it requires cutting. BDC use an onsite core saw to cut core at the core processing facility. The core is then sampled on site and transported directly to the laboratory in Kalgoorlie for assay.
Audits or reviews	<p>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</p>	<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. 									
		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Tenement</th> <th>Holder</th> <th>Area (Ha)</th> <th>Expiry Date</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>M27/140</td> <td>Strategic Projects Mining Pty Ltd (pending transfer to GPM Resources Pty Ltd)</td> <td>434.8</td> <td>01/05/2032</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Tenement	Holder	Area (Ha)	Expiry Date	M27/140	Strategic Projects Mining Pty Ltd (pending 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.
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								
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 collar ○ elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar ○ dip and azimuth of the hole ○ down hole length and interception depth ○ hole length. • If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See Table in this announcement • No results from previous un-reported exploration are the subject of this announcement. • Easting and Northing define the collar location in MGA94 zone 51 map projection. The map projection is a transverse Mercator projection, which conforms with the internationally accepted Universal Transverse Mercator Grid system. Collar elevations are RL's (elevation above sea level) • Dip is the inclination of the hole from the horizontal (i.e. a vertically down drilled hole from the surface is -90°). Azimuth for current drilling is reported in magnetic degrees as the direction toward which the hole is drilled. MGA94 and magnetic degrees vary by approximately 1° in this project area • Down hole length of the hole is the distance from the surface to the end of the hole, as measured along the drill trace. Intercept depth is the distance down the hole as measured along the drill trace. Intersection width is the downhole distance of an intersection as measured along the drill trace. • Hole length is the distance from the surface to the end of the hole, as measured along the drill trace.
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. • Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. • The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No high grade cuts have been applied to assay results. RC 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"> • These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. • If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. • If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The intersection width is measured down the hole trace, it is not usually the true width. Cross sections in this announcement allows the relationship between true and down hole width to be viewed. • Data collected from historical workings 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"> • Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plan and sectional views are contained within this announcement.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All results \geq 0.5g/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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No other exploration data is considered meaningful and material to this announcement.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). 	<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.

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <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> | |
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