30 SEPTEMBER 2020 **ASX/MEDIA RELEASE**

UPDATED MINERAL RESOURCE FOR BARDOC GOLD PROJECT INCREASES CONFIDENCE IN THE 1Moz PRODUCTION TARGET*

Successful in-fill drilling across cornerstone deposits upgrades 171koz to higher resource confidence levels, available for reserve analysis in the Definitive Feasibility Study

Key Points:

- **Substantial increase in higher confidence, higher grade ounces at the cornerstone Zoroastrian Deposit:**
  - **45% increase in Indicated ounces to 119koz Au;**
  - **36% increase in Indicated tonnes to 789kt;**
  - **6% increase in Indicated grade to 4.70g/t Au;**
  - **13% increase in global UG tonnes to 1.58Mt.**
- **Substantial increase in overall Indicated ounces as well as Open Pit Indicated category ounces at the cornerstone Aphrodite Deposit:**
  - **19% increase, or 121koz, in Indicated ounces for Open Pit accessible material; and**
  - **67% of total resource is now in the Indicated category**
- **Mayday North deposit now has 66,000oz Au in the Indicated category:**
  - **26% increase in global tonnes to 1.78Mt; and**
  - **6% increase in global ounces to 84koz Au.**
- **El Dorado satellite Resource grows to 39koz, with a significant high-grade underground zone recognized and reported:**
  - **9koz Au of Indicated material in Open Pit Resource component;**
  - **Underground zone resource grade is 6.5g/t Au.**
- **Updated Mineral Resource provides a strong foundation for ongoing Definitive Feasibility Study (DFS), which is on track for completion in Q1 2021:**
  - **Global Mineral Resource ounces increase to 3.03Moz Au;**
  - **Global Measured and Indicated tonnes increase 2% to 31.7Mt;**
  - **Global Measured and Indicated ounces increase by 171koz to 1.95Moz Au; and**
  - **Measured and Indicated ounces now comprise 64% of global ounces.**

Bardoc Gold Limited (ASX: **BDC**, **Bardoc** or **the Company**) is pleased to report a significant increase in Measured and Indicated ounces that will support ongoing mining studies as part of a project-wide Mineral Resource update for its 100%-owned **3.03Moz Bardoc Gold Project**, located 40km north of Kalgoorlie-Boulder in Western Australia.

*Production Target: Full details in ASX Release "Bardoc PFS confirms potential for long-life gold project" 17th March 2020

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As a result, **64% of total ounces are now in the higher confidence Measured and Indicated categories**.

This is an important step for the Project as Measured and Indicated material is able to be reported as Ore Reserves following the completion of mining studies.

For deposits such as the cornerstone Zoroastrian Deposit, the increase in higher-confidence, higher-grade underground resources is likely to result in a positive update to Ore Reserves for the DFS after mining studies are completed – which in turn should have a positive impact on project economics and mine life.

For satellite deposits such as El Dorado and Mayday North, the upgraded Mineral Resources confirm the validity of the Company's strategy of developing prospects with the potential to have a positive impact on the mine planning strategy for the DFS.

The El Dorado deposit now has an identified high-grade shoot that requires further exploration, both for down-plunge extensions and for repeated positions. At the Mayday North deposit, in-fill drilling returned robust gold intersections in terms of both thickness and grade which will likely de-risk any future mining scenario. Both deposits also have untested upside that provides excellent near-term exploration opportunities.

MANAGEMENT COMMENTS

Bardoc Gold's Chief Executive Officer, Mr Robert Ryan, said the updated Mineral Resource provided a strong foundation to the ongoing Definitive Feasibility Study, adding further momentum to the Company's strategy of becoming one of the next +100kozpa gold producers on the ASX.

> *"The upgraded Mineral Resource reflects several months of highly successful in-fill drilling across our cornerstone deposits and the satellite deposits at El Dorado and Mayday North. In essence, we have been able to increase the higher confidence Measured and Indicated ounces and substantially de-risk our mine plan.*
>
> *"This marks another important milestone towards the development of the 135kozpa standalone gold mining and processing operation at Bardoc, as outlined earlier this year in our PFS. The resource update drilling deliberately targeted the lower confidence material in the 1Moz Production Target and, as we progress our DFS, we are increasingly confident that we will be able to expand upon the current 790koz Ore Reserve.*
>
> *"We look forward to a number of key milestones in the coming months, with the off-take agreement due before the end of 2020 and the DFS due in March Quarter 2021. Exploration efforts are also underway at several exciting targets as we look to develop a growth pipeline of development projects to ensure that the Bardoc Gold Project has a long, sustainable mine life."*

NEXT STEPS

- Drilling is underway at the Aphrodite Sigma Lode targeting high-grade Inferred material to increase resource confidence to Measured or Indicated.
- Definitive Feasibility Study on track for completion in Q1 2021.
- Metallurgical testwork nearing completion with bulk samples of Aphrodite ore being pilot scale tested.
- Exploration drilling continues with four drill rigs currently on site (two Reverse Circulation, one diamond core rig and one air-core rig).
- Tailings Storage Facility design parameters nearing completion.

Table 1: September 2020 Mineral Resource Table

BARDOC GOLD PROJECT: RESOURCES														
Deposit	Type	Cut-Off (g/t Au)	MEASURED			INDICATED			INFERRED			TOTAL RESOURCES		
			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*	-	-	-	*12,770*	*1.8*	*740*	*4,741*	*1.4*	*208*	*17,511*	*1.7*	*948*
Aphrodite	*UG*	*2.0*	-	-	-	*3,072*	*3.9*	*366*	*2,313*	*4.3*	*322*	*5,385*	*4.1*	*710*
Aphrodite	**TOTAL**		**-**	**-**	**-**	**15,842**	**2.2**	**1,106**	**7,054**	**2.3**	**530**	**22,896**	**2.3**	**1,658**
Zoroastrian	*OP*	*0.4*	-	-	-	*3,862*	*1.8*	*229*	*1,835*	*1.5*	*89*	*5,698*	*1.7*	*318*
Zoroastrian	*UG*	*1.8*	-	-	-	*789*	*4.7*	*119*	*790*	*3.5*	*88*	*1,579*	*4.1*	*208*
Zoroastrian	**TOTAL**		**-**	**-**	**-**	**4,651**	**2.3**	**348**	**2,625**	**2.1**	**177**	**7,277**	**2.2**	**526**
Excelsior	**OP**	**0.4**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**6,729**	**1.2**	**266**	**1,749**	**1.0**	**54**	**8,478**	**1.2**	**320**
Mayday North	**OP**	**0.5**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,325**	**1.6**	**66**	**430**	**1.3**	**18**	**1,778**	**1.5**	**84**
Talbot North	**OP**	**0.4**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**698**	**1.8**	**40**	**123**	**1.8**	**7**	**820**	**1.8**	**47**
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**
Lochinvar	**OP**	**0.4**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**423**	**1.8**	**24**	**57**	**1.6**	**3**	**480**	**1.7**	**27**
El Dorado	*OP*	*0.5*	-	-	-	*203*	*1.4*	*9*	*383*	*1.5*	*18*	*586*	*1.5*	*28*
El Dorado	*UG*	*2.0*	-	-	-	-	-	-	*51*	*6.5*	*11*	*51*	*6.5*	*11*
El Dorado	**TOTAL**		**-**	**-**	**-**	**203**	**1.4**	**9**	**434**	**2.1**	**29**	**637**	**1.9**	**39**
North Kanowna Star	**OP**	**0.5**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**157**	**1.6**	**8**	**559**	**1.3**	**24**	**716**	**1.4**	**32**
South Castlereagh	**OP**	**0.5**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**111**	**1.6**	**6**	**369**	**1.3**	**15**	**481**	**1.4**	**21**
Mulwarrie	**OP**	**0.5**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**881**	**2.8**	**79**	**881**	**2.8**	**79**
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**
Windanya	**OP**	**0.6**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**360**	**1.5**	**17**	**360**	**1.5**	**17**
Grafters	**OP**	**0.5**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**319**	**1.3**	**14**	**319**	**1.3**	**14**
Ophir	**OP**	**0.6**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**75**	**1.9**	**5**	**75**	**1.9**	**5**
TOTAL RESOURCES			**152**	**2.3**	**11**	**31,536**	**1.9**	**1,937**	**17,183**	**1.9**	**1,059**	**48,896**	**1.9**	**3,031**

MATERIAL INFORMATION SUMMARY

ZOROASTRIAN

The Zoroastrian deposit has a current JORC Resource of **7.28Mt @ 2.25g/t Au for 526koz** of contained Au.

Table 2: Zoroastrian >=0.40g/t Au above 200mbs – OP resource

	Measured		Indicated		Inferred		Total		
Class	**Tonnes**	**g/t**	**Tonnes**	**g/t**	**Tonnes**	**g/t**	**Tonnes**	**g/t**	**Ounces**
Oxide			432,533	1.41	53,900	1.20	486,433	1.39	21,676
Transitional			708,346	1.76	111,875	1.57	820,218	1.74	45,782
Fresh			2,721,519	1.94	1,669,430	1.51	4,390,949	1.78	250,944
Total			**3,862,000**	**1.85**	**1,835,000**	**1.50**	**5,698,000**	**1.74**	**318,000**

Note: Appropriate rounding applied

Table 3: Zoroastrian >=1.75g/t Au below 200mbs – UG resource

	Measured		Indicated		Inferred		Total		
Class	**Tonnes**	**g/t**	**Tonnes**	**g/t**	**Tonnes**	**g/t**	**Tonnes**	**g/t**	**Ounces**
Oxide									-
Transitional									-
Fresh			789,003	4.70	789,668	3.48	1,578,671	4.09	207,572
Total			**789,000**	**4.70**	**790,000**	**3.48**	**1,579,000**	**4.09**	**208,000**

Note: Appropriate rounding applied

Table 4: Zoroastrian combined resource

Domain	**Measured**			**Indicated**			**Inferred**			**Total**		
	Tonnes	**g/t**	**Ounces**	**Tonnes**	**g/t**	**Ounces**	**Tonnes**	**g/t**	**Ounces**	**Tonnes**	**g/t**	**Ounces**
OP				3,862,000	1.85	229,000	1,835,000	1.50	89,000	5,698,000	1.74	318,000
UG				789,003	4.70	119,000	790,000	3.48	88,000	1,579,000	4.09	208,000
Total Resource				**4,651,000**	**2.33**	**348,000**	**2,625,000**	**2.10**	**203,000**	**7,277,000**	**2.25**	**526,000**

GEOLOGY AND GEOLOGICAL INTERPRETATION

The local stratigraphy comprises a package of sediments, mafics and ultramafics deformed and thinned between two granite domes resulting in a formation of a narrow syncline. The Zoroastrian deposit occurs within this syncline. A dolerite has intruded the greenstone rocks and is the host-rock of the Zoroastrian gold deposit. The gold mineralisation at Zoroastrian is associated with steep west dipping lodes, oriented approximately north-south, and shallow dipping lodes predominantly in the footwall to the steep lodes. The steep lodes occur within zones of shearing that present as foliation of varying intensity. The shallow lodes are extensional in nature and foliation is absent. The presence or absence of foliation has allowed the classification and interpretation of mineralised drill intercepts as either “steeps” or “flats”.

The interpretation of mineralised lodes for the open pit resource was completed at a 0.3g/t Au cut-off grade guided by presence and intensity of quartz veining. The 0.3g/t Au value is indicative of mineralisation on the periphery of a high grade zone and is typically characterised by pyrite and pyrrhotite sulphides as opposed to arsenopyrite in the high grade zones. Wireframes for the underground resource were at a nominal 1g/t Au cut-off which represents the material in the material in core of the mineralised structures.

DRILLING TECHNIQUES

The Zoroastrian deposit has been defined by an extensive drill database, including some historical and considerable drilling completed by Excelsior. Historic digital data has been verified against hardcopy records and ground truthed where possible. For Bardoc Gold 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 Bardoc Gold drill core was orientated by the drilling contractor. Holes are down hole surveyed usually every 18m(core), 30m(RC) down-hole. All collars are picked up by a surveyor.

SAMPLING TECHNIQUES, SUB-SAMPLING TECHNIQUES, SAMPLE PREPARATION AND ANALYSIS

Details on sampling completed by all historic operators are not available, it is assumed that procedures were to the industry standard of the time. However, much of the historic drilling was completed by Aberfoyle, whose sampling procedures are considered adequate. All Bardoc Gold RC drilling was sampled at one metre down hole intervals. The recovered samples were passed through a cone splitter and a representative 2.5kg – 3.5kg sample was taken to a Kalgoorlie contract laboratory for gold assay. The core samples were collected at nominated intervals by Bardoc Gold staff from core that was cut in half at the Bardoc Mine Site. All 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 prior to being assayed for gold. Historic assay methods were not documented, however Aberfoyle used standard analysis methods from Genalysis, Analabs and Pilbara (Kalgoorlie) Laboratories. All BDC pulverised samples were prepared for standard fire assay techniques using a 40g or 50g charge. A review of the QAQC data found analytical results to be satisfactory and suitable for inclusion in the resource estimation

ESTIMATION METHODOLOGY

For this September 2020 Resource Report, only the underground component is changed from September 2019. The Open Pit component is as per 22 May 2018. For clarity both open pit and underground modelling is summarised here.

Localised Uniform Conditioning (LUC) was used for Zoroastrian where open pit mining is the likely extraction method. Composited samples were used for grade interpolation, 1m width at Zoroastrian. Composite grade top cutting was completed on a domain basis based on disintegration analysis of the probability curve and visual inspection of the histogram. Variography was used to determine directions of grade continuity, supported where possible by geological evidence. Ellipsoidal search parameters were applied on a domain basis with distances between 90m to 145m (Zoroastrian). Minimum samples ranged between 2 and 8 for Zoroastrian with maximum samples employed 32. The LUC panel size for Zoroastrian was 8mE x 15mN x 10mRL and SMU block sizes were 2mE x 5mN x 12.5mRL. The SMU sizes were selected based on the geometry of the mineralisation and the likely degree to which selective mining could be achieved given the visual appearance of mineralisation. The underground resource at Zoroastrian was estimated using ordinary kriging as the LUC model is unsuitable for underground mine planning. The underground model used a block size of 4mE x 15mN x 8mRL, considered appropriate for the drill holes spacing and mining method. Estimation search parameters including search distance and minimum number of samples were relaxed on subsequent runs.

MINERAL RESOURCE CLASSIFICATION

The classification attempts to categorise areas of the block model to reflect confidence in the geological framework and estimation quality. The classification takes account of confidence in the geological interpretation and sample density. In order to avoid a mosaic style of classification, solid wireframes were constructed to encompass areas considered to adequately fulfil the requirement to be classified as either indicated or inferred

Indicated - Areas with drill spacing up to approximately 40mE x 40mN with good confidence in the geology.

Inferred – Areas with wider spaced drilling but reasonable confidence in geological continuity

CUT-OFF GRADES AND REPORTING

The Mineral Resource reported by the Company is that portion of the resource model that is above 0.4g/t Au and is constrained to a depth of 200m below surface to reflect potential development by open pit mining. This satisfies the "reasonable prospects of eventual economic extraction" criteria for JORC compliance. Only Indicated and Inferred mineralisation that falls within this area is reported as Mineral Resource. There has been no update to the previously reported open pit LUC block model detailed by Spitfire Materials Ltd (ASX: SPI) Announcement of 13 November 2018 the only change is in the cut-off grade.

A resource below 200m below surface is reported at a cut-off grade of 1.75g/t, which reflects the economics of possible underground mining. This satisfies the "reasonable prospects of eventual economic extraction" criteria for JORC compliance. Only Indicated and Inferred mineralisation that falls within this area is reported as a Mineral Resource. The resource has been depleted for prior mining.

METALLURGY

The Zoroastrian Deposit has been recently successfully previously mined. Metallurgical testwork and milling reconciliations confirm gold recoveries exceed 92% for primary ore.

MODIFYING FACTORS

No modifying factors were applied to the reported Mineral Resources. Parameters including geotechnical, mining dilution, ore loss and metallurgical recoveries will be considered during the planned mining evaluation of the project. The reported Mineral Resources have been depleted to account for previous mining.

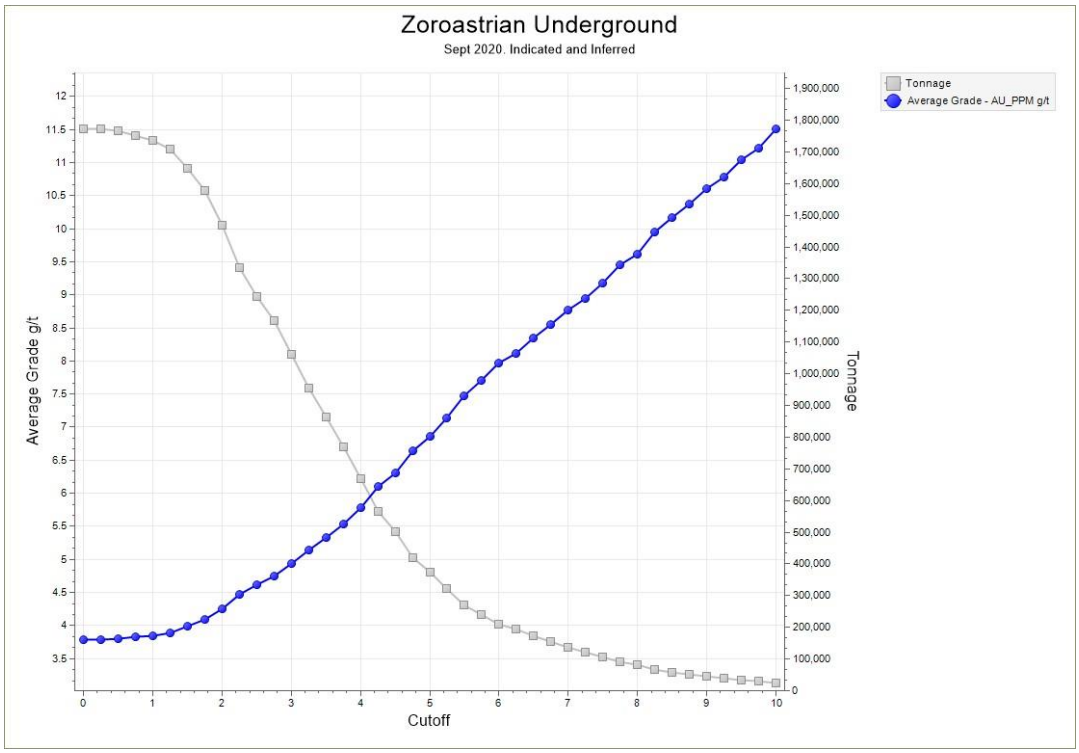

Figure 1: Grade tonnage curve for underground material

EL DORADO

The El Dorado deposit has a current JORC Resource of **637kt @ 1.87g/t Au for 38.6koz** of contained Au.

Table 5: Eldorado >=0.50g/t Au above 150mbs – OP resource

	Measured		Indicated		Inferred		Total		
Class	**Tonnes**	**g/t**	**Tonnes**	**g/t**	**Tonnes**	**g/t**	**Tonnes**	**g/t**	**Ounces**
Oxide			32,837	1.40	10,135	1.00	42,971	1.31	1,804
Transitional			160,574	1.40	42,069	1.40	202,643	1.40	9,121
Fresh			9,267	2.40	330,632	1.50	339,899	1.52	16,660
Total			**203,000**	**1.45**	**383,000**	**1.48**	**586,000**	**1.47**	**27,600**

Table 6: Zoroastrian >=2.00g/t Au below 150mbs – UG resource

	Measured		Indicated		Inferred		Total		
Class	**Tonnes**	**g/t**	**Tonnes**	**g/t**	**Tonnes**	**g/t**	**Tonnes**	**g/t**	**Ounces**
Oxide									
Transitional									
Fresh					50,564	6.5	50,564	6.5	10,567
Total					**51,000**	**6.50**	**51,000**	**6.50**	**11,000**

Table 7: El Dorado combined resource

Domain	**Measured**			**Indicated**			**Inferred**			**Total**		
	Tonnes	**g/t**	**Ounces**	**Tonnes**	**g/t**	**Ounces**	**Tonnes**	**g/t**	**Ounces**	**Tonnes**	**g/t**	**Ounces**
OP				203,000	1.45	9,000	383,000	1.48	18,000	586,000	1.47	27,600
UG							51,000	6.50	11,000	51,000	6.50	11,000
Total Resource				**203,000**	**1.45**	**9,000**	**434,000**	**2.06**	**29,000**	**637,000**	**1.87**	**38,600**

GEOLOGY AND GEOLOGICAL INTERPRETATION

The mineralisation at El Dorado is situated on a north-northwest trending mafic/ultramafic package with sediments and felsic volcanics of the Black Flag Beds forming the footwall. Gold mineralisation is hosted predominantly in a 20m wide steeply east dipping shear zone, with quartz veining +/- arsenopyrite and has a northerly plunge.

The El Dorado mineralisation wireframes are for the most part interpreted to a 0.3g/t cut-off grade. The 0.3g/t threshold was chosen as this appears to be the threshold grade that defines any level of gold mineralisation as distinct from barren host rock.

All drilling was used to inform the interpretation, including RAB/Aircore. The RAB/Aircore data was however not used in the estimation. Lodes were generally interpreted on NE-SW sections when individual strings were digitised for each lode, snapping to existing drill holes. From these strings wireframe were produced for each individual lode. Closed out positions of the mineralised lodes along strike and depth were typically defined by a distance of approximately ½ of the surrounding drill spacing beyond the last drill hole. In total 3 mineralisation lodes were defined at El Dorado over a strike length of 340m.

DRILLING TECHNIQUES

The El Dorado deposit has been defined by an extensive drill database, including some historical and considerable drilling completed by Excelsior and BDC.

Historic drill hole data has been validated against available reports, including WAMEX reports. Where possible hole locations were checked on ground but in most cases rehabilitation of the drill collar prohibited this. Early drilling, predominantly by Samantha has been included in the Mineral Resource Estimate as locations of mineralised intercepts are in agreement with later drilling which have surveyed collar locations and downhole surveys. Early holes were drilled on a local grid for which there was no established conversion to the GDA94 zone 51 system. A conversion to MGA coordinates was established by Excelsior Gold in 2014 where the local grid coordinates were obtained from the original drill logs (WAMEX reports) and used to define a 2 point grid transformation.

For 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 Bardoc Gold drill core was orientated by the drilling contractor. Holes are down hole surveyed usually every 18m(core), 30m(RC) down-hole. All collars are picked up by a surveyor.

RAB drilling makes up about 5% of the historic drilling and RC the other 95%. There are several campaigns of historic drilling between 1984 and 1995. These holes are sometimes without documentation of the rig type and capability, core size, sample selection and handling. RAB drilling was used to assist with geological and mineralisation wireframing and was excluded from the resource estimation process.

SAMPLING TECHNIQUES, SUB-SAMPLING TECHNIQUES, SAMPLE PREPARATION AND ANALYSIS

All RC holes sampled on 1m intervals and split on-site to a smaller ~2kg sample for analysis. Goldfields analysed alternate samples and infill samples were subsequently tested once any anomalous zones were identified. Wet samples were scoop sampled. Some operators composited to 4m for initial analysis. 1m splits subsequently assayed if the composite interval was anomalous.

Assaying was generally by 50g Fire Assay utilising certified laboratories. BDC RC drilling was sampled and assayed every metre by 40g fire assay. The core samples were collected at nominated intervals by Bardoc Gold staff from core that was cut in half at the Bardoc Mine Site. All 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 prior to being assayed for gold. Historic assay methods were not documented, however previous explorers used standard analysis methods from Genalysis, Analabs and Kalgoorlie Assay Laboratories. All BDC pulverised samples were prepared for standard fire assay techniques using a 40g charge. A review of the QAQC data found analytical results to be satisfactory and suitable for inclusion in the resource estimation

BDC is of the opinion that the historic drilling was completed to industry standard by well-established drill companies. Sampling and assay procedures are described and are to industry standard. BDC RC drilling was assayed by fire assay and a system of QAQC checks implemented. For historic drilling (pre EXG) much of the QAQC data is unavailable and results are unknown.

ESTIMATION METHODOLOGY

Grade estimation was by Ordinary Kriging for Au using Micromine software. The estimate was resolved into 5m (E) x 5m (N) x 5m (RL) parent cells that have been sub-celled at the domain boundaries for accurate domain volume representation. Estimation parameters were based on the variogram models, data geometry and kriging estimation statistics. Top-cuts were decided by completing an outlier analysis using a combination

of methods including grade histograms, log probability plots and other statistical tools. Based on this statistical analysis of the data population, top-cuts were applied to some of the domains.

MINERAL RESOURCE CLASSIFICATION

The Mineral Resource has been classified on the basis of confidence in the geological model, continuity of mineralized zones, drilling density, confidence in the underlying database and the available bulk density information. In part, the lodes have been drilled down to a 15m x 15m spacing, on drill lines running east-northeast – west-southwest. To the north and south drilling is at greater spacing.

In part, the deposit is adequately drilled to have potentially been defined as higher confidence classification using only drilling density as a criteria. However, a number of issues remain unresolved with the base data and geological/structural models, including rock bulk density is assumed, no actual measurements exist from El Dorado. Only two diamond core hole has been drilled at depth in the northern part of the resource, further core holes are required to confirm geological and structural interpretation assumptions.

CUT-OFF GRADES AND REPORTING

The Mineral Resource reported by the Company is that portion of the resource model that is above 0.5g/t Au and is constrained to a depth of 150m below surface to reflect potential development by open pit mining. This satisfies the “reasonable prospects of eventual economic extraction” criteria for JORC compliance. Only Indicated and Inferred mineralisation that falls within this area is reported as Mineral Resource.

A resource below 200m below surface is reported at a cut-off grade of 2.00g/t, which reflects the economics of possible underground mining. This satisfies the “reasonable prospects of eventual economic extraction” criteria for JORC compliance. Only Indicated and Inferred mineralisation that falls within this area is reported as a Mineral Resource. The resource has been depleted for prior mining.

METALLURGY

Metallurgical test work has not been done on El Dorado mineralization.

MODIFYING FACTORS

No modifying factors were applied to the reported Mineral Resources. Parameters including geotechnical, mining dilution, ore loss and metallurgical recoveries will be considered during the mining evaluation of the project. The reported Mineral Resources have had some minor unquantified historical minor underground mining.

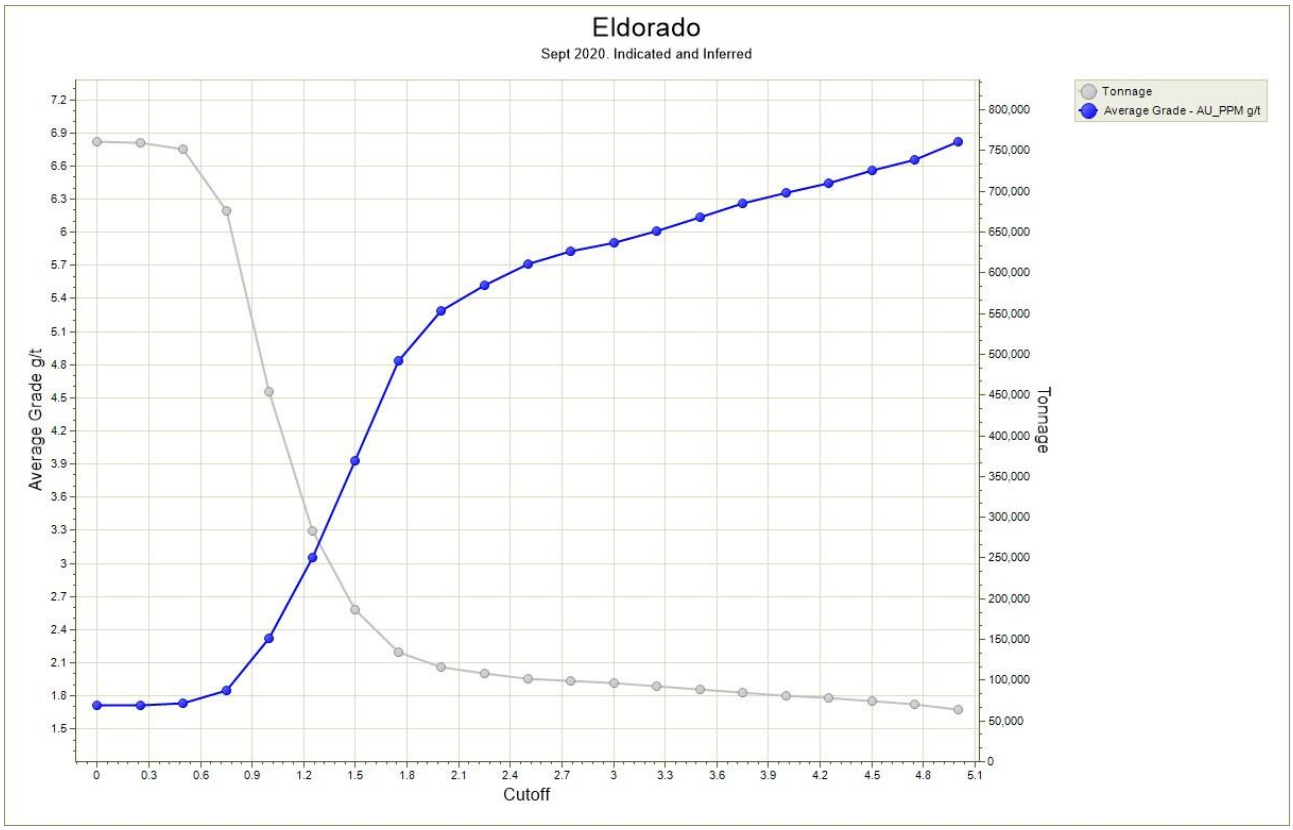

Figure 2: Grade tonnage curve for open pit material

MAYDAY NORTH

The Mayday North deposit has a current JORC Resource of **1.33Mt @ 1.55g/t Au for 83.8koz** of contained Au.

Table 8: Mayday North >=0.50g/t Au above 200mbs – OP resource

	Measured		Indicated		Inferred		Total		
Class	**Tonnes**	**g/t**	**Tonnes**	**g/t**	**Tonnes**	**g/t**	**Tonnes**	**g/t**	**Ounces**
Oxide			65,648	1.43	7,641	1.10	73,288	1.40	3,288
Transitional			409,936	1.57	18,428	1.67	452,305	1.49	21,681
Fresh			849,425	1.55	404,251	1.27	1,252,793	1.46	58,805
Total			**1,325,000**	**1.55**	**430,000**	**1.28**	**1,778,000**	**1.47**	**83,800**

GEOLOGY AND GEOLOGICAL INTERPRETATION

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

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

A deep weathering profile has developed over the Mayday North deposit, up to 60m deep in places. Distinct depletion and remobilisation of gold is evident within the oxide profile and as a result of this, substantial zones of flat lying, supergene gold mineralisation have formed above the primary mineralisation. A high grade portion of the supergene mineralisation was exploited in a small open pit.

DRILLING TECHNIQUES

Drilling completed by numerous operators using RC and Diamond drilling. Upper portions of the deposit are well drilled on a 20m x 20m grid with wider spaced drilling at depth and further along strike. Drilling was dominantly at -60^{o} towards the west or east. The majority of holes were downhole surveyed by various methods and collars located by contracted or mine surveyors.

All BDC drilling was HQ diamond, usually with a mud rotary or RC pre-collar and targeted deeper mineralisation. All Spitfire holes were downhole surveyed every 30m and collars located by contract surveyor

SAMPLING TECHNIQUES, SUB-SAMPLING TECHNIQUES, SAMPLE PREPARATION AND ANALYSIS

All RC holes sampled on 1m intervals and split on-site to a smaller ~2.5kg sample for analysis. Goldfields analysed alternate samples and infill samples were subsequently tested once any anomalous zones were identified. Wet samples were scoop sampled. Some operators composited to 4m for initial analysis. 1m splits subsequently assayed if the composite interval was anomalous.

Assaying was generally by 50g Fire Assay utilising certified laboratories. BDC RC drilling was sampled and assayed every metre by 40g fire assay. The core samples were collected at nominated intervals by Bardoc Gold staff from core that was cut in half at the Bardoc Mine Site. All 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 prior to being assayed for gold. Historic assay methods were not documented, however previous explorers used standard analysis methods from Genalysis, Analabs, Aurum and Kalgoorlie Assay Laboratories. All BDC pulverised samples were prepared for standard fire assay techniques using a 50g charge. A review of the QAQC data found analytical results to be satisfactory and suitable for inclusion in the resource estimation

BDC is of the opinion that the historic drilling was completed to industry standard by well-established drill companies. Sampling and assay procedures are described and are to industry standard. BDC RC drilling was assayed by fire assay and a system of QAQC checks implemented. For historic drilling (pre EXG) much of the QAQC data is unavailable and results are unknown.

ESTIMATION METHODOLOGY

Grade estimation was by Ordinary Kriging for Au using Micromine software. The estimate was resolved into 5m (E) x 5m (N) x 5m (RL) parent cells that have been sub-celled at the domain boundaries for accurate domain volume representation. Estimation parameters were based on the variogram models, data geometry and kriging estimation statistics. Top-cuts were decided by completing an outlier analysis using a combination of methods including grade histograms, log probability plots and other statistical tools. Based on this statistical analysis of the data population, top-cuts were applied to some of the domains.

MINERAL RESOURCE CLASSIFICATION

The Mineral Resource has been classified on the basis of confidence in the geological model, continuity of mineralized zones, drilling density, confidence in the underlying database and the available bulk density information. In part, the lodes have been drilled down to a 15m x 15m spacing, on drill lines running east-northeast – west-southwest. To the north and south drilling is at greater spacing., commonly on 40m spaced drill sections.

CUT-OFF GRADES AND REPORTING

The Mineral Resource reported by the Company is that portion of the resource model that is above 0.5g/t Au and is constrained to a depth of 200m below surface to reflect potential development by open pit mining. This satisfies the "reasonable prospects of eventual economic extraction" criteria for JORC compliance. Only Indicated and Inferred mineralisation that falls within this area is reported as Mineral Resource.

The currently defined extent of mineralisation above 2.0g/t Au does not warrant reporting of resources with potential for extraction by underground mining.

METALLURGY

Metallurgical test work has been limited to some initial cyanide bottle rolls. Preliminary results suggest a refractory component in the primary mineralisation.

MODIFYING FACTORS

No modifying factors were applied to the reported Mineral Resources. Parameters including geotechnical, mining dilution, ore loss and metallurgical recoveries will be considered during the mining evaluation of the project.

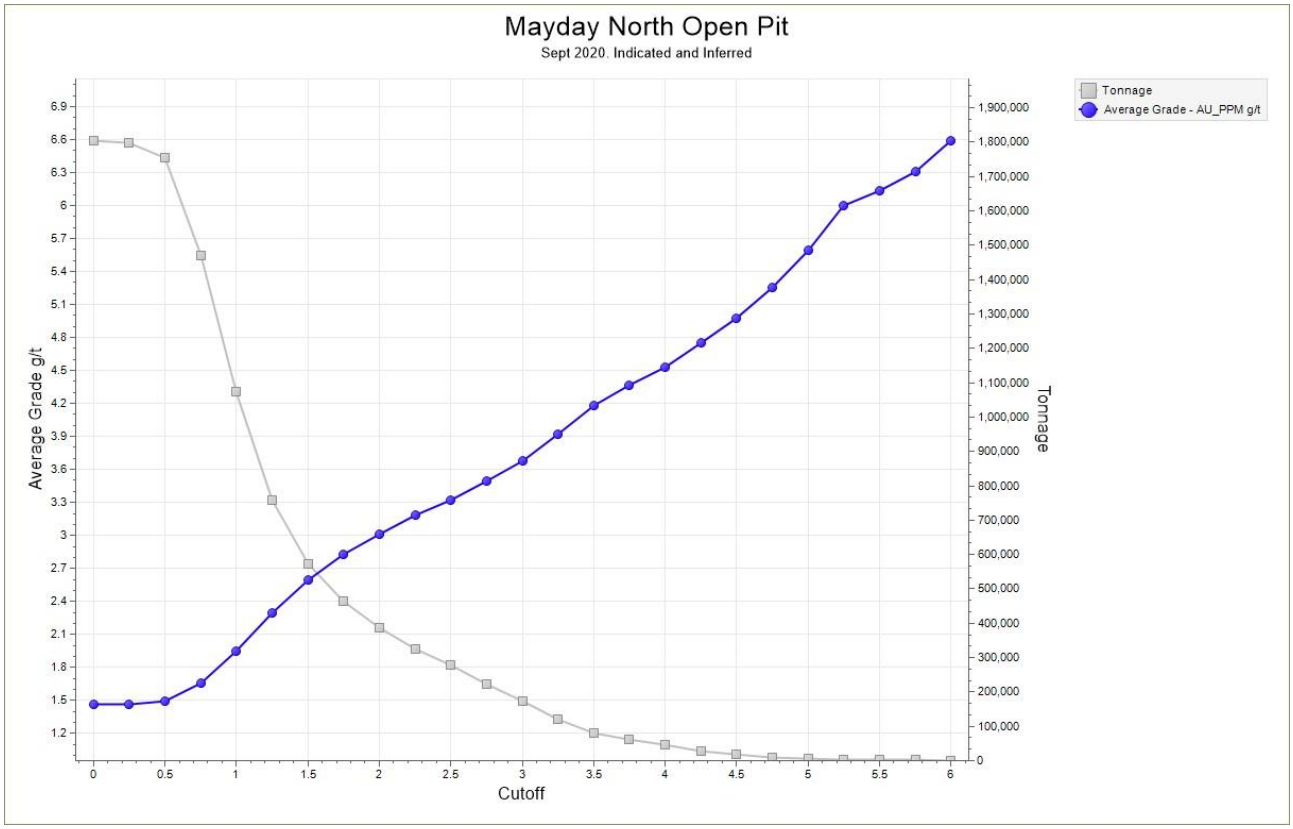

Figure 3: Grade tonnage curve for open pit material

APHRODITE

The Aphrodite deposit has a current JORC Resource of **22.9Mt @ 2.25g/t Au for 1.66Moz** of contained Au.

Table 9: Aphrodite >=0.40g/t Au above 230mbs – OP resource

	Measured		Indicated		Inferred		Total		
Class	**Tonnes**	**g/t**	**Tonnes**	**g/t**	**Tonnes**	**g/t**	**Tonnes**	**g/t**	**Ounces**
Oxide			990,725	1.37	368,238	1.20	1,358,963	1.33	58,026
Transitional			2,173,620	1.37	1,086,912	1.25	3,260,532	1.33	139,785
Fresh			9,605,390	1.94	3,286,022	1.42	12,891,412	1.81	750,291
Total			**12,770,000**	**1.80**	**4,741,000**	**1.37 1.39**	**17,511,000**	**1.68**	**948,000**

Note: Appropriate rounding applied

Table 10: Aphrodite >=2.00g/t Au below 230mbs – UG resource

	Measured		Indicated		Inferred		Total		
Class	**Tonnes**	**g/t**	**Tonnes**	**g/t**	**Tonnes**	**g/t**	**Tonnes**	**g/t**	**Ounces**
Oxide									
Transitional									
Fresh			3,072,031	3.71	2,312,559	4.33	5,384,590	4.104	710,442
Total			**3,072,000**	**3.93**	**2,313,000**	**4.33**	**5,385,000**	**4.10**	**710,000**

Note: Appropriate rounding applied

Table 11: Aphrodite combined resource

Domain	**Measured**			**Indicated**			**Inferred**			**Total**		
	Tonnes	**g/t**	**Ounces**	**Tonnes**	**g/t**	**Ounces**	**Tonnes**	**g/t**	**Ounces**	**Tonnes**	**g/t**	**Ounces**
OP	-	-	-	12,770,000	1.80	740,000	4,741,000	1.37	208,000	17,511,000	1.68	948,000
UG	-	-	-	3,072,000	3.93	366,000	2,313,000	4.33	322,000	5,385,000	4.10	710,000
Total Resource	**-**	**-**	**-**	**15,842,000**	**2.17**	**1,106,000**	**7,054,000**	**2.34**	**530,000**	**22,896,000**	**2.25**	**1,658,000**

GEOLOGY AND GEOLOGICAL INTERPRETATION

Only the parameters for the updated Open Pit resource are reported below. The Underground model is unchanged other than a change in reporting RL, the underground model reported here was reported on 30 September 2019.

The local stratigraphy comprises of a package of mafics, epiclastic sediments of dominantly volcanic origin, intermediate to felsic intrusives, and ultramafics. The package strikes NNW. From west to east the lithologies broadly progress from a megacrystic dolerite through sediments intruded by intermediate porphyries and finally ultramafics in the east. The mixed epiclastic and volcaniclastic succession was intruded by felsic to intermediate porphyries that are all in turn intruded by dolerite sills and dykes. The Aphrodite deposit is a series of steep, WSW-dipping shear zones often located along lithological contacts. Hydrothermal alteration associated with the gold mineralisation is characterised by a quartz-albite-sericite ± biotite, chlorite assemblage which is pale-cream coloured, with an increased hardness.

The geological interpretation was completed by Geological Consultants Model Earth Pty Ltd and this geological understanding was utilised in the interpretation of the mineralisation.

DRILLING TECHNIQUES

Drilling completed by numerous operators using RC and Diamond drilling. Upper portions of the deposit are well drilled on a 20m x 20m grid with wider spaced drilling at depth and further along strike. Drilling was dominantly at -60^{o} towards the west or east. The majority of holes were downhole surveyed by various methods and collars located by contracted or mine surveyors.

All BDC drilling was HQ diamond, usually with a mud rotary or RC pre-collar and targeted deeper mineralisation. All Spitfire holes were downhole surveyed every 30m and collars located by contract surveyor.

SAMPLING TECHNIQUES, SUB-SAMPLING TECHNIQUES, SAMPLE PREPARATION AND ANALYSIS

RC sampling of a ~3kg split from the bulk sample was commonly done with assay by 40g or 50g Fire Assay. NQ2 or HQ core was sawn in half and one half sent for assay. Sampling of core was commonly to 1m intervals and occasionally to intervals of geological interest. Core drilled by Spitfire was sawn and one half sampled, usually to 1m intervals. Samples were sent to accredited laboratories for gold analysis by Fire Assay with ICP finish, and Peroxide Fusion Digest with ICP finish for As, S & Cu. Quality control data was included in all drill programs. A review of the QAQC data found analytical results to be satisfactory and suitable for inclusion in the resource estimation.

ESTIMATION METHODOLOGY

Localised Uniform Conditioning (LUC) was used for the open pit resource model and Ordinary Kriging was used for the underground resource model. LUC is a non-linear technique suitable for estimating into smaller blocks (SMU scale) using wider spaced resource drilling. The LUC model implies a level of selectivity at the SMU scale that would not be achievable in an underground mining scenario so the ordinary kriged model was developed. Samples composited to 1m were used for both models. Top cuts were applied on a domain basis based on disintegration analysis of the probability curve and visual inspection of the histogram. Variography was used to determine directions of gold grade continuity, supported by geological evidence. Ellipsoidal search parameters were applied on a domain basis with distances between 100m to 120m. Minimum samples utilised was 8. Minimum sample and search distance parameters were relaxed for subsequent searches. The kriged block size and LUC panel size was 10mE x 20mN x 5mRL and the LUC SMU size was 2.5mE x 5mN x 2.5mRL. Bulk density values were applied from average density readings in different lithologies and weathering states

MINERAL RESOURCE CLASSIFICATION

Mineral resource classification attempts to categorise confidence in the geological framework and estimation quality. Confidence is dominantly dependent on drill hole spacing. In well drilled (up to 40m x 40m) areas grade continuity is good and ore body geometry is predictable. These areas were classified as indicated. Less well drilled areas up to ~ 80m x 80m defined areas of inferred material.

CUT-OFF GRADES AND REPORTING

The cut-off grade for reporting is 0.4g/t, to reflect potential development by open pit mining. Open pit resources are reported above an RL representative of 200m below surface. A resource below 200m below surface is reported at a cut-off grade of 2.5g/t, which reflects the economics of possible underground mining.

METALLURGY

The Aphrodite deposit has never been mined. BDC has conducted extensive metallurgical test work on all lithology types from various weathering profiles. The testwork has concluded the fresh and transitional ore is refractory in nature. There has been many generations of testwork and several processing methods investigated BDC has determined that a flotation concentrate of sulphide ore will be produced and sold to 3rd parties. Recoveries, Capital Costs and Operating Costs will be based on this flow sheet, with concentrate tails being processed through a CIL process facility.

MODIFYING FACTORS

No modifying factors were applied to the reported Mineral Resources. Parameters including geotechnical, mining dilution, ore loss and metallurgical recoveries will be considered during the mining evaluation of the project.

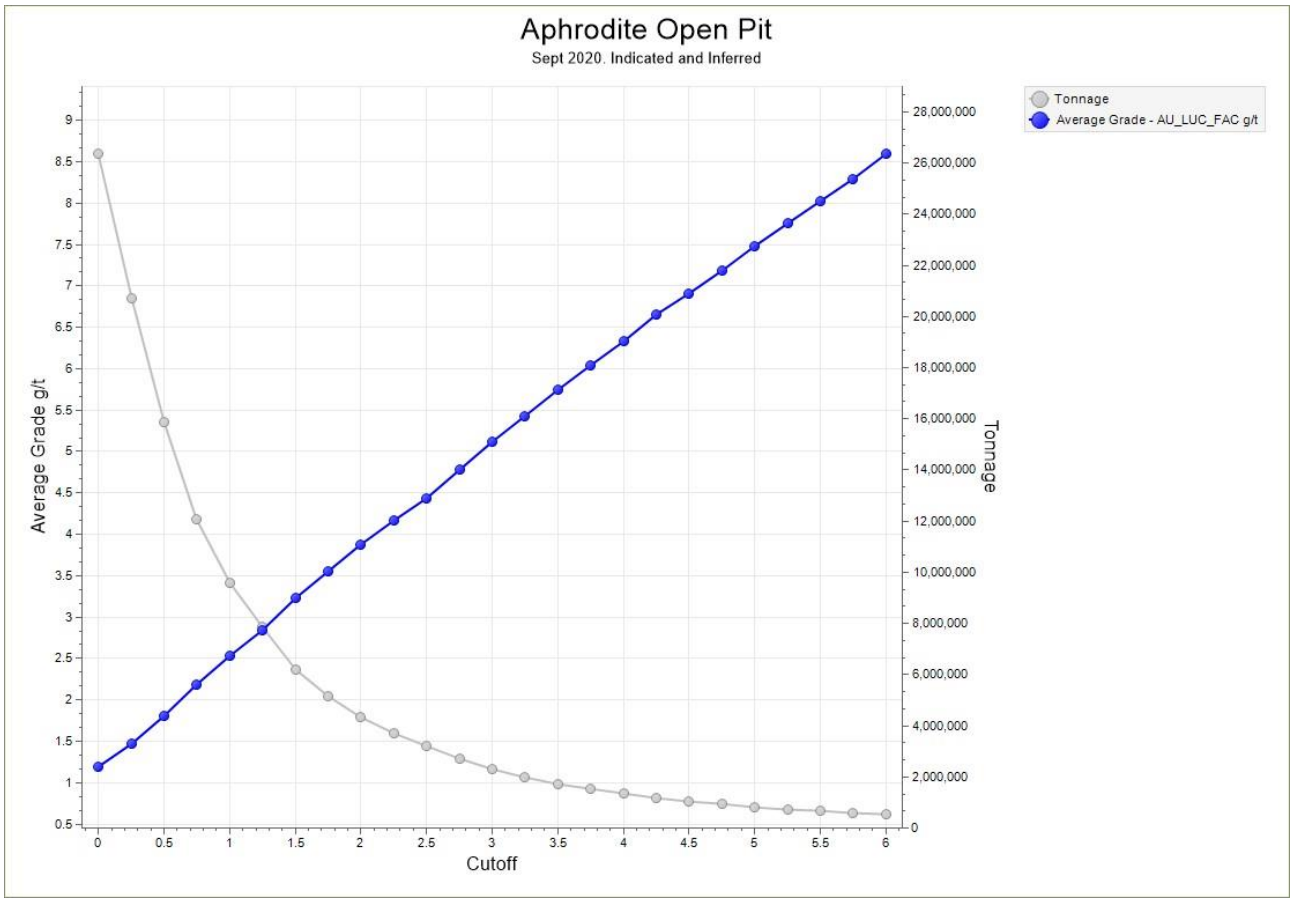

Figure 4: Grade tonnage curve for open pit material

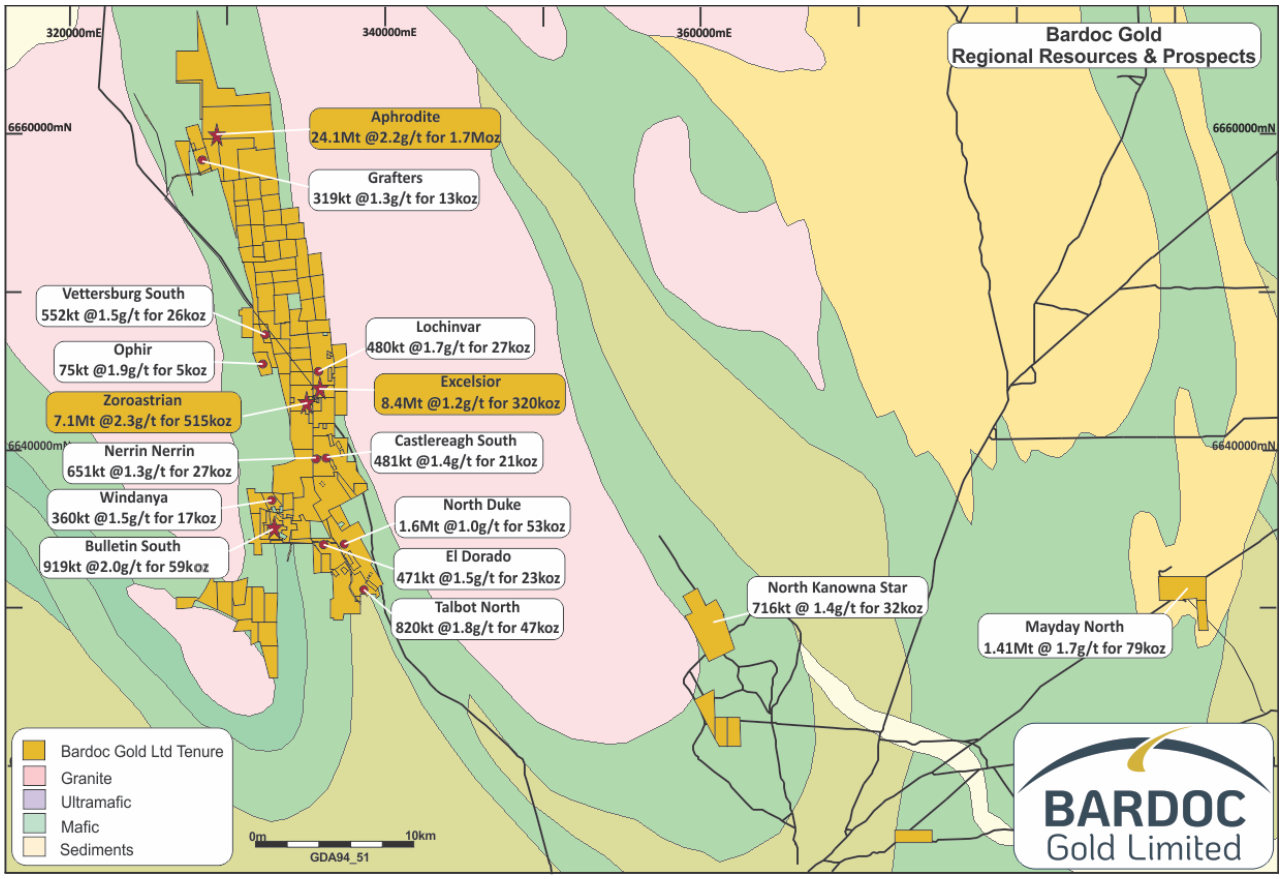

Figure 5. Bardoc Gold Project, tenement location plan.

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

BARDOC GOLD PROJECT: RESOURCES														
Deposit	Type	Cut-Off (g/t Au)	MEASURED			INDICATED			INFERRED			TOTAL RESOURCES		
			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*	-	-	-	*12,770*	*1.8*	*740*	*4,741*	*1.4*	*208*	*17,511*	*1.7*	*948*
Aphrodite	*UG*	*2.0*	-	-	-	*3,072*	*3.9*	*366*	*2,313*	*4.3*	*322*	*5,385*	*4.1*	*710*
Aphrodite	**TOTAL**		**-**	**-**	**-**	**15,842**	**2.2**	**1,106**	**7,054**	**2.3**	**530**	**22,896**	**2.3**	**1,658**
Zoroastrian	*OP*	*0.4*	-	-	-	*3,862*	*1.8*	*229*	*1,835*	*1.5*	*89*	*5,698*	*1.7*	*318*
Zoroastrian	*UG*	*1.8*	-	-	-	*789*	*4.7*	*119*	*790*	*3.5*	*88*	*1,579*	*4.1*	*208*
Zoroastrian	**TOTAL**		**-**	**-**	**-**	**4,651**	**2.3**	**348**	**2,625**	**2.1**	**177**	**7,277**	**2.2**	**526**
Excelsior	**OP**	**0.4**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**6,729**	**1.2**	**266**	**1,749**	**1.0**	**54**	**8,478**	**1.2**	**320**
Mayday North	**OP**	**0.5**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,325**	**1.6**	**66**	**430**	**1.3**	**18**	**1,778**	**1.5**	**84**
Talbot North	**OP**	**0.4**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**698**	**1.8**	**40**	**123**	**1.8**	**7**	**820**	**1.8**	**47**
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**
Lochinvar	**OP**	**0.4**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**423**	**1.8**	**24**	**57**	**1.6**	**3**	**480**	**1.7**	**27**
El Dorado	*OP*	*0.5*	-	-	-	*203*	*1.4*	*9*	*383*	*1.5*	*18*	*586*	*1.5*	*28*
El Dorado	*UG*	*2.0*	-	-	-	-	-	-	*51*	*6.5*	*11*	*51*	*6.5*	*11*
El Dorado	**TOTAL**		**-**	**-**	**-**	**203**	**1.4**	**9**	**434**	**2.1**	**29**	**637**	**1.9**	**39**
North Kanowna Star	**OP**	**0.5**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**157**	**1.6**	**8**	**559**	**1.3**	**24**	**716**	**1.4**	**32**
South Castlereagh	**OP**	**0.5**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**111**	**1.6**	**6**	**369**	**1.3**	**15**	**481**	**1.4**	**21**
Mulwarrie	**OP**	**0.5**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**881**	**2.8**	**79**	**881**	**2.8**	**79**
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**
Windanya	**OP**	**0.6**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**360**	**1.5**	**17**	**360**	**1.5**	**17**
Grafters	**OP**	**0.5**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**319**	**1.3**	**14**	**319**	**1.3**	**14**
Ophir	**OP**	**0.6**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**75**	**1.9**	**5**	**75**	**1.9**	**5**
TOTAL RESOURCES			**152**	**2.3**	**11**	**31,536**	**1.9**	**1,937**	**17,183**	**1.9**	**1,059**	**48,896**	**1.9**	**3,031**

Note: Differences may occur due to rounding.

GLOBAL RESERVE – BARDOC GOLD PROJECT

PROJECT	PROBABLE			TOTAL		
	Tonnes (kt)	Grade (g/t)	Gold (koz)	Tonnes (kt)	Grade (g/t)	Gold (koz)
Excelsior OP	3,540	1.4	160	3,540	1.4	160
Zoroastrian OP	350	1.9	20	350	1.9	20
Aphrodite OP	2,830	2.3	210	2,830	2.3	210
Bulletin OP	520	2.0	30	520	2.0	30
Zoroastrian UG	810	3.2	80	810	3.2	80
Aphrodite UG	2,380	3.7	290	2,380	3.7	290
TOTAL	**10,430**	**2.4**	**790**	**10,430**	**2.4**	**790**

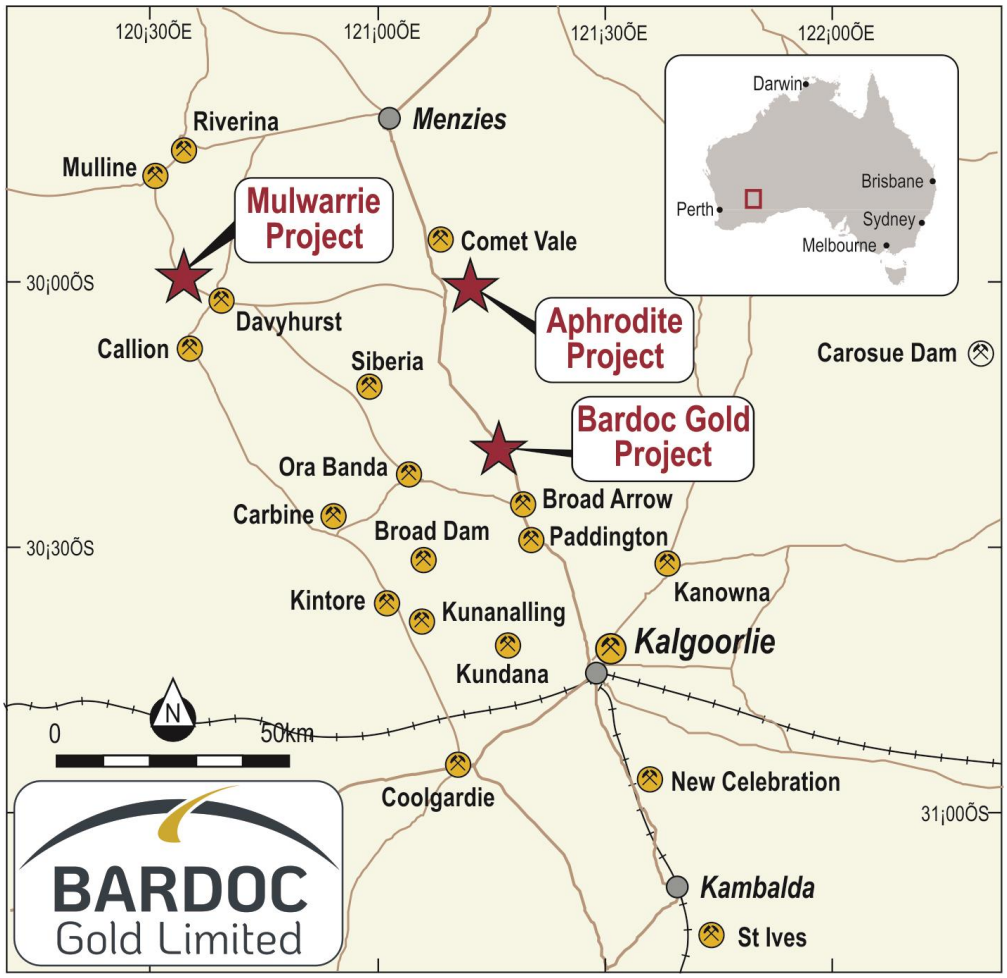

Figure 6: Project Location Plan

DISCLAIMERS AND FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This announcement contains forward looking statements. Forward looking statements are often, but not always, identified by the use of words such as "seek", “target”, "anticipate", “forecast”, "believe", "plan", "estimate", "expect" and "intend" and statements that an event or result "may", "will", "should", "could" or "might" occur or be achieved and other similar expressions.

The forward-looking statements in this announcement are based on current expectations, estimates, forecasts and projections about Bardoc and the industry in which they operate. They do, however, relate to future matters and are subject to various inherent risks and uncertainties. Actual events or results may differ materially from the events or results expressed or implied by any forward-looking statements. The past performance of Bardoc is no guarantee of future performance.

None of Bardoc’s directors, officers, employees, agents or contractors makes any representation or warranty (either express or implied) as to the accuracy or likelihood of fulfilment of any forward-looking statement, or any events or results expressed or implied in any forward-looking statement, except to the extent required by law. You are cautioned not to place undue reliance on any forward-looking statement. The forward-looking statements in this announcement reflect views held only as at the date of this announcement.

Approved for release by

Robert Ryan
Chief Executive Officer

For further information contact:

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Competent Person's Statement

Exploration Results

Information in this announcement that relates to exploration results and mineral resources 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 information contained in this report relating to Resource Estimation results for the Aphrodite, Zoroastrian, Mayday North, and El Dorado Mineral Resources, relates to information compiled by Mr. Bradley Toms. Mr. Toms is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and is a full time employee of the company. Mr. Toms has sufficient experience of relevance to the styles of mineralisation and the types of deposit under consideration, and to the activities undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the JORC "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr. Toms consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information contained in this report relating to Resource Estimation results for the Mulwarrie, Bulletin South, Excelsior, Talbot North, Duke North, Lochinvar, North Kanowna Star, Vettersburg South, South Castlereagh, Grafters, Nerrin Nerrin, Windanya and Ophir Mineral Resources, Bardoc confirms all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning these estimates continue to apply and have not materially changed from the resource announcement made on the 30th September 2019.

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 the Ore Reserves Statement.

Appendix 1

1. 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 BDC drilling data. The historic data consists of 19 DD and 420 RC holes; BDC 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. • BDC 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 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. • 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. • RC samples are visually logged for moisture content, sample recovery and contamination. This is information is stored in the database. The RC drill system utilizes a face sampling hammer which is industry best practice and

		the contractor aims to maximize recovery at all times. RC holes are drilled dry whenever practicable to maximize recovery of sample. • The DC drillers use a core barrel and wire line unit to recover the core, they aim to recover all core at all times and adjust their drilling methods and rates to minimise core loss, i.e. different techniques for broken ground to ensure as little core as possible is washed away with drill cuttings. • Study of sample recovery vs gold grade does not show any bias towards differing sample recoveries or gold grade. The drilling contractor uses standard industry drilling techniques to ensure minimal loss of any size fraction.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• All BDC RC samples are geologically logged directly into hand-held Geobank Mobile 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 BDC RC holes are logged on a 1m interval basis, i.e. 100% of the drilling is logged, and where no sample is returned due to voids (or potentially lost sample) it is logged and recorded as such. Drill core is logged over its entire length and any core loss or voids intersected are recorded.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• 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. BDC inserts blanks and standards with blanks submitted in sample number sequence at 1 in 50 and standards submitted in sample number sequence at 1 in 20. The laboratory uses their own internal standards of 2 duplicates, 2 replicates, 2 standards, and 1 blank per 50 fire assays. The laboratory also uses barren flushes on the pulveriser. • In the field every 10th metre from the bulk sample port on the cone splitter is bagged and placed in order on the ground with other samples. This sample is then used for collection of field duplicates via riffle splitting. RC field duplicate samples are collected after results are received from the original sample assay. Generally, field duplicates are only collected where the original assay result is equal to or greater than 0.1g/t Au. The field duplicates are submitted to the laboratory for the standard assay process. The laboratory is blind to the original sample number. • For DC, 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.*	• 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

	• *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.*	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 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. • BDC 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 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. 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.)

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</td><td>• Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.
• The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.</td><td>• The results reported in this Announcement are on granted Mining tenements held by GPM Resources Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Bardoc Gold Limited.
<table>
<tr><th>Tenement</th><th>Holder</th><th>Area (Ha)</th><th>Expiry Date</th></tr>
<tr><td>M24/11</td><td>GPM Resources</td><td>1.80</td><td>23/03/2025</td></tr>
<tr><td>M24/43</td><td>GPM Resources</td><td>9.28</td><td>15/10/2026</td></tr>
<tr><td>M24/99</td><td>GPM Resources</td><td>190.75</td><td>02/12/2028</td></tr>
<tr><td>M24/121</td><td>GPM Resources</td><td>36.95</td><td>02/11/2029</td></tr>
<tr><td>M24/135</td><td>GPM Resources</td><td>17.75</td><td>10/06/2029</td></tr>
<tr><td>M24/869</td><td>GPM Resources</td><td>7.16</td><td>21/10/2024</td></tr>
<tr><td>M24/870</td><td>GPM Resources</td><td>7.04</td><td>21/10/2024</td></tr>
<tr><td>M24/871</td><td>GPM Resources</td><td>9.72</td><td>21/10/2024</td></tr>
<tr><td>M24/951</td><td>GPM Resources</td><td>190.03</td><td>16/04/2036</td></tr>
</table>
• 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.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Exploration done by other parties</td><td>• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</td><td>• Exploration by other parties has been reviewed and was used as a guide to 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.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Geology</td><td>• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</td><td>• 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</td></tr>
<tr><td>Drill hole Information</td><td>• A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:
○ easting and northing of the drill hole collar
○ elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</td><td>• 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 is reported in magnetic</td></tr>
</table>

	○ *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.*	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. 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.*	• There are no new assay results reported in this announcement. • 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 sections are contained in previous announcements.
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 have been previously reported by BDC. 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.

1.3 Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources - Zoroastrian

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* • *Data validation procedures used.*	• Data is logged in the field directly into the Geobank mobile device. Lab submission sheets are digitally recorded in the same way. Assay data are received from the laboratories in an electronic format and are imported directly into a standard DataShed system. All data have been validated by the BDC Database Administrator and geological management prior to inclusion in the resource estimate. • Any errors recorded from the various validation processes are manually checked and correlated back to the original collection of data. If necessary, field checks are made to confirm validation issues.
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• Site visits are regularly undertaken by the Competent Person to view RC chips, drill core and to liaise with site geologists.
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* • *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* • *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	• The geology of the system and the gold distribution is complex, however a greater understanding of the geology has been gained from the mining of Central open pit. The continuity of mineralisation and volume controls are well established where drilling is at a nominal 30 x 30 m hole spacing. • The use of historical drilling provides a level of uncertainty as the company cannot validate the QAQC data and downhole survey data. As such throughout the deposit the company has twinned historical holes to confirm results and location. • The close spaced RC grade control drilling and mining pit floor exposure has allowed a detailed re-evaluation of the geological controls on mineralisation by BDC. In addition, subsequent re-logging of diamond core and RC chips has enabled the identification and distinction between mineralised steep and flat structures. The new interpretation of these controls materially impacts the estimation of the Mineral Resources. • The result of this revision is that the majority of the mineralisation outside of Central open pit is associated with the steep shear hosted (60-degree west dipping) structures as opposed to the flatter (35-45-degree west dipping) ladder veins. The bulk of mineralisation near surface in Central open pit was associated with the flat structures. However as the pit deepened, almost all the mineralisation was associated with the steep west dipping structure. • The selection of mineralised domains has used geological factors such a logged quartz and sulphides in conjunction with a 0.7g/t cut-off for the underground model. The 0.7g/t threshold was chosen based on an observation from recent diamond drilling that there is frequently a very sharp grade contact on the hanging wall of the steep lodes. Gold values transition from background to ore grades over a very short distance. The hanging wall contact is the one likely to be followed in ore drives. The footwall contact was also interpreted to a 0.7g/t cut-off, although grades can be more diffuse, transitioning to background values over a longer distance.
Dimensions	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• Mineralisation extends 1300m north/south, 250m east/west and 300m in elevation. Mineralised structures are present at surface for some lodes. There is a depletion zone that extends to about 30m below surface. Lodes are also present on historic pit floor and walls in previous mining activities.
Estimation and modelling techniques	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* • *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.*	• BDC has used 3DM wireframes to constrain the mineralised shear zones, with the most significant shear interpretation within Central open pit being completed by BDC site geologists and based on pit floor mapping, and observation, ore mark-outs and the close spaced RCGC drilling at spacing's of 7.5m N x 5m E-W. All other lodes have been interpreted on a sectional basis using the available exploration and RCGC drilling data on variable spacing ranging from 7.5 x 5m to 20 x 20m to 40 x 40m (N x E-W). • 1m compositing was considered appropriate for the underground estimation given the sometimes narrow nature of the steep lodes. 1m composite intervals falling within the wire framed estimation domains were coded in the database. • The underground resource model was estimated by Ordinary Kriging (OK) using Micromine software.

	• *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.*
	• *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (e.g. sulphur for acid mine drainage characterization).*
	• *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.*
	• *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.*
	• *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.*
	• *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.*
	• *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.*
	• *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*
		• The following criteria were considered when choosing gold grade top cuts:
		  • The coherence and stability of the upper tail of the gold grade distribution;
		  • Visual inspection of the spatial location of outlier values;
		• The statistics show that in some cases there is a large reduction in mean grade and variability following top cutting. This is due to the elimination of the disproportionate effect of extreme outlier gold grade values. It should be noted that the difficulties posed by these extreme outliers significantly increases the inherent risk in the gold grade estimates.
		• No consideration has been made to by-products.
		• The resource model was validated by comparison of composite grades to estimated grades on a domain basis, swath plots and visual checks
		• The underground model used a block size of 4mE x 15mN x 8mRL, considered appropriate for the drill hole spacing and probable mining method
		• Whilst the ore is associated with arsenopyrite, assay data and metallurgical test work indicate this does not affect recoveries. No other deleterious elements have been identified.

Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• Tonnages were based on a dry basis.
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• The underground Mineral Resource has been reported above a 1.75g/t Au cut-off below 240mRL, which is 200m below surface.
Mining factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	• A cut-off of 1.75g/t was chosen for material below 240mRL to highlight the potential for underground extraction. Further work, including additional drilling, will determine the optimal mining method for this material.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	• The Zoroastrian deposit has been mined successfully with no metallurgical issues. Gold recoveries in excess of 90% were achieved during mining of Central open pit.
Environmental factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	• There are no environmental issues concerning the extraction or disposal of waste or tailing material.
Bulk density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined,*	• There are three sources of experimental bulk density data. The first are the results of systematically collected DD core measurements and the second

	the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples. • *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* • *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	were downhole caliper SG readings every 0.1m for selected holes. The third source was bulk in-pit density determinations gathered by the mining staff. The DD core results provide a source of competent rock bulk density data however the data lacks any representative data for less competent oxide and transitional weathered rock. The in-pit data represents an attempt to measure the densities of the less competent material. • A total of 103 determinations have been made from 13 EXD DD holes. Determinations were made using two methods – for 5 holes the densities were determined using a down hole probe, the Auslog A659 Caliper Tool, the balance were selected core sent to the Genalysis Laboratory in Kalgoorlie where specific gravity was determined by gravimetric technique. The majority of these data were taken on fresh dolerite core, with a small number of oxidised and transitional dolerite core results. The average depth of these determinations is 104m downhole. • A total of 190 in-pit determinations have been made between the 430m, and 400m pit floor RLs, at surveyed locations within 29 high and low grade ore mark-out blocks. The RLs of these determinations places them within the oxide and transitional weathering profile. • Density measurements (Archimedes method) were made from recent 2019 DD drilling in fresh rock. In total 60 ore and 54 waste measurements were used. This resulted in an average waste density of 2.89kg/m^3 and ore density of 2.97kg/m^3. A fresh ore density of 2.9 was adopted in the resource model. Oxide and Transitional ore densities used were 2.0 kg/m^3 and 2.5 kg/m^3 respectively • On balance BDC believe that there are sufficient data to allow the assignment of average values to the MRE block model but not enough to allow a spatially representative estimation of bulk density. BDC have used assumed bulk density values for ore and waste based on the interpreted weathering surfaces.
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e. relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	• The geological model and continuity of the mineralisation is currently well understood due to the RCGC drilling, mining exposure of the mineralised lodes on the pit floor and distinction between steep and flat structures gained primarily from a re-log of RC chips. • The MRE is classified into measured, indicated and inferred to reflect the confidence in the estimate of different areas of the MRE. • The MRE has been validated by "ground truth" methods whereby estimates using only resource exploration drilling on a 20x20m collar spacing has been compared to a volume estimated by close spaced RCGC drilling. The results of this comparison confirm that the deeper MR areas estimated outside the grade control volumes can be expected to be representative of what will be defined for mining by the RCGC data to within ~10% contained metal. • The Mineral Resource estimate appropriately reflects the view of the Competent Person
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• The Ordinary Kriged underground MRE is currently under review by outside consultants.

Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	• The relative accuracy of the Mineral Resource Estimates is reflected in the reporting of the Mineral Resource in accordance with the guidelines of the 2012 JORC Code. • The significant amount of production (>700kt) and geological information available from historical mining production data allows for a high degree of confidence in geological, mining and milling parameters. Grade and geological continuity can be estimated to a degree of accuracy high enough to allow for a proportion of the resource to be classified as Indicated or Inferred where appropriate. • The Kriged MRE statement relates to global estimates of tonnages and grade. • Reconciliation between EXG mining production and the depleted resource within the August 1 2017 Central final pit demonstrates a close (less than +-10%) correlation in contained ounces.

2012 Edition – Tables – El Dorado

1.4 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) drilling on nominal 40m x 20m (N x E) grid spacing. The holes were generally drilled towards magnetic 235 degrees at varying angles to optimally intersect the mineralized zones. • Complete details are un-available for historic drilling. • BDC RC chip samples were collected and passed through a cone splitter in 1m intervals. • Limited numbers of field duplicates and screen fire assays have been undertaken to support sample representivity. • All BDC RC drilling was sampled on one metre down hole intervals. The recovered samples were passed through a cone splitter and a nominal 2.5kg – 3.5kg sample was taken to a Kalgoorlie contract laboratory. Samples were oven dried, reduced by riffle splitting to 3kg as required and pulverized in a single stage process to 85% passing 75 µm. The sample is then prepared by standard fire assay techniques with a 40g charge. Approximately 200g of pulp material is returned to BDC for storage and potential additional assay at a later date
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter,*	• RAB drilling makes up about 5% of the historic drilling and RC the other 95%. There are several campaigns of historic drilling between 1984 and 1995.

	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).	These holes are sometimes without documentation of the rig type and capability, core size, sample selection and handling. • For (post 2009) BDC drilling, the RC drilling system employed the use of a face sampling hammer and a nominal 146mm diameter drill bit
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• All BDC RC 1m samples are logged for drilling recovery by a visual estimate and this information is recorded and stored in the drilling database. At least every 10th metre is collected in a plastic bag and these are weighed when they are utilized for the collection of field duplicate samples. All samples received by the laboratory are weighed with the data collected and stored in the database. • BDC RC samples are visually logged for moisture content, sample recovery and contamination. This is information is stored in the database. The RC drill system utilizes a face sampling hammer which is industry best practice and the contractor aims to maximize recovery at all times. RC holes are drilled dry whenever practicable to maximize recovery of sample. • Study of sample recovery vs gold grade does not show any bias towards differing sample recoveries or gold grade. The drilling contractor uses standard industry drilling techniques to ensure minimal loss of any size fraction.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• All BDC RC samples are geologically logged directly into hand-held Geobank devices. • Whilst logging geologists record weathering, alteration minerals and intensity, host rock, mineralisation amongst other things for every metre. • 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.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• All BDC RC samples are put through a cone splitter and the sub sample is collected in a unique pre-numbered calico sample bag. The moisture content and volume recovered of each sample is recorded in the database. • The BDC RC samples are sorted, oven dried, the entire sample is pulverized in a one stage process to 85% passing 75 µm. The bulk pulverized sample is then bagged and approximately 200g extracted by spatula to a numbered paper bag that is used for the 50g fire assay charge. • BDC RC and DC samples submitted to the laboratory are sorted and reconciled against the submission documents. BDC inserts blanks and standards with blanks submitted in sample number sequence at 1 in 50 and standards submitted in sample number sequence at 1 in 20. The laboratory uses their own internal standards of 2 duplicates, 2 replicates, 2 standards, and 1 blank per 50 fire assays. The laboratory also uses barren flushes on the pulveriser. • In the field every 10th metre from cone splitter is bagged and placed in order on the ground with other samples. This sample is then used for collection of field duplicates via riffle splitting. RC field duplicate samples are collected after results are received from the original sample assay. Generally, field duplicates are only collected where the original assay result is equal to or greater than 0.1g/t Au. The field duplicates are submitted to the laboratory for the standard assay process. The laboratory is blind to the original sample number. • The sample sizes are considered to be appropriate for the type, style, thickness, grain size and consistency of mineralization located at this project. The sample size is also appropriate for the sampling methodology employed and the gold grade ranges returned.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• BDC has routinely used local Kalgoorlie Certified Laboratories for all sample preparation and analysis. The most commonly used laboratories have been Intertek Genalysis and Bureau Veritas Australia. No complete details of the sample preparation, analysis or security are available for either the historic 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	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• BDC's Exploration Manager and Senior Resource Geologist have inspected RC chips and drill core in the field to verify the correlation of mineralized zones between assay results and lithology/alteration/mineralization. • A number of RC holes have also been drilled that confirmed results obtained from historical drillholes. No holes have been directly twinned, there are however holes within 15m of each other. • Primary data is sent digitally every 2-3 days from the field to BDC's Database Administrator (DBA). The DBA imports the data into the commercially available and industry accepted DataShed database software. Assay results are merged when received electronically from the laboratory. The responsible geologist reviews the data in the database to ensure that it is correct and has merged properly and that all data has been received and entered. Any variations that are required are recorded permanently in the database. • No adjustments or calibrations were made to any assay data used in this report.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation* • *Specification of the grid system used* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• All drill holes have their collar location recorded from a differential RTK GPS unit by consultant surveyors. Downhole surveys are completed every 30m downhole during drilling and 5m intervals after end of hole. Incomplete down hole surveying information is available for the historic RC or DD drilling. • BDC routinely contracted down hole surveys during the programmes of exploration drilling for each drill hole completed using either digital electronic multi-shot tool or north seeking gyro, both of which are maintained by Contractors to manufacturer specifications. The current drill program was downhole surveyed by the drill contractor using north seeking gyro. • All drill holes and resource estimation use the MGA94, Zone 51 grid system. • The topographic data used was obtained from a LIDAR survey flown in 2012 and it is adequate for the reporting of Exploration Results and subsequent Mineral Resource Estimates.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• The nominal exploration drill spacing is 40m x 20m with many E-W cross-sections in-filled to 15m across strike. • The drill spacing, spatial distribution and quality of assay results is appropriate for the nature and style of mineralisation being reported in the Mineral Resource Estimate. • The majority of RC holes were sampled at 1m, but when this isn't the case, sample compositing to 4m has been applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• The majority of previous drilling is to magnetic 235 degrees. The bulk of the mineralized zones are perpendicular to this drilling direction. The current drilling is oriented towards similar angles in order to intersect the lodes in the optimal direction. • No relationship between drilling orientation and sampling bias is recognised at this time. .
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• RC samples are delivered directly from the field to the Kalgoorlie laboratory by BDC personnel on a daily basis with no detours, the laboratory then checks the physically received samples against an BDC generated sample submission list and reports back any discrepancies
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• An internal review of sampling techniques and procedures was completed in March 2018. No external or third party audits or reviews have been completed.

1.5 Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results – El Dorado

(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*	• The El Dorado prospect is on a granted Mining Tenements held by GPM Resources Pty Ltd.			
		Tenement	Holder	Area (Ha)	Expiry Date
		El Dorado M24/134	GPM Resources Pty Ltd	796.9	29/12/2029

	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.*	• At this time the tenements are believed to be in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Exploration by other parties has been reviewed and is used as a guide to BDC's exploration activities. This includes work by Goldfields, Samantha, ARM and other exploration companies. Previous parties have completed historic and underground mining, geophysical data collection and interpretation, soil sampling and drilling. • The historical RC data is suitable for use in a Mineral Resource Estimate.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• El Dorado gold mineralisation is hosted predominantly in a 30-40 metre wide dolerite underlain to the west by the sediments and felsic volcaniclastics units of the Black Flag Sequence and overlain to the east by a talc-carbonated ultramafic. Brittle-ductile shear zones containing quartz veining and associated gold mineralisation occur on both of the contacts. The stratigraphic position and style of the primary gold mineralisation is very similar to other deposits known and mined in the area.

Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*
	  ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  ○ *down hole length and interception depth*
	  ○ *hole length.*
	• *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*
		• See previous announcements for BDC drill hole information. There are no new drill results being released for this announcement
		• No results from previous un-reported exploration are the subject of this announcement.
		• Easting and Northing define the collar location in MGA94 zone 51 map projection. The map projection is a transverse Mercator projection, which conforms with the internationally accepted Universal Transverse Mercator Grid system. Collar elevations are RL's (elevation above sea level)
		• Dip is the inclination of the hole from the horizontal (i.e. a vertically down drilled hole from the surface is -90°). Azimuth for current drilling is reported in magnetic degrees as the direction toward which the hole is drilled. MGA94 and magnetic degrees vary by approximately 1° in this project area
		• Down hole length of the hole is the distance from the surface to the end of the hole, as measured along the drill trace. Intercept depth is the distance down the hole as measured along the drill trace. Intersection width is the downhole distance of an intersection as measured along the drill trace.
		• Hole length is the distance from the surface to the end of the hole, as measured along the drill trace.

Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• There are no new exploration results in this announcement. • 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. • Previous BDC announcements have reported intersections 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 previous announcements allow the relationship between true and down hole width to be viewed. • Data collected from historical workings and shafts within the area and from structural measurements show the primary ore zones to be sub-vertical (northeast dipping) in nature with a general northwesterly (magnetic) strike. • All drill results within previous announcements are downhole intervals only and true widths are not reported. True widths are approximately 40% of the reported drill intercept widths.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Plan and cross sectional views are available in previous announcements.
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*	• All results >= 0.5g/t Au are previously reported by BDC. The results are length weighted composites based on the Au grade and down hole length, a maximum of 2m of internal dilution is included.

	avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• No other exploration data is considered meaningful and material to this announcement.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Exploration work is ongoing at this time and may involve the drilling of more drill holes, both DC and RC, to further extend the mineralised zones and to collect additional detailed data on known and as yet unidentified mineralized zones.

1.6 Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources – El Dorado

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* • *Data validation procedures used.*	• Data is logged in the field directly into the Geobank mobile device. Lab submission sheets are digitally recorded in the same way. Assay data are received from the laboratories in an electronic format and are imported directly into a standard DataShed system. All data have been validated by the BDC Database Administrator and geological management prior to inclusion in the resource estimate. • Any errors recorded from the various validation processes are manually checked and correlated back to the original collection of data. If necessary, field checks are made to confirm validation issues.
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• Site visits are regularly undertaken by the Competent Person.
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* • *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* • *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	• The geology of the system and the gold distribution is modelled as a low grade mineralised envelope with a contained high grade core, along or near the sheared contact between Dolerite and Ultra mafic units. The mineralisation volumes are thought to represent an effective fluid pathway. • The continuity of mineralisation and volume controls are reasonably well established where drilling is at a nominal 15m (X) by 15m (Y) hole spacing. • The use of historical drilling provides a level of uncertainty as the company cannot validate all the QAQC data and downhole survey data. • The modelling of mineralised domains has used geological factors such as geological contacts, logged quartz and sulphides in conjunction with a 0.4g/t cut-off for the lower grading envelope and 1.5g/t for the higher grading core.
Dimensions	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• The mineralised corridor extends 350m NNW/SSE, up to 20m across (in multiple narrow lodes) and up to 150m vertically.
Estimation and modelling techniques	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.*	• BDC has used 3DM wireframes interpreted on a sectional basis to constrain the mineralised zones, based on RC drilling at spacing's down to 15m N x 15m E-W. • 1m compositing was considered appropriate. 1m composite intervals falling within the wire framed estimation domains were coded in the database. • Influences of extreme sample distribution outliers were reduced by top-cutting on a domain basis. Top-cuts were decided by using a combination of methods including grade histograms, log probability plots and statistical tools plus visual inspection of the spatial location of outlier values. Based on

	• *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* • *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* • *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (e.g. sulphur for acid mine drainage characterization).* • *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* • *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* • *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* • *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* • *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* • *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	this statistical analysis of the data population some top cuts were applied, including domains 1000 (12g/t), 2000 (30g/t) and 3000 (4g/t) • Grade estimation using Ordinary Kriging (OK) was completed using Micromine software for Au only. • Directional variograms were modelled by domain using normal score variograms. Nugget values are moderate to high (around 50%) and structure ranges up to 120m. • Block model was constructed with parent blocks of 5m (E) by 5m (N) by 5m (RL) and sub-blocked down to 0.5m (E) by 0.5m (N) by 0.5m (RL). All estimation was completed to the parent cell size. Discretisation was set to 3 by 3 by 3 for all domains. • Three estimation passes were used with the first pass using a limit of 60m, the second pass 120m and the third pass searching a large distance to fill the blocks within the wire framed zones. Each pass used a maximum of 20 samples, a minimum of 9 samples and maximum per hole of 4 samples. • Search ellipse sizes were based primarily on a combination of the variography and the trends of the wire framed mineralized zones. Hard boundaries were applied between all estimation domains. • Validation of the block model included a volumetric comparison of the resource wireframes to the block model volumes. Validation of the grade estimate included comparison of block model grades to the declustered input composite grades plus swath plot comparison by easting, northing and elevation. Visual comparisons of input composite grades vs. block model grades were also completed. • No consideration has been made to by-products.
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• Tonnages are reported on a dry basis.
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• A cut-off of 0.5g/t was chosen for the Open Pit component of the resource above 270mRL (170mbs), and 2g/t for the underground component below 270mRL (170mbs). • The adopted cut-off grades were based on assumptions of potential open pit mining, underground mining & milling costs. • The project could be amenable to trucking to a mill.
Mining factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	• It is assumed the lodes would be mined using typical Eastern Goldfields open pit methodologies. • Further work, including additional drilling, will determine the optimal mining method for this material.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	• There have been no metallurgical assumptions applied to the Mineral Resource Estimate. There has been no metallurgical testing of mineralisation at El Dorado.
Environmental factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well*	• No milling operation scenario has been proposed, however very large gold mining operations exist only 15 kilometres from these prospects and local and regional environmental impacts have been manageable. It is likely that a similar scenario would exist with the project. • At this stage no environmental impact study completed at El Dorado.

	advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.	
Bulk density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* • *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* • *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	• 4 Diamond drillholes were drilled and assessed for bulk density, using the water displacement method, prior to this model being release. • The measurements all support previous assumptions and are in the ranges of expected values, so the author is confident in using these measurements as part of a JORC compliant resource • Oxide: 1.78 • Transition: 2.5 • Fresh: 2.74
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e. relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	• The Mineral Resource has been classified on the basis of confidence in the geological model, continuity of mineralized zones, drilling density, confidence in the underlying database and the available bulk density information. • In part, the lodes have been drilled down to 15m x 15m spacing, on northing and easting, with drill lines running approximately ENE-WSW. To the north and south drilling is at greater spacing. • The MRE is classified into indicated and inferred to reflect the confidence in the estimate of different areas of the MRE. • The Mineral Resource estimate appropriately reflects the view of the Competent Person
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• This reported Mineral Resource Estimate has not been externally reviewed.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	• The relative accuracy of the Mineral Resource Estimates is reflected in the reporting of the Mineral Resource in accordance with the guidelines of the 2012 JORC Code. • The statement relates to global estimates of tonnes and grade.

Mayday North Mineral Resource Estimate – JORC Table 1

JORC Table 1 Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg 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 (eg '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 (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• The mineralization was primarily sampled by Reverse Circulation (RC) and Diamond Core (DC) drilling on nominal 40m x 20m (N x E) grid spacing. The holes were generally drilled towards grid east at varying angles to optimally intersect the mineralized zones. • Complete details are un-available for historic drilling. • 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	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• RAB drilling makes up about 50% of the historic drilling and RC the other 50%. There are several campaigns of historic drilling between 1983 and 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	• *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 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

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		information is stored in the database. The RC drill system utilizes a face sampling hammer which is industry best practice and the contractor aims to maximize recovery at all times. RC holes are drilled dry whenever practicable to maximize recovery of sample. • The DC drillers use a core barrel and wire line unit to recover the core, they aim to recover all core at all times and adjust their drilling methods and rates to minimise core loss, i.e. different techniques for broken ground to ensure as little core as possible is washed away with drill cuttings. • Study of sample recovery vs gold grade does not show any bias towards differing sample recoveries or gold grade. The drilling contractor uses standard industry drilling techniques to ensure minimal loss of any size fraction.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• All BDC RC samples are geologically logged directly into hand-held 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. • 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	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• All BDC RC samples are put through a cone splitter and the sample is 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.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		• 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	• *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 (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• BDC has routinely used local Kalgoorlie Certified Laboratories for all sample preparation and analysis. The most commonly used laboratories have been Intertek Genalysis and Bureau Veritas Australia. No complete details of the sample preparation, analysis or security are available for either the historic 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	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• BDC's Exploration Manager and Senior 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 entered. Any variations that are required are recorded permanently in the database. • No adjustments or calibrations were made to any assay data used in this report.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• All drill holes have their collar location recorded from a hand held GPS unit. Downhole surveys are completed every 30m downhole. Incomplete down hole surveying information is available for the historic RC or DD drilling. • BDC routinely contracted down hole surveys during the programmes of exploration drilling for each drill hole completed using either digital electronic multi-shot tool

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		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	• *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 report is for the reporting of recent exploration drilling. The drill spacing, spatial distribution and quality of assay results is appropriate for the nature and style of mineralisation being reported. • The majority of RC holes were sampled at 1m, but when this isn't the case, sample compositing to 4m has been applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• The majority of previous drilling is to magnetic 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	• *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 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	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• An internal review of sampling techniques and procedures was completed in March 2018. No external or third party audits or reviews have been completed.

JORC Table 1 Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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 license to operate in the area.*	• The Mayday North prospect is on a granted Mining Tenements held by GPM Resources Pty Ltd. • The M27/140 was granted for a term of 21 years and expires on 1 May 2032 • Tenements M27/140 will be subject to a Royalty of $15 per ounce for the first 50,000oz mined on completion of the acquisition by Bardoc. • The tenement is in good standing at this time and there are no known impediments to obtain a license to operate other than those known and applied by the DMIRS as per the tenement conditions.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Exploration by other parties has been reviewed and is used as a guide to BDC's exploration activities. This includes work by 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The basement geology of the project comprises a northeast trending sequence of fine to medium grained volcanics dipping at 45° to the northeast. Lithologies vary from gabbro in the west to foliated basalt in the east of the project area. • Primary gold mineralisation occurs in a tabular, brecciated zone adjacent to the sheared contact between an amphibole basalt and a chloritic basalt. Sulphide veining and brittle fracturing filled with silica, pyrite and arsenopyrite are the dominant hosts of mineralisation. The mineralised zone dips at approximately 45° northeast and has a typical thickness of 10-20m. • A deep weathering profile has developed over the Mayday North deposit and is typically 40m below surface. Distinct depletion and remobilisation of gold is evident within the oxide profile and as a result of this, substantial zones of flat lying, supergene gold mineralisation have formed above the primary mineralisation. A high grade portion of the supergene mineralisation was exploited in a small open pit.

Drill hole information	• *A summary of all information material to the under-standing of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*
	  • *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  • *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  • *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  • *down hole length and interception depth*
	  • *hole length*
	• *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*
		• Exploration results are not being reported;

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.*	• Exploration results are not being reported.
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').*	• Holes were generally vertical for testing of the flat lying supergene mineralisation; • Deeper holes were angled at -60° to 270° to optimize the intersection angle with the east dipping primary mineralisation; • The majority of intersections reflect the true width of 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.*	• Exploration results are not being reported, diagrams are available in multiple previous announcements. .
Balanced Reporting	• *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.* • *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*	• Drill hole collars were accurately surveyed by licenced surveyors using differential GPS or by SPM using hand held GPS; • The majority of resource holes did not have down hole surveys however the generally shallow nature of the drilling is unlikely to have significant hole deviation; • Results of RAB and AC holes are not material to

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Exploration Results.	the project.
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.*	• Regional exploration programs have been conducted including RAB drilling and geochemical sampling. The results have not been used in the Mineral Resource estimate.
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.*	• Further work at the deposit should include extensional and infill drilling as well as more regional exploration on the tenement; • Future studies should also include metallurgical test work.

JORC Table 1 Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* • *Data validation procedures used.*	• Data is logged in the field directly into the Geobank mobile device. Lab submission sheets are digitally recorded in the same way. Assay data are received from the laboratories in an electronic format and are imported directly into a standard DataShed system. All data have been validated by the BDC Database Administrator and geological management prior to inclusion in the resource estimate. • Any errors recorded from the various validation processes are manually checked and correlated back to the original collection of data. If necessary, field checks are made to confirm validation issues.
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• Site visits are regularly undertaken by the Competent Person.
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* • *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* • *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	• A pXRF study undertaken by BDC geologists have shown the deposit to lie upon a contact between a Basaltic and Andesitic unit. • Shearing along this contact has created suitable architecture for fluid flow and a hospitable environment for mineralisation. • The confidence in the geological interpretation is good, and primary mineralised structures are well defined by drilling. • Mineralisation consists of a steeply dipping Primary contact/shear zone directly associated with the contact, a steeply dipping shear zone with detaches from the contact, and a flat strongly enriched supergene zone which was the focus of previous mining. • Primary mineralisation is easily identified in geological logging and displays good continuity between wide spaced drilling.
Dimensions	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• The Mineral Resource area extends over a strike length of 500m and includes the 270m vertical interval from 370mRL to 100mRL.
Estimation and modelling techniques	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* • *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.*	• BDC has used 3DM wireframes interpreted on a sectional basis to constrain the mineralised envelope at 0.3g/t, based on RC drilling at spacing's down to 15m N x 15m E-W. • A further high grading zone modelled at 1.5g/t defines the primary contact zone was created using an implicit approach. • 1m compositing was considered appropriate. 1m composite intervals falling within the wire framed estimation domains were coded in the database. • Influences of extreme sample distribution outliers were reduced by top-cutting on a domain basis. Top-cuts were decided by using a combination of methods including grade histograms, log probability plots and statistical tools plus visual inspection of the spatial location of outlier values. Based on this statistical analysis of the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* • *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).* • *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* • *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* • *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* • *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* • *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* • *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	data population some top cuts were applied, including domains 1000 (12g/t), 1500 (15g/t) and supergene (12g/t) • Grade estimation using Ordinary Kriging (OK) was completed using Micromine software for Au only. • Directional variograms were modelled by domain using normal score variograms. Nugget values are moderately low (around 30%) and structure ranges up to 70m. • Block model was constructed with parent blocks of 5m (E) by 5m (N) by 5m (RL) and sub-blocked down to 0.5m (E) by 0.5m (N) by 0.5m (RL). All estimation was completed to the parent cell size. Discretisation was set to 3 by 3 by 3 for all domains. • Three estimation passes were used with the first pass using a limit of 35m, the second pass 70m and the third pass searching a large distance to fill the blocks within the wire framed zones. Each pass used a maximum of 20 samples, a minimum of 9 samples and maximum per hole of 4 samples. • Search ellipse sizes were based primarily on a combination of the variography and the trends of the wire framed mineralized zones. Hard boundaries were applied between all estimation domains. • Validation of the block model included a volumetric comparison of the resource wireframes to the block model volumes. Validation of the grade estimate included comparison of block model grades to the declustered input composite grades plus swath plot comparison by easting, northing and elevation. Visual comparisons of input composite grades vs. block model grades were also completed.
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• Tonnages and grades were estimated on a dry in situ basis. No moisture values were reviewed.
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• The Mineral Resource has been reported at a 0.5g/t Au cut-off based on assumptions about economic cut-off grades for open pit mining. • The reported portion of the Mineral Resource was limited to a vertical depth of 200m.
Mining factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	• Portions of the deposit are considered to have sufficient grade and continuity to be considered for open pit mining; • No mining parameters or modifying factors have been applied to the Mineral Resource.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	• Supergene mineralisation displayed good recoveries using conventional processing during the mining phase in 1999/2000; • Preliminary metallurgical test work suggests a refractory component to the primary mineralisation. • BDC completed a suite of bottle roll test and the refractory nature is supported and requires further testwork.
Environmental factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential*	• The area is not known to be environmentally sensitive and there is no reason to think that approvals for further development including the dumping of waste would not be approved.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.	
Bulk density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* • *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* • *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	• Five Diamond drillholes were drilled and assessed for bulk density, using the water displacement method, during 2019 and 2020. • The measurements are slightly higher than previously assumed due to sulphide component. • The Oxide is relatively high but makes up a very small part of the resource so is not deemed material. • The author is confident in using these measurements as part of a JORC compliant resource • Oxide: 2.1 • Transition: 2.64 • Fresh: 2.9
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	• The Mineral Resource has been classified on the basis of confidence in the geological model, continuity of mineralized zones, drilling density, confidence in the underlying database and the available bulk density information. • In part, the lodes have been drilled down to 15m x 15m spacing, on northing and easting, with drill lines running approximately ENE-WSW. To the north and south drilling is at greater spacing. • The MRE is classified into indicated and inferred to reflect the confidence in the estimate of different areas of the MRE. • The Mineral Resource estimate appropriately reflects the view of the Competent Person
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• This reported Mineral Resource Estimate has not been externally reviewed.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	• The relative accuracy of the Mineral Resource Estimates is reflected in the reporting of the Mineral Resource in accordance with the guidelines of the 2012 JORC Code. • The statement relates to global estimates of tonnes and grade.

JORC, 2012 Edition – Tables – Aphrodite

1.7 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 40m (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. • Limited numbers of field duplicates and screen fire assays have been undertaken to support sample representivity. • BDC DC core has been sampled by submission of cut quarter 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 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 charge. Approximately 200g of pulp material is returned to BDC for storage and potential additional assay at a later date.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• There are holes drilled by previous owners over the area prior to mid 2010. These holes are occasionally 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. The DC drilling is HQ size core (nominal 50.6mm core diameter) or HQ (nominal 63.5mm core diameter). • All BDC drill core is orientated by the drilling contractor, usually every 3m run. • The results in this announcement are all from HQ size core.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• All BDC RC 1m samples are logged for drilling recovery by a visual estimate and this information is recorded and stored in the drilling database. At least every 10th metre is collected in a plastic bag and these are weighed when they are utilized for the collection of field duplicate samples. All samples received by the laboratory are weighed with the data collected and stored in the database. • The BDC DC samples are orientated, length measured and compared to core blocks placed in the tray by the drillers, any core loss or other variance from that expected from the core blocks is logged and recorded in the database. Sample loss or gain is reviewed on an ongoing basis and feedback given to the drillers to enable the best representative sample to always be obtained. • BDC RC samples are visually logged for moisture content, sample recovery and contamination. This is information is stored in the database. The RC drill system utilizes a face sampling hammer which is industry best practice and the contractor aims to maximize recovery at all times. RC holes are drilled dry whenever practicable to maximize recovery of sample. • The DC drillers use a core barrel and wire line unit to recover the core, they aim to recover all core at all times and adjust their drilling methods and rates to minimise core loss, i.e. different techniques for broken ground to ensure as little core as possible is washed away with drill cuttings. • Study of sample recovery vs gold grade does not show any bias towards differing sample recoveries or gold grade. The drilling contractor uses standard industry drilling techniques to ensure minimal loss of any size fraction.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral*	• All BDC RC samples are geologically logged directly into hand-held devices generally using Geobank Mobile software . • All BDC DC is logged for core loss, marked into metre intervals, orientated, structurally logged, geotechnically logged and logged with a hand lens with
	• *Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in*	• the following parameters recorded where observed: weathering, regolith, rock type, alteration, mineralization, shearing/foliation and any other features that are present

	nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• All BDC DC is photographed both wet and dry after logging but before cutting. • The entire lengths of BDC RC holes are logged on a 1m interval basis, i.e. 100% of the drilling is logged, and where no sample is returned due to voids (or potentially lost sample) it is logged and recorded as such. Drill core is logged over its entire length and any core loss or voids intersected are recorded.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• BDC Exploration results reported in this announcement are for quarter cut drill core taken from the right hand side of the core looking down hole. Core is cut by BDC staff onsite at the core cutting facility. • All BDC RC samples are put through a cone splitter and the sample is collected in a unique pre-numbered calico sample bag. The moisture content of each sample is recorded in the database. • The BDC RC samples are sorted, oven dried, the entire sample is pulverized in a one stage process to 85% passing 75 µm. The bulk pulverized sample is then bagged and approximately 200g extracted by spatula to a numbered paper bag that is used for the 50g fire assay charge. • The BDC DC samples are oven dried, jaw crushed to nominal <10mm, 3.5kg is obtained by riffle splitting and the remainder of the coarse reject is bagged while the 3.5kg is pulverized in a one stage process to 85% passing 75 µm. The bulk pulverized sample is then bagged and approximately 200g extracted by spatula to a numbered paper bag that is used for a 40g or 50g fire assay charge. • BDC RC and DC samples submitted to the laboratory are sorted and reconciled against the submission documents. BDC inserts blanks and standards with blanks submitted in sample number sequence at 1 in 50 and standards submitted in sample number sequence at 1 in 20. The laboratory uses their own internal standards of 2 duplicates, 2 replicates, 2 standards, and 1 blank per 40 or 50g fire assay batch. The laboratory also uses barren flushes on the pulveriser. • In the field every 10th metre from the bulk sample port on the cone splitter is bagged and placed in order on the ground with other samples. This sample is then used for collection of field duplicates via riffle splitting. RC field duplicate samples are collected after results are received from the original sample assay. Generally, field duplicates are only collected where the original assay result is equal to or greater than 0.1g/t Au. The field duplicates are submitted to the laboratory for the standard assay process. The laboratory is blind to the original sample number. • For DC, historically no core duplicates (i.e. half core) have been collected or submitted. BDC inserts blank samples and standards at the rate of about 1 in 20. The results and core used for this announcement will undergo metallurgical testwork, this will involve performing check assays on the samples which will act as a field duplicate. • The sample sizes are considered to be appropriate for the type, style, thickness and consistency of mineralization located at this project. The sample size is also appropriate for the sampling methodology employed and the gold grade ranges returned.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• BDC has routinely used local Kalgoorlie Certified Laboratories for all sample preparation and analysis. The most commonly used laboratories have been SGS Australia, Bureau Veritas Australia and Intertek. No complete details (i.e. most details captured, but not all details for all holes) of the sample preparation, analysis or security are available for either the historic AC, DD or RC drilling results in the database. • The assay method is designed to measure total gold in the sample. The laboratory procedures are appropriate for the testing of gold at this project given its mineralization style. The technique involves using a 40g or 50g sample charge with a lead flux which is decomposed in a furnace with the prill being totally digested by 2 acids (HCl and HNO3) before measurement of the gold content by an AA machine. • The QC procedures are industry best practice. The laboratories are accredited and use their own certified reference materials. • BDC submits blanks at the rate of 1 in 50 samples and certified reference material standards at the rate of 1 in 20 samples in the normal run of sample submission numbers. As part of normal procedures BDC examines all standards and blanks to ensure that they are within tolerances. Additionally, sample size, grind size and field duplicates are examined to ensure no bias to gold grade exists.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage*	• BDC's Exploration Manager and site geologist have inspected RC chips and drill core in the field to verify the correlation of mineralized zones between assay results and lithology/alteration/mineralization • A number of RC holes have also been drilled that confirmed results obtained from historical drillholes. No holes have been directly twinned, there are however holes within 12m of each other.

	(physical and electronic) protocols. • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• 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 by a contract surveyor using RTK GPS. Downhole surveys are completed every 30m downhole. Incomplete down hole surveying information is available for the historic RC or DD drilling. No detailed 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 RC and DC 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 a north seeking gyro. • 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. This report is for the reporting of recent exploration drilling. 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. • The BDC DC drilling has no sample composites applied to the raw sample assays. The results reported in this announcement are length weighted averages.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• The majority of previous drilling is to grid east. The bulk of the mineralized zones are perpendicular to this drilling direction. • The current drilling is oriented towards grid east (89 degrees magnetic) or grid west (269 degrees magnetic). • There is no sampling bias recognised from the intersection angle of the drilling and the lode orientation.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• RC samples are delivered directly from the field to the Kalgoorlie laboratory by BDC personnel on a daily basis with no detours, the laboratory then checks the physically received samples against an BDC generated sample submission list and reports back any discrepancies. • Drill core is transported daily directly from the drill site to BDC's core processing facility by BDC personnel. The core is then placed on racks and processed until it requires cutting. Core is then cut onsite by BDC's staff. The core is then assayed in Kalgoorlie by the assay laboratory.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Internal audits of sampling techniques as well as data handling and validation was regularly conducted by Aphrodite Geologists prior to the merger, as part of due diligence and continuous improvement and review of procedures.

1.2 Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results – Aphrodite

(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 Aphrodite Gold Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Bardoc Gold Limited. A 2.5% State Royalty and 2.5% Franco Nevada Royalty exist on gold ores mined from the Aphrodite Deposit. Tenement / Holder / Area (Ha) / Expiry Date M24/662 / Aphrodite Gold Pty Ltd / 363.3 / 27/06/2028 M24/720 / Aphrodite Gold Pty Ltd / 995.4 / 20/08/2028 M24/681 / Aphrodite Gold Pty Ltd / 446.3 / 09/08/2030 • At this time the tenements are in good standing. There are known existing impediments to obtain a license to operate a mine.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Project has had many owners over more than 20 years and has been reviewed multiple times. Historic documents are not always available. • Drilling, geological, sampling and assay protocols and methods were to industry standard and adequate for inclusion in Mineral Resource Estimation.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Discontinuous shoots of low to moderate tenor gold mineralisation within two broader sub-parallel mineralised structural zones. Mineralisation is beneath a substantial thickness of leached overburden. Free milling in upper oxidized and partially oxidized zones but mostly refractory in the primary zone.
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* – *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* – *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* – *dip and azimuth of the hole* – *down hole length and interception depth* – *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• See Table in this announcement • No results from previous un-reported exploration are the subject of this announcement. • Easting and Northing define the collar location in MGA94 zone 51 map projection. The map projection is a transverse Mercator projection, which conforms with the internationally accepted Universal Transverse Mercator Grid system. Collar elevations are RL's (elevation above sea level) • Dip is the inclination of the hole from the horizontal (i.e. a vertically down drilled hole from the surface is -90°). Azimuth for current drilling is reported in magnetic degrees as the direction toward which the hole is drilled. MGA94 and magnetic degrees vary by approximately 1° in this project area • Down hole length of the hole is the distance from the surface to the end of the hole, as measured along the drill trace. Intercept depth is the distance down the hole as measured along the drill trace. Intersection width is the downhole distance of an intersection as measured along the drill trace. • Hole length is the distance from the surface to the end of the hole, as measured along the drill trace.
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• No high grade cuts have been applied to assay results. RC assay results are distance weighted using 1m for each assay. DC assay results are distance (length) weighted using the grades and intersection width applicable to each individual sample. • Intersections are reported if the interval is at least 1m wide at 0.5g/t Au grade. Intersections greater than 1m in downhole distance can contain up to 2m of low grade or barren material. • No metal equivalent reporting is used or applied.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known')*	• The intersection width is measured down the hole trace, it is not usually the true width. Cross sections in this announcement allows the relationship between true and down hole width to be viewed. • Data collected from historical workings and shafts within the area and from structural measurements from orientated diamond core drilling show the primary ore zones to be sub-vertical (steeply west or 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 40% of the reported drill intercept widths.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Plan and cross sectional views are contained in multiple previous announcements.

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 previously. 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.*	• The previous exploration work completed on the deposit was done by previous owners and are too extensive to report in the context of this announcement. • Fresh rock samples are refractory in nature and in order to maximize gold recoveries, alternative processing methods to standard CIL/CIP are being investigated. • Arsenic and Sulphur are present in quantities that will require additional consideration of tailings disposal options
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Exploration work is ongoing at this time and may involve the drilling of more drill holes, both DC and RC, to further extend the mineralised zones and to collect additional detailed data on known and as yet unidentified mineralized zones. • Bardoc Gold is continuing with mine planning studies, including metallurgical test work.

1.8 Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources – Aphrodite

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* • *Data validation procedures used.*	• Data is logged in the field directly into the Geobank mobile device. Lab submission sheets are digitally recorded in the same way. Assay data are received from the laboratories in an electronic format and are imported directly into a standard DataShed system. All data have been validated by the BDC Database Administrator and geological management prior to inclusion in the resource estimate. • Any errors recorded from the various validation processes are manually checked and correlated back to the original collection of data. If necessary, field checks are made to confirm validation issues.
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• Site visits are regularly undertaken by the Competent Person.
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* • *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* • *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	• The geology of the system and the gold distribution is complex, however recent structural knowledge has elevated confidence in ore lode geometries. There is good continuity of mineralisation established by 20m x 20m close spaced drilling near surface and reasonable continuity from 40m x 40m drilling. Ore shoot geometries are predicted from structural evidence and confirmed from geostatistics • The use of historical drilling provides a level of uncertainty as the company cannot validate the collar location and downhole survey data. • The lithology units have been modelled using drilling data and consist of a north-south striking, sub-vertical sequence of sediments, volcaniclastics and porphyry. Mineralisation is oriented NNW within 2 major shear systems. Individual structures are evident within the shear systems and are associated with veining, alteration, foliation, and gold. Geological information such as veining, alteration and structure, plus gold and Arsenic grades, were used to guide the interpretation. • Structural continuity of the shear systems is extensive. The grade continuity within the shears is less continuous. • The selection of mineralised domains has used geological factors such a logged quartz and sulphides in conjunction with a ~0.3g/t Au cut off which represents the mineralised shear in all modelled domains. •

Dimensions	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• Mineralisation within the 2 major shears extending for ~1.6km along strike and 500m in elevation. The shears are separated by ~120m. Locally, between the major shears are mineralised linking structures. An extensive supergene blanket extends for up to 400m east of the deposit. Depth below surface to the top of the resource is between 35 and 60m.

Estimation and modelling techniques	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.*
	• *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.*
	• *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.*
	• *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (e.g. sulphur for acid mine drainage characterization).*
	• *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.*
	• *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.*
	• *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.*
	• *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.*
	• *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.*
	• *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*
		• BDC has used 3DM wireframes to constrain the mineralised shear zones. All lodes have been interpreted on a sectional basis using the available exploration drilling data on variable spacing.
		• Raw assay samples were composited to 1m. Compositing started where each drill hole entered a mineralised wireframe and continued until exiting the wireframe. A minimum composite width of 0.7m was chosen and any residual composites were averaged with the previous sample.
		• Given the sometimes relatively wide drill spacing, it was decided to undertake grade estimation using the non-linear Localised Uniform Conditioning ("LUC") method. This method is suited to estimating grades into SMU scale blocks from widely spaced data.
		• The following criteria were considered when choosing gold grade top cuts:
		  ○ The coherence and stability of the upper tail of the gold grade distribution.
		  ○ Visual inspection of the spatial location of outlier values.
		• The statistics show that in most cases there is only a small reduction in mean grade and variability following top cutting.
		• The LUC estimates were implemented using the Isatis NeoTM software package before being transferred into a Micromine™ block model. SupervisorTM software used for geostatistics, variography and block model validation.
		• No consideration has been made to by-products.
		• Deleterious elements (Sulphur and Arsenic) have been estimated in this model for use in upcoming metallurgy studies, but not used in the reporting of resources.
		• The estimation panel size used was 10mE x 20mE x 5mRL. An SMU block size of 2.5mE x 5mN x 2.5mRL was chosen (no rotation) for use in the localisation process. This SMU block size is considered appropriate for the deposit and predicted mining fleet. While the data spacing in areas other than near surface would be considered too wide for such a small block size if conventional linear estimation methods were used, BDC has used the LUC method, which is suited to estimating the grade distribution of smaller blocks using wide spaced data.
		• Panel estimates were completed using Ordinary Kriging, both within the Uniform conditioning step, as well as externally to the UC step using a process of "Local Kriging Neighbourhood Optimisation". LKNO runs a process where a series of estimations are run to calculate the 'optimum' maximum and minimum number of samples per block.
		• The UC Panel estimates uses a minimum of four samples, with a maximum of five per drillhole. Eight sectors are used, and each has an optimum number of 3 samples per sector.
		• Search orientations are largely based on variogram orientations, with maximum ranges set high to ensure blocks are estimated in the one pass. This leads to a relatively smooth panel estimate.
		• Support correction between point grades and panel grades are used in assigning SMU grades within the Localisation step.
		• Differences between UC panel grades and LKNO panels grades are used to create a factor, with is applied to the output SMU grades.
		• Validation was completed on both panel models and the localisation to SMU's
		  ○ visually, comparing block estimated grades to local drilling.
		  ○ Using swath plots on a N-S, E-W and depth and
		  ○ Comparing estimated grades to composite grades on a domain by domain basis.
		  ○ Comparison to the previous model to understand changes
		• A check 10m x 10m x10m model was created as comparison and compared.
		• An experimental nested indicator model was created as comparison and compared.

Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• Tonnages are reported on a dry basis.
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• The open pit-able MRE has been reported above a 0.4g/t Au cut-off and above an RL which represents 235m below surface. The underground resource is reported above a 2g/t cut-off and below an RL which represents

		235m below surface. It should be note that the LUC estimation method implies a mining selectivity which is unlikely to be achieved during underground mining.
Mining factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	• This MRE has been undertaken on the assumption of open pit mining methods, the selection of SMU size was based on the scale of mining equipment likely to be used.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	• The Aphrodite deposit has never been mined. BDC has conducted extensive metallurgical test work on all lithology types from various weathering profiles. The testwork has concluded the fresh and transitional ore is refractory in nature. There has been many generations of testwork and several processing methods investigated but currently BDC has determined that a flotation concentrate of sulphide ore will be produced and sold to 3rd parties. Recoveries, Capital Costs and Operating Costs will be based on this flow sheet, with concentrate tails being processed through a CIL process facility.
Environmental factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	• At this time no issues are anticipated with waste and process residue handling that would be outside the regular operating conditions for mines of this type in the Eastern Goldfields.
Bulk density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* • *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* • *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	• Dry bulk density estimates have been made for mineralisation according to position within the oxidation profile and mineralised domain. • Estimates are based on historic core measurements and gamma-gamma logging for underground extractable material and on recent core measurements alone for surface extractable material. • Where deemed appropriate, waxing of cores has been undertaken prior to measurement by water displacement.
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e. relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	• The geological model and continuity of the mineralisation is currently reasonably well understood The MRE is classified into indicated and inferred to reflect the confidence in the estimate of different areas of the MRE. The classification is based on drill hole spacing, geological continuity and estimation quality parameters. • Indicated – Areas with drill spacing up to approximately ~40mE x 40mN and with reasonable confidence in the geological interpretation. • Inferred – Areas with drill spacing up to ~80mE x 80mN. • There is a high level of confidence in input data, geology, and gold grades. At depth where drilling is more separated, confidence in geological and

		grade continuity is reduced and this is accounted for by having an inferred or unclassified classification. • The Mineral Resource estimate appropriately reflects the view of the Competent Person
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• The current resource estimate is not independently reviewed at this stage.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	• The relative accuracy of the Mineral Resource estimate is reflected in the reporting of the Mineral Resource in accordance with the guidelines of the 2012 JORC Code. • Several measures were incorporated in the MRE to provide confidence in the estimate: o The estimate has used top-cuts to restrict the influence of high grade samples without having a detrimental effect on metal content. o Adoption of the LUC estimation method provides an estimate of tonnages and grades at the SMU scale which can be achieved during mining. o Multiple check models (10 x 10 OK, NIM) • The block model estimate is a local resource estimate which has block sizes chosen at the expected “SMU” selection size. • Aphrodite is previously unmined, there are no production records with which to compare this estimate to.