1 NOVEMBER 2021 **ASX/MEDIA RELEASE**

OUTSTANDING RESULTS UPGRADE POTENTIAL OF NORTH KANOWNA STAR CORRIDOR

More than ten high priority targets identified, with positive assays also received from Bulletin South

Key Points:

- **Final assays from exploration drilling at the North Kanowna Star Project have returned significant gold mineralisation in fresh rock, with highlights including:**
  - **9m @ 2.45g/t Au from 61m in NKC210017**
  - **1m @ 18.0g/t Au from 47m in NKC210001**
  - **3m @ 5.63g/t Au from 69m in NKC210019**
  - **1.2m @ 13.6g/t Au from 35.8m in NKD210002**
  - **13m @ 1.03g/t Au from 26m in NKC210024**
  - **2.4m @ 5.53g/t Au from 44.4m in NKD210003**
  - **8m @ 1.65g/t Au from 32m in NKC210037**
  - **7m @ 1.45g/t Au from 28m in NKC210041**
  - **1m @ 2.88g/t Au from 43m in NKA210043**
  - **3m @ 1.10g/t Au from 32m in NKA210041**
- **Latest results indicate more than ten high priority targets within the North Kanowna Star district, significantly upgrading the potential scale of the project.**
- **Positive results, including visible gold, from infill core drilling at Bulletin South, with best results of:**
  - **22.9m @ 2.31g/t Au from 68.7m in KND210004**
  - **14.6m @ 1.11g/t Au from 103.5m in KND210005**
- **Strategic review of the Bardoc Gold Project is ongoing.**

Bardoc Gold Limited (ASX: BDC, Bardoc or the Company) is pleased to advise that recent drilling at the North Kanowna Star Project, which forms part of the Company's 3.07Moz Bardoc Gold Project near Kalgoorlie, has identified a significant mineralised corridor, with more than ten prospects now identified as high priority for further exploration.

The 100%-owned North Kanowna Star Project is located 29km south-east of the Bardoc Gold Project and has a current Mineral Resource of 32koz at the Perseverance-Wedge Deposit. These latest results have significantly upgraded the potential scale of the North Kanowna Star district, which is now considered to be comparable to the +1Moz Zoroastrian-Excelsior corridor.

MANAGEMENT COMMENTS

Bardoc Gold's Executive Director, Neil Biddle, said North Kanowna Star was emerging as an exceptional long-term exploration target.

> *"The scale of the alteration and mineralisation across the North Kanowna Star project area is truly exceptional, extending over more than 3km in length, similar in strike to the Zoroastrian/Excelsior corridor that forms the backbone of our 3.07Moz Bardoc Gold Project.*
>
> *"North Kanowna Star is emerging as a long-term exploration project, where we see an opportunity to delineate substantial new Resources with the potential to provide strong additional value to the Bardoc Gold Project.*
>
> *"Our exploration team has identified more than ten high priority prospects, with technical work now underway to integrate the geological, geophysical and geochemical data to rank the prospects and develop follow-up exploration programs."*

North Kanowna Star

The North Kanowna Star Project contains multiple prospects over a 3km strike. The presence of strong gold anomalism over such a large area makes it a highly-significant location within the local geological landscape.

The results reported in this announcement are from several prospect areas, with the most significant results including:

- 9m @ 2.45g/t Au from 61m in NKC210017
- 1m @ 18.0g/t Au from 47m in NKC210001
- 3m @ 5.63g/t Au from 69m in NKC210019
- 1.2m @ 13.6g/t Au from 35.8m in NKD210002
- 13m @ 1.03g/t Au from 26m in NKC210024
- 2.4m @ 5.53g/t Au from 44.4m in NKD210003
- 8m @ 1.65g/t Au from 32m in NKC210037
- 7m @ 1.45g/t Au from 28m in NKC210041
- 1m @ 2.88g/t Au from 43m in NKA210043
- 3m @ 1.10g/t Au from 32m in NKA210041

These results are in addition to previously reported results of:

- 15m @ 1.11g/t Au from 52m in NKA200380 (ASX Announcement 8 February 2021)
- 7m @ 1.95g/t Au from 44m in NKA200373 (ASX Announcement 8 February 2021)
- 8m @ 0.87g/t Au from 72m in NKA2000447 (ASX Announcement 8 February 2021)
- 17m @ 0.42g/t Au from 44m in NKA200369 (ASX Announcement 8 February 2021)
- 21m @ 1.56g/t Au from 36m in NKA200051 (ASX Announcement 5 November 2020)
- 15m @ 1.22g/t Au from 68m in NKA200138 (ASX Announcement 5 November 2020)

- 4m @ 3.74g/t Au from 40m in NKA200139 (ASX Announcement 5 November 2020)
- 4m @ 3.59g/t Au from 52m in NKA200200 (ASX Announcement 5 November 2020)
- 21m @ 0.86g/t Au from 52m in NKA200187 (ASX Announcement 5 November 2020)

The drilling program comprised 98 aircore holes for 5,562m; 47 RC holes for 6,205m; and three diamond core holes for 224m, with mineralisation reported in the majority of the holes drilled.

Bardoc's geology team is currently collating multi-element geochemical data and incorporating that with the geophysics and logging data from the recent drilling. This will allow the generation of an integrated geological, geophysical and geochemical model to help drive ongoing exploration programs. The North Kanowna Star area is seen as a key long-term component of future exploration within the Bardoc Project area, with multiple targets similar to those along the +1Moz Zoroastrian/ Excelsior corridor.

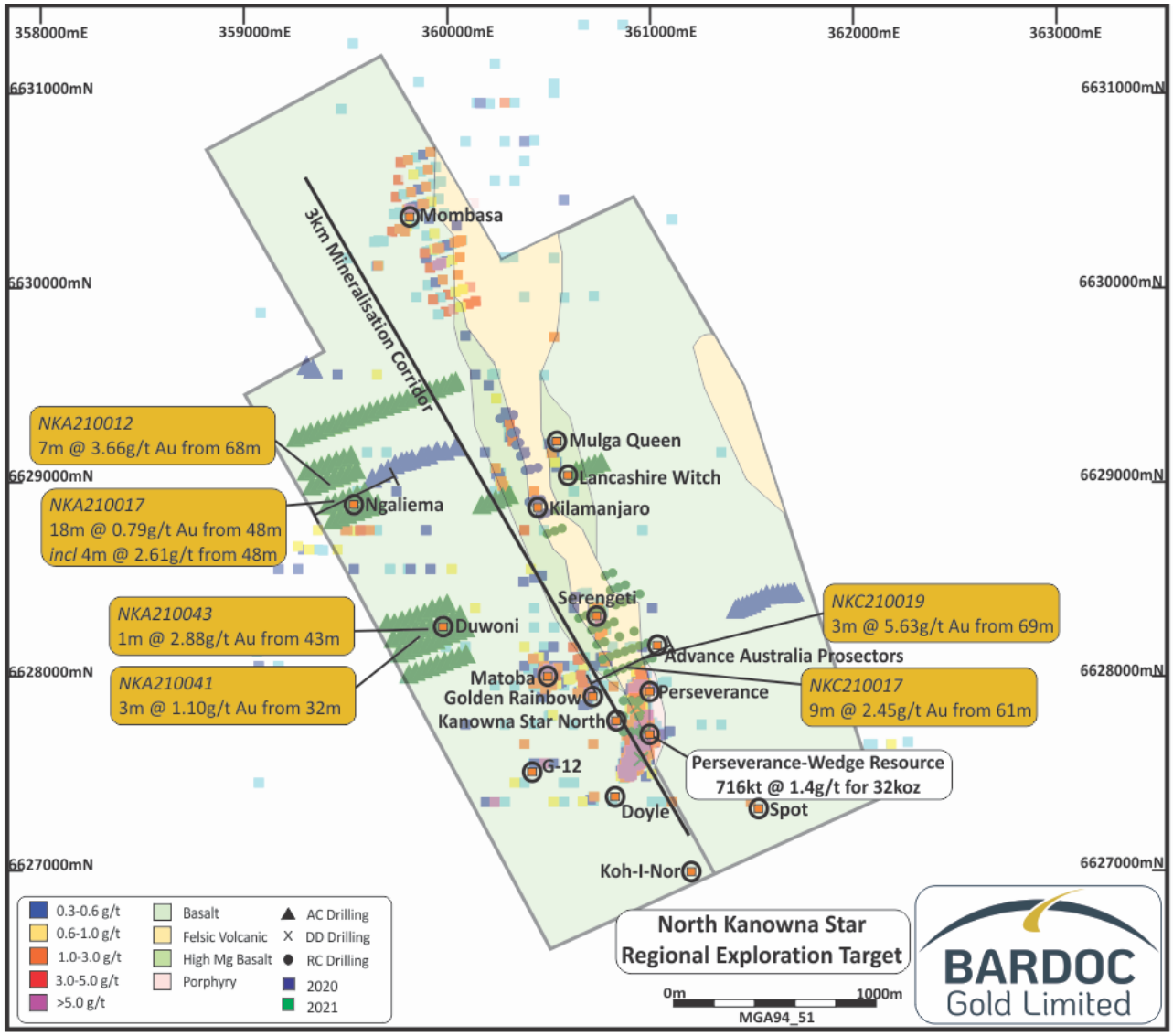

Figure 1: Prospect and drilling plan

A summary of results from each of the prospect areas drilled at North Kanowna Star is provided below.

Ngaliema

The Ngaliema Prospect, formerly known as Maasai, is coincident with a magnetic high north-northwest trending basaltic unit on the eastern limb of a north-westerly plunging anticline. The best gold results were:

- 7m @ 3.66g/t Au from 68m in NKA210012
- 18m @ 0.79g/t Au from 48m, including 4m @ 2.61g/t Au from 48m in NKA210017
- 5m @ 1.05g/t Au from 40m in NKA210018
- 12m @ 0.64g/t Au from 44m in NKA210027

These results at Ngaliema are very encouraging as they have extended and expanded the mineralisation intersected in the Company's initial air core drill program of 2020, where results included:

- 8m @ 0.87g/t Au in NKA200047 (ASX announcement 8 February 2021)

The gold target zone extends over some 500m strike, with Bardoc's aircore program returning anomalous gold in 15 aircore holes. The gold is associated with some minor quartz veining, with pyrite present in some intersections. The current work program is focused on producing an integrated exploration model.

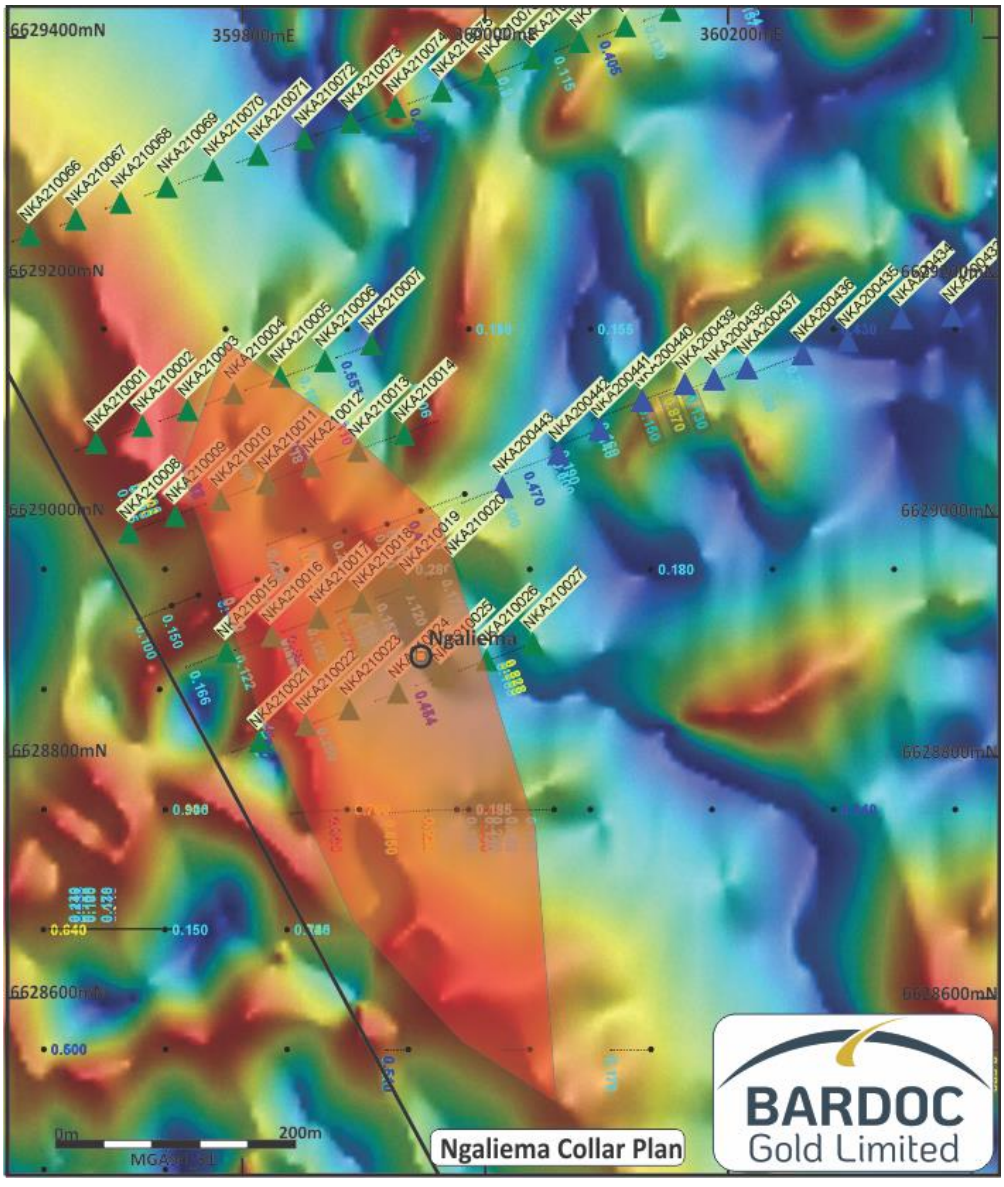

Figure 2: Ngaliema drill hole location plan, shown over air magnetics

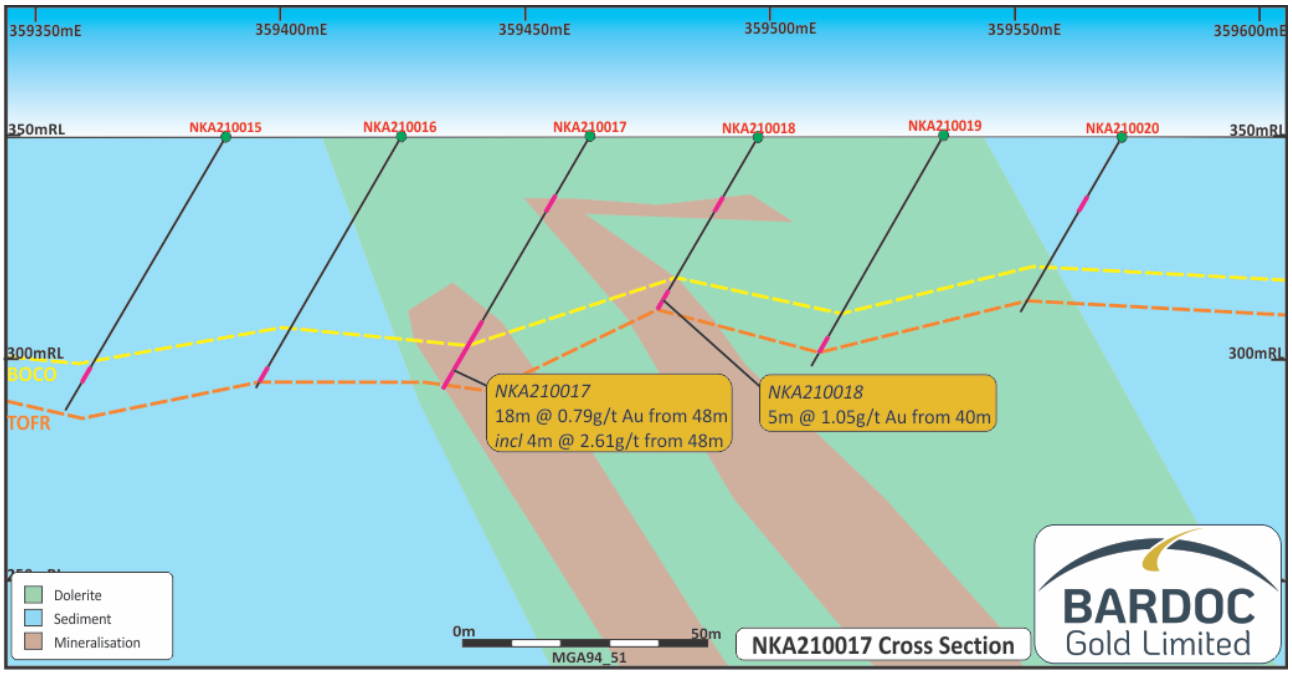

Figure 3: Ngaliema cross section

Duwoni

A first pass aircore drilling program was completed at the Duwoni Prospect, with significant gold mineralisation returned in the bottom of hole NKA210043. The presence of gold in the bottom of the hole is important, as it commonly represents primary gold anomalism. The Duwoni Prospect is interpreted as being on the southern extension of the same basalt unit at the Ngaliema Prospect. Highlights from drilling at Duwoni included:

- 1m @ 2.88g/t Au from 43m in NKA210043
- 3m @ 1.10g/t Au from 32m in NKA210041

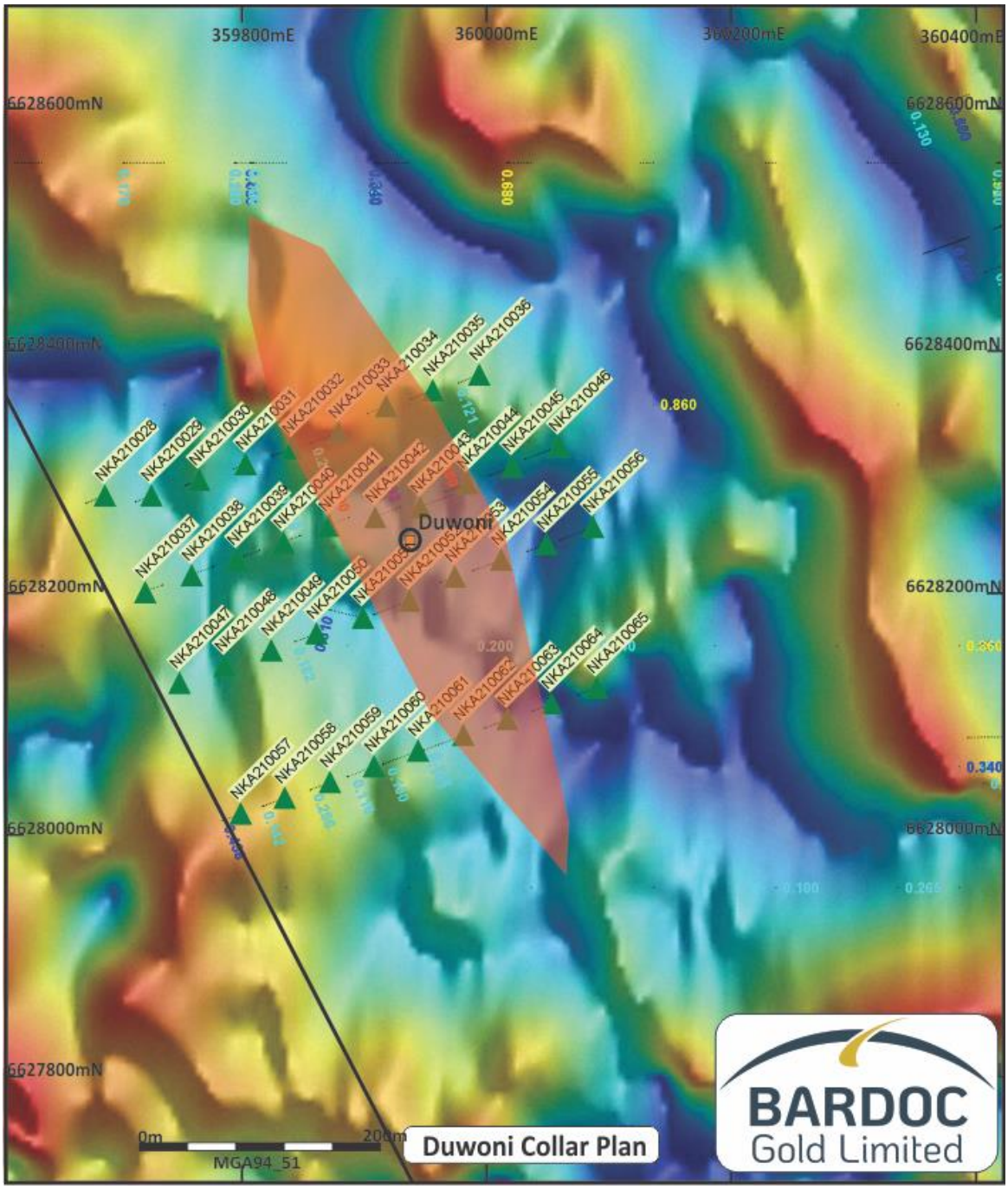

Figure 4: Duwoni drill hole location plan, shown over air magnetics

Perseverance Wedge

The Perseverance Wedge Deposit hosts a current **32koz Au Mineral Resource**. A small program comprising three diamond core holes for 224m was completed to collect samples for both metallurgical testwork and confirmation of rock types and densities. After modelling, this detailed density work is expected to underpin a higher Mineral Resource Estimate classification, potentially allowing the calculation of an Ore Reserve after the necessary studies have been completed.

RC drilling to the north of Perseverance Wedge has extended the gold mineralisation northwards, with this area to be incorporated in future Mineral Resource Estimates.

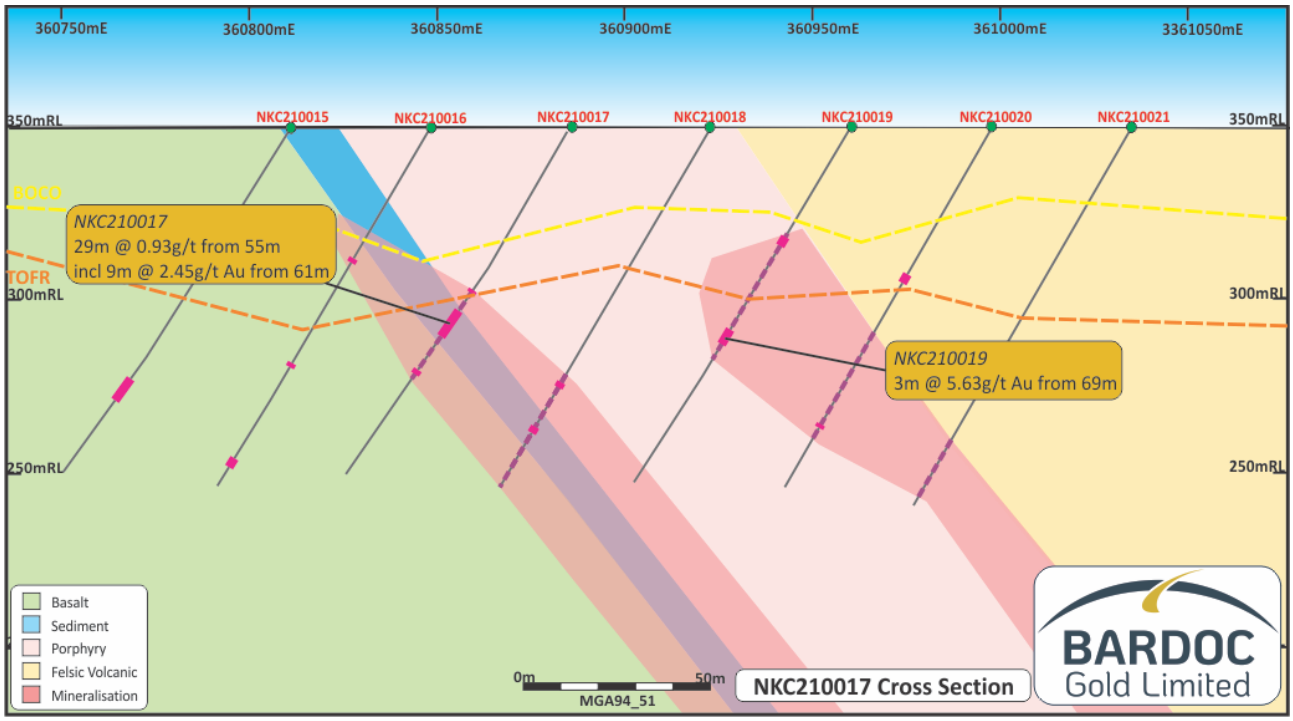

Figure 5: Perseverance Wedge cross section

Bulletin South

The Bulletin South Deposit is located 8km south-southwest of the Zoroastrian/Excelsior corridor. The Bulletin South Deposit has mining approval from the Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety (DMIRS) and a current open pit **Ore Reserve of 561kt @ 2.0g/t Au for 35koz Au.** The reported Mineral Resource of **849kt @ 2.1g/t Au for 57koz** of contained gold is open both along strike and at depth, indicating strong potential to grow the Resource.

Mineralisation at Bulletin South is preferentially contained within a porphyritic rock unit and is associated with pyrite and quartz stockwork veining in the footwall of a basaltic contact unit. There is very little arsenic and previous preliminary metallurgical testing has shown the ore to be free milling with recoveries of over 98% in fresh rock ore.

The diamond core drilling in this program targeted transitional and fresh rock mineralisation to enable the collection of metallurgical samples for detailed metallurgical studies of the ore zones including comminution, cyanide and lime consumption as well as XRD[1] and QEMSCAN[2].

The two key results from this drilling were:

- **22.9m @ 2.31g/t Au from 68.7m,** including 4.2m @ 5.64g/t Au from 86.8m in KND210004
- **14.6m @ 1.11g/t Au from 103.5m** in KND210005

KND210004 was drilled down the plunge of the ore body and the true width of mineralisation is represented by KND210005 which was drilled close to perpendicular to the mineralisation.

Bulletin South is a significant mineralised system with a broad high-grade (2.1g/t Au) open-pitiable ore body that is included in the current DFS mine plan. The long section below highlights the scale of Bulletin South. Further exploration is required to better understand and explore the down plunge extensions of the mineralisation

[1] X-ray diffraction

[2] An integrated and automated mineralogy/petrography study best described as a *quantitative evaluation of minerals by scanning electron microscopy*

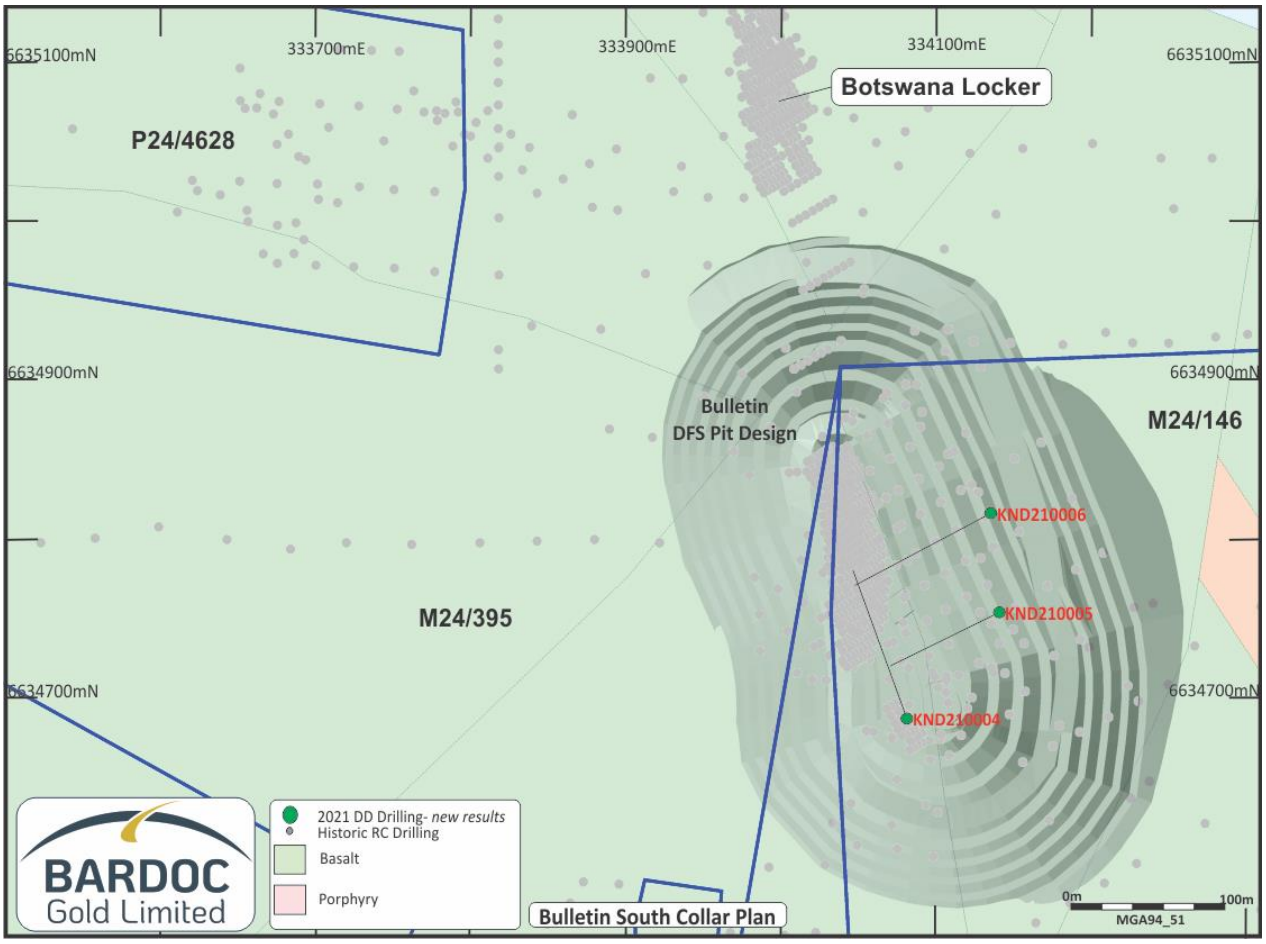

Figure 7: Bulletin South drill hole location plan, with DFS pit design

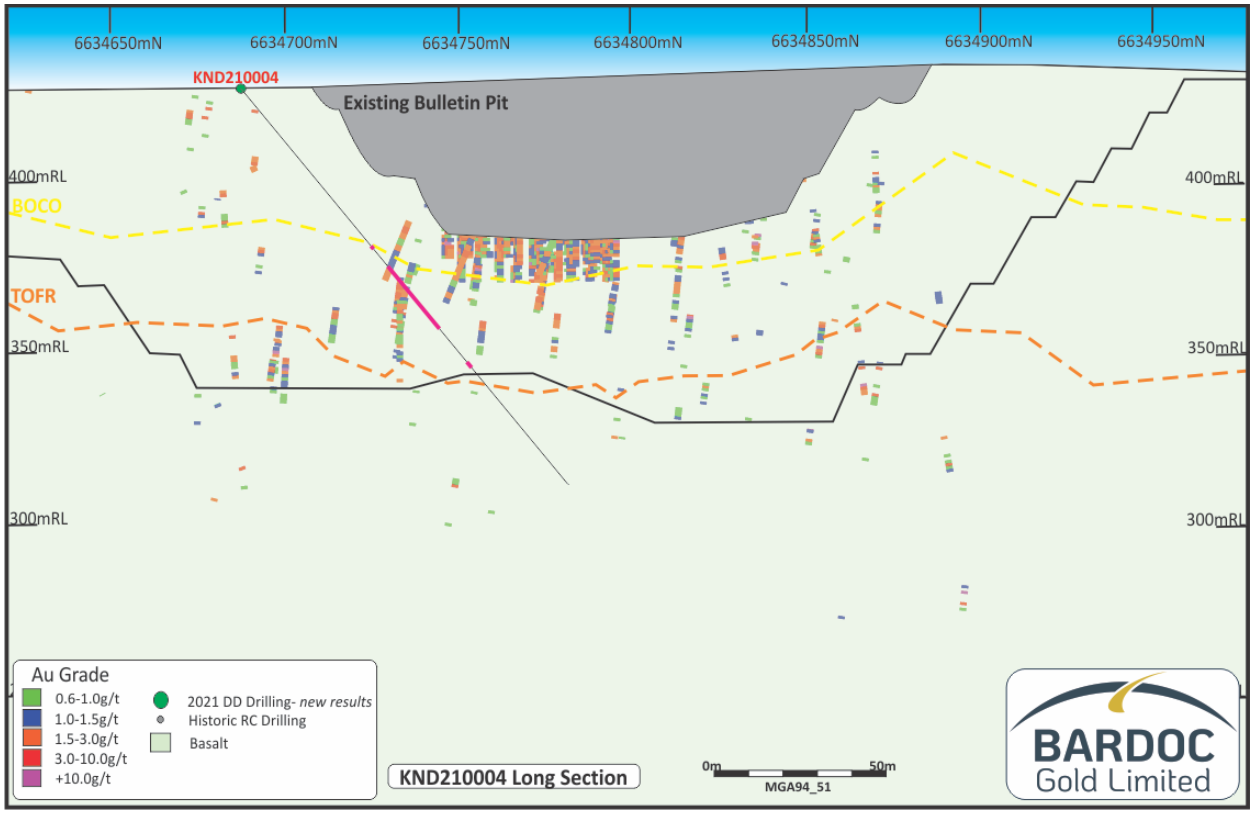

Figure 8: Long section of KND210004 looking southwest, +/- 10m

NEXT STEPS

As outlined in the Company's ASX Announcement dated 27 September 2021, the Company has initiated a strategic review of the development strategy for the 3.07Moz Bardoc Gold Project. This strategic review is continuing, being managed by Executive Director Neil Biddle.

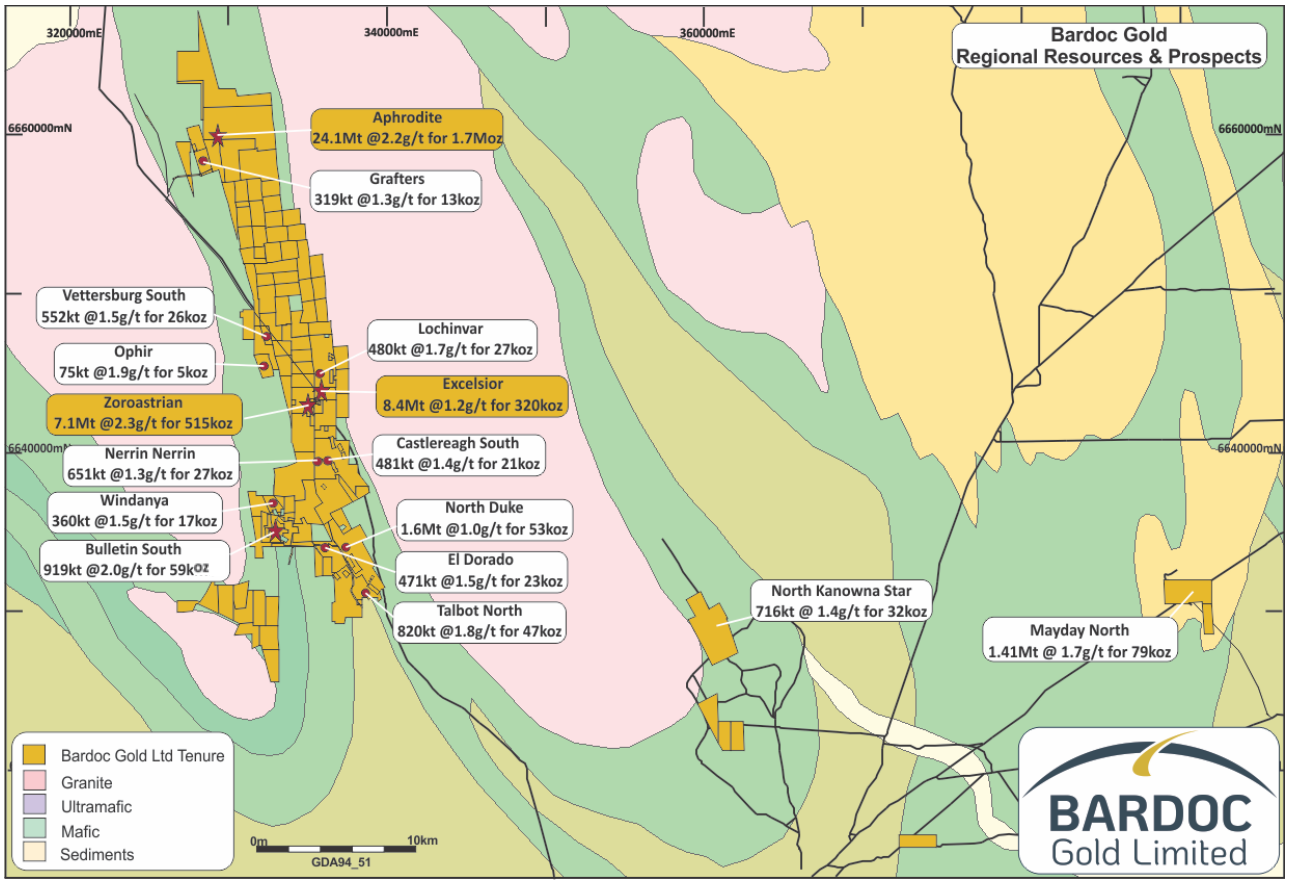

Figure 9: Bardoc Gold Project, tenement location plan.

BARDOC GOLD PROJECT – BACKGROUND

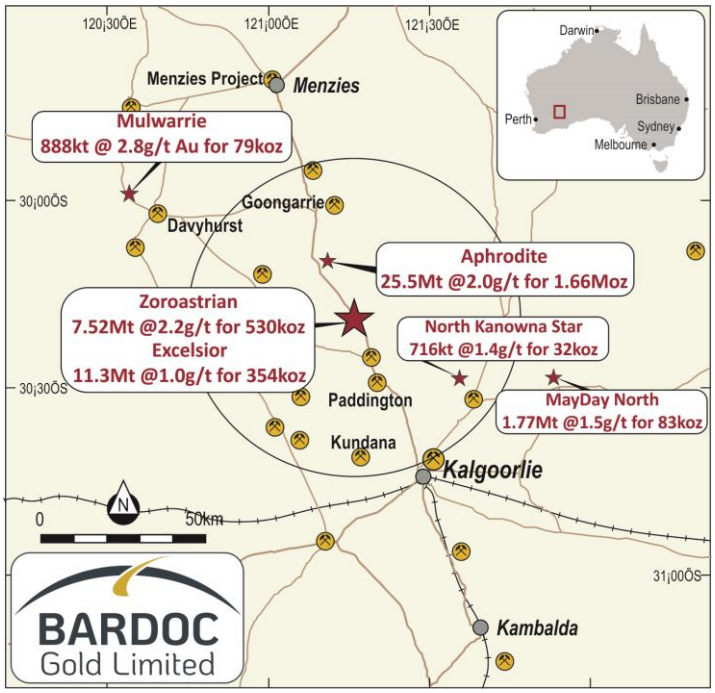

Figure 10: Bardoc Gold Project Regional Location

The Bardoc Gold Project runs contiguously north for 40km in the Eastern Goldfields. There are four main deposits and a multitude of smaller projects within the 250km2 land-holding, providing a large Resource base and excellent exploration potential within the prolific Norseman-Wiluna greenstone belt and junction of the Bardoc Tectonic Zone (BTZ) and the Black Flag Fault (BFF).

These two deep-seated crustal structures host many multi-million-ounce deposits, including the world- renowned Golden Mile in Kalgoorlie.

GLOBAL RESOURCE – BARDOC GOLD PROJECT

BARDOC GOLD PROJECT: RESOURCES															
Deposit	Type	Cut-Off (g/t Au)	MEASURED			INDICATED			INFERRED			TOTAL RESOURCES			Original ASX Report Date
			Tonnes (,000t)	Grade (g/t Au)	Ounces (,000oz)	Tonnes (,000t)	Grade (g/t Au)	Ounces (,000oz)	Tonnes (,000t)	Grade (g/t Au)	Ounces (,000oz)	Tonnes (,000t)	Grade (g/t Au)	Ounces (,000oz)	
Aphrodite	*OP*	*various*	-	-	-	*13,458*	*1.5*	*666*	*5,321*	*1.3*	*229*	*18,780*	*1.5*	*895*	
Aphrodite	*UG*	*1.7*	-	-	-	*4,156*	*3.7*	*497*	*2,571*	*3.3*	*271*	*6,726*	*3.6*	*768*	
Aphrodite	TOTAL		-	-	-	17,614	2.1	1,163	7,892	2.0	500	25,506	2.0	1,663	
Zoroastrian	*OP*	*0.3*	-	-	-	*3,987*	*1.8*	*231*	*1,918*	*1.5*	*90*	*5,904*	*1.7*	*321*	*22/5/18*
Zoroastrian	*UG*	*1.6*	-	-	-	*800*	*4.7*	*120*	*812*	*3.4*	*90*	*1,612*	*4.0*	*209*	*30/9/20*
Zoroastrian	TOTAL		-	-	-	4,787	2.3	351	2,730	2.0	180	7,516	2.2	530	
Excelsior	OP	0.3	-	-	-	9,645	1.0	313	1,685	0.8	41	11,330	1.0	354	
Mayday North	OP	0.5	-	-	-	1,303	1.6	66	431	1.2	17	1,778	1.5	83	*30/9/20*
Talbot North	OP	0.4	-	-	-	698	1.8	40	123	1.8	7	820	1.8	47	*30/9/19*
Bulletin South	OP	0.4	152	2.2	11	546	2.1	36	150	2.1	10	849	2.1	57	*30/9/19*
Duke North	OP	0.4	-	-	-	851	1.0	28	795	1.0	25	1,646	1.0	53	*30/9/19*
Lochinvar	OP	0.4	-	-	-	423	1.8	24	57	1.6	3	480	1.7	27	*19/2/14*
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	*30/9/20*
North Kanowna Star	OP	0.5	-	-	-	157	1.6	8	559	1.3	24	716	1.4	32	*9/9/19*
South Castlereagh	OP	0.5	-	-	-	111	1.6	6	369	1.3	15	481	1.4	21	*30/9/19*
Mulwarrie	OP	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	881	2.8	79	881	2.8	79	*13/11/18*
Nerrin Nerrin	OP	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	651	1.3	26	651	1.3	26	*30/9/19*
Vettersburg South	OP	0.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	552	1.5	26	552	1.5	26	*11/12/13*
Windanya	OP	0.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	360	1.5	17	360	1.5	17	*11/12/13*
Grafters	OP	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	319	1.3	14	319	1.3	14	*30/9/19*
Ophir	OP	0.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	75	1.9	5	75	1.9	5	*11/12/13*
TOTAL RESOURCES			152	2.3	11	36,338	1.7	2,044	18,063	1.8	1,018	54,597	1.8	3,073	

Note: Differences may occur due to rounding. Full details of the Mineral Resource estimate were provided in the Company's ASX Announcement dated 29 March 2021.

Global Reserve – Bardoc Gold Project

PROJECT	PROBABLE			TOTAL		
	Tonnes (kt)	Grade (g/t)	Gold (koz)	Tonnes (kt)	Grade (g/t)	Gold (koz)
Excelsior OP	5,690	1.11	203	5,690	1.1	203
Zoroastrian North OP	365	2.10	25	365	2.1	25
Zoroastrian Central OP	276	1.78	16	276	1.8	16
Zoroastrian South OP	417	1.80	24	417	1.8	24
Bulletin South OP	561	1.95	35	561	2.0	35
Aphrodite Stage 1 OP	1,050	1.82	61	1,050	1.8	61
Aphrodite Stage 2 OP	2,916	1.80	168	2,916	1.8	168
Mayday OP	622	1.62	32	622	1.6	32
Zoroastrian UG	839	3.63	98	839	3.6	98
Aphrodite UG	3,139	3.41	344	3,139	3.4	344
TOTAL	15,874	2.0	1,007	15,874	2.0	1,007

Note: Differences may occur due to rounding. Full details of the Mining Reserve were provided in the Company's ASX Announcement dated 29 March 2021.

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 Neil Biddle - Executive Director

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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.

Mineral Resources

The Company confirms it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the 29 March 2021 Definitive Feasibility Study and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimate continue to apply and have not materially changed when referring to its resource announcement made on 29 March 2021.

Ore Reserves – Open Pit & Underground

The information referred to in this announcement has been extracted from the Definitive Feasibility Report and Ore Reserve Statement dated 29 March 2021 and available to view on www.bardocgold.com. 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

DRILL HOLE LOCATION TABLES

North Kanowna Star Collar Locations

Only completed holes, with assay results received, are reported. All holes are drilled at -60° dip with an azimuth towards 250° (magnetic). AC is air core, RC is reverse circulation, DD is diamond core

Hole_ID	Collar MGAZ51_East m	Collar MGAZ51_North m	Collar RL m	Hole Type	Hole Depth m
NKA210001	359280	6629063	350	AC	38
NKA210002	359318	6629077	350	AC	45
NKA210003	359355	6629090	350	AC	50
NKA210004	359393	6629104	350	AC	50
NKA210005	359431	6629118	350	AC	62
NKA210006	359468	6629131	350	AC	68
NKA210007	359506	6629145	350	AC	62
NKA210008	359307	6628988	350	AC	63
NKA210009	359345	6629002	350	AC	66
NKA210010	359382	6629015	350	AC	75
NKA210011	359420	6629029	350	AC	75
NKA210012	359457	6629043	350	AC	75
NKA210013	359495	6629056	350	AC	66
NKA210014	359533	6629070	350	AC	63
NKA210015	359387	6628889	350	AC	72
NKA210016	359424	6628902	350	AC	66
NKA210017	359463	6628917	350	AC	66
NKA210018	359498	6628930	350	AC	45
NKA210019	359537	6628944	350	AC	60
NKA210020	359574	6628958	350	AC	46
NKA210021	359414	6628814	350	AC	48
NKA210022	359452	6628828	350	AC	62
NKA210023	359488	6628841	350	AC	64
NKA210024	359528	6628855	350	AC	41
NKA210025	359564	6628869	350	AC	46
NKA210026	359601	6628882	350	AC	50
NKA210027	359639	6628896	350	AC	73
NKA210028	359688	6628282	350	AC	34
NKA210029	359726	6628282	350	AC	28
NKA210030	359765	6628295	350	AC	24
NKA210031	359803	6628308	350	AC	21
NKA210032	359841	6628321	350	AC	35
NKA210033	359879	6628334	350	AC	51
NKA210034	359918	6628356	350	AC	33
NKA210035	359956	6628369	350	AC	40
NKA210036	359994	6628382	350	AC	37
NKA210037	359721	6628202	350	AC	31

NKA210038	359759	6628216	350	AC	39
NKA210039	359796	6628229	350	AC	40
NKA210040	359834	6628243	350	AC	30
NKA210041	359871	6628257	350	AC	36
NKA210042	359909	6628264	350	AC	45
NKA210043	359946	6628272	350	AC	66
NKA210044	359984	6628292	350	AC	37
NKA210045	360021	6628306	350	AC	40
NKA210046	360059	6628323	350	AC	60
NKA210047	359749	6628127	350	AC	4
NKA210048	359786	6628141	350	AC	4
NKA210049	359824	6628154	350	AC	15
NKA210050	359861	6628168	350	AC	38
NKA210051	359899	6628181	350	AC	56
NKA210052	359937	6628195	350	AC	63
NKA210053	359974	6628215	350	AC	26
NKA210054	360012	6628229	350	AC	51
NKA210055	360049	6628242	350	AC	34
NKA210056	360087	6628256	350	AC	59
NKA210057	359799	6628019	350	AC	32
NKA210058	359835	6628032	350	AC	39
NKA210059	359872	6628045	350	AC	35
NKA210060	359908	6628058	350	AC	47
NKA210061	359944	6628071	350	AC	62
NKA210062	359981	6628084	350	AC	70
NKA210063	360017	6628097	350	AC	40
NKA210064	360053	6628110	350	AC	34
NKA210065	360090	6628123	350	AC	34
NKA210066	359225	6629236	350	AC	31
NKA210067	359263	6629249	350	AC	28
NKA210068	359300	6629263	350	AC	27
NKA210069	359338	6629276	350	AC	40
NKA210070	359376	6629290	350	AC	61
NKA210071	359413	6629303	350	AC	37
NKA210072	359451	6629316	350	AC	57
NKA210073	359489	6629330	350	AC	63
NKA210074	359526	6629343	350	AC	64
NKA210075	359564	6629356	350	AC	69
NKA210076	359602	6629370	350	AC	75
NKA210077	359639	6629383	350	AC	67
NKA210078	359677	6629397	350	AC	43
NKA210079	359715	6629410	350	AC	48
NKA210080	359752	6629423	350	AC	47
NKA210081	359790	6629437	350	AC	43
NKA210082	359828	6629450	350	AC	46
NKA210083	359865	6629464	350	AC	46
NKA210084	359903	6629477	350	AC	47

NKA210085	359941	6629490	350	AC	51
NKA210086	359978	6629504	350	AC	52
NKA210087	360016	6629517	350	AC	51
NKA210088	360038	6629525	350	AC	49
NKA210089	360170	6628891	350	AC	31
NKA210090	360205	6628904	350	AC	46
NKA210091	360240	6628917	350	AC	59
NKA210092	360275	6628930	350	AC	34
NKA210093	360310	6628943	350	AC	56
NKA210094	360650	6629066	350	AC	31
NKA210095	360682	6629078	350	AC	23
NKA210096	360713	6629089	350	AC	41
NKA210097	360745	6629101	350	AC	34
NKA210098	360777	6629112	350	AC	29
NKC210001	360545	6628862	350	RC	120
NKC210002	360503	6628740	350	RC	138
NKC210003	360541	6628754	350	RC	120
NKC210004	360578	6628767	350	RC	120
NKC210005	360798	6628524	350	RC	120
NKC210006	360835	6628538	350	RC	120
NKC210007	360825	6628449	350	RC	126
NKC210008	360863	6628462	350	RC	126
NKC210009	360900	6628476	350	RC	126
NKC210010	360852	6628374	350	RC	120
NKC210011	360890	6628387	350	RC	120
NKC210012	360928	6628401	350	RC	120
NKC210013	360930	6627880	350	RC	132
NKC210014	360970	6627880	350	RC	180
NKC210015	360811	6628018	350	RC	120
NKC210016	360849	6628032	350	RC	120
NKC210017	360887	6628046	350	RC	120
NKC210018	360924	6628059	350	RC	120
NKC210019	360962	6628073	350	RC	120
NKC210020	360999	6628087	350	RC	120
NKC210021	361037	6628100	350	RC	126
NKC210022	360890	6627880	350	RC	172
NKC210023	360970	6627800	350	RC	222
NKC210024	360970	6627720	350	RC	174
NKC210025	360930	6627720	350	RC	130
NKC210026	360890	6627720	350	RC	110
NKC210027	360784	6628093	350	RC	120
NKC210028	360822	6628107	350	RC	132
NKC210029	360859	6628121	350	RC	114
NKC210030	360897	6628134	350	RC	126
NKC210031	360934	6628148	350	RC	123
NKC210032	360972	6628162	350	RC	138
NKC210033	361010	6628175	350	RC	120

NKC210034	360890	6627800	350	RC	132
NKC210035	360729	6628244	350	RC	120
NKC210036	360767	6628257	350	RC	120
NKC210037	360805	6628271	350	RC	120
NKC210038	360842	6628285	350	RC	126
NKC210039	360664.41	6628305.21	350	RC	120
NKC210040	360702.00	6628318.89	350	RC	120
NKC210041	360739.59	6628332.57	350	RC	154
NKC210042	360777.18	6628346.25	350	RC	144
NKC210043	360756.72	6628168.54	350	RC	158
NKC210044	360794.31	6628182.22	350	RC	138
NKC210045	360869.49	6628209.58	350	RC	150
NKC210046	360944.66	6628236.94	350	RC	150
NKC210047	360973	6628429	350	RC	138
NKD210001	361000	6627720	348	DD	90.3
NKD210002	360980	6627580	349	DD	73.8
NKD210003	360961	6627849	351	DD	60.3

Bulletin South Collar Locations

Hole_ID	Collar MGAZ51_East m	Collar MGAZ51_North m	Collar RL m	Collar Dip	Collar Azi Magnetic	Hole Type	Hole Depth m
KND210004	334079.543	6634684.785	427.270	-49.6	344.9	Core	151.80
KND210005	334140.029	6634750.488	427.634	-63	239.0	Core	147.40
KND210006	334134.060	6634816.433	427.575	-58	237.9	Core	165.40

APPENDIX 2

SIGNIFICANT INTERSECTIONS TABLES

North Kanowna Star Air Core

Significant Intersections >= 1m@ 0.10g/t Au, Intersections >=5 grammetres are in bold. Maximum 8m internal downhole dilution. No upper cuts applied, 4m composite samples are collected over the entire length of the drill hole. Drill holes in the collar table but not this table have “No Significant Assays”.

Hole_ID	Depth_From	Depth_To	**Thickness**	Au_Calc_ppm
NKA210006	40	44	**4**	0.10
NKA210007	48	52	**4**	0.37
	60	61	**1**	0.24
NKA210008	12	16	**4**	0.12
	32	41	**9**	0.44
	48	56	**8**	0.28
NKA210009	44	52	**8**	0.37
NKA210010	56	59	**3**	0.20
NKA210011	**60**	**75**	**15**	**0.35**
NKA210012	**70**	**75**	**5**	**7.26**
including	**70**	**72**	**2**	**17.95**
NKA210014	44	48	**4**	0.21
NKA210015	60	64	**4**	0.17
NKA210016	60	64	**4**	0.12
NKA210017	16	20	**4**	0.12
	50	**66**	**16**	**1.98**
including	**51**	**55**	**4**	**7.35**
NKA210018	0	4	**4**	0.16
	16	20	**4**	0.11
	42	45	**3**	1.42
NKA210019	0	4	**4**	0.12
	52	56	**4**	0.16
NKA210020	16	20	**4**	0.17
NKA210022	52	61	**9**	0.26
NKA210023	52	56	**4**	0.25
NKA210025	41	45	**4**	0.52
NKA210027	**46**	**55**	**9**	**1.04**
including	**46**	**48**	**2**	**2.59**
	60	64	**4**	0.11
NKA210033	40	44	**4**	0.25
NKA210036	36	37	**1**	0.12
NKA210040	24	29	**5**	0.15
NKA210041	**33**	**35**	**2**	**3.02**
NKA210042	40	44	**4**	0.39
NKA210043	64	65	**1**	2.88
NKA210050	36	37	**1**	0.18

NKA210051	55	56	**1**	0.51
NKA210057	24	26	**2**	1.65
NKA210058	32	36	**4**	0.14
NKA210059	24	28	**4**	0.26
NKA210060	32	36	**4**	0.12
NKA210061	48	52	**4**	0.10
NKA210062	52	64	**12**	0.12
NKA210075	54	56	**2**	0.67
NKA210077	56	64	**8**	0.22
NKA210078	40	42	**2**	0.12
NKA210079	42	47	**5**	0.33
NKA210080	40	44	**4**	0.13
NKA210081	36	43	**7**	0.13
NKA210082	32	36	**4**	0.13
NKA210083	32	36	**4**	0.21
NKA210086	**34**	**51**	**17**	**0.29**
NKA210088	40	44	**4**	0.31
NKA210092	0	4	**4**	0.40
	16	20	**4**	0.27
NKA210092	32	34	**2**	0.33
NKA210093	20	32	**12**	0.25
NKA210096	40	41	**1**	0.13

North Kanowna Star RC and Core

Significant Intersections >= 1m@ 0.50g/t Au, Intersections >=10 grammetres are in bold. Maximum 8m internal downhole dilution. No upper cuts applied, 4m composite samples are collected over the entire length of the drill hole. Drill holes in the collar table but not this table have “No Significant Assays”.

Hole_ID	Depth_From	Depth_To	Width	Grade g/t Au
NKC210001	**47**	**48**	**1**	**18.00**
	65	70	5	0.61
	74	75	1	0.53
NKC210002	117	121	4	0.76
	126	127	1	0.92
NKC210004	55	56	1	0.65
NKC210005	110	111	1	0.95
NKC210006	42	43	1	2.92
	78	79	1	0.61
	101	103	2	0.77
NKC210008	56	62	6	1.23
	87	89	2	0.74
NKC210009	44	45	1	0.57
NKC210010	83	84	1	0.51
NKC210010	116	117	1	2.50
NKC210012	103	108	5	1.47
NKC210013	44	45	1	1.56

	86	89	3	2.30
	97	99	2	0.62
NKC210014	20	21	1	4.27
	24	26	2	2.97
	33	35	2	1.98
	40	41	1	0.58
NKC210015	86	87	1	0.60
	91	92	1	3.02
NKC210016	44	45	1	3.81
	111	112	1	0.62
NKC210017	55	56	1	1.59
	61	**70**	**9**	**2.45**
	83	84	1	1.08
	88	89	1	0.59
NKC210018	85	86	1	0.72
	100	104	4	0.79
NKC210019	33	34	1	0.58
	37	41	4	0.62
	69	**72**	**3**	**5.63**
NKC210020	49	54	5	0.61
	99	100	1	0.68
NKC210022	24	25	1	0.72
	47	48	1	0.76
	53	59	6	0.75
	110	116	6	1.00
	123	129	6	0.92
	166	168	2	4.44
NKC210023	33	41	8	0.99
	54	55	1	0.71
	122	123	1	0.83
	133	137	4	0.91
	164	166	2	0.77
	172	173	1	0.53
	187	188	1	0.68
NKC210024	**26**	**39**	**13**	**1.03**
	141	145	4	1.63
	150	151	1	0.87
NKC210026	61	62	1	0.75
NKC210027	24	26	2	1.26
	96	98	2	0.74
NKC210028	23	24	1	0.59
	42	44	2	3.18
	100	101	1	0.65
	108	110	2	0.89
NKC210029	56	60	4	1.27
	77	78	1	4.83
	81	82	1	0.72

NKC210030	72	73	1	0.50
	82	85	3	0.71
	104	105	1	1.27
	108	109	1	0.62
	117	119	2	0.61
NKC210031	93	94	1	1.48
	107	108	1	0.54
	110	112	2	0.59
NKC210032	51	55	4	0.92
	60	61	1	0.52
	124	126	2	1.02
NKC210033	42	43	1	1.38
	48	49	1	0.62
	69	75	6	1.10
	84	88	4	0.65
NKC210034	64	65	1	0.58
	70	71	1	1.95
	79	80	1	0.52
	90	91	1	0.58
	97	102	5	1.06
NKC210035	40	42	2	2.35
	59	60	1	0.66
NKC210036	32	36	4	0.85
	76	78	2	0.55
NKC210037	**32**	**40**	**8**	**1.65**
	82	84	2	0.94
	99	100	1	0.82
NKC210038	68	71	3	0.83
	76	77	1	0.71
NKC210039	25	26	1	0.66
	70	72	2	0.97
NKC210040	22	24	2	0.79
	100	102	2	0.57
NKC210041	**28**	**35**	**7**	**1.45**
NKC210042	36	40	4	0.54
	46	47	1	0.53
	53	54	1	1.97
	138	139	1	0.54
NKC210043	93	94	1	0.73
	103	104	1	1.21
	107	108	1	0.62
	130	131	1	0.88
NKC210044	31	32	1	2.06
	39	41	2	1.24
	49	51	2	0.68
	68	69	1	0.69
	101	102	1	0.63

NKC210045	74	75	1	0.79
	86	87	1	6.15
	108	109	1	0.56
NKC210046	76	78	2	1.52
	116	118	2	0.54
NKD210001	15	16	1	2.25
	19	20	1	2.96
	27	28	1	0.57
	44.4	**46.8**	**2.4**	**5.53**
	50.5	53.3	2.8	3.09
	59	61	2	0.68
NKD210002	31	32	1	0.53
	35.8	**37**	**1.2**	**13.60**
	43	47	4	0.53
	63.55	64.85	1.3	0.77
NKD210003	19	20.13	1.13	1.99
	24.49	**30.78**	**6.29**	**2.10**
	39	40	1	0.69
	47	48.94	1.94	0.66

Bulletin South Core

Significant Intersections >= 1m@ 0.50g/t Au, Intersections >=10 grammetres are in bold. Maximum 8m internal downhole dilution. No upper cuts applied, 4m composite samples are collected over the entire length of the drill hole. Drill holes in the collar table but not this table have “No Significant Assays”.

Hole_ID	Depth_From	Depth_To	Width	Grade g/t Au
KND210004	**68.7**	**91.6**	**22.9**	**2.31**
including	86.8	91.0	4.2	5.64
	106	107	1	1.54
KND210005	84	85	1	0.69
	93.68	96	2.32	1.15
	103.5	**118.1**	**14.6**	**1.11**
	122.68	123.9	1.22	0.56
KND210006	102	103.65	1.65	3.72
	127.3	129	1.7	1.51

JORC, 2012 Edition – Tables – North Kanowna Star

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 air core (AC) drilling on nominal 160m x 40m (N x E) grid spacing. The holes were generally drilled towards magnetic 250^0, at -60^0 to optimally intersect postulated lithological trends and possible gold mineralisation. • Complete details are un-available for historic drilling. • BDC AC recovered samples were collected and passed through a cyclone before being placed on the ground in 1m intervals. • 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 AC drilling was sampled on four metre composite down hole intervals with a 1m sample at the bottom of hole. The recovered samples were sampled using a spear or scoop and a nominal 2.5kg – 3.5kg sample was taken to a Kalgoorlie contract laboratory. Samples were oven dried, reduced by riffle splitting to 3kg as required and pulverized in a single stage process to 85% passing 75 µm. The sample is then prepared by standard fire assay techniques with a 40g charge. Approximately 200g of pulp material is returned to BDC for storage and potential assay at a later date.
Drilling techniques	• *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).*	• 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 2010. These holes are sometimes without documentation of the rig type and capability, core size, sample selection and handling. • For BDC drilling, the AC drilling system employed the use of an air core system with a nominal 105mm hole being drilled.
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 AC 1m samples are logged for drilling recovery by a visual estimate and this information is recorded and stored in the drilling database. All samples received by the laboratory are weighed with the data collected and stored in the database. • BDC AC samples are visually logged for moisture content, sample recovery and contamination. This information is stored in the database. The AC drill system utilizes industry best practice and the contractor aims to maximize recovery at all times. AC 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 AC samples are geologically logged directly into hand-held Geobank devices. • The entire lengths of BDC AC 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.*	• No core samples are the subject of this announcement • All BDC AC samples are put through a cyclone and each 1m interval is placed on the ground. • Samples for assay are collected by scoops or spears with a representative sample selected using 4m composite samples. The bottom of hole sample is always 1m. • The BDC AC 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.

	• *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 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. • Filed duplicates, 1 in 50 of assays above 1g/t Au, are taken after the completion of the drill program. • 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 Intertek ALS 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 AC chips in the field to verify the correlation of mineralized zones between assay results and lithology/alteration/mineralization. • A number of AC holes have also been drilled that confirmed results obtained from historical drillholes. No holes have been directly twinned, there are however holes within 60m 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 not completed as they are not material to this early stage exploration drilling. • All drill holes and resource estimation use the MGA94, Zone 51 grid system. • The topographic data used is yet to be validated by modern surveying methods. 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 160m x 40m. • 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 AC holes were sampled at 4m.

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 250 degrees. The bulk of the mineralized zones are close to perpendicular to this drilling direction. The current drilling is oriented towards magnetic west 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.*	• AC samples are delivered directly from the field to the Kalgoorlie laboratory by BDC personnel on a regular 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.

1.2 Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results – North Kanowna Star

(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 obtain a licence to operate in the area.*	• The results reported in this Announcement are on granted Mining tenement held by GPM Resources Pty Ltd. Tenement / Holder / Area (Ha) / Expiry Date M27/102 / GPM Resources Pty Ltd / 799.45 / 21/05/2031 • At this time the tenement is in good standing. • Tenement is subject to Royalties of $1.00 per tonne of ore mined and a $15 per ounce for the first 50,000 ounces produced from M27/102 and M27/140.
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, Aurion Gold and other exploration companies. Previous parties have completed underground mining, geophysical data collection and interpretation, soil sampling and drilling. • This report comments only on exploration results collected by Bardoc Gold.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• North Kanowna Star gold mineralisation is hosted predominantly in a shallowly easterly dipping shear zone that is marked by sericitisation and albitisation with pyrite. Arsenopyrite is also present. The mineralised system cross cuts various rock types, predominantly fine grained basalts and fine to medium grained felsic volcanics.
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.*	• No high grade cuts have been applied to assay results. AC assay results are distance weighted using their applicable down hole width for each assay. • Intersections are reported if the interval is at least 1m wide at 0.1g/t Au grade. Intersections greater than 1m in downhole

	• *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.*	distance can contain up to 8m (i.e. 2 x 4m samples)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 within the area show the primary ore zones to be sub-vertical (east dipping) in nature with a general northerly strike. • All drill results within this announcement are downhole intervals only and true widths are not reported. True widths are approximately 70% 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 within this announcement.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• All results >= 0.1g/t Au are reported. The results are length weighted composites based on the Au grade and down hole length, a maximum of 8m 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, possibly AC, DC and RC, to further extend the mineralised zones and to collect additional detailed data on known and as yet unidentified mineralized zones.

JORC, 2012 Edition – Tables – Bulletin South

1.3 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.*	• The mineralization was primarily sampled by Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling on nominal 40m x 20m grid spacing. The holes were generally drilled towards magnetic 240 degrees at varying angles to optimally intersect the mineralized zones. • Complete details are un-available for historic drilling. At Bulletin South Pit there is close spaced RC grade control drilling on a 3m x 5m spacing. For both Lady Kelly and Zoroastrian South historic drilling is both RAB and RC drilling with some diamond core at Bulletin South. • BDC drilled RC holes recovered 100% of the sample chips and they were passed through a cone splitter. • Limited numbers of field duplicates and screen fire assays have been undertaken to support sample representivity.

	• *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.*	• 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. 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 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).*	• RAB drilling makes up about 50% of the historic drilling and RC the other 50%. There are several campaigns of historic drilling between 1984 and 2011. These holes are sometimes without documentation of the rig type and capability, core size, sample selection and handling. • For BDC drilling, the RC drilling system employed the use of a face sampling hammer and a nominal 146mm diameter drill bit.
Drill sample recovery	• *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. Estimates are made for the amount of sulphide and other minerals observed as well as shearing and foliation and its relative strength and how weathered (oxidised) the rock is. • 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 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. • BDC RC 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. • 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. • 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 Intertek Genalysis and Bureau Veritas Australia. 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 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 site geologist have inspected RC chips in the field to verify the correlation of mineralized zones between assay results and lithology/alteration/mineralization. • A number of RC holes have also been drilled that confirmed results obtained from historical drillholes. No holes have been directly twinned, there are however holes within 12m 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 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. • 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. • 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 240 degrees. The bulk of the mineralized zones are close to perpendicular to this drilling direction. • The current drilling is oriented towards magnetic 240 and 225 degrees) in order to intersect the lodes in the optimal direction. • There is not thought to be any sampling bias 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.
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.

1.4 Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results – Bulletin South

(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.
<table>
<tr><th>Tenement</th><th>Holder</th><th>Area (Ha)</th><th>Expiry Date</th></tr>
<tr><td>M24/395</td><td>GPM Resources Pty Ltd</td><td>90.38</td><td>19/10/2024</td></tr>
<tr><td>M24/146</td><td>GPM Resources Pty Ltd</td><td>132.75</td><td>21/04/2030</td></tr>
</table>
• At this time the tenements are in good standing.</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 is used as a guide to BDC’s exploration activities. This includes work by Goldfields and other exploration companies. Previous parties have completed both open pit and underground mining, geophysical data collection and interpretation, soil sampling and drilling.
• This report comments only on exploration results collected by Bardoc Gold.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Geology</td><td>• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</td><td>• The primary gold mineralisation at Bulletin South is predominantly associated with a quartz rich dolerite unit with a strongly porphyritic texture and associated second order structures. The gold mineralisation is associated with quartz, carbonate, sulphide alteration.
• Whilst structure and primary gold mineralisation can be traced to the surface, depletion has occurred in the top 10-20m
• Historical working and shafts exist within the area, detailed mapping and sampling of these workings and structural measurements from orientated diamond core drilling assists with the geological interpretation.
• At Lady Kelly the primary gold mineralisation at Lady Kelly is predominately associated with 2-10m shear zones containing variable amounts of quartz veins.</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
○ 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</td><td>• 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</td></tr>
</table>

	Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	depth is the distance down the hole as measured along the drill trace. Intersection width is the downhole distance of an intersection as measured along the drill trace. • Hole length is the distance from the surface to the end of the hole, as measured along the drill trace.
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• No high grade cuts have been applied to assay results. RC assay results are distance weighted using 1m for each assay. • Intersections are reported if the interval is at least 1m wide at 0.5g/t Au grade. Intersections greater than 1m in downhole distance can contain up to 2m of low grade or barren material. • No metal equivalent reporting is used or applied.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• The intersection width is measured down the hole trace, it is not usually the true width. Cross sections in this announcement allows the relationship between true and down hole width to be viewed. • Data collected 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 (east dipping) in nature with a general northwesterly (magnetic) 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 within this announcement.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• All results >= 0.5g/t Au are reported. The results are length weighted composites based on the Au grade and down hole length, a maximum of 2m of internal dilution is included.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• No other exploration data is considered meaningful and material to this announcement.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Exploration work is ongoing at this time and may involve the drilling of more drill holes, both DC and RC, to further extend the mineralised zones and to collect additional detailed data on known and as yet unidentified mineralized zones.