



13 September 2021

ASX/MEDIA RELEASE

BARDOC GOLD PROJECT, WA

STRONG DRILLING RESULTS HIGHLIGHT POTENTIAL TO GROW INVENTORY AND MINE LIFE AT ZOROASTRIAN

Lodes extended at depth and along strike while high-grade in-fill drilling results show scope to increase Ore Reserves

Key Points:

- Exploration (extensional) drilling confirms the mineralisation extends for more than 150m below the existing Resource at both the Blueys South and Zoroastrian South lodes
- Drilling also extends the known mineralisation along strike at the Blueys and Royal Mint lodes
- The latest results include:
 - 6m @ 2.44g/t Au from 460m in KND210001
 - 1m @ 11.7g/t Au from 466m in KND210003
 - 4.5m @ 3.53g/t Au from 102m in KND210007
- Resource definition drilling returns grades which exceed those in the Resource model, highlighting potential for increases in the Zoroastrian Ore Reserve. Results include:
 - 5.2m @ 4.97g/t Au from 379m including 1.69m @ 14.1g/t Au from 381.62m in KND210007
- Zoroastrian hosts underground Ore Reserves of 98,000oz @ 3.6g/t for a three-year mine life; There is a total of 530,000oz at 2.2g/t in the Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource category
- “These results support our view that there is immense potential to grow the inventory and mine life at Zoroastrian through extensions to the known mineralisation at depth and in new areas.” – Bardoc Chief Executive Robert Ryan

Bardoc Gold Limited (ASX: **BDC**, **Bardoc** or **the Company**) is pleased to report more strong drilling results which highlight the scope for further growth in the gold inventory at the Zoroastrian deposit within its 100%-owned Bardoc Gold Project near Kalgoorlie.

The Bardoc Gold Project has Ore Reserves of **1Moz within a total Resource of 3.07Moz**.

The initial drilling results have extended the known mineralisation a further 150m down-plunge from the existing high-grade Mineral Resource. These extensions and the successful resource definition drilling results

have improved the likelihood of being able to increase Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves at Zoroastrian once the resource modelling and mine planning work is completed.

MANAGEMENT COMMENTS

Bardoc Chief Executive Robert Ryan said: *“These results support our view that there is immense potential to grow the inventory and mine life at Zoroastrian through extensions to the known mineralization at depth and in new areas.*

“The diamond drilling program we commenced in August has already confirmed the presence of mineralisation 150m below the current Resource envelope, providing strong evidence for what we have long suspected – that the multi-lode system at Zoroastrian extends at depth.

“In addition to the immediate opportunity to grow the Resource and Reserve, this also highlights the future opportunity to continue to grow the deposit from underground drilling positions.

“The results are considered particularly important because increases in the inventory and mine life at one of our three cornerstone deposits will further improve the Project’s forecast financial returns and support the optimised mine plan we announced recently.

“Drilling is continuing at Zoroastrian and we look forward to incorporating the results into an updated Resource model. This work will continue in parallel with ongoing work towards achieving a Final Investment Decision by the end of this year.”

ZOROASTRIAN DRILLING EXTENDS DEPTH AND GRADE

The recent and ongoing drilling at Zoroastrian has had two key objectives:

- Extend mineralisation at depth and along strike
- Increase confidence in the material outside of Reserves.

Depth and Strike Extensions

The depth extent of the Blueys South and Zoroastrian South lodes has been tested and confirmed by deep diamond core drilling. The results have shown that both of these lodes, the basis of the current mining **Reserves of 98koz Au @ 3.6g/t Au**, continue at depth.

These holes have intersected the Blueys South and Zoroastrian South lodes about **150m down-plunge of the existing Mineral Resource**. This knowledge gives confidence in the ongoing exploration work with increases in Resources and Reserves possible after the requisite modelling and mining studies.

The intercepts reported in core holes KND210001-3, amongst others, are:

- 6m @ 2.44g/t Au from 460m in KND210001
- 1m @ 11.7g/t Au from 466m in KND210003

These results are in line with the overall resource grade of 2.2g/t Au and, most importantly, they have allowed the Company’s geologists to refine the target area of the highly mineralised fractionated dolerite unit.

Experience from the upper levels of the ore body suggests that the holes are close to the high-grade ore zone and they have confirmed that the Blueys South and Zoroastrian South Lodes both continue at depth with the lodes projected to intersect the fractionated dolerite nearby, providing an area for long-term exploration.

RC drill-hole KNC210006 was drilled to test for strike extensions of the Zoroastrian South Lode at depth, in an interpreted position of the fractionated dolerite.

The hole is about 120m south of the planned underground workings and was successful and intersected 4m @ 4.37g/t Au from 144m. The results of this hole, encountering both the fractionated dolerite and the Zoroastrian South structure, will require further exploration drilling.

Resource Definition & Strike Extensions

Diamond core drilling, located at the southern end of the existing Zoroastrian Central open pit, is designed to test for high-grade mineralisation within the Zoroastrian South Lode, as well as targeting resource strike extensions in Royal Mint and Blueys.

The Resource definition targeted mineralisation that is in the Inferred category and the drilling will potentially increase the confidence level of the resource model to Indicated. The significance of this is that Indicated material can be classified as an Ore Reserve.

The Zoroastrian South Lode, successfully intersected in KND210007, which returned an intercept of **5.2m @ 4.97g/t Au** from 379m including **1.69m @ 14.1g/t Au** from 381.62m, is significant as it is of **higher grade than was expected** in the existing resource model.

An updated Mineral Resource model will be completed after the completion of the current drilling program (scheduled for late 2021) and this upgraded area may lead to increased Ore Reserves and mine life.

The hole was also targeting strike extensions to Blueys and Royal Mint. The drilling was targeting areas close to proposed mine development that will potentially increase the resource and add additional ounces to the mine plan. Results from the extensions are:

- Blueys South 0.89m @ 4.91g/t Au from 298.3m in KND210007
- Royal Mint 4.5m @ 3.53g/t Au from 102m in KND210007

The drilling program has just deployed an extra drill shift to ensure the timely completion of the program with drilling due for completion in late 2021, paving the way for updated Mineral Resource model in early 2022 which will likely include additional Indicated material as well as depth extensions to the known Resource.

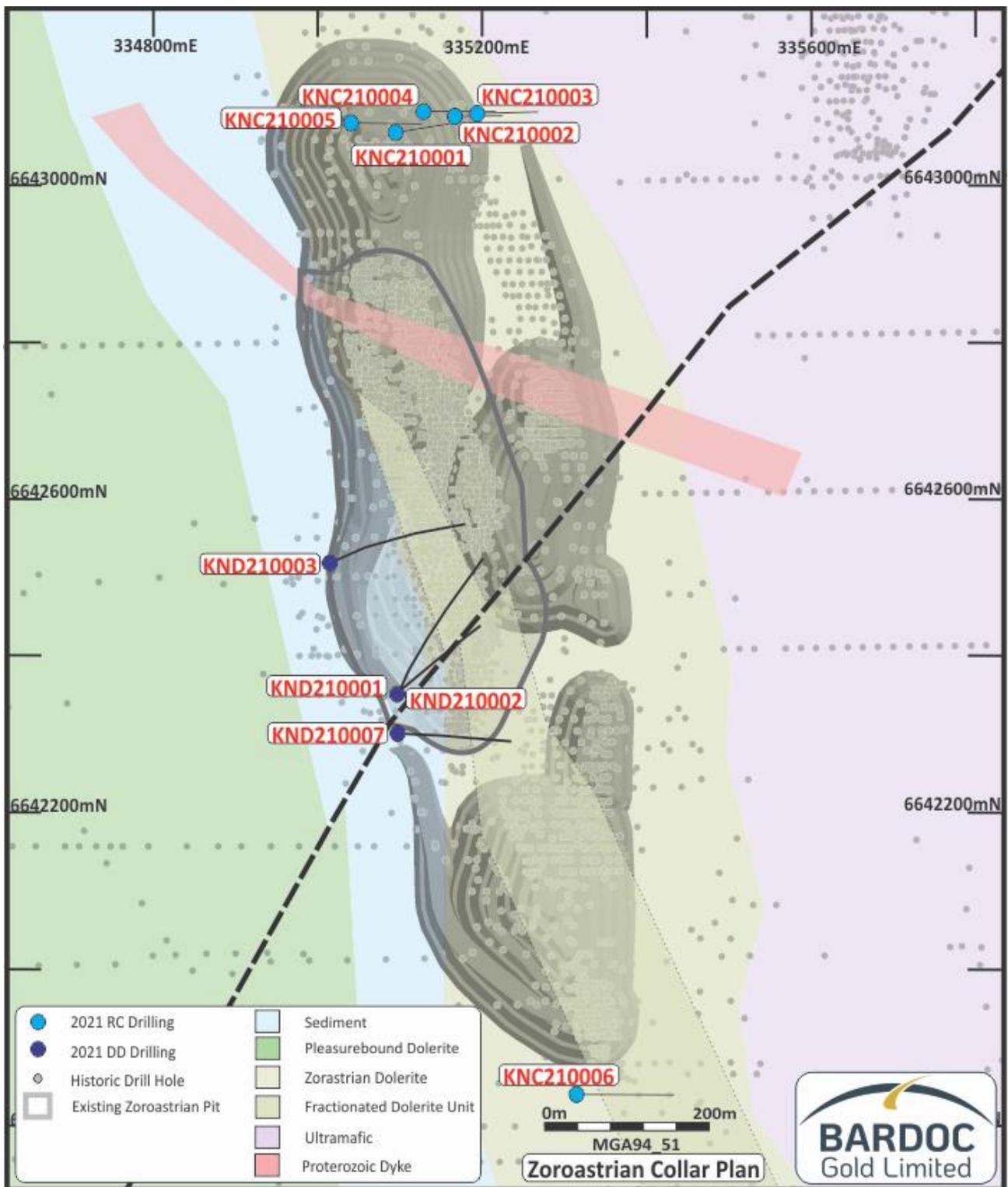


Figure 1: Zoroastrian drill hole location plan

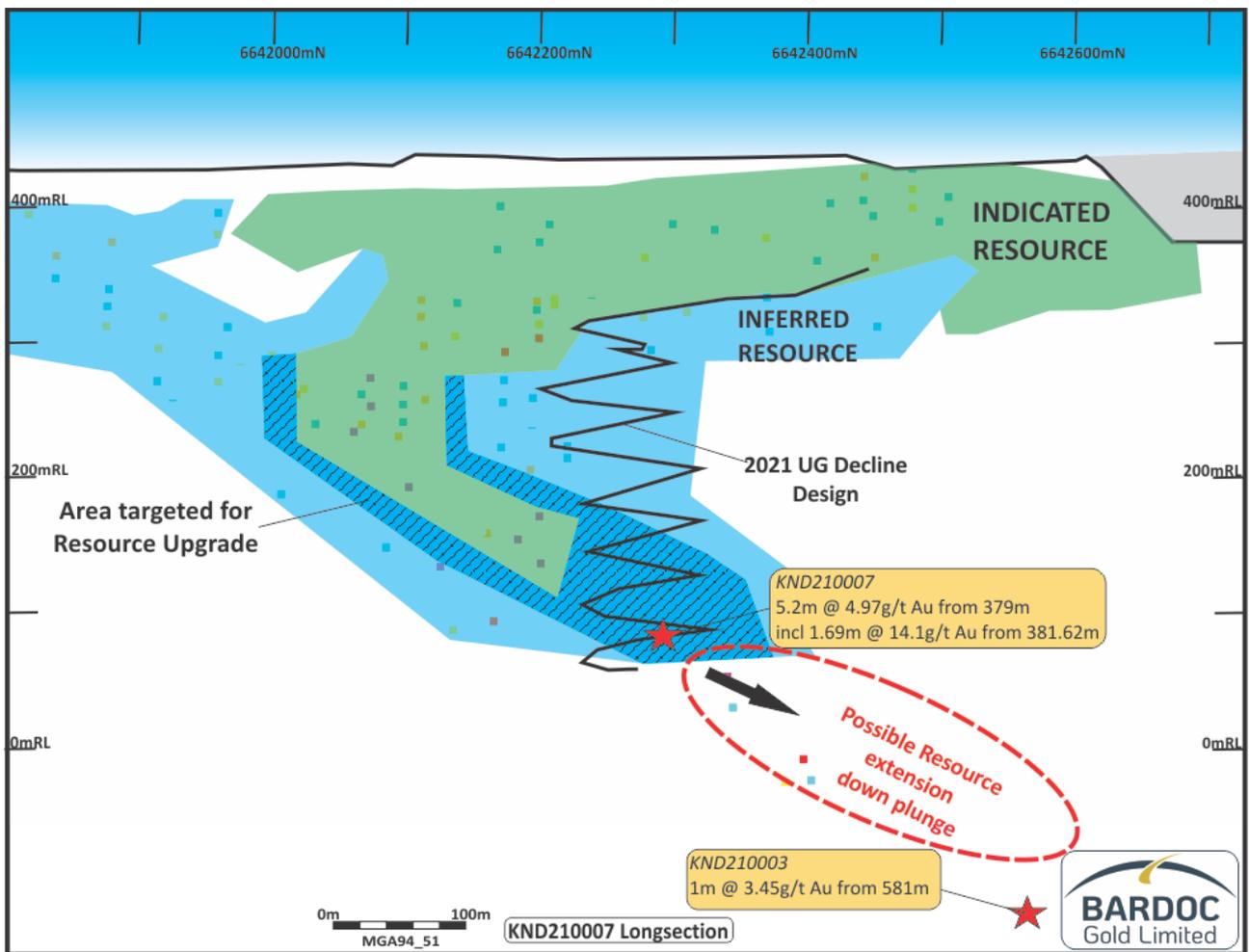


Figure 2: Long section of Zoroastrian South Lode looking west. Note that this is only one of the multiple lodes being accessed from the same underground decline access.

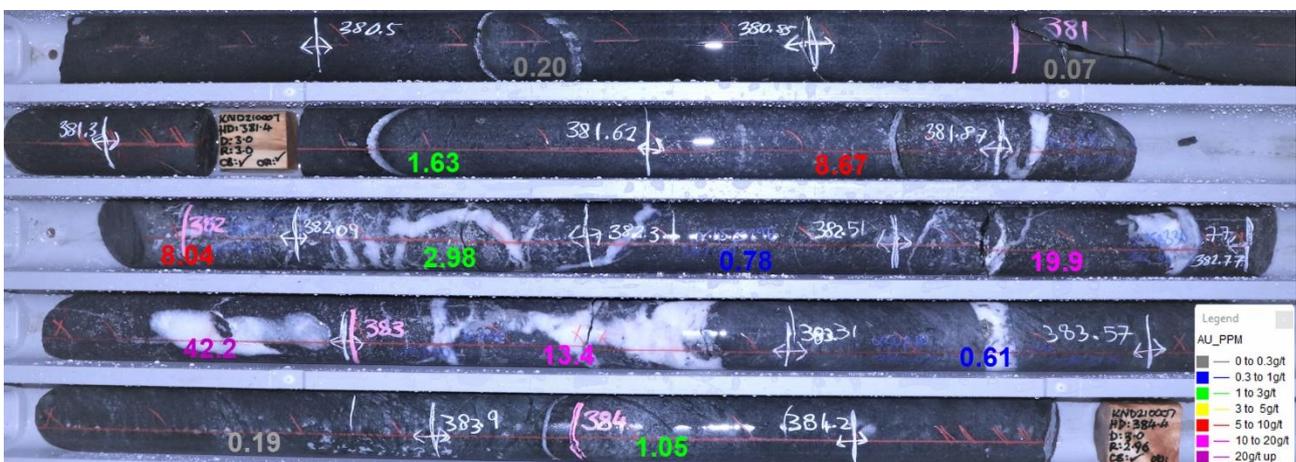


Figure 3: 0.23m @ 42g/t Au within a broader intersection of 1.69m @ 14.1g/t core in KND210007



Figure 4: Diamond core rig in action for current program at southern end of Zoroastrian Central



Figure 5: High grade core in KND210007. Note the large arsenopyrite crystals. Zoroastrian has gold recovery of +94% through the standard cyanide leach process designed as part of the DFS.

ZOROASTRIAN POTENTIAL

On 2 August 2021 an ASX announcement, *“Bardoc Targets Substantial Resource Increase With New Drilling Program Underway At Zoroastrian”* defined an Exploration target at Zoroastrian targeting two lode positions.

This Exploration Target of 2.05Mt – 2.59Mt at a grade of 3.4g/t – 4.2g/t for **225koz Au to 336koz Au** is the culmination of detailed geological work and it is proposed to commence testing it in late 2021. Full details can be obtained from the 2 August 2021 announcement and the targeted areas can be viewed in the diagram

below, as can be seen they are north and south of the planned underground mine design. An initial drill program at the north end of the pit shows promising results with more work being planned.

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

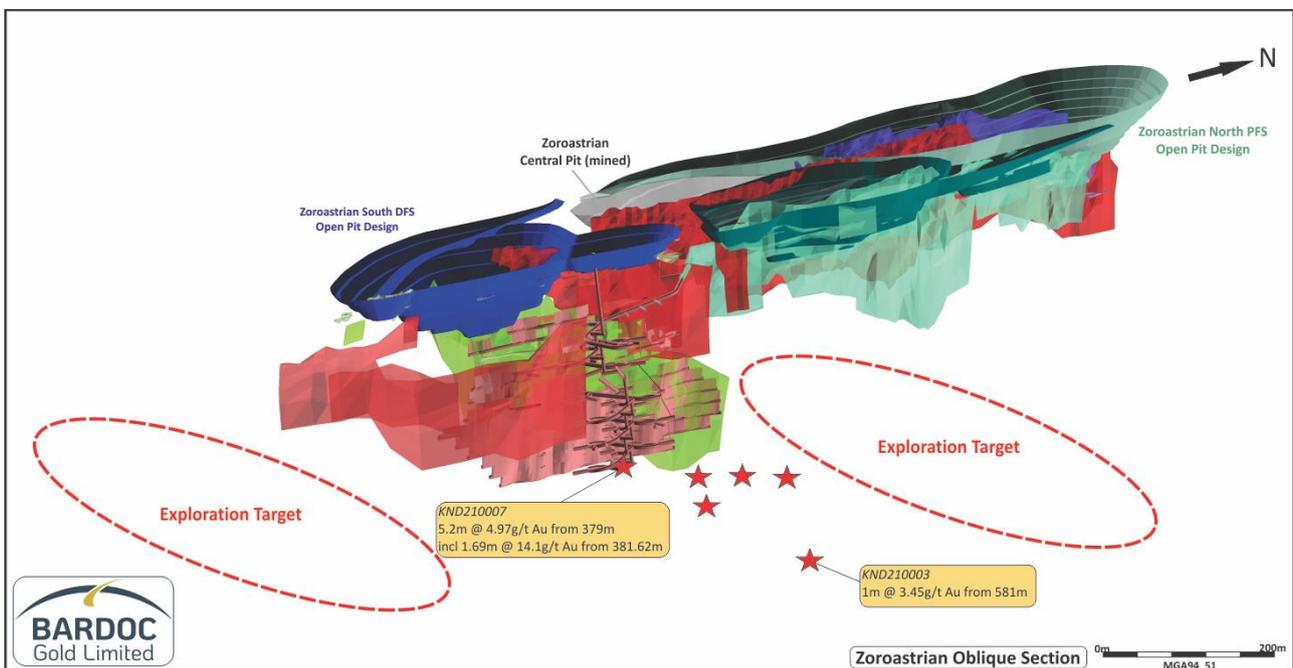


Figure 6: Oblique view of Zoroastrian looking north-west. Showing DFS pit designs, underground design and known lodes.

DIGGERS AND DEALERS FIELD TRIP

As part of the Diggers and Dealers conference held early August in Kalgoorlie-Boulder, the Company held a field trip with investors, bankers and senior management attending for an informative morning.

This field trip allowed the Company to actively demonstrate the close proximity to the city of Kalgoorlie-Boulder and highlights the competitive advantages the Bardoc Gold Project has with respect to a highly skilled residential workforce backed by a community that actively supports gold mining and development of new projects.



Figure 7: Some of the visitors viewing the portal position for the proposed Zoroastrian Underground mine

NEXT STEPS

- Core drilling at Zoroastrian is ongoing for several months.
- Work with GR Engineering on refining final process plant designs.
- Water borefield final designs in September.
- Tenders for open pit and underground mining to be sent out in September.

BARDOC GOLD PROJECT – BACKGROUND

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.

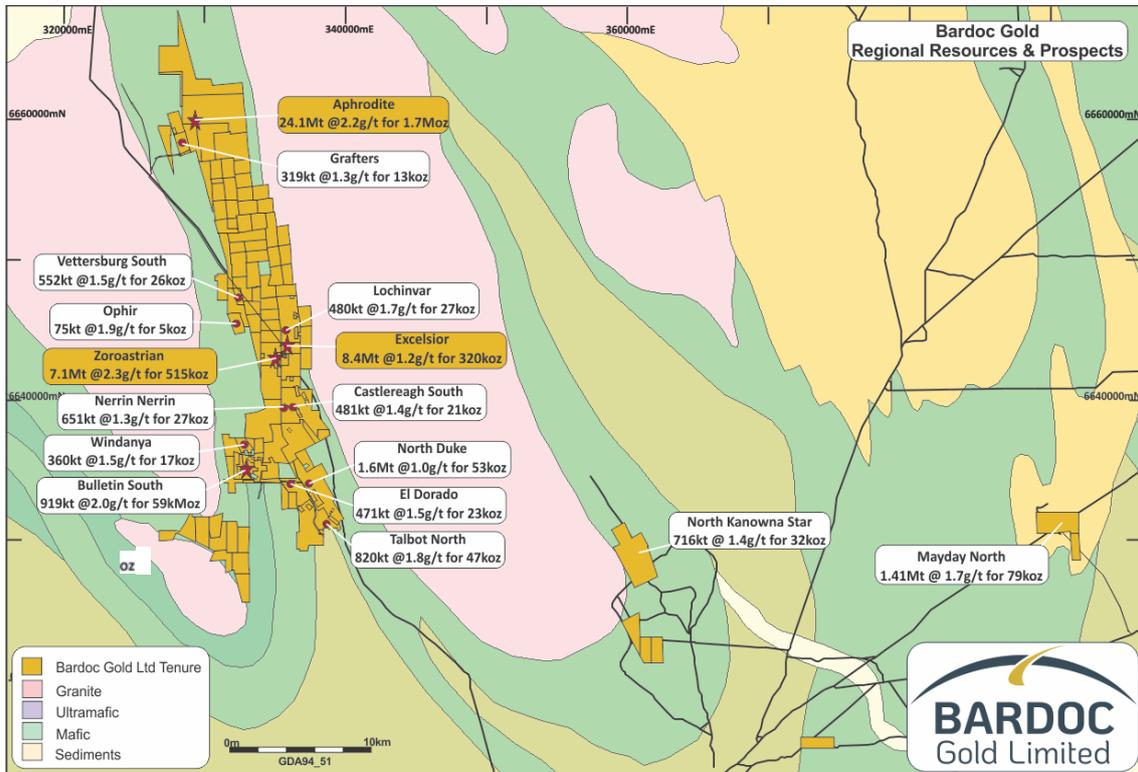


Figure 8: Bardoc Gold Project, tenement location plan.

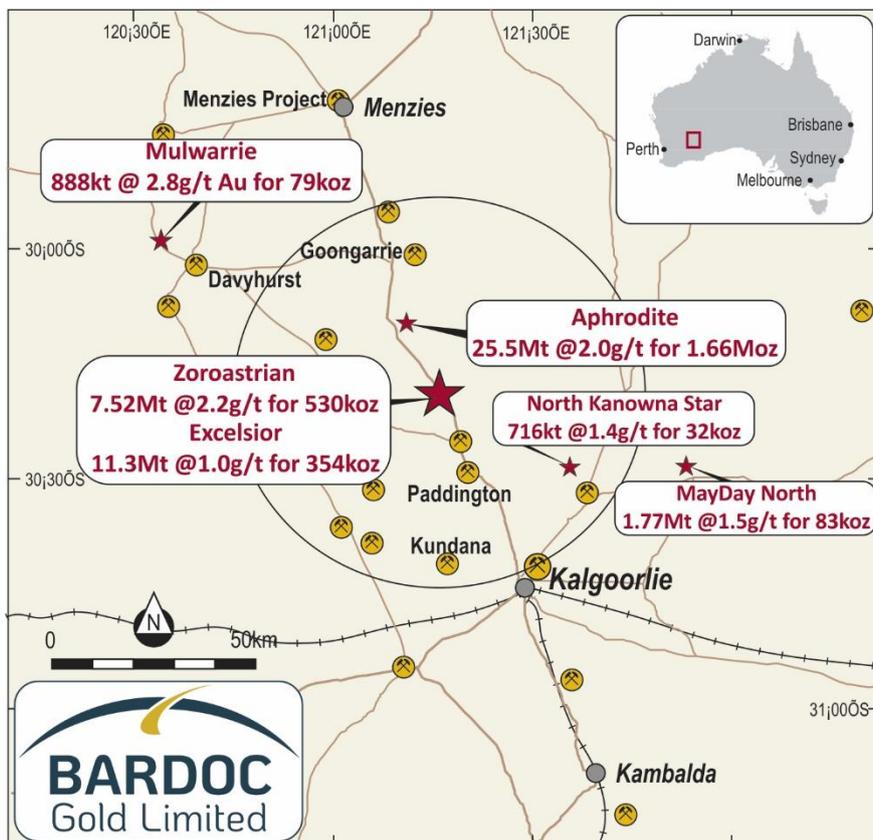


Figure 9: Project Location Plan

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)										
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

Robert Ryan
Chief Executive Officer

For further information contact:

INVESTORS:

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

MEDIA:

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

Competent Person's Statement

Exploration Results

Information in this announcement that relates to Exploration target, 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 has declared that he holds shares and Performance Rights in the Company. 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

Table 1 – Drill hole collar details

Hole_ID	Collar MGAZ51_East m	Collar MGAZ51_North m	Collar RL m	Collar dip	Collar azimuth magnetic	Hole Type	Hole Depth m
KND210001	335087.56	6642349.99	435.32	-76	47	Core	555.5
KND210002	335086.69	6642352.28	435.10	-72	26	Core	579.6
KND210003	334998.88	6642518.85	435.92	-75	65	Core	636.6
KND210007	335087	6642301	438	-69	89	Core	417.4
KNC210001	335084.45	6643067.49	441.27	-60	79	RC	174
KNC210002	335160.11	6643087.93	443.08	-60	89	RC	132
KNC210003	335190.42	6643091.81	444.49	-55	25	RC	140
KNC210004	335120	6643095	435	-60	90	RC	180
KNC210005	335030	6643080	440	-60	90	RC	170
KNC210006	335320	6641840	427	-60	91	RC	236

Appendix 2

Significant Intersections Tables

Zoroastrian

Significant Intersections $\geq 1\text{m}@ 0.5\text{g/t Au}$, Intersections $\geq 10\text{grammetres}$ are in **bold**. Maximum 2m internal downhole dilution. No upper cuts applied. NSA is “No Significant Assay”, *=4m composite sample.

Hole ID	Depth From	Depth To	Width	Grade g/t Au	Lode
KND210001	76	77	1	0.98	Un-named
	379	381	2	0.87	Blueys South
	389.2	390.48	1.28	0.92	Blueys South
	393	394	1	2.49	Blueys South
	417	420	3	1.52	Un-named
	423	424	1	0.99	Un-named
	426.9	430	3.1	1.46	Un-named
	454.45	457	2.55	0.69	Zoroastrian South
	460	466	6	2.44	Zoroastrian South
	KND210002	201.4	203	1.6	4.56
357		358.11	1.11	3.95	Un-named
389.1		393	3.9	1.43	Un-named
416		417.1	1.1	2.73	Blueys South
431.88		433	1.12	1.21	Blueys South Footwall
439.57		440.91	1.34	1.98	Blueys South Footwall
445.4		445.85	0.45	6.35	Un-named
462		463	1	0.57	Blueys
473.59		474.18	0.59	4.67	Blueys

	508	509	1	4.02	Un-named
KND210003	370.82	371.76	0.94	0.82	Un-named
	390	391	1	0.87	Un-named
	431	435.12	4.12	1.50	Un-named
	466	467	1	11.70	Un-named
	480	481	1	2.10	Un-named
	488	489	1	0.86	Un-named
	581	582	1	3.45	Zoroastrian South
KND210007	102	106.5	4.5	3.53	Royal Mint
	171.35	171.77	0.42	8.47	Un-named
	298.32	299.21	0.89	4.91	Blueys South
	379	384.2	5.2	4.97	Zoroastrian South
<i>including</i>	381.62	383.31	1.69	14.06	
KNC210001	39	41	2	0.57	Royal Mint
KNC210002	NSA				
KNC210003	NSA				
KNC210004	NSA				
KNC210005	85	87	2	1.95	Royal Mint
KNC210005	103	104	1	3.80	Royal Mint Footwall
KNC210006	144	148	4	4.37	Zoroastrian South

JORC, 2012 Edition – Tables – Zoroastrian

1.1 Section 1 Sampling techniques and data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The mineralization was primarily sampled by Reverse Circulation (RC) and Diamond Core (DC) drilling on nominal 40m x 20m (N x E) grid spacing. The holes were generally drilled towards grid east at varying angles to optimally intersect the mineralized zones. The drilling database consists of historic (pre 2009) and EXG drilling data. The historic data consists of 19 DD and 420 RC holes; EXG drilling consists of 12 DD, 22 Reverse Circulation with diamond tail (RCD), 579 RC and 1800 Reverse Circulation grade control (RCGC) holes. Complete details are un-available for historic drilling. Generally, BDC RC recovered chip samples were collected and passed through a cone splitter. Limited numbers of field duplicates and screen fire assays have been undertaken to support sample representivity. 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 BDC 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All 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. 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

		<p>to minimise core loss, i.e. different techniques for broken ground to ensure as little core as possible is washed away with drill cuttings.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Study of sample recovery vs gold grade does not show any bias towards differing sample recoveries or gold grade. The drilling contractor uses standard industry drilling techniques to ensure minimal loss of any size fraction.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i> • <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All EXG and BDC RC samples are geologically logged directly into hand-held Geobank devices. • All EXG and BDC DC is logged for core loss, marked into metre intervals, orientated, structurally logged, geotechnically logged and logged with a hand lens with the following parameters recorded where observed: weathering, regolith, rock type, alteration, mineralization, shearing/foliation and any other features that are present • All EXG and BDC DC is photographed both wet and dry after logging but before cutting. • The entire lengths of BDC RC holes are logged on a 1m interval basis, i.e. 100% of the drilling is logged, and where no sample is returned due to voids (or potentially lost sample) it is logged and recorded as such. Drill core is logged over its entire length and any core loss or voids intersected are recorded.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> • <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> • <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> • <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> • <i>Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.</i> • <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> • <i>For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.</i> • <i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks,</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EXG and BDC has routinely used local Kalgoorlie Certified Laboratories for all sample preparation and analysis. The most commonly used laboratories have been SGS Australia and Bureau Veritas Australia which has two facilities in Kalgoorlie. No complete details of the sample preparation, analysis or security are available for either the historic AC, DD or RC drilling results in the database. • The assay method is designed to measure total gold in the sample. The laboratory procedures are appropriate for gold analysis at this project given its mineralization style. The technique involves using a 40g or 50g sample charge with a lead flux which is decomposed in a furnace with the prill being totally digested by 2 acids (HCl and HNO₃) before measurement of the gold content by an AA machine.

	<p><i>duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 BDC examines all standards and blanks to ensure that they are within tolerances. Additionally, sample size, grind size and field duplicates are examined to ensure no bias to gold grade exists.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation</i> <i>Specification of the grid system used</i> <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All drill holes have their collar location recorded from a hand held GPS unit. 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nominal exploration drill spacing is 40m x 40m with many E-W cross-sections in-filled to 20m across strike. This has been in-filled 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC samples are delivered directly from the field to the Kalgoorlie laboratory by BDC personnel on a daily basis with no detours, the laboratory then checks the physically received samples against an BDC generated sample submission list and reports back any discrepancies

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill core is transported daily directly from the drill site to BDC's secure core processing facility by BDC personnel with no detours. The core is then placed on racks and processed until it requires cutting. Core was initially transported directly by BDC's staff to the Kalgoorlie laboratory where it is cut in half by laboratory staff and then sampled by BDC 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	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An internal review of sampling techniques and procedures was completed in March 2013. No external or third party audits or reviews have been completed.

1.2 Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results - Zoroastrian

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary																																								
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results reported in this Announcement are on granted Mining tenements held by GPM Resources Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Bardoc Gold Limited. 																																								
		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Tenement</th> <th>Holder</th> <th>Area (Ha)</th> <th>Expiry Date</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <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> </tbody> </table>	Tenement	Holder	Area (Ha)	Expiry Date	M24/11	GPM Resources	1.80	23/03/2025	M24/43	GPM Resources	9.28	15/10/2026	M24/99	GPM Resources	190.75	02/12/2028	M24/121	GPM Resources	36.95	02/11/2029	M24/135	GPM Resources	17.75	10/06/2029	M24/869	GPM Resources	7.16	21/10/2024	M24/870	GPM Resources	7.04	21/10/2024	M24/871	GPM Resources	9.72	21/10/2024	M24/951	GPM Resources	190.03	16/04/2036
		Tenement	Holder	Area (Ha)	Expiry Date																																					
		M24/11	GPM Resources	1.80	23/03/2025																																					
		M24/43	GPM Resources	9.28	15/10/2026																																					
		M24/99	GPM Resources	190.75	02/12/2028																																					
		M24/121	GPM Resources	36.95	02/11/2029																																					
		M24/135	GPM Resources	17.75	10/06/2029																																					
		M24/869	GPM Resources	7.16	21/10/2024																																					
		M24/870	GPM Resources	7.04	21/10/2024																																					
M24/871	GPM Resources	9.72	21/10/2024																																							
M24/951	GPM Resources	190.03	16/04/2036																																							
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At this time the tenements are in good standing. There are no existing royalties, duties or other fees impacting these tenements. 																																										
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exploration by other parties has been reviewed and was used as a guide to EXG's and BDC's exploration activities. This includes work by AMAX, Hill Minerals, Aberfoyle and Halycon Group. Previous parties have completed both open pit and underground mining, geophysical data collection and interpretation, soil sampling and drilling. 																																								
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The deposit occurs on the eastern limb of a narrow NNW trending structure, the Bardoc-Broad Arrow syncline within the Bardoc Tectonic Zone. In this zone the sequence comprises highly deformed fault slice lenses of intercalated Archaean mafic and ultramafic volcanics and metasediments. The mineralisation in the Zoroastrian area is predominately associated with a complex array of multiple dimensional and variable orientated quartz veins and stock works within the differentiated Zoroastrian Dolerite. In places a surficial 1-2m thick calcrete/lateritic gold bearing horizon and small near surface supergene pods exist. The Zoroastrian dolerite is thought to be the stratigraphic equivalent of the Paddington dolerite which hosted the 1m+oz mine at Paddington itself with both deposits bounded to the west by the Black Flag sediments and to the east by the Mount Corlac ultramafics. Shear zones up to 10m wide containing gold bearing laminated quartz veining (5cm to 1m wide) occur on both contacts. In late 2018 a fractionated unit within the dolerite sequence was defined using multielement pXRF data and machine learning. This dolerite strikes NNW a dips steeply to the NE. This unit is a preferred host for gold mineralisation where intersected by mineralised structures. At Zoroastrian slivers of the intruded sequence occur apparently internal to the dolerite throughout the area suggesting a more complex thrust/folding structural system than is readily apparent. Geological and structural interpretation at Zoroastrian is further complicated by contradicting and conflicting mapping and logging of the different units particularly between basalt and dolerite 																																								
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See Table 4 of this announcement No results from previous un-reported exploration are the subject of this announcement. Dip is the inclination of the hole from the horizontal (i.e. a vertically down drilled hole from the surface is -90°). Azimuth is reported in magnetic degrees 																																								

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ easting and northing of the drill hole collar ○ elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar ○ dip and azimuth of the hole ○ down hole length and interception depth ○ hole length. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<p>as the direction toward which the hole is drilled. MGA94 and magnetic degrees vary by approximately 1° in this project area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. • Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. • The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No high grade cuts have been applied to assay results. RC 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. • If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. • If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The intersection width is measured down the hole trace, it is not usually the true width. Cross sections in this announcement allows the relationship between true and down hole width to be viewed. • Data collected 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plan and cross sectional views are contained within this announcement.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All results \geq 0.5g/t Au are reported. The results are length weighted composites based on the Au grade and down hole length, a maximum of 2m of internal dilution is included.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No other exploration data is considered meaningful and material to this announcement.

Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i>• <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Exploration work is ongoing at this time and may involve the drilling of more drill holes, both DC and RC, to further extend the mineralised zones and to collect additional detailed data on known mineralized zones.• No additional information can be made available at this time as it is conceptual in nature and commercially sensitive.
---------------------	--	---