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25th NOVEMBER 2021 **ASX/MEDIA RELEASE**

OUTSTANDING HIGH-GRADE DRILL RESULTS CONFIRM EXTENSIONS OF ZOROASTRIAN DEPOSIT AT DEPTH

Assays of up to 166g/t Au extend the multi-lode mineralised system below the current 530koz Resource, with in-fill drilling expected to upgrade the Resource classification

Key Points:

- **Recent extensional and infill diamond drilling has successfully intersected the target zones, with results exceeding expectations with assays of up to 166g/t Au.**
- **The latest results include:**
  - **7.22m @ 3.45g/t Au from 214.9m including 2.43m @ 7.58g/t Au from 219.69m, and 1m at 33.52g/t including 0.2m at 166g/t Au in KND210009**
  - **9.62m @ 5.13g/t Au from 199.46m in KND210010**
  - **4.2m @ 6.08g/t Au from 279.25m in KND210013**
  - **3.4m @ 7.11g/t from 152.5m in KND210014**
  - **11.6m @ 3.13g/t Au from 411.4m including 7.24m @ 3.99g/t Au from 415.11m in KND210014**
- **Drilling delineates an extension to the Bank of England footwall lode at depth, currently not included in underground Resources.**
- **The current Ore Reserve at Zoroastrian is 98koz Au and is based on mining only three of the multiple lodes present, excluding Bank of England. The total Mineral Resource at Zoroastrian is 7.5Mt @ 2.2g/t Au for 530koz Au.**
- **The results, including in-fill drilling to improve Resource confidence, will be used to update the Zoroastrian Mineral Resource Estimate.**

Bardoc Gold Limited (ASX: **BDC**, **Bardoc** or **the Company**) is pleased to report significant results from recent diamond drilling targeting depth extensions and infill of the multi-lode mineral system at the cornerstone 530koz Zoroastrian Deposit, part of its 100%-owned **Bardoc Gold Project** near Kalgoorlie in Western Australia.

The recent drilling has intersected new mineralisation, including defining the Bank of England Lode at depth, while in-fill drilling has further defined the known main lodes within the current Resource and Reserves.

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

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This recent phase of drilling was targeted at areas of the Mineral Resource model that are classified as Inferred. The aim is to upgrade the Inferred material to Indicated classification to allow it to be included in future Ore Reserves after Mineral Resource Estimates and mining studies are completed.

The high-grade results returned at depth confirm significant upside at the Zoroastrian Deposit, demonstrating that the multi-lode system extends well below the current Mineral Resource boundaries.

MANAGEMENT COMMENTS

Commenting on the significant new results, Bardoc Executive Director Neil Biddle said:

> *"This important drilling program has not only increased our confidence in the Zoroastrian South Lode – paving the way to upgrade Inferred ounces to the higher-confidence Indicated category – it has also vindicated our belief that Zoroastrian is capable of delivering additional high-grade ounces over the longer term.*
>
> *"Opportunities to work on close-spaced, multi-lode deposits such as Zoroastrian are hard to find in today's investment climate – and the Blueys South, Zoroastrian South and Bank of England Lodes are essentially unmined, providing significant long-term upside over the life of mine.*
>
> *"It is quite likely that the Bank of England Lode will be similar in both grade and width to the Blueys South and Zoroastrian South Lodes once we have an opportunity to further test the lode position within the fractionated dolerite.*
>
> *"These are important results which reinforce the huge upside that we see across the Bardoc Gold Project."*

ZOROASTRIAN DRILLING RESULTS

The recent phase of diamond drilling was designed to target the areas of Inferred material, as shown in the Long Section. The results have confirmed the mineralisation is wide and high grade within these areas and the resource model will be updated with a portion of the material likely to be upgraded from Inferred to Indicated.

An increase in Indicated material may lead to an increase in Ore Reserves after mining studies are completed. As can be seen in the Zoroastrian South Lode long section, there is strong, well-defined mineralisation some 200m down-plunge of the existing Indicated material.

Results from this round of drilling include:

- **7.22m @ 3.45g/t Au from 214.9m including 2.43m @ 7.58g/t Au from 219.69m and 1m at 33.52g/t including 0.2m at 166g/t Au in KND210009**
- **9.62m @ 5.13g/t Au from 199.46m in KND210010**
- **4.2m @ 6.08g/t Au from 279.25m in KND210013**
- **3.4m @ 7.11g/t from 152.5m in KND210014**
- **11.6m @ 3.13g/t Au from 411.4m including 7.24m @ 3.99g/t Au from 415.11m in in KND210014**

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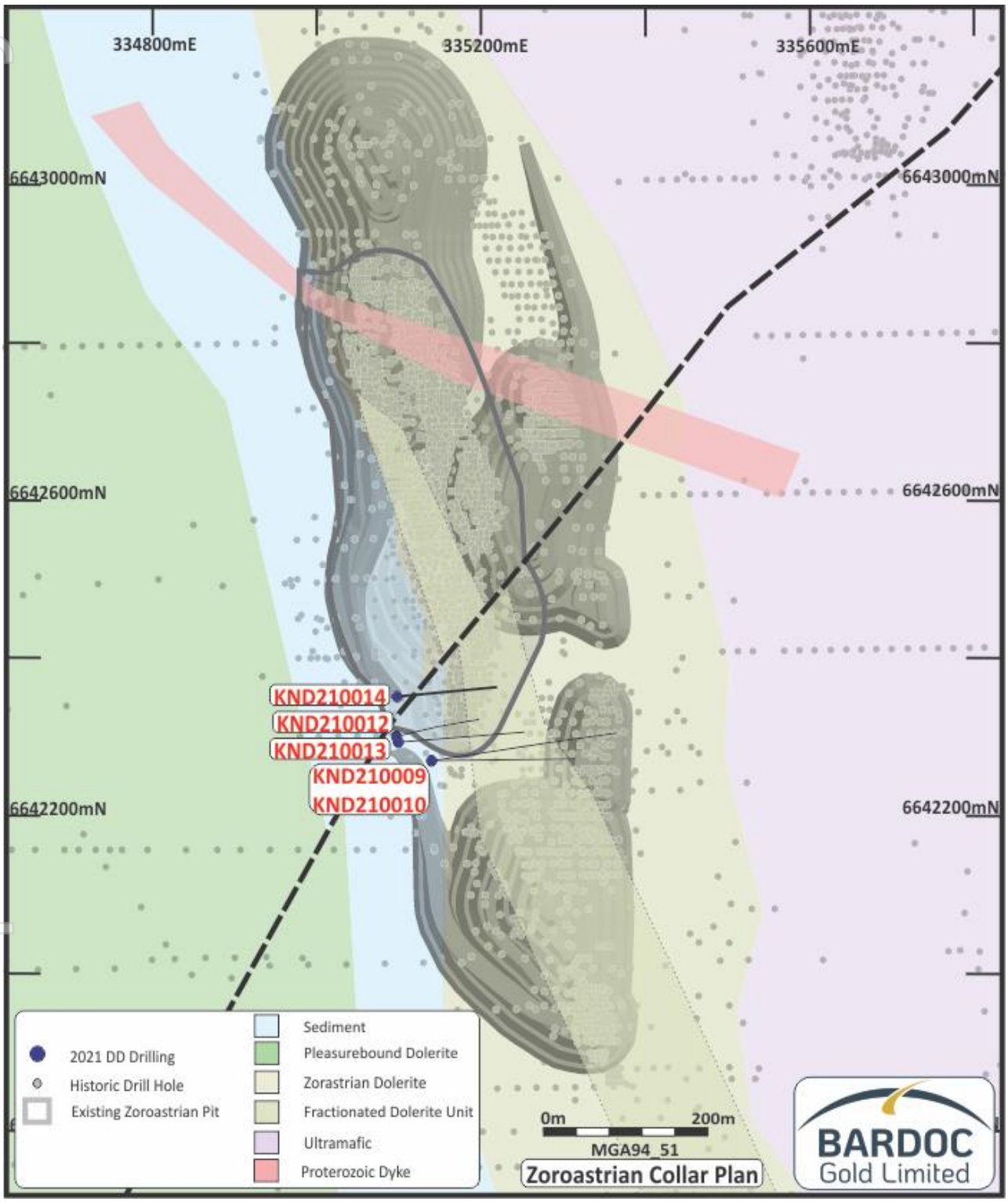


Figure 1: Zoroastrian drill hole location plan

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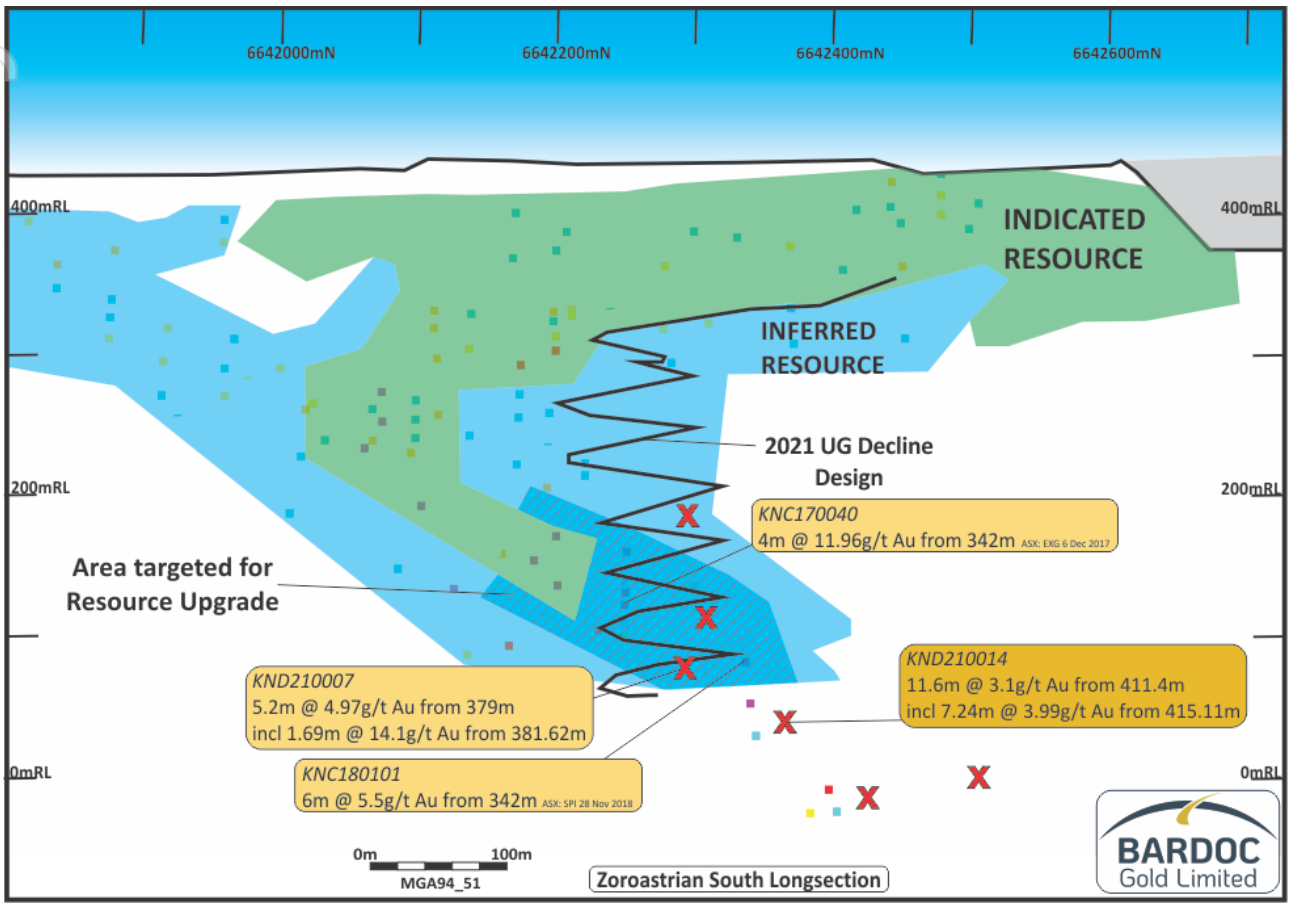


Figure 2: Long section of Zoroastrian South Lode looking west. Note that this is only one of the multiple lodes being accessed from the same underground decline access.

Bank of England Lode

The Zoroastrian Deposit is a multi-lode system and each lode contains multiple sub-parallel mineralised shears. The main lodes targeted for underground mining and included in the Ore Reserves are the high-grade Blueys South and Zoroastrian South Lodes, while the Royal Mint Lode was the main lode that was successfully mined in the 2015-2017 Central Open Pit.

As part of this round of drilling, KND210009 was extended some 180m in length to gather geotechnical information in the vicinity of the decline as well as explore and test additional lodes, in particular the Bank of England Lode.

The hole intersected multiple zones of mineralisation from 330.68m to 347.17m (see Appendix 2) and most importantly intersected the Bank of England Lode from 438.8m to 443.25m down-hole (see Appendix 2).

The Bank of England results are significant as the lode is interpreted to intersect the preferred host unit of the fractionated dolerite beneath the planned mine access workings. Further exploration of the Bank of England Lode is required, particularly where it intersects the fractionated dolerite.

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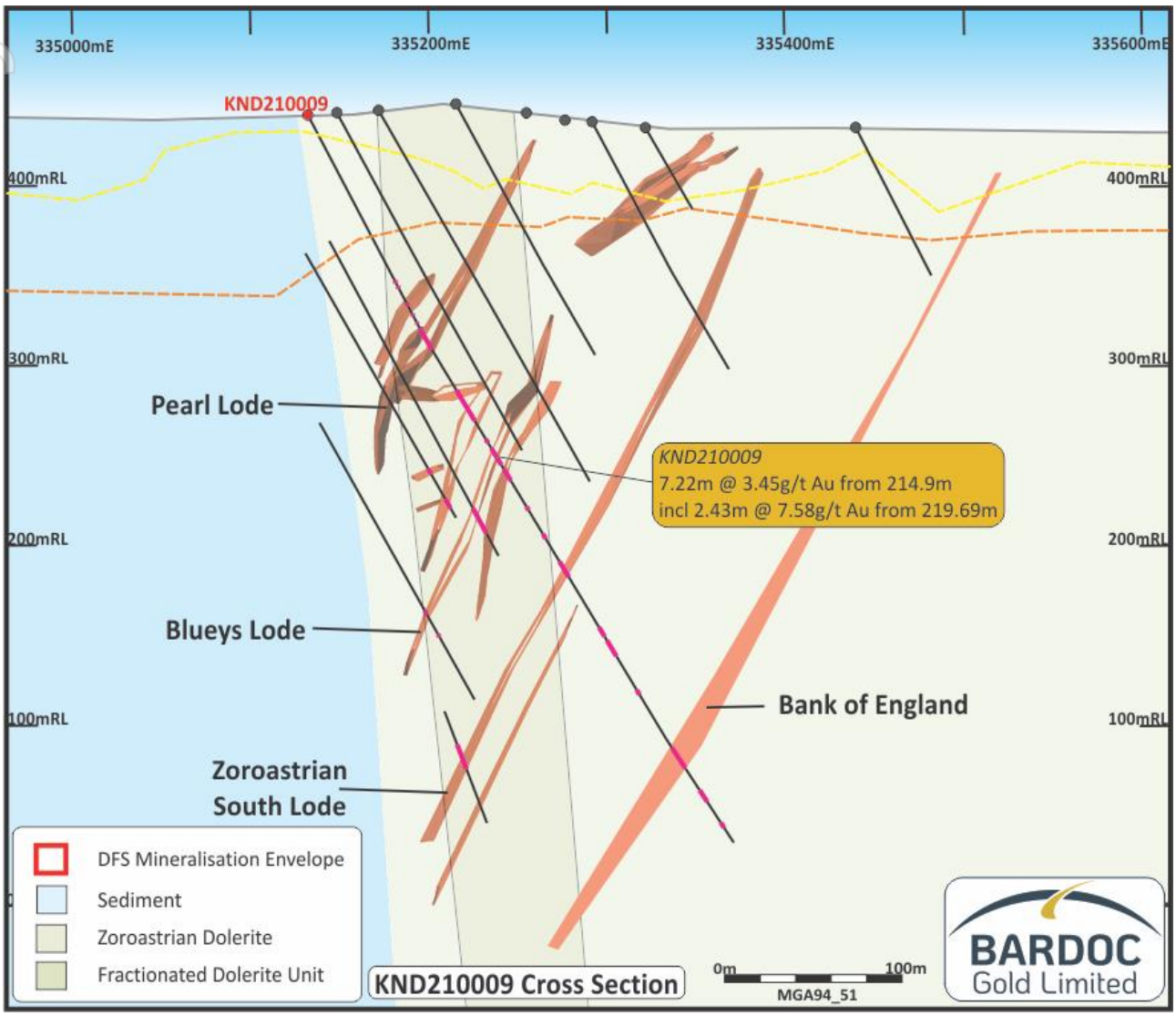


Figure 3: Bank of England cross-section. Note that the interpreted position of the Bank of England Lode in the projection of the fractionated dolerite which hosts the best widths and grades in the current Ore Reserves.

NEXT STEPS

- Strategic review of the Bardoc Gold Project and engagement with potential strategic parties is ongoing.
- Annual General Meeting scheduled for 30th November 2021 , accessible online.
- Update Zoroastrian geology and exploration model.

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BARDOC GOLD PROJECT – BACKGROUND

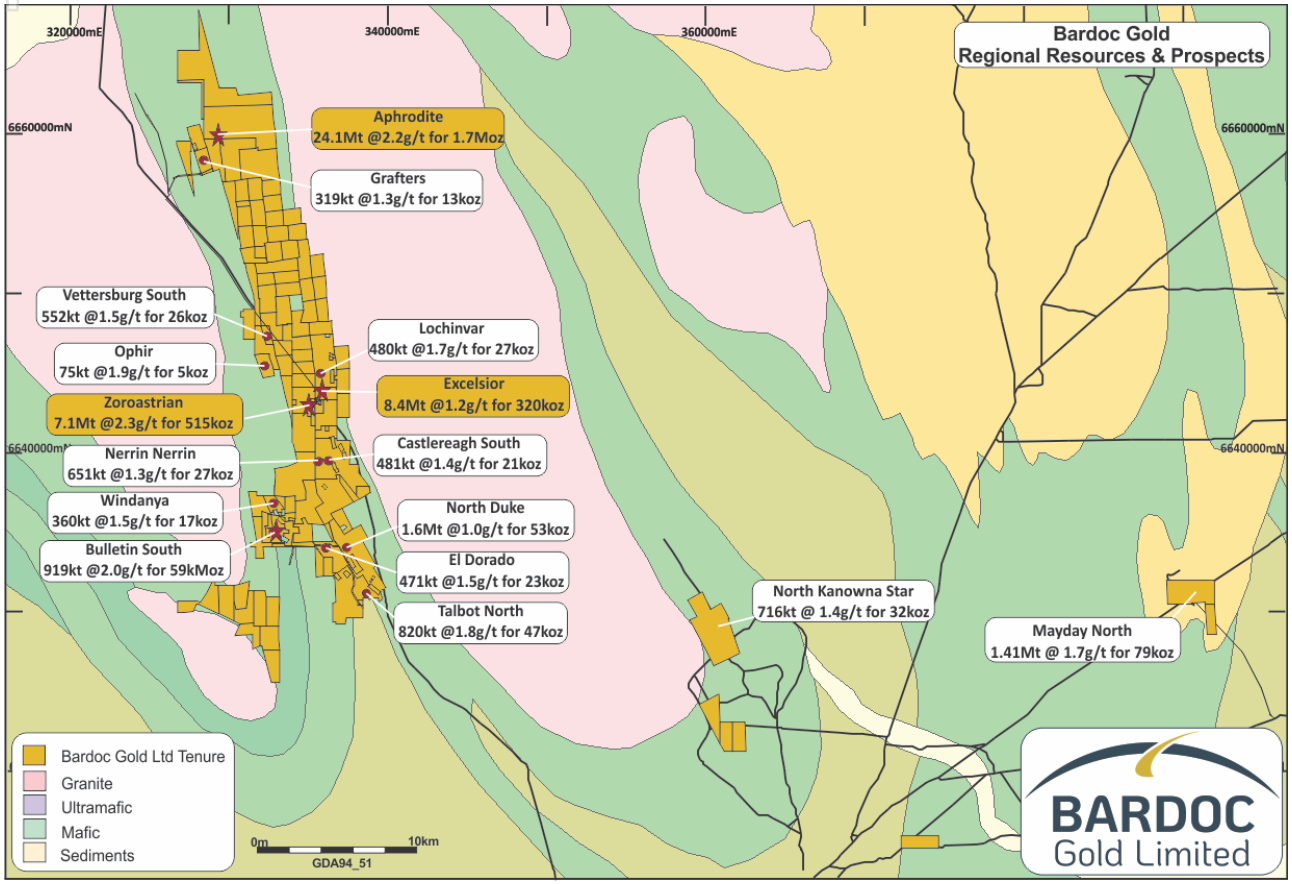


Figure 4: Bardoc Gold Project, tenement location plan.

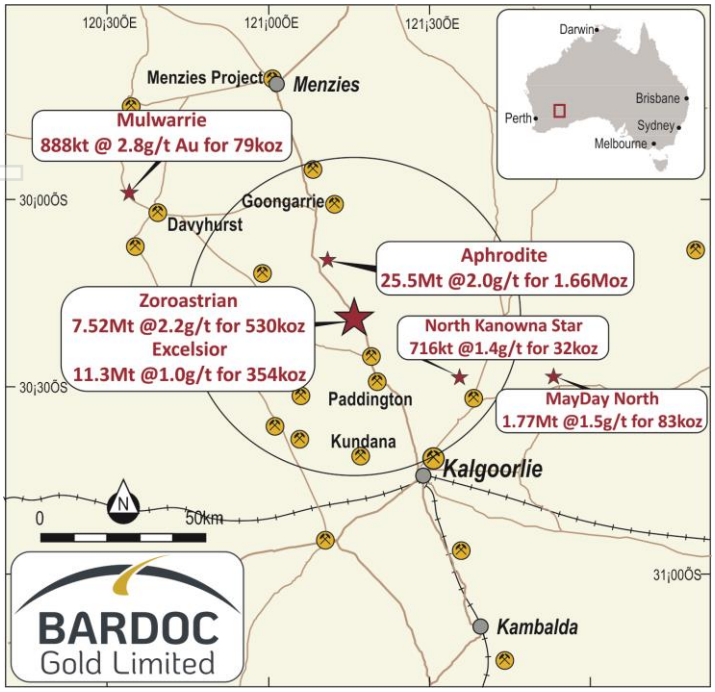


Figure 5: Bardoc Gold Project Regional Location

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.

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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.

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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 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.

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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
KND210009	335132.355	6642268.678	439.361	62.09	79.68	Core	471.85
KND210010	335133.091	6642269.248	439.405	55.19	92.00	Core	336.40
KND210012	335087.199	6642299.282	438.179	71.40	75.42	Core	372.50
KND210013	335088.202	6642293.778	438.245	66.14	88.05	Core	393.80
KND210014	335087.948	6642348.370	435.355	73.73	82.97	Core	447.90

APPENDIX 2

Table 2 – Significant Intersections Tables

*Significant Intersections >= 1m@ 0.5g/t Au, Intersections >=10grammetres are in **bold**. Maximum 2m internal downhole dilution. No upper cuts applied. NSA is "No Significant Assay".*

Hole ID	Depth From	Depth To	Width	Grade g/t Au	Lode
KND210009	105	106	1	6.38	Un-named
	108.37	109	0.63	3.81	Un-named
	135.31	140.35	5.04	1.62	Pearl
	142.78	147	4.22	0.97	Pearl footwall
	176.4	177.87	1.47	2.18	Pearl Flat
	180.15	**192.85**	**12.7**	**2.06**	**Blueys South**
including	**182.55**	**186.2**	**3.65**	**5.11**	
	207.47	208.02	0.55	1.04	Un-named
	214.9	**222.12**	**7.22**	**3.45**	**Blueys South footwall**
including	**219.69**	**222.12**	**2.43**	**7.58**	
	228.34	231.4	3.06	1.32	Blueys South footwall 2
	243	244	1	0.50	Un-named
	251	**252**	**1**	**13.60**	**Un-named**
	270.25	270.45	0.2	3.99	Un-named
	289.71	293.32	3.61	0.79	Zoroastrian South
	330.68	330.88	0.2	7.12	Un-named
	333.97	334.33	0.36	11.00	Un-named
	340	340.71	0.71	0.84	Un-named

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	344.12	347.17	3.05	0.83	Un-named
	410	411.18	1.18	0.93	Un-named
	414.36	414.63	0.27	3.24	Un-named
	419.05	419.55	0.5	2.98	Un-named
	438.8	**439.8**	**1**	**33.52**	**Bank of England**
including	**438.8**	**439**	**0.2**	**166.00**	
	441.79	443.25	1.46	6.54	**Bank of England**
	460	462	2	0.93	Un-named
KND210010	**123**	**136.16**	**13.16**	**1.09**	**Pearl**
	179.34	**189**	**9.66**	**2.29**	**Pearl Flat**
including	**179.34**	**181.95**	**2.61**	**5.99**	
	192.31	195.7	3.39	0.71	Un-named
	199.46	**209.08**	**9.62**	**5.13**	**Blueys South**
including	**199.46**	**205**	**5.54**	**5.61**	
including	**207**	**209.08**	**2.08**	**8.01**	
	211.92	218.1	6.18	1.30	Blueys South footwall
	228.85	231.97	3.12	1.44	Un-named
	311	312	1	0.69	Un-named
	331.71	332	0.29	4.30	Un-named
KND210012	123.5	124.06	0.56	0.94	Royal Mint
	175	175.4	0.4	1.87	Un-named
	317.94	320.58	2.64	3.25	Blueys South
	326.3	326.9	0.6	11.98	Blueys South footwall
KND210013	169.56	170.4	0.84	1.12	Un-named
	176	177	1	0.59	Un-named
	181.45	183.56	2.11	0.53	Pearl
	222.37	**227.79**	**5.42**	**4.86**	**Un-named**
including	**222.78**	**227.79**	**5.01**	**5.10**	
	230.65	231	0.35	2.93	Un-named
	254.8	255.05	0.25	3.11	Un-named
	279.25	**283.45**	**4.2**	**6.08**	**Blueys South**
	302.1	304.47	2.37	0.76	Blueys South footwall
	355.83	357.03	1.2	1.18	Zoroastrian South
KND210014	**152.5**	**155.9**	**3.4**	**7.11**	**Royal Mint**
	295.61	**297.06**	**1.45**	**8.19**	**Blueys South**
	303	305.48	2.48	1.08	Blueys South footwall
	406	406.33	0.33	2.32	Un-named
	411.4	**423**	**11.6**	**3.13**	**Zoroastrian South**
including	**415.11**	**422.35**	**7.24**	**3.99**	
	426	427.5	1.5	1.73	Zoroastrian South footwall
	435.97	437.77	1.8	0.50	Un-named
	438.78	440.73	1.95	0.56	Un-named

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JORC, 2012 Edition – Tables – Zoroastrian

1.1 Section 1 Sampling techniques and data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• The mineralization was primarily sampled by Reverse Circulation (RC) and Diamond Core (DC) drilling on nominal 40m x 20m (N x E) grid spacing. The holes were generally drilled towards grid east at varying angles to optimally intersect the mineralized zones. • The drilling database consists of historic (pre 2009) and EXG drilling data. The historic data consists of 19 DD and 420 RC holes; EXG drilling consists of 12 DD, 22 Reverse Circulation with diamond tail (RCD), 579 RC and 1800 Reverse Circulation grade control (RCGC) holes. • Complete details are un-available for historic drilling. • Generally, BDC RC recovered chip samples were collected and passed through a cone splitter. • Limited numbers of field duplicates and screen fire assays have been undertaken to support sample representivity. • 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	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• Prior to 2009 19 DC and 420 RC holes were drilled by previous owners over the area. These holes are without documentation of the rig type and capability, core size, sample selection and handling. • For (post 2009) EXG and BDC drilling, the RC drilling system employed the use of a face sampling hammer and a nominal 146mm diameter drill bit. The DC drilling is NQ2 size core (nominal 50.6mm core diameter) or HQ (nominal 63.5mm core diameter). • All EXG and BDC drill core is orientated by the drilling contractor with a down the hole Ace system. Core diameter is noted in the assay results table for DC assay results.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• All EXG and BDC RC 1m samples are logged for drilling recovery by a visual estimate and this information is recorded and stored in the drilling database. At least every 10th metre is collected in a plastic bag and these are weighed when they are utilized for the collection of field duplicate samples. All samples received by the laboratory are weighed with the data collected and stored in the database. • The EXG and BDC DC samples are orientated, length measured and compared to core blocks placed in the tray by the drillers, any core loss or other variance from that expected from the core blocks is logged and recorded in the database. Sample loss or gain is reviewed on an ongoing basis and feedback given to the drillers to enable the best representative sample to always be obtained. • 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

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		to minimise core loss, i.e. different techniques for broken ground to ensure as little core as possible is washed away with drill cuttings. • Study of sample recovery vs gold grade does not show any bias towards differing sample recoveries or gold grade. The drilling contractor uses standard industry drilling techniques to ensure minimal loss of any size fraction.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• All EXG and BDC RC samples are geologically logged directly into hand-held Geobank devices. • All EXG and BDC DC is logged for core loss, marked into metre intervals, orientated, structurally logged, geotechnically logged and logged with a hand lens with the following parameters recorded where observed: weathering, regolith, rock type, alteration, mineralization, shearing/foliation and any other features that are present • All EXG and BDC DC is photographed both wet and dry after logging but before cutting. • The entire lengths of BDC RC holes are logged on a 1m interval basis, i.e. 100% of the drilling is logged, and where no sample is returned due to voids (or potentially lost sample) it is logged and recorded as such. Drill core is logged over its entire length and any core loss or voids intersected are recorded.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• BDC Exploration results reported for drill core are half core taken from the right hand side of the core looking down hole. Core is cut with an on-site diamond core saw. • All EXG and BDC RC samples are put through a cone splitter and the sample is collected in a unique pre-numbered calico sample bag. The moisture content of each sample is recorded in the database. • The EXG and BDC RC samples are sorted, oven dried, the entire sample is pulverized in a one stage process to 85% passing 75 µm. The bulk pulverized sample is then bagged and approximately 200g extracted by spatula to a numbered paper bag that is used for the 50g fire assay charge. • The EXG and BDC DC samples are oven dried, jaw crushed to nominal <10mm, 3.5kg is obtained by riffle splitting and the remainder of the coarse reject is bagged while the 3.5kg is pulverized in a one stage process to 85% passing 75 µm. The bulk pulverized sample is then bagged and approximately 200g extracted by spatula to a numbered paper bag that is used for the 40g fire assay charge. • EXG and BDC RC and DC samples submitted to the laboratory are sorted and reconciled against the submission documents. BDC inserts blanks and standards with blanks submitted in sample number sequence at 1 in 50 and standards submitted in sample number sequence at 1 in 20. The laboratory uses their own internal standards of 2 duplicates, 2 replicates, 2 standards, and 1 blank per 50 fire assays. The laboratory also uses barren flushes on the pulveriser. • In the field every 10th metre from the bulk sample port on the cone splitter is bagged and placed in order on the ground with other samples. This sample is then used for collection of field duplicates via riffle splitting. RC field duplicate samples are collected after results are received from the original sample assay. Generally, field duplicates are only collected where the original assay result is equal to or greater than 0.1g/t Au. The field duplicates are submitted to the laboratory for the standard assay process. The laboratory is blind to the original sample number. • For DC, no core duplicates (i.e. half core) have been collected or submitted. • The sample sizes are considered to be appropriate for the type, style, thickness and consistency of mineralization located at this project. The sample size is also appropriate for the sampling methodology employed and the gold grade ranges returned.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations*	• 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.

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	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.*	• 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	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Consultant geologist, Rick Adams from Cube Consulting, John Harris of Geological Services and independent geologist Matt Ridgway, have inspected drill core and RC chips in the field to verify the correlation of mineralized zones between assay results and lithology/alteration/mineralization. Recent drilling has been inspected by BDC site geologists. • A number of diamond core holes were drilled throughout the deposit to twin RC holes. These twinned holes returned results comparable to the original holes and were also used to collect geological information and material for metallurgical assessment. A number of RC holes have also been drilled that confirmed results obtained from historical drillholes. • Primary data is sent digitally every 2-3 days from the field to BDC's Database Administrator (DBA). The DBA imports the data into the commercially available and industry accepted DataShed database software. Assay results are merged when received electronically from the laboratory. The responsible geologist reviews the data in the database to ensure that it is correct and has merged properly and that all data has been received and entered. Any variations that are required are recorded permanently in the database. • No adjustments or calibrations were made to any assay data used in this report.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation* • *Specification of the grid system used* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• All drill holes have their collar location recorded from a hand held GPS unit. Subsequent to drilling holes were picked up using RTKGPS by the mine surveyor or by contracted surveyors. Downhole surveys are completed every 30m downhole. No detailed down hole surveying information is available for the historic RC or DD drilling. • BDC routinely contracted down hole surveys during the programmes of exploration RC drilling. Surveys were completed using a digital electronic multi-shot tool. Diamond drilling was downhole surveyed by rig operators using a north seeking gyro. All survey tools were maintained by Contractors to manufacturer specifications. • All drill holes and resource estimation use the MGA94, Zone 51 grid system. • The topographic data used was obtained from consultant surveyors and is based on a LiDAR survey flown in 2012. It is adequate for the reporting of Exploration Results and subsequent Mineral Resource estimates.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• The nominal exploration drill spacing is 40m x 40m with many E-W cross-sections in-filled to 20m across strike. This has been infilled with variable spacing for Resource estimate purposes to 20 x 20m and with Grade control to 7.5 x 5m (N x E) spacing. • The drill spacing, spatial distribution and quality of assay results is sufficient to support the JORC classification of material reported previously and is appropriate for the nature and style of mineralisation being reported. • The majority of RC holes were sampled at 1m, but when this isn't the case, sample compositing to 4m has been applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• The majority of drilling is to grid east. The bulk of the mineralized zones are perpendicular to the drilling direction. Structural logging of orientated drill core supports the drilling direction and sampling method. • 2019 DC drilling was oriented towards the SSE or NNW, (sub) parallel to a unit of fractionated (prospective) dolerite. As such core has intersected mineralised structures at oblique angles • No drilling orientation and sampling bias has been recognized at this time.

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Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• RC samples are delivered directly from the field to the Kalgoorlie laboratory by BDC personnel on a daily basis with no detours, the laboratory then checks the physically received samples against an BDC generated sample submission list and reports back any discrepancies • Drill core is transported daily directly from the drill site to BDC's 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	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• An internal review of sampling techniques and procedures was completed in March 2013. No external or third party audits or reviews have been completed.

1.2 Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results - Zoroastrian

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

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</td><td>• Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.
• The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.</td><td>• The results reported in this Announcement are on granted Mining tenements held by GPM Resources Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Bardoc Gold Limited.
<table>
<tr><th>Tenement</th><th>Holder</th><th>Area (Ha)</th><th>Expiry Date</th></tr>
<tr><td>M24/11</td><td>GPM Resources</td><td>1.80</td><td>23/03/2025</td></tr>
<tr><td>M24/43</td><td>GPM Resources</td><td>9.28</td><td>15/10/2026</td></tr>
<tr><td>M24/99</td><td>GPM Resources</td><td>190.75</td><td>02/12/2028</td></tr>
<tr><td>M24/121</td><td>GPM Resources</td><td>36.95</td><td>02/11/2029</td></tr>
<tr><td>M24/135</td><td>GPM Resources</td><td>17.75</td><td>10/06/2029</td></tr>
<tr><td>M24/869</td><td>GPM Resources</td><td>7.16</td><td>21/10/2024</td></tr>
<tr><td>M24/870</td><td>GPM Resources</td><td>7.04</td><td>21/10/2024</td></tr>
<tr><td>M24/871</td><td>GPM Resources</td><td>9.72</td><td>21/10/2024</td></tr>
<tr><td>M24/951</td><td>GPM Resources</td><td>190.03</td><td>16/04/2036</td></tr>
</table>
• At this time the tenements are in good standing. There are no existing royalties, duties or other fees impacting these tenements.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Exploration done by other parties</td><td>• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</td><td>• Exploration by other parties has been reviewed and was used as a guide to 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.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Geology</td><td>• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</td><td>• The deposit occurs on the eastern limb of a narrow NNW trending structure, the Bardoc-Broad Arrow syncline within the Bardoc Tectonic Zone. In this zone the sequence comprises highly deformed fault slice lenses of intercalated Archaean mafic and ultramafic volcanics and metasediments.
• The mineralisation in the Zoroastrian area is predominately associated with a complex array of multiple dimensional and variable orientated quartz veins and stock works within the differentiated Zoroastrian Dolerite. In places a surficial 1-2m thick calcrete/lateritic gold bearing horizon and small near surface supergene pods exist.
• The Zoroastrian dolerite is thought to be the stratigraphic equivalent of the Paddington dolerite which hosted the 1m+oz mine at Paddington itself with both deposits bounded to the west by the Black Flag sediments and to the east by the Mount Corlac ultramafics. Shear zones up to 10m wide containing gold bearing laminated quartz veining (5cm to 1m wide) occur on both contacts.
• In late 2018 a fractionated unit within the dolerite sequence was defined using multielement pXRF data and machine learning. This dolerite strikes NNW a dips steeply to the NE. This unit is a preferred host for gold mineralisation where intersected by mineralised structures.
• At Zoroastrian slivers of the intruded sequence occur apparently internal to the dolerite throughout the area suggesting a more complex thrust/folding structural system than is readily apparent. Geological and structural interpretation at Zoroastrian is further complicated by contradicting and conflicting mapping and logging of the different units particularly between basalt and dolerite</td></tr>
</table>

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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 4 of this announcement • No results from previous un-reported exploration are the subject of this announcement. • Dip is the inclination of the hole from the horizontal (i.e. a vertically down drilled hole from the surface is -90°). Azimuth is reported in magnetic degrees as the direction toward which the hole is drilled. MGA94 and magnetic degrees vary by approximately 1° in this project area • Down hole length of the hole is the distance from the surface to the end of the hole, as measured along the drill trace. Interception depth is the distance down the hole as measured along the drill trace. Intersection width is the downhole distance of an intersection as measured along the drill trace. • Hole length is the distance from the surface to the end of the hole, as measured along the drill trace.
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• No high grade cuts have been applied to assay results. RC assay results are distance weighted using 1m for each assay. • Intersections are reported if the interval is at least 1m wide at 0.5g/t Au grade. Intersections greater than 1m in downhole distance can contain up to 2m of low grade or barren material. • No metal equivalent reporting is used or applied.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• The intersection width is measured down the hole trace, it is not usually the true width. Cross sections in this announcement allows the relationship between true and down hole width to be viewed. • Data collected historical workings and shafts exist within the area and structural measurements from orientated diamond core drilling show the primary ore zones to be sub-vertical to steep west dipping in nature with a general northerly strike. • All drill results within this announcement are downhole intervals only and due to variable mineralisation and style true widths are not able to be calculated until modelling of the mineralisation.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Plan and cross sectional views are contained within this announcement.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• All results >= 0.5g/t Au are reported. The results are length weighted composites based on the Au grade and down hole length, a maximum of 2m of internal dilution is included.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of*	• No other exploration data is considered meaningful and material to this announcement.

	treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Exploration work is ongoing at this time and may involve the drilling of more drill holes, both DC and RC, to further extend the mineralised zones and to collect additional detailed data on known mineralized zones. • No additional information can be made available at this time as it is conceptual in nature and commercially sensitive.

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