9 SEPTEMBER 2019 **ASX/MEDIA RELEASE**

ACQUISITION OF 111,600oz JORC GOLD RESOURCE FURTHER STRENGTHENS GROWTH PIPELINE AT 2.6Moz BARDOC PROJECT

Strategic purchase of Mayday and North Kanowna Star Gold Projects, located near the Bardoc Gold Project, increases its Resource base and provides further exploration upside

Key Points:

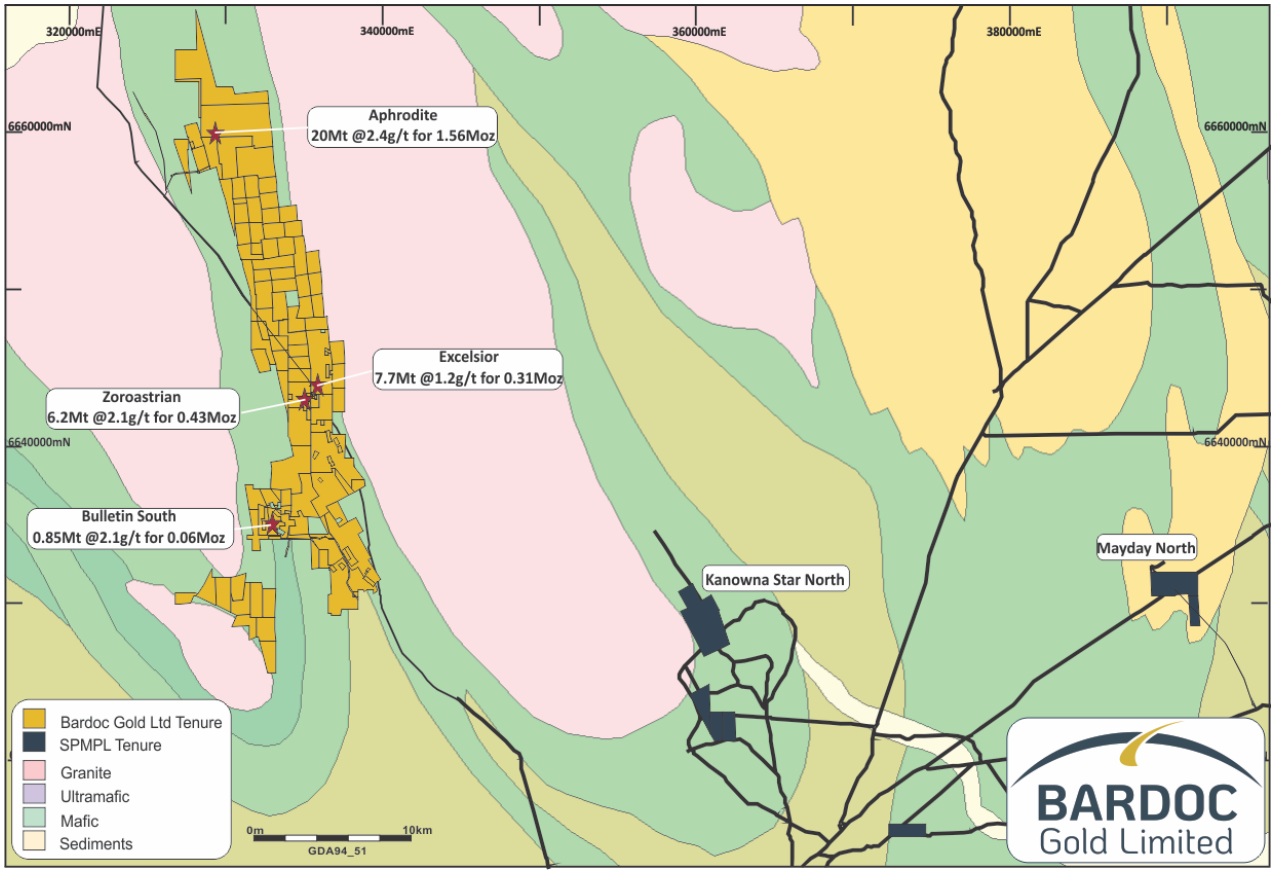
- **Mayday North JORC Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource of 1.41Mt at 1.7g/t for 79,300oz.**
- **Historic open pit production from Mayday North of 73,000t @ 3.2g/t Au for 7,500oz.**
- **North Kanowna Star JORC Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource of 0.72Mt at 1.4g/t for 32,300oz.**
- **Consideration for the acquisition is 12M fully-paid Bardoc shares, escrowed for 9 months, plus a future production royalty of $15 per ounce for the first 50,000 ounces produced.**
- **Acquisition results in a 10% increase in the total land-holding at the Bardoc Gold Project.**
- **Bardoc believes the new areas, located ~20-50km east of the Bardoc Project, are under-explored and offer significant exploration and resource extension upside.**
- **Company's strategy of growth through a combination of exploration and M&A will strengthen the fundamentals of the Bardoc Gold Project at an opportune time for the Australian gold sector.**

Bardoc Gold Limited (ASX: **BDC**; **Bardoc** or **the Company**) is pleased to advise that is has further strengthened its gold resource and exploration growth pipeline in the North Kalgoorlie district of Western Australia after executing an agreement to acquire the strategic Mayday and North Kanowna Star gold projects, located immediately east of its flagship 2.6Moz Bardoc Gold Project.

The acquisition includes three Mining Licences, four Prospecting Licenses and one Miscellaneous Licence covering a total area of 20km^2 (refer Table 1). The Mayday North Project is located within easy trucking distance ~50km and the North Kanowna Star Project ~22km to the east of the Bardoc Project.

The project areas include a combined JORC compliant Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource totalling 111,600oz, representing an important and low-cost strategic addition to the Company's existing 2.6Moz Mineral Resource base in the district.

The tenements have had minimal modern exploration and offer numerous exploration opportunities and walk-up drill targets including immediate extensions of the currently defined JORC Mineral Resources. The acquisition is consistent with Bardoc Gold's strategy of establishing a sizeable gold Mineral Resource base in the Kalgoorlie district though a combination of strategic exploration and M&A activity.



PROJECT OVERVIEW

MAYDAY NORTH PROJECT

The Mayday North Deposit is located about 40km north-east of Kalgoorlie-Boulder. Access is via the Yarri Road, then the Pinjin Road and the Mayday Haul Road. The Mayday Project comprises two Mining Licences, M27/140 and M27/145, and do not expire until 2032. The Project also has a granted Miscellaneous Licence, L27/64, which covers the Mayday Haul Road.

The Mayday North Project is situated in the Eastern Goldfield Province of the Yilgarn Craton within the Gindalbie terrane that is bounded by the Emu Fault to the east, the Mount Monger fault to the west and the Randall Fault to the south.

The Stratigraphy at Mayday North consists of a sequence of fine-medium grained volcanics, dipping at 45° to the north-east. The volcanics grade from gabbro in the west to vesicular, moderately to strongly foliated, chloritic to amphibolitic basalt in the east. Amphibolitic basalt is brecciated and vesicular in places and, where albitised, is the main host of the mineralisation.

A north-striking, approximately 85° east-dipping Proterozoic dolerite dyke intrudes the eastern side of the stratigraphy while a saprolite has developed over the entire deposit.

There are three distinct styles of mineralisation at Mayday North. Supergene mineralisation extends to varying extents over the entire area and has been economically mined in the Mayday North open pit. A tabular pod of highly siliceous mineralisation overlies and extends to the east of the primary mineralised zone. This pod is up to 15m thick, partially oxidised, contains disseminated sulphides (pyrite and arsenopyrite) which have been variably weathered and has an average grade of 2.2 g/t Au.

Primary mineralisation dips at approximately 45° NE and varies in thickness from 1m at the extremities to 16m beneath the Mayday North open pit. The primary gold mineralisation occurs in a tabular, brecciated zone adjacent to the sheared contact between an amphibole basalt and a chloritic basalt.

Sulphide veining and brittle fracturing filled with silica, pyrite and arsenopyrite are the dominant hosts of mineralisation. The Project has a JORC Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource of 1.41Mt @ 1.7g/t at 79,300oz (0.5g/t Au cut-off grade) that was completed in 2015 by Payne Geological Services Pty Ltd.

NORTH KANOWNA STAR

The North Kanowna Star deposit is located approximately 15km north of Kanowna Belle along the Yarri Road. The Project comprises one Mining Licence, M27/102, and three Prospecting Licences, P27/2369-2371. M27/102, which hosts the North Kanowna Star Resource, will not expire until 2031.

The deposit is located within the Boorara Domain of the Kalgoorlie Terrance. The stratigraphy is equivalent to the Black Flag Beds and is intruded by granitoids and porphyries in the region. An aeromagnetically interpreted north-northwesterly trending shear passes through the tenement and is manifested in the field by a series of narrow shears. These shears are best developed at the contacts between felsic tuffaceous units and the mafic gabbroic and basaltic lithologies.

There are several mineralised prospects on M27/102. The best explored prospect is the Wedge-Perseverance Deposit, which contains the stated JORC Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource of 0.72Mt @ 1.44g/t - 32,300oz that was completed in 2015 by Payne Geological Services Pty Ltd.

MANAGEMENT COMMENTS

Bardoc Gold's Chief Executive Officer, Mr Robert Ryan, said the Company's growth strategy in the Kalgoorlie district was rapidly gaining momentum with the acquisition of the Mayday North and North Kanowna Star deposits adding quality ounces and exploration upside to the Bardoc Gold Project.

> ***"****This acquisition is consistent with our corporate strategy, which is to rapidly build a sizeable and high-quality gold resource in the Kalgoorlie region, consolidate gold deposits located within economic haulage distance of a potential centrally located processing facility at the Bardoc Project and expand our strategic exploration footprint and growth pipeline.*
>
> *"This strategy is currently enjoying the tailwind of a record Australian Dollar gold price which is opening up fresh opportunities across the entire Kalgoorlie district – including overlooked and forgotten deposits that now present as outstanding resource development and exploration opportunities.*
>
> *"The North Kanowna Star Project adds a satellite mining project with a past production history to supplement our proposed cornerstone operations at Aphrodite, Zoroastrian and Excelsior. The Project has the potential to expand with no significant drilling below 50m and the tenement package also includes a number of walk-up exploration targets.*
>
> *"The Mayday North Project is an exciting opportunity with significant scope to extend the current Resource through exploration. Only one drill hole has targeted the resource area in the past 20 years, with the ore zone remaining open both along strike and down-plunge. A high-grade open pit was mined prior to 2000 when the gold price was under $500 per ounce, with the remnant resource amenable to both open pit and underground mining.*

"Our geology team will immediately develop an exploration program to extend and upgrade the known mineralisation at both projects."

AGREEMENT FOR SALE OF MINING ASSETS

Under the terms of the agreement, Bardoc has agreed to purchase the tenement package from Strategic Projects Mining Pty Ltd ("SPM"). The consideration for the acquisition is:

a.) 12,000,000 fully paid Bardoc shares. The consideration shares issued on settlement will be subject to a voluntary 9-month escrow agreement; and

b.) Production Royalty of $15 per ounce produced from tenements M27/140 and M27/102 for the first 50,000 ounces of production.

Completion of the agreement is conditional on the parties obtaining all necessary third-party consents (or equivalent) and regulatory approvals pursuant to the *Corporations Act 2001* (Cth), the Mining Act or any other law on terms acceptable to the Purchaser to allow the Purchaser to lawfully complete the matters set out in the Agreement, including as required by any Third Party agreements.

On Completion, the consideration shares will be issued under the Company's existing Listing Rule 7.1 capacity.

Table 1: Tenement Schedule

Tenement	Status	Grant Date	Expiry Date	Current Area (HA)	Project
L27/64	Live	03-Aug-00	02-Aug-21	13.00	Mayday
M27/140	Live	02-May-90	01-May-32	435.00	Mayday
M27/145	Live	15-Nov-90	14-Nov-32	107.10	Mayday
M27/102	Live	22-May-89	21-May-31	799.45	North Kanowna Star
P27/2369	Live	04-Feb-19	03-Feb-23	199.00	North Kanowna Star
P27/2370	Live	04-Feb-19	03-Feb-23	142.00	North Kanowna Star
P27/2371	Live	04-Feb-19	03-Feb-23	148.00	North Kanowna Star
P27/2386	Live	04-Feb-19	03-Feb-23	189.00	

RESOURCE SUMMARIES

RESOURCE SUMMARY – MAYDAY NORTH GOLD DEPOSIT

Mayday North Gold Deposit
March 2015 Mineral Resource Estimate 0.5g/t Cut-off (Above 155mRL)

Type	Indicated		Inferred		Total		
	Tonnes t	Au Cut g/t	Tonnes t	Au Cut g/t	Tonnes t	Au Cut g/t	Cut Ounces
Oxide			3,000	1.8	**3,000**	**1.8**	**200**
Transition	40,000	1.9	193,000	1.7	**233,000**	**1.8**	**13,200**
Fresh	496,000	1.8	677,000	1.7	**1,173,000**	**1.7**	**65,900**
Total	**536,000**	**1.8**	**874,000**	**1.7**	**1,410,000**	**1.7**	**79,300**

GEOLOGY

The Mayday North Project is situated in the Eastern Goldfields Province of the Yilgarn Craton. Mayday North lies within the Gindalbie terrane that is bounded by the Emu Fault to the east, the Mount Monger fault to the west and the Randall Fault to the south.

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

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

A deep weathering profile has developed over the Mayday North deposit and is typically oxidised to 40m below surface. Distinct depletion and remobilisation of gold is evident within the oxide profile and as a result of this, substantial zones of flat lying, supergene gold mineralisation have formed above the primary mineralisation. A high-grade portion of the supergene mineralisation was exploited in a small open pit.

DRILLING

Exploration at the Mayday North project was carried out by various operators commencing in the 1980s with more than 1,600 drill holes completed throughout the project tenements. The majority of drilling was completed by Geopeko Limited and Sovereign Gold Limited. Barminco and Croesus Mining NL completed close spaced drilling prior to commencement of an open pit mine in 1999. In 2013 Strategic Projects Mining Pty Ltd ("SPM") completed 10 holes for 790m.

Resource drilling in the upper part of the deposit was mostly vertical RC drilling on 20m by 20m spacings with a portion of infill drilling at 10m spacings. The deeper portion of the deposit is defined by a small number of holes at spacings of up to 100m. A total of 105 RC and 9 diamond drill holes were used in the resource estimate for a total of 10,201m of drilling.

Rotary air blast ("RAB") and grade control ("GC") drilling is included in the database but was excluded from the estimate.

For drilling completed by SPM, collars were located after drilling using hand-held GPS. For historic drilling, collar surveys were reportedly completed by contract surveyors using a Differential GPS system. Down-hole surveys were not generally carried out due to the shallow nature of the drilling and the vertical orientation of the holes. The RC and diamond drilling by Aurion Gold was down-hole surveyed using an EMS tool.

SAMPLING AND SUB-SAMPLING TECHNIQUES

For SPM RC drilling, a face-sampling hammer was used with samples collected at 1m intervals. Samples were composited to 4m intervals for initial analysis, and anomalous samples were then submitted as 1m intervals. Single metre assaying was also undertaken in areas of significant quartz veining or adjacent to any stopes intersected. Samples were collected through a rig-mounted riffle splitter. Samples were visually assessed for recovery and were kept dry throughout the mineralised zones.

The historical RC drilling was sampled at 1m or 2m intervals and split using free standing riffle splitters.

Diamond core was sampled to geological intervals or on a 1 metre basis from half core cut with a diamond saw.

SAMPLE ANALYSIS METHOD

For SPM drilling, whole samples were crushed then pulverised and analysed for gold at a contract laboratory using a fire assay technique. QAQC protocols were in place for the drilling programs and has confirmed the quality of the sampling and assaying.

The majority of historic RC and diamond drilling was assayed at contract laboratories. Assay methods included aqua regia and fire assay.

QAQC data for the historic drilling included a substantial set of duplicated samples in a program conducted by North Limited. Overall, the QAQC protocols for the historic drilling were not comprehensive. However, the majority of the data was generated by reputable companies such as Geopeko, Aurion Gold and Croesus Mining. Multiple phases of drilling have shown similar tenor of results in the main portion of the deposit and this has also been confirmed by the single SPM hole drilled into the resource. In addition, the open pit operation of Croesus Mining NL was successful, generally confirming the tenor of mineralisation defined by surface drilling.

ESTIMATION METHODOLOGY

The deposit was estimated using inverse distance squared ("ID2") grade interpolation of 1m composited data within wireframes prepared using 0.4g/t Au envelopes. The weathering interpretations were used to separate the mineralisation into supergene and primary zones. The supergene zones were interpreted to be flat lying, with the primary zones dipping at approximately 45^{o} to the east. The weathering domains were used as hard boundaries in the estimate.

Interpolation parameters were based on the geometry of each zone and the drill hole spacings within them. A first pass search range of 40m was used with a minimum of 10 samples and a maximum of 40 samples. The first pass estimate informed 90% of the blocks. The search range was doubled for the second pass which filled the remainder of the blocks. A high grade cut of 20g/t was used in the supergene domain. The maximum assay in the primary was 9.01g/t and a high grade cut was not required in that domain.

The block dimensions used in the model were 10m NS by 5m EW by 5m vertical with sub-cells of 2.5m by 1.25m by 1.25m.

No information on bulk density was provided by SPM. Densities typical of weathering profiles in mafic lithologies were applied. Values of 1.8t/m^3 for oxide, 2.2t/m^3 for transition and 2.7t/m^3 for primary mineralisation were applied.

MINERAL RESOURCE CLASSIFICATION

Resource classification was considered on the basis of drill hole spacing and continuity of mineralisation. Within the supergene zones of the deposit, the strongest mineralisation had been drilled at spacings of 20m by 10m. This area showed reasonable continuity of mineralisation and predictable geometry and was classified as Indicated Mineral Resource. Outside of this area, the tenor of mineralisation was lower with poor continuity and was classified as Inferred Mineral Resource. Inferred was extrapolated to distance of up to 20m past drill hole intersections.

In the primary mineralisation, continuity of grade and shape was generally good throughout the drilled extent of the mineralisation. The upper portion of the deposit was drilled at approximately 20m spacings and was classified as Indicated Mineral Resource. The remainder of the zone was very sparsely drilled at spacings of up to 100m and was classified as Inferred Mineral Resource. Inferred was extrapolated up to 65m along strike and 50m at depth.

CUT-OFF GRADES

The relatively shallow nature of the deposit suggests potential for open pit mining. As such, the Mineral Resource has been reported at a 0.5g/t Au lower cut-off to reflect assumed exploitation by open pit mining.

The project is considered to have reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction of parts of the Mineral Resource due to the close proximity of other operating gold mines and the favourable gold price.

METALLURGY

Previous open pit mining demonstrated that excellent recoveries can be achieved from the supergene oxide mineralisation. Preliminary metallurgical analysis suggests a refractory component to the primary mineralisation which has a strong association with arsenopyrite.

MODIFYING FACTORS

No modifying factors were applied to the reported Mineral Resource estimate. Parameters reflecting mining dilution, ore loss and metallurgical recoveries will be considered during the planned mining evaluation of the project. The reported Mineral Resource has been depleted to account for previous mining at the deposit.

RESOURCE SUMMARY – NORTH KANOWNA STAR GOLD DEPOSIT

North Kanowna Star Gold Deposit
March 2015 Mineral Resource Estimate 0.5g/t Cut-off

Type	Indicated		Inferred		Total		
	Tonnes t	Au g/t	Tonnes t	Au g/t	Tonnes t	Au g/t	Au Ounces
Oxide	81,000	1.9	210,000	1.3	291,000	1.5	14,100
Transition	56,000	1.3	239,000	1.5	295,000	1.4	13,700
Fresh	20,000	0.9	110,000	1.1	130,000	1.1	4,500
Total	157,000	1.6	559,000	1.4	716,000	1.4	32,300

GEOLOGY

The North Kanowna Star ("NKS") project is located within the Boorara Domain of the Kalgoorlie Terrane. The stratigraphic succession is equivalent to the Black Flag Beds and is intruded by granitoids and porphyries in the region. An interpreted north-north-westerly trending shear zone passes through the tenement and is manifested in the field by a series of narrow shears. These shears are best developed at the contacts between felsic tuffaceous units and the mafic gabbroic and basaltic lithologies.

The main prospect is Wedge-Perseverance which comprises multiple parallel zones of mineralisation within a corridor approximately 600m long hosted within mafic volcanic and felsic lithologies. The prospect forms a flexure trending NNE at the south, through to NNW at the north of the prospect.

Gold mineralisation in the area is mainly hosted by the felsic lithologies near the sheared contacts with the mafic rock types. Typically a 150^{o} to 160^{o} striking and moderate (60^{o} to 70^{o}) east dipping quartz vein set sub-parallels the regional foliation and is intersected in shallow costeans and trenches. The presence of NNE trending, quartz-feldspar porphyry intrusions is also considered to be an important control.

Weathering extends to a depth of 50m to 75m below surface and mineralisation is typically depleted for 15m to 20m below surface.

DRILLING

Exploration at the NKS project was carried out by various operators commencing in 1985 with in excess of 1,000 drill holes completed throughout the project tenements. Previous operators included Finders Gold Limited, Pancontinental Mining Limited, Windsor Resources Limited and most recently, Strategic Mining Projects Pty Ltd ("SPM"). SPM completed 58 holes for 3,716m.

Resource drilling throughout the deposit was mostly reverse circulation ("RC") drilling angled at -60^{o} to 250^{o}. Holes were drilled at 10-20m spacings on 25m spaced section lines. Samples in mineralised zones were collected at 1m or 2m intervals. A total of 196 RC and 5 diamond drill holes were used in the resource estimate for a total of 13,103m of drilling.

Rotary air blast ("RAB") and air core ("AC") drilling is included in the database but was excluded from the estimate.

For drilling completed by SPM, collars were located after drilling using hand-held GPS. No downhole surveys were carried out due to the shallow nature of the drilling.

For historic drilling, collar surveys were reportedly completed by contract surveyors using a Differential GPS system. The earliest drilling programs appear to have been drilled on a local grid with subsequent transformations to MGA. A significant number of historic holes were located in the field by SPM, confirming the historic survey information.

SAMPLING AND SUB-SAMPLING TECHNIQUES

For SPM RC drilling, a face-sampling hammer was used with samples collected at 1m intervals. Samples were composited to 4m intervals for initial analysis, and anomalous samples were then submitted as 1m intervals. Samples were collected through a rig-mounted cone splitter. Samples were visually assessed for recovery and were kept dry throughout the mineralised zones.

The historical RC drilling was sampled at 1m or 2m intervals and split using free standing riffle splitters.

Diamond core was sampled to geological intervals or on a 1 metre basis from half core cut with a diamond saw.

SAMPLE ANALYSIS METHOD

For SPM drilling, whole samples were crushed then pulverised and analysed for gold at a contract laboratory using a fire assay technique. QAQC protocols were in place for the drilling programs and has confirmed the quality of the sampling and assaying.

The majority of historic RC and diamond drilling was assayed at contract laboratories. Assay methods included aqua regia and fire assay. QAQC data was not available for the historic drilling, but the tenor and geometry of mineralisation is consistent with the recent SPM results.

ESTIMATION METHODOLOGY

The deposit was estimated using inverse distance squared ("ID2") grade interpolation of 2m composited data within wireframes prepared using 0.4g/t Au envelopes. Weathering surfaces were not used to constrain the estimates, but were applied for reporting of material types.

Interpolation parameters were based on the geometry of each zone and the drill hole spacings within them. A first pass search range of 40m was used with a minimum of 10 samples and a maximum of 40 samples. The first pass estimate informed 67% of the blocks. The search range was doubled for the second pass which filled the remainder of the blocks. A high grade cut of 11g/t was used for all domains.

The block dimensions used in the model were 10m NS by 5m EW by 5m vertical with sub-cells of 2.5m by 1.25m by 1.25m.

No information on bulk density was provided by SPM. Densities typical of weathering profiles in mafic lithologies were applied. Values of 1.8t/m^3 for Oxide, 2.2t/m^3 for Transition and 2.7t/m^3 for Fresh mineralisation were applied to the estimate.

MINERAL RESOURCE CLASSIFICATION

Resource classification was considered on the basis of drill hole spacing and continuity of mineralisation. The majority of zones showed poor continuity of mineralisation, even where close spaced drilling was present. However, portions of each of the three main zones had strong mineralisation which had been drilled at spacings of 25m by 10-15m. These areas showed reasonable continuity of mineralisation and predictable geometry and were classified as Indicated Mineral Resource.

Outside of this area, the tenor of mineralisation was lower with poor continuity and was classified as Inferred Mineral Resource. Inferred resource was extrapolated to a distance of up to 20m past drill hole intersections.

CUT-OFF GRADES

The shallow, sub-cropping nature of the deposit suggests potential for open pit mining. As such, the Mineral Resource has been reported at a 0.5g/t Au lower cut-off to reflect assumed exploitation by open pit mining.

The project is considered to have reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction of parts of the Mineral Resource due to the close proximity of other operating gold mines and the favourable gold price.

METALLURGY

No information was located on the metallurgical characteristics of the deposit. The majority of the Mineral Resource is oxide and transitional and it is likely that metallurgical recoveries will be excellent. The primary mineralisation is associated with quartz veining and pyrite with no indications of refractory sulphide mineralisation.

MODIFYING FACTORS

No modifying factors were applied to the reported Mineral Resource estimate. Parameters reflecting mining dilution, ore loss and metallurgical recoveries will be considered during the planned mining evaluation of the project.

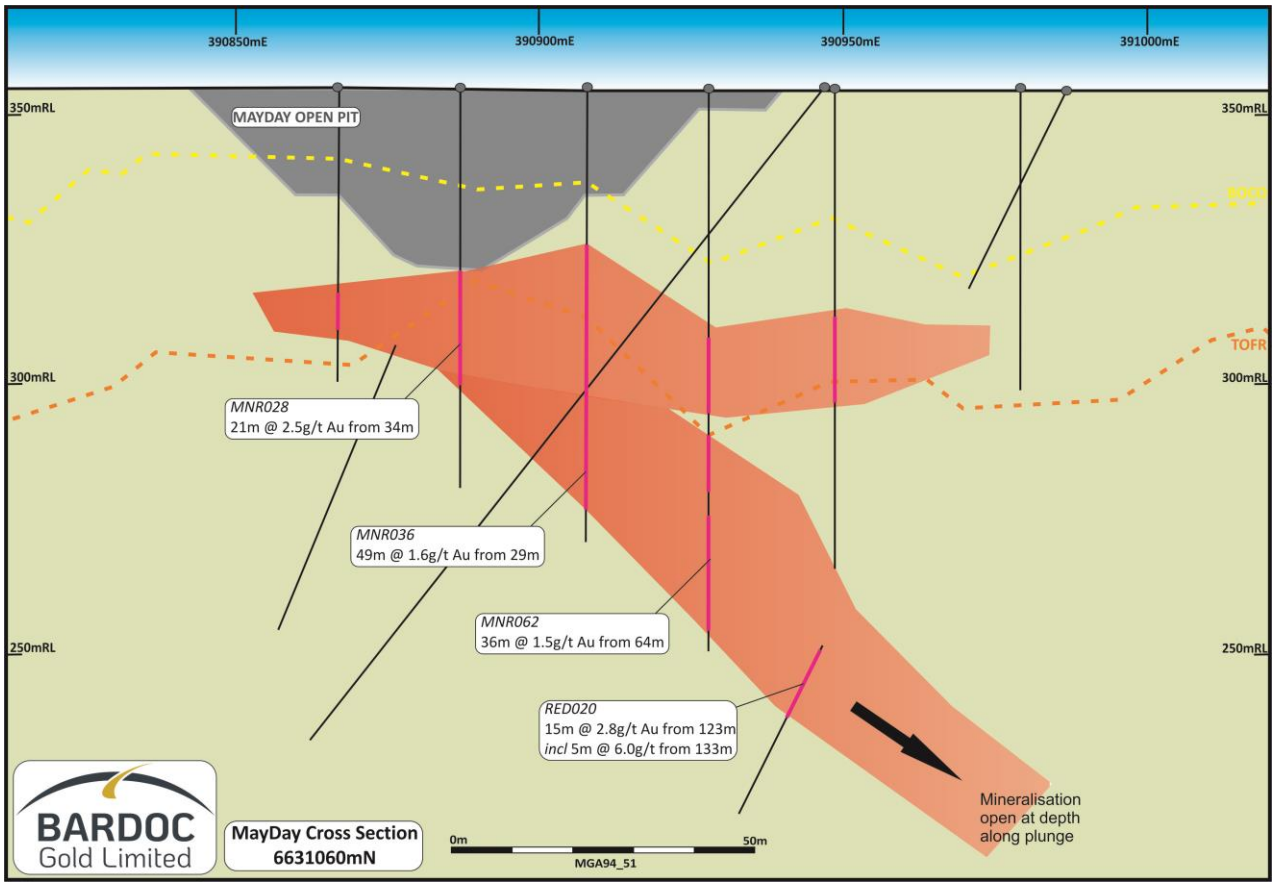


Figure 1. Cross section 6631060mN for Mayday North

GLOBAL RESOURCE – BARDOC GOLD PROJECT

BARDOC GOLD PROJECT RESOURCES			MEASURED			INDICATED			INFERRED			TOTAL RESOURCES			
Deposit	Type	Cut-Off (g/t Au)	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)	Original ASX Report Date
Aphrodite	*OP*	*0.5*	-	-	-	*9,716*	*1.7*	*543*	*5,646*	*1.5*	*273*	*15,361*	*1.7*	*816*	
Aphrodite	*UG*	*2.5*	-	-	-	*2,895*	*4.5*	*417*	*1,920*	*5.4*	*330*	*4,815*	*4.8*	*747*	
Aphrodite	**TOTAL**		**-**	**-**	**-**	**12,611**	**2.4**	**960**	**7,566**	**2.5**	**603**	**20,176**	**2.4**	**1,563**	
Zoroastrian	*OP*	*0.5*	-	-	-	*3,702*	*1.9*	*228*	*1,730*	*1.6*	*87*	*5,432*	*1.8*	*315*	
Zoroastrian	*UG*	*2.5*	-	-	-	*336*	*4.1*	*273*	*476*	*4.5*	*68*	*812*	*4.3*	*113*	
Zoroastrian	**TOTAL**		**-**	**-**	**-**	**4,038**	**2.1**	**273**	**2,206**	**2.2**	**155**	**6,244**	**2.1**	**428**	
Excelsior	**OP**	**0.5**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**6,259**	**1.3**	**259**	**1,469**	**1.1**	**50**	**7,728**	**1.2**	**309**	
Mulwarrie	**OP**		**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**881**	**2.8**	**79**	**881**	**2.8**	**79**	
Bulletin South	**OP**	**0.5**	**152**	**2.2**	**11**	**546**	**2.1**	**36**	**150**	**2.1**	**10**	**849**	**2.1**	**57**	
Lochinvar	**OP**	**0.6**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**448**	**1.7**	**25**	**60**	**1.7**	**3**	**508**	**1.7**	**28**	19-Feb-14
Nerrin Nerrin	**OP**	**0.6**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**74**	**2.4**	**6**	**107**	**2.4**	**8**	**181**	**2.4**	**14**	15-Nov-13
Ophir	**OP**	**0.6**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**75**	**1.9**	**5**	**75**	**1.9**	**5**	11-Dec-13
Vettersburg South	**OP**	**0.6**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**552**	**1.5**	**26**	**552**	**1.5**	**26**	11-Dec-13
Eldorado	**OP**	**0.6**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**362**	**1.6**	**19**	**31**	**1.4**	**1**	**393**	**1.6**	**20**	11-Sep-13
Talbot North *	**OP**	**0.6**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**662**	**1.7**	**36**	**662**	**1.7**	**36**	31-Mar-10
Windanya	**OP**	**0.6**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**360**	**1.5**	**17**	**360**	**1.5**	**17**	11-Dec-13
TOTAL RESOURCES			**152**	**2.3**	**11**	**24,338**	**2.0**	**1,578**	**14,118**	**2.2**	**993**	**38,608**	**2.1**	**2,582**	

* This information was prepared and first disclosed under the JORC Code 2004. It has not been updated since to comply with the JORC Code 2012 on the basis that the information has not materially changed since it was last reported.

Note: Differences may occur due to rounding. Full details of the Mineral Resource estimate were provided in the Company's ASX Announcement dated 13 November 2018.

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.

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Competent Person's Statement

Information in this announcement that relates to the Mayday and North Kanowna Star Mineral Resources is based on information compiled by Mr Paul Payne who is a Director of Payne Geological Services Pty Ltd. Mr. Payne is a Fellow of the AusIMM 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. Payne consents to the inclusion in the document of the information in the form and context in which it appears

The Company confirms it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the 13 November 2018 Bardoc Resource Estimate and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimate continue to apply and have not materially changed when referring to its resource announcement made on 13 November, 2018.

Information in this announcement that relates to exploration results is based on information compiled by Mr. Bradley Toms who is the Exploration Manager of Bardoc Gold Limited. Mr. Toms is a Member of The Australian Institute of Geoscientists and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity that he is undertaking, to qualify as Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr. Toms consents to the inclusion in the document of the information in the form and context in which it appears.

Appendix 1

Table 1 – Drill Hole Location Table for cross section in this announcement

Hole ID	Collar East (MGA94-z51) m	Collar North (MGA94-z51) m	Collar RL m	Collar Dip^0	Collar Azi Magnetic^0	Maximum Depth (m)
MN126	390979.1	6631070.202	355.1			56
MNRC028	390886.982	6631065.244	354.861			75
MNRC035	390866.857	6631064.223	354.997			55
MNRC036	390907.855	6631066.332	354.825			85
MNRC062	390927.826	6631067.68	354.706			104
MNRC063	390948.58	6631068.423	354.612			89
MNRC075	390947	6631068	355			148
REC0031	390894.717	6631096.313	354.608			120
REC0033	390986.402	6631072.39	354.625			156
RED0020	390989.774	6631128.223	353.897			160

Appendix 2

*Table 2 - 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", *=4m composite sample. For holes on cross section in this announcement.*

Hole id	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Grade g/t Au
MN126	NSA			
MNRC028	**34**	**55**	**21**	**2.50**
MNRC035	2	5	3	2.26
"	38	45	7	1.32
MNRC036	**29**	**78**	**49**	**1.6**
MNRC062	**64**	**100**	**36**	**1.5**
MNRC063	42	45	3	1.46
"	**48**	**58**	**10**	**1.16**
"	72	73	1	0.71
"	80	81	1	0.58
MNRC075	44	48	4	1.10
"	**60**	**92**	**32**	**1.86**
"	104	108	4	0.86
REC0031	11	12	1	0.71
"	**40**	**54**	**14**	**2.02**
"	57	58	1	0.73
"	76	77	1	1.43
REC0033	51	53	2	1.04
	81	82	1	0.75
	92	93	1	0.79
	103	104	1	2.40
	116	123	7	1.73
	128	129	1	0.54
	146	149	3	0.70
RED0020	62	64	2	0.64
"	89	91	2	0.81
"	110	111	1	0.79
"	**123**	**138**	**15**	**2.77**
including	***133***	***138***	***5***	***6.00***

Mayday North Mineral Resource Estimate – JORC Table 1

JORC Table 1 Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Drill holes used in the estimate include 9 diamond holes ("DD") and 105 reverse circulation ("RC") holes. In addition, large number of regional Rotary Air Blast ("RAB") holes have been completed; • The majority of drilling was completed by Geopeko Limited and Sovereign Gold Limited. Barminco and Croesus Mining NL completed close spaced drilling prior to commencement of an open pit mine in 1999. • In 2013 SPM completed 10 holes for 790m; • In the deposit area, holes were generally vertical in the oxide zone or angled to the west in the primary zone to optimally intersect the mineralised zones; • RC samples were collected at 1m intervals from a rig mounted cyclone and riffle splitter; • For SPM RC drilling, samples were composited into 4m intervals for assay with anomalous intervals resubmitted at 1m intervals. The majority of RC holes were sampled and assayed at 1m intervals; • DD core was cut using a diamond saw and half core samples submitted for analysis.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• The majority of RC drilling used a face sampling bit but records were not available for much of the historic drilling; • Diamond drilling was carried out with HQ and NQ sized equipment with standard tube;
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.*	• Recoveries from SPM drilling were good with RC samples visually monitored; • Diamond core recovery was recorded in the drill logs and was excellent; • There is no identified relationship between sample recovery and sample grades.
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 diamond drill holes were logged for recovery, RQD, geology and structure; • RC drilling was logged for various geological attributes; • All drill holes were logged in full.
Sub-sampling techniques and	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	• RC samples were collected from a rig mounted cyclone and or free standing splitter in one metre intervals;

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
sample preparation	• *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.*	• For historic RC and DD drill programs, samples were assayed at contract laboratories using fire assay or aqua regia analysis. • SPM samples were assayed at the Aurum laboratory in Perth. Samples were dried and a 1kg split was pulverized to 80% passing 75 microns; • SPM drilling included QAQC protocols including blanks, standards and duplicates. Results were satisfactory and supported the use of the data in resource estimation; • No QAQC reports have been located for the historic drilling data; • Sample sizes are considered appropriate to correctly represent the gold mineralisation based on: the style of mineralisation, the thickness and consistency of the intersections, the sampling methodology and assay value ranges for Au.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• For SPM drilling, analysis was by fire assay and atomic absorption spectrometry (AAS) finish at the Aurum laboratory in Perth; • For historic RC and DD drilling, analytical procedures are not known; • The analytical technique used by SPM approaches total dissolution of gold in most circumstances; • SPM drilling included QAQC protocols including blanks, standards and duplicates. Results were satisfactory and supported the use of the data in resource estimation.
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.*	• No independent verification of significant intersections has been carried out; • Multiple phases of drilling have confirmed the overall tenor and distribution of mineralisation and the successful open pit mining in 1999/2000 verified the grade and thickness of the interpreted zones; • Primary data documentation for recent drilling is electronic with appropriate verification and validation; • Historic data was compiled from company and WAMEX reports; • Assay values that were below detection limit were adjusted to equal half of the detection limit value.
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.*	• Drill hole collar coordinates used MGA transforms from a local grid; • Drill hole collars have been surveyed either by licensed surveyors or using differential or hand held GPS; • Topographic control is from detailed mine surveys carried out during the open pit mining in 1999/2000.
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*	• For RC and DD drilling, holes were generally vertical and drilled on a regular 20m by 20m grid with some 10m infill. Deeper drilling is widely spaced and angled to the west;

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• The drilling has demonstrated sufficient continuity in both geological and grade continuity to support the definition of Mineral Resource, and the classifications applied under the 2012 JORC Code; • Samples used in the Mineral Resource were based largely on 1m samples without compositing. Some compositing of DD holes was required to provide equal support during estimation.
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.*	• Holes were generally vertical for testing of the flat lying supergene mineralisation; • Deeper holes were angled at -60° to 270° to optimize the intersection angle with the east dipping primary mineralisation; • No orientation based sampling bias has been identified in the data.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• SPM samples were carefully identified and bagged on site for collection and transport by commercial or laboratory transport.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits or reviews of sampling techniques were located; • The majority of work was carried out by reputable companies using industry standard methods.

JORC Table 1 Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area.*	• The deposit is located within Mining Lease M27/140 and M27/145 which is owned by Strategic Projects Mining Pty Ltd.; • The M27/140 was granted for a term of 21 years and expires on 1 May 2032; • M27/145 was granted for a term of 21 years and expires on 14 November 2032; • Tenements M27/140 & M27/102 will be subject to a Royalty of $15 per ounce for the first 50,000oz mined on completion of the acquisition by Bardoc. In addition a potential royalty of Recovered grade (g/t) x $5 is payable (to be confirmed following further investigation) • Tenement M27/140 is currently subject to 3 Forfeiture notices; 1 for the late payment of rent with a fine payable; 1 Regulation 50 notice for non-compliance with reporting requirement; and a Regulation 50 Notice for non-compliance with expenditure and late lodgement of Form 5. • Tenement M27/145 has 1 outstanding Forfeiture notice for non-compliance with reporting requirements.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The tenement was previously held by various companies. The majority of drilling was completed by previous operators since the 1980's; • The project was acquired by SPM in 2013. SPM completed 10 RC drill holes in 2014.

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

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

Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• Exploration results are not being reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and	• *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.*	• Holes were generally vertical for testing of the flat lying supergene mineralisation; • Deeper holes were angled at -60° to 270° to optimize the intersection angle with the east dipping primary mineralisation;

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
intercept lengths	• *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 majority of intersections reflect the true width of mineralisation.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Exploration results are not being reported.
Balanced Reporting	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Drill hole collars were accurately surveyed by licenced surveyors using differential GPS or by SPM using hand held GPS; • The majority of resource holes did not have down hole surveys however the generally shallow nature of the drilling is unlikely to have significant hole deviation; • Results of RAB and AC holes are not material to the project.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples - size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• Regional exploration programs have been conducted including RAB drilling and geochemical sampling. The results have not been used in the Mineral Resource estimate.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large- scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Further work at the deposit should include extensional and infill drilling as well as more regional exploration on the tenement; • Future studies should also include metallurgical test work.

JORC Table 1 Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* • *Data validation procedures used.*	• Data from historic drilling was included in electronic databases prepared by previous operators. • Data from SPM drilling captured electronically to prevent transcription errors; • Validation included re-survey of selected holes and comparison to historic reports.
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• A site visit was undertaken by the Competent Person in 2015 to verify the site geology and access, locate drill collars from previous drilling and to confirm that no obvious impediments to future project exploration or development were present. • Several site visits were conducted by the Competent Person during the mining phase in 1999/2000.
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* • *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.*	• The confidence in the geological interpretation is considered to be good, and primary mineralised structures are well defined by drilling; • The deposit consists of flat lying mineralised

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	zones which have been interpreted based on assay data from samples taken at regular intervals from angled drill holes and confirmed by grade control drilling and open pit mining; • Primary mineralisation is easily identified in geological logging and displays good continuity between wide spaced drilling.
Dimensions	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• The Mineral Resource area extends over a strike length of 300m and includes the 200m vertical interval from 355mRL to 155mRL.
Estimation and modelling techniques	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* • *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* • *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* • *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).* • *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* • *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* • *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* • *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* • *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* • *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	• Using parameters based on deposit geometry and drill hole spacing, Inverse distance squared ("ID2") interpolation was used to estimate average block grades within the deposit; • Surpac software was used for the estimation. • A high grade cut of 20g/t was applied to 1m composite data in the supergene zone. No high grade cuts were required in the primary where the maximum gold grade was 9g/t Au; • The parent block dimensions used were 10m NS by 5m EW by 5m vertical with sub-cells of 2.5m by 1.25m by 1.25m. The parent block size is just less than 50% of the average drill hole spacing in the well drilled part of the deposit.; • Historical production records were available for an open pit completed in 2000 and a portion of historic grade control data was available which largely confirms the current interpretations; • Multiple previous resource estimates have been completed; • No assumptions have been made regarding recovery of by-products; • No estimation of deleterious elements was carried out. Only Au was interpolated into the block model; • An orientated ellipsoid search was used to select data and was based on deposit geometry and hole spacing; • An initial interpolation pass was used with a maximum range of 40m (supergene) or 60m (primary) which filled 90% of blocks. The search radius was doubled for the second pass which filled the remainder of the blocks; • A minimum of 10 samples and a maximum of 40 samples was used for both passes; • Selective mining units were not modelled in the Mineral Resource model. The block size used in the model was based on drill sample spacing and lode orientation; • A portion of samples were analysed for arsenic which showed a correlation with gold; • The deposit mineralisation was constrained by wireframes constructed using a 0.4g/t Au cut-off grade in association with logged geology; • The wireframes were applied as hard boundaries in the estimate; • For validation, trend analysis was completed by comparing the interpolated blocks to the sample composite data within 20m easting intervals and by 10m vertical intervals.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• Tonnages and grades were estimated on a dry in situ basis. No moisture values were reviewed.
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• The Mineral Resource has been reported at a 0.5g/t Au cut-off based on assumptions about economic cut-off grades for open pit mining. • The reported portion of the Mineral Resource was limited to a vertical depth of 200m.
Mining factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	• Portions of the deposit are considered to have sufficient grade and continuity to be considered for open pit mining; • No mining parameters or modifying factors have been applied to the Mineral Resource.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	• Supergene mineralisation displayed good recoveries using conventional processing during the mining phase in 1999/2000; • Preliminary metallurgical test work suggests a refractory component to the primary mineralisation;
Environmental factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	• The area is not known to be environmentally sensitive and there is no reason to think that approvals for further development including the dumping of waste would not be approved.
Bulk density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* • *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* • *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	• Bulk density determinations were not available; • Assumed bulk density values used in the resource were 1.8t/m^3, 2.2t/m^3 and 2.7t/m^3 for oxide, transitional and fresh mineralisation respectively.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	• Mineral Resources were classified in accordance with the Australasian Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC, 2012). The Mineral Resource was classified as Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource on the basis of data quality, sample spacing, and lode continuity; • Within the Supergene zones of the deposit, the strongest mineralisation had been drilled at spacings of 20m by 10m. This area showed reasonable continuity of mineralisation and predictable geometry and was classified as Indicated Mineral Resource. • Outside of this area, the tenor of mineralisation was lower with poor continuity and was classified as Inferred Mineral Resource. Inferred was extrapolated to distance of up to 20m past drill hole intersections. • In the Primary mineralisation, continuity of grade and shape was generally good throughout the drilled extent of the mineralisation. The upper portion of the deposit was drilled at approximately 20m spacings and was classified as Indicated Mineral Resource. The remainder of the zone was very sparsely drilled at spacings of up to 100m and was classified as Inferred Mineral Resource. Inferred was extrapolated up to 65m along strike and 50m at depth; • The Mineral Resource estimate appropriately reflects the view of the Competent Person.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• An internal audit of the Mineral Resource estimate was completed by the consulting company responsible for the estimate.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	• The Mayday North Mineral Resource estimate is considered to be reported with a degree of confidence that is reflected in the classification; • The Mineral Resource statement relates to global estimates of tonnes and grade; • The deposit is not currently being mined.

North Kanowna Star Mineral Resource Estimate – JORC Table 1

JORC Table 1 Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Drill holes used in the estimate include 5 diamond holes ("DD") and 196 reverse circulation ("RC") holes. In addition, large number of regional Rotary Air Blast ("RAB") and air-core ("AC") holes have been completed; • The majority of RC and DD drilling was completed between 1985 and 2014 by various companies. SPM completed 58 holes in 2014; • In the deposit area, holes were generally angled to optimally intersect the mineralised zones; • RC samples were collected in 1m or 2m intervals from a rig mounted cyclone and riffle splitter; • For SPM RC drilling, samples were composited into 4m intervals for assay with anomalous intervals resubmitted at 1m intervals. The majority of RC holes were sampled and assayed at 1m intervals; • DD core was cut using a diamond saw and half core samples submitted for analysis.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• The majority of RC drilling used a face sampling bit but records were not available for some of the historic drilling; • Diamond drilling was carried out with HQ and NQ sized equipment with standard tube;
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.*	• Recoveries from SPM drilling were good with RC samples visually monitored; • Diamond core recovery was recorded in the drill logs and was excellent; • There is no identified relationship between sample recovery and sample grades.
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 diamond drill holes were logged for recovery, RQD, geology and structure; • RC drilling was logged for various geological attributes; • All drill holes were logged in full.
Sub-sampling techniques and	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	• RC samples were collected from a rig mounted cyclone and or free standing splitter in one metre intervals;

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
sample preparation	• *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.*	• For historic RC and DD drill programs, samples were assayed at contract laboratories using fire assay or aqua regia analysis. SPM samples were assayed at the Aurum laboratory in Perth. Samples were dried and a 1kg split was pulverized to 80% passing 75 microns; • SPM drilling included QAQC protocols including blanks, standards and duplicates. Results were satisfactory and supported the use of the data in resource estimation; • No QAQC reports have been located for the historic drilling data; • Sample sizes are considered appropriate to correctly represent the gold mineralisation based on: the style of mineralisation, the thickness and consistency of the intersections, the sampling methodology and assay value ranges for Au.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• For SPM drilling, analysis was by fire assay and atomic absorption spectrometry (AAS) finish at the Aurum laboratory in Perth; • For historic RC and DD drilling, analytical procedures are not known; • The analytical technique used by SPM approaches total dissolution of gold in most circumstances; • SPM drilling included QAQC protocols including blanks, standards and duplicates. Results were satisfactory and supported the use of the data in resource estimation.
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.*	• No independent verification of significant intersections has been carried out; • Multiple phases of drilling have confirmed the overall tenor and distribution of mineralisation; • Primary data documentation for recent drilling is electronic with appropriate verification and validation; • Historic data was compiled from company and WAMEX reports; • Assay values that were below detection limit were adjusted to equal half of the detection limit value.
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.*	• Drill hole collar coordinates used MGA transforms from a local grid; • Drill hole collars have been surveyed either by licensed surveyors or using differential or hand held GPS; • Topographic control is from drill hole collar surveys.
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.*	• For RC and DD drilling, the hole spacing is largely 25m by 20m, with some infill to 10m spacings; • The drilling has demonstrated sufficient continuity in both geological and grade continuity to support the definition of Mineral Resource, and the classifications applied under the 2012 JORC Code;

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		• Samples used in the Mineral Resource were based largely on 1m or 2m samples with all samples composited to 2m for estimation.
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.*	• Holes were generally angled at -60º to 250º to optimize the intersection angle with the interpreted structures; • No orientation based sampling bias has been identified in the data.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• SPM samples were carefully identified and bagged on site for collection and transport by commercial or laboratory transport.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits or reviews of sampling techniques were located; • The majority of work was carried out by reputable companies using industry standard methods.

JORC Table 1 Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area.*	• The deposit is located within Mining Lease M27/102 which is owned by Strategic Projects Mining Pty Ltd.; • The project also includes 4 Prospecting Licences P27/2369- 2371 which were granted for a term of 4 years and expire on 3 February 2023- these tenements are in their first year and in good standing • M27/102 was granted for a term of 21 years and expires on 21 May 2031; • Tenements M27/102 & M27/140 will be subject to a Royalty of $15 per ounce for the first 50,000oz mined on completion of the acquisition by Bardoc. In addition a royalty of $1.00 per tonne mined is payable to Melvin Dalla Costa. • M27/102 is currently subject to a Forfeiture Notice for non-compliance with rent requirement, a fine is payable.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The tenement was previously held by various companies. The majority of drilling was completed by previous operators since 1985; • The project was acquired by SPM in 2013. SPM completed 58 RC drill holes in 2014.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The main prospect is Wedge-Perseverance which comprises multiple parallel zones of mineralisation within a corridor approximately 600m long hosted within mafic volcanic and felsic lithologies. The prospect forms a flexure trending NNE at the south, through to NNW at the north of the prospect. • Gold mineralisation in the area occurs within an east dipping quartz vein set and is mainly hosted by the felsic lithologies near the sheared contacts with the mafic rock types. • Weathering extends to a depth of 50m to 75m below surface and mineralisation is typically depleted for 15m to 20m below surface

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

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

Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• Exploration results are not being reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g.'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Holes were generally angled at -60º to 250º to optimize the intersection angle with the interpreted structures.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Exploration results are not being reported.
Balanced Reporting	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Drill hole collars were accurately surveyed by licensed surveyors using differential GPS or by SPM using hand held GPS; • The majority of resource holes did not have down hole surveys however the generally shallow nature of the drilling is unlikely to have significant hole deviation; • Results of RAB and AC holes are not material to the project.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples - size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• Regional exploration programs have been conducted including RAB drilling and geochemical sampling. The results have not been used in the Mineral Resource estimate.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large- scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Further work at the deposit should include extensional and infill drilling as well as more regional exploration on the tenement;

JORC Table 1 Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* • *Data validation procedures used.*	• Data from historic drilling was compiled from company and WAMEX reports. • Data from SPM drilling captured electronically to prevent transcription errors; • Validation included re-survey of selected holes and comparison to historic reports.
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• A site visit was undertaken by the Competent Person in 2015 to verify the site geology and access, locate drill collars from previous drilling and to confirm that no obvious impediments to future project exploration or development were present.
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* • *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* • *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	• The confidence in the geological interpretation is considered to be reasonable, although mineralised structures are not always well defined by drilling; • The deposit consists of moderate dipping mineralised zones which have been interpreted based on assay data from samples taken at regular intervals from angled drill holes; • It is likely that a degree of enrichment has occurred in the oxidised portions of the deposit.
Dimensions	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• The NKS Mineral Resource area extends over a strike length of 600m and includes the 85m vertical interval from 350mRL to 265mRL.
Estimation and modelling techniques	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* • *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* • *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* • *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).* • *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing*	• Using parameters based on deposit geometry and drill hole spacing, Inverse distance squared ("ID2") interpolation was used to estimate average block grades within the deposit; • Surpac software was used for the estimation. • A high grade cut of 11g/t was applied to 2m composite data; • The parent block dimensions used were 10m NS by 5m EW by 5m vertical with sub-cells of 2.5m by 1.25m by 1.25m. The parent block size is just less than 50% of the average drill hole spacing in the well drilled part of the deposit.; • No previous resource estimates have been completed; • No assumptions have been made regarding recovery of by-products; • No estimation of deleterious elements was carried out. Only Au was interpolated into the block model; • An orientated ellipsoid search was used to

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	and the search employed. • *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* • *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* • *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* • *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* • *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	select data and was based on deposit geometry and hole spacing; • An initial interpolation pass was used with a maximum range of 40m which filled 67% of blocks. A second pass radius of 80m filled the remainder of the blocks; • A minimum of 10 samples and a maximum of 40 samples was used for both passes; • Selective mining units were not modelled in the Mineral Resource model. The block size used in the model was based on drill sample spacing and lode orientation; • Only Au assay data was available, therefore correlation analysis was not possible; • The deposit mineralisation was constrained by wireframes constructed using a 0.4g/t Au cut-off grade in association with logged geology; • The wireframes were applied as hard boundaries in the estimate; • For validation, trend analysis was completed by comparing the interpolated blocks to the sample composite data within 20m easting intervals and by 10m vertical intervals.
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• Tonnages and grades were estimated on a dry in situ basis. No moisture values were reviewed.
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• The Mineral Resource has been reported at a 0.5g/t Au cut-off based on assumptions about economic cut-off grades for open pit mining.
Mining factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	• Portions of the deposit are considered to have sufficient grade and continuity to be considered for open pit mining; • No mining parameters or modifying factors have been applied to the Mineral Resource.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	• No metallurgical test-work was undertaken; • The largely oxide nature of the mineralisation suggests that metallurgical characteristics should be satisfactory for conventional processing however test work is required to confirm this.
Environmental factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental*	• The area is not known to be environmentally sensitive and there is no reason to think that approvals for development including the dumping of waste would not be approved.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.	
Bulk density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* • *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* • *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	• Bulk density determinations were not available; • Assumed bulk density values used in the resource were 1.8t/m^3, 2.2t/m^3 and 2.7t/m^3 for oxide, transitional and fresh mineralisation respectively.
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	• Mineral Resources were classified in accordance with the Australasian Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC, 2012). The Mineral Resource was classified as Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource on the basis of data quality, sample spacing, and lode continuity; • The portion of the resource defined by the 25m by 10m spaced drilling, and where continuity of mineralisation was reasonable was classified as Indicated Mineral Resource; • The remaining portions of the deposit were classified as Inferred Mineral Resource due to poor grade continuity or sparse drilling; • The Mineral Resource estimate appropriately reflects the view of the Competent Person.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• An internal audit of the Mineral Resource estimate was completed by the consulting company responsible for the estimate.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	• The NKS Mineral Resource estimate is reported with a degree of confidence that is reflected in the classification; • The Mineral Resource statement relates to global estimates of tonnes and grade; • The deposit is not currently being mined.