ASX Announcement

ASX:**BH6** | 27 August 2026

Outstanding Icebreaker Drill Assays

46m @ 1.1 g/t Au and 0.3% Cu from 37m and

28m @ 2.4g/t Au and 0.7% Cu from 93m (WNRC007)

Wide intervals of **shallow high-grade gold and copper** with bulk tonnage potential

Highlights

- **OUTSTANDING WIDE, SHALLOW, HIGH-GRADE INTERVALS IN OXIDE AND SULPHIDE MINERALISATION:**

  WNRC007:

  - **20m @ 0.8 g/t Au and 0.2% Cu** from 37m (Oxide)
  - **25m @ 1.5 g/t Au & 0.5% Cu** from 58m (Sulphide)
  - **28m @ 2.4 g/t Au & 0.7% Cu** from 93m (Sulphide)

  Hole ended in 0.25g/t Au and 0.04%Cu - Open at depth

  WNRC009:

  - **11m @ 1.0 g/t Au and 0.3% Cu** from 25m (Oxide) and
  - **6m @ 0.8 g/t Au and 0.5 % Cu** from 45 (Sulphide) and
  - **9m @ 1.0 g/t Au and 0.3% Cu** from 61m (Sulphide) and

  Hole ended in 0.11 Au and 0.04% Cu Open at depth.

  WNRC011:

  - **12m @ 1.6g/t Au and 0.4% Cu** from 51m (Sulphide)

  Hole ended in mineralisation Open at Depth

  WNRC012:

  - **20m @ 1.0 g/t Au and 0.2% Cu** from 20m (Oxide)

  Hole ended in mineralisation with grade increasing in final 2m - *sulphide zone not tested*

  WNRC027:

  - **18m @ 1.0 g/t Au and 0.1% Cu** from 6m (Oxide) - ***sulphide zone not tested***

  WNRC033:

  - **7m @ 1.4g/t Au and 0.5% Cu** from 29m (Oxide)

  Hole ended in mineralisation - *sulphide zone not tested*

- **SUBSTANTIAL BULK TONNAGE OPEN PIT POTENTIAL –** Consistent sulphide Au and Cu mineralisation over significant widths within 50m of surface, immediately beneath the oxide gold resource slated for mining and heap leach production.
- **INDUCED POLARISATION (IP) AND MAGNETIC GEOPHYSICS PROGRAMMES TO COMMENCE IMMINENTLY –** Surveys to be carried out over entire Icebreaker aeromagnetic anomaly and

defined mineralisation; survey will extend to also cover other Au-Cu targets including Rolling, White Dam East and Vertigo Deeps.

- **RC DRILLING TO RECOMMENCE IMMEDIATELY FOLLOWING IP SURVEY –** RC rig currently completing expansion drilling of the shallow Vertigo oxide Mineral Resource Estimate and will move back to Icebreaker as soon as IP survey and targeting completed.

- **DIAMOND RIG TO BE MOBILISED TO SITE TO TEST MINERALISATION DEPTH POTENTIAL AND POTENTIAL SOURCE OF LARGE GRAVITY ANOMALY SITTING DIRECTLY BENEATH ICEBREAKER –** Mineralised system only drilled to 120m below surface and is open at depth, diamond drilling to provide information on geological and structural controls of Au-Cu mineralisation along with nature of coincident (shallow) magnetic and (deeper) gravity features on the prospect.
- **GOLD AND COPPER IN THE CURNAMONA** - BH6's exploration team is also undertaking regional target generation as a priority. The sulphide-hosted gold and copper at Icebreaker demonstrates an appreciable increase in grade compared to the oxide gold mineralisation and there is a lack of previous drilling on BH6's tenements testing targets below 50m from surface. The Curnamona Province is attracting significant interest from major Gold-Copper players recognising this potential.

Broken Hill Gold Ltd **(ASX: BH6)** ('**Broken Hill Gold**' or '**the Company**') is pleased to provide an update on the drilling programme at the recently discovered Icebreaker (White Dam North) sulphide Au-Cu mineralisation, along with further results from the oxide infill and step out to the Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) drilling on the Company's 100% owned White Dam Gold Project ('**the Project'**), 80km west of Broken Hill in South Australia's Curnamona Province.

The results reported here represent the maiden campaign to initially scope the nature and grade of the sulphide-hosted Au-Cu mineralisation beneath the existing oxide Au MRE at Icebreaker. Drilling to date covers only a small portion of a much larger target area, and there is currently no definition of size or geometry. A geophysics crew is mobilising to site to commence an extensive IP programme before the RC rig and a Diamond rig mobilise to continue drilling on Icebreaker in September.

Broken Hill Gold's Managing Director, Matthew Boyes, commented:

"We now have confirmation of a significant discovery at Icebreaker this represents a major turning point for Broken Hill Gold in both the short and long term. Intersecting wide high-grade gold and copper intervals with continuous zones of mineralisation of up to 90m in thickness, several drillholes which ended in mineralisation and the system still open at depth, could be the start of something very big. Aside from the incredible numbers to date, the key takeaway is that we haven't even begun the work to determine the strongest part of this newly identified system. We have no idea how large this could be, as the sulphide discovery was made while we were drilling one of the lowest grade areas of the oxide system.

"I reiterate that the Curnamona province is becoming some of the most prized exploration ground in Australia with major companies now focusing on acquiring and exploring in the region primarily for IOCG and large metasediment hosted copper-gold systems. After the very successful recent capital raise, BH6 is now in a very strong position to push our exploration of Icebreaker harder and unlock its true potential. I'm really looking forward to seeing the first round of geophysics and getting that first diamond core out of what could be several deeper targets."

Icebreaker Drilling Status

Sulphide Zone

As reported on 23 July[1], a number of drillholes undertaken to update the 2020 oxide gold MRE (Mineral Resource Estimate) at Icebreaker were drilled past the mineralised oxide-transition zone into fresh basement to provide a 'buffer' of un-mineralised rock to assist with modelling of the oxide gold orebody. Three of these holes (WNRC006, 009 and 010) intersected ***appreciable disseminated visible copper sulphide*** (chalcopyrite) hosted in strongly magnetite-pyrite altered metasediments approximately 5m to 15m vertically below the oxide gold-copper mineralisation. Assay results have now been received for these intervals confirming a close correlation between the previously reported visual estimates and high-grade gold and copper mineralisation.

Drilling has continued to test the extent and tenor of the new sulphide gold-copper zone, with a further 7 holes intersecting considerable downhole widths of disseminated chalcopyrite within a broad zone of magnetite-pyrite alteration. Assay results have been returned for all holes drilled to date in the sulphide zone which have previously reported visual chalcopyite (with the exception of WNRC017 from 98m to 120m depth), confirming a consistent zone of gold-copper mineralisation which is open in all directions and at depth.

Cautionary Statement: *Visual estimates of mineral abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses where concentrations or grades are the factor of principal economic interest. Visual estimates also potentially provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations.*

Several of the drillholes extended to test the sulphide zone ended in anomalous Au and Cu mineralisation, supporting deeper drilling to potentially extend the mineralised zones reported to date.

Significant results include:

WNRC006 - previously reported

- **20m @ 2.5g/t Au and 0.5% Cu** from 58m, incl.
  - 6m @ 7.5g/t Au and 1.2% Cu from 68m, incl.
  - **3m @ 12.5g/t Au and 1.8% Cu** from 68m

WNRC010 - previously reported

- **10m @ 3.4g/t Au and 0.7% Cu** from 54m, incl.
  - **5m @ 5.0g/t Au and 1.0% Cu** from 56m

WNRC007– visual estimates previously reported

- **20m @ 0.8 g/t Au and 0.2% Cu** from 37m (oxide)
- **25m @ 1.5 g/t Au & 0.5% Cu** from 58m (sulphide)
- **28m @ 2.4 g/t Au & 0.7% Cu** from 93m (sulphide), incl.
  - **16m @ 3.5g/t Au and 0.9% Cu** from 96m

Drillhole ended at 126m depth with last-metre assay of 0.25g/t Au and 0.04% Cu from 125m.

[1] BH6 (PGO) ASX Announcement Significant High-Grade Gold and Copper Discovery at White Dam North

WNRC009– visual estimates previously reported

- **11m @ 1.0 g/t Au and 0.3% Cu** from 25m (oxide)
- **6m @ 0.8 g/t Au and 0.5 % Cu** from 45m (sulphide)
- **9m @ 1.0 g/t Au and 0.3% Cu** from 61m(sulphide)
- **6m @ 0.7 g/t Au and 0.2% Cu** from 78m (sulphide)
- **7m @ 0.7 g/t Au and 0.1% Cu** from 89m (sulphide)

Drillhole ended at 102m depth with last two-metre aggregate assay of 0.1g/t Au and 0.04% Cu from 100m.

WNRC011– visual estimates previously reported

- **12m @ 1.6g/t Au and 0.4% Cu** from 51m (sulphide), incl.
  - **4m @ 3.5g/t Au and 0.8% Cu** from 53m

The Icebreaker Prospect represents the first primary sulphide-hosted gold-copper deposit discovered on BH6's White Dam Project tenements in the history of the project. The Company is highly encouraged by both the tenor of grade and the consistency of the mineralisation observed to date. Drilling to date covers a small portion of a much larger target area, and there is no definition of size or geometry as yet. A geophysics crew is mobilising to site to commence an extensive IP programme before the RC rig and a diamond rig mobilise to continue drilling on Icebreaker in September.

A plan showing the holes discussed in this announcement is given in Figure 2 and Figure 3, and representative cross sections are shown in Figure 4, Figure 5 and Figure 6.

Oxide MRE Zone

Drilling commenced on the Icebreaker oxide MRE in June with drilling designed to upgrade the predominantly Inferred Resources (JORC 2012) to the Indicated category, as a prelude to undertaking mine optimisations and open pit designs in the second half of 2026 (Table 1). A total of 73 holes has been completed to date. The Icebreaker oxide gold orebody comprises a sub-horizontal 'blanket' of gold mineralisation within several distinct lenses from 5m to 20m true thickness. The current MRE drilling is focussed on infilling the previous MRE drilling to a 20m by 20m grid pattern to support the MRE upgrade.

Assay results have been received for 98% of samples submitted to date. Results are in line with expectations and conform to the MRE block model. A number of drillholes have intersected gold mineralisation adjacent to the 2020 block model, providing potential to expand the size of the MRE.

Encouragingly, a number of the shallow MRE oxide holes ended in anomalous Au and Cu mineralisation, and these will be extended when drilling recommences to test the lower sulphide zone.

Significant assay results include:

WNRC012

- **20m @ 1.0 g/t Au and 0.2% Cu** from 20m, incl.
  - **2m @ 5.8g/t Au and 0.5% Cu** from 25m

WNRC053

- **1m @ 5.0g/t Au and 0.1% Cu** from 14m, and
- **7m @ 1.5g/t Au and 0.1% Cu** from 22m

WNRC027

- **18m @ 1.0 g/t Au and 0.1% Cu** from 6m

WNRC063

- **5m @ 4.0g/t Au and 0.4% Cu** from 24m

WNRC033

- **7m @ 1.4g/t Au and 0.5% Cu** from 29m

WNRC007

- **20m @ 0.8 g/t Au and 0.2% Cu** from 37m

WNRC009

- **11m @ 1.0 g/t Au and 0.3% Cu** from 25m

All results reported in this document are for samples analysed by fire assay (Au) and 4-acid digest / ICP MS (Total Cu). A second pulverised split is collected in the laboratory for all samples reporting a FA result >0.1ppm Au to be analysed by CN leach for Au and CN-soluble copper. A further fire assay of the residue tail of the CN leach sample is also undertaken.

Icebreaker sections and plans

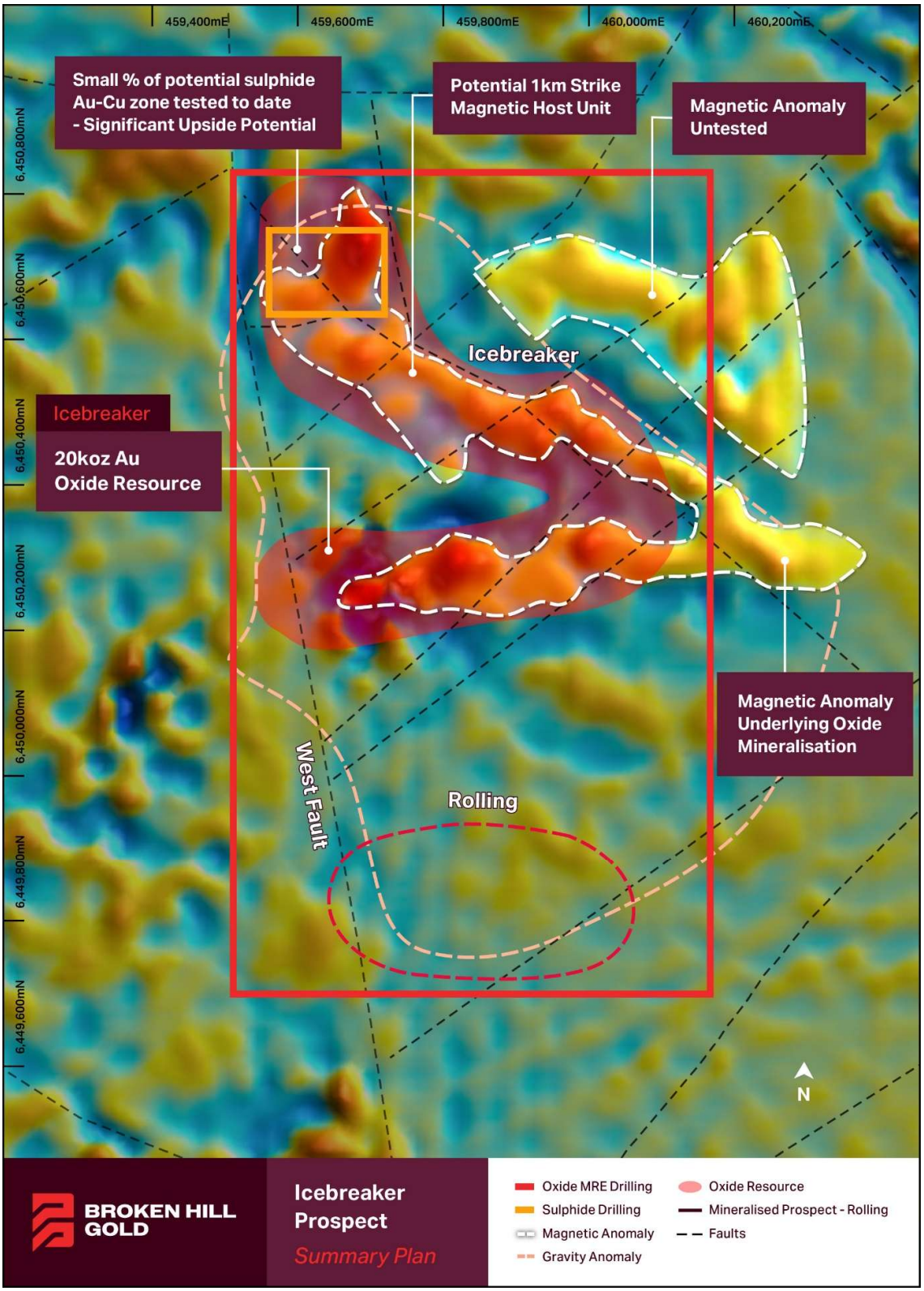

Figure 1: Icebreaker Prospect Summary Plan Map

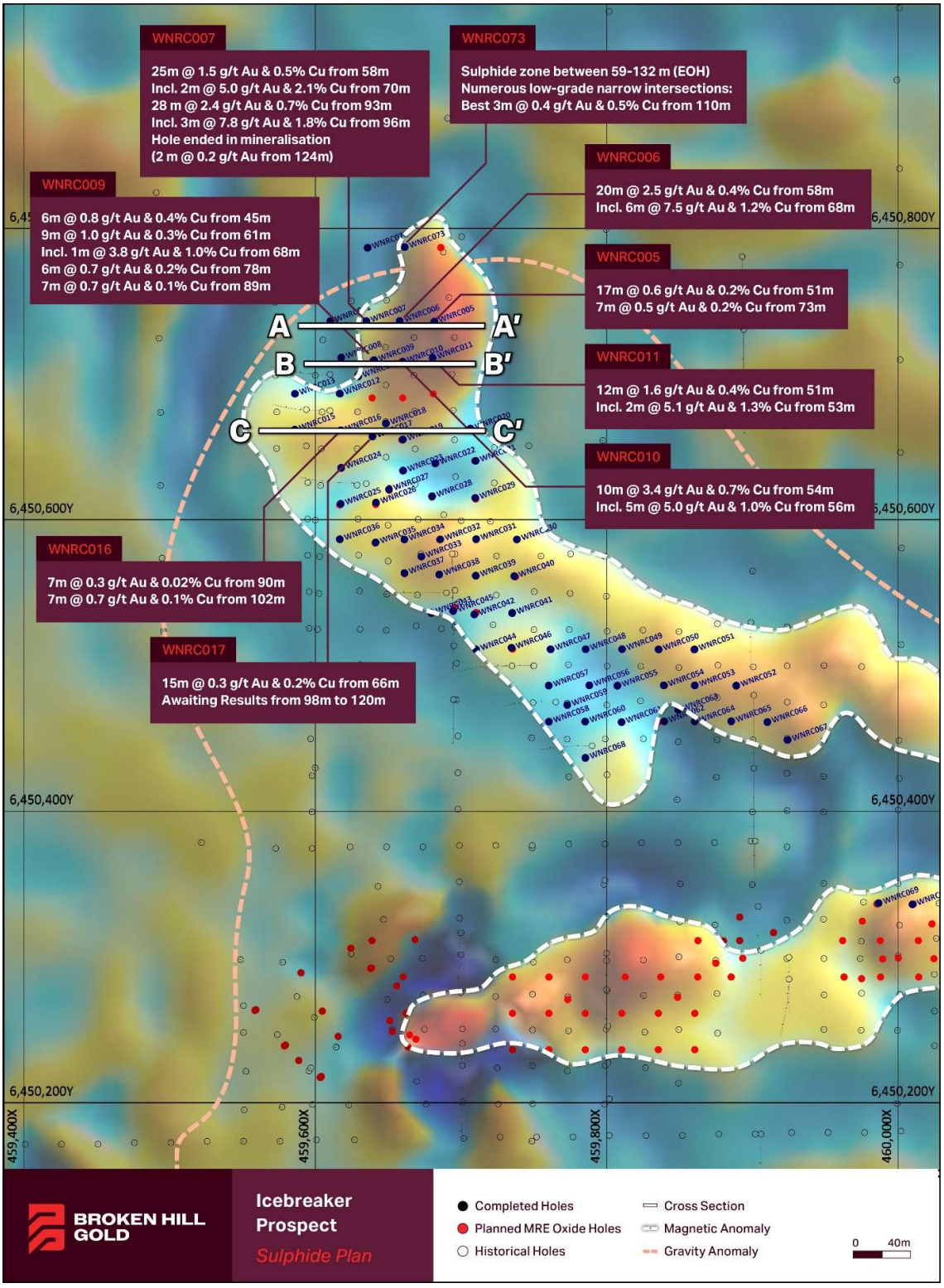

Figure 2: Icebreaker Prospect Sulphide Plan Map

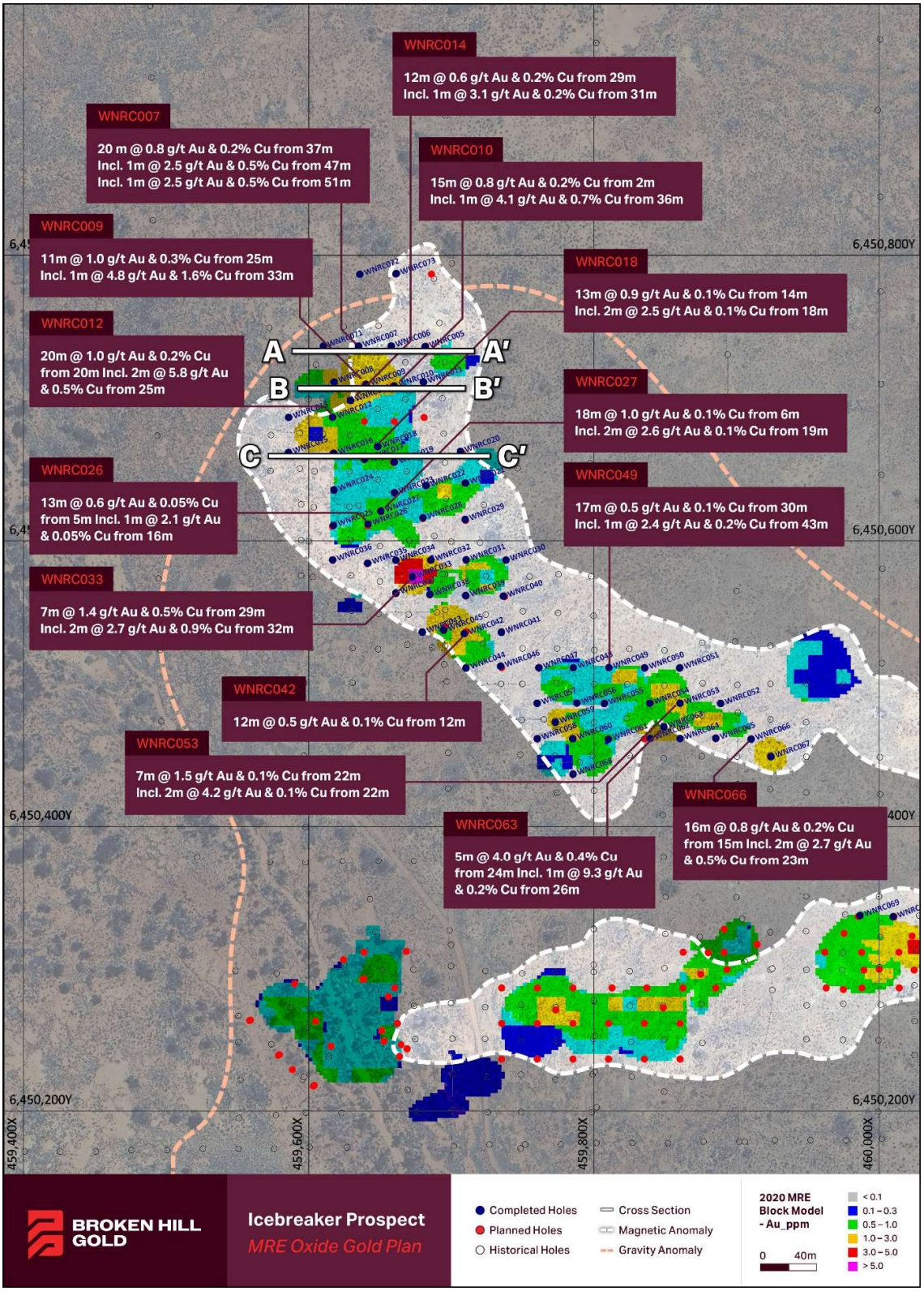

Figure 3: Icebreaker Prospect Oxide Gold Plan Map

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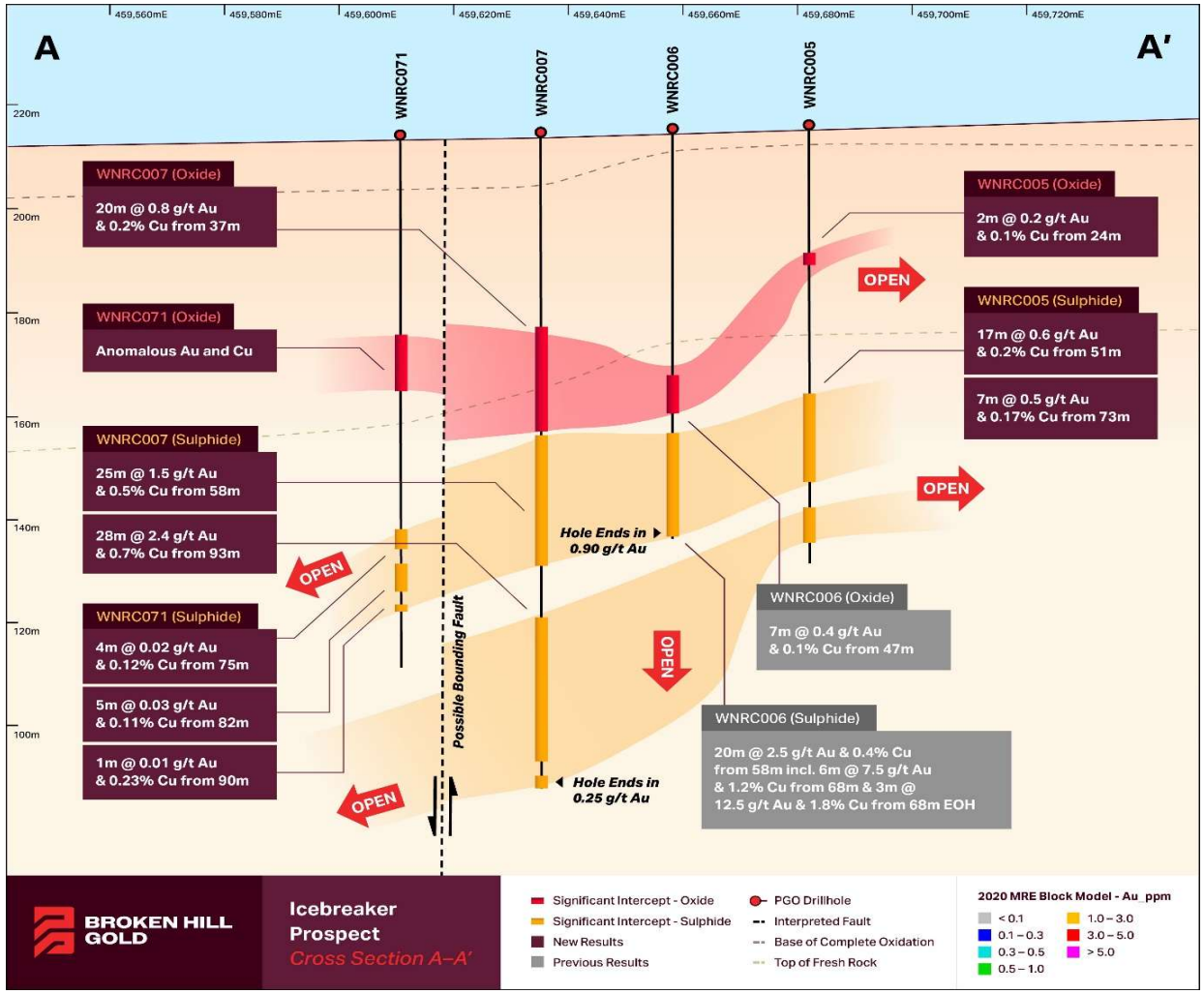

Figure 4: Icebreaker Prospect cross-section A-A' (location shown on Figure 3)

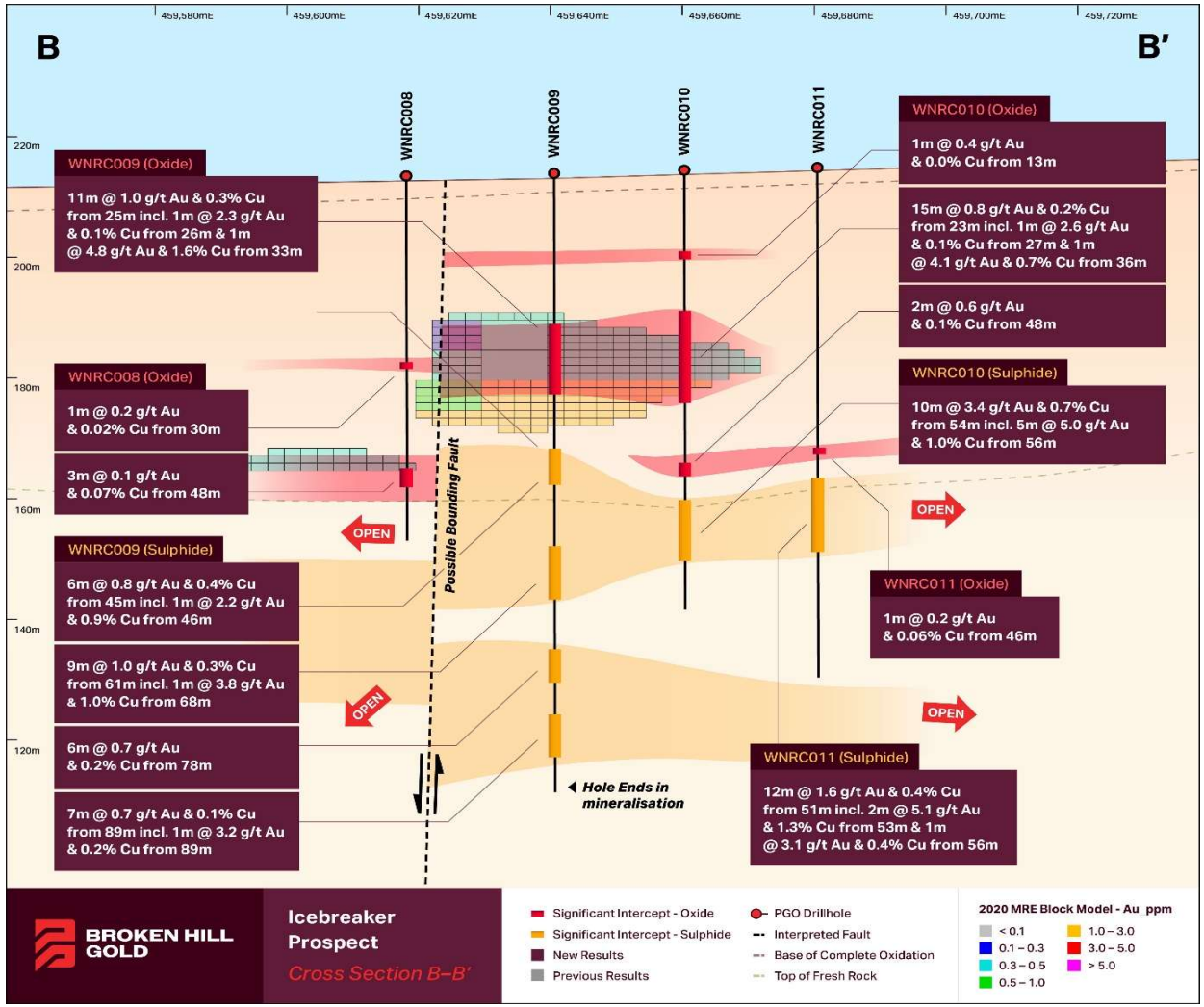

Figure 5: Icebreaker Prospect cross-section B-B' (location shown on Figure 3)

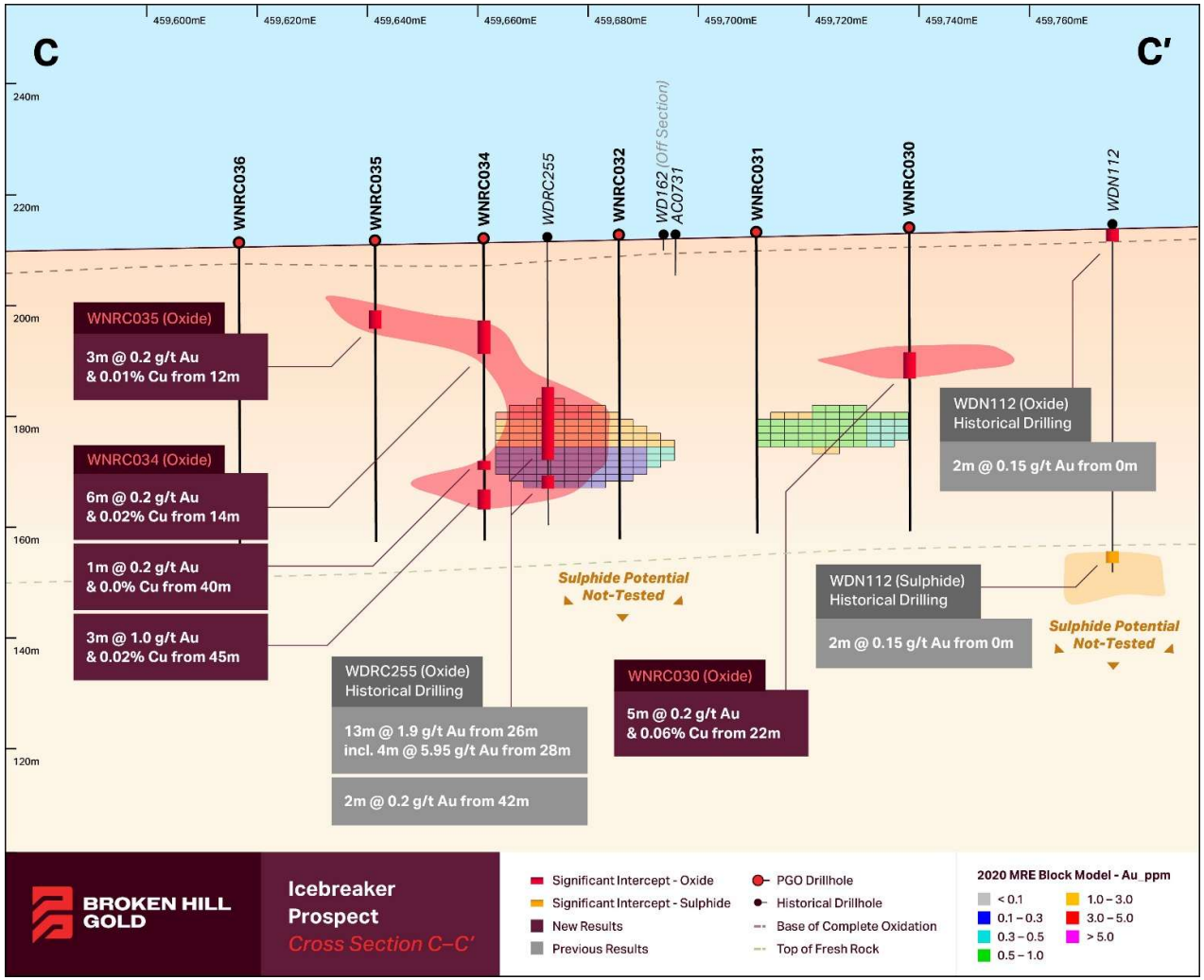

Figure 6: Icebreaker Prospect cross-section C-C' (location shown on Figure 3)

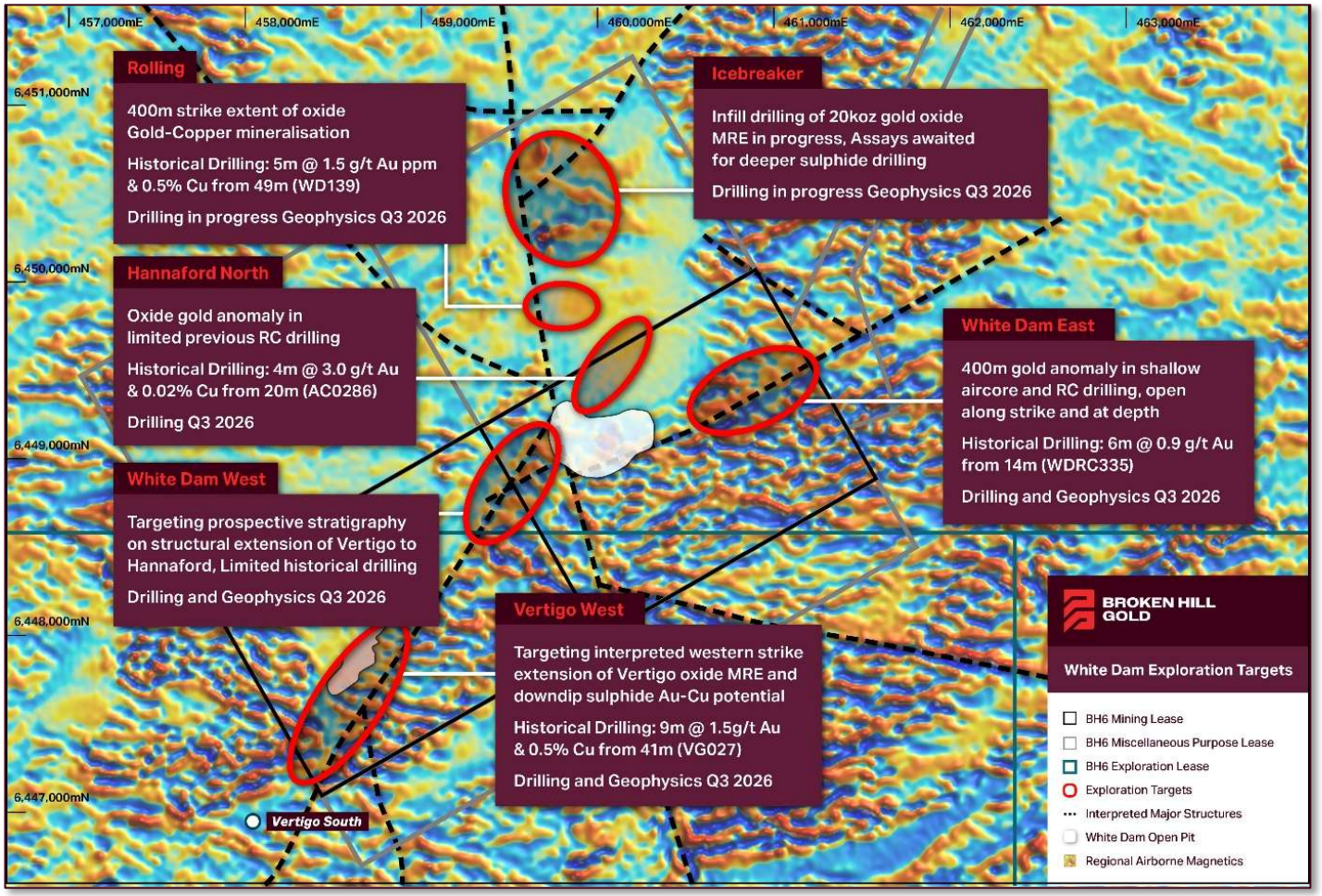

Figure 7: White Dam Exploration Targets

Photo 1: Photo of Reverse Circulation (RC) drill rig at Icebreaker shows proximity to White Dam operations

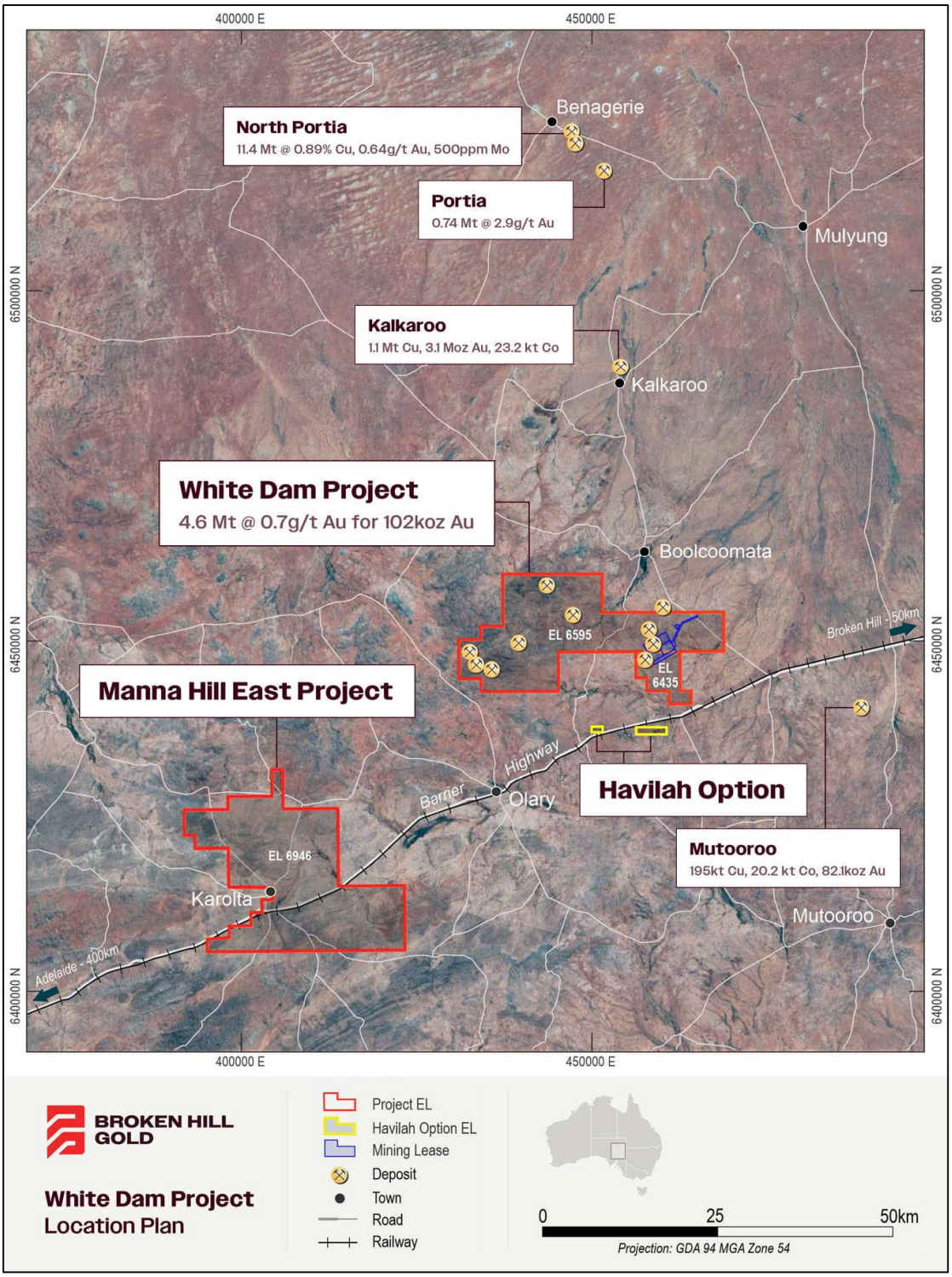

Figure 8: White Dam Project Regional Location Plan, showing copper-gold deposits in the Curnamona district near White Dam

Next Steps

In addition to the ongoing Resource upgrades and MRE definition programmes currently underway, Broken Hill Gold has planned a substantial programme of drilling (>30,000m), electrical and magnetic geophysics, and geochemistry to explore and progress the portfolio of prospects within our tenements over the next 18 months.

The Company considers that the tenement package is significantly under-explored and provides excellent potential for new mineral discoveries. Permitting applications for drilling the near-mine targets have been submitted to South Australia DEM, and heritage clearances have been scheduled to commence on the regional prospects in mid-August.

2026-27 Exploration Strategy and Programme

The discovery of high-grade sulphide-hosted gold and copper mineralisation at Icebreaker is a major step forward for the Company at White Dam and has significant implications for the broader exploration strategy on the Company's tenements in the Curnamona Province in South Australia.

Mineralisation in the Curnamona Province is classified as Iron-Oxide-Copper-Gold ('IOCG'), with the potential to form very large mineral deposits. This is evidenced by the Kalkaroo Project (1.1Mt Cu, 3.1Moz Au, 23kt Co)[2], 40km north of White Dam, the North Portia Project (0.1Mt Cu, 0.26Moz Au)[3], 75km north of White Dam, and the Mutooroo Project (0.2Mt Cu, 82koz Au, 20kt Co)[4], Figure 8 above.

Exploration at White Dam has historically been almost entirely focused on identifying shallow oxide resources suitable for heap leach processing with very limited deeper drilling to test for continuations of this mineralisation at depth. The recent discovery of shallow, high-grade gold and copper sulphide mineralisation at Icebreaker[5] has highlighted the potential for the discovery of significant gold and copper sulphide mineralisation beneath the oxide zone.

Compilation and review of the historical exploration database and geophysical data have identified multiple targets where there is either no drilling at all or only very limited deeper drilling beneath previously identified shallow oxide mineralisation. Historical results beneath the Hannaford and Vertigo pits including drillhole ***WD111: 29m @ 0.7g/t Au and 0.02% Cu from 315m downhole (beneath Hannaford pit)*** have not been followed up and remain open along strike and down dip. IP and magnetic surveys will shortly commence over the highest priority areas to help define targets for deeper drilling and subsequent drilling of these targets will be the focus for exploration in the coming months.

Drilling is continuing on the oxide Mineral Resource Estimate[6] (refer Table 1 below), with the Icebreaker (previously White Dam North) programme underway, and programmes planned for Vertigo North Extended, and Hannaford in August-September to support an updated and upgraded Oxide MRE in Q4 2026, with open pit optimisation studies and mine planning to follow.

These deposits along with many smaller deposits and prospects in the Curnamona are characterised by the presence of:

- A shallow supergene oxide 'gold cap' located above secondary transitional and primary gold-copper sulphide zones;
- Stratabound mineralisation style, with structural ore fluid 'feeder' zones;
- An association of mineralisation with iron-rich and/or carbonate-rich metasediments and alteration, evident in regional magnetic data.

[2] https://www.havilah-resources.com.au/kalkarooproject
[3] https://saemc.com.au/archive/2010/10cgiles.pdf
[4] https://hillgroveresources.com.au/project/mutooroo/
[5] PGO ASX Announcement 23 July 2026 - Significant High-Grade Gold and Copper Discovery at White Dam North
[6] GBM Resources ASX Release 10 August 2020: White Dam Maiden JORC 2012 Resource of 102 Koz Au

The association of gold-copper (+/- cobalt, molybdenum and uranium) with iron oxides (magnetite and hematite) and strong hydrothermal alteration of albite, K-feldspar, sericite, chlorite, phlogopite and Fe metasomatism is widespread in the Curnamona Province.

IOCG gold copper deposits can be found in hydrothermal breccias, hydrothermal replacement bodies, veins and stockworks in cores of late Olarian folds close to, or within major shear zones and be associated with near or distal effects of the district scale granitoids. Many IOCG deposits have a district association with I- and oxidised A-type granitoids. White Dam is classified in the iron-poor end member class of IOCG type deposits.

Deeper sulphide-hosted primary gold-copper mineralisation has been intersected in only a very limited number of historical drillholes beneath the Vertigo and Hannaford oxide pits, and the potential for deeper 'IOCG-style' deposits has never been properly assessed as a viable exploration strategy on the Project area, despite the occurrence of similar IOCG orebodies of significant size in the immediate region, as listed above. This was assumed to be primarily due to the focus on oxide gold production through exploitation of the available shallow Resources, which was successfully executed by past owners.

Since acquiring the Project in late 2025 Broken Hill Gold has compiled and updated the historical exploration database, and undertaken desktop and field reviews of several near-mine prospects within a portfolio of over 50 historical prospects predominantly located on Broken Hill Gold's current tenements in the Curnamona.

Several key near-mine prospects have been reviewed in detail, all of which contain surface gold and copper mineralisation and/or significant shallow historical drilling intercepts of interest, as summarised below. Historical drilling of these key prospects has been limited in extent and depth, with drillholes generally not going beyond 80m vertical depth from surface.

Table 1: White Dam MRE (JORC 2012) published August 2020[7]

	Resource Category	Quantity (tonnes)	Grade Au (g/t)	Contained Gold
TOTAL	Measured	0	0	0
	Indicated	1,200,000	0.7	28,600
	Inferred	3,400,000	0.7	73,500
	Total	**4,600,000**	**0.7**	**101,900**
Hannaford	Measured	0	0	0
	Indicated	700,000	0.7	16,400
	Inferred	1,000,000	0.8	26,900
	Total	**1,700,000**	**0.8**	**43,300**
Vertigo	Measured	0	0	0
	Indicated	300,000	1.0	9,400
	Inferred	1,400,000	0.6	29,000
	Total	**1,700,000**	**0.7**	**38,300**
White Dam North ('Icebreaker')	Measured	0	0	0
	Indicated	200,000	0.5	2,800
	Inferred	1,000,000	0.6	17,600
	Total	**1,200,000**	**0.5**	**20,300**

[7] *Reported Resources from GBM Resources annual report ASX Release 10th August 2020*

This announcement is approved by the Broken Hill Gold Limited Board of Directors.

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About Broken Hill Gold

Broken Hill Gold (formerly Pacgold) is an ASX-listed gold development and exploration company focused on generating near-term revenue and cash flow.

Following the strategic demerger of its highly prospective North Queensland exploration portfolio, which included the Alice River and St George projects, the Company is now exclusively focused on its flagship White Dam Gold Project in South Australia.

White Dam provides Broken Hill Gold with a clear, accelerated pathway to production. The project features established infrastructure, including open-pit mines, a heap leach facility, and a fully operational gold extraction plant, positioning the company to rapidly unlock value and fund future growth.

Enhancing this production profile is the recent gold and copper discovery at White Dam North. This exciting new development offers significant upside potential, further solidifying the Company's strategy to expand its resource base and drive long-term value from its South Australian operations.

Location Map of Broken Hill Gold's White Dam Project, South Australia

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on, and fairly represents, information compiled or reviewed by Mr Geoff Lowe, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Lowe is the Company's Exploration Manager and holds shares and options in the Company. Mr Lowe has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves' (**JORC Code**). Mr Lowe consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this announcement that relates to the Mineral Resource estimate for the White Dam Project was first reported by the Company in accordance with the JORC Code on 6 October 2025. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the relevant market announcement, and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the Mineral Resource estimate in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. The information in this announcement that relates to previously reported Exploration Results for the White Dam Project were first reported by the Company in accordance with the JORC Code on 23 July 2026. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the relevant market announcement.

Forward Looking Statements

This ASX announcement may include forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements are not historical facts but rather are based on the Company's current expectations, estimates and assumptions about the industry in which the Company operates, and beliefs and assumptions regarding the Company's future performance. Words such as "anticipates", "expects", "intends","plans", "believes", "seeks", "estimates", "potential" and similar expressions are intended to identify forward looking statements. Forward-looking statements are only predictions and are not guaranteed, and they are subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties, and assumptions, some of which are outside the control of the Company. Past performance is not necessarily a guide to future performance and no representation or warranty is made as to the likelihood of achievement or reasonableness of any forward-looking statements or other forecast. Actual values, results or events may be materially different to those expressed or implied in this ASX announcement. Given these uncertainties, recipients are cautioned not to place reliance on forward looking statements. Any forward-looking statements in this announcement speak only at the date of issue of this announcement. Subject to any continuing obligations under applicable law and the ASX Listing Rules, the Company does not undertake any obligation to update or revise any information or any of the forward-looking statements in this announcement or any changes in events, conditions, or circumstances on which any such forward looking statement is based.

Appendix 1. Icebreaker 2026 RC Drilling Collar Table

Hole ID	Prospect	Status	AMGE	AMGN	RL	Hole Type	Depth (m)	Azimuth (T)	Dip	Assay Status
WNRC001	Icebreaker	Completed	460065	6450159	212	RC	72	-	-90	Received
WNRC002	Icebreaker	Completed	460157	6450165	210	RC	72	-	-90	Received
WNRC003	Icebreaker	Completed	460174	6450360	213	RC	72	-	-90	Received
WNRC004	Icebreaker	Completed	459933	6450753	218	RC	66	-	-90	Received
WNRC005	Icebreaker	Completed	459682	6450736	215	RC	84	-	-90	Received
WNRC006	Icebreaker	To be extended	459658	6450736	214	RC	78	-	-90	Received
WNRC007	Icebreaker	To be extended	459635	6450736	214	RC	126	-	-90	Received
WNRC008	Icebreaker	Completed	459618	6450712	213	RC	60	-	-90	Received
WNRC009	Icebreaker	To be extended	459640	6450710	213	RC	102	-	-90	Received
WNRC010	Icebreaker	To be extended	459660	6450709	214	RC	72	-	-90	Received
WNRC011	Icebreaker	To be extended	459681	6450711	214	RC	84	-	-90	Received
WNRC012	Icebreaker	Completed	459617	6450687	212	RC	60	-	-90	Received
WNRC013	Icebreaker	Completed	459586	6450687	212	RC	66	-	-90	Received
WNRC014	Icebreaker	Completed	459629	6450699	213	RC	48	-	-90	Received
WNRC015	Icebreaker	Completed	459586	6450662	212	RC	48	-	-90	Received
WNRC016	Icebreaker	Completed	459618	6450661	212	RC	120	-	-90	Received
WNRC017	Icebreaker	Completed	459639	6450657	213	RC	120	-	-90	Partial
WNRC018	Icebreaker	Completed	459648	6450666	213	RC	54	-	-90	Received
WNRC019	Icebreaker	Completed	459660	6450655	213	RC	54	-	-90	Received
WNRC020	Icebreaker	Completed	459706	6450663	214	RC	54	-	-90	Received
WNRC021	Icebreaker	Completed	459710	6450641	214	RC	48	-	-90	Received
WNRC022	Icebreaker	Completed	459682	6450639	213	RC	54	-	-90	Received
WNRC023	Icebreaker	Completed	459660	6450634	213	RC	54	-	-90	Received
WNRC024	Icebreaker	Completed	459618	6450636	212	RC	54	-	-90	Received
WNRC025	Icebreaker	Completed	459617	6450611	212	RC	54	-	-90	Received
WNRC026	Icebreaker	Completed	459642	6450612	212	RC	54	-	-90	Received
WNRC027	Icebreaker	Completed	459651	6450621	212	RC	48	-	-90	Received
WNRC028	Icebreaker	Completed	459680	6450616	213	RC	60	-	-90	Received
WNRC029	Icebreaker	Completed	459710	6450615	214	RC	60	-	-90	Received
WNRC030	Icebreaker	Completed	459738	6450587	214	RC	54	-	-90	Received
WNRC031	Icebreaker	Completed	459710	6450587	213	RC	54	-	-90	Received
WNRC032	Icebreaker	Completed	459686	6450587	212	RC	54	-	-90	Received
WNRC033	Icebreaker	Completed	459673	6450575	212	RC	48	-	-90	Received
WNRC034	Icebreaker	Completed	459661	6450587	212	RC	54	-	-90	Received
WNRC035	Icebreaker	Completed	459641	6450585	212	RC	54	-	-90	Received
WNRC036	Icebreaker	Completed	459617	6450587	211	RC	54	-	-90	Received
WNRC037	Icebreaker	Completed	459661	6450564	212	RC	54	-	-90	Received
WNRC038	Icebreaker	Completed	459685	6450563	212	RC	54	-	-90	Received
WNRC039	Icebreaker	Completed	459710	6450562	213	RC	54	-	-90	Received
WNRC040	Icebreaker	Completed	459737	6450561	213	RC	54	-	-90	Received
WNRC041	Icebreaker	Completed	459735	6450536	212	RC	54	-	-90	Received
WNRC042	Icebreaker	Completed	459709	6450535	211	RC	54	-	-90	Received
WNRC043	Icebreaker	Completed	459680	6450536	213	RC	54	-	-90	Received
WNRC044	Icebreaker	Completed	459710	6450511	214	RC	54	-	-90	Received
WNRC045	Icebreaker	Completed	459695	6450538	210	RC	36	182	-60	Received

Hole ID	Prospect	Status	AMGE	AMGN	RL	Hole Type	Depth (m)	Azimuth (T)	Dip	Assay Status
WNRC046	Icebreaker	Completed	459735	6450512	215	RC	54	-	-90	Received
WNRC047	Icebreaker	Completed	459762	6450511	215	RC	60	-	-90	Received
WNRC048	Icebreaker	Completed	459786	6450511	216	RC	60	-	-90	Received
WNRC049	Icebreaker	Completed	459811	6450511	217	RC	60	-	-90	Received
WNRC050	Icebreaker	Completed	459836	6450511	217	RC	60	-	-90	Received
WNRC051	Icebreaker	Completed	459860	6450511	217	RC	60	-	-90	Received
WNRC052	Icebreaker	Completed	459889	6450486	216	RC	72	-	-90	Received
WNRC053	Icebreaker	Completed	459860	6450486	216	RC	54	-	-90	Received
WNRC054	Icebreaker	Completed	459839	6450487	215	RC	54	-	-90	Received
WNRC055	Icebreaker	Completed	459807	6450486	214	RC	54	-	-90	Received
WNRC056	Icebreaker	Completed	459788	6450487	213	RC	60	-	-90	Received
WNRC057	Icebreaker	Completed	459760	6450486	212	RC	54	-	-90	Received
WNRC058	Icebreaker	Completed	459760	6450462	212	RC	54	-	-90	Received
WNRC059	Icebreaker	Completed	459773	6450473	213	RC	36	-	-90	Received
WNRC060	Icebreaker	Completed	459785	6450462	213	RC	54	-	-90	Received
WNRC061	Icebreaker	Completed	459810	6450461	214	RC	54	-	-90	Received
WNRC062	Icebreaker	Completed	459839	6450462	214	RC	54	-	-90	Received
WNRC063	Icebreaker	Completed	459849	6450470	215	RC	36	-	-90	Received
WNRC064	Icebreaker	Completed	459860	6450462	215	RC	48	-	-90	Received
WNRC065	Icebreaker	Completed	459885	6450462	216	RC	54	-	-90	Received
WNRC066	Icebreaker	Completed	459910	6450461	216	RC	54	-	-90	Received
WNRC067	Icebreaker	Completed	459924	6450449	217	RC	30	-	-90	Received
WNRC068	Icebreaker	Completed	459785	6450437	213	RC	48	-	-90	Received
WNRC069	Icebreaker	Completed	459987	6450337	218	RC	66	-	-90	Received
WNRC070	Icebreaker	Completed	460010	6450336	218	RC	60	-	-90	Received
WNRC071	Icebreaker	Completed	459610	6450737	213	RC	102	-	-90	Received
WNRC072	Icebreaker	Completed	459636	6450787	214	RC	108	-	-90	Received
WNRC073	Icebreaker	Completed	459661	6450787	214	RC	132	-	-90	Received

APPENDIX 2. Icebreaker RC Drilling Significant Interval Table - Oxide MRE Drilling

Prospect	Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Downhole Intersection (m)	Au (g/t)	Cu (%)	Zone
Icebreaker	**WNRC001**	No significant intercepts					
	WNRC002	69	72	3	0.2	0.003	Oxide (MRE)
	WNRC003	No significant intercepts					
	WNRC004	18	21	3	0.2	0.02	Oxide (MRE)
	WNRC005	24	26	2	0.2	0.06	Oxide (MRE)
	WNRC006	47	54	7	0.4	0.09	Oxide (MRE)
	WNRC007	37	57	20	0.8	0.2	Oxide (MRE)
	Incl.	47	48	1	2.5	0.5	
	Incl.	51	52	1	2.5	0.5	
	WNRC008	30	31	1	0.2	0.02	Oxide (MRE)
		48	51	3	0.1	0.07	
	WNRC009	25	36	11	1.0	0.3	Oxide (MRE)
	Incl.	26	27	1	2.3	0.1	
	Incl.	33	34	1	4.8	1.6	
	WNRC010	13	14	1	0.4	0.03	Oxide (MRE)
		23	38	15	0.8	0.2	
	Incl.	27	28	1	2.6	0.1	
	Incl.	36	37	1	4.1	0.7	
		48	50	2	0.6	0.1	
	WNRC011	46	47	1	0.2	0.06	Oxide (MRE)
	WNRC012	20	40	20	1.0	0.2	Oxide (MRE)
	Incl.	25	27	2	5.8	0.5	
	WNRC013	27	35	8	0.2	0.02	Oxide (MRE)
		39	47	8	0.2	0.02	
	WNRC014	18	28	10	0.2	0.06	Oxide (MRE)
		29	41	12	0.6	0.2	
	Incl.	31	32	1	3.1	0.2	
		47	48	1	0.3	0.05	

Prospect	Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Downhole Intersection (m)	Au (g/t)	Cu (%)	Zone
	WNRC015	12	15	3	0.4	0.03	Oxide (MRE)
		20	21	1	0.2	0.02	
	WNRC016	33	47	14	0.6	0.2	Oxide (MRE)
		67	71	4	0.3	0.3	
	WNRC017	11	18	7	0.5	0.04	Oxide (MRE)
		27	37	10	0.3	0.06	
		47	51	4	0.9	0.3	
		59	60	1	1.0	0.3	
	WNRC018	14	27	13	0.9	0.09	Oxide (MRE)
	Incl.	15	16	1	2.3	0.04	
	Incl.	18	20	2	2.5	0.1	
		29	32	3	0.3	0.1	
	WNRC019	14	24	10	0.7	0.1	Oxide (MRE)
	WNRC020	25	26	1	0.2	0.08	Oxide (MRE)
	WNRC021	No significant intercepts					
	WNRC022	13	17	4	1.0	0.06	Oxide (MRE)
		44	48	4	0.2	0.07	
	WNRC023	15	18	3	0.2	0.1	Oxide (MRE)
		24	25	1	0.2	0.02	
		36	48	12	0.5	0.1	
	Incl.	46	47	1	2.0	0.5	
	WNRC024	25	26	1	0.2	0.07	Oxide (MRE)
	WNRC025	36	39	3	0.2	0.01	Oxide (MRE)
	WNRC026	5	18	13	0.6	0.04	Oxide (MRE)
	Incl.	16	17	1	2.1	0.06	
	WNRC027	6	24	18	1.0	0.09	Oxide (MRE)
	Incl.	10	11	1	2.6	0.1	
	Incl.	19	21	2	2.6	0.05	
		31	35	4	0.3	0.05	
	WNRC028	28	34	6	0.3	0.1	Oxide (MRE)
		38	42	4	1.2	0.3	
	Incl.	40	41	1	2.2	0.07	

Prospect	Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Downhole Intersection (m)	Au (g/t)	Cu (%)	Zone
	WNRC029	No significant intercepts					
	WNRC030	22	27	5	0.2	0.06	Oxide (MRE)
	WNRC031	No significant intercepts					
	WNRC032	No significant intercepts					
	WNRC033	14	16	2	0.2	0.02	
		29	36	7	1.4	0.5	Oxide (MRE)
	Incl.	32	34	2	2.7	0.9	
	WNRC034	14	20	6	0.2	0.02	
		40	41	1	0.2	0.004	Oxide (MRE)
		45	48	3	1.0	0.02	
	WNRC035	12	15	3	0.2	0.01	Oxide (MRE)
	WNRC036	No significant intercepts					
	WNRC037	No significant intercepts					
	WNRC038	No significant intercepts					
	WNRC039	12	21	9	0.6	0.06	
	Incl.	18	19	1	3.0	0.05	Oxide (MRE)
		25	28	4	0.2	0.1	
	WNRC040	27	30	3	0.3	0.04	Oxide (MRE)
	WNRC041	20	27	7	0.4	0.07	Oxide (MRE)
	WNRC042	12	24	12	0.5	0.09	Oxide (MRE)
	WNRC043	No significant intercepts					
	WNRC044	11	13	2	0.3	0.04	
		22	23	1	0.3	0.01	Oxide (MRE)
	WNRC045	13	24	11	0.3	0.06	Oxide (MRE)
	WNRC046	14	22	8	0.3	0.1	Oxide (MRE)
	WNRC047	12	13	1	0.2	0.02	Oxide (MRE)

Prospect	Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Downhole Intersection (m)	Au (g/t)	Cu (%)	Zone
		18	26	8	0.6	0.1	
	WNRC048	27	29	2	0.2	0.02	Oxide (MRE)
	WNRC049	30	47	17	0.5	0.08	Oxide (MRE)
	Incl.	43	44	1	2.4	0.2	
	WNRC050	29	30	1	0.2	0.02	Oxide (MRE)
	WNRC051	No significant intercepts					
	WNRC052	29	34	5	0.9	0.2	Oxide (MRE)
	WNRC053	14	15	1	5.0	0.02	Oxide (MRE)
		22	29	7	1.5	0.1	
	Incl.	22	24	2	4.2	0.1	
	WNRC054	19	26	7	0.4	0.1	Oxide (MRE)
		29	40	11	0.3	0.1	
	WNRC055	17	19	2	0.2	0.3	Oxide (MRE)
		24	25	1	0.3	0.04	
		29	32	3	0.5	0.1	
	WNRC056	28	29	1	0.2	0.1	Oxide (MRE)
	WNRC057	11	20	9	0.4	0.1	Oxide (MRE)
	WNRC058	12	13	1	0.2	1.3	Oxide (MRE)
	WNRC059	No significant intercepts					
	WNRC060	15	16	1	0.2	0.016	Oxide (MRE)
	WNRC061	10	17	7	0.23	0.08	Oxide (MRE)
	WNRC062	20	21	1	0.2	0.02	Oxide (MRE)
	WNRC063	12	13	1	0.2	0.02	Oxide (MRE)
		24	29	5	4.0	0.42	
	Incl.	25	28	3	5.9	0.43	
	WNRC064	23	25	2	1.0	0.01	Oxide (MRE)
	WNRC065	15	21	6	0.2	0.04	Oxide (MRE)

Prospect	Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Downhole Intersection (m)	Au (g/t)	Cu (%)	Zone
		49	51	2	0.2	0.09	
	WNRC066	15	31	16	0.8	0.2	Oxide (MRE)
		23	25	2	2.7	0.5	
	WNRC067	11	17	6	0.4	0.1	Oxide (MRE)
	WNRC068	No significant intercepts					
	WNRC069	No significant intercepts					
	WNRC070	No significant intercepts					
	WNRC071	38	48	10	0.04	0.03	Oxide (MRE)
	WNRC072	31	35	4	0.1	0.1	Oxide (MRE)
		38	39	1	0.5	0.1	
		43	46	3	0.2	0.1	
		62	63	1	0.2	0.2	
	WNRC073	21	22	1	0.2	0.004	Oxide (MRE)
		33	37	4	0.1	0.03	
		44	45	1	0.2	0.04	
		50	51	1	0.2	0.02	

Icebreaker RC Drilling Significant Interval Table - Sulphide Drilling

Prospect	Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Downhole Intersection (m)	Au (g/t)	Cu (%)	Zone
Icebreaker	**WNRC005**	51	68	17	0.6	0.2	Sulphide
		73	80	7	0.5	0.2	
	WNRC006	58	78	20	2.5	0.4	Sulphide
	Incl.	68	74	6	7.5	1.2	
	Incl.	68	71	3	12.5	1.8	
	WNRC007	58	83	25	1.5	0.5	Sulphide- Upper
	Incl.	59	62	3	3.4	0.8	
	Incl.	70	72	2	5.0	2.1	
	Incl.	77	78	1	2.0	0.6	
	Incl.	79	80	1	2.3	0.6	
		93	121	28	2.4	0.7	Sulphide- Lower
	Incl.	96	99	3	7.8	1.8	
	Incl.	101	103	2	2.7	0.4	
	Incl.	104	112	8	3.1	0.8	
		124	126	2	0.2	0.003	
	WNRC009	45	51	6	0.8	0.4	Sulphide - Upper
	Incl.	46	47	1	2.2	0.9	
		61	70	9	1.0	0.3	Sulphide - Lower
	Incl.	68	69	1	3.8	1.0	
		78	84	6	0.7	0.2	
		89	96	7	0.7	0.1	
	Incl.	89	90	1	3.2	0.2	
	WNRC010	54	64	10	3.4	0.7	Sulphide
	Incl.	56	61	5	5.0	1	
	WNRC011	51	63	12	1.6	0.4	Sulphide
	Incl.	53	55	2	5.1	1.3	
	Incl.	56	57	1	3.1	0.4	
	WNRC016	77	78	1	0.2	0.03	Sulphide
		90	97	7	0.3	0.02	
		102	109	7	0.7	0.1	
	WNRC017	66	81	15	0.3	0.2	Sulphide
	WNRC071	75	79	4	0.02	0.1	Sulphide
		82	87	5	0.03	0.1	
		90	91	1	0.01	0.2	

Prospect	Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Downhole Intersection (m)	Au (g/t)	Cu (%)	Zone
	WNRC073	69	70	1	0.3	0.02	Sulphide
		78	79	1	0.2	0.03	
		84	86	2	0.2	0.1	
		102	106	4	0.2	0.1	
		110	113	3	0.4	0.5	

Appendix 3. JORC Table 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 30g 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.*	Drilling • The 2020 Resource estimates reported are based on assays of sub-samples taken from reverse circulation (RC) chips and diamond drilling (DD) core. • Pacgold utilised Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling to obtain 1m samples directly from a cone splitter attached to the rig cyclone for the entire drillhole. • All samples were analysed by ALS Laboratories in Adelaide (sample preparation) and Perth (sample analysis) to March 2025, and then Bureau Veritas Laboratory in Adelaide from March 2025 to present. A 3 kg sample was crushed and pulverised to produce a 50g charge for fire assay (Au) and a 10gram charge for ICP MS (Total Cu, Mo, Ag, S). A second pulverised split is taken for all samples reporting a FA results >0.1ppm Au to be analysed by Leachwell CN leach for Au and CN- soluble copper. •
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.).*	• RC drilling used a 5.5" face sampling RC hammer or a standard hammer with crossover sub for sampling. • All RC drillholes were surveyed during drilling with a downhole electronic digital survey camera or gyroscope.
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.*	• For RC drilling the sample recoveries are generally greater than 90%. Recoveries of less than 80% are noted in the geological/sampling log with a visual estimate of the actual recovery. Very few samples were recorded with recoveries of less than 80%. No wet RC samples were recovered. • The cone splitter gives a relatively consistent sample weight which is recorded at ALS on receipt of the samples. • No assessment has been completed to determine if there is a relationship between sample recovery and grade, and whether there is any potential for sample bias associated with the different drilling methods used to date.
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 RC chips were logged for each collected (1 metre) sample for lithology, colour, weathering and mineralization with sufficient detail to support mineral resource estimation. • All RC chips are collected in storage trays and photographed and are stored in secure containers on site. • Logging is both qualitative and quantitative.
Sub-sampling techniques and	• *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.*	• RC samples are split using a cyclone mounted rotary cone splitter 87.5%:12.5% on one metre samples. In zones where visual alteration is not present, three metre sample composites are created using the one metre sample via a riffle splitter. Compressed air was used to clean the splitter after

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
sample preparation	• *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.*	each sample interval. • Duplicated samples were collected in visual ore zones and at a frequency of at least 1 in 20. • Field duplicate data shows that the sampling method had acceptable precision. Laboratory data shows that the sub-samples were typically 2 kg – 3 kg. • In the laboratory sub-sample grain size was reduced by crushing and milling to ensure representivity of sub-samples The sub-sample sizes were appropriate to the fine grained gold mineralisation
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• All samples were analysed by ALS Laboratories in Adelaide (sample preparation) and Perth (sample analysis) to March 2025, and then Bureau Veritas Laboratory in Adelaide from March 2025 to present. A 3 kg sample was crushed and pulverised to produce a 50g charge for fire assay (Au) and a 10gram charge for ICP MS (Total Cu, Mo, Ag, S). A second pulverised split is taken for all samples reporting a FA results >0.1ppm Au to be analysed by Leachwell CN leach for Au and CN- soluble copper. • No geophysical tools were used. Quality control (QC) measures included the use of blanks, standards, pulp duplicates and field duplicates. The insertion rate was approximately 1 in 8 to 10 samples. No evidence of systematic biases, cross-contamination or un-acceptable precision was found.
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 checks verifying intercepts have been carried out, however the five year mining history during which grade control and production data reconciled well with resource estimates provides confidence in the data • Broken Hill Gold will complete several twin holes and the sample data received to date indicates an acceptable level of correlation of gold grades between historical and Broken Hill Gold holes. Where the correlation is not acceptable due to lack of sampling or composite sampling in historical holes, these holes are removed from the database and not used in any assessment of mineralisation potential. • Broken Hill Gold has collated the historical drilling database and created the White Dam Gold Project Access database. This database was imported into Micromine 3d software and validated against old maps and data.
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.*	• Collar locations are all determined by RTK DGPS. • All survey data was carried out in MGA94 zone 54, GDA94 Datum. • Topographic control outside the mined pits was LiDAR.
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.*	• Broken Hill Gold drillhole spacing is from 20 m by 20m. This spacing is appropriate to the level of resource classification to be applied. • No sample compositing.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 drilling was oriented perpendicular to the strike and dip of mineralization. • The sampling orientation is not considered to have introduced any sampling bias.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples are collected weekly from the White Dam Mine site by a transport company and shipped directly to ALS in Adelaide with no intermediate handling. Samples are tracked using the transport company consignment notes and Pacgold sample submission forms.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Audits and reviews of the current drilling data are regularly carried out to determine any issues with field logging inaccuracies or errors and assay data - extreme values, out of range values and the accuracy and precision of results for certified standards, blanks and duplicates prior to use.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

<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 White Dam Gold Project comprises a series of mining (ML) and exploration leases as listed below. All tenements are 100% owned by Broken Hill Gold Ltd subsidiaries.

<table>
<tr><th>Tenement No.</th><th>Status</th><th>Granted</th><th>Expiry</th><th>Approx Area (km² or Ha)</th></tr>
<tr><td>EL6435</td><td>Granted</td><td>14-Oct-14</td><td>13-Oct-26</td><td>96</td></tr>
<tr><td>EL6565</td><td>Granted</td><td>28-Jul-20</td><td>27-Jul-31</td><td>171</td></tr>
<tr><td>ML6395</td><td>Granted</td><td>08-Dec-11</td><td>07-Dec-26</td><td>249.9 ha</td></tr>
<tr><td>ML6275</td><td>Granted</td><td>11-Sep-07</td><td>23-Jan-29</td><td>249.8 ha</td></tr>
<tr><td>EL6946</td><td>Granted</td><td>06-Nov-23</td><td>05-Nov-29</td><td>438</td></tr>
<tr><td>MPL107</td><td>Granted</td><td>24-Jan-08</td><td>23-Jan-29</td><td>132.3 ha</td></tr>
<tr><td>MPL106</td><td>Granted</td><td>24-Jan-08</td><td>23-Jan-29</td><td>162.6 ha</td></tr>
<tr><td>MPL105</td><td>Granted</td><td>24-Jan-08</td><td>23-Jan-29</td><td>250 ha</td></tr>
<tr><td>MPL95</td><td>Granted</td><td>11-Sep-07</td><td>23-Jan-29</td><td>24.1 ha</td></tr>
<tr><td>MPL139</td><td>Granted</td><td>08-Dec-11</td><td>07-Dec-26</td><td>249.77</td></tr>
</table>
• There are no known impediments obtaining a licence to operate. The White Dam North deposit is located on an exploration licence and will require the grant of a mining licence and necessary permits before mining can commence there.
• The subsidiaries of Broken Hill Gold holds an Agreement with Iron Genesis Pty Ltd to undertake exploration on the Wilkins and Green & Gold Prospects located on EL6041.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Exploration done by other parties</td><td>• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</td><td>1985 – Aberfoyle conduct regional mapping.
1989 – Normandy delineate an anomalous gold area.
1994 – 1998 – MIM conduct exploration over the White Dam area and define a Resource.
2002 – Polymetals purchase White Dam from MIM.
2002 – Exco introduced as a JV partner. WDJV carries out resource definition drilling and metallurgical testwork.
2005 – Polymetals sell interest to Exco.
2008 – Polymetals reintroduced to the project as JV partner and manager.
2009 – Approvals, funding and construction.
2010 – Operations commence and first gold poured in April. Mining of open pits at Hannaford and Vertigo.
2012 – Mining operations cease, gold production continues from the heap leach.
2015 – Operations re-start sourcing ore from cutbacks at Hannaford and Vertigo. Minor drilling for metallurgical samples, geotechnical and hydrological studies
2012 – Mining operations cease, gold production continues from the heap leach to present day.
2017 – Mining re-started at Hannaford and Vertigo Pits
2019 – Project partnership agreement between Polymetals and GBM Resources
2020 – GMB Resources obtain 100% ownership
2025 – GBM Resources sell project to Broken Hill Gold Ltd</td></tr>
<tr><td>Geology</td><td>• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</td><td>• The Gold - copper mineralization is strataform, hosted within pelitic gneiss, schist and quartzite, and introduced by activation of regional crustal-scale faults. Gold - copper mineralisation is associated with chlorite and phlogopite</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		alteration. High grade gold and copper is associated with sulphides in fresh rock. Weathering has re-mobilised gold and copper resulting in broader, lower grade mineralisation in weathered material compared to fresh material.
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.*	• Drill hole details completed and in progress are presented in Appendix 1.
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.*	• Reported drilling intercepts are length weighted averages with no top cut applied. Intercepts have a cut-off grade of 0.15 g/t Au, a minimum downhole width of 1m and maximum internal dilution (<0.15 g/t Au) of 3m. • Metal equivalents are not 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').*	• The drilling is considered to be at a high angle to mineralization, generally +/- 5 degrees to perpendicular. Downhole widths are reported. •
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.*	• See plan view and section view within the body of 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*	• All results meeting the criteria above are reported in Appendix 2 in the announcement.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• The White Dam group of tenements has been subject to aerial magnetic surveys, regional air core and RAB geochemical surveys with RC and DD drilling of identified prospects (other than those reported on here).
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 will include geophysical Induced Polarisation and Magnetic surveys, Continued infill and extension RC drilling and diamond drilling to determine size, geometry and tenor of the sulphide gold-copper mineralisation. • Further RC drilling will continue on the Oxide MRE gold mineralisation to support an upgrade of the MRE reported on 2020, as per Table 1 in the body of this announcement.