

Icebreaker Geophysics Completed

Large Coincident IP and Magnetic Anomalies Directly Beneath High-Grade Gold-Copper Drill Hits

HIGHLIGHTS

- **LARGE IP AND MAGNETIC ANOMALIES DIRECTLY BENEATH HIGH-GRADE DRILL HITS** – A ~1.5km² chargeability anomaly and a coincident ~1km² high-intensity magnetic anomaly defined at Icebreaker, encompassing the high-grade gold-copper intersections from recent RC drilling (Figures 1, 2 and 4). Further geophysical targets identified near the Vertigo and Hannaford pits, in a continuous structural setting with very limited historical drilling.
- **INITIAL 3,000M DRILLING PROGRAMME COMMENCING THIS WEEK** – Diamond and RC drilling commences at Icebreaker. Diamond holes will test depth and strike extensions and provide the first tests of the main geophysical targets. First results are expected in late November.
- **POTENTIAL LINK BETWEEN HANNAFORD, ROLLING AND ICEBREAKER AU-CU DEPOSITS** – Hannaford deposit, the Icebreaker and Rolling prospects, and several new targets all sit on the margins of the combined IP and magnetic anomalies, suggesting a large alteration system (Figures 2 and 4). Virtually no drilling below 100m on any of these, leaving substantial potential for additional mineralised zones.
- **GEOPHYSICS EXTENDING ACROSS NEAR-MINE PROSPECTS** – IP survey in progress over Vertigo, with IP and magnetics geophysics also commencing over the Mary Mine, Green & Gold and Wilkins Prospects to support drill planning.
- **DUAL STRATEGY – DISCOVERY UPSIDE WITH A PATH TO SELF-FUNDED EXPLORATION** – IOCG discovery potential at Icebreaker, backed by a 118koz Au shallow Mineral Resource and existing infrastructure – open pits, heap leach facility and operational gold plant – offering a path to self-funded exploration.

Broken Hill Gold Ltd (ASX: BH6) ('Broken Hill Gold' or 'the Company') is pleased to provide an update on current exploration of near-mine targets on the Company's 100% owned White Dam Gold-Copper Project ('the Project') in South Australia's Curnamona Province, 80km west of Broken Hill.

IP and Magnetic geophysics completed in the last 4 weeks has provided an impressive new dataset to guide exploration on the potential expansion of the Icebreaker sulphide gold-copper mineralisation. Figure 1 shows the presence of a strong IP chargeability anomaly sitting directly beneath the high-grade gold-copper intersections from the Company's recent RC drilling at Icebreaker¹. This chargeability anomaly is coincident with mineralisation intersected in drilling and is interpreted to represent potential depth and strike extensions to the known Au-Cu sulphide mineralisation.

¹ BH6 ASX Release 23rd July 2026 – 'Significant High-Grade Gold and Copper Discovery at White Dam North'

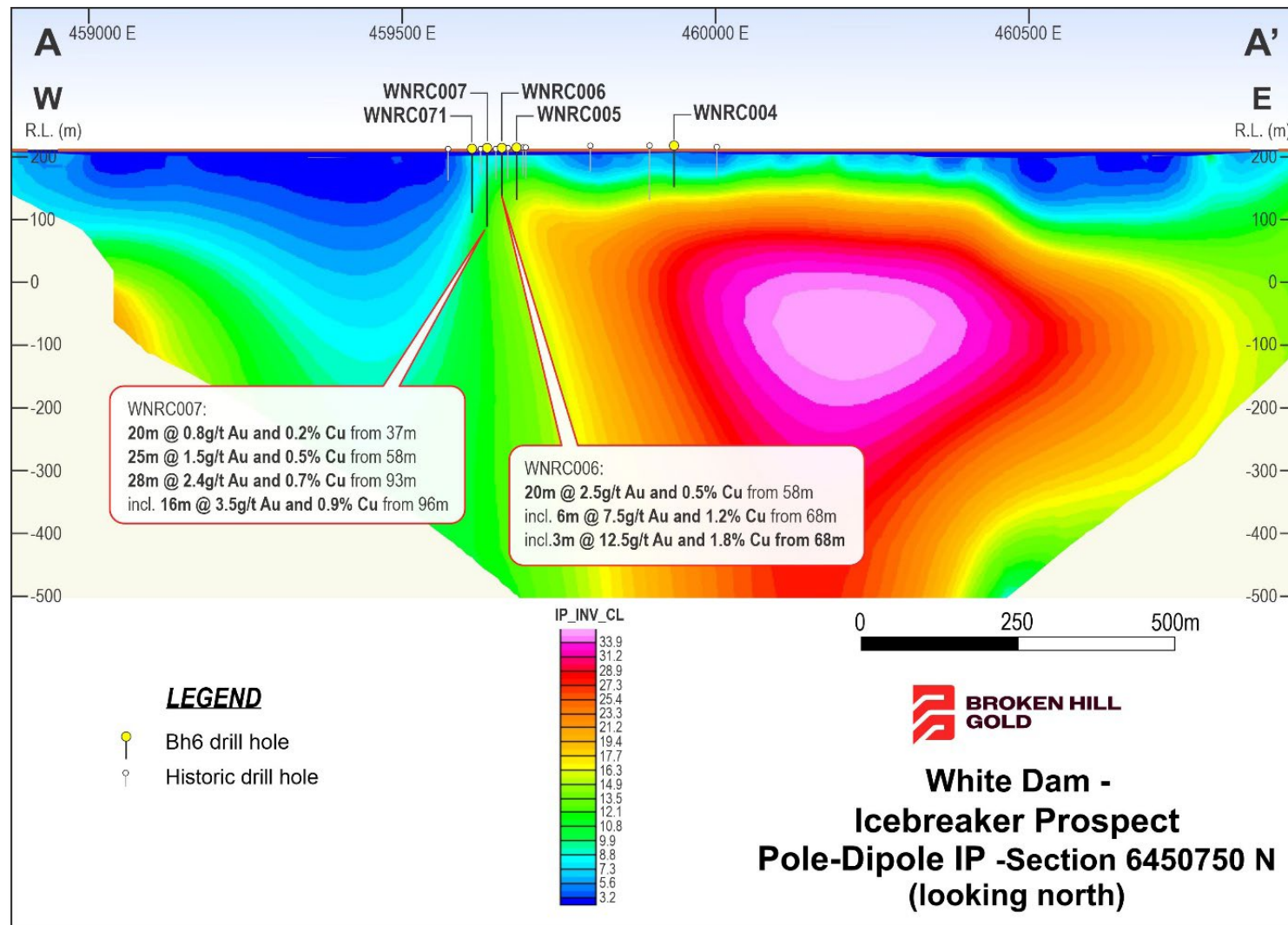


Figure 1: Icebreaker Prospect Section A-A' (6450750N) (refer to Figure 2 for section location) displaying IP chargeability data and drilling.

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

"This is an excellent result, delivered in a very short turnaround time, and the geophysics crews have performed exceptionally. We now have coincident IP and magnetic anomalies over a large area, in a zone we already know is well mineralised – that is an extremely compelling set of drill targets."

"The strength and consistency of the IP anomaly makes it an outstanding target in its own right. Add the ground magnetics, and the fact that we have strong shallow drill hits sitting directly above the targets – all within a project that already has a 118koz gold Mineral Resource and historical gold production of ~180,000oz – and we believe Icebreaker is one of the most exciting exploration targets in the Curnamona in many years. We are also starting to see genuine IOCG-style copper potential, and the next six to eight weeks will be a pivotal period as we drill test these targets."

Geophysical Programme

Broken Hill Gold engaged Planetary Geophysics Pty Ltd ('Planetary') to undertake extensive Induced Polarisation (IP) and ground magnetic geophysical surveys over the White Dam Mining Leases along with selected near-mine prospects in early September. The programmes were designed to provide coverage of the new Icebreaker Iron Oxide Copper Gold Prospect², along with Vertigo and Hannaford pits and nearby exploration prospects, delivering updated data to assist with geological interpretation and drill planning.

Induced Polarisation (IP) Survey Results

A Pole-Dipole (PDP) IP survey has been completed over Icebreaker and the adjacent Rolling Prospect, comprising 9 PDP transects on 200 m spacings and 100 m stations, covering 50 line-kilometres. All data has been processed and modelled to provide sections of chargeability and resistivity. The data has also been merged across transects to construct a 3D model of the chargeability, with subsequent depth slices created for interpretation purposes.

The IP survey has defined a robust chargeability feature covering an area of ~1.5 km². The feature comprises a deeper eastern high intensity anomaly up to 60mV (around six times the 10mV background) trending northwards from the eastern margin of the Hannaford open pit, and a shallower northwestern anomaly up to 40mV intensity between the Rolling and Icebreaker Prospects (Figure 2).

This northwestern chargeability anomaly is directly coincident with sulphide mineralisation intersected in drilling completed on the Icebreaker Prospect (Figure 1) and is interpreted to represent potential depth and strike extensions to the known Au-Cu sulphide mineralisation. The IP anomalies have not been adequately drill tested, with historic RC drillholes averaging 50 m vertical depth, and only a limited number of holes greater than 100m depth as shown on Figures 2 and 4. A 3D model of the chargeability anomaly is shown in Figure 3.

² BH6 ASX Release 23rd July 2026 – 'Significant High-Grade Gold and Copper Discovery at White Dam North'

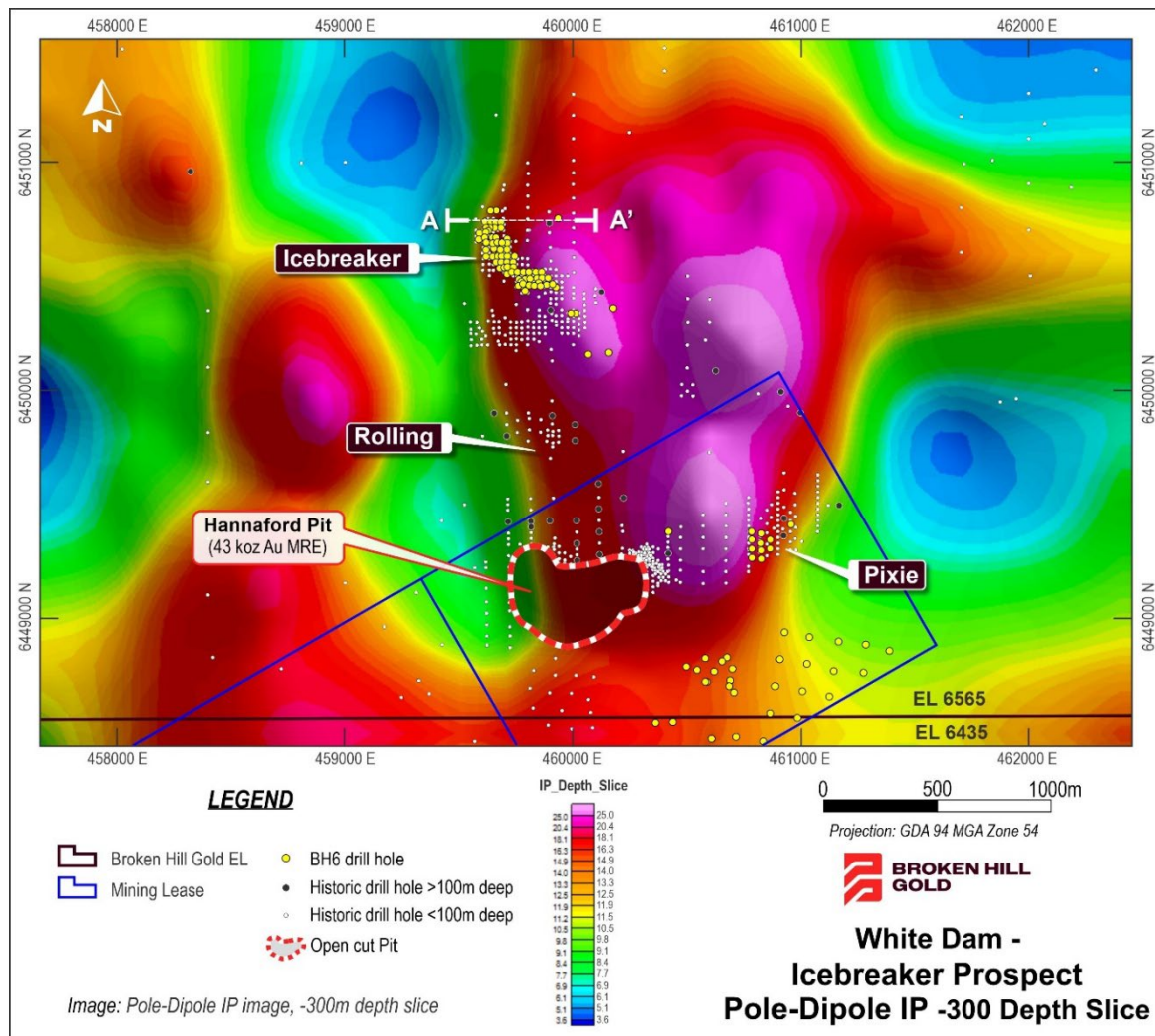


Figure 2: White Dam Induced Polarisation (IP) chargeability depth slice at -300m below surface, with historic and Broken Hill Gold drilling to date. Note the limited number of historical holes greater than 100m depth.

A second significant shallow IP chargeability anomaly has also been defined 1 km to the southwest of Icebreaker (Figure 2). The source of this anomaly is unknown and there is no previous drilling in this area.

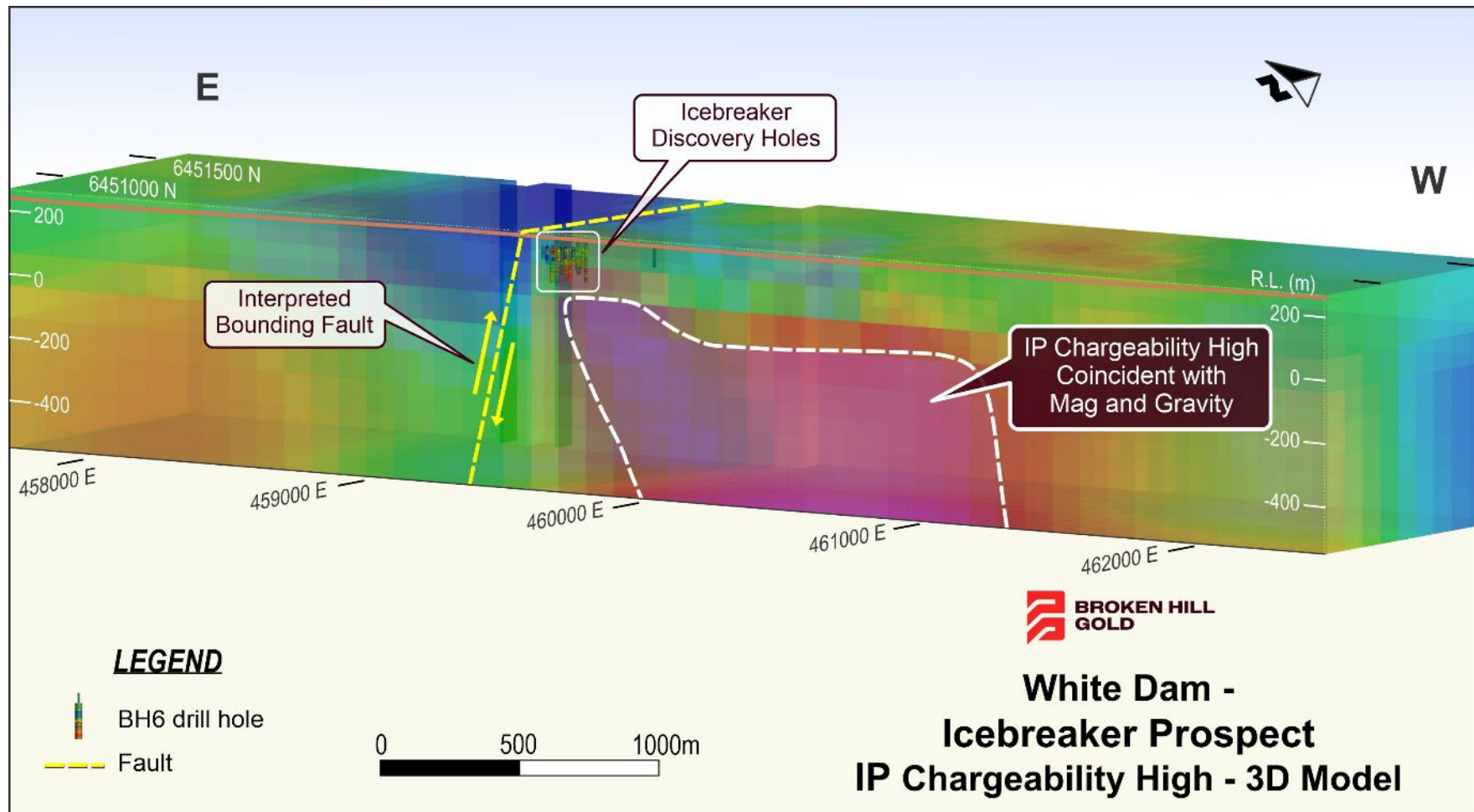


Figure 3: Icebreaker Prospect Induced Polarisation (IP) chargeability 3D model.

Ground Magnetic Survey Results

A **ground magnetic survey** has also been completed across the White Dam MLs and sections of the adjacent Exploration Licences held by Broken Hill Gold. A total of 319 line-km of survey was completed on north-south lines at 40 m spacings. The field data has been processed to provide 2D images, and grid data for 3D inversions.

The magnetic data has highlighted several significant geological and structural features across the MLs which correlate with known geology and Au-Cu mineralisation and are not evident in previous, broader-scale magnetic surveys.

At the Icebreaker and Rolling Prospects, the magnetics has defined a large and high intensity feature over a 1 km² area which is coexistent spatially with the IP chargeability anomaly (Figure 3). The anomaly contrasts markedly with surrounding magnetic metamorphic stratigraphy, and it is interpreted to be indicative of iron oxide alteration as it is coincident with the magnetite-pyrite alteration observed in the Icebreaker drilling to date.

Importantly, the Hannaford deposit, which has a current Mineral Resource of 43koz Au (Table 1) and produced ~120koz Au between 2010 and 2018, the Icebreaker Au-Cu prospect and the Rolling Au-Cu prospect are all located in areas of structural complexity on the margins of the combined IP chargeability and magnetic anomalies (Figures 2 and 4), suggesting a large alteration system.

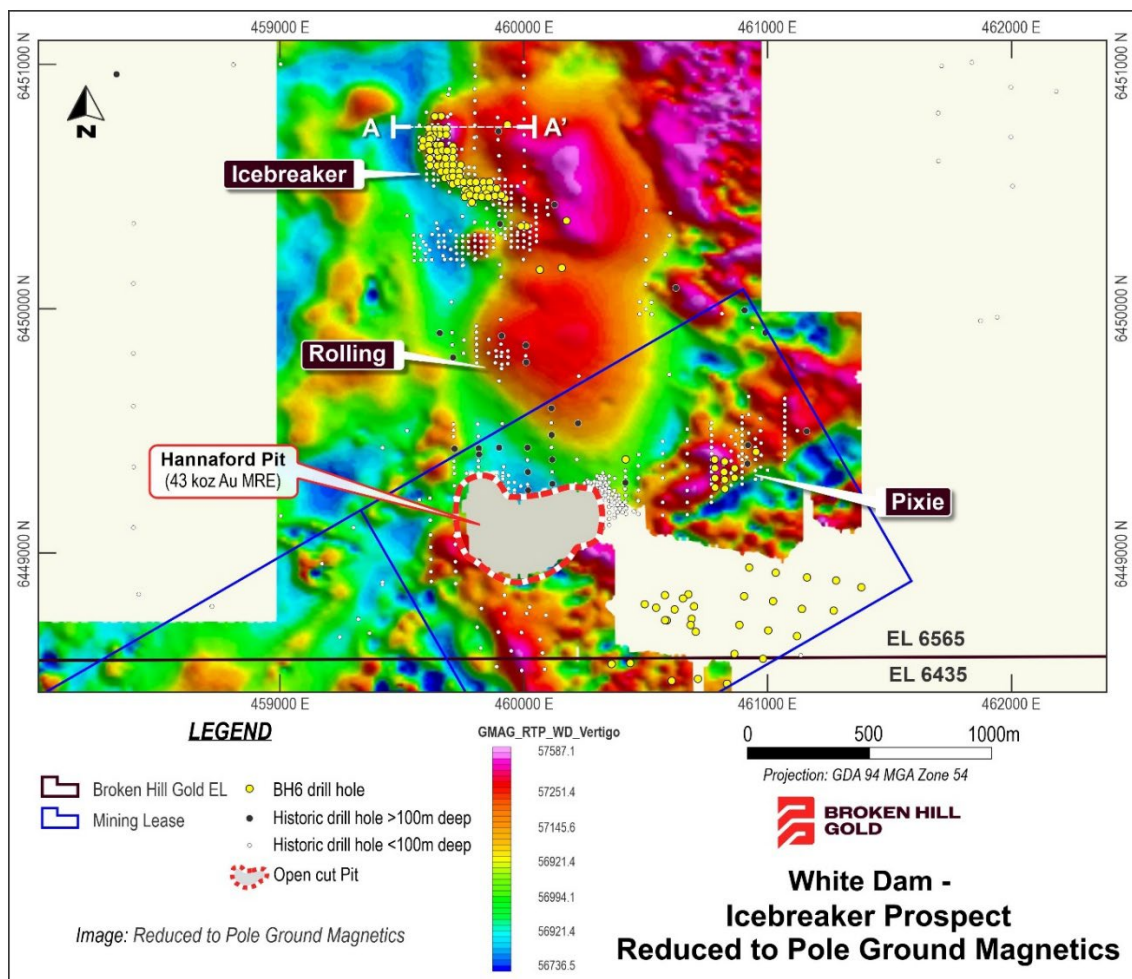


Figure 4: White Dam Reduced to Pole (RTP) ground magnetic data with historic and Broken Hill Gold drilling to date. Note the limited number of historical holes greater than 100m depth.

Regional Setting – IOCG Potential

The Curnamona Province is highly prospective for Iron-Oxide-Copper-Gold ('IOCG') mineralisation, a deposit style with the potential to form very large deposits. This is demonstrated by the Kalkaroo Project (1.1Mt Cu, 3.1Moz Au, 23kt Co)³, located just 40km north of White Dam. Other IOCG deposits in the district include North Portia (0.1Mt Cu, 0.26Moz Au)⁴, 75km north, and Mutooroo (0.2Mt Cu, 82koz Au, 20kt Co)⁵, Figure 5 below.

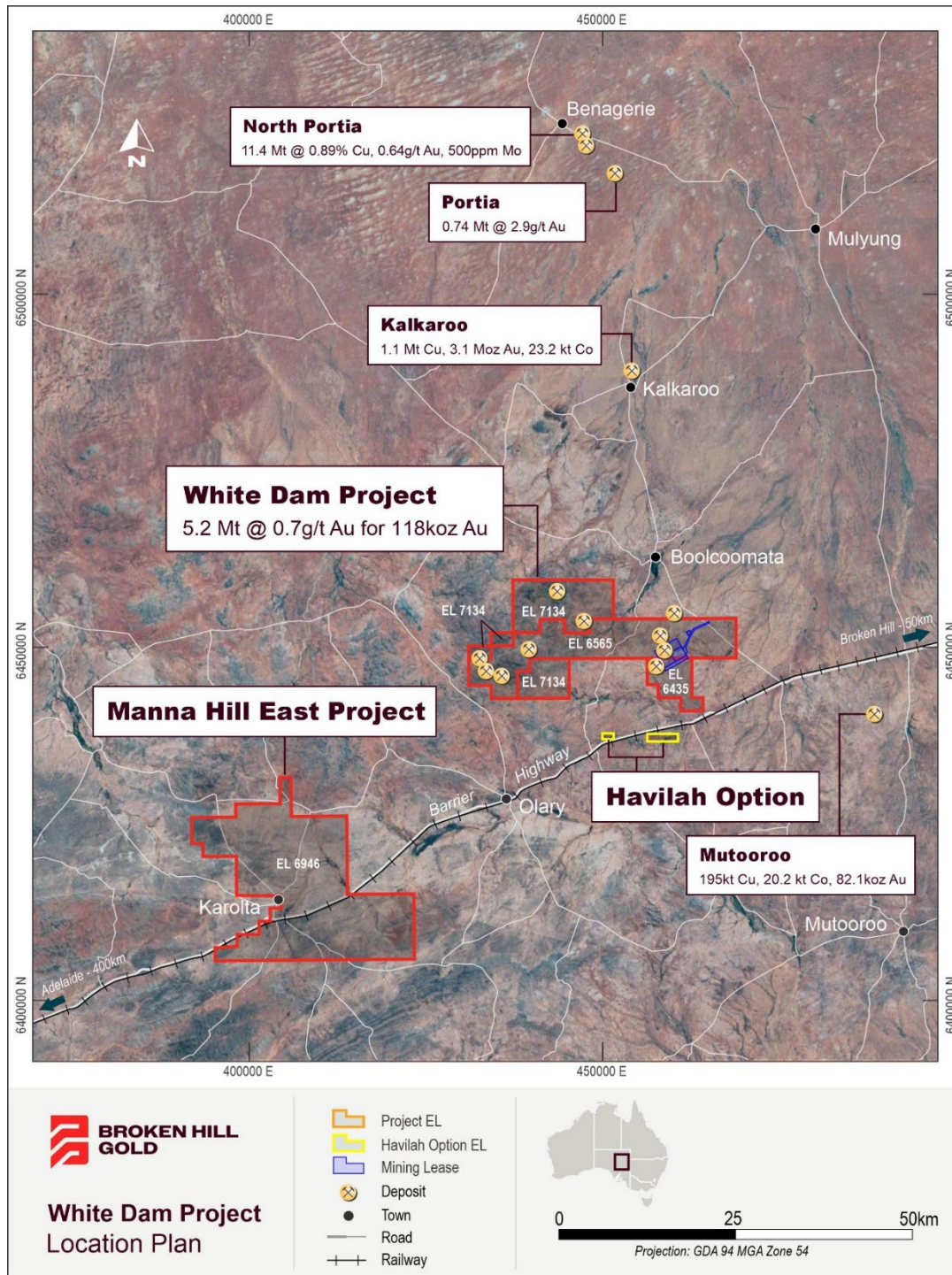


Figure 5: White Dam Project Regional Location Plan, showing copper-gold deposits in the Curnamona district near White Dam.

Exploration Strategy and Next Steps

The discovery of high-grade sulphide-hosted gold and copper mineralisation at Icebreaker is a major milestone 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.

The completion of high-resolution IP and magnetic geophysics at White Dam significantly advances the Company's understanding of the White Dam geology and mineral systems and provides a strong platform for further discoveries of Au – Cu mineralisation in the region.

A diamond and RC drilling programme is commencing this week to investigate the extent of the Icebreaker Au-Cu mineralisation along strike to the north-northwest and south-southeast, and also at depth. It is interpreted that the drilling to date has only intersected the lower intensity upper sections of the northwest IP chargeability anomaly, and deeper diamond drilling to 400m depth will be undertaken to assess both the northwest and the main eastern IP anomalies (Figures 1 and 2). The second shallow IP anomaly, 1km southwest of Icebreaker (Figure 2), will also be drill tested during this programme. First assay results from the drilling are expected in late November.

An IP programme is in progress over the Vertigo deposit, and IP and magnetic geophysical programmes are commencing on the near-mine Mary Mine, Green & Gold and Wilkins Prospects to assist in drill planning.

Drilling will also be ongoing to underpin Mineral Resource upgrades at the Icebreaker shallow oxide zone and Hannaford, and testing for potential Mineral Resources at the Rolling and Pixie prospects.

Exploration will also commence on the Wadnaminga MLs (under Agreement with tenement owners)⁶ in November in preparation for drilling early in 2027.

The recent addition of 750 km² of new exploration tenements (to be granted) to the west of White Dam⁷ adds critical mass to the Company's exploration portfolio and provides an exciting opportunity for discovery of shallow oxide gold mineralisation potentially capable of processing at White Dam.

Upcoming Catalysts

- **October 2026** – Initial 3,000m diamond and RC drilling commences at Icebreaker; IP survey over Vertigo
- **October–November 2026** – IP and magnetic surveys over Mary Mine, Green & Gold and Wilkins Prospects, Vertigo sulphide drilling results
- **November 2026** – Exploration commences on the Wadnaminga MLs
- **Late November 2026** – First assay results from Icebreaker drilling expected
- **Ongoing** – Resource drilling at the Icebreaker oxide zone and Hannaford; testing for potential Mineral Resources at Rolling and Pixie
- **Early 2027** – Drilling at Wadnaminga
- **Q1 2027** – Vertigo restart mining studies and FID

³ <https://www.havilah-resources.com.au/kalkaroorproject>

⁴ <https://saemc.com.au/archive/2010/10cgiles.pdf>

⁵ <https://hillgroveresources.com.au/project/mutooroo/>

⁶ BH6 ASX announcement 30th September 2026 – 'BH6 Expands Regional Footprint near White Dam'

⁷ BH6 ASX announcement 21st September 2026 – 'White Dam Mineral Resource Estimate'

Table 1: 2026 White Dam MRE (JORC 2012)

Deposit	Resource Category	Quantity (tonnes)	Grade Au (g/t)	Contained Gold (ounces)
Hannaford	Measured	0	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	0
	Indicated	1,433,011	0.5	24,300
	Inferred	867,200	1.1	30,496
	Total	2,300,211	0.7	54,795
Icebreaker	Measured	0	0.0	0
	Indicated	200,000	0.4	2,800
	Inferred	1,000,000	0.6	17,600
	Total	1,200,000	0.5	20,400
TOTAL	Measured	0	0	0
	Indicated	2,333,011	0.6	43,500
	Inferred	2,867,200	0.8	74,996
	Total	5,200,211	0.7	118,496

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

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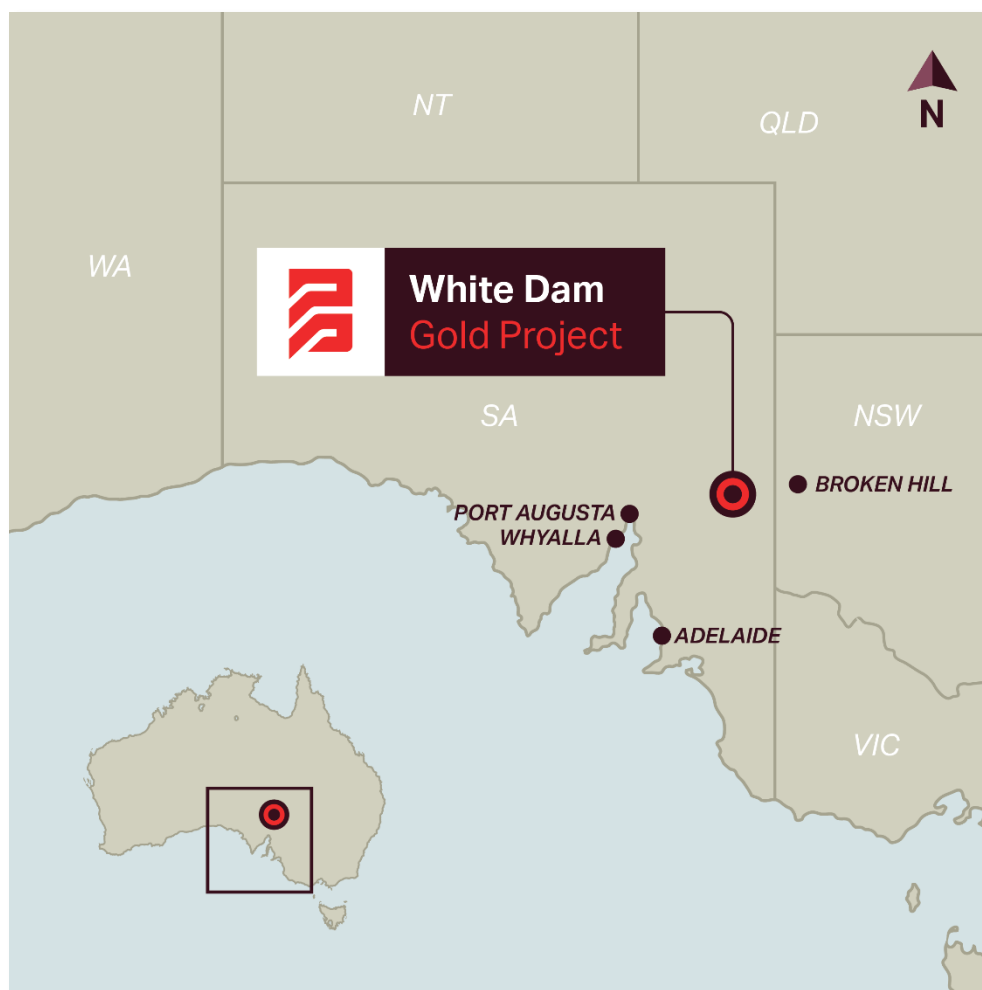
About Broken Hill Gold

Broken Hill Gold (formerly Pacgold) is an ASX-listed exploration and development company uniquely focused on creating material shareholder value by discovery without dilution.

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 Project in the exciting and under explored Curnamona province of South Australia.

White Dam provides Broken Hill Gold with a significant portfolio of exploration targets headlined by the recent Icebreaker sulphide gold-copper discovery. In addition, White Dam provides a clear, accelerated pathway to modest production that aims to self-fund the Company's exploration initiatives. 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.

The Curnamona province is becoming one of the most sought-after exploration regions in Australia with major companies now focusing on acquiring and exploring in the region. Broken Hill Gold has a unique early mover advantage due to having secured key tenure with outstanding potential for significant discoveries as well as a credible, staged path to production.



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 performance rights 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 21 September 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, 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.

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. 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 - Previous drilling at White Dam was carried out in several campaigns from 1985 through to 2017. These campaigns were carried out by Aberfoyle (1985-89), Mount Isa Mines (1994-98), the White Dam Joint Venture (2002-12), CopperChem Ltd (2015), Hannaford RC, AC and grade control drilling (2010-17) and Havilah at the Wilkins Prospect (2012). The drilling and sampling methods were similar for all campaigns, however the quality of the data from each campaign was assessed separately prior to acceptance for use in exploration planning and reporting. Surface Samples - No surface samples reported in this release.
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. - Diamond drilling (DD) was either NQ, HQ or PQ size using wireline coring. - Aircore (AC) drilling used a NQ size blade bit with inner tube sampling. - All RC and DD drillholes were surveyed during drilling with a downhole electronic digital survey camera or gyroscope, AC holes were all vertical and not surveyed.
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.	- No information was contained in the historical database regarding drill sample recovery. - 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	- All AC and RC chips were logged for each collected (1 metre) sample for lithology, colour, weathering and mineralisation. - Logging is both qualitative and quantitative. - All DD core was logged for lithology, colour, weathering, mineralisation, structure and geotechnical rock quality.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<i>relevant intersections logged.</i> <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> <i>Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.</i> <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	No information was contained in the historical database regarding sub-sampling techniques.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> <i>For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.</i> <i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i>	- Induced Polarisation (IP) and Magnetic geophysics has been undertaken by Planetary Geophysics Pty Ltd contracted to Broken Hill Gold Ltd. - IP geophysics comprised Pole-Dipole survey arrays with both Mx (chargeability) and Resistivity measurements collected. The survey at Icebreaker comprised 7 x 200m spaced Pole-Dipole east-west transects, with 100m spaced Receiver and Transmitter. 2 x north-south transects also undertaken to verify the Mx responses. - The IP survey was undertaken using an array of Iris FW Receivers, an Iris IFW I Recorder and a GDD TX4. - The ground magnetic survey was undertaken using a GEM GSM 19W Overhauser Base and Rover. The survey was completed on 40m spaced north-south transects with continuous data collection. - Specific quality control information for all historical drilling was not contained in the database. - 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.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	- No checks verifying drilling intercepts have been carried out, however the 7-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	<i>Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-</i>	Historical drillhole collar locations are all determined by Hand held GPS or RTK DGPS.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. • Specification of the grid system used. • Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	• All survey data was carried out in MGA94 zone 54, GDA94 Datum. • All surface sample locations are determined by Hand held GPS or RTK DGPS.
Data spacing and distribution	• Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. • Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. • Whether sample compositing has been applied.	• The data spacing of the historical drillholes reported here is not sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. Further drilling is required.
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 historical drilling was generally oriented perpendicular to the strike and dip of mineralisation for the RC and DD drillholes. • Historical aircore drilling was vertical and not designed to assess or measure the orientation of mineralised structures. • The sampling orientation is not considered to have introduced any sampling bias.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• Samples are historical and security measure are no longer relevant.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• Reviews of the historical drilling data have been carried out by Broken Hill Gold staff but are limited by the level of information recorded and captured in the database.

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 licence to operate in the area.	- 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><thead><tr><th>Tenement No.</th><th>Status</th><th>Granted</th><th>Expiry</th><th>Approx Area (km² or Ha)</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>EL6435</td><td>Granted</td><td>14-Oct-14</td><td>13-Oct-30</td><td>34</td></tr><tr><td>EL6565</td><td>Granted</td><td>28-Jul-20</td><td>27-Jul-31</td><td>161</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>EL7134</td><td>Granted</td><td>01-June-26</td><td>31-May-32</td><td>125</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></tbody></table> - There are no known impediments obtaining a licence to operate. The Icebreaker 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 hold an Agreement with Iron Genesis Pty Ltd to undertake exploration on the Wilkins and Green & Gold Prospects located on EL6041.	Tenement No.	Status	Granted	Expiry	Approx Area (km² or Ha)	EL6435	Granted	14-Oct-14	13-Oct-30	34	EL6565	Granted	28-Jul-20	27-Jul-31	161	ML6395	Granted	08-Dec-11	07-Dec-26	249.9 ha	ML6275	Granted	11-Sep-07	23-Jan-29	249.8 ha	EL6946	Granted	06-Nov-23	05-Nov-29	438	EL7134	Granted	01-June-26	31-May-32	125	MPL107	Granted	24-Jan-08	23-Jan-29	132.3 ha	MPL106	Granted	24-Jan-08	23-Jan-29	162.6 ha	MPL105	Granted	24-Jan-08	23-Jan-29	250 ha	MPL95	Granted	11-Sep-07	23-Jan-29	24.1 ha	MPL139	Granted	08-Dec-11	07-Dec-26	249.77
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MPL95	Granted	11-Sep-07	23-Jan-29	24.1 ha																																																										
MPL139	Granted	08-Dec-11	07-Dec-26	249.77																																																										
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	1985 – Aberfoyle conduct regional mapping. 1998 – Falconbridge completed several small ground-based geophysical gravity surveys in the White Dam area. Survey specifications are unknown. 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 – GBM Resources obtain 100% ownership 2025 – GBM Resources sell project to Broken Hill Gold Ltd																																																												

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	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 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.	No drill data is reported in this release.
Data aggregation methods	- In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. - Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. - The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No drill data is reported in this release.
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').	No drill data is reported in this release.
Diagrams	Appropriate maps and sections	See announcement

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>(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.</i>	
Balanced reporting	Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	No drill results reported in this announcement
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.	Historical drilling data will inform an exploration programme designed to continue board-spaced drill testing of the prospects reported here.