ASX Announcement

ASX:**BH6** | 16th November 2026

First Icebreaker Diamond Holes Intersect Multiple Broad Zones of Visible Copper Sulphides

Drilling highlights scale of emerging copper gold discovery at White Dam, with significant IOCG exploration potential

HIGHLIGHTS

- **FIRST TWO DIAMOND DRILLHOLES AT ICEBREAKER INTERSECT SUBSTANTIAL WIDTHS OF VISUAL CHALCOPYRITE (COPPER SULPHIDE) BELOW PREVIOUS SHALLOW RC DRILLHOLES** – Veined and disseminated copper sulphides logged in multiple zones from **61.4m to 329.8m** depth downhole in ICDD001, and from **58.9m to 258m** depth downhole in ICDD002.
- **SIGNIFICANT VISUAL INTERVALS[1] INCLUDE:**
  - **ICDD001:**
    - **65.2m of copper mineralisation from 89.1m downhole**
    - **10.2m of copper mineralisation from 158.2m downhole**
    - **23.7m of copper mineralisation from 169.8m downhole**
    - **18.3m of copper mineralisation from 235.9m downhole**
    - **17.0m of copper mineralisation from 311.0m downhole**
  - **ICDD002:**
    - **3.4m of copper mineralisation from 87.8m downhole**
    - **11.4m of copper mineralisation from 98.0m downhole**
    - **1.2m of copper mineralisation from 117.7m downhole**
- **DRILLING IDENTIFIES LARGE ALTERATION SYSTEM CONSISTENT WITH IRON-OXIDE COPPER-GOLD (IOCG) DEPOSIT TYPE** – Extensive pyrite-chalcopyrite-molybdenite-pyrrhotite-magnetite hosted in biotite-muscovite-sericite-chlorite-silica altered metasediments with narrow intrusions logged.
- **STRONGEST GEOPHYSICAL TARGETS YET TO BE DRILLED** – Detailed processing of geophysical data for the coincident Electrical, Magnetic and Gravity anomalies[2] is in progress to guide the drilling program over a target area of 3km^2; drillholes ICDD001 and ICDD002 are collared on the NW margin of the anomalies.
- **SIGNIFICANT UPSIDE POTENTIAL** – Diamond drilling will continue to test the identified copper sulphide zone, with concurrent RC drilling planned to test the lateral extents of the alteration and geophysics targets; mineralisation remains open in all directions and at depth and remains virtually untested.

[1] Refer to Appendix 2 for description
[2] BH6 ASX Announcement 15 October 2026 – Icebreaker Geophysics Reveals Large IP & Magnetic Anomalies

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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. The mineralisation intervals outlined above are based on visual estimates of copper sulphides above 0.3% by volume.

While the Company makes every effort to identify mineralisation accurately, the identification of mineralisation by visual means is inherently uncertain, and there is a risk that the mineralisation identified may be incorrectly identified, including as to its type, extent or presence altogether. Visual observations should therefore be read as preliminary in nature and are subject to confirmation or correction by laboratory analyses. The Company expects to receive the laboratory analytical results of sampling in 4-6 weeks

The Company considers the scale and continuity of the sulphide mineralisation logged in ICDD001 and ICDD002 to be material information. The visual observations are directly beneath, and geologically continuous with, RC drillholes WNRC007 and WNRC016, where laboratory assays have previously confirmed that chalcopyrite-bearing sulphide zones carry significant gold and copper grades. the Company has elected to report the visual observations now, in accordance with ASX Compliance Update 04/23, to keep the market fully informed.



Photo 1: Drillhole ICDD001, NQ sized drill core 116.1m downhole depth. Banded gneiss with chlorite-biotite-sericite alteration and blebby-massive to veined and disseminated pyrite-chalcopyrite-magnetite.

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

"These stunning drill results from the first two drill holes into a new target at White Dam are a testament to the quality of the exploration team and the way in which the program has been designed and executed. It is rare to get such compelling outcomes from initial holes of a new program, and I am confident that we are on the cusp of a major discovery at Icebreaker, making it an extremely exciting time for Broken Hill Gold. Placing these first diamond drillholes into context by combining the visually observed chalcopyrite and sulphide mineralisation with the previously reported RC holes drilled above it, in a very short period the team has drilled over ***300 metres*** *of either visual chalcopyrite, or in the case of the RC holes that have been assayed, copper-gold mineralisation.*

"When combined with the geophysical anomalies, the extents of the known oxide mineralisation impact a very large area, with over 3km of prospective strike from the geophysics alone. Owing to this early success, drilling has been accelerated to double-shift and we expect to increase the number of rigs on site shortly to test whether continuity and mineralisation over the prospective strike is consistent with a significant IOCG system. The next few months for BH6 have the potential to be transformational."

Broken Hill Gold Ltd **(ASX: BH6)** ('**Broken Hill Gold**' or '**the Company**') is pleased to announce the discovery of broad zones of visual copper mineralisation intersected in the first two diamond drillholes at the Icebreaker Prospect, within the Company's 100% owned White Dam Gold Project ('**the Project'**) in South Australia's Olary Province, 80km east of Broken Hill (Figure 1).

As reported previously, the Company has been focussed on Reverse Circulation ('RC') drilling to upgrade and expand the shallow oxide gold Mineral Resource Estimate ('MRE') published in 2020 for the White Dam North deposit, now named **Icebreaker**. During this program a number of drillholes were extended below the MRE into fresh basement. Several of these holes intersected appreciable disseminated visible copper sulphides (chalcopyrite) hosted in strongly magnetite-pyrite altered metasediments approximately 5m to 15m vertically below the oxide gold-copper mineralisation, with the holes having been subsequently deepened[3].

Assay results from these RC holes confirmed high-grade gold and copper mineralisation within this sulphide zone[4], including:

- ***WNRC006:***
  - ***20m @ 2.5g/t Au*** *and* ***0.5% Cu*** *from 58m (Sulphide)*
    incl. ***6m @ 7.5g/t Au*** *and* ***1.2% Cu*** *from 68m*
    incl. ***3m @ 12.5g/t Au*** *and* ***1.8% Cu*** *from 68m*

- ***WNRC007:***
  - ***28m @ 2.4 g/t Au*** *and* ***0.7% Cu*** *from 93m (Sulphide)*
  - ***25m @ 1.5 g/t Au*** *and* ***0.5% Cu*** *from 58m (Sulphide)*
  - ***20m @ 0.8 g/t Au*** *and* ***0.2% Cu*** *from 37m (Oxide)*

- ***WNRC010:***
  - ***10m @ 3.4g/t Au*** *and* ***0.7% Cu*** *from 54m (Sulphide)*
    incl. ***5m @ 5.0g/t Au*** *and* ***1.0% Cu*** *from 56m*

Based on these assay results, a program of electrical (Induced Polarisation, "**IP**") and magnetic geophysics was undertaken at Icebreaker to assist with definition of potential sulphidic and magnetic alteration zones for drill targeting. As reported previously[2], the geophysics defined a large area of coincident high magnetics, IP chargeability and a gravity high which is coexistent with the copper-gold mineralisation intersected in RC drilling of both the deeper sulphide drilling and the shallow oxide gold MRE (Figure 4).

A diamond drill rig was mobilised to White Dam in October 2026 to provide drill core to assess the continuity and distribution of the gold-copper mineralisation and associated geology, alteration and structure beneath the previous RC drilling. The initial two drillholes were targeted to test depth extensions of the mineralisation beneath RC drillholes WNRC007 and WNRC016.

Drillhole ICDD001 intersected considerable downhole widths of pyrite-chalcopyrite-molybdenite-pyrrhotite with rare bornite, evident as disseminations, aggregates and veins within an extensive zone of magnetite-biotite-muscovite-sericite-chlorite-silica-zeolite alteration from 61.4m to 329.8m depth downhole. Several intervals of stronger chalcopyrite mineralisation are evident, as noted above. Host lithologies include foliated gneissic metasediments along with a number of thin intrusions including diorite, leucogranite, aplite and pegmatite.

[3] BH6 ASX Announcement 23 July 2026 – Significant High-Grade Gold and Copper Discovery at White Dam
[4] BH6 ASX Announcement 27 August 2026 – Outstanding Icebreaker Drill Assays

The geology is complex and the controls on mineralisation are not yet understood with initial interpretation indicating at least two episodes of overprinting chalcopyrite. Chalcopyrite is observed as coarse blebby agglomerations and veins which cross-cut foliation (Photo 2), disseminated to blebby zones with no preferred orientation (Photo 3) and as disseminations and veins subparallel to the dominant foliation (Photo 4).

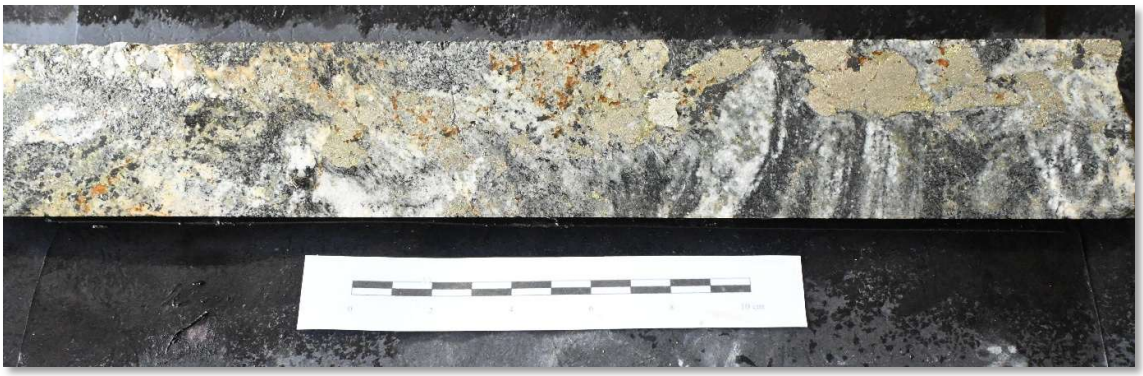


Photo 2: Drillhole ICDD001, NQ sized drill core 116.5m downhole depth. Banded gneiss with chlorite-biotite-sericite-zeolite alteration and blebby pyrite-chalcopyrite.

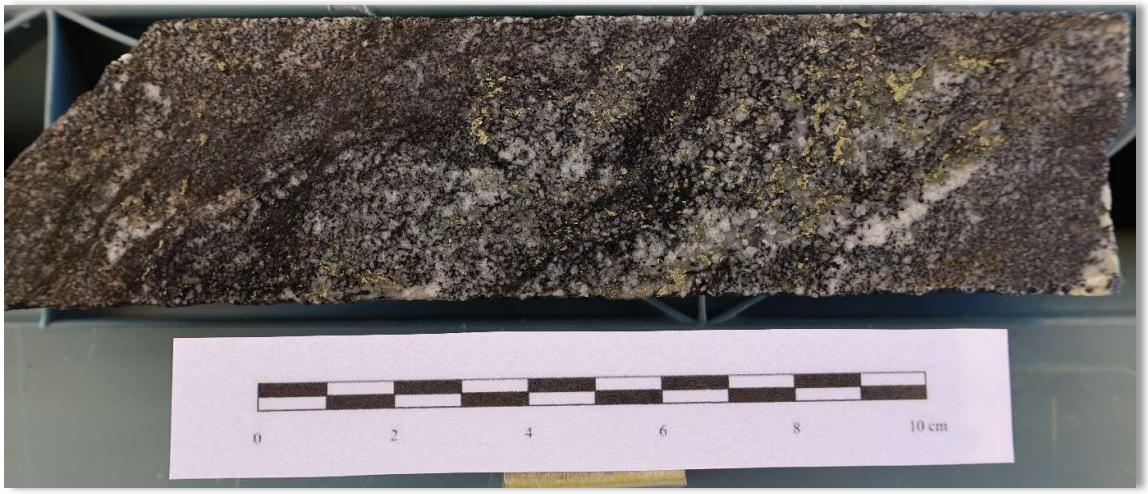


Photo 3: Drillhole ICDD001, NQ sized drill core 247.3m downhole depth. Banded gneiss with biotite alteration and broadly disseminated chalcopyrite, minor pyrite.



Photo 4: Drillhole ICDD001, NQ sized drill core 311.9m downhole depth. Banded and foliated gneiss with disseminated chalcopyrite and minor pyrite dominantly occupying leucosome bands and foliations.

Drillhole ICDD002 (80m south of ICDD001) intersected a similar package of strongly altered metasediments and intrusives, with magnetite-biotite-muscovite-sericite-chlorite-silica-zeolite alteration hosting one main zone of pyrite-chalcopyrite-molybdenite from 58.9m to 111m downhole, with the sulphides forming disseminations, blebs and aggregates. Initial interpretation of logging indicates the alteration and sulphide mineralisation in ICDD002 is slightly weaker than that observed in ICDD001, however low-tenor visual chalcopyrite is noted from 111m to 258m downhole, indicating the drill hole is still within a larger mineral system.

Drill core for both holes has been logged in detail and core has been cut with samples submitted to Bureau Veritas Laboratory in Adelaide for assay of gold by Fire Assay and assay of copper and a suite of multi-elements by ICP. Assays are expected to be received in the mid-late December.

It is important to note that these two initial drillholes are located on the NW margin of the coincident high magnetic, IP chargeability and gravity features, and were designed to test the potential for extension at depth of the gold-copper mineralisation encountered in the RC drillholes reported previously and summarised above.

The recently collected electrical and magnetic geophysics have been processed by Broken Hill Gold's consultant geophysicist and this information will be used in conjunction with the interpretation of geology and mineralisation in the initial two diamond drillholes to guide the targeting of upcoming diamond drilling. The main IP chargeability anomalies have yet to be effectively drill-tested by current drilling by the Company and was not targeted in historical drilling.

A detailed log of the sulphide zones intersected in the drillholes is provided in Appendix 2. A plan showing the holes discussed in this announcement is shown in Figure 2 and a representative schematic cross section for ICDD001 is presented in Figure 3.

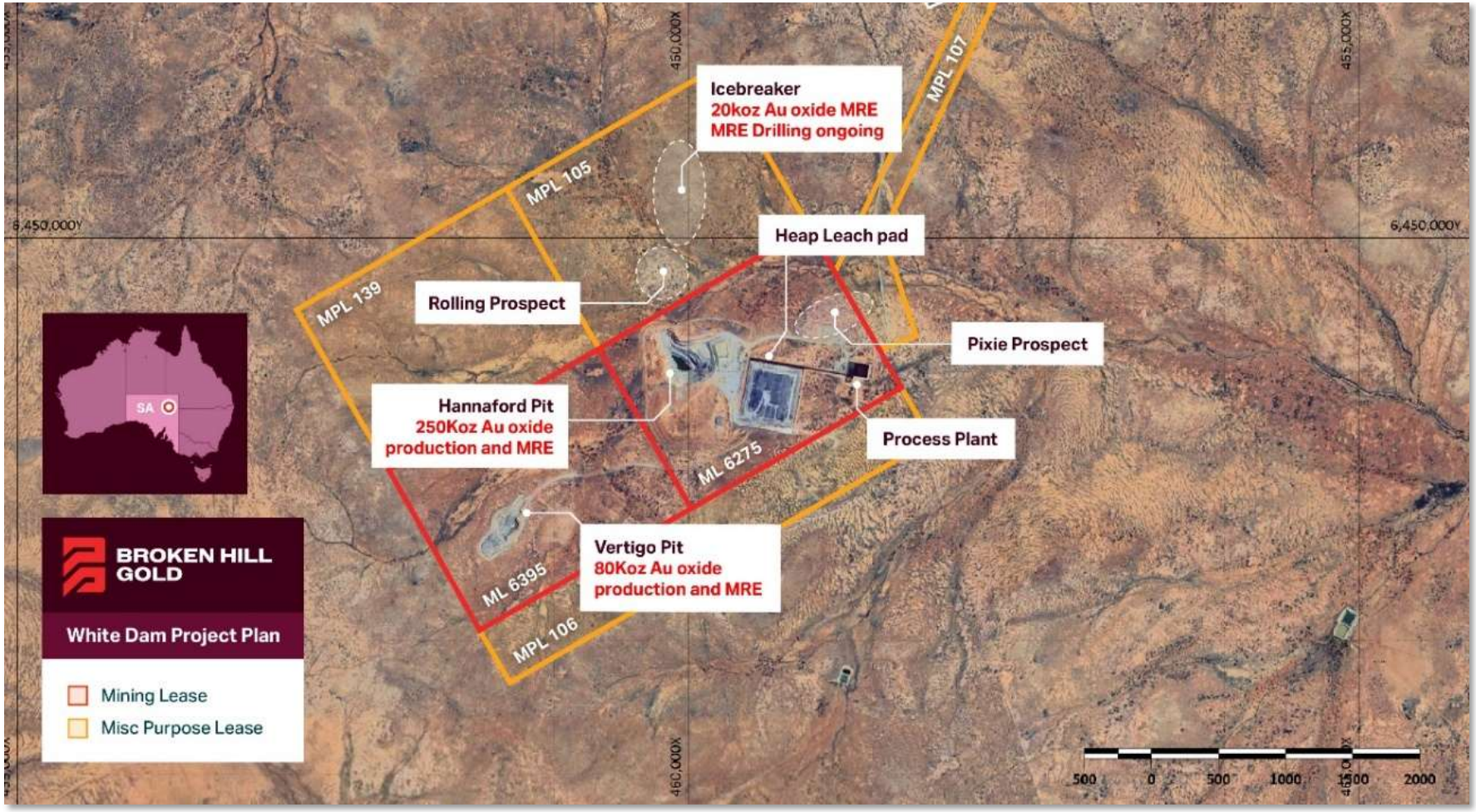


Figure 1: White Dam Project Plan, showing gold oxide deposits on the White Dam Mining Leases. Refer to Table 1 below for complete 2026 MRE summary.

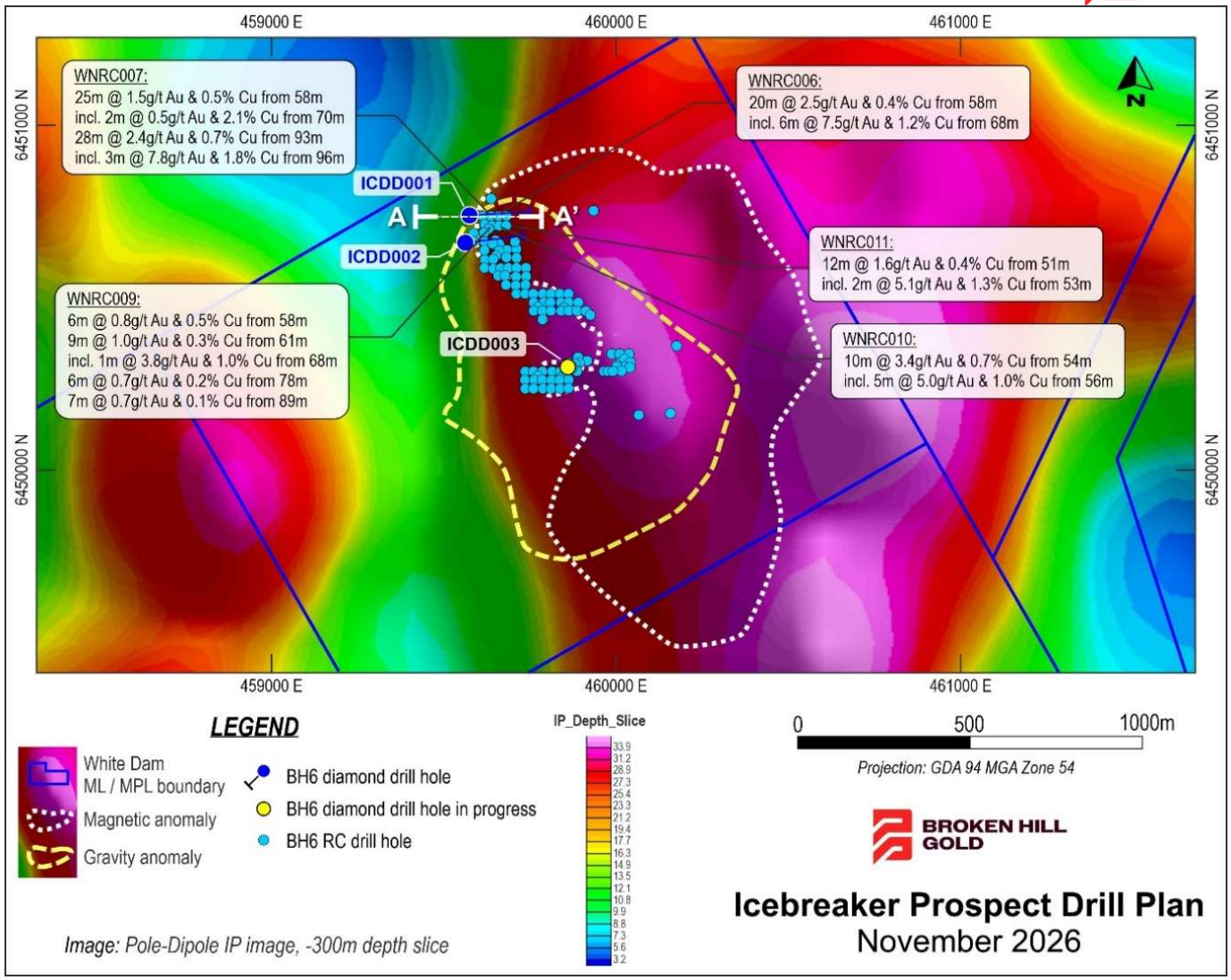


Figure 2: Icebreaker IP chargeability plan at -300m below surface, displaying location of MRE RC drillholes and Diamond drillholes ICDD001 to ICDD003.

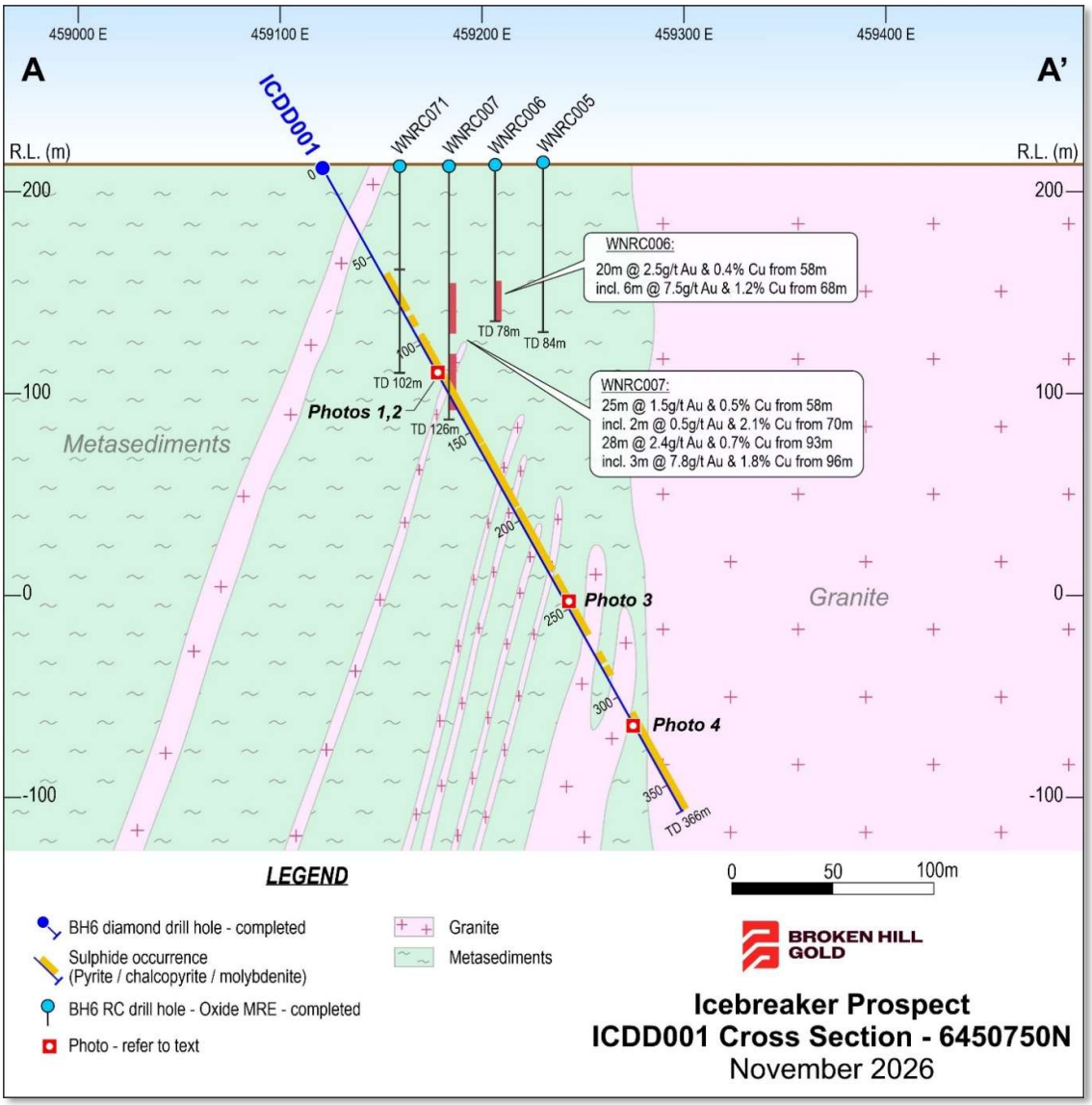


Figure 3: Icebreaker cross section A-A' (location in Figure 2) showing interpreted geology from logging of recently completed diamond drill hole ICDD001 and RC holes with significant assays.

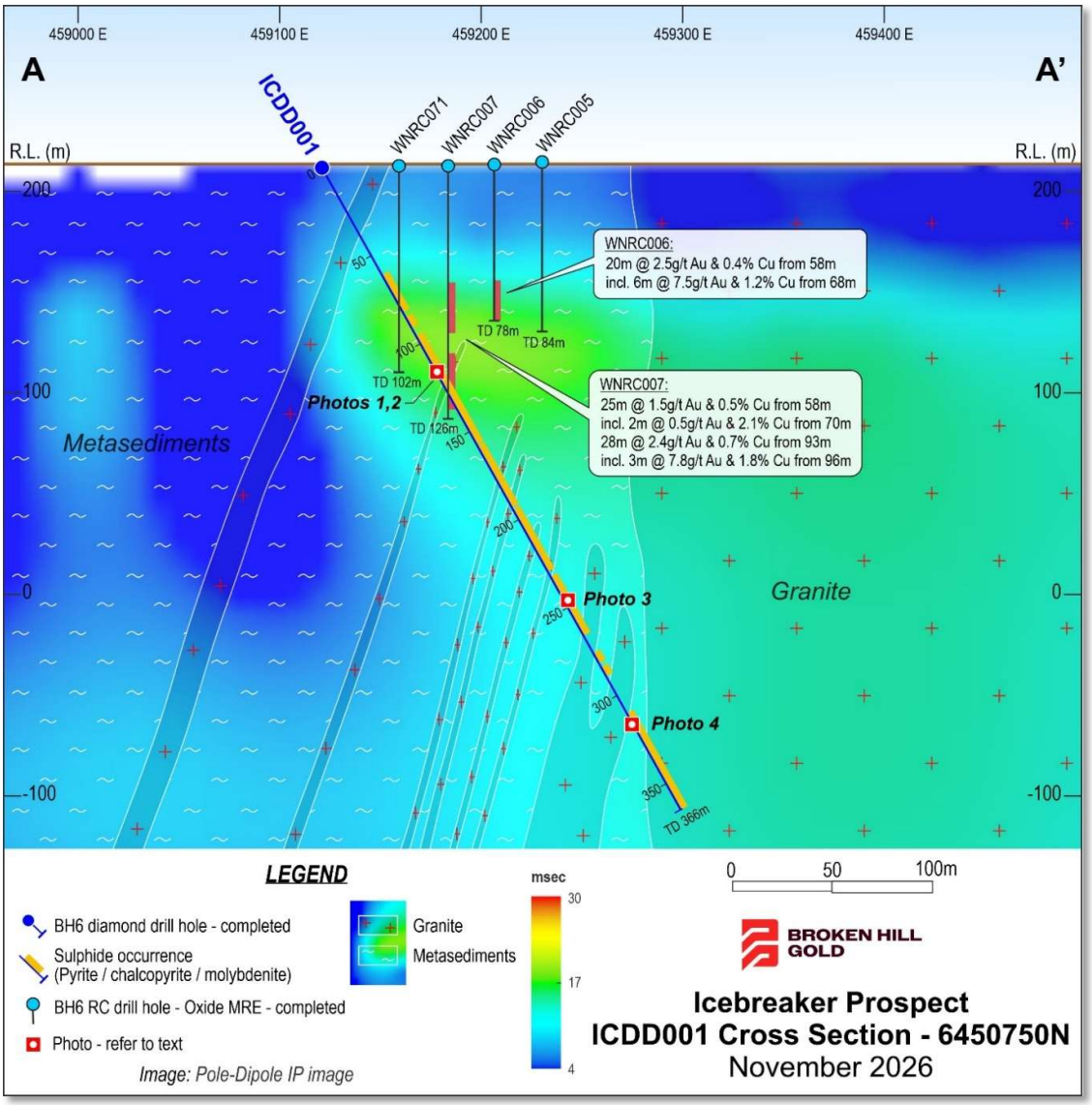


Figure 4: Icebreaker cross section A-A' (location in Figure 2) showing interpreted geology from logging of recently completed diamond drill hole ICDD001 with RC holes with significant assays and IP chargeability survey image.

Next Steps

The deep diamond drilling program at Icebreaker will be ongoing for the remainder of the year and well into 2027 with the aim of following up the visual copper mineralisation intersected in the initial two diamond drillholes, and testing the highest priority geophysical targets as noted above.

RC drilling will continue with the infill program on the Icebreaker oxide gold MRE scheduled to be completed in late November. The RC rig will then move ~400m south to the Rolling Prospect (Figure 1) to undertake a program to test the extent and continuity of a number of shallow gold intercepts in historical drilling. The Rolling Prospect is also located on the margin of the combined electrical, magnetic and gravity anomalies, and has not been drill tested to any extent below 100m depth.

Results are currently pending for the deeper drilling undertaken in October to test the down-dip extension to the Vertigo MRE, and these will be reported shortly.

About White Dam and the Curnamona IOCG Province

The Curnamona Province in South Australia is an emerging Iron Oxide Copper Gold (IOCG) province. It belongs to the same family of deposits as Olympic Dam and Prominent Hill, and it can host very large copper-gold systems. Kalkaroo (1.1Mt Cu, 3.1Moz Au, 23kt Co, Sandfire Resources Ltd under farm-in with Havilah Resources Ltd) lies just 40km north of White Dam. Much of the province lies under shallow cover and has seen little modern exploration at depth, so the potential for new discoveries remains high.

The Company's discovery of broad zones of high-grade, sulphide-hosted gold and copper including from shallow to significant depths at Icebreaker, which is interpreted as IOCG-style, marks a major step change in potential scale and mineralisation type for White Dam. It shows that the potential for similar IOCG systems known regionally to also present on the Company's ground, directly beneath an established gold field with ~180koz of historical production and a current resource of approximately 118koz (Table 1).

The Icebreaker discovery has significant implications for exploration across the Company's near mine and wider Curnamona tenement package, providing shareholders with exposure to both a near-term oxide gold restart and the potential for a major copper-gold discovery.

Table 1: White Dam MRE (JORC 2012) published September 2026

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**

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information related to the MRE included in this market announcement and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in this announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed.

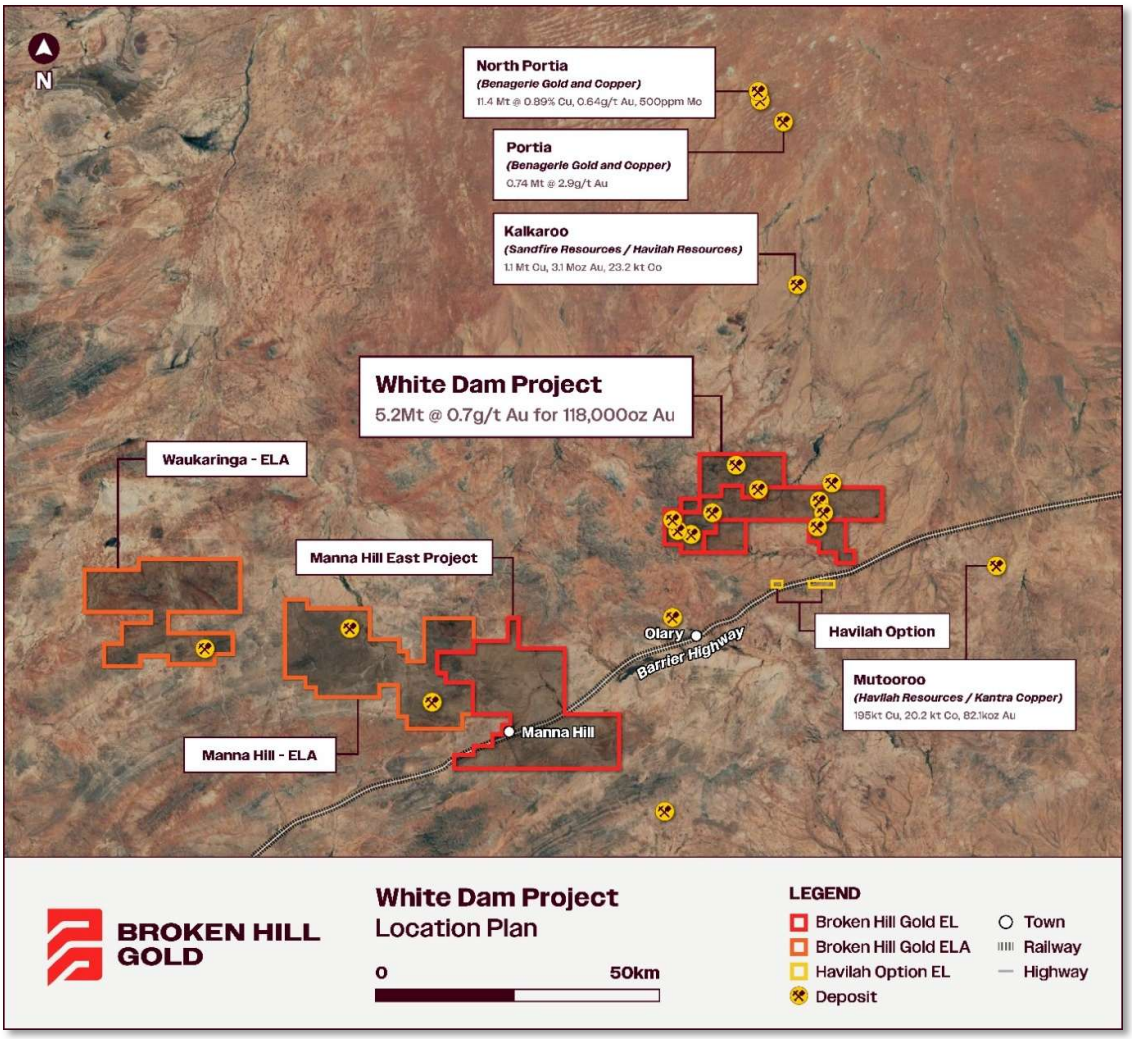


Figure 5: White Dam Project Location Plan.

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

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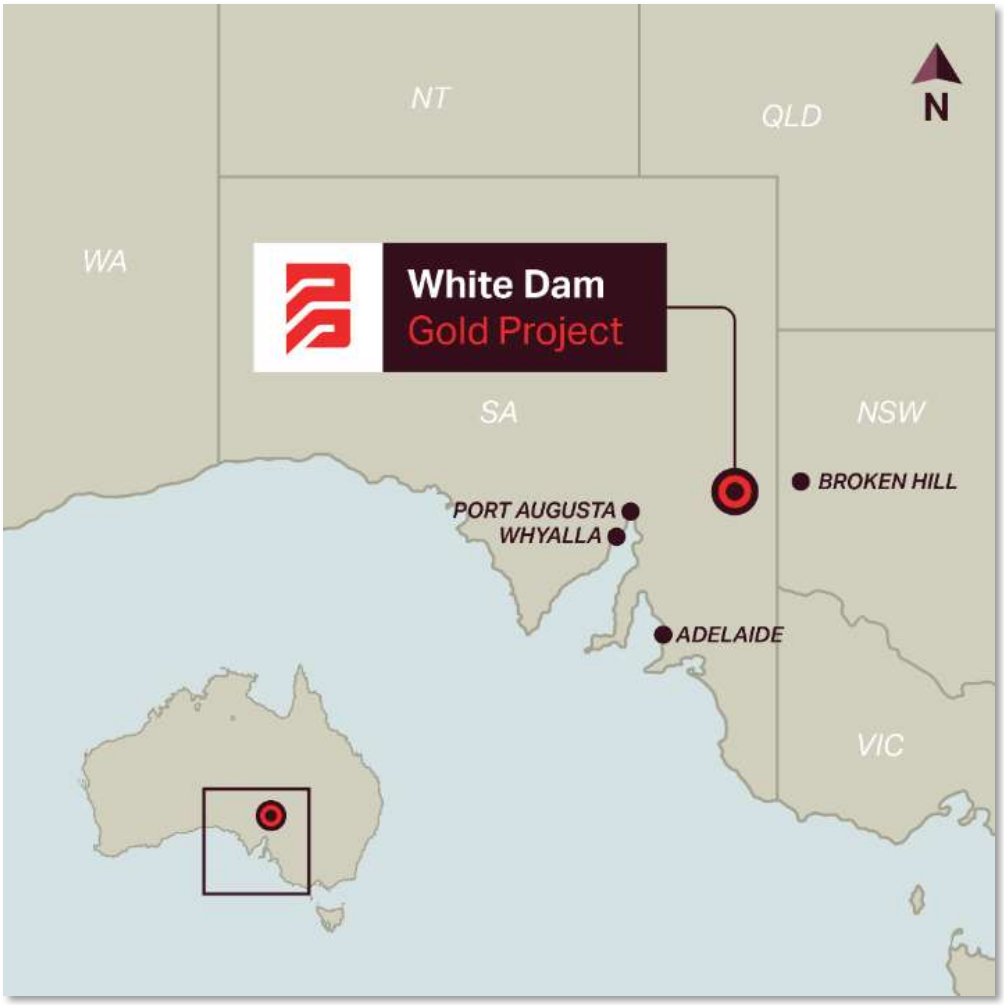
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About Broken Hill Gold

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 exciting recent discovery of the Icebreaker sulphide gold-copper discovery. In addition, White Dam provides a clear, accelerated pathway to modest oxide gold production that aims to materially contribute to funding 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 some of the most prized exploration ground in Australia with major companies now focusing on acquiring and exploring in the region. Broken Hill Gold's unique combination early mover advantage has 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.

Forward looking Statement

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 DIAMOND DRILLING COLLAR TABLE

HOLE_ID	PROSPECT	Status	AMGE	AMGN	RL	Hole Type	Depth (m)	Azimuth (T)	DIP	ASSAY STATUS
ICDD001	White Dam North	Complete	459572	6450740	212	DD	366	90	-60	Awaited
ICDD002	White Dam North	Complete	459461	6450661	211	DD	321	85	-60	Awaited

APPENDIX 2. ICEBREAKER DIAMOND DRILLING LOGGED SULPHIDE OCCURRENCE SUMMARY

Hole_ID	Downhole metres (from)	Downhole metres (to)	CHALCOPYRITE	Logged Mineral %	PYRITE	Logged Mineral %
ICDD001	41.76	44			PY	0.1
	44	55.77			PY	0.1
	61.35	72.9	CPY	0.5	PY	1
	72.9	75.05	CPY	0.1	PY	2
	75.05	82.15	CPY	0.2	PY	2
	82.15	85			PY	0.5
	85.33	86.36	CPY	0.3	PY	1
	86.36	87.7	CPY	0.5	PY	2
	87.7	89.1	CPY	0.2	PY	3
	89.1	89.65	CPY	1	PY	3
	89.65	90.44	CPY	2	PY	3
	90.44	91.17	CPY	1	PY	3
	91.17	95.95			PY	0.5
	95.95	97.34	CPY	0.5	PY	5
	97.34	99.19	CPY	2	PY	8
	99.19	100.42	CPY	1	PY	3
	100.42	101.93	CPY	0.5	PY	3
	101.93	112.43	CPY	0.5	PY	3
	112.43	115	CPY	1	PY	4
	115	116.62	CPY	3	PY	10
	116.62	119	CPY	2	PY	2.5
	119	125.35	CPY	1	PY	2
	125.35	127.35	CPY	0.2	PY	1
	127.35	131	CPY	0.5	PY	3
	131	135.4	CPY	0.5	PY	3
	135.4	142.46	CPY	2	PY	3
	142.46	144.35	CPY	2	PY	3
	144.35	154.31	CPY	3	PY	4
	154.31	157.45	CPY	0.1	PY	1
	157.45	158.25			PY	1
	158.25	162.6	CPY	0.5	PY	2
	162.6	163.4	CPY	1	PY	5
	163.4	166.7	CPY	1	PY	2
	166.7	168.4	CPY	2	PY	3
	168.4	169.8	CPY	0.1	PY	2
	169.8	174.4	CPY	1	PY	3
	174.4	175.64	CPY	1	PY	2
	175.64	178.83	CPY	0.5	PY	5
	178.83	180.13	CPY	1	PY	5
	180.13	190.52	CPY	2	PY	5
	190.52	191.1	CPY	0.2	PY	1
	191.1	193.5	CPY	0.5	PY	1

	194.9	195.8	CPY	0.1	PY	0.1
	196.4	204.15	CPY	0.1	PY	0.2
	204.15	207.85	CPY	0.2	PY	4
	207.85	210	CPY	0.3	PY	5
	210	212.6	CPY	0.4	PY	5
	212.6	214.15	CPY	0.5	PY	2
	214.15	220.5	CPY	0.2	PY	3
	220.5	221.2			PY	0.2
	221.2	222.5	CPY	0.1	PY	0.5
	222.5	228.15	CPY	0.5	PY	3
	228.15	229.1	CPY	0.2	PY	0.5
	229.1	229.8	CPY	0.2	PY	2
	229.8	233			PY	0.2
	233	235.05	CPY	0.1	PY	2
	235.05	235.9			PY	0.1
	235.9	243.35	CPY	1	PY	3
	243.35	248.12	CPY	1.5	PY	4
	248.12	248.82	CPY	0.1	PY	1
	248.82	252	CPY	1.5	PY	4
	252	252.95	CPY	2	PY	5
	252.95	254.2	CPY	0.5	PY	1
	254.2	255.65	CPY	0.1	PY	0.5
	256.08	262	CPY	0.3	PY	2
	262.7	266.25	CPY	0.1	PY	0.3
	266.25	276.6			PY	1
	276.6	279.2	CPY	0.1	PY	0.3
	279.2	279.5			PY	0.1
	279.5	282	CPY	0.1	PY	0.5
	282	283.05			PY	0.5
	283.05	284.5			PY	4
	284.5	289.3	CPY	0.1	PY	1
	289.7	292.1			PY	0.3
	292.1	294			PY	1
	294	311.05			PY	0.1
	311.05	312	CPY	4	PY	1
	312	314.6	CPY	0.3		
	314.6	317.55	CPY	3	PY	0.5
	317.55	320.7	CPY	1	PY	3
	320.7	324	CPY	5	PY	1
	324	327.5	CPY	0.5	PY	1
	327.5	328	CPY	1	PY	2.5
	328	329.8	CPY	0.3	PY	2
	329.8	337.3			PY	0.1
	337.3	339.05	CPY	0.3	PY	1.5
	339.05	362.06			PY	0.1
	362.06	366			PY	0.3
ICDD002	58.87	59.7	CPY	0.1	PY	1
	59.7	61.4			PY	1
	61.4	65.05	CPY	0.1	PY	1
	65.05	65.75	CPY	0.1	PY	2
	65.75	69.05			PY	1
	69.05	72.1	CPY	0.5	PY	3
	72.1	76.7	CPY	0.2	PY	1
	76.7	82.1	CPY	0.2	PY	1
	82.1	86.15	CPY	0.01	PY	0.1
	87.8	88.9	CPY	0.5	PY	0.5
	88.9	91.2	CPY	2	PY	1
	91.2	92.2	CPY	0.2		

	92.2	94.81	CPY	0.2	PY	0.2
	94.81	97.6	CPY	0.2	PY	0.2
	98	108	CPY	3	PY	2
	108	109.4	CPY	3	PY	2
	111.3	112.6	CPY	0.1	PY	3
	112.6	116.12	CPY	0.2	PY	0.2
	117.7	118.9	CPY	1	PY	1
	118.9	124.4	CPY	0.1	PY	0.2
	124.4	125.2	CPY	0.2	PY	2
	125.2	127.2	CPY	0.5	PY	4
	127.2	129.5	CPY	0.1	PY	4
	129.5	130.7	CPY	0.5	PY	3
	130.7	137.6	CPY	0.5	PY	3
	137.6	138.2	CPY	0.2	PY	0.5
	138.2	143.5	CPY	0.2	PY	1
	143.85	146.4	CPY	0.2	PY	2
	146.4	151.7	CPY	0.02	PY	1
	151.7	154.95	CPY	0.02	PY	1
	154.95	155.7			PY	0.5
	155.7	168			PY	0.5
	168	180.9	CPY	0.01	PY	1
	180.9	181.91	CPY	0.02	PY	2
	181.91	189	CPY	0.01	PY	2
	189	189.8	CPY	0.1	PY	3
	189.8	190.7	CPY	0.02	PY	0.5
	190.7	192.2	CPY	0.02	PY	2
	192.2	198.7			PY	1
	198.7	207			PY	0.5
	207	210.3	CPY	0.1	PY	0.2
	210.3	247			PY	0.5
	247	258	CPY	0.2	PY	1

Cautionary Statement: *The mineral abundance estimates reported in this announcement are preliminary visual estimates made by Company geologists based on geological logging of diamond drill core. These estimates are inherently subjective and may not accurately reflect the results of laboratory assays. The identification and estimated abundance of visible copper sulphide minerals does not constitute evidence of economic mineralisation and should not be relied upon as an indication of copper grade or future resource potential. The mineral assemblage reported is not exhaustive, and additional copper-bearing minerals may also be present.*

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.

CPY *refers to chalcopyrite ($CuFeS_2$), which contains approximately 34.6% copper by weight. This value should not be used, either independently or in conjunction with visual mineral abundance estimates, to calculate or infer copper grades, and is provided for descriptive and identification purposes only. Copper grades can only be determined through laboratory assay results.* ***PY*** *refers to pyrite (FeS_2), which does not contain copper.*

References to ***"significant" visible mineralisation*** *on Page 1 relate to down hole intervals where visual estimates indicate chalcopyrite comprises approximately 0.3% or more of the drill core for the logged intervals.*

APPENDIX 3. JORC TABLE 1 UPDATE FOR DD DRILLING

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.*	• Previous drilling at White Dam was carried out in five campaigns from 1985 through to 2017. These campaigns were carried out by Aberfoyle (1985-89, 15.9% of data), Mount Isa Mines (1994-98, 9.0% of data), the White Dam Joint Venture (2002-12, 31.7% of data), CopperChem Ltd (2015, 1.5% of data) and Hannaford RC grade control drilling (2010-17, 41.9% of data). 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 resource estimation. • Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling is utilised to obtain 1m chip samples directly from a cone splitter attached to the rig cyclone for the entire drillhole. • Diamond core is halved lengthways with a core saw through zones determined by logging and sampled at 1m intervals or at other intervals selected to match lithology and mineral alteration. • All samples were analysed by Bureau Veritas Laboratories in Adelaide. 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 and a suite of pathfinder elements).
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. • Diamond drilling was all NQ2 drill diameter. • All drillholes are surveyed during drilling with a downhole electronic digital north-seeking gyroscope. • Diamond drill core is also oriented using a digital downhole orientation tool to measure the accurate orientation of the core.
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 diamond core drilling, the core recoveries are measured by reconstructing core into continuous runs on an angled cradle for orientation marking. An average core recovery of greater than 98% has been achieved. • No additional measures were required as core recoveries are deemed to be high and samples considered to be representative. • 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 the laboratory 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.*	• All core and RC chips were logged for each collected (1 metre) sample for lithology, colour, weathering and mineralization with sufficient detail to support mineral resource estimation.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• For diamond core, structure type is recorded along with structural orientation data (alpha and beta measurements) where the drill core is orientated. Rock Quality Determinations are measured to determine geotechnical characteristics of the rock units. • All drill core is photographed. • All RC chips are collected in storage trays and photographed and are stored in secure containers on site. • Logging is both qualitative and quantitative. ***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.***
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• All drill core is half core sampled within zones of visible alteration. Where the core is orientated the left-hand side / half of the core is sampled so that the core orientation line remains in the core tray. • 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 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 Bureau Veritas Laboratories in Adelaide. 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 and a suite of pathfinder elements). • 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 have completed several twin RC holes and the sample data received to date indicates an acceptable level of correlation of gold grades between historical and Broken Hill Gold holes. • 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		software and validated against old maps and data. • Broken Hill Gold collects all logging data in a digital format and the data is combined with project database. Logging data is checked and validated in Micromine 3d software.
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 ranged from 25 m by 25 m to 12.5 m by 12.5 m for MRE drilling. These spacings are appropriate to the level of resource classification to be applied. • Exploration drill hole spacing is based on targeting of drillholes to test the extent of results in previous drilling, and to test geophysical or geological targets, so hole spacings are not grid based in early stages. • No sample compositing.
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 where possible. • 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 Bureau Veritas laboratory in Adelaide with no intermediate handling. Samples are tracked using the transport company consignment notes and Broken Hill Gold 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

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.

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
MPL107	Granted	24-Jan-08	23-Jan-29	132.3 ha

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<table><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 to 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. All statutory environmental permits for drilling have been obtained and are current to October 2027.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	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
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.*	• Drill hole details completed and in progress are presented in Appendix 1.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	
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 RC 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. • No diamond assay data is reported in this release. • 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 at a high angle to mineralization, generally +/- 5 degrees to perpendicular. Downhole widths are reported due to the variation in dip of the strata bound 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.*	• See announcement
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• All results meeting the criteria above are reported in Appendix 2 in the 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*	• Drilling data will inform further exploration of the Icebreaker Prospect. Diagrams with areas of possible extensions are presented in the announcement.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	