

Icebreaker Geophysics Underway at White Dam Gold-Copper Project

HIGHLIGHTS

- **INDUCED POLARISATION (IP) AND MAGNETIC GEOPHYSICS UNDERWAY TO ASSIST IN DEFINING KEY SULPHIDE TARGETS** – Extensive program comprising 48 line-km of Pole-Dipole IP and 670 line-km of high-resolution ground magnetics over Icebreaker (See Figure 2) and regional targets.
- **GEOPHYSICS PROGRAMME TO ALSO INCLUDE COVERAGE OF VERTIGO, WHITE DAM EAST, MARY MINE, GREEN & GOLD and WILKINS PROSPECTS** - Exploration to ramp up on multiple additional near-mine targets, several of which have historical shallow oxide hosted gold and copper drill intersections and no deep drilling to test primary sulphide mineralisation potential.
- **SECOND DRILL RIG MOBILISING TO SITE THIS WEEK** – Diamond drilling planned to test the Icebreaker Au-Cu sulphide zone at depth post completion of geophysics programme and interpretation of results, along with strategic drilling at depth beneath the Vertigo and Hannaford pits to test high-priority Au-Cu sulphide targets. Geophysics is scheduled to be completed by mid-October.
- **NEAR AND LONGER-TERM STRATEGIES** –The Company will continue with progressing near-term oxide production tasks required to restart mining while drilling out existing oxide resources and near mine targets including Rolling, Hannaford East and Icebreaker. The second area of key focus is the ongoing evaluation and evolution of sulphide hosted potential at all White Dam prospects including Icebreaker, Vertigo, Hannaford and regional targets including Mary Mine and Wadnamanga.

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.

Exploration at White Dam has historically 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^{1,2} provides a compelling basis for the potential further discovery of significant gold and copper sulphide mineralisation beneath the oxide zone and across other priority prospects.

Compilation and review of the historical exploration database and geophysical data identified multiple targets where there is either no drilling at all or only very limited deeper drilling beneath previously identified shallow oxide mineralisation. Mineralisation beneath the Hannaford and Vertigo pits has not been followed up and remain open along strike and down dip, providing clear opportunities for systematic follow up.

Induced Polarisation (IP) and magnetic geophysics surveys commenced last week over the highest priority areas are designed to define targets for deeper drilling, with these targets to be the focus for exploration in the coming months. Resumption of drilling at Icebreaker targeting sulphide mineralisation will follow completion of the geophysics surveys, which is expected by mid-October.

¹ PGO ASX Announcement 23 July 2026 - Significant High-Grade Gold and Copper Discovery at White Dam North

² BH6 ASX Announcement 27 August 2026 - Outstanding Icebreaker Drill Assays

Drilling continues on the oxide Mineral Resource Estimate³ (MRE) (Table 1) with programmes planned for Vertigo North Extended and Hannaford in September. Results are expected to support an updated and upgraded Oxide MRE in Q4 2026, with open pit optimisation studies and mine planning to follow.

Drilling results will be published as they are received and compiled.

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

"I am pleased to have the geophysics team on site so quickly following our recent exciting sulphide discovery at Icebreaker. Given the mineralisation styles observed in initial drilling, we anticipate the Induced Polarisation and high-resolution ground magnetic surveys being instrumental in defining clear, high-priority targets at depth, with initial results expected by mid-October."

"Mobilising a second rig to site this week allows us to immediately commence diamond core drilling into the Icebreaker primary sulphide zone, while also testing targets beneath the historical Vertigo and Hannaford open pits. The diamond core will also support metallurgical testwork across both the Icebreaker sulphides and Vertigo oxide deposits as we systematically advance toward open pit restarts and broader gold-copper resource expansion across White Dam."



Photo 1: Recording IP data at Hannaford East

2026-27 Exploration Strategy and Programme

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 GBM Resources ASX Release 10 August 2020: White Dam Maiden JORC 2012 Resource of 102 Koz Au

3.1Moz Au, 23kt Co)⁴, 40km north of White Dam, the North Portia Project (0.1Mt Cu, 0.26Moz Au)⁵, 75km north of White Dam, and the Mutooroo Project (0.2Mt Cu, 82koz Au, 20kt Co)⁶, Figure 1 below.

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.

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. Historical drilling of these key prospects has been limited in extent and depth, with drillholes generally not going beyond 80m vertical depth from surface (Figure 3 below).

⁴ <https://www.havilah-resources.com.au/kalkaroorproject>

⁵ <https://saemc.com.au/archive/2010/10cgiles.pdf>

⁶ <https://hillgroveresources.com.au/project/mutooroo/>

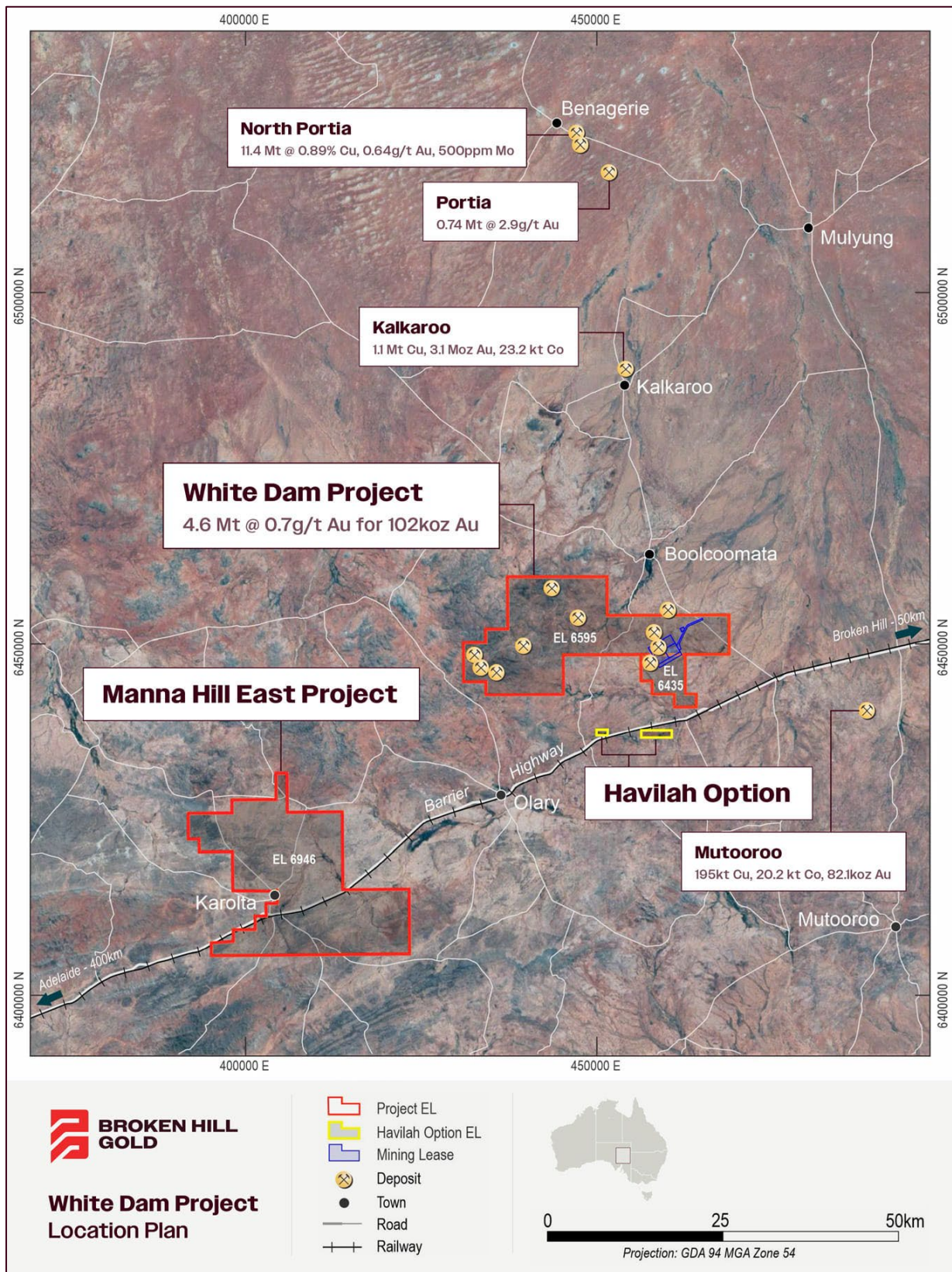


Figure 1: White Dam Project Regional Location Plan, showing copper-gold deposits in the Curnamona district near White Dam.

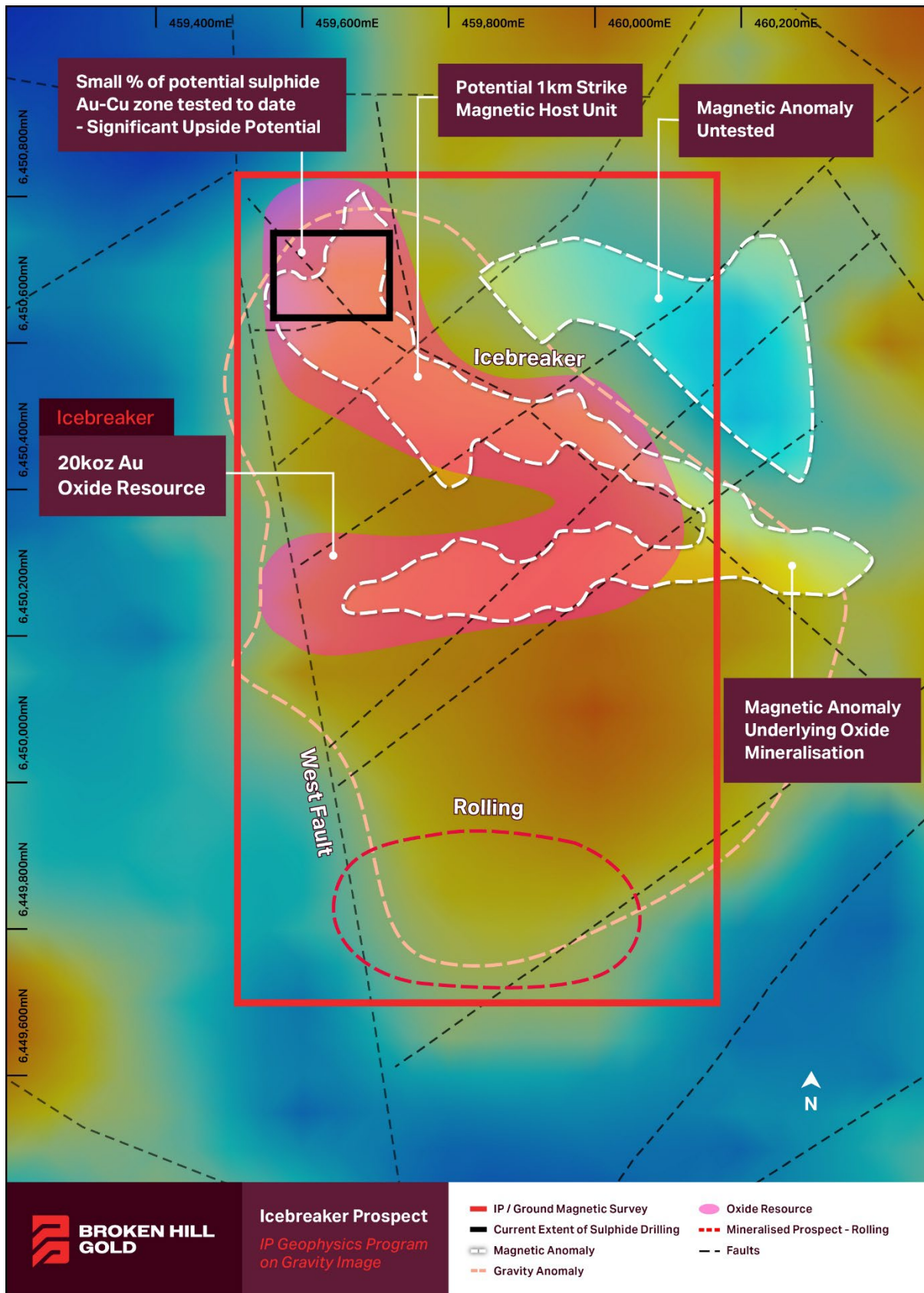


Figure 2: Icebreaker Prospect Summary Plan Map

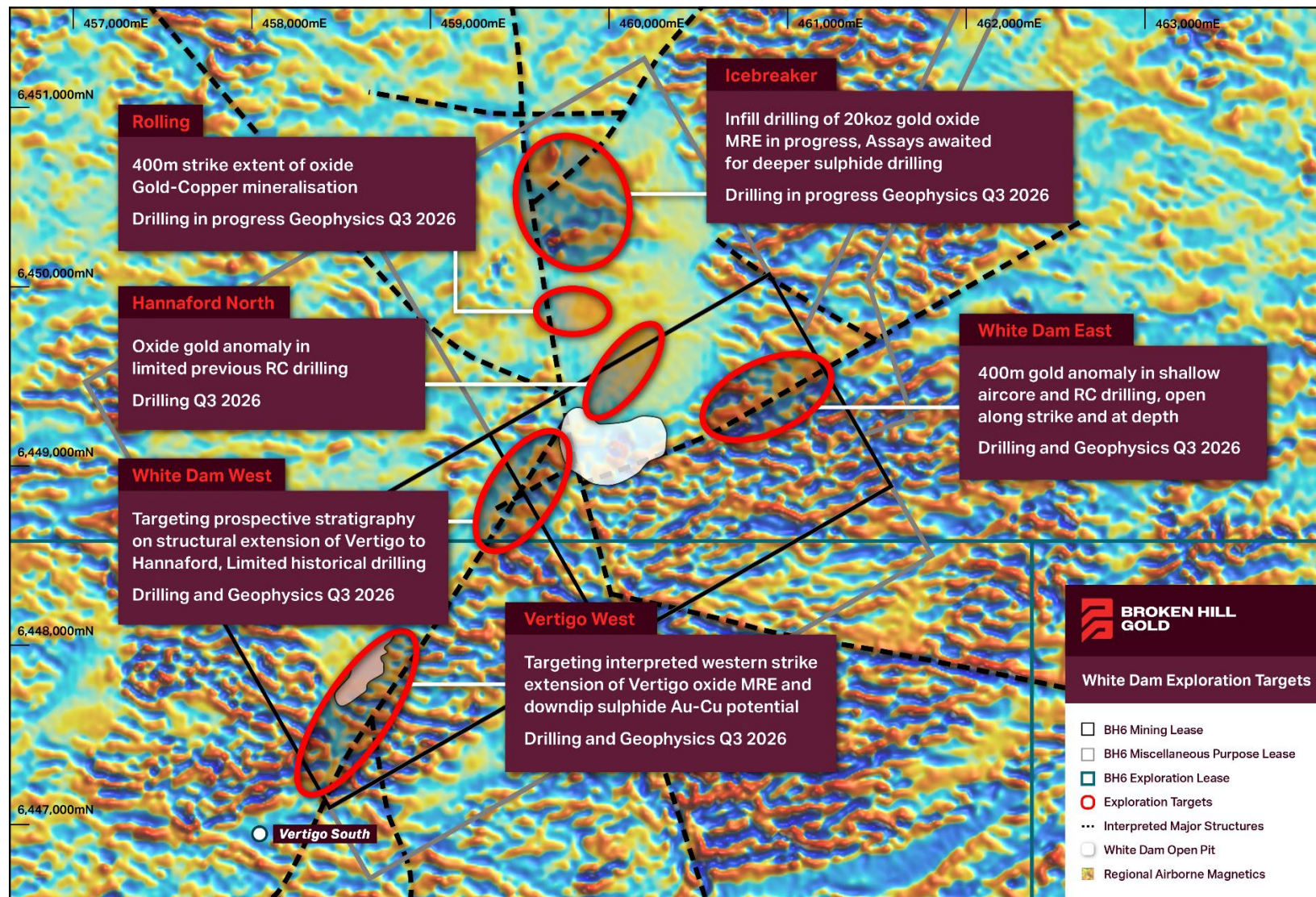


Figure 3: White Dam Near-Mine Exploration Targets

Next Steps

Broken Hill Gold is undertaking a substantial programme of RC and diamond 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, in addition to the ongoing Mineral Resource upgrades and MRE definition programmes currently underway. The Company considers that the tenement package is significantly under-explored and provides excellent potential for new mineral discoveries.

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

	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

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

Shareholder enquiries

Matthew Boyes
Managing Director
Broken Hill Gold
mboyes@bh6.com.au
+61 8 6288 8998

Media enquiries

Jason Mack
Senior Communications Advisor
White Noise Communications
jason@whitenoisecomms.com
+61 (0) 400 643 799

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 exciting recent discovery of the 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 some of the most prized exploration ground 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 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.

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. - The 2020 Resource estimates reported are based on assays of sub-samples taken from reverse circulation (RC) chips and diamond drilling (DD) core. Surface Samples - Rock chip samples reported by Broken Hill Gold are outcrop composite grab samples. - All surface rock chip samples from November 2025 to March 2026 were analysed by ALS Laboratories in Adelaide (sample preparation) and Perth (sample analysis). 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)
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 relevant intersections logged.	- 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.
Sub-sampling techniques	- If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. - If non-core, whether riffled, tube	No information was contained in the historical database regarding sub-sampling techniques.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
and sample preparation	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.	
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 surface rock chip samples were analysed by ALS Laboratories in Adelaide (sample preparation) and Perth (sample analysis). 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). - 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	- 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.	- Historical collar locations are all determined by Hand held GPS or RTK DGPS. - 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.	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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	- Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. - If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	- The 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><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.	Tenement No.	Status	Granted	Expiry	Approx Area (km² or Ha)	EL6435	Granted	14-Oct-14	13-Oct-26	96	EL6565	Granted	28-Jul-20	27-Jul-31	171	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	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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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																																																							
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The Gold - copper mineralization is strataform, hosted within																																																							

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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.	- 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 due to the variation in dip of the strata bound mineralisation. - Historical aircore drilling was vertical and not designed to assess or measure the orientation of mineralised structures.
Diagrams	Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	See announcement

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 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.