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ASX Announcement

ASX:**BH6** | 21 September 2026

BROKEN HILL GOLD

White Dam Gold-Copper Project
Vertigo MRE update

Indicated Resource increased by 160% with significant sulphide upside potential identified

HIGHLIGHTS

- **VERTIGO INDICATED OXIDE RESOURCE INCREASED BY 160% -** *Vertigo oxide heap leachable Indicated Resource increased to 24,300oz Au with all mineralisation outcropping or shallow, and all within an existing Mining Lease.*
- **GLOBAL PROJECT RESOURCE INCREASED TO ~120koz Au -** *Circa 20% increase in global ounces with Indicated oxide contained ounces increased to 44koz Au.*
- **MINING STUDY NOW UNDERWAY ON OXIDE HEAP LEACH MATERIAL -** *Mine design and evaluation is underway to ascertain the economics around restarting the Vertigo pit for extraction of oxide only heap leach material, pre-feasibility study (PFS) will follow once remaining oxide resources drilled and Mineral Resource Estimates (MRE's) updated.*
- **SIGNIFICANT DOWN DIP POTENTIAL IDENTIFIED -** *The Vertigo orebody is a thick, flat-dipping (-15 degrees) tabular zone, with both gold and copper grades increasing with depth, and remains totally open down-dip beyond the pit limits; 8 exploration holes over a 650m strike length to commence next week testing potential mineralised extensions 200m down dip.*
- **DUAL OXIDE AND SULPHIDE STRATEGY NOW UNDERWAY WITH SECOND RIG ARRIVING ONSITE;** *A second multipurpose RC/Diamond rig has been mobilised to site to expedite the Company's near-term heap leach oxide production aspirations and to unlock the significant gold-copper sulphide potential*
- **STRONG FINANCIAL POSITION -** *Following the recent $13 million Placement[1], the Company is well-funded to advance exploration and production restart activities across the White Dam Project.*

Broken Hill Gold Ltd **(ASX: BH6)** ('**Broken Hill Gold**' or '**the Company**') is pleased to provide an update on the Vertigo Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) at the Company's 100% owned White Dam Gold Project ('**the Project'**) in South Australia's Curnamona Province, 80 km west of Broken Hill.

The results reported here represent the first of three oxide gold resources to be re-calculated based upon the recent infill and resource expansion drilling completed undertaken by Broken Hill Gold. The company is now drilling the shallow oxide hosted gold mineralisation at Hannaford East before moving on to test the Vertigo Deeps sulphide Au-Cu target, Rolling oxide Au zone and then returning to the Icebreaker oxide and sulphide Au-Cu targets.

[1] BH6 ASX Announcement 31 July 2026 - $13 Million Placement following White Dam North Discovery

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

"The Vertigo resource update is the first of what we anticipate to be multiple future updates at White Dam as our aggressive drill program continues. I am also particularly interested to see results from the CIL leach test work underway and receive the first round of preliminary mining physicals from the pit designs and scheduling for the potential oxide heap leach restart.

"The real story developing here at White Dam is the sulphide gold potential this system contains. We know from cyanide leach work previously carried out that nearly all the gold is recoverable from a finely ground (120µm) sample, similar to standard CIL circuits all over Australia.

"We now have 3 major targets to follow up; 1) Icebreaker 2) Vertigo sulphide, which I am confident we will demonstrate has significant open pit-able potential, and 3) Hannaford sulphide, which has excellent gold grades identified in previous drilling directly below the pit floor, and has never been systematically drilled.

"With the second rig now arriving at site, we can quickly ramp up drilling progress, the definition of the remaining oxide resources and the expansion of the sulphide resources. We know we have ~55koz of gold in mineral resource at Vertigo already with the grade increasing as we go deeper and I am confident that White Dam will demonstrate the potential to deliver a significant Gold-Copper project as further drilling results are received."

Mineral Resource Estimate

Material information summary as required under ASX Listing Rule 5.8 and JORC Code (2012) reporting guidelines.

Mineral Resource Statement

The Mineral Resource Statement pertains to the Vertigo Deposit MRE, prepared by Entech Pty Ltd during September 2026 and reported in accordance with the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code).

The MRE is informed by 26,403 m of drilling from 21 diamond drill holes (DDH) and 479 reverse circulation (RC) holes, comprising a total of 500 drill holes. The MRE is based on drilling and sampling data available as at 16 July 2026 and has an effective date of September 2026.

The Mineral Resource is reported below topography and within an optimised open-pit shell using a A$5,500 gold price to demonstrate reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction (RPEEE), excluding material previously mined. The Mineral Resource comprises oxide (which includes saprolite and transitional material) and fresh material and is reported above a 0.20 g/t Au cut-off. The constraining pit shell extends nominally to approximately 95 m below natural surface.

The Mineral Resource Statement is presented in Table 1.

Table 1: Vertigo Deposit Gold Mineral Resource, at 0.20 g/t Au cut-off

Resource Category	Tonnes (t)	Gold (g/t)	Gold Ounces (oz)
Indicated	1,433,011	0.53	24,300
Inferred	867,200	1.09	30,496
Total	**2,300,211**	**0.74**	**54,795**

Tonnages are dry metric tonnes. Minor discrepancies may occur due to rounding.

A breakdown of Table 1, by horizon, is presented in Table 2.

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Table 2: Vertigo Deposit Gold Mineral Resource, by weathering horizon

Weathering Horizon		Resource Category	Tonnes (t)	Gold (g/t)	Gold (oz)
Oxide	Saprolite	Indicated	28,669	0.42	391
		Inferred	-	-	-
		Subtotal	**28,669**	**0.42**	**391**
	Transitional	Indicated	1,404,342	0.53	23,909
		Inferred	27,034	0.39	342
		Subtotal	**1,431,376**	**0.53**	**24,251**
Fresh		Indicated	-	-	-
		Inferred	840,166	1.12	30,154
		Subtotal	**840,166**	**1.12**	**30,154**
Total Indicated			**1,433,011**	**0.53**	**24,300**
Total Inferred			**867,200**	**1.09**	**30,496**
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Mineral Resources are not Ore Reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability. The MRE does not incorporate detailed mining selectivity, dilution or ore loss. Inferred Mineral Resources have a lower level of geological confidence than Indicated Mineral Resources, and there is no certainty that further exploration will result in their conversion to Indicated or Measured Mineral Resources.

Mining costs, processing costs, metallurgical recovery and other economic assumptions were not applied directly to the grade estimation; however, these factors were incorporated into the pit optimisation used to constrain the reported Mineral Resource for RPEEE.

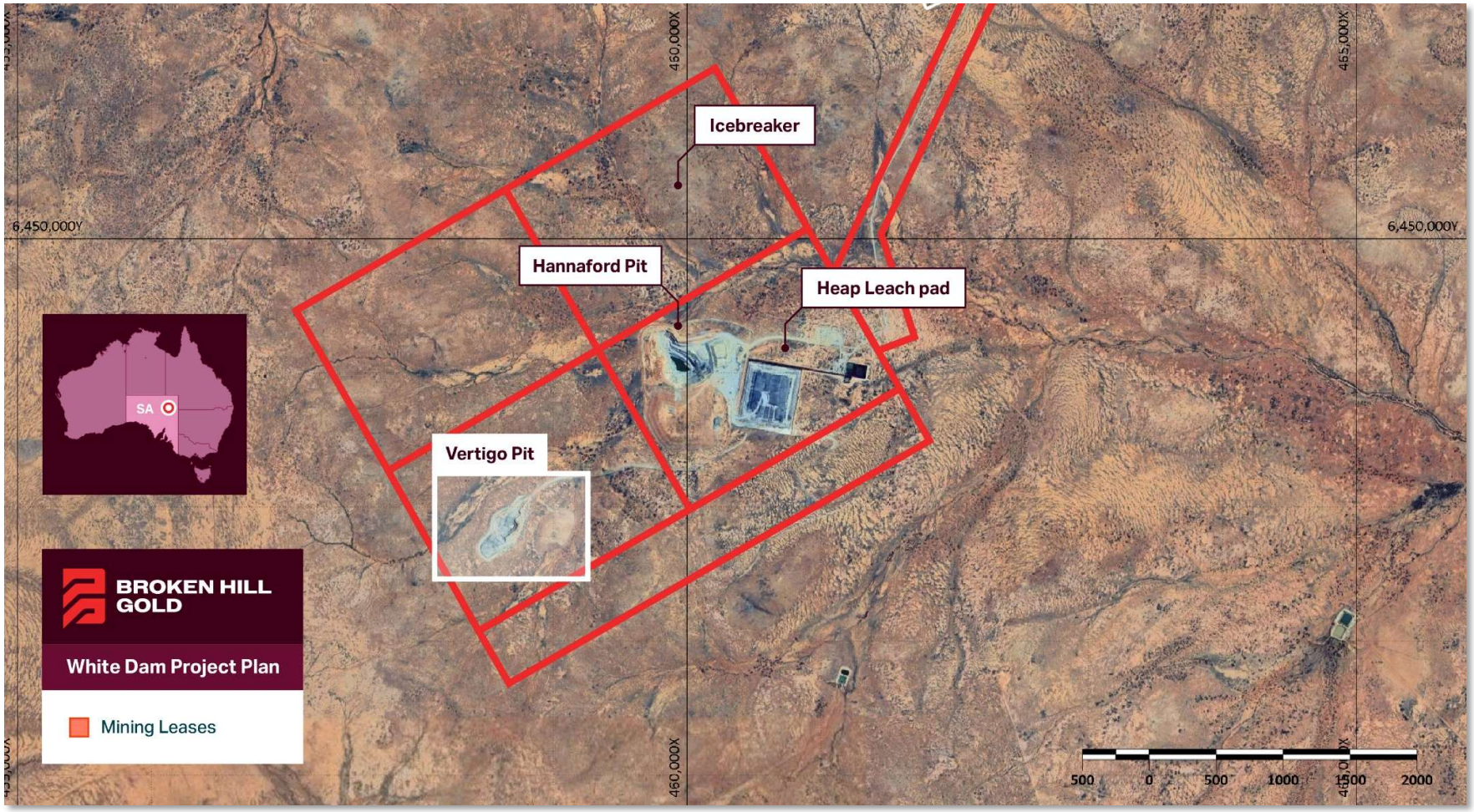

Figure 1: White Dam Project Mining Lease location showing Vertigo Pit location

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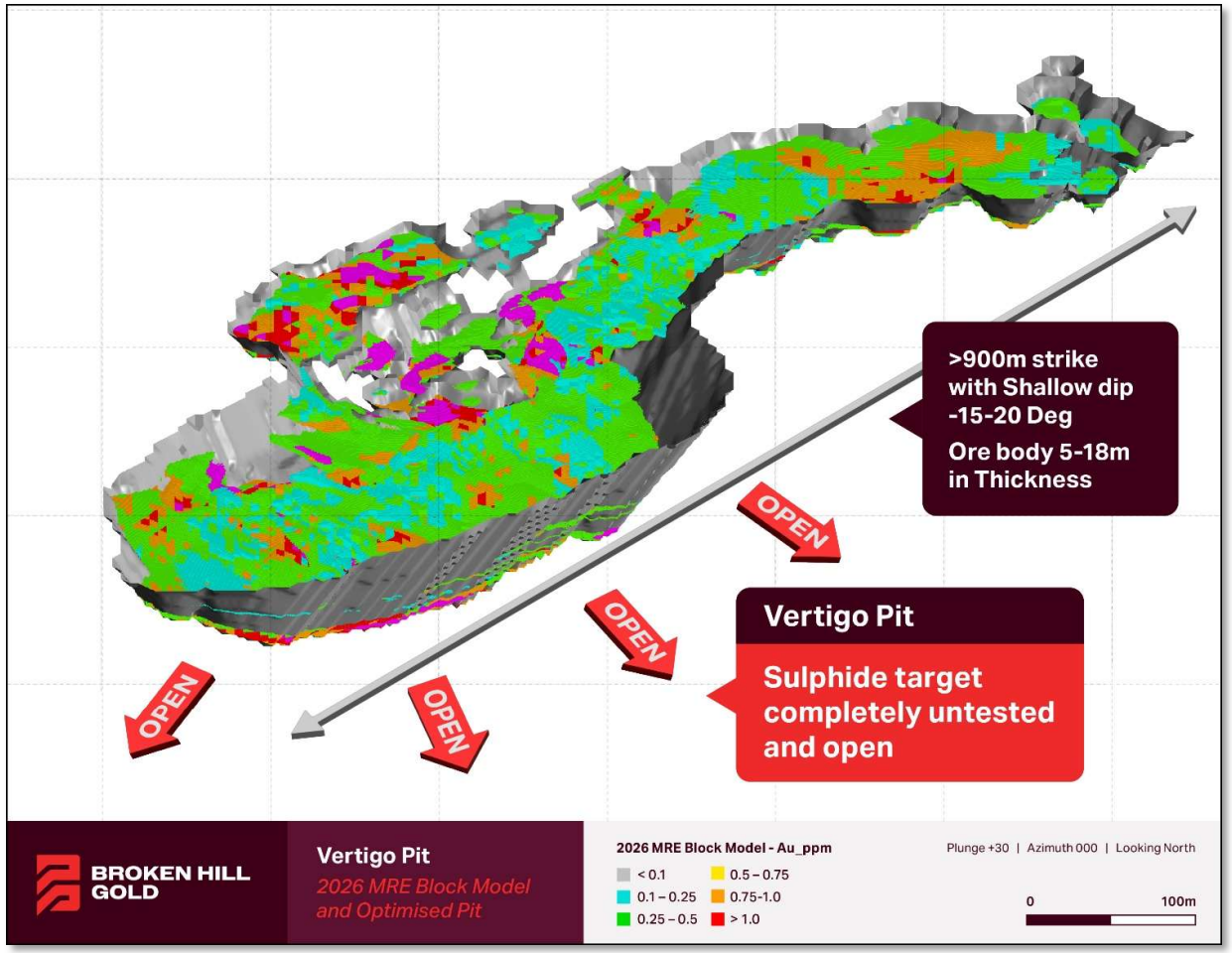

Figure 2: White Dam Project Vertigo Pit Oblique view looking north, showing 2026 MRE block model and optimised pit shell. Note the main block model domain is entirely open down-dip to the SSE of the historical open pit

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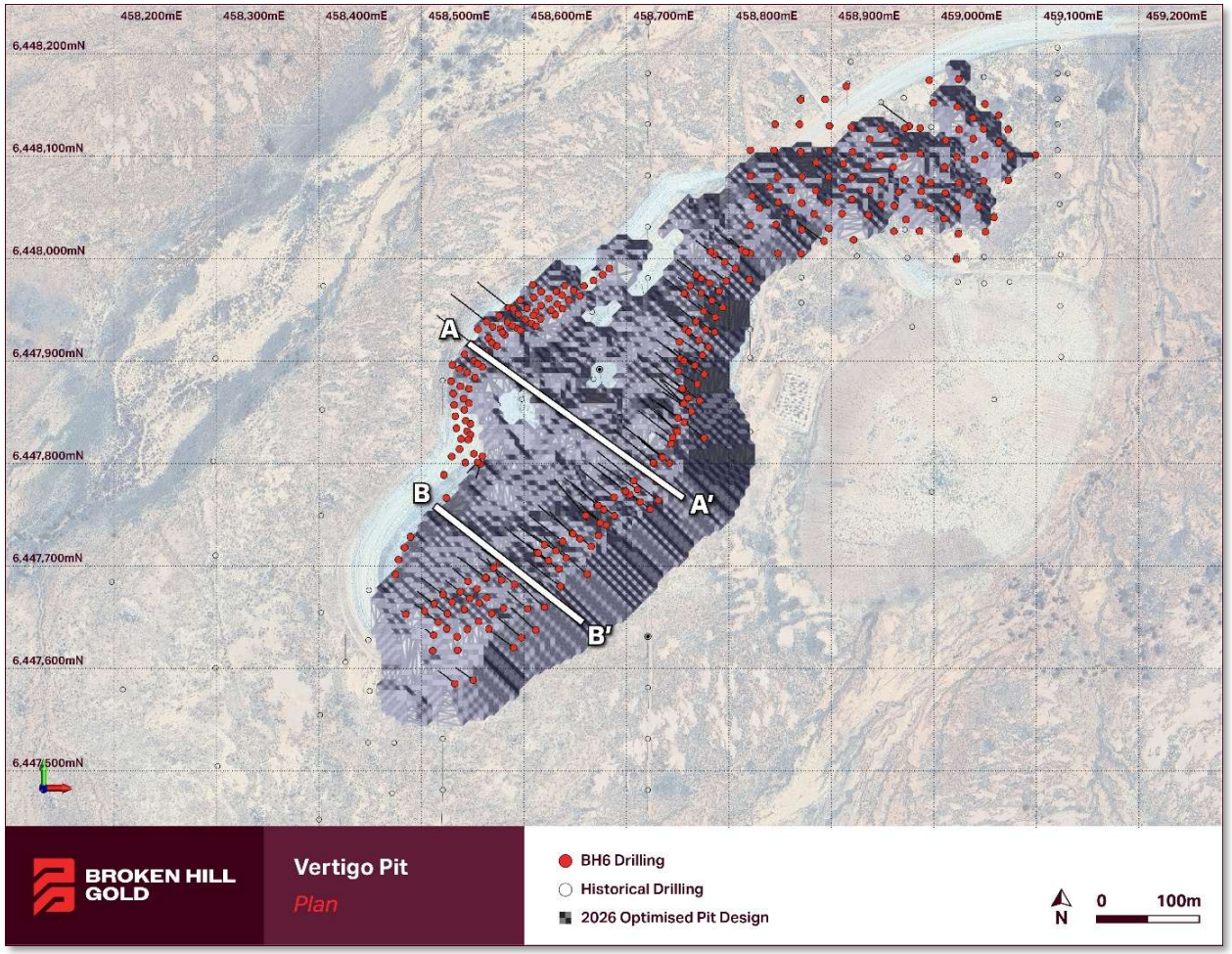

Figure 3: White Dam Project Vertigo Pit Plan showing extent of drilling to date and 2026 MRE optimised pit shell, with cross sections A-A' and B-B' (Figures 4 and 5)

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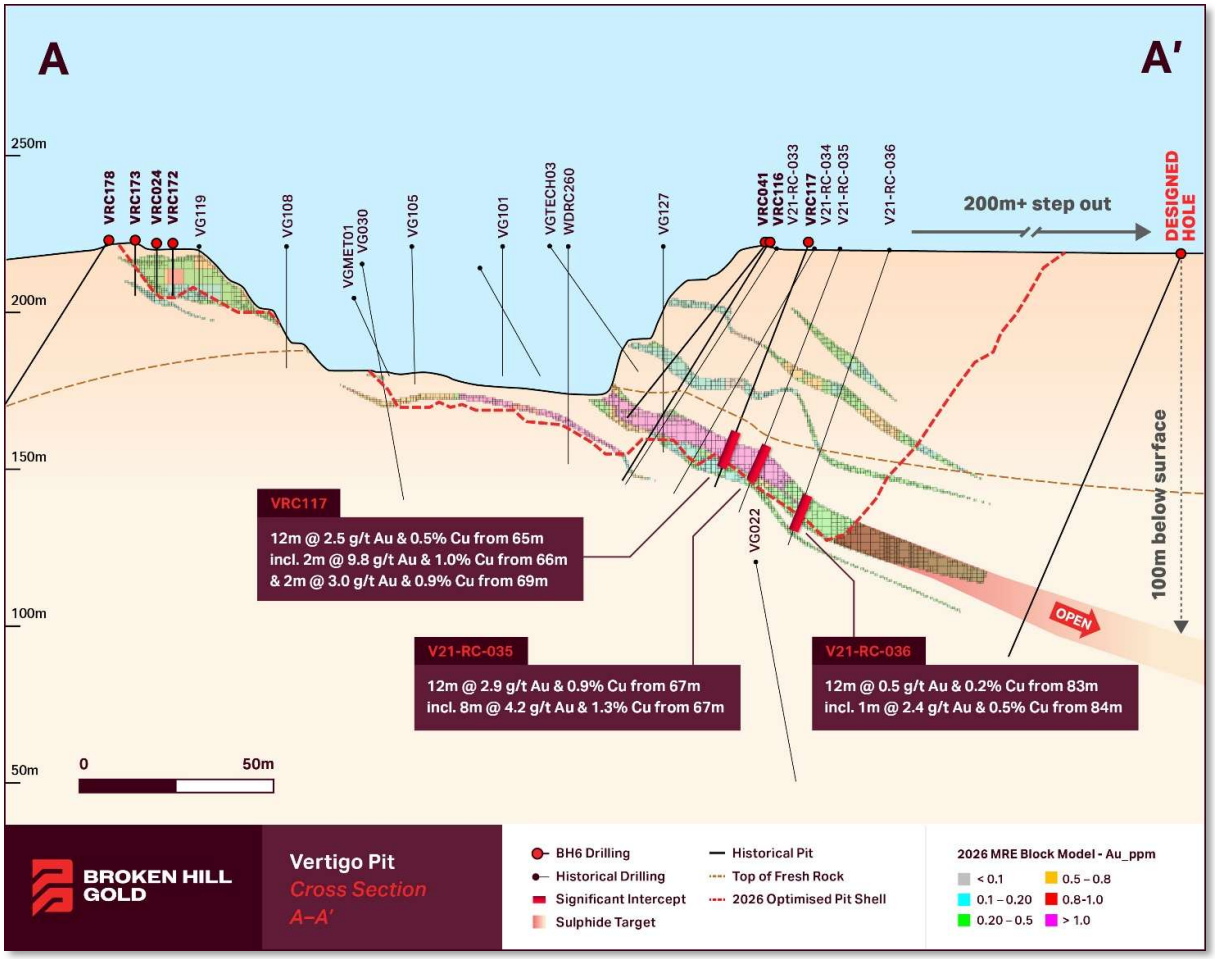

Figure 4: White Dam Project Vertigo Pit Cross Section A-A' showing 2026 MRE block model, optimised pit shell and selected gold and copper drill results. Note the main block model domain is entirely open down-dip. Refer to Figure 3 for section location

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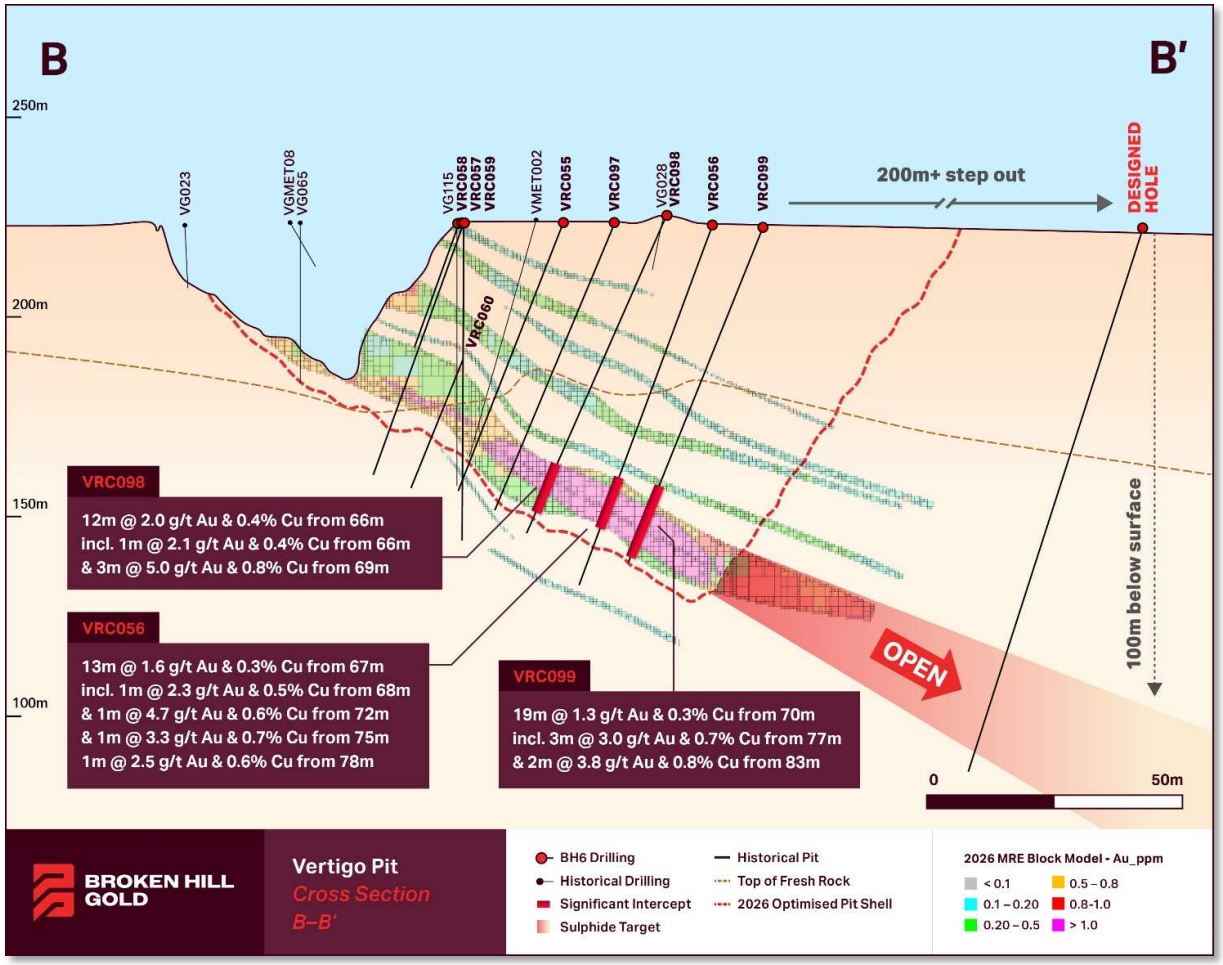

Figure 5: White Dam Project Vertigo Pit Cross Section B-B' showing 2026 MRE block model, optimised pit shell and selected gold and copper drill results. Note the main block model domain is entirely open down-dip. Refer to Figure 3 for section location

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Geology and Geological Interpretation

The White Dam Project is located in the Curnamona Province of northeastern South Australia. The geology is dominated by Paleoproterozoic rocks of the Willyama Supergroup, which is composed of low to high grade, regionally metamorphosed and deformed, late Paleoproterozoic sedimentary, volcanic and intrusive rocks, which have been intruded by early Mesoproterozoic granitoids, scattered mafic sills and dykes, as well as dykes of Neoproterozoic age. It has a complex deformational, metamorphic, intrusive and hydrothermal alteration history.

Gold mineralisation is dominantly stratiform within pelitic gneiss, schist and quartzite. Mineralisation has been channelled in regional structures and deposited in dominantly iron-rich or carbonate-rich metasediments, associated with chlorite and phlogopite alteration. Gold is present throughout the weathering horizon and is associated with iron and copper sulphides in transitional to fresh rock.

The Vertigo Deposit extends over approximately 900m of strike in a NNE–SSW orientation. Individual mineralised domains are approximately 1m to 15m in width. Interpretations were generally supported by drilling fences 10m to 15m along strike and 10m to 15m down dip in the centre of the deposit, ranging to 25m centres in the area defined as Vertigo East. Mineralisation has been interpreted to approximately 120m below natural surface. The Mineral Resource is reported above 0.20 g/t Au and constrained within the RPEEE pit shell which extends nominally to approximately 95m below natural surface.

Lithological logging is not sufficiently consistent across drilling generations to support robust lithological domaining throughout the deposit. Mineralisation domains were therefore interpreted primarily from gold-grade continuity, weathering state and cyanide-soluble assay data. Domain orientations were supported by review of core and chip-tray photographs, historical mining exposures observed during the site visit and available geological logging.

Weathering surfaces for the saprolite, transitional and fresh domains were refined using interpretations of drill hole weathering logging, supported by geochemical indicators including sulphur concentrations. The interpretations were further validated through review of chip tray photography, providing additional confidence in the weathering domain boundaries.

Mineralisation interpretation was undertaken in Leapfrog, with the intercepts correlating to individual domains manually selected prior to creating vein models using Leapfrog Geo implicit modelling software. A nominal cut-off grade of 0.1 g/t Au was used to guide the geological continuity of the interpreted mineralisation. Selection of the cut-off grade was based on spatial observation of sample data. Intercepts below the nominal 0.1 g/t Au threshold were retained where geological and grade continuity supported their inclusion.

Interpretation was a collaborative process with BH6 geologists to ensure modelling appropriately represented observations and the current understanding of geology and mineralisation controls.

Classification Criteria

The Vertigo Mineral Resource was classified as Indicated and Inferred based on confidence in geological and grade continuity, drill-hole spacing and sample support, estimation quality and the supporting data.

Saprolite and transitional mineralisation was classified as Indicated where geological and grade continuity was considered sufficiently demonstrated and estimation was generally supported by drill intercepts within approximately 25m of the estimated blocks and a minimum of six composite samples from at least two drill holes.

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Saprolite and transitional mineralisation not satisfying the Indicated criteria was classified as Inferred where geological and grade continuity remained sufficiently supported for Mineral Resource classification. Inferred material is generally characterised a distance greater than 25 m from drill intercepts and/or lower sample support than Indicated material.

Fresh mineralisation was classified entirely as Inferred, reflecting the overall confidence in the supporting geological, grade and metallurgical information. Greater uncertainty remains regarding the coarse-leach response of fresh material, and further representative metallurgical testwork is recommended to improve confidence in the assumed processing response.

Classification considered drill-hole spacing and sample support, confidence in mineralisation geometry and grade continuity, estimation quality, historical data quality, quantity and spatial distribution of informing data, bulk-density confidence and metallurgical uncertainty. The recognised limitations of the available bulk-density measurements and greater uncertainty associated with extrapolation away from drilling were also considered.

No Mineral Resources were classified as Measured. The Competent Person considers that the classification appropriately reflects the geological understanding of the Vertigo deposit, the quality and distribution of available data, and the relative confidence in the resulting tonnage and grade estimates.

Changes to the Mineral Resource Estimate since 2020

The previous Vertigo MRE was reported by GBM Resources on 10 August 2020 above a 0.2 g/t Au cut-off and above 150mRL, comprising 1.7 Mt at 0.7 g/t Au for 38.3 koz Au.

The 2026 MRE comprises 2.30 Mt at 0.74 g/t Au for 54.8 koz Au, representing an increase of approximately 16.5 koz Au, or 43%, in contained gold.

Key additional information and changes incorporated into the 2026 MRE include:

- Additional drilling, geological and analytical information: BH6 completed 279 RC holes during 2025–2026 (~13.5km), representing approximately 51% of the drill metres underpinning the current MRE. The increased drilling and assay information, together with validation of the historical database and review of geological logging, core/chip photographs and mining exposures, better demonstrated mineralisation and grade continuity and supported conversion of portions of the previous Inferred Mineral Resource to Indicated; total Cu and CuCN were also estimated in the 2026 model.
- Geological interpretation and estimation: The 2026 MRE uses discrete mineralisation domains based on mineralisation geometry and gold-grade continuity, replacing the previous Au-Cu equivalent-based intrusion model. A high-grade subdomain was incorporated to constrain the spatial distribution and influence of higher-grade mineralisation.
- Reporting basis: The 2020 MRE was restricted to elevations above 150mRL, whereas the 2026 MRE is constrained within an optimised open-pit shell to demonstrate RPEEE.

Assessment of Reasonable Prospects for Eventual Economic Extraction

Entech assessed the Vertigo MRE, as reported, as meeting the criterion for *reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction* (RPEEE) based on the following considerations.

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Mining

The Vertigo Mineral Resource is constrained within a conceptual open-pit optimisation undertaken to assess reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction (RPEEE). The constraining pit shell extends nominally to approximately 95 m below natural surface.

The Company has prepared various assumptions to undertake a pit optimisation. The pit optimisation assumptions are conceptual assumptions used to inform the pit optimisation and are not, and should not be relied upon by investors, as material assumptions underpinning a production target or forecast financial information. The Company intends to undertake a mining study which will provide a reasonable basis for assumptions concerning all in sustaining costs, processing costs, gold price and gold recoveries. Investors are therefore cautioned against making investment decisions based on the assumptions used in the pit optimisation. Pit optimisation assumptions comprise a gold price of A$5,500/oz; gold recoveries of 80% for saprolite and transitional material and 50% for fresh material; pit slopes of 55°; mining costs of A$6.50/t including drill and blast; processing costs of A$12.00/t; and gold royalties of 7%. Pit optimisation was undertaken using GEOVIA Whittle software.

Mineralised material within the optimised shell and above a 0.20 g/t Au cut-off is considered to satisfy RPEEE under an assumed bulk open-pit mining scenario.

No explicit mining dilution or ore loss has been applied to the Mineral Resource estimate or RPEEE assessment, and no minimum mining width has been explicitly applied. Detailed mining dimensions, dilution and ore-loss assumptions will require assessment during subsequent mining studies.

It is the Competent Person's opinion that the assumed mining method, pit constraints and reporting cut-off provide an appropriate basis for assessing RPEEE at Mineral Resource level.

Metallurgy

Historical White Dam production records for saprolite and transitional ore indicate approximately 224.6 koz Au stacked and 180.1 koz Au produced (~80.2% overall recovery). Vertigo and nearby Hannaford material were co-stacked and, consequently, Vertigo-specific production recovery cannot be reliably reconciled.

Historical White Dam and Vertigo metallurgical testwork demonstrates cyanide amenability and supports heap-leach processing, with recovery influenced by material type and particle size. Available historical testwork indicates that heap-leach recovery in deeper material is sensitive to crush size. BLEG/LeachWell results are considered indicators of cyanide amenability and are not treated as direct measures of commercial heap-leach recovery.

For the purposes of RPEEE, gold recoveries of 80% for saprolite and transitional material and 50% for fresh material have been adopted. The 80% recovery assumption is supported by historical White Dam production performance, available metallurgical testwork and the proposed use of the existing White Dam heap-leach processing pathway. The assumption is considered reasonable at Mineral Resource level; however, it does not represent a demonstrated Vertigo-specific commercial recovery.

RPEEE assumes conventional open-pit mining and heap-leach processing through the existing White Dam infrastructure. BH6 has advised that the heap-leach facilities and SART circuit will be available, with SART used to manage cyanide-soluble copper. No copper revenue credit has been included.

Further representative metallurgical testwork is recommended to confirm the adopted recovery assumptions, particularly for fresh material, as project studies advance.

Fine-grind cyanide testwork indicates potential for higher recovery through conventional CIL treatment. CIL is recognised as a potential future processing option but has not been relied upon in defining the current Mineral Resource, RPEEE shell, recovery assumptions or reporting cut-off grade.

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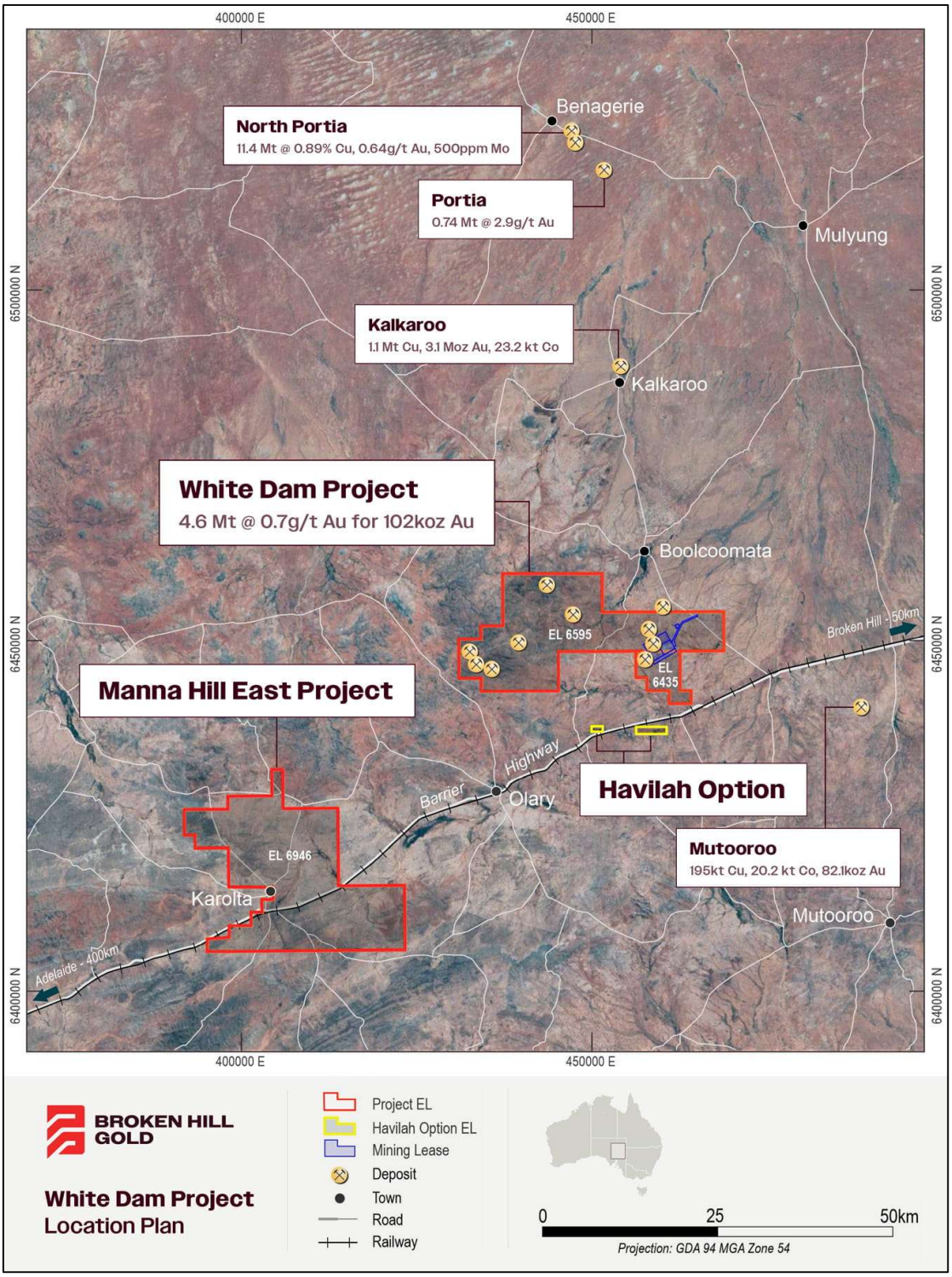

Figure 6: White Dam Project Regional Location Plan, showing copper-gold deposits in the Curnamona district near White Dam

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Next Steps

Mining studies will now be completed to ascertain and report economic parameters for the potential restart of the oxide heap leach mining and processing activities. Drilling is being ramped up with a second rig being mobilised to start diamond drilling on the Icebreaker and other key targets on the ML's. Vertigo sulphide down dip extension will be tested in mid-September and metallurgical samples taken from Vertigo East and North for column testing to commence in October.

Drilling on the oxide targets at Rolling and Hannaford East will continue before the rig is relocated to Icebreaker to complete the oxide MRE drillout and continue drilling out the sulphide targets. Geophysical studies are advancing well and expected to be completed on schedule by mid-October with the aim of defining additional more accurate targets to be followed up with both RC and Diamond drilling for Icebreaker, Mary Mine and Vertigo.

Table 3: 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 Limited 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 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.

Figure 7: Location Map of Broken Hill Gold's White Dam Project, South Australia

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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 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources at the Vertigo Deposit is based on information compiled by Ms Victoria Lawns, BSc (Hons) Earth Science, MAIG 11807, a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Ms Lawns is a Geology Consultant with Entech Pty Ltd and an independent consultant to Broken Hill Gold Ltd. Ms Lawns does not hold any securities in the Company. Ms Lawns has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken 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. Ms Lawns consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on her information in the form and context in which they appear.

The information in this announcement that relates to the Mineral Resource Estimates for the White Dam Project Hannaford and White Dam North (Icebreaker) deposits were first reported by the Company in accordance with the JORC Code on 6 October 2025. The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results were first reported by the Company in accordance with the JORC Code on 4 December 2025, 23 February 2026, 17 March 2026, 7 May 2026, 28 May 2026, 21 July 2026, 19 August 2026 and 27 August 2026. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data for these deposits that materially affects the information included in the relevant market announcement, and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the Mineral Resource estimates 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.

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Mining costs, processing costs, metallurgical recovery and other economic assumptions were not applied directly to the grade estimation; however, these factors were incorporated into the pit optimisation used to constrain the reported Mineral Resource for RPEEE.

Drilling Techniques

Drilling has been completed from surface using RC and DDH drilling techniques, making up 93% and 7%, respectively. BH6 drilled 279 RC holes, representing 51% of all drill metres completed. Previous owner GBM Resources conducted a limited RC drilling campaign in 2021, accounting for a further 12% of the drill metres. The remaining 37% comprises historic drill metres and includes all diamond drilling completed on the project.

Historical drill collar locations were largely surveyed by DGPS or GPS. The survey method for approximately 33% of the historical collars is not recorded. Although the coordinates are stored to three decimal places, the accuracy and original survey method cannot be confirmed. This uncertainty was considered in assessing the reliability of the historical data and classifying the Mineral Resource.

The 2025–2026 drill holes have been surveyed with a RTK GPS that has an accuracy of 0.10m. Downhole surveys were taken either every 30m or 50m down the hole, or at the collar and end of hole. All coordinates reported are in UTM format using the MGA Zone (Zone 54S).

Topography across the deposit is relatively flat and is supported by a high-resolution end-of-pit and surrounding topographic survey completed in 2017. An additional drone survey completed in 2020 was used to identify and delineate areas subsequently filled with waste material.

BH6 drilling undertaken between 2025 and 2026 focused on verifying historical drill data and infilling the drill pattern to increase confidence in the continuity and distribution of mineralisation.

Sampling and Subsampling Techniques

Pre-2021, RC drilling is assumed to have been undertaken with face-sampling hammers. Following 2021, RC drilling used a 5.5 inch face-sampling hammer. All DDH holes were collared HQ, reducing to NQ after collaring.

Historic DDH recovery data is only available for two holes which were drilled for metallurgical samples. The recovery averaged 96%. There is no historic drilling recovery information for the RC drill holes. RC sample return was visually assessed by BH6 personnel and was generally considered to exceed 90%.

Historic DDH core was split down its centre line into two identical halves by means of core cutter. DDH sampling is predominantly at 1m downhole intervals, which are broken at major mineralisation or lithological contacts. Historical RC drilling was subsampled using a tiered riffle splitter to collect a representative sample for analysis. Historical sample-security and chain-of-custody procedures are not documented. Samples are understood to have been transported to the laboratory by company personnel. No evidence of material sample-security issues has been identified, although the absence of complete historical documentation was considered in assessing data quality. The current sampling at Vertigo was done by trained personnel following industry standard sampling procedures. RC drill sampling was undertaken at 1m intervals downhole. All samples were collected directly from the sampling cyclone using a cone splitter which provided two representative samples of 12.5% by weight each, and one residue sample of 75% by weight. All 1m samples were placed into numbered sample bags. One sample was sent to the external laboratory for analysis, and the second sample was stored for further testwork, if required. All the samples collected in the 2025–2026 drill program were dry.

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Sample Analysis Method

Prior to 2021, the majority of the historical drilling samples were submitted to commercial laboratories as 2kg to 3kg subsamples. These were dried, crushed and pulverized. All samples were assayed for Au by fire assay of a 30g or 50g charge with Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy finish.

From 2021 onwards, samples have been submitted to the ALS Perth and/or Bureau Veritas laboratory in Adelaide. The sample was pulverised to produce a 200g pulp sample. Gold was determined by lead-collection fire assay using a 40 g to 50 g charge with an AAS finish, with detection limits ranging from 0.005 g/t to 0.01 g/t Au.

Based on a documentation review, Entech is of the opinion that the sample preparation techniques and analyses are appropriate for the style of deposit, commodity under consideration and reflect the standard techniques available at the time.

Geology and Geological Interpretation

The White Dam Project is located in the Curnamona Province of northeastern South Australia. The geology is dominated by Paleoproterozoic rocks of the Willyama Supergroup, which is composed of low to high grade, regionally metamorphosed and deformed, late Paleoproterozoic sedimentary, volcanic and intrusive rocks, which have been intruded by early Mesoproterozoic granitoids, scattered mafic sills and dykes, as well as dykes of Neoproterozoic age. It has a complex deformational, metamorphic, intrusive and hydrothermal alteration history.

Gold mineralisation is dominantly stratiform within pelitic gneiss, schist and quartzite. Mineralisation has been channelled in regional structures and deposited in dominantly iron-rich or carbonate-rich metasediments, associated with chlorite and phlogopite alteration. Gold is present throughout the weathering horizon and is associated with iron and copper sulphides in transitional to fresh rock.

The Vertigo Deposit extends over approximately 900m of strike in a NNE–SSW orientation (Figure 1). Individual mineralised domains are approximately 1m to 15m in width Interpretations were generally supported by drilling fences 10m to 15m along strike and 10m to 15m down dip in the centre of the deposit, ranging to 25m centres in the area defined as Vertigo East. Mineralisation has been interpreted to approximately 120m below natural surface. The Mineral Resource is reported above 0.20 g/t Au and constrained within the RPEEE pit shell which extends nominally to approximately 95m below natural surface.

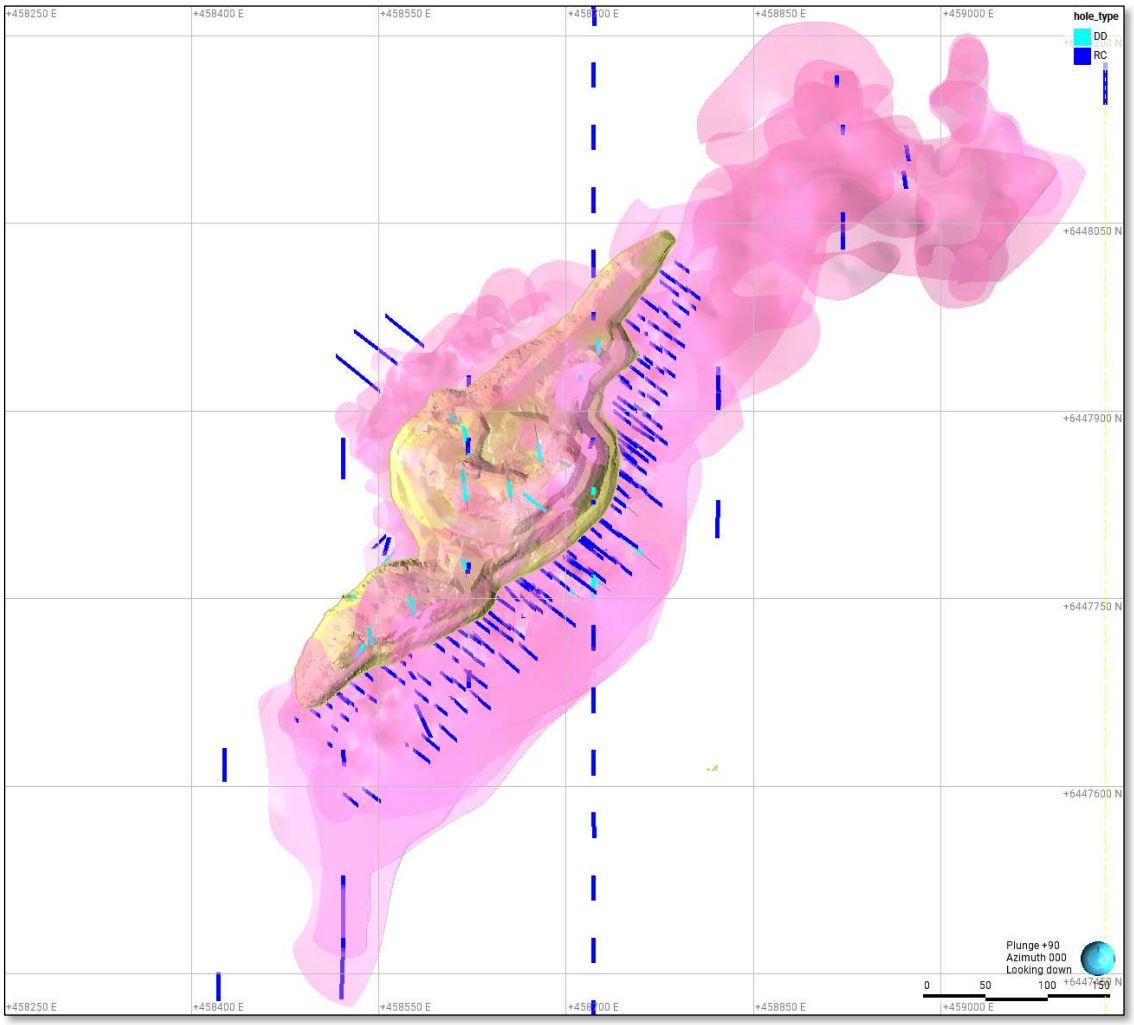

Figure 8: Plan of Vertigo deposits showing drill hole collars, traces and mineralisation domains and previously mined pit

Note: Mineralised domains (as interpreted) do not represent Mineral Resource classification extents.

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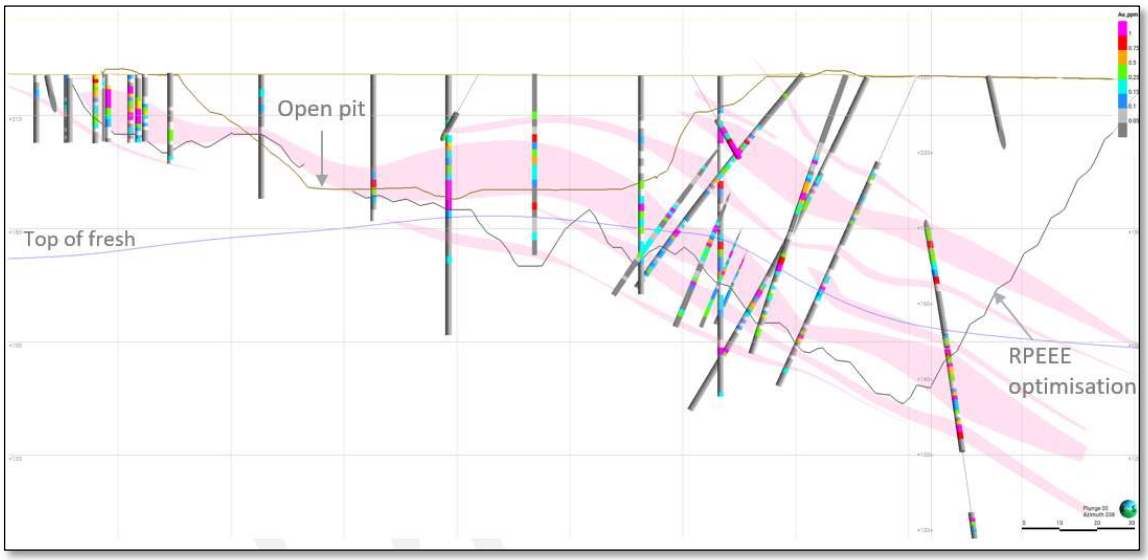

Figure 9: Cross-section view (looking northeast, (+/-10m) of Vertigo displaying Au (g/t) assays and mineralisation domains

Lithological logging is not sufficiently consistent across drilling generations to support robust lithological domaining throughout the deposit. Mineralisation domains were therefore interpreted primarily from gold-grade continuity, weathering state and cyanide-soluble assay data. Domain orientations were supported by review of core and chip-tray photographs, historical mining exposures observed during the site visit and available geological logging.

Weathering surfaces for the saprolite, transitional and fresh domains were refined using interpretations of drill hole weathering logging, supported by geochemical indicators including sulphur concentrations. The interpretations were further validated through review of chip tray photography, providing additional confidence in the weathering domain boundaries.

Mineralisation interpretation was undertaken in Leapfrog, with the intercepts correlating to individual domains manually selected prior to creating vein models using Leapfrog Geo implicit modelling software. A nominal cut-off grade of 0.1 g/t Au was used to guide the geological continuity of the interpreted mineralisation. Selection of the cut-off grade was based on spatial observation of sample data. Intercepts below the nominal 0.1 g/t Au threshold were retained where geological and grade continuity supported their inclusion.

Interpretation was a collaborative process with BH6 geologists to ensure modelling appropriately represented observations and the current understanding of geology and mineralisation controls.

Estimation Methodology

Drill samples were composited to 1 m downhole lengths using a best-fit methodology. Exploratory data analysis and variography were undertaken on capped and declustered composite data using Supervisor™ software (V9.2.6), with further statistical, graphical and visual review.

Assessment of high-grade outliers and top-capping was undertaken separately by estimation domain. A 4.0 g/t Au top cap was applied to Domain 2000, resulting in an approximately 16% reduction in contained gold within that domain. A 1.0 g/t Au top cap was applied to Domain 1022, resulting in an approximately 32% reduction in contained gold within that domain; however, Domain 1022 represents approximately 0.4% of modelled volume, limiting its influence on the global Mineral Resource.

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Variographic analysis for gold was undertaken for four domain groupings: combined Domains 1000 and 1100, Domain 2000, Domain 3000 and Domain 4000. Two-structure, normal-scores anisotropic variogram models were developed. The variogram derived for combined Domains 1000 and 1100, which contained the largest composite population, was applied to smaller 1000-series domains.

Ordinary Kriging (OK) in Leapfrog Edge™ was used for grade interpolation. Mineralisation domains and the internal high-grade subdomain were treated as hard estimation boundaries. Variable search orientations were applied to reflect changes in the interpreted geometry and dip of mineralisation. Estimation parameters were optimised using Kriging Neighbourhood Analysis (KNA).

Interpolation used a parent block size of 5 m × 5 m × 5 m with minimum sub-block dimensions of 0.625 m × 0.625 m × 0.625 m. A three-pass search strategy was employed. More than 80% of estimated tonnes and contained gold ounces were estimated within the first search pass. Material estimated at approximately two to four variogram ranges from drilling accounts for approximately 2% of estimated tonnes and 1% of contained gold ounces and is classified entirely as Inferred.

A grade threshold of 1.5 g/t Au was applied to Domain 1001 to restrict the spatial influence of higher-grade samples, with the distance of influence restricted to 30% of the applicable search distance, equating to 15 m in the major direction.

The block model was validated using global and local statistical comparisons, swath plots and visual comparison of estimated grades against informing data in cross-section and long section. The global OK estimate was also compared with an ID3 check estimate, with contained gold ounces agreeing within approximately 4%. The MRE was subject to internal Entech peer review, including review of geological interpretation, estimation parameters, block-model validation, classification and independent Mineral Resource tabulation.

Classification Criteria

The Vertigo Mineral Resource was classified as Indicated and Inferred based on confidence in geological and grade continuity, drill-hole spacing and sample support, estimation quality and the supporting data.

Saprolite and transitional mineralisation was classified as Indicated where geological and grade continuity was considered sufficiently demonstrated and estimation was generally supported by drill intercepts within approximately 25 m of the estimated blocks and a minimum of six composite samples from at least two drill holes.

Saprolite and transitional mineralisation not satisfying the Indicated criteria was classified as Inferred where geological and grade continuity remained sufficiently supported for Mineral Resource classification. Inferred material is generally characterised by a distance greater than 25 m from drill intercepts and/or lower sample support than Indicated material.

Fresh mineralisation was classified entirely as Inferred, reflecting the overall confidence in the supporting geological, grade and metallurgical information. Greater uncertainty remains regarding the coarse-leach response of fresh material, and further representative metallurgical testwork is recommended to improve confidence in the assumed processing response.

Classification considered drill-hole spacing and sample support, confidence in mineralisation geometry and grade continuity, estimation quality, historical data quality, quantity and spatial distribution of informing data, bulk-density confidence and metallurgical uncertainty. The recognised limitations of the available bulk-density measurements and greater uncertainty associated with extrapolation away from drilling were also considered.

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No Mineral Resources were classified as Measured. The Competent Person considers that the classification appropriately reflects the geological understanding of the Vertigo deposit, the quality and distribution of available data, and the relative confidence in the resulting tonnage and grade estimates.

Cut-off Grade

The Mineral Resource is reported above a 0.20 g/t Au cut-off within an optimised open-pit shell using the adopted heap-leach recoveries, mining and processing costs, gold price and 7% gold royalty assumptions. The 0.20 g/t Au reporting cut-off and constraining pit shell are considered appropriate for the assumed bulk open-pit, heap-leach development scenario and the assessment of RPEEE.

Depletion

The MRE does not include previously mined mineralisation.

The topography surface used for depletion of the Mineral Resource was provided by Broken Hill Gold and was compiled in April 2017 by previous owners Round Oak Minerals Ltd when mining was completed at the deposit.

Bulk Density

A total of 308 density measurements are available for the Vertigo deposit. Of these, 101 were determined from unwaxed drill core using the Archimedes method and 207 were determined from pulp samples by pycnometer analysis at Bureau Veritas as part of the 2025–2026 drilling program. Neither method is considered to provide a direct measurement of in-situ bulk density for all material types. Unwaxed Archimedes measurements may not adequately account for open porosity, fractures and void space, while pycnometer measurements determine particle density from pulverised material and therefore do not account for in-situ porosity or void space.

Both methods may consequently overestimate in-situ bulk density.

The available measurements were reviewed against rock type and weathering profile. Bulk densities adopted for the MRE are therefore treated as assumed values informed by the available measurements, weathering profile and comparison with density assumptions used in the 2020 Vertigo MRE. The saprolite assumption was also benchmarked against comparable weathered material within the district. The bulk densities adopted for the 2026 MRE are presented Table 3.

Table 6: Assigned Densities by Weathering

Entech 2026 MRE	
Material	**Density t/m^3**
Saprolite	2.00
Transitional	2.55
Fresh	2.72
Fill	1.90

The absence of representative direct measurements of in-situ bulk density that adequately account for porosity and void space is recognised as a source of uncertainty in the tonnage estimate. This limitation was considered by the Competent Person when determining Mineral Resource classification, and additional representative bulk-density measurements are recommended as the project advances.

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Historical Mineral Resources

The previous Vertigo MRE was reported by GBM Resources on 10 August 2020 above a 0.2 g/t Au cut-off and above 150 mRL, comprising 1.7 Mt at 0.7 g/t Au for 38.3 koz Au.

The 2026 MRE comprises 2.30 Mt at 0.74 g/t Au for 54.8 koz Au, representing an increase of approximately 16.5 koz Au, or 43%, in contained gold.

Key additional information and changes incorporated into the 2026 MRE include:

Additional drilling, geological and analytical information: BH6 completed 279 RC holes during 2025–2026 (~13.5 km), representing approximately 51% of the drill metres underpinning the current MRE. The increased drilling and assay information, together with validation of the historical database and review of geological logging, core/chip photographs and mining exposures, better demonstrated mineralisation and grade continuity and supported conversion of portions of the previous Inferred Mineral Resource to Indicated; total Cu and CuCN were also estimated in the 2026 model.

Geological interpretation and estimation: The 2026 MRE uses discrete mineralisation domains based on mineralisation geometry and gold-grade continuity, replacing the previous Au-Cu equivalent-based intrusion model. A high-grade subdomain was incorporated to constrain the spatial distribution and influence of higher-grade mineralisation.

Reporting basis: The 2020 MRE was restricted to elevations above 150 mRL, whereas the 2026 MRE is constrained within a A$5,500 gold price optimised open-pit shell to demonstrate RPEEE.

Assessment of Reasonable Prospects for Eventual Economic Extraction

Entech assessed the Vertigo MRE, as reported, as meeting the criterion for *reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction* (RPEEE) based on the following considerations.

Mining

The Vertigo Mineral Resource is constrained within a conceptual open-pit optimisation undertaken to assess reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction (RPEEE). The constraining pit shell extends nominally to approximately 95 m below natural surface.

Pit optimisation assumptions comprise a gold price of A$5,500/oz; gold recoveries of 80% for Saprolite and transitional material and 50% for fresh material; pit slopes of 55°; mining costs of A$6.50/t including drill and blast; processing costs of A$12.00/t; and gold royalties of 7%. Pit optimisation was undertaken using GEOVIA Whittle software.

Mineralised material within the optimised shell and above a 0.20 g/t Au cut-off is considered to satisfy RPEEE under an assumed bulk open-pit mining scenario.

No explicit mining dilution or ore loss has been applied to the Mineral Resource estimate or RPEEE assessment, and no minimum mining width has been explicitly applied. Detailed mining dimensions, dilution and ore-loss assumptions will require assessment during subsequent mining studies.

It is the Competent Person's opinion that the assumed mining method, pit constraints and reporting cut-off provide an appropriate basis for assessing RPEEE at Mineral Resource level.

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Metallurgy

Historical White Dam production records for Saprolite and transitional ore indicate approximately 224.6 koz Au stacked and 180.1 koz Au produced (~80.2% overall recovery). Vertigo and nearby Hannaford material were co-stacked and, consequently, Vertigo-specific production recovery cannot be reliably reconciled.

Historical White Dam and Vertigo metallurgical testwork demonstrates cyanide amenability and supports heap-leach processing, with recovery influenced by material type and particle size. Available historical testwork indicates that heap-leach recovery in deeper material is sensitive to crush size. BLEG/LeachWell results are considered indicators of cyanide amenability and are not treated as direct measures of commercial heap-leach recovery.

For the purposes of RPEEE, gold recoveries of 80% for Saprolite and transitional material and 50% for fresh material have been adopted. The 80% recovery assumption is supported by historical White Dam production performance, available metallurgical testwork and the proposed use of the existing White Dam heap-leach processing pathway. The assumption is considered reasonable at Mineral Resource level; however, it does not represent a demonstrated Vertigo-specific commercial recovery.

RPEEE assumes conventional open-pit mining and heap-leach processing through the existing White Dam infrastructure. BH6 has advised that the heap-leach facilities and SART circuit will be available, with SART used to manage cyanide-soluble copper. No copper revenue credit has been included.

Further representative metallurgical testwork is recommended to confirm the adopted recovery assumptions, particularly for fresh material, as project studies advance.

Fine-grind cyanide testwork indicates potential for higher recovery through conventional CIL treatment. CIL is recognised as a potential future processing option but has not been relied upon in defining the current Mineral Resource, RPEEE shell, recovery assumptions or reporting cut-off grade.

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Appendix 2. JORC Code 2012 Edition - Table 1 Vertigo Deposit

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 (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	**Drilling** • Reverse Circulation (**RC**) drilling was carried out by previous owners of the project in five campaigns from 1985 through to 2021. These campaigns were carried out Mount Isa Mines (1994-98, 12.6% of the data), the White Dam Joint Venture (2002-12, 63.0% of the data), CopperChem Ltd (2015, 2.8% of data) and GBM drilled at Vertigo during 2021 (21.5% of data). The drilling and sampling methods were similar for all campaigns • Broken Hill Gold (BH6) commenced Reverse Circulation drilling at the White Dam Project in November 2025 on the Vertigo deposit. To May 2026, a total of 279 drill holes for 13,430m has been completed at Vertigo and is included in this Mineral Resource Estimation. • Broken Hill Gold utilised a 685 Schramm track-mounted RC rig RC using 5.5-inch face-sampling hammer bits. • All RC drillholes have been logged for lithology, mineral alteration and weathering. **Drill Sampling** • Historical RC drilling was sub-sampled using a tiered riffle splitter. Field duplicate data shows that the sampling method had acceptable precision. RC samples were either 1m or 2m composites. • Historical diamond core was sampled as half core cut lengthways using a diamond saw. Core was sampled to geological intervals with a preferred length of 1m. • Broken Hill Gold sampling of the gold deposits has consisted of RC drilling to date. • The RC drilling used a face-sampling hammer 5.5 in size. • RC drill sampling was undertaken at 1m intervals down hole. All samples were collected directly from the sampling cyclone using a cone splitter which provided 2 representative samples of 12.5% by weight each, and 1 residue sample of 75% by weight. • All 1m samples were placed into numbered sample bags. One sample was sent to the external laboratory for analysis, and the second sample was stored for further test work if required. • No wet samples were collected at the Vertigo deposit due to the depth of the water table being greater than the depth of drilling. • Field duplicate assay data shows that the sampling method has acceptable precision.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or*	• Historical RC drilling methods were not commonly documented by previous project owners and is assumed to have been either face-sampling hammer or cross-over sub on hammer. • Historic Diamond Drill (DD) programs included

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	conventional wireline drilling of HG and NQ sized core. • The RC drilling methods (hole size, hammer type, compressor capacity etc.), sample recovery and sample moisture are not available for historical drilling by previous owners. • For the Broken Hill Gold program from 2025 to 2026 drilling included: ○ RC drilling used a 5.5-inch face sampling RC hammer. ○ Survey equipment for RC comprised of a downhole gyroscopic camera. • Broken Hill Gold utilised contract drilling company Centurion Drilling Pty Ltd for the 2025-2026 program.
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.*	• Historical DDH recovery data is only available for two holes drilled for metallurgical samples. The drilling recovery in these holes averaged 96.2%. • There is no drilling recovery data for the historical RC drilling. • Broken Hill Gold RC sample recoveries are estimated visually, and recoveries of >90% were generally achieved. Limited samples with recoveries of <90% are noted in the geological/sampling log with a visual estimate of the actual recovery. No wet RC samples were recovered. • No relationship has been observed between sample recovery and gold grade for the RC samples. • Minor sample recovery issues are noted where drill holes encounter faulted/fractured ground and lose compressed air return.
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.*	• Historically all diamond core and RC chips were logged for lithology, colour, weathering, mineral alteration and mineralisation, with sufficient detail to support Mineral Resource Estimation. • Core and sieved RC chips are stored in secure containers on site at White Dam. • Logging is both qualitative and quantitative in nature. • Broken Hill Gold has carried out geological logging on all RC drilling samples collected to date from all drillholes. This includes lithology (type, weathering), alteration (type and intensity), mineralisation and veining (type and % content), sulphides (type and % content) and weathering extent (scaled from completely weathered to completely fresh). • RC chips are collected and stored in chip trays representing all holes and are photographed.
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*	• Historically RC drilling was sub-sampled using a tiered riffle splitter. Field sample duplicate data (1 per 30 samples) shows that the sampling method had acceptable precision. RC samples were 1m or 2m composites. Laboratory data shows that the sub-samples were typically 2 kg – 3 kg. • Historic DDH core was sampled lengthways as half core using a diamond saw. DDH core was sampled to geological intervals with a preferred length of 1m.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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 sizeof the material being sampled.*	Laboratory data shows that the sub-samples were typically 2 kg – 3 kg. • Field duplicate samples were collected from historic DDH quarter-core samples at a rate of 1 per 50 samples to assess the representivity of field sampling methods. The results show good precision. • In the laboratory sub-sample grain size was reduced by coarse crushing and pulveriser milling to ensure representivity of sub-samples • The sub-sample sizes were appropriate to the fine-grained mineralisation • Broken Hill Gold RC samples are split using a cyclone mounted rotary cone splitter 87.5%:12.5% on one metre samples. All sample were collected by the metre with a primary (12.5%) sample collected for laboratory analysis and a secondary (12.5%) sample collected for potential further analysis. • Compressed air was used to clean the rotary cone splitter after each sample interval. Duplicate samples were collected in visual ore zones and submitted to the laboratory at a frequency of at least 10% of total samples. • Broken Hill Gold samples were submitted to ALS laboratory in Adelaide from November 2025 to March 2026 for the sample preparation using industry standard drying and crushing followed by LM5 pulverisation and scoop sampling to produce a 200g pulp sample. • Broken Hill Gold samples were submitted to Bureau Veritas laboratory in Adelaide from March 2026 to present for the sample preparation using industry standard drying and crushing followed by LM5 pulverisation and scoop sampling to produce a 200g pulp sample. • No formal assessment has been deemed necessary to quantify the appropriate sample size required for good quality determination of gold content, given the consistent nature of the gold mineralisation.
Quality of assay dataand laboratorytests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg*	**Historical Drilling** • The majority of the historical drilling samples were submitted to commercial laboratories as 2kg – 3kg sub-samples. These were dried, crushed and pulverized. All samples were assayed for Au by fire assay of a 30 g or 50 g charge with AAS finish. There is no assay methods mentioned for the Aberfoyle data. • Historically all Au samples were fire assays with AAS finish, yielding total gold results. This is appropriate to the mineralization style and the processing method. • CN-Au data was collected using methods LW_AAS and BLG_AAS from Genalysis and ALS laboratories respectively. • No geophysical tools were used • Quality control (QC) measures included the use of blanks, standards, pulp duplicates and field duplicates. The insertion rate varied by drilling

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

	standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	campaign.
		• Blanks had an insertion rate of approximately 1 per 100 samples which was insufficient to conclusively assess for possible laboratory sample cross-contamination
		• Standards were inserted at an approximate rate of 1 standard per 27 samples which is adequate to assess the quality of the laboratory processes.
		• Lab Duplicates were inserted at a rate of 1 in 30 samples. While field duplicates were conducted at a rate of 1 per 50 samples.
		• The Diamond drilling shows no bias and is at an acceptable precision.
		• Overall, the drilling and sampling methods are poorly documented but the QAQC data indicates that the data is acceptable for resource estimation.
		Broken Hill Gold Drilling
		• Broken Hill Gold samples were submitted to ALS laboratory in Adelaide and Perth from November 2025 to March 2026 and then to Bureau Veritas (BV) Laboratory in Adelaide from March 2026 to present.
		• For both ALS and Bureau Veritas, the RC drill samples were prepared as noted above and analysis for all samples was by fire assay and AAS finish from a 50g charge for gold (ALS), a 40g charge (BV) with four acid digest analysis, and ICP-MS for Mo, Cu, and S. All samples with a fire assay result >0.1ppm Au were analysed for cyanide soluble copper and gold with a gold fire assay of the sample tail.
		• For the RC drilling to date, Broken Hill Gold has an overall insertion rate of QAQC samples of 1 in 12, comprising:
		  ○ OREAS Certified Reference Material standards and blanks, inserted at an approximate frequency of 1 in 30 samples to monitor assaying precision and accuracy.
		  ○ RC sample field duplicates submitted at a rate of 1 in 50.
		  ○ Laboratory-inserted laboratory coarse blanks at a rate of 1 in 30 samples as directed.
		• Density analysis of 206 pulp samples from Vertigo was completed at BV using a gas pyconometer (GC004) on the RC chips that determines the volume of a weighed sample by employing Boyle's Law.

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*	• Significant drill intersections released by BH6 since acquisition have been visually verified by the Exploration Manager. • Broken Hill Gold twinned 26 historical holes during the 2026 drill program to provide confidence in location of historic data. • No adjustments have been made to assay data. • All historical data was provided to Broken Hill Gold in an Access database upon purchase of the project in October 2025. The database was not verified against original laboratory data as the original data was not

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	assay data.	available. Standard database checks were undertaken for out-of-range values, sampling or logging overlaps, missing sample or logging intervals and samples beyond hole depth. • Broken Hill Gold collects all drillhole logging and sampling data in a digital format using formatted excel logging spreadsheets on field laptops. The data is combined and internally verified and then provided on a weekly basis to an external Database Manager (Orr and Associates) to check and verify the data. The data is loaded into a master Access database with formatted data downloads provided to Broken Hill Gold geology staff weekly for upload into Micromine software for interpretation and planning. • All data (Access, Excel and Micromine) is stored on a cloud-based Sharepoint site which is backed up by external IT consultants.
Location ofdata 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 drill collar locations were largely surveyed by DGPS (54.6%) or GPS (8.3%). The survey method for 33% of the historical holes is unknown, however the coordinates for these holes are recorded to three decimal places implying a high precision instrument. • All historical survey data was collected in MGA94 Zone 54. • Historically topographic control outside the mined pits was LiDAR. In the mined pits the lowest mined surface was determined from triangulated total station surface traverses. • All Broken Hill Gold drill hole collars have been surveyed using a differential RTK GPS, to an accuracy of <10 cm for Easting, Northing and Elevation. • The Coordinate system used in the drilling database is MGA Zone 54, GDA94 Datum. • For the Broken Hill Gold drilling in 2025-2026 the downhole surveys measuring dip and azimuth were taken on angled holes every 30m downhole by the lead driller using a north-seeking gyroscope. • Surveys were checked by the supervising geologist for consistency. • Topographic control is considered adequate for the drilling.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Historically the drillhole spacing ranged in grid patterns from 25 m by 25 m to 50 m by 50 m at Vertigo. The 2025/2026 drill program infilled this to approximately 12.5m x 12.5m. • The data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for an updated Mineral Resource Estimate at Vertigo. • Sample compositing to 2m was applied for some of the historical drillholes.
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.*	• Historic and current drilling is oriented perpendicular to the strike and dip of mineralisation. • The sampling orientation is not considered to have introduced any sampling bias.
Samplesecurity	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Historically the measures taken to ensure sample security (if any) were not recorded. • Broken Hill Gold drilling samples are securely packaged into labelled poly weave bags and then into larger commercial 'bulka' bags. Samples are transported to the Bureau Veritas laboratory in Adelaide with a hardcopy sample submission form on which sample and transport details are recorded. The form is also emailed to the laboratory.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Broken Hill Gold completed a review of the historic drilling and assay database collation against tabulated reports and comparison against historic plans and maps to determine the suitability of including the historical data in the Mineral Resource Estimation. The integrity of the data was found to be generally good

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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.*	• In October 2025, Broken Hill Gold acquired the White Dam Gold Project heap leach operation ('White Dam') in the Curnamona Province of north-eastern South Australia from GBM Resources Ltd. Through subsidiaries Exco Operations (SA) Pty Ltd and Polymetals (White Dam) Pty Ltd, Broken Hill Gold holds 10 tenements including 2 granted Mining Leases (ML's), 4 Miscellaneous Purpose Leases (MPL's) and 4 Exploration Licences (EL's), for total of approximately 770.7 square kilometres of tenure. • The White Dam project including all exploration and mining leases are subject to a global 7% NSR on all gold sales. • Vertigo is located entirely on ML 6395, which is subject to the Adnyamathanha, Ngadjuri and Wilyakali Overlap Native Title Determination . A culturally significant area south of the existing Vertigo pit has been fenced off, and Broken Hill Gold will exclude this area from all work activities.
Exploration done by otherparties	• *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 • 2017 – Short mining campaign at the at Vertigo and Hannaford Pits • 2020-2021 – Oxide Resource drilling conducted by GBM in the Vertigo, Icebreaker and Hannaford prospects. • The exploration completed by previous companies is considered to have been of high quality and resulted in the discovery and definition of the gold resources at White Dam, with subsequent mining and production.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The White Dam Gold Project is located in the Curnamona Province of north-eastern South Australia

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• The geology is dominated by Paleoproterozoic rocks of the Willyama Supergroup, which outcrop in the Willyama Inliers at the southern margin of the Proterozoic Curnamona Province, in far eastern South Australia. The project area straddles the northeast trending boundary between rocks of the Olary and Broken Hill Domains. • The Willyama Supergroup is largely composed of low to high grade, regionally metamorphosed and deformed, late Paleoproterozoic sedimentary, volcanic and intrusive rocks, which have been intruded by early Mesoproterozoic granitoids, scattered mafic sills and dykes, as well as dykes of Neoproterozoic age. It has a complex deformational, metamorphic, intrusive and hydrothermal alteration history. • 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, 40km north of White Dam and the Portia Project 75km north of White Dam. Previous exploration and mine development at White Dam focussed on the definition and exploitation of shallow oxide gold and subsidiary copper mineralisation, with gold production constrained to the heap leach extraction, and processing plant. Deeper sulphide-hosted primary gold-copper mineralisation has been intersected in a very limited number of historical drillholes beneath the Vertigo and Hannaford oxide pits; however the extent of the sulphide mineralisation has never been properly assessed as a viable exploration strategy, despite the occurrence of similar sulphide-hosted orebodies of significant size in the immediate region.
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 abovesea 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*	• All drilling at the Vertigo deposit by Broken Hill Gold between November 2025 and May 2026 has been previously reported. • Continuous disclosure of exploration results has been undertaken by Broken Hill Gold since November 2025 in numerous announcements to the Australian Securities Exchange and through conference presentations. Details of the drilling locations and significant intercepts has previously been published as follows: ○ Broken Hill Gold (ASX:BH6) progressive drilling ASX announcements available on BH6 website and www.asx.com.au dated: – 4-Dec-25 - Restart Progressing and Drilling Underway at White Dam – 4-Dec-25 - Broken Hill Gold Completes White Dam Gold Project Acquisition – 23-Feb-26- High-Grade Gold in Initial White Dam Drilling Results – 17-Mar-26- White Dam Continues to Deliver Promising Drill Results – 7-May-26- White Dam Drilling Encounters New Shallow Gold Zones – 28-May-26- Vertigo Deposit Drilling Recommenced at White Dam

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	understanding of thereport, the Competent Person should clearly explain whythis is the case.	– 21-Jul-26 - Shallow Gold Extensions Identified at Vertigo Deposit – 23-Jul-26 - Significant High-Grade Gold & Copper Discovery at White Dam – 19-Aug-26 - White Dam Gold-Copper Project Update – 27-Aug-26 - Outstanding Icebreaker Drill Assays
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg 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.*	• This release has no reference to previously unreported drill results, sampling, assays or mineralisation. • BH6 publicly disclosed reports providing details of all exploration completed by the Company since 2025; these reports are all available to view on www.brokenhillgold.com.au and www.asx.com.au.
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 (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• The drilling was completed on local survey grid lines oriented perpendicular to the strike of the main mineralisation zone at all deposits. • The majority of the drill holes at Vertigo were angled 55° to 70° dip from horizontal towards 307 degrees true, providing a true width with high accuracy. • Some vertical drillholes were undertaken to twin historical drillholes.
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.*	• Refer to figures 1 – 5.
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*	• All significant results and drillhole information relevant to the drilling of the 2026 Mineral Resource Estimate at Vertigo has been previously released by Broken Hill Gold over the period 4 December 2025 to 19 August 2026.

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	practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	
Other substantive explorationdata	• *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.*	• All meaningful and material information has been included in the body of the text or can be found in previous Minerals and Mining publicly available reports such as the SARIG Catalogue. • HRL Testing Pty Ltd was requested to conduct test work on the amenability of the White Dam Gold ore samples for Heap Leach in 2015. The heap leach amenability test program was carried out on gold ore samples from the White Dam gold project, South Australia. The test program was carried out in 2 stages. The first stage comprised sample preparation (sorting, crushing and blending) and preliminary characterisation test work while the second stage of the program consisted of column leach tests at conditions established from the Stage 1 test results. The preliminary characterisation tests included head assays, rolling bottle leach tests and crush size x assay distribution analyses on the composite head sample and leach tests' residues. Analyses of test products for gold by fire assay were carried out at Australian Laboratory Services (ALS) Townsville.
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.*	• Broken Hill Gold plans to continue RC drilling and Diamond drilling to expand the Mineral Resources at the Vertigo Deposit and surrounding prospects and deposits. The drilling will be focussed on step-out, extension and broader exploration drilling to establish and verify continuity of mineralisation • Refer to the diagrams in the body of the announcement showing areas of possible extensions and future target areas. • Additional potential further work activities are outlined in the body of this report.

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Section 3: Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.*	• The drill hole database is maintained by external consultants, Orr & Associates. • Drilling data are captured by site geologists in Microsoft Excel and subsequently uploaded to the master Microsoft Access database, where they undergo a series of validation checks to ensure data accuracy and integrity. • Entech was provided with a current and historical database export in .csv format, which was imported into Microsoft Access. • The database for the Mineral Resource estimate (MRE) comprised 26,403.40 m of drilling from 21 diamond drill holes (DDH) and 479 reverse circulation (RC) holes, representing a total of 500 drill holes.

	• *Data validation procedures used.*	• The database has been systematically audited by both Broken Hill Gold (BH6) geologists and by independent consultants Orr and Associates.
		• Entech completed various validation checks using built-in validation tools in Leapfrog Geo and data queries in Microsoft Access, such as overlapping samples, duplicate entries, missing data, sample length exceeding hole length, unusual assay values and a review of below detection limit samples. A visual examination of the data was also completed to check for erroneous downhole surveys.
		• Where independent checks identified material errors, these were verified, validated and rectified against source information. For example, where historical data contained missing sampling information or anomalous sample lengths, and no evidence existed to justify or rectify the discrepancies, the relevant drill holes or individual samples were excluded from resource estimation to maintain data quality and confidence.
		• Entech's database checks included the following:
		  ○ Checking for duplicate drill hole names and duplicate coordinates in the collar table.
		  ○ Checking for missing drill holes in the collar, survey, assay and geology tables based on drill hole names.
		  ○ Checking for survey inconsistencies including dips and azimuths <0˚, dips >90˚, azimuths >360˚ and negative depth values.
		  ○ Checking for inconsistencies in the 'From' and 'To' fields of the assay and geology tables. The inconsistency checks included the identification of negative values, overlapping intervals, duplicate intervals, gaps and intervals where the 'From' value is greater than the 'To' value.
		• BH6's Mr Geoffrey Lowe (Exploration Manager) is the Competent Person for Sampling Techniques, Exploration Results and Data Quality underpinning the MRE.

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Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.*	• The Competent Person for Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources (Victoria Lawns) undertook a site visit to the White Dam Project on 9–10 June 2026. The site visit included inspection of the Vertigo deposit area, historical mining exposures, available drill core and relevant project infrastructure. Observations from the site visit were considered in the geological interpretation and assessment of reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction.
	• *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• Refer to previous statement.
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.*	• Overall confidence in the mineralisation interpretation is considered robust at the scale of the Mineral Resource estimate. The geology is well exposed in the pit walls, and much of the modelled mineralisation extends down-dip from previously mined zones, providing strong geological support for the interpretation.
	• *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.*	• A nominal lower cut-off grade of 0.1 g/t Au was used to guide the geological continuity of the interpreted mineralisation. Within the mineralised wireframes, if an intercept fell below the nominal cut-off but continuity was supported by host lithologies, the intercept was retained for continuity purposes due to the commodity and the style of deposit. • In total, 41 domains were modelled. • Assumptions with respect to mineralisation continuity (plunge, strike and dip) within the Mineral Resource were drawn directly from: ○ Resource definition drilling, nominally 12.5 m × 12.5 m centres and up to 25 m × 25 m centres at Vertigo East ○ Historical mining ○ Implicit numerical modelling in Leapfrog Geo. ○ Lithological logging
	• *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.*	• Alternative interpretations are possible, particularly in relation to the continuity of the high-grade mineralisation or transitional and fresh weathering boundaries. Entech considers that reasonable alternative interpretations are unlikely to materially affect the global Mineral Resource; however, local tonnes and grade distributions may change with additional drilling and improved structural information.
	• *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.*	• Lithological logging is not sufficiently consistent across drilling generations to support robust lithological domaining throughout the deposit. Mineralisation domains were therefore interpreted primarily from gold-grade continuity, weathering state and cyanide-soluble assay data. Domain orientations were supported by review of core photographs, historical mining exposures observed during the site visit, and available geological logging.
	• *The factors affecting continuity*	• Drill hole coverage for domain interpretation at Vertigo

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	both of grade and geology.	is predominantly 12.5 m × 12.5 m, which increases to 25 m × 25 m at Vertigo East. • A local high-grade subdomain has been interpreted to plunge shallowly to the northwest. However, the precise geological and structural controls on the high-grade mineralisation remain uncertain. Further drilling, supported by the systematic collection of structural data and the development of a structural model, is recommended to better define the high-grade shoots and assess their potential extensions.
Dimensions	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• Lode widths are variable, with an approximate range of 1 m to 15 m, with individual lodes extending approximately 40 m to 800 m along strike. • Mineralisation extends from 6,447,559 mN to 6,448,184 mN and from 458,453 mE to 459,089 mE within UTM Zone 54S. Domains are modelled from an average surface elevation of 220 mRL to approximately 100 mRL representing a vertical extent of 120 m.

Estimation and modeling techniques	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.*	• All validated RC and DDH samples and block model blocks were coded by estimation domain. Several twinned historical holes were excluded prior to domaining and estimation, together with air core and historical grade control drilling.
		• Drill samples were composited to 1 m downhole lengths using a best-fit methodology. Exploratory data analysis (EDA) and variographic analysis were undertaken on capped and declustered (5 mN × 5 mE × 5 mZ) composite data for domains with sufficient sample populations. EDA was completed in Supervisor software (V9.2.6), with further statistical, graphical and visual review undertaken.
		• Assessment of high-grade outliers and top-capping was undertaken separately for individual gold estimation domains. Top caps were applied to Domains 2000 and 1022, with the basis and effect of top-capping described below.
		• Variographic analysis for gold was undertaken for grouped Domains 1000 and 1100 (the latter representing the high-grade subdomain), and Domains 2000, 3000 and 4000. Two-structure, normal-scores anisotropic variogram models were developed with the following parameters:
		• Domains 1000 and 1100: 19% nugget, maximum continuity range of 44 m, with 58% of the sill modelled within 12 m.
		  ○ Domain 2000: 19% nugget, maximum continuity range of 49 m, with 64% of the sill modelled within 26 m.
		  ○ Domain 3000: 20% nugget, maximum continuity range of 19 m, with 41% of the sill modelled within 6 m.
		  ○ Domain 4000: 33% nugget, maximum continuity range of 29 m, with 34% of the sill modelled within 22 m.
		• Variographic analysis for copper used the same

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		domain groupings: ○ Domains 1000 and 1100: 13% nugget, maximum continuity range of 354 m, with 38% of the sill modelled within 48 m. ○ Domain 2000: 19% nugget, maximum continuity range of 78 m, with 37% of the sill modelled within 13 m. ○ Domain 3000: 19% nugget, maximum continuity range of 58 m, with 35% of the sill modelled within 12 m. ○ Domain 4000: 21% nugget, maximum continuity range of 98 m, with 41% of the sill modelled within 36 m. • Copper variographic parameters were also applied to estimation of cyanide-soluble copper. The variogram derived from grouped Domains 1000 and 1100, which contained the largest composite population, was applied to the smaller 1000-series domains. • Ordinary Kriging (OK) in Leapfrog Edge™ was selected as the interpolation method. Search neighbourhood orientations, ranges and anisotropy ratios were based on the interpreted mineralisation geometry and variogram models, with estimation parameters optimised through Kriging Neighbourhood Analysis (KNA). For copper estimation in Domains 1000 and 1100, the search range was set to honour the first variogram structure. • The first search pass, corresponding to the applicable variogram range, accounts for more than 80% of estimated tonnes and contained gold ounces. Material estimated at approximately two to four variogram ranges from drilling accounts for approximately 2% of estimated tonnes and 1% of estimated contained gold ounces and is classified entirely as Inferred, reflecting the lower confidence associated with extrapolation beyond the primary variogram ranges.
	• *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.*	• The global OK estimate was compared with an ID3 check estimate, with contained gold ounces agreeing within approximately 4%, providing an additional check on the global estimate. • The previous MRE was completed in 2020 and reported by the previous owner, GBM Resources, on 10 August 2020 above a 0.2 g/t Au cut-off and restricted to elevations above 150 mRL, comprising 1.7 Mt at 0.7 g/t Au for 38.3 koz. • Key differences between the 2020 and 2026 MREs include additional resource drilling resulting in conversion of portions of the previous Inferred Mineral Resource to Indicated classification; revised geological domaining, with the 2020 intrusion model based on a gold-copper equivalent calculation replaced by discrete mineralisation surfaces representing the interpreted geometry of mineralisation within the gneiss; and incorporation of a high-grade subdomain to better constrain the spatial distribution and influence of higher-grade mineralisation.

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		• The 2020 MRE was reported above a nominated elevation of 150 mRL, whereas the 2026 MRE is reported within an optimised pit shell to demonstrate RPEEE.
	• *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.*	• Copper and cyanide-soluble copper were estimated principally to assess their potential influence on cyanide consumption during heap-leach processing. No copper revenue or by-product credit has been assumed in the Mineral Resource assessment.
	• *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (e.g. sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).*	• Cyanide-soluble copper was estimated because of its potential effect on cyanide consumption during heap-leach processing. No other deleterious elements or non-grade variables of economic significance have been modelled for the Mineral Resource estimate.
	• *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.*	• Ordinary Kriging was undertaken in Leapfrog Edge™ using a parent block size of 5 m × 5 m × 5 m and minimum sub-block dimensions of 0.625 m × 0.625 m × 0.625 m. The parent block size was selected having regard to drill-hole spacing, mineralisation geometry and the assumed bulk open-pit mining method. • Drill spacing in the Vertigo and Vertigo North areas is variable, with sections generally spaced at approximately 12.5 m and in-line drill spacing ranging from approximately 12 m to 15 m. Average drill spacing at Vertigo East is approximately 25 m × 25 m. • A three-pass estimation search strategy was employed. The first pass used the applicable variogram range, with a minimum of six and maximum of 18 composites. The second pass increased the search distance by a factor of two while retaining the same composite requirements. The third pass retained the second-pass search distance or, for Domains 3000 and 4000, further increased the search distance, with the minimum number of composites reduced to two to three. • Domains 1200, 1016 and 1026, logged as fill, were assigned an average grade of 0.11 g/t Au and excluded from the mineral resource.
	• *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.*	• No explicit selective mining unit was applied. The 5 m × 5 m × 5 m parent block size was selected having regard to drill spacing, mineralisation geometry and the assumed bulk open-pit mining method.
	• *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.*	• Correlation analysis indicates a moderate association between gold and total copper, which may reflect their introduction during the same mineralisation event. A weak association is observed between gold and cyanide-soluble copper, as the proportion of cyanide-soluble copper is controlled primarily by copper mineralogy.
	• *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.*	• Mineralisation domains were interpreted using a nominal 0.1 g/t Au threshold together with the interpreted geometry and continuity of the mineralisation. Domain boundaries were treated as hard boundaries for grade estimation, such that only

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		composites within a domain were used to estimate blocks coded within that domain. • A high-grade subdomain was modelled within Domain 1000 to constrain the spatial distribution and influence of higher-grade mineralisation during estimation. The subdomain was generated in Leapfrog using indicator modelling based on a 1.0 g/t Au threshold and a 50% probability shell. The resulting high-grade subdomain was coded as Domain 1100 and treated as a hard estimation boundary, such that higher-grade composites within the subdomain did not influence estimation of the surrounding Domain 1000 mineralisation, and vice versa. • The high-grade subdomain has an interpreted shallow plunge to the northwest. While the subdomain provides improved control of the higher-grade distribution within the estimate, the precise geological and structural controls on the high-grade mineralisation remain uncertain. Further drilling and structural data are required to improve confidence in its geometry and continuity. • Gold distributions within weathering domains were investigated and no discrete grade populations were identified; therefore, no hard boundary was applied across weathering horizons. Variable search orientations were applied during estimation to account for changes in the interpreted orientation and dip of the mineralisation.
	• *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.*	• Top caps were selected following statistical and graphical review of the gold-grade distributions within individual estimation domains to limit the influence of statistical outliers. • A top cap of 4.0 g/t Au was applied to Domain 2000, resulting in an approximately 16% reduction in contained metal within the domain, which represents approximately 9.1% of the modelled volume. A top cap of 1.0 g/t Au was applied to Domain 1022, resulting in an approximately 32% reduction in contained metal within the domain; however, Domain 1022 represents approximately 0.4% of the modelled volume, limiting its influence on the global Mineral Resource. • In addition to top-capping, a grade threshold of 1.5 g/t Au was applied to Domain 1001 to restrict the spatial influence of higher-grade samples. The distance of influence was restricted to 30% of the applicable search distance, equating to 15 m in the major direction.
	• *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	• The block model was validated using global and local statistical comparisons between estimated block grades and informing composite grades, swath plots, and visual comparison of estimated grades against input data in cross-section and long section. Validation considered global bias, local estimation trends and reproduction of the spatial distribution of the informing data. • No Vertigo-specific production reconciliation was

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		available for direct validation of the Mineral Resource estimate because historical Vertigo and Hannaford material was co-stacked during White Dam operations and cannot be reliably separated for reconciliation purposes.
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• The tonnages were estimated on a dry basis.
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• The Mineral Resource is reported above a 0.20 g/t Au cut-off within an optimised open-pit shell using the adopted heap-leach recoveries, mining and processing costs, gold price and 7% gold royalty assumptions. • The reporting cut-off and pit shell are considered appropriate for the assumed bulk open-pit, heap-leach development scenario and support the assessment of reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction. • The Mineral Resource is reported exclusive of mineralisation previously mined.
Mining factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	• The MRE is constrained within a conceptual pit optimisation to assess Reasonable Prospects for Eventual Economic Extraction (RPEEE), which extends approximately 95 m below the topographic surface. Entech considers mineralised material within the optimised shell and above a 0.2 g/t Au cut-off grade to satisfy the RPEEE criteria under an open-pit mining scenario. • RPEEE pit optimisation parameters: ○ Gold price: A$5,500/oz ○ Recovery: Saprolite andTransitional: 80%; Fresh 50% ○ Pit slopes: 55° ○ Mining cost: A$6.50/t (including drill and blast) ○ Processing cost: A$12.00/t ○ Royalties: 7%. • Pit optimisation studies were conducted using GEOVIA Whittle software. • No explicit mining dilution or ore loss has been applied to the Mineral Resource estimate or RPEEE assessment. No minimum mining width has been explicitly applied. The 5 m × 5 m × 5 m parent block size and assumed bulk open-pit mining method are considered appropriate for assessment at Mineral Resource level, having regard to drill spacing and mineralisation geometry. Detailed minimum mining dimensions, dilution and ore-loss assumptions will require assessment during subsequent mining studies.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining*	• Historical White Dam production records for saprolite and transitional ore indicate approximately 224.6 koz Au stacked and 180.1 koz Au produced (~80.2% overall recovery). Vertigo and nearby Hannaford pit material were co-stacked and, consequently, Vertigo-specific

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	reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.	production recovery cannot be reliably reconciled. • Historical White Dam and Vertigo metallurgical testwork demonstrates cyanide amenability and supports heap-leach processing, with recovery influenced by material type and particle size. Vertigo-specific −12.5 mm column tests returned approximately 49–59% Au recovery in deeper material, while broader White Dam testwork returned approximately 42% at −40 mm, 75% at −25 mm and 77% at −12.5 mm. BLEG/LeachWell results are considered indicators of cyanide amenability and are not treated as direct measures of commercial heap-leach recovery. • For the purposes of RPEEE, gold recoveries of 80% for saprolite and transitional material and 50% for fresh material have been adopted. The 80% recovery assumption is supported by historical White Dam production performance, available metallurgical testwork and the proposed use of the existing White Dam heap-leach processing pathway. The assumption is considered reasonable at Mineral Resource level; however, it does not represent a demonstrated Vertigo-specific commercial recovery. • RPEEE assumes conventional open-pit mining and heap-leach processing through the existing White Dam infrastructure. BH6 has advised that the heap-leach facilities and SART circuit will be available, with SART used to manage cyanide-soluble copper. No copper revenue credit has been included. • Further representative metallurgical testwork is recommended to confirm the adopted recovery assumptions, particularly for fresh material, as project studies advance.
Environmental factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions*	• Vertigo is located on Mineral Lease ML6395, which BH6 advises is currently undergoing renewal. Resource definition drilling has been undertaken under the current *Mining Program for Environmental Protection and Rehabilitation (MPEPR)* for the White Dam Gold Mine, covering Mineral Leases ML6275 and ML6395 and Miscellaneous Purposes Licences 95, 105, 106, 107 and 139. The MPEPR, dated 10 July 2019, was approved by the South Australian Department for Energy and Mining. • BH6 advises that, subject to amendments and approvals as necessary, the MPEPR provides the environmental framework for future development and mining of the Vertigo deposit. • No specific environmental, waste-rock or process-residue studies have been undertaken by Entech as part of the Mineral Resource estimate. For the purposes of assessing reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction, Entech has assumed that environmental management requirements associated with future mining, waste-rock disposal and heap-leach processing can be addressed through the existing White Dam environmental framework, with

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	made.	amendments and approvals obtained as required. • Entech is not aware of any environmental factors that would currently preclude reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction.
Bulk density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.*	• A total of 308 density measurements are available for the Vertigo deposit. Of these, 101 were determined from unwaxed drill core using the Archimedes method, and 207 were determined from pulp samples by pycnometer analysis at Bureau Veritas as part of the 2025–2026 drilling program. • The pycnometer measurements were obtained from samples distributed across a range of depths and strike locations and provide information on density variability between weathering horizons. • The available density measurements were reviewed against rock type and weathering profile. Bulk densities adopted for the MRE are treated as assumed values informed by the available measurements and comparison with the density assumptions used in the 2020 Vertigo MRE. • Additional density measurements are planned as part of future work, including measurements from diamond drill core and pulp samples.
	• *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.*	• Neither of the available density measurement methods is considered to provide a direct measurement of in-situ bulk density for all material types. The unwaxed Archimedes measurements may not adequately account for open porosity, fractures and void space. Pycnometer measurements determine particle density from pulverised material and therefore do not account for in-situ porosity, fractures or void space. • Both methods may consequently overestimate in-situ bulk density. This limitation was considered by the Competent Person when determining the Mineral Resource classification. • The absence of representative direct measurements of in-situ bulk density that adequately account for porosity and void space is recognised as a source of uncertainty in the tonnage estimate. Additional representative bulk-density measurements using methods appropriate to the material type are recommended as the project advances.
	• *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	• Bulk-density assumptions were applied by weathering domain, reflecting the expected increase in density with decreasing weathering intensity. The adopted values were informed by the available density measurements, weathering profile and comparison with density assumptions used in the 2020 Vertigo MRE. • The following bulk densities were assigned to blocks according to weathering domain: ○ Saprolite: 2.00 t/m^3 ○ Transitional: 2.55 t/m^3 ○ Fresh: 2.72 t/m^3 ○ Fill: 1.90 t/m^3

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		• The adopted values are considered assumed bulk densities rather than direct measurements of in-situ bulk density, reflecting the limitations of the available measurement methods described above.
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.*	• The Vertigo Mineral Resource was classified as Indicated and Inferred based on the level of confidence in geological and grade continuity, drill-hole spacing and sample support, estimation quality and the supporting data. • Saprolite and transitional mineralisation was classified as Indicated where geological and grade continuity was considered sufficiently demonstrated and estimation was generally supported by: ○ drill intercepts within approximately 25 m of the estimated blocks; and ○ a minimum of six composite samples from at least two drill holes. • Saprolite and transitional mineralisation not satisfying the Indicated criteria was classified as Inferred where geological and grade continuity remained sufficiently supported for Mineral Resource classification. Inferred material is generally characterised by greater distance from drilling and/or lower sample support than Indicated material. • Fresh mineralisation was classified entirely as Inferred, reflecting the overall confidence in the supporting geological, grade and metallurgical information. In particular, greater uncertainty remains regarding the coarse-leach response of fresh material, and further representative metallurgical testwork is recommended to improve confidence in the assumed processing response. • No Mineral Resources were classified as Measured.
	• *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e. relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).*	• Mineral Resource classification considered drill-hole spacing and sample support, confidence in mineralisation geometry and grade continuity, estimation quality, historical data quality, the quantity and spatial distribution of informing data, bulk-density confidence and metallurgical uncertainty. • The classification also considered the recognised limitations of the available density measurements and the greater uncertainty associated with extrapolation away from drilling. • Mineral Resources are not Ore Reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability. The Mineral Resource estimate does not incorporate detailed mining selectivity, dilution or ore loss. Inferred Mineral Resources have a lower level of geological confidence than Indicated Mineral Resources, and there is no certainty that further exploration will result in their conversion to Indicated or Measured Mineral Resources.
	• *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of*	• The Competent Person considers that the Mineral Resource classification appropriately reflects the geological understanding of the Vertigo deposit, the

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	the deposit.	quality and distribution of the available data, and the relative confidence in the resulting tonnage and grade estimates.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• The Mineral Resource estimate was subject to internal Entech peer review independent of the primary estimator, including review of the geological interpretation and domaining, estimation parameters, block-model validation, Mineral Resource classification and independent verification of Mineral Resource tabulations. No material issues remained unresolved at completion of the review.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.*	• No formal statistical or geostatistical confidence limits have been calculated for the Mineral Resource estimate. Relative accuracy and confidence have therefore been assessed qualitatively through consideration of the geological interpretation, drill-hole spacing and sample support, grade continuity, estimation performance and Mineral Resource classification. • Variations in tonnage, grade and contained gold ounces are expected with further definition drilling. Principal sources of uncertainty include local geological and grade continuity, the geometry and controls of higher-grade mineralisation, bulk-density assumptions, metallurgical recovery assumptions and extrapolation away from drilling. • It is the opinion of the Competent Person that the classification of the Mineral Resource as Indicated and Inferred appropriately reflects the relative confidence and uncertainty in the estimate.
	• *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.*	• The Mineral Resource Statement relates to global tonnage, grade and contained gold estimates. The stated confidence and Mineral Resource classification should not be interpreted as providing equivalent confidence at a local mining scale. • Uncertainty is expected to have a greater effect on local estimates than on the global Mineral Resource, particularly in areas of wider drill spacing, extrapolation from drilling and where the geometry and continuity of higher-grade mineralisation are less well constrained. • No local-scale confidence limits or recoverable-resource estimates have been derived.
	• *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	• Historical mining has occurred at Vertigo; however, Vertigo and nearby Hannaford material were co-stacked during historical White Dam operations and Vertigo-specific production data cannot be reliably separated for reconciliation purposes. • Accordingly, no direct reconciliation of the current Vertigo Mineral Resource estimate against historical production tonnage, grade or contained gold has been undertaken. Historical production data cannot therefore be used to directly validate the local accuracy of the current Mineral Resource estimate.