

A SECOND SHALLOW, HIGH-GRADE HEAVY MINERAL SANDS DEPOSIT CONFIRMED IN MURRAY BASIN, NSW

Broken Hill Prospecting Limited today announced that drilling at its Magic deposit has found numerous HMS intersections along a 12km trend that remains open at both ends. The news follows substantial shallow, high-grade titanium and zirconium mineral intersections at the nearby Copi North HMS deposit reported by the Company last month.

Highlights

- **Analyses have been received for 88 drill holes recently completed at the Magic Heavy Mineral Sand ('HMS') deposit.**
- **Numerous intersections (>5% Heavy Minerals ('HM')) have been intersected across 1km spaced drill traverses along a 12km trend.**
- **The mineralisation occurs at shallow depths (ranging between 6-23 metres) beneath unconsolidated sand cover.**
- **Average head grade of current commercial HMS operations in the Murray Basin within the vicinity of Magic range between 3.5 to 4% HM.**
- **Magic, like Copi North, is a typical HMS strand line deposit. The grain size of HM (>95% of grains coarser than 0.053mm) is very encouraging for extraction using standard mining and processing techniques.**
- **Maiden JORC resource estimations for the Copi North HMS deposit are expected in early July and Magic HMS resource estimates are anticipated in late August.**
- **The Company's focus encompasses six HMS Exploration Licences, two with a JV partner, in a 80km north-south strategic zone near the NSW/South Australian border.**
- **Magic is a significant deposit which may be an important supplement for any future development at Copi North where recent drilling found an abundance of high HM grades with over 20% HM, some exceeding 35% HM. The two deposits have the potential for either parallel or sequential fast-track, low CAPEX & OPEX, and high-grade mine developments using one or two mobile modular plants.**

Summary

Broken Hill Prospecting Limited (ASX: BPL) ("The Company") announced today the results of HM determinations from air-core drilling undertaken in March 2015 at the Magic (EL8311) Heavy Mineral Sand (HMS) deposit located in western NSW (Figure 1).

Data include shallow HM intersections distributed throughout the >12 kilometre trending Magic deposit (Table 1). The mineralisation remains open to the northwest and southeast. Drilling across traverses spaced about one kilometre has shown that the width of the high-grade portion of the deposit ranges between 100-300 metres and average depth of cover is 14 metres (range 6m-23m beneath surface).

Figure 2 (and insets) show the location the 88 air core drill holes (totaling 2,124 metres) undertaken by BPL as well as previous drill holes completed by Iluka Resources at the Magic HM deposit. 415 samples collected from one-metre drilled intervals at Magic were analysed by ALS Metallurgical Laboratories in Perth. Drill hole locations (Table 2), significant drilled HM intervals (Table 3) and sample collection and analysis details (Table 4) are listed at the end of this report.

The receipt of this new data completes the bulk of the Magic HM Deposit in-fill drilling information gathering and confirmatory work which was described in the Company's recent ASX announcements (16th and 23rd April 2015) which are available on BPL's website (www.bhpl.biz).

The results are additional to the outstanding drill intersections reported recently (21st May 2015) from drilling at the Copi North Deposit (Figure 1) which include high grades of mineral sands with many intervals of over 20%. Maiden JORC ore resource estimations for the Copi North HMS Deposit are in preparation by Sydney-based Minerals Consultants Geos Mining and results are expected in early July 2015.

The Magic data is currently being assessed, together with historic drilling results undertaken by Iluka Resources during previous exploration campaigns. A JORC-compliant resource estimation for the Magic HM deposit is expected to be finalised in late August 2015.

Table 1. Selected heavy mineral drill intersections from the Magic HMS deposit.

Drill Hole	Selected high-grade zones			
	from (m)	to (m)	interval (m)*	HM% **
MMA013	17	20	3	11.97
MMA022	13	15	2	6.41
MMA023	15	17	2	4.94
MMA024	13	16	3	7.37
MMA025	12	14	2	10.89
MMA026	12	14	2	10.71
MMA027	11	15	4	5.44
MMA037	10	11	1	8.27
MMA038	15	18	3	7.33
MMA039	14	16	2	5.36
MMA055	16	19	3	8.15
MMA061	20	22	2	7.99
MMA062	20	22	2	5.64
MMA063	21	22	1	6.55

Broken Hill Prospecting Limited

ARBN: 003 453 503

Level 14, 52 Phillip Street, Sydney NSW 2000 Box 3486 GPO, Sydney NSW 2001
P: +61 2 9252 5300 F: +61 2 9252 8400 E: info@bhpl.biz W: www.bhpl.biz

MMA065	15	18	3	5.58
MMA067	15	17	2	5.14
MMA074	22	23	1	5.79
MMA077	18	19	1	5.61
MMA078	16	19	3	5.52
MMA079	16	19	3	5.32
MMA080	16	18	2	6.10
MMA081	15	17	2	5.69
MMA086	12	15	3	5.62

Magic Heavy Mineral Deposit

Air core drilling intersections at Magic include numerous intervals of between 1-4 metres thick with grades of more than 5% HM content within thicker, lower grader zones with considerable heavy mineral content (Table 1). The Magic deposit forms a narrow, 12 kilometre NW-SE trending strandline-type deposit across the southern portion of EL8311 (Figures 1 and 2).

BPL drilling was completed within traverses across the deposit and these were spaced about 1 kilometre apart. Figure 2 (Insets 1-4) and Tables 2 and 3 detail the locations of each traverse with drill collars and significant HM intersections. Table 4 describes the techniques and data procedures for the drilling, sampling and mineral analyses.

BHM has recently undertaken drill hole collar location and elevation surveys for each drill hole at both the Magic and Copi North deposits and the results for Magic holes are included in Table 2.

Depth of cover above the Magic HM horizon averages 14 metres and ranges between 6m-23m. Unconsolidated fine-grained quartz sand, silt and minor clay are typical of the sediment overlying the HM horizon, which has a gentle southerly dip along most of the drill traverses (Figure 2).

The heavy mineral horizon is likely to extend to the SE of the tenement where the southern traverse of drill holes MMA001-MMA005 requires additional drilling to intersect the expected continuation of the strandline towards the southeast (Figure 2, Inset 4). MMA004 and MMA005 intersected fine-grained carbonaceous sands and silts with low heavy mineral content and these may have been deposited in a backshore lagoon adjacent to the HM strand deposit.

Laboratory sieving of each sample has confirmed that most (>95%) of the Ti and Zr mineral grains (ilmenite, leucoxene, anatase, rutile and zircon) are coarser than 0.053mm. The HM contents of drill samples determined by ALS Metallurgical and reported in this release are for silt/sand fractions of between 0.053mm and 1mm. BPL believes that the relatively coarse nature of the Magic heavy mineral sands may allow recovery using “off the shelf” mineral separation equipment and conventional mineral separation techniques. Notably, these characteristics are the same for the Copi North deposit, which contains higher HM grades than Magic but a very similar grain size distribution.

The Company has possession of historical (Iluka Resources) mineral assemblage data (ilmenite, rutile, zircon), which provides confidence of a positive Ti, Zr mineral makeup of the HM suite in both the Magic and Copi North deposits. Mineral makeup analyses for both deposits will be prepared by Diamantina Laboratories in Perth using point counting techniques on composited samples to estimate the mineral composition of each deposit. Ilmenite,

Broken Hill Prospecting Limited

ARBN: 003 453 503

Level 14, 52 Phillip Street, Sydney NSW 2000 Box 3486 GPO, Sydney NSW 2001
P: +61 2 9252 5300 F: +61 2 9252 8400 E: info@bhpl.biz W: www.bhpl.biz

weathered ilmenite (leucoxene, anatase) rutile and zircon as well as some other HM (monazite, xenotime, garnet, tourmaline) will be reported for each of the deposits and will allow the values of the HM mineralisation to be closely defined.

Analyses of HM make-up is expected to take several weeks for the Magic HM Deposit and will provide important distribution data for maiden JORC resource estimation which is expected to be completed in late August. Geos Mining Ltd are well advanced with a resource analysis of the Copi North HM Deposit and these results are expected in early July.

Background

Exploration Licence 8311 (Woolcunda) is located approximately 120 kilometres south of Broken Hill and approximately 80km NW of Cristal Mining's Ginkgo and Snapper Mineral Sands operations (Figure 1). The project area is accessible via station tracks and Woolcunda Road, which joins the Silver City Highway several hundred metres north of the Coombah Roadhouse.

In March 2015, air core drilling was undertaken at the Copi North deposit largely contained within EL8312 as well as the Magic Deposit in EL8311. The exploration was detailed in the Company's ASX release dated 16 April 2015. Both deposits are known high-grade HMS deposits associated with well-defined ancient beach sand strandlines. A total of 129 holes were drilled along the trend of the Copi North deposit and 88 air core drill holes were completed at the Magic deposit located 50km to the north of Copi North.

Drill results from the Copi North HM deposit in EL8312, 65km south of Magic, contain exceptional HM grades. The data include numerous drilled intervals of between 1-4 metres thick with average HM contents over 20%. The deposit occurs as a 120m-220m wide zone of >3% HM which extends along a 10 kilometre trend. Copi North drilling and sample data was recently reported (ASX release dated 21st May, 2015) and this report can be located on the Company's website (www.bhpl.biz).

Drill samples were collected at one metre intervals from drill holes located throughout both deposits and sent to ALS Metallurgical (Perth) for analysis.

Both deposits are considered to be at an advanced exploration status and have been the subject of significant past exploration activities (including substantial amounts of drill testing) by other HMS explorers and miners. The majority of the work was undertaken by Iluka Resources in the 1990's and early 2000's.

The drilling has been fully funded by the private mining investment group Relentless Resources Limited (RRL) which is providing \$2m of funding through a recently announced Joint Venture to earn a 50% interest in the two tenements. BHM is manager of the Joint Venture.

Comments

BPL's Managing Director Dr Ian Pringle commented:

"The Magic HM results are very exciting because they show that the deposit has consistent HM grades along a continuous 12km trend and these are all close to the surface. The shallow nature and excellent continuity of the Magic strandline will help provide a positive framework for future development scenarios."

Broken Hill Prospecting Limited

ARBN: 003 453 503

Level 14, 52 Phillip Street, Sydney NSW 2000 Box 3486 GPO, Sydney NSW 2001
P: +61 2 9252 5300 F: +61 2 9252 8400 E: info@bhpl.biz W: www.bhpl.biz

"HM intervals over 4% HM occur with a central zone throughout the deposit and many exceed 5% HM. These compare favourably with run-of-mine grades at nearby operating HMS mines which are typically between 3.5 to 4.0 % HM."

"Magic may become a very handy step-up project after possible development of a HM mine at Copi North where our recent work has found an abundance of high HM grades with over 20% HM, some exceeding 35% HM. The two projects have excellent potential for either parallel or sequential fast-track, low CAPEX & OPEX, high-grade mine developments using one or two mobile modular plants."

Yours faithfully,



Ian J Pringle
(Managing Director)

Competent Person Statement

Exploration activities and results contained in this notice are based on information compiled by Mr Ian Spence, Managing Director of Broken Hill Minerals Pty Ltd and reviewed by Dr Ian Pringle who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Dr Pringle is the Managing Director of Broken Hill Prospecting Ltd and also a Director of Ian J Pringle & Associates Pty Ltd, a consultancy company in minerals exploration. He has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and types of deposits under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the December 2012 edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (the JORC Code). Dr Pringle has consented to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

About Broken Hill Prospecting Limited ("BPL")

BPL has commenced assessment of Heavy Mineral Sand ("HMS") deposits (titanium and zirconium) located south of Broken Hill in western NSW. These deposits have been extensively explored and drill tested by other parties and provide the Company with an opportunity to progress advanced evaluation and fast-track development of several substantial high-grade heavy mineral sand deposits.

Australia has the world's largest deposits of the titanium minerals ilmenite and rutile. Australian mines extract and refine Ti, but don't process it in large quantities. It is used in many applications in light and heavy industries as well as in jewellery and 3D printing. However approximately 95% is used in an oxide form as the pure white colour crucial in products from paint to cosmetics. Titanium's strength-to-weight ratio, corrosion resistance and biocompatibility make it perfect for aerospace, medical and sport applications.

BPL Cobalt and Pyrite (Sulphuric acid) deposits

BPL is progressing with exploration and evaluation of cobalt-pyrite deposits in the Broken Hill area within two exploration tenements (EL6622 and EL8143) and two mining leases (ML86 and ML87).

Broken Hill Prospecting Limited is in a strong strategic position to take advantage of increasing demand for cobalt to meet growth in environmental and industrial uses including rechargeable batteries in automobiles and super alloys. Co-product sulphuric acid could address Australian reliance on imported sulphur and provide opportunities for phosphate fertiliser and mineral processing industries.

Broken Hill Prospecting Limited

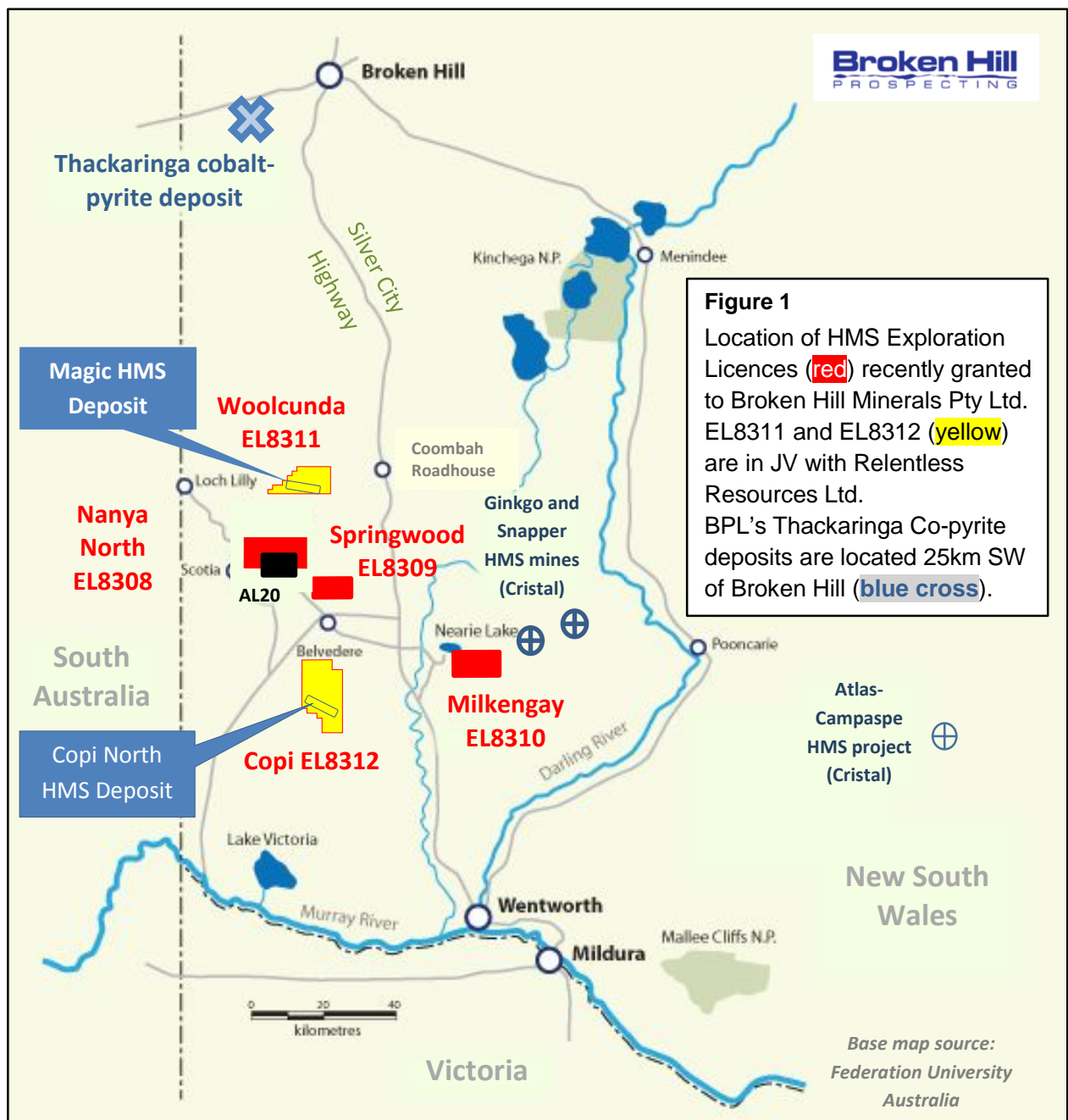
ARBN: 003 453 503

Level 14, 52 Phillip Street, Sydney NSW 2000 Box 3486 GPO, Sydney NSW 2001
P: +61 2 9252 5300 F: +61 2 9252 8400 E: info@bhpl.biz W: www.bhpl.biz

For further information contact;

Dr Ian Pringle, Managing Director, Broken Hill Prospecting Ltd +61 408 548 767 ipringle@bhpl.biz
 Ian Spence, Manager, Broken Hill Minerals Ltd +61 437 880 455 ianspence71@gmail.com
 Australian media – Alan Deans, Partner, Last Word Corporate Communications +61 427 490 992
alan.deans@lastwordcc.com.au

Figure 1. Map of western NSW showing the location of the Magic Heavy Mineral Sands Deposit and Exploration Leases held by Broken Hill Minerals Pty Ltd. The map also shows the location of Cristal Mining's Pooncarie Mineral Sands Project (Ginkgo and Snapper Mines) and Atlas-Campaspe project.

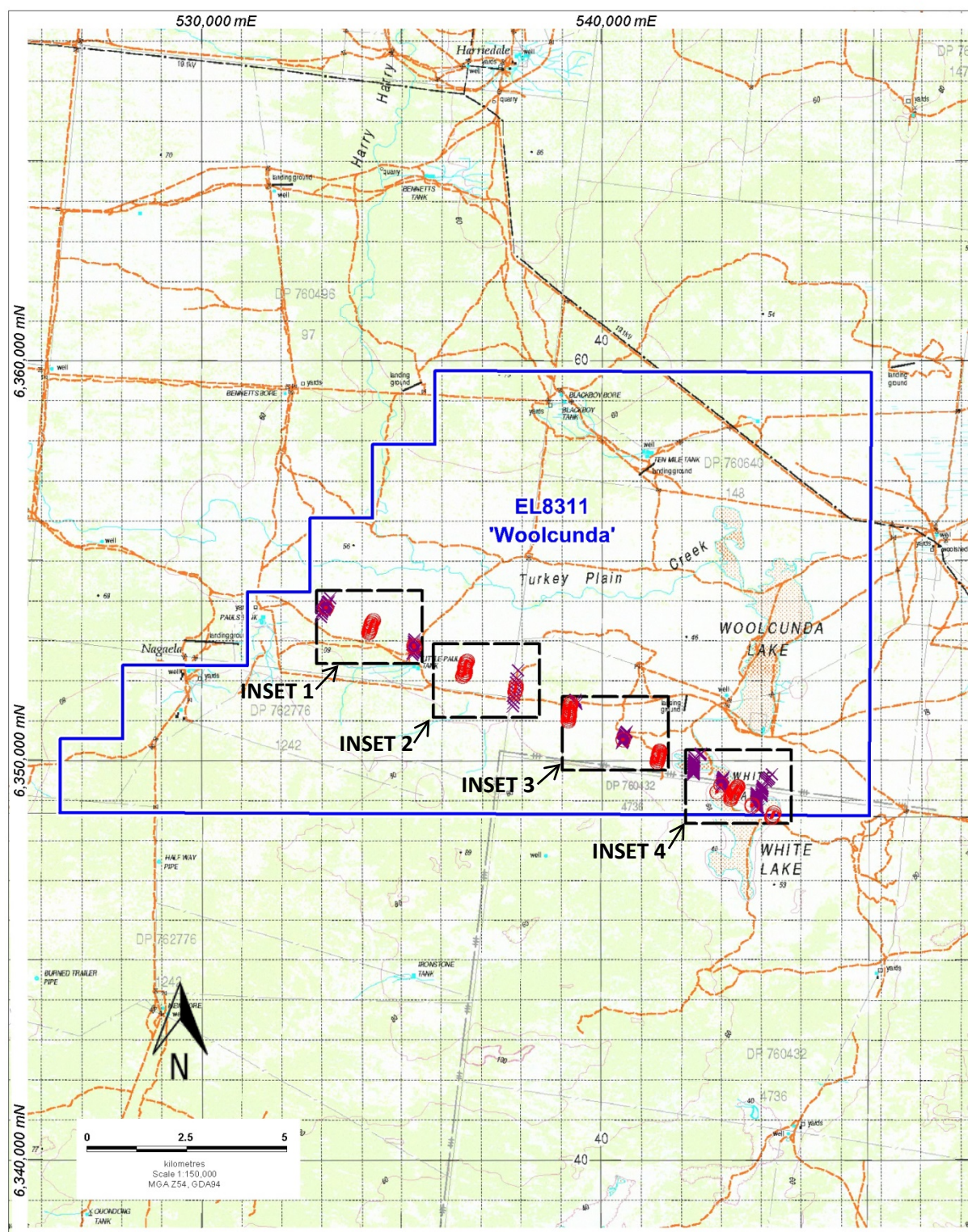


Broken Hill Prospecting Limited

ARBN: 003 453 503

Level 14, 52 Phillip Street, Sydney NSW 2000 Box 3486 GPO, Sydney NSW 2001
 P: +61 2 9252 5300 F: +61 2 9252 8400 E: info@bhpl.biz W: www.bhpl.biz

Figure 2. Magic Deposit drill hole location map. Insets (following pages) detail individual drill hole locations. Holes coloured red are samples described in this report. Previous drilling in purple.



- ⊙ BMH Drill hole
- ✕ Iluka Drill hole

Broken Hill
MINERALS
(Relentless Resources Ltd JV)

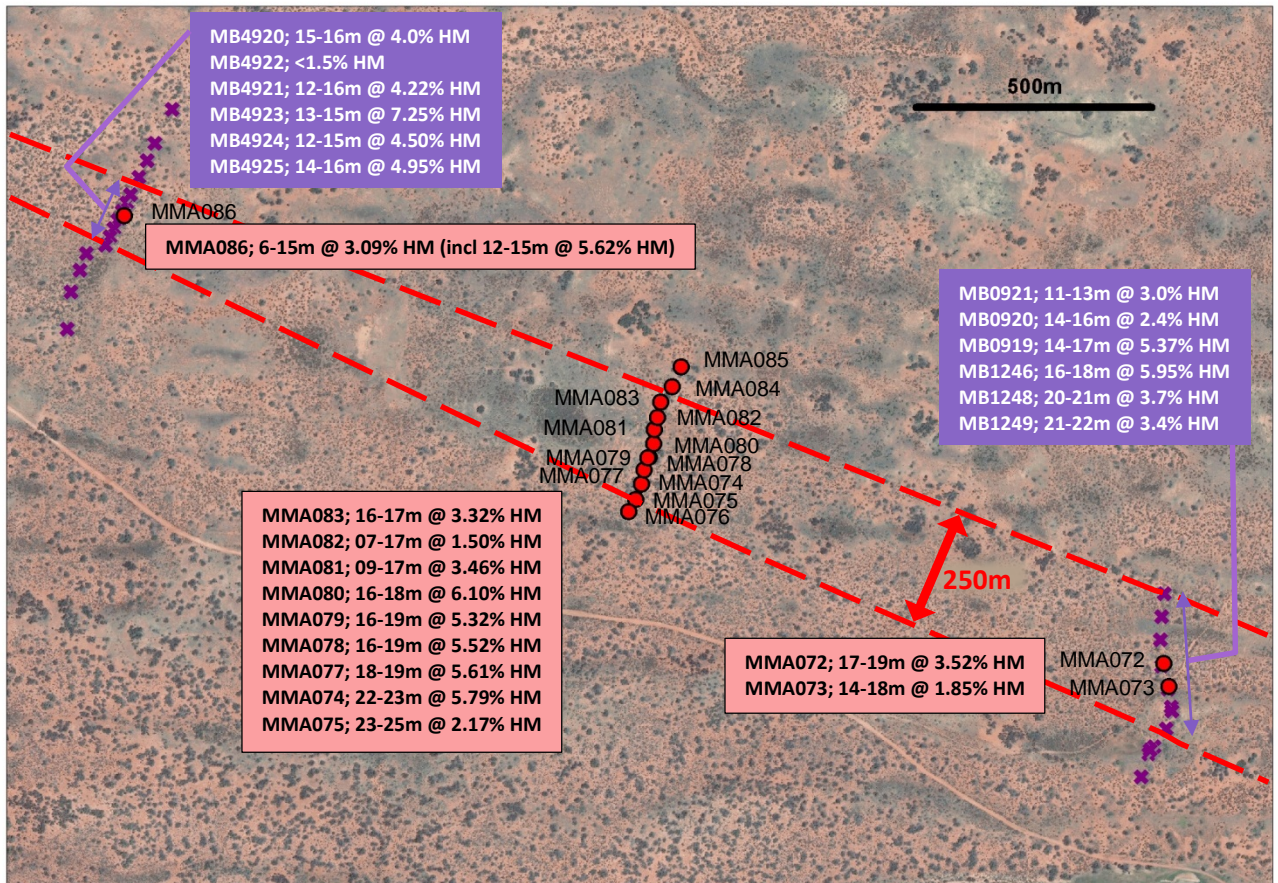
Figure 2. Drill Hole Locations showing Heavy Mineral Sand Intervals >3% HM

Broken Hill Prospecting Limited

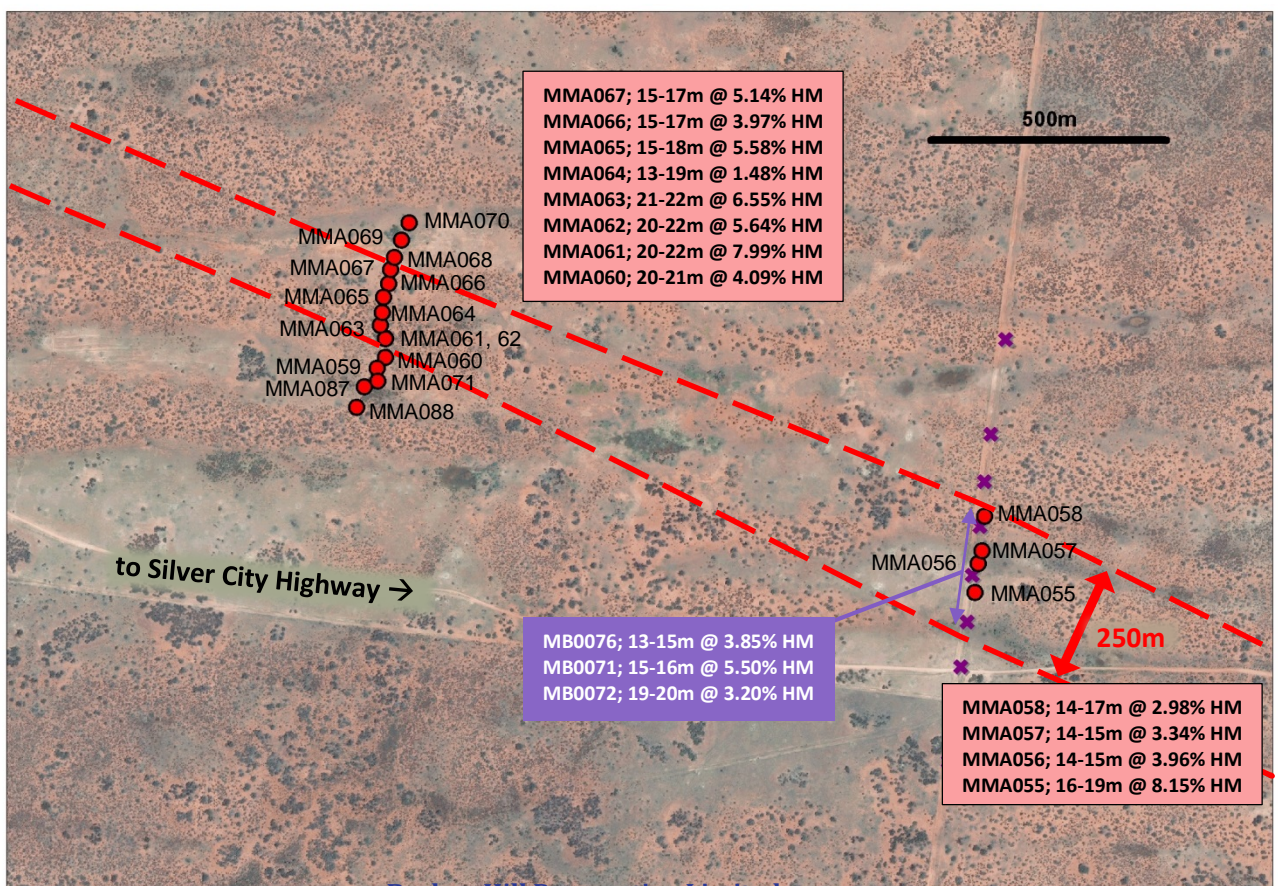
ARBN: 003 453 503

Level 14, 52 Phillip Street, Sydney NSW 2000 Box 3486 GPO, Sydney NSW 2001
P: +61 2 9252 5300 F: +61 2 9252 8400 E: info@bhpl.biz W: www.bhpl.biz

11 June 2015



INSET 1

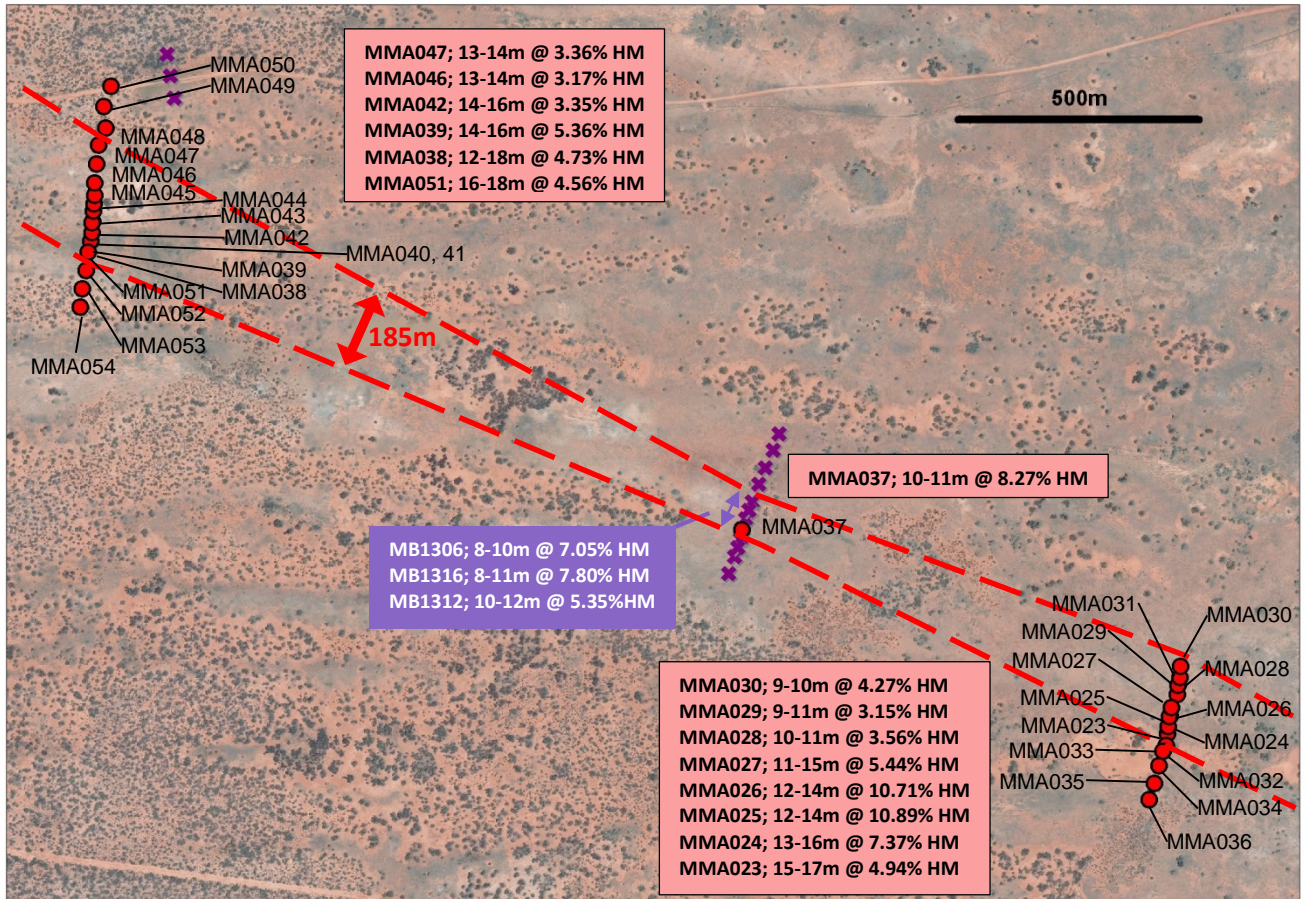


INSET 2

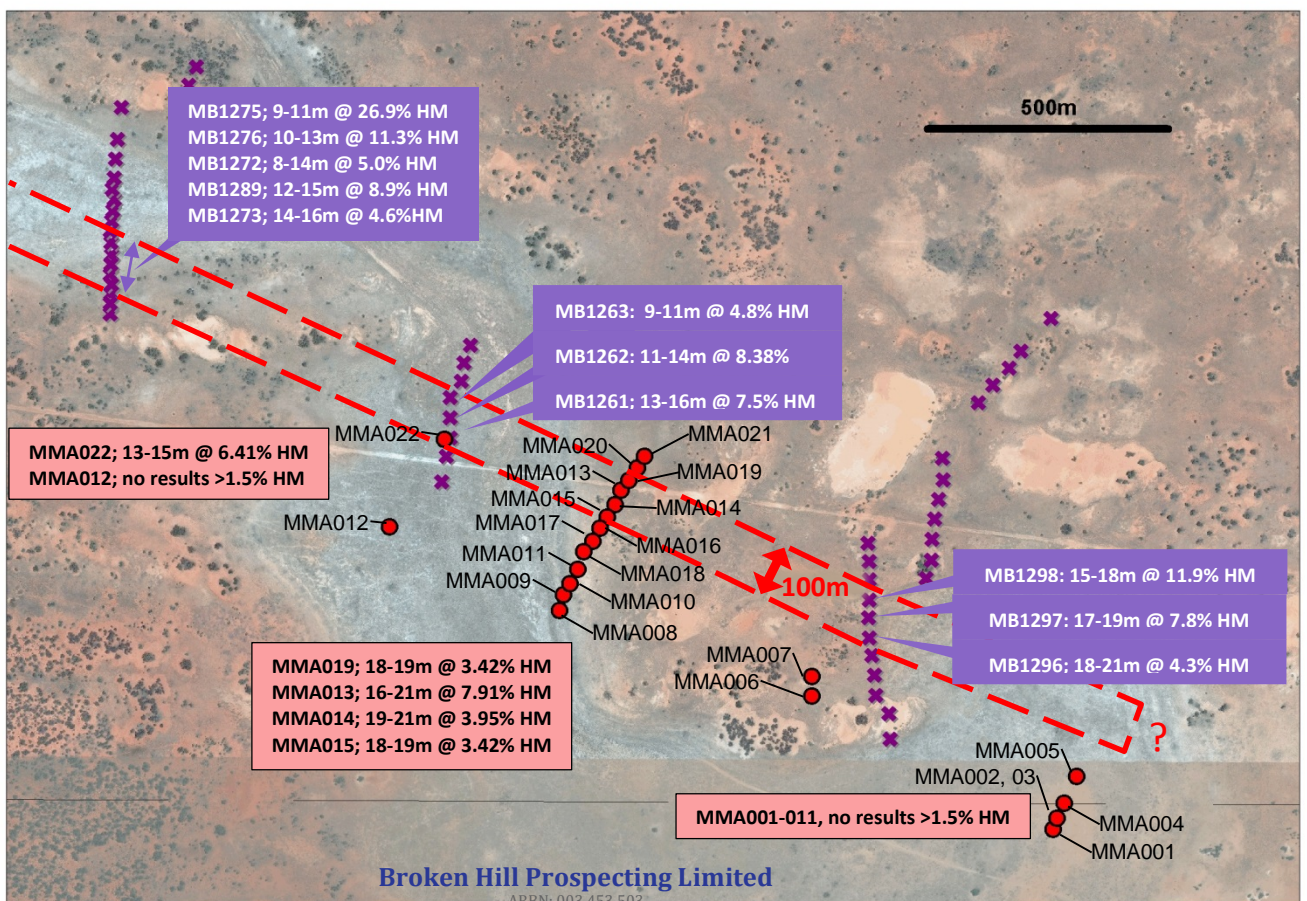
Broken Hill Prospecting Limited

ARBN: 003 453 503

Level 14, 52 Phillip Street, Sydney NSW 2000 Box 3486 GPO, Sydney NSW 2001
P: +61 2 9252 5300 F: +61 2 9252 8400 E: info@bhpl.biz W: www.bhpl.biz



INSET 3



INSET 4

Table 2 - Magic air-core drill holes (EL8311) which have samples reported in this announcement.

Station	GDA_E	GDA_N	RL_m
MMA001	544262.1	6348565	40.6331
MMA003	544271.2	6348586	40.8401
MMA002	544272	6348588	40.8971
MMA004	544284.8	6348617	40.9438
MMA005	544310.7	6348672	40.5594
MMA006	543761.4	6348838	49.8764
MMA007	543761.2	6348878	47.8115
MMA008	543236.7	6349016	41.7737
MMA009	543244.6	6349045	42.2513
MMA010	543257.8	6349071	43.1242
MMA011	543274.3	6349101	44.2209
MMA018	543287	6349136	44.6722
MMA017	543304.4	6349159	45.1333
MMA016	543320.8	6349186	45.5311
MMA015	543335.2	6349209	46.1091
MMA014	543349.2	6349234	46.8920
MMA013	543364.6	6349265	47.5897
MMA012	542885.6	6349190	40.7706
MMA019	543380.3	6349288	49.0157
MMA020	543395.7	6349312	50.0957
MMA021	543411.9	6349339	50.6335
MMA022	542998.8	6349375	41.2386
MMA036	541392.5	6349939	45.2242
MMA035	541401.2	6349975	45.2974
MMA034	541410.1	6350013	47.5226
MMA033	541417.7	6350040	48.7073
MMA032	541424.2	6350056	47.9566
MMA023	541426.3	6350077	46.4535
MMA024	541428.9	6350096	45.6025
MMA026	541432.9	6350114	45.1557
MMA025	541433.2	6350115	45.1806
MMA027	541436.3	6350133	45.1657
MMA028	541446.5	6350160	45.2354
MMA029	541448.5	6350180	45.2224
MMA030	541450.8	6350199	45.1195
MMA031	541453.1	6350219	44.8544
MMA037	540547.1	6350502	45.1442
MMA050	539236.6	6351422	49.1554
MMA049	539220.3	6351383	49.6233
MMA048	539222.7	6351341	50.5357
MMA047	539209.2	6351301	50.1377
MMA046	539205.8	6351260	49.8068
MMA045	539202.9	6351222	50.8139
MMA044	539200.8	6351200	50.8620
MMA043	539200.3	6351180	50.7091
MMA042	539198.5	6351163	50.1659
MMA040	539196.4	6351143	49.5250
MMA041	539196.3	6351141	49.4191
MMA039	539193.5	6351123	49.1831
MMA038	539191.2	6351103	49.0301
MMA051	539188.2	6351081	48.9743
MMA052	539182.4	6351045	49.4902
MMA053	539175	6351006	50.6941
MMA054	539170	6350968	53.0461
MMA055	537842.3	6351693	51.1183
MMA056	537849.6	6351753	50.6651
MMA057	537853.2	6351781	50.6576
MMA058	537860.6	6351855	53.2256
MMA088	536530.3	6352092	51.9228
MMA087	536544.4	6352132	51.7878
MMA071	536571.8	6352143	51.8727
MMA059	536575.6	6352171	52.4232
MMA060	536591	6352195	53.1071
MMA062	536589.8	6352231	54.6061
MMA061	536590	6352233	54.6720
MMA063	536579.5	6352259	56.1073
MMA064	536581.9	6352288	54.0607
MMA065	536585.9	6352320	53.0580
MMA066	536598.1	6352350	53.1865
MMA067	536601	6352379	52.8949
MMA068	536608.5	6352405	51.8556
MMA069	536622.7	6352440	51.5599
MMA070	536638.2	6352476	51.4352
MMA072	535311.5	6352858	54.8271
MMA073	535322.3	6352811	53.1298
MMA074	534206.6	6353232	55.5811
MMA075	534193.2	6353207	55.3092
MMA076	534179.2	6353178	55.0195
MMA077	534212.4	6353267	54.3403
MMA079	534220.6	6353292	53.8181
MMA078	534221	6353293	53.7500
MMA080	534229.1	6353323	53.1026
MMA081	534234.4	6353351	52.8371
MMA082	534239.3	6353378	53.3267
MMA083	534246.9	6353408	54.2062
MMA084	534270.6	6353443	55.2508
MMA085	534290.7	6353483	54.8159
MMA086	533109.3	6353808	55.0524

Broken Hill Prospecting Limited

ARBN: 003 453 503

Level 14, 52 Phillip Street, Sydney NSW 2000 Box 3486 GPO, Sydney NSW 2001
P: +61 2 9252 5300 F: +61 2 9252 8400 E: info@bhpl.biz W: www.bhpl.biz

Table 3. Magic Deposit summary of drill intersections which have Heavy Mineral contents over 1.5% HM.

Hole	intervals >1.5% HM				intervals >3% HM			
	from	to	interval	HM%	from	to	interval	HM%
MMA001-12	none							
MMA013	16	21	5	7.91	17	20	3	11.97
MMA014	16	22	6	2.56	19	21	2	3.93
MMA015	18	21	3	2.13	20	21	1	3.37
MMA016	none							
MMA017	none							
MMA018	18	19	1	1.68				
MMA019	16	21	5	2.56	18	19	1	3.42
MMA020	none							
MMA021	19	20	1	2.16				
MMA022	12	16	4	4.38	13	15	2	6.41
MMA023	14	18	4	3.48	15	17	2	4.94
MMA024	13	16	3	7.37	13	16	3	7.37
MMA025	12	15	3	8.05	12	14	2	10.89
MMA026	9	15	6	4.50	12	14	2	10.71
MMA027	9	16	7	3.86	11	15	4	5.44
MMA028	10	12	2	2.53	10	11	1	3.56
MMA029	9	12	3	2.71	9	11	2	3.15
MMA030	9	10	1	4.27	9	10	1	4.27
MMA031	9	10	1	1.81				
MMA032	16	19	3	1.55				
MMA033	18	19	1	1.85				
MMA034	17	18	1	1.71				
MMA035	none							
MMA036	none							
MMA037	6	11	5	4.13	10	11	1	8.27
MMA038	12	18	6	4.73	15	18	3	7.33
MMA039	13	16	3	4.21	14	16	2	5.36
MMA040	7	8	1	1.60				
MMA040	12	16	4	1.64				
MMA041	13	16	3	2.02				
MMA042	14	16	2	3.35	14	16	2	3.35
MMA043	15	16	1	2.26				
MMA044	10	16	6	1.46				
MMA045	14	15	1	2.30				
MMA046	12	14	2	2.45	13	14	1	3.17
MMA047	10	14	4	2.04	13	14	1	3.36
MMA048	9	13	4	1.82				
MMA049	12	13	1	1.60				
MMA050	none							
MMA051	16	19	3	4.56	16	19	3	4.56
MMA052	none							
MMA053	17	21	4	1.77				
MMA054	none							
MMA055	16	21	5	5.52	16	19	3	8.15
MMA056	14	16	2	2.91	14	15	1	3.96
MMA057	13	15	2	3.14	14	15	1	3.34
MMA058	14	17	3	2.98	14	17	3	2.98
MMA059	20	22	2	2.25				
MMA060	20	23	3	2.92	20	21	1	4.09
MMA061	20	22	2	7.99	20	22	2	7.99
MMA062	19	23	4	3.69	20	22	2	5.64
MMA063	20	22	2	4.16	21	22	1	6.55
MMA064	13	14	1	2.15				
MMA064	18	19	1	2.61				
MMA065	14	18	4	4.58	15	18	3	5.58
MMA066	15	18	3	3.24	15	17	2	3.97
MMA067	12	17	5	3.20	15	17	2	5.14
MMA068	8	9	1	1.98				
MMA068	10	11	1	1.64				

Broken Hill Prospecting Limited

ARBN: 003 453 503

Level 14, 52 Phillip Street, Sydney NSW 2000 Box 3486 GPO, Sydney NSW 2001
P: +61 2 9252 5300 F: +61 2 9252 8400 E: info@bhpl.biz W: www.bhpl.biz

MMA068	13	15	2	2.29				
MMA069	none							
MMA070	none							
MMA071	none							
MMA072	12	13	1	1.77				
MMA072	16	19	3	2.94	17	19	2	3.52
MMA073	14	18	4	1.85				
MMA074	21	24	3	3.40	22	23	1	5.79
MMA075	23	25	2	2.17				
MMA076	none							
MMA077	18	19	1	5.61	18	19	1	5.61
MMA078	16	19	3	5.52	16	19	3	5.52
MMA079	16	19	3	5.32	16	19	3	5.32
MMA080	14	18	4	4.07	16	18	2	6.10
MMA081					10	12	2	4.23
MMA081	9	17	8	3.46	15	17	2	5.69
MMA082	7	9	2	1.73				
MMA082	15	16	1	2.45				
MMA083	16	18	2	2.77	16	17	1	3.32
MMA084	16	18	2	1.84				
MMA085	none							
MMA086	6	15	9	3.09	12	15	3	5.62
MMA087	none							
MMA088	none							

Table 4 - JORC Code, 2012 Edition

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nature and quality of sampling, 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All air-core drill holes were routinely sampled at 1 metre intervals down hole using a rig-mounted cyclone collection system. A 2kg to 3kg sample was riffle split at the drill site at the time of drilling. Each sample was given a unique sample number using a tag book system. Sample duplicates (riffle split by hand at the drill site), ALS blanks and company reference standards were inserted at random intervals (approximately 1 per 15 samples). Company reference samples were made from composited drill material from 80 representative samples collected from both the Copi North and Magic HM Deposits. After analyses, residual drill material of each sample was composited into three Reference Samples. Each composite was thoroughly mixed and split into subsamples. 10 HM determinations of separate subsamples were made on each composite and averaged HM contents were determined. (Reference samples; MAAV (3.89% HM), CNLG (1.22% HM) and CNHG (16.63% HM)). Twin drill holes were undertaken for approximately every 5th hole and samples submitted for HM determination. Analyses by ALS Metallurgical Laboratories (Perth) for Heavy Mineral (HM) determination and Diamantina Laboratories (Perth) for mineralogical determination.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drilling was carried out by Wallis Drilling (Mildura service base) using a Toyota Landcruiser mounted Mantis 80 drill rig. Standard features fitted to the rig include drill rod clamps, hydraulic rod bins, onboard water storage, hydraulic height adjustment of the cyclone and 6 x 6 all-wheel drive. The rig is capable of drilling NQ diameter holes to 120 metres and HQ diameter holes to 80 metres.

Broken Hill Prospecting Limited

ARBN: 003 453 503

Level 14, 52 Phillip Street, Sydney NSW 2000 Box 3486 GPO, Sydney NSW 2001
P: +61 2 9252 5300 F: +61 2 9252 8400 E: info@bhpl.biz W: www.bhpl.biz

Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An initial visual estimate of sample recovery was undertaken at the drill rig for each sample metre collected. Samples were panned (white pan) and logged on site. Sample from each drilled metre has been retained in plastic trays and residual sample was collected and stored in sealed plastic drums. Collected samples were weighed by ALS to ensure consistency of sample size and monitor sample recoveries. If there was no sampling issues, and no recovery issue or bias identified then it was considered that both sample recovery and quality was adequate for the drilling technique employed.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All drill samples were geologically logged at the rig by the Company's geologists. Geological logging using an industry standard logging system was used to record mineral and rock types and their abundance, as well as grain size, cementation and clay content. A sample of each sampled interval was panned at the rig for an in-field visual estimate of the Heavy Mineral content A small representative sample of each drill metre was retained in a plastic chip tray for future reference and logging checks.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All samples were riffle split by hand at the drill site. Duplicates and repeat twin holes were regularly taken to evaluate representativeness. Further sample preparation was undertaken at the ALS laboratories by experienced HMS specialists. At the laboratory, samples were weighed, dried and analysed for percent Heavy Mineral content using density and electromagnetic separation. %HM content was determined by assaying of several sets of sieved fractions >53 microns grain size. Microscope point counting methods on composited HM fractions were used to determine HM make-up. Residual sample material will be returned from the ALS laboratory under secure "chain of custody" procedure by ALS staff and registered transport courier and will be stored in a secure location for possible future analysis. Sample sizes and laboratory preparation and analytical techniques are considered to be appropriate for this stage of exploration and the commodity being targeted.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assaying and separation for heavy mineral content was undertaken at ALS Laboratories Perth. Mineralogy for HM make-up (point counting) determinations were undertaken on prepared composites by Diamantina Laboratories (Perth). Point Counting is considered a "total" assay technique. No field non-assay analysis instruments are used in the analyses reported. A review of standard reference material is undertaken and checked for significant analytical bias or preparation errors in the reported analyses. Results of analyses for field sample duplicates are checked for consistency with the style of mineralisation evaluated and considered to be representative of the geological zones which were sampled. Internal laboratory QAQC checks are reported by the laboratory and a review of the QAQC reports suggests the laboratory is performing within acceptable limits. Check analyses will be undertaken by a separate commercial and accredited laboratory for independent checks.

Broken Hill Prospecting Limited

ARBN: 003 453 503

Level 14, 52 Phillip Street, Sydney NSW 2000 Box 3486 GPO, Sydney NSW 2001
P: +61 2 9252 5300 F: +61 2 9252 8400 E: info@bhpl.biz W: www.bhpl.biz

Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. The use of twinned holes. Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. Discuss any adjustment to assay data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All drill hole data was paper logged at the drill site and then digitally entered by Company geologists at the site office. All digital data was verified and validated by the Company's database consultant before loading into the drill hole database. Regular twinning of holes was undertaken. Reported drill results were compiled by the Company's geologists, verified by the Company's database administrator and Managing Director. No adjustments to assay data are made.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pre Drill hole collars were positioned using hand held GPS. MGA94 coordinates, and the Relative Level from the Australian Height Datum were measured. All measurement were made with a GPS using a differential correction instrument (SF3040) hired from GlobalPOS. The instrument was set to MGA94, Zone 54, with an accuracy tolerance of 0.3m. Before using the instrument the accuracy was checked on state survey mark SSM 3908 located north of Coombah at the eastern edge of the Silver City Highway.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Air-core holes were spaced at a nominal 20-40 metres along lines close to 1km apart. Drilling results reported in this program will be used in conjunction with historical drilling results to estimate JORC standard mineral resources or reserves by independent consultants. Sample compositing is used in this program to determine HM make-up.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exploration is considered to be at a relatively advanced stage and, as such, knowledge on exact location of mineralisation and its relation to lithological and structural boundaries is relatively well known. The current hole orientation is considered appropriate for the program to reasonably assess the prospectivity of known strandline deposits of Heavy Mineral Sands interpreted from extensive historical drill data.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Air-core samples were road freighted to the ALS laboratory in Perth under secure "chain of custody" procedure by Broken Hill staff and registered transport couriers. Samples returned from the ALS laboratory under secure "chain of custody" procedure by ALS staff or transport courier are stored in a secure location at Broken Hill. The samples remaining after splitting were collected from site and trucked to Broken Hill Prospecting's storage facilities in Broken Hill where they are securely stored in sealed plastic drums for future reference.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A review of the Company's sampling techniques and data has been undertaken by independent geological consultants Geos Mining Limited. Geos Mining is based in Sydney and has significant local Heavy Mineral Sands evaluation experience and is engaged to undertake an independent resource estimate in accordance with the JORC 2012 code.

Broken Hill Prospecting Limited

ARBN: 003 453 503

Level 14, 52 Phillip Street, Sydney NSW 2000 Box 3486 GPO, Sydney NSW 2001
P: +61 2 9252 5300 F: +61 2 9252 8400 E: info@bhpl.biz W: www.bhpl.biz

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The drill holes reported in this report are all contained within the recently granted Woolcunda exploration licence (EL8311) are held 100% by Broken Hill Prospecting Limited's wholly owned subsidiary company Broken Hill Minerals Pty Ltd. Private mining investment group Relentless Resources Limited (RRL) under Joint Venture with Broken Hill Prospecting is earning a 50% interest by expenditure of \$2m Broken Hill Prospecting is the Joint Venture and Project Manager. RRL's participation in the Joint Venture is purely as a passive investor level. RRL is not undertaking or involved with any of the fieldwork or associated future resource estimation activities. The EL8311 is in good standing. The lease is held over privately held goat and sheep grazing terrain consisting of poor quality arid soils sustaining sparse shrubs and spinifex with limited tree cover. No naturally occurring surface freshwater is present. No native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings are located within the drill program area.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The areas presently covered by the Woolcunda Exploration Licence was extensively but not exhaustively by Iluka Resources in the 1990's and early 2000's. Exploration consisted of aeromagnetic surveys, prior to air-core drilling.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The deposit style targeted for exploration is a Heavy Mineral Sand concentration formed within an ancient Miocene sea shore strandline. This style of mineralisation typically occurs as fine grained, grey sand-silt horizons within a coastal beach sand paleoshoreline. This style of deposit is often found in close proximity to geological features associated with ancient coastlines. The deposits being targeted are all located within 30 metres of surface and located above the regular ground water table.
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> easting and northing of the drill hole collar elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar dip and azimuth of the hole down hole length and interception depth hole length. If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prior to drilling, easting and northing of drill hole collars were determined after the completion of drilling by hand-held GPS. After completing the drilling, MGA94 coordinates, and the Relative Level from the Australian Height Datum were measured for each drill collar. All measurement were made with a GPS using a differential correction instrument (SF3040) hired from GlobalPOS. The instrument was set to MGA94, Zone 54, with an accuracy tolerance of 0.3m. Before using the instrument the accuracy was checked on state survey mark SSM 3908 located north of Coombah at the eastern edge of the Silver City Highway. All air-core holes were drilled vertically. Down hole length of the hole is the distance from the surface to the end of the hole, as measured along the drill trace.

Broken Hill Prospecting Limited

ARBN: 003 453 503

Level 14, 52 Phillip Street, Sydney NSW 2000 Box 3486 GPO, Sydney NSW 2001
P: +61 2 9252 5300 F: +61 2 9252 8400 E: info@bhpl.biz W: www.bhpl.biz

Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.5% and 3% cut-off grades have been applied to the reported 1m down-hole intervals in table in this report. No grade top cut off has had to be applied. All sampling, logging and reporting is undertaken on 1m intervals. For summaries, multiple mineralised 1 metre intervals have been averaged for reporting purposes. Composites of one metre intervals were used for some analytical determinations. Where narrow HM horizons have been intersected by drilling, these may be incorporated into a single one-metre sampled interval and are likely to be diluted by overlying and underlying barren sand. In thick portions of the deposit 1m samples can be averaged to provide representative HM content of the drilled section. No metal equivalent reporting is used or applied.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mineralisation (deposit) geometry is determined by the drill sampling and is shown to be close to flat lying with respect to the ground surface. As such it is appropriate to use vertical drill holes (drill hole angle is optimal at 90 degrees) which will test the thickness of the HM horizons. HM horizons less than one metre thick will be included within a metre sample interval. Mineralisation results reported as "downhole" widths are considered as true widths.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Completed drill hole location plans and HM determinations are provided in both table and map format. All holes are vertical. Sections are not provided because until more data is available cross sections add limited value to the data which is clearly presented in map form.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Results have been reported with specific and averaged sample intervals, drill hole name/number and from/to interval (metres).
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No other exploration data that is considered meaningful and material has been omitted from this report
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature and scale of planned further work (eg 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further air-core or other types of drilling is likely to be required in order to allow a higher component of any future resource estimate to an elevated category. It is anticipated trial mining and the extraction of a bulk sample will be undertaken during any feasibility study undertaken at the Magic deposit. Maps showing the wide-spaced drill traverses are included. Infill drilling may be required between these traverses.

-End of Announcement-

Broken Hill Prospecting Limited

ARBN: 003 453 503

Level 14, 52 Phillip Street, Sydney NSW 2000 Box 3486 GPO, Sydney NSW 2001
P: +61 2 9252 5300 F: +61 2 9252 8400 E: info@bhpl.biz W: www.bhpl.biz