ASX/Media Announcement 26th April 2016

LARGE EXTENSION FOR COPI NORTH HEAVY MINERAL SANDS DEPOSIT

Drilling at Broken Hill Prospecting Limited's Copi North Heavy Mineral Sands (HMS) deposit in NSW's Murray Basin has extended shallow titanium and zirconium mineralisation an extra four kilometres (+30%) further west of previous drilling and outside of the current resource boundaries.

This will result in a substantial increase in the resource next month when new estimates are released, and follows a recent Scoping Study that demonstrated the potential of an economically robust mining project.

Highlights

- **Recently completed extensional drilling (78 drill holes) has extended Copi North 4km to the west into EL8835 (Sunshine Lease) and is now more than 16km in length.**
- **Individual mineralised drilled intervals range up to 21.86% Heavy Minerals (HM).**
- **Numerous shallow mineralised intersections (>2% HM) in EL8835 extend across eight drill traverses spaced at 0.5km intervals.**
- **The HM mineralisation occurs at shallow depths, ranging 1m-22m beneath unconsolidated ancient beach sand cover.**
- **Drilling at the western end of the deposit in EL8312 tested gaps within the current resource boundary and has bolstered its continuity, with some high-grade intervals ranging up to 25.18% HM.**
- **The results confirm a substantial increase in the size of Copi North, and will form the basis of a new JORC resource estimate expected to be announced in May 2016. At present, the resource is estimated to be 11.6 million tonnes at an average 6.9% HM, which an Independent Scoping Study found could yield $45.2 million in net operating cash flow after costs.**

Summary

Broken Hill Prospecting Limited (ASX: BPL) ("The Company") is pleased to announce the results of HM determinations from air-core drilling undertaken in March 2016 at the Copi North Heavy Mineral Sand (HMS) Deposit located in EL8385 and EL8312 in western NSW[(1)] (Figure 1).

Data include shallow HM intersections distributed throughout the >4 kilometre trending extension of the Copi North HMS Deposit (Table 1, Figure 2) within EL8385 (Sunshine), a recently granted exploration licence. Close spaced drilling traverses spread at about 0.5km intervals have confirmed the width of this portion of the deposit as >100 metres with and average depth of cover reported as 10 metres (range 1-22 metres).

[1] *This work was fully financed by private mining investment group Relentless Resources Limited (RRL) which is providing $2m of funding through a Joint Venture (announced on 22nd & 28th January 2015) to earn a 50% interest in three Exploration Licences (EL8311, El8312 and EL8385). Broken Hill Minerals Pty Ltd, a fully owned subsidiary of BPL, is manager of the Joint Venture and currently holds 60% of the project.*

Eight drill traverses (78 vertical air core drill holes) were completed in EL8385 (Figure 3). Drill samples collected over one-metre intervals which contain more than 2% heavy mineral contents (as determined by ALS Metallurgical Laboratories) are listed in Table 1. Individual intervals range up to 21.86% HM (hole CNA207). The mineralisation remains open to the northwest where there is a trend of decreasing heavy mineral grades.

Additional drilling in EL8312, the Copi Lease, (Figure 3, Table 2) confirmed continuity of previously drilled portions near the western end of the Copi North deposit. Two drill traverses (12 drill holes) were completed with individual one-metre drill intersections ranging up to 25.18% HM (Table 2, CNA212).

Figure 3 shows the location of all of the 91 air core drill holes of the program. Drill hole locations are listed at the end of this report (Table 3) and sampling and reporting details are described in Table 4.

This new data will add to the Copi North HMS Deposit which has a current JORC resource estimate of 11.6 million tonnes of 6.9% HM and which was the subject of a positive Scoping Study in February, 2016 as described in the Company's recent ASX announcements (27th July, 2015 and 11th February 2016) which are available on BPL's website (www.bhpl.biz).

The Scoping Study demonstrated that a low capital cost, modest size mining operation could potentially yield $45.2 million in net operating cash flow after costs from total revenues of $163.6 million from the sale of ilmenite, rutile, zircon, leucoxene and ilmenite concentrates over five years. In addition, there is likelihood that production could extend for an 8-10 year period when the nearby Magic HMS Deposit is progressed (Inferred Resource of 15 million tonnes of 3.7% HM) and other new resources are defined. The study showed that for every additional year of production, the operation could add around $12 million to the project's undiscounted cash flow (EBITDA), while lower mining and diesel prices would add considerably to the robust economics. The project should also have reduced operating costs due to low strip ratios and the use of innovative selective mining techniques. Capital to develop the operation has been estimated between $21-26 million.

A new JORC resource estimate has commenced and this will be incorporated into the current Copi North estimate, which in turn will be used in future Feasibility Studies. The work is viewed as a very important step towards developing a profitable operation utilising an innovative, compact and modular, mobile processing plant, capable of relocation to any one of a number of high-grade HMS deposits on BPL's tenements. BPL's goal is to capitalise on modest sized, but high-grade HMS deposits that have not been developed or been overlooked by previous miners.

Comments

BPL's Chairman Creagh O'Connor commented:

"These results are very exciting because they have added another 4 kilometres onto the 12 kilometre trending Copi North deposit which was defined by drilling in 2015."

"HM intervals over 4% HM and ranging to more than 21% HM occur in a central zone within this western extension. Although generally lower in grade than the rest of the deposit, the heavy mineral is close to surface and compares favourably with run-of-mine grades at nearby operating HMS mines which are typically between 3.5 to 4.0 % HM."

"By increasing the size of Copi North, the Joint Venture has added considerable upside to the already positive economics defined in the recently completed scoping studies."

Yours faithfully,
Creagh O'Connor AM
(Chairman)

Table 1. Assay data summary for Copi North HMS extension (EL8835)

Air core drill hole	from (m)	to (m)	interval (m)	average HM grade (>2% HM)
Drill holes in EL8835				
CNA131	17	20	3	**4.24**
CNA132	16	17	1	2.05
CNA133	16	20	4	**6.32**
	21	22	1	2.17
CNA134	15	20	5	**8.14**
CNA135	16	18	2	**5.16**
CNA136	16	18	2	**5.55**
CNA137	no assay intervals >2% HM			
CNA138	19	24	5	**9.91**
including	*20*	*21*	*1*	***19.66***
CNA139	20	25	5	2.12
CNA140	no assay intervals >2% HM			
CNA141	23	24	1	2.44
CNA142	22	25	3	2.72
CNA143	no assay intervals >2% HM			
CNA144	21	22	1	**3.29**
CNA145	no assay intervals >2% HM			
CNA146	6	7	1	**3.1**
	27	28	1	2.89
CNA147	27	28	1	2.89
CNA148	7	9	2	2.66
	25	26	1	2.77
CNA149	no assay intervals >2% HM			
CNA150	3	7	4	**5.76**
including	*4*	*5*	*1*	***10.26***
CNA151	4	6	2	**5.4**
CNA152	4	5	1	2.01
CNA153	3	6	3	**3.31**
CNA154	no assay intervals >2% HM			
CNA155	no assay intervals >2% HM			
CNA156	no assay intervals >2% HM			
CNA157	4	7	3	**6.4**
CNA158	6	7	1	2.38
CNA159	no assay intervals >2% HM			
CNA160	no assay intervals >2% HM			
CNA161	no assay intervals >2% HM			
CNA162	no assay intervals >2% HM			
CNA163	no assay intervals >2% HM			
CNA164	no assay intervals >2% HM			
CNA165	no assay intervals >2% HM			
CNA166	no assay intervals >2% HM			
CNA167	1	6	5	**4.19**
CNA168	no assay intervals >2% HM			
CNA169	20	24	4	2.2
CNA170	2	6	4	2.75
CNA171	no assay intervals >2% HM			

Air core drill hole	from (m)	to (m)	interval (m)	average HM grade (>2% HM)
Drill holes in EL8835 (continued)				
CNA172	21	22	1	2.01
CNA173	no assay intervals >2% HM			
CNA174	no assay intervals >2% HM			
CNA175	no assay intervals >2% HM			
CNA176	26	27	1	**3.2**
CNA177	8	13	5	**3.46**
CNA178	9	12	3	**3.56**
CNA179	11	12	1	2.33
CNA180	9	12	3	2.9
CNA181	10	12	2	2.7
CNA182	no assay intervals >2% HM			
CNA183	11	12	1	2.59
CNA184	12	13	1	**3.79**
CNA185	9	10	1	**4**
CNA186	9	11	2	**3.09**
CNA187	10	12	2	**3.6**
CNA188	8	12	4	**7.65**
including	*8*	*9*	*1*	***12.07***
CNA189	9	11	2	**4.48**
CNA190	no assay intervals >2% HM			
CNA191	no assay intervals >2% HM			
CNA192	14	17	3	**6.69**
CNA193	13	18	5	**9.86**
including	14	15	1	**17.83**
CNA194	14	17	3	**4.15**
CNA195	15	19	4	2.24
CNA196	16	18	2	**5.18**
CNA197	18	19	1	2.05
CNA198	14	15	1	2.48
CNA199	14	16	2	**4.1**
CNA200	no assay intervals >2% HM			
CNA201	20	21	1	**3.22**
CNA202	no assay intervals >2% HM			
CNA203	18	20	2	**5.59**
CNA204	no assay intervals >2% HM			
CNA205	18	20	2	2.18
CNA206	16	20	4	**7.49**
including	*17*	*18*	*1*	***13.13***
CNA207	14	17	3	**9.15**
including	*16*	*17*	*1*	***21.86***
CNA208	15	17	2	**4.62**
	18	19	1	2.72
CNA209	13	17	4	2.6

Table 2. Assay data summary for Copi North HMS deposit (EL8312)

Air core drill hole	from (m)	to (m)	interval (m)	average HM grade (>2% HM)
Drill holes in EL8312				
CNA210	36	38	2	**6.57**
CNA211	34	36	2	2.28
CNA212	34	38	4	**15.99**
including	*34*	*35*	*1*	***17.44***
and	*35*	*36*	*1*	***25.18***
CNA213	34	37	3	**11.17**
including	*35*	*36*	*1*	***15.38***
CNA214	no assay intervals >2% HM			
CNA215	34	35	1	3.61
CNA216	35	37	2	3.42
CNA217	35	36	1	5.93
CNA218	28	30	2	11.23
including	*29*	*30*	*1*	***19.78***
CNA219	30	31	1	2.29
CNA220	28	29	1	3.79
CNA221	25	27	2	6.76
CNA222	no assay intervals >2% HM			

Competent Person Statement

Exploration activities and sampling 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 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.

The information in this report that relates to Mineral Resources for the Copi North HMS Deposit is based on information reviewed by Sue Border, a Competent Person who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Sue Border has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the exploration 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'. Sue Border consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears. Sue Border in not an employee or a related party of the Company or its subsidiaries. Sue Border is a Consultant/Principal Geologist to Geos Mining.

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 superalloys and rechargeable batteries in automobiles. Co-product sulphuric acid could address Australian reliance on imported sulphur and provide opportunities for phosphate fertiliser and mineral processing industries.

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Broken Hill Prospecting Ltd has recently updated it's website at www.bhpl.biz

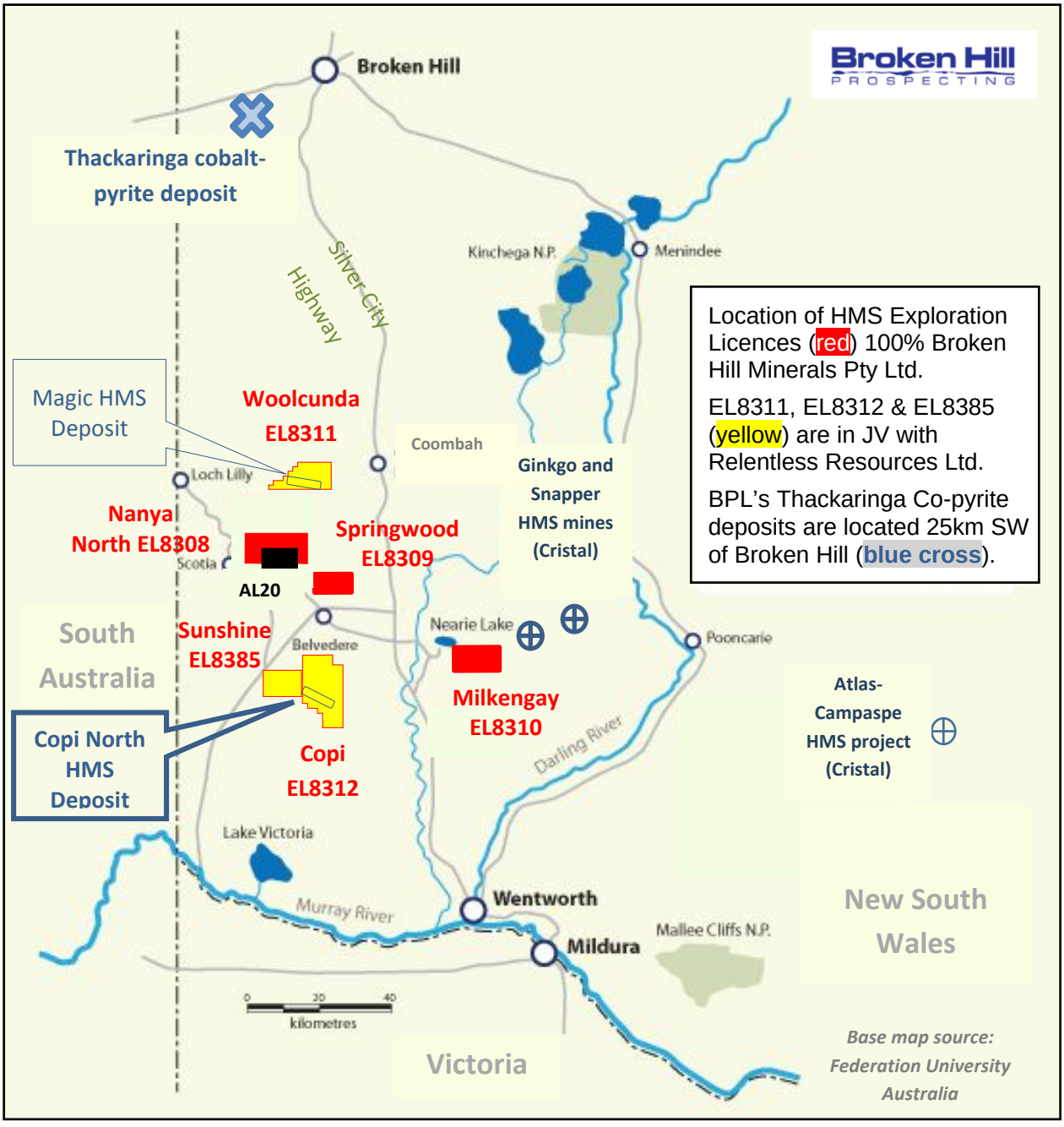

Figure 1. Map of western NSW showing the location of the Copi North Heavy Mineral Sands Deposit and other Exploration Leases and deposits held by Broken Hill Minerals Pty Ltd.

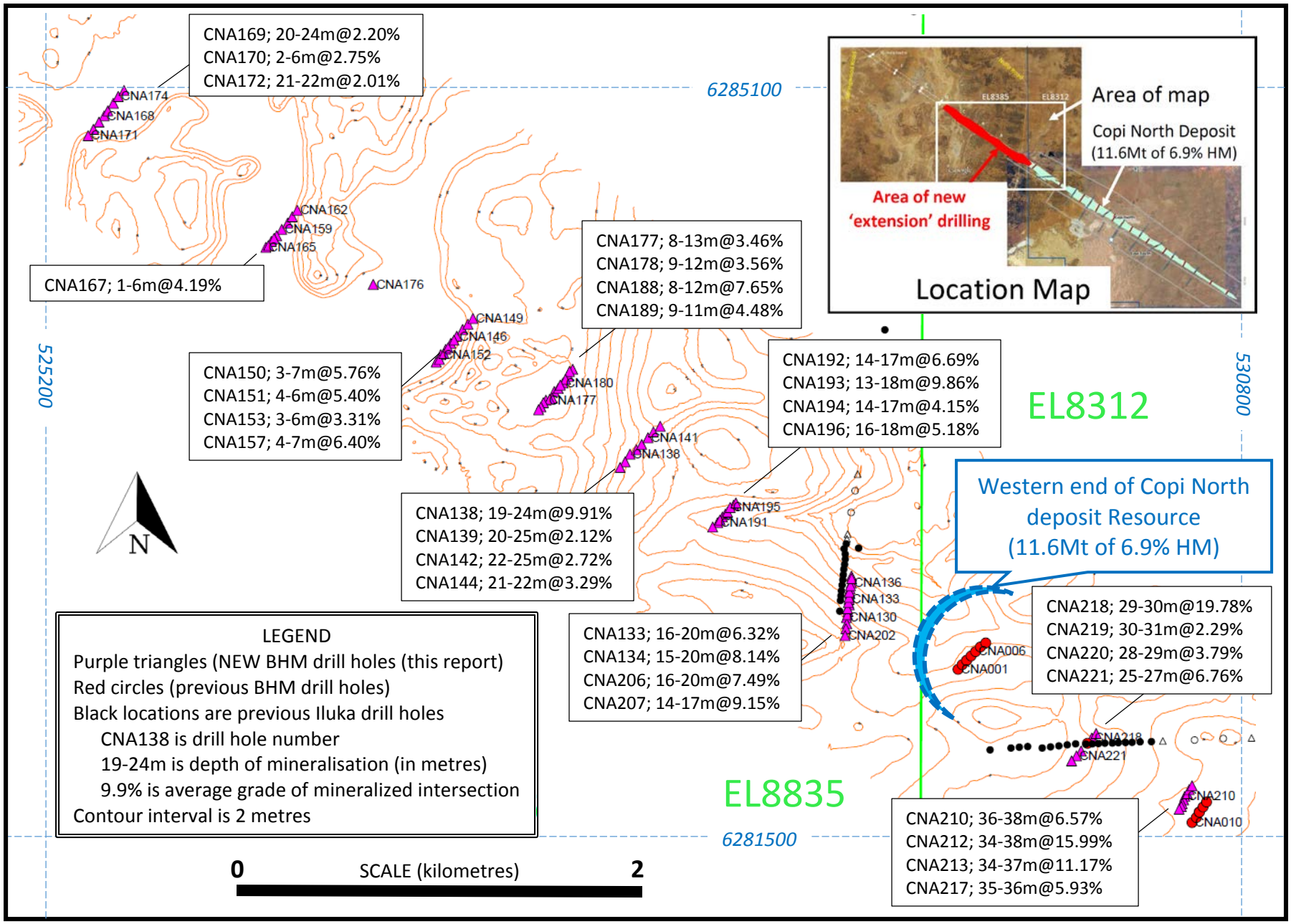

Figure 2. Drill hole location and summary assay intervals for the western extension of the Copi North HMS deposit.

Table 3. Drill hole collar coordinates

hole number	easting	northing	RL (metres)		hole number	easting	northing	RL (metres)
CNA130	529025.4	6282473.5	46.393		**CNA177**	527583.43	6283515.8	37.1855
CNA131	529030.05	6282507.3	45.4321		**CNA178**	527615.39	6283525.8	36.9119
CNA132	529032.68	6282536.6	44.9546		**CNA179**	527640.5	6283572.4	37.3622
CNA133	529034.99	6282563.9	44.3097		**CNA180**	527667.04	6283603.1	37.8333
CNA134	529037.64	6282588.5	43.6274		**CNA181**	527687.84	6283630.7	37.9691
CNA135	529040.09	6282615.4	42.7625		**CNA182**	527714.08	6283662.2	38.4435
CNA136	529042.5	6282642.2	41.9647		**CNA183**	527696.1	6283650.2	38.0005
CNA137	529046.99	6282676.5	40.8036		**CNA184**	527679.73	6283620.5	37.9823
CNA138	527990.43	6283253.8	48.0686		**CNA185**	527654.22	6283587.4	37.5539
CNA139	528015.06	6283281	48.4335		**CNA186**	527627.94	6283553.8	37.0436
CNA140	528040.14	6283309.5	48.5394		**CNA187**	527599.42	6283526.9	37.0513
CNA141	528071.03	6283340.4	48.9441		**CNA188**	527571.76	6283500.5	37.076
CNA142	528094.65	6283365.2	49.2748		**CNA189**	527556.65	6283485.5	36.9606
CNA143	528128.34	6283396.6	49.8891		**CNA190**	527544.21	6283470.4	36.9768
CNA144	527961.32	6283223.8	47.4316		**CNA191**	528404	6282929.4	43.0122
CNA145	527937.85	6283195	46.5522		**CNA192**	528429.45	6282955.5	43.0148
CNA146	527154.83	6283820.6	33.112		**CNA193**	528443.4	6282969.9	43.1652
CNA147	527185.05	6283853	33.7657		**CNA194**	528454.72	6282982.5	43.3456
CNA148	527208.62	6283881.1	34.6686		**CNA195**	528466.48	6282997.8	43.5918
CNA149	527232.78	6283908.8	36.0528		**CNA196**	528483.31	6283015.8	44.0654
CNA150	527131.31	6283788.8	33.0252		**CNA197**	528493.73	6283026.7	44.5852
CNA151	527101.53	6283758.5	33.2002		**CNA198**	528417.31	6282941.9	43.0636
CNA152	527077.57	6283730.7	33.0661		**CNA199**	528378.8	6282907.3	43.2418
CNA153	527060.04	6283703.3	33.2048		**CNA200**	529020.83	6282447.9	47.1636
CNA154	527028.78	6283671.7	33.3069		**CNA201**	529019.34	6282420	47.7783
CNA155	527071.3	6283715.1	33.1552		**CNA202**	529015.54	6282389.5	48.934
CNA156	527090.18	6283743.1	33.1725		**CNA203**	529027.85	6282491.1	46.0308
CNA157	527112.28	6283774.3	33.1311		**CNA204**	529030.04	6282520.2	45.3776
CNA158	527141.64	6283805	33.127		**CNA205**	529033.31	6282548.8	44.6284
CNA159	526317.2	6284340.3	32.7212		**CNA206**	529036.38	6282575.8	44.0211
CNA160	not surveyed				**CNA207**	529039.64	6282602.5	43.0705
CNA161	526366.64	6284395.9	33.2113		**CNA208**	529042	6282626.8	42.3919
CNA162	526393.13	6284427.1	34.7764		**CNA209**	529045.76	6282661.5	41.2162
CNA163	526292.01	6284307.7	32.7579		**CNA210**	530648.16	6281617.5	58.4187
CNA164	526267.82	6284276.4	32.5924		**CNA211**	530639.11	6281599.7	58.6079
CNA165	526240.67	6284244.6	32.6663		**CNA212**	530627.1	6281583.7	58.5615
CNA166	526253.19	6284257.9	32.6838		**CNA213**	530625.81	6281570.4	58.6066
CNA167	526280.24	6284289.9	32.7342		**CNA214**	530616.35	6281555.3	58.3772
CNA168	525461.31	6284881.1	32.6945		**CNA215**	530657.92	6281630.7	58.3175
CNA169	525435.79	6284851.5	32.6081		**CNA216**	530667.65	6281649.5	57.9855
CNA170	525413.15	6284818.1	32.9649		**CNA217**	530678.67	6281671.9	57.7629
CNA171	525384.54	6284784.6	35.5068		**CNA218**	530202.93	6281900.9	52.1105
CNA172	525482.97	6284906.5	32.128		**CNA219**	530223.47	6281929	53.1507
CNA173	525509.87	6284940.1	32.1807		**CNA220**	530148.81	6281840	50.3427
CNA174	525534.87	6284972.3	32.2432		**CNA221**	530122.87	6281816.2	50.2431
CNA175	525559.93	6285001.4	32.5147		**CNA222**	530099.87	6281796.1	49.8925
CNA176	526753	6284072.3	32.9079					

Table 4 - JORC Code, 2012 Edition

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *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.*	• 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)). • Analyses by ALS Metallurgical Laboratories (Perth) for Heavy Mineral (HM).
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 standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• 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.
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.*	• 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	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• All 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	• *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*	• 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.

	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.*	• 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	• *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.*	• Assaying and separation for heavy mineral content was undertaken at ALS Laboratories Perth. Mineralogy for HM make-up (point counting) determinations will be 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.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• 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. • Twinning of older 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	• *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.*	• 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	• *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.*	• Air-core holes were spaced at a nominal 20-40 metres along lines close to o.5km 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 will be used to determine HM make-up.

	• *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• 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	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• 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	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• 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.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The drill holes reported in this report are contained within the recently granted Sunshine exploration licence (EL8385) and Copi (EL8312) which 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. • EL8385 and EL8312 are 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	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The areas presently covered by EL8385 and EL8312 Licence was explored for HMS by Iluka Resources in the 1990's and early 2000's. Limited drilling was undertaken along the eastern edge of EL8385. • Exploration consisted of aeromagnetic surveys, prior to air-core drilling.

Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• 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	• *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:* o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth* o *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.*	• 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.
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.*	• 2% 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	• *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').*	• 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	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should*	• Completed drill hole location plans and HM determinations are provided in both table and map format. All holes are vertical.

	include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	• 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	• *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.*	• Results have been reported with specific and averaged sample intervals, drill hole name/number and from/to interval (metres).
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• No other exploration data that is considered meaningful and material has been omitted from this report
Further work	• *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.*	• 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-