The oldest stars in the Milky Way represent a critical window into the history of the Galaxy’s formation and concurrent chemical evolution. I will discuss the role that emerging large-sky astronomical surveys play in the identification and study of these ancient, metal-poor stars. In particular, I present the first evidence of a Galactocentric break radius in the Milky Way Halo’s age profile, as revealed by Blue-Horizontal Branch stars obtained from the Panoramic Survey Telescope and Rapid Response System and Galaxy Evolution Explorer.