For personal use only

ASX Release | **ASX:BUX & BUXO** | 11 August 2025

Centurion Project: Drilling & Next Exploration Steps

Buxton Resources Ltd (ASX: BUX & BUXO) is pleased to provide an update on drilling activities at the Company's 100% owned Centurion Project, where diamond drillhole CN002DD has now been completed.

After overcoming initial drilling challenges with CN001DD (see ASX 2/7/2025), Buxton's second hole was drilled to 808.9 meters before encountering loose sands assigned to a basal unit of the lower Canning Basin cover sequence (Worral Formation, Elsa Sandstone, Figure 3). As there was no viable method on hand to safely manage this drilling risk, and the hole had not reached the basement within the expected depth range (520–700 meters), Buxton elected to complete the hole.

Field measurements on drilling samples indicate that some of the cover sequences have slightly elevated density (Table 2). However, due to the lack of basement core and uncertainty around the depth of the basement, the drilling program did not definitively explain the targeted gravity anomaly, which was the primary focus for Iron-Oxide Copper Gold (IOCG) style mineralisation. Magnetic susceptibility measurements of mud rotary samples and diamond core (Figure 1) indicate that the Centurion magnetic anomaly also remains unexplained. This remains a key target for the next round of drilling, as it indicates prospectivity for high-value mineral systems like Cannington (Ag-Pb) & Havieron (Au-Cu), as well as IOCG deposits.

The 2025 drilling program was supported by a $220,000 EIS co-funding grant. Buxton has also secured an additional $55,892 in government co-funding to undertake Magnetotelluric (MT) surveys at Centurion. The MT survey is intended to improve the depth-to-basement interpretation and to reveal basement electrical structure. It is believed that the depth to the basement could vary considerably across the tenement area, as indicated by revised magnetic and gravity inversion modelling that suggests significant basement relief (Figure 4). The MT results, along with further analysis of the 2025 drilling results, will directly guide our next exploration phase at Centurion.

Buxton's CEO, Marty Moloney, commented: "*While Buxton has concluded the Centurion 2025 drilling activities and has commenced de-mobilizing from site, Centurion remains a high-priority target in the project portfolio, and Buxton will keep the market updated with future developments. In the meantime, Buxton will move its immediate focus to the*

This Announcement is supported by a video overview from CEO Marty Moloney available on Buxton's InvestorHub

For personal use only

fully funded maiden drilling campaign at Madman. More details on the expected commencement of this campaign will be announced shortly."

---o0o---

This announcement is authorised by the Board of Buxton Resources Ltd. For further information, please contact:

Martin Moloney
Chief Executive Officer
marty@buxtonresources.com.au

Sam Wright
Company Secretary
sam@buxtonresources.com.au

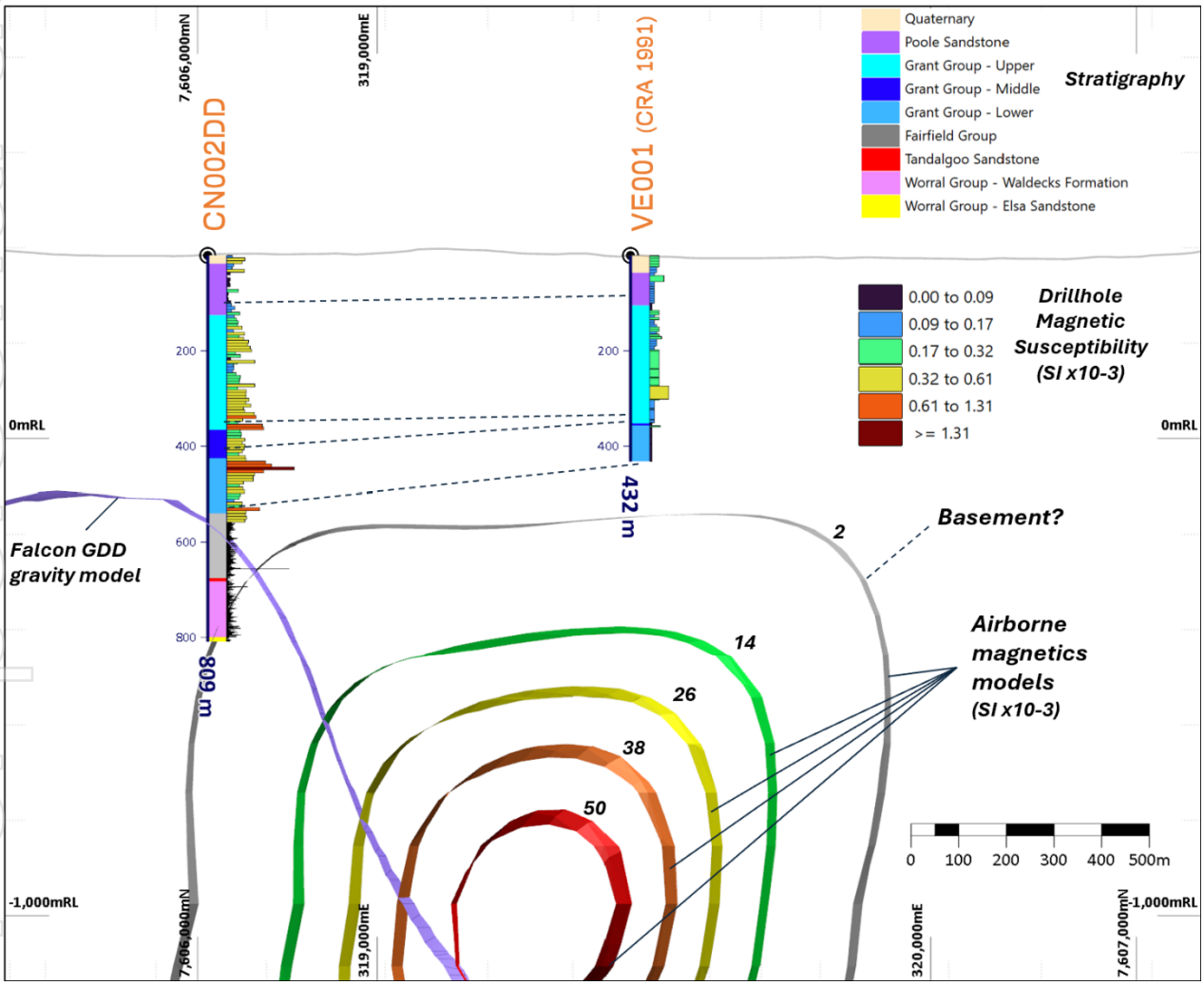

Figure 1: Cross Section showing recently completed CN002DD (re-drill of CN001DD which is omitted for clarity) showing inversion models of gravity gradiometry (Falcon 2km flight line spacing) and magnetics (Cornish-Helena 400m flight line spacing - UBC inversion). The correlation between geological units is shown (including BUX's revisions to CRA's stratigraphic interpretation of VE001), along with magnetic susceptibility results. Interpretation of the lithologies intersected by CN002DD has utilised local petroleum

exploration data[1] and GSWA interpretation[2]. The Elsa Sandstone of Worral Group has a maximum thickness of 50 metres and may rest directly on basement in this area.

About the Centurion Project

The Centurion Project consists of a single EL covering ~80 km^2 located in the Great Sandy Desert between Kiwirrkurra and Balgo (Figure 1).

The Centurion Project is situated in an excellent regional structural setting, close to a "triple junction" of GSWA's "Major Crustal Boundaries". The Project is focussed on a prominent dipolar and offset magnetic and gravity anomaly. This is characteristic geophysical pattern is associated with Iron Oxide Copper Gold (IOCG) deposits such as Olympic Dam, Prominent Hill and Carrapateena.

Encouragingly, close to the end of hole CN002DD at 799.5 metres depth, an angular pebble conglomerate bed was intersected with polymictic clasts that include hematite-quartz and vein quartz alteration and felsic intrusive lithologies (Figure 3). An unexpectedly thick sedimentary sequence above this unit included dense dolomitic lithologies between 540 – 799 metres downhole. These will potentially be responsible for a component of the gravity anomaly. The stratigraphic position of these sediments is tentatively assigned to the Silurian Worral Formation.

Prior interpretation of geophysical data indicated the basement was to be intersected at 520 - 700 metres beneath ground level under sedimentary rocks of the Canning Basin. However, the latest drilling information from CN002DD indicates that the Falcon gravity GDD (vertical gradient) anomaly vertically below the drill pad may be related to the development of the dolomitic sediments around a basement high centred on the magnetic and conformed GD anomaly.

A previous drill test was attempted by CRA in 1991 who encountered drilling difficulties and terminated their diamond hole at 432.30 m having failed to reach basement. CRA's geological logs (WAMEX A35274) noted chlorite-pyrite altered, boulder-sized clasts of felsic and mafic intrusives in a conglomerate assigned to the Permian Grant Formation toward the end of the hole. This observation provides strong encouragement that the geophysical response may be related to a hydrothermal system consistent with the IOCG model, and that the basement interface may not be far below the base of that hole. CRA's drilling records also indicate that they drilled single shift and converted to

[1] Haring, MO & Allison, ER, 1985, EP-308 Canning Basin : Geological and Geophysical Status Report. The Shell Company of Australia Limited

[2] Zhan, Y 2025, Seismic interpretation of the Kidson sub-basin, Crossland Platform, Ryan and Tabletop Shelves of the Canning Basin, Western Australia: Geological Survey of Western Australia, Report 2025/257, 35p.

PO Box 661
Nedlands WA 6009

15 Robinson Av
Belmont WA 6104
T: 08-9380 6063

E: info@buxtonresources.com.au
W: www.buxtonresources.com.au
View online: https://buxtonresources.com.au/link/4PKJ9r

For personal use only

diamond at just 198 m depth. Drilling risk can therefore be reduced through continuous drilling operations and using a deeper mud-rotary pre-collar.

In November 2023, Buxton entered in Heritage Protection Agreements with the Ngurra Kayanta and Parna Ngururrpa Aboriginal Corporations, and a Heritage Survey was completed in July 2024. Provision for Buxton personnel and contractors to pass through lands of the Kiwirrkurra People is provided by a third access agreement. Buxton has also received permits from the Aboriginal Lands Trust to complete statutory requirements to access the Project.

In May 2024, Buxton was awarded a WA Government Exploration Incentive Scheme grant to offset up to $220,000 of the cost of drilling the planned maiden drill hole at Centurion.

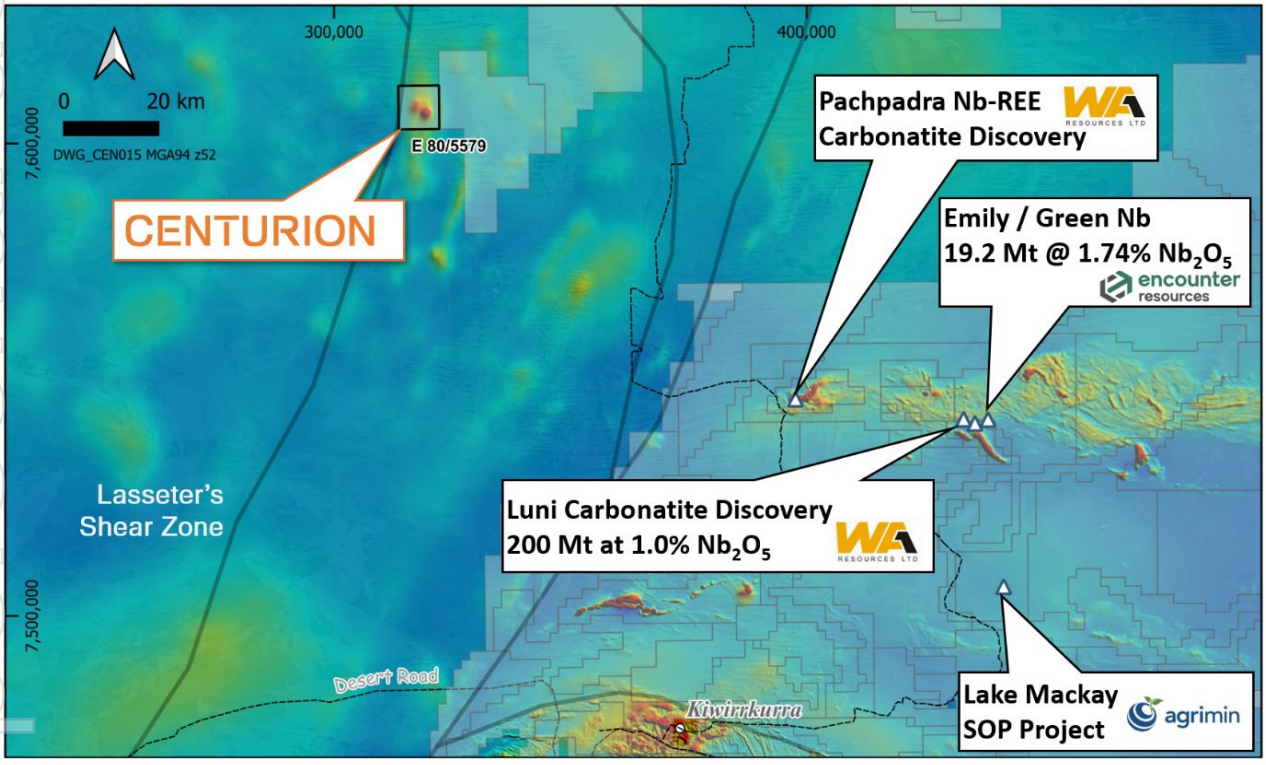

Figure 2: Location of Buxton's Centurion Project showing nearby projects

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Martin Moloney. Mr. Moloney, (B. App Sc. Hons) is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and Society of Economic Geologists. Mr Moloney is a full-time employee of Buxton Resources Ltd. Mr Moloney has sufficient experience which is relevant to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a "Competent Person" as defined in the 2012 edition of the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Moloney consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

For personal use only

For personal use only

Previously Reported Information

There is information in this announcement relating to exploration results previously announced on:

1. 23rd May 2024 – Centurion Project (100% BUX) – Exploration Update
2. 10th October 2024 - Centurion Project, West Arunta (100% BUX) - Heritage Clearance Surveys Received
3. 16th June 2025 – Fieldwork commences at Centurion
4. 8th July 2025 - Maiden Drilling Program Underway at Centurion
5. 2nd July 2025 - Centurion Drilling Program Update

Validity of Referenced Results

Buxton confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information from previous ASX Announcements which has been referenced in this Announcement.

Table 1: Centurion Project drill hole collar detalis.

Hole ID	North (m)	East (m)	RL (m)	Depth (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Type	Year
VE001 (CRA)	7606449	319461	382	432.30	0	-90	DD	1991
CN001DD (BUX)	7605992	318703	385	404.00	0	-90	MR	2025
CN002DD (BUX)	7605992	318705	385	808.90	0	-90	MR/DD	2025

Table 2: Stratigraphic units intersected in CN002DD with bulk density values from measurements on core with published values for units intersected in the Mud Rotary section. All stratigraphic units are part of, or overly, the Canning Basin.

From	To	Stratigraphic Unit	Bulk Density (g/cc)
0	17	Quaternary sands	1.3 - 1.7*
17	119	Poole Sandstone	1.7 - 2.2**
119	540	Grant Group	1.8 - 2.5**
540	668	Fairfield Group (dolomitic)	2.52
675.50	682.75	Tangaldoo Sandstone	2.27
682.75	799.50	Worral Formation - Waldecks Member (dolomitic)	2.55
799.50	808.90	Worral Formation – Elsa Sandstone Member	2.13

* The bulk density of quaternary dune sands in Australia typically ranges from 1.3 to 1.7 g/cm³, according to soilquality.org.au.

** Data from wireline logging from nearby petroleum wells Lake Hevern 1 and Wilson Cliffs 1

PO Box 661
Nedlands WA 6009

15 Robinson Av
Belmont WA 6104
T: 08-9380 6063

E: info@buxtonresources.com.au
W: www.buxtonresources.com.au
View online: https://buxtonresources.com.au/link/4PKJ9r

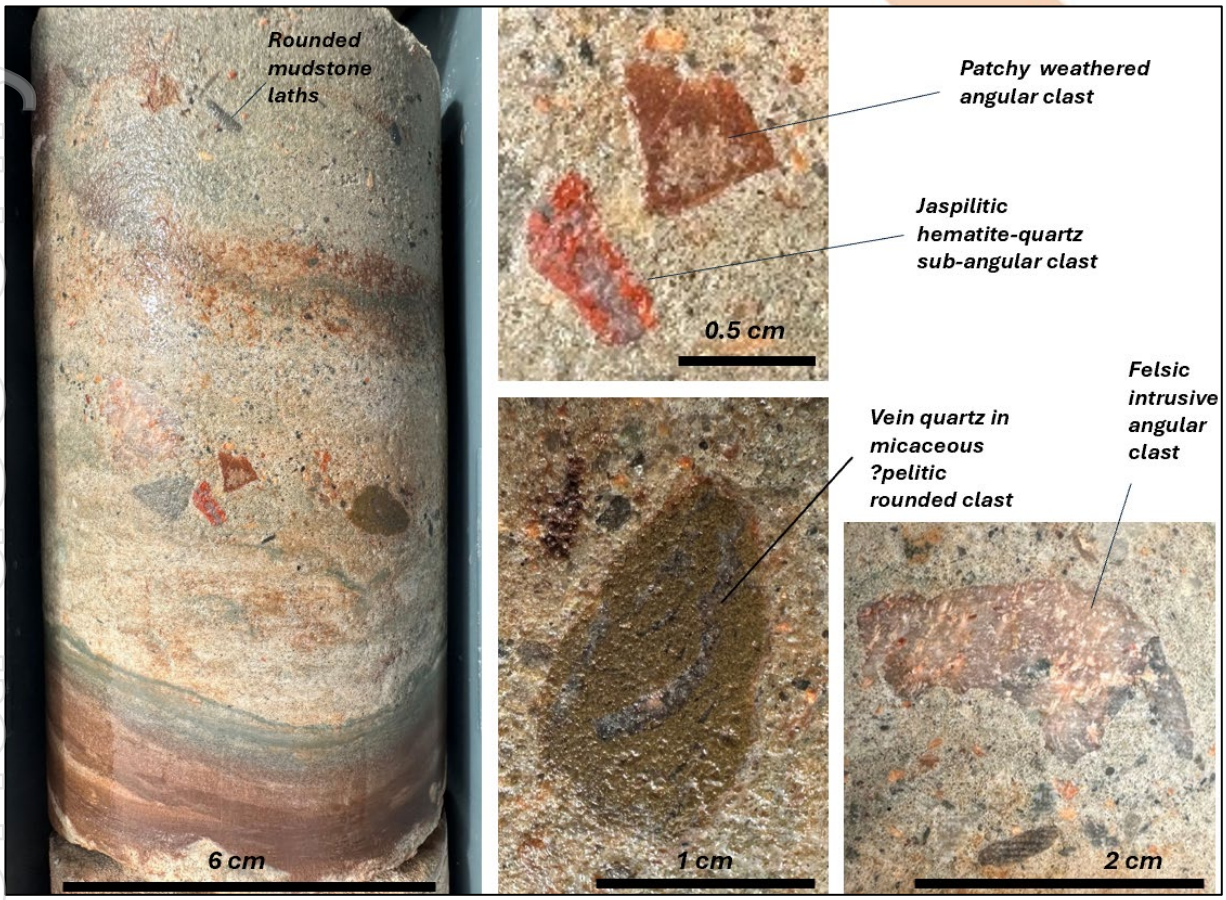

Figure 3: CN002DD at 799.5 metres depth showing pebble conglomerate band with angular polymict clasts of likely basement lithologies, core is HQ size (63.5mm). The angular shape of these clasts, along with the varied / altered composition is consistent with deposition in proximity to basement outcrop.

For personal use only

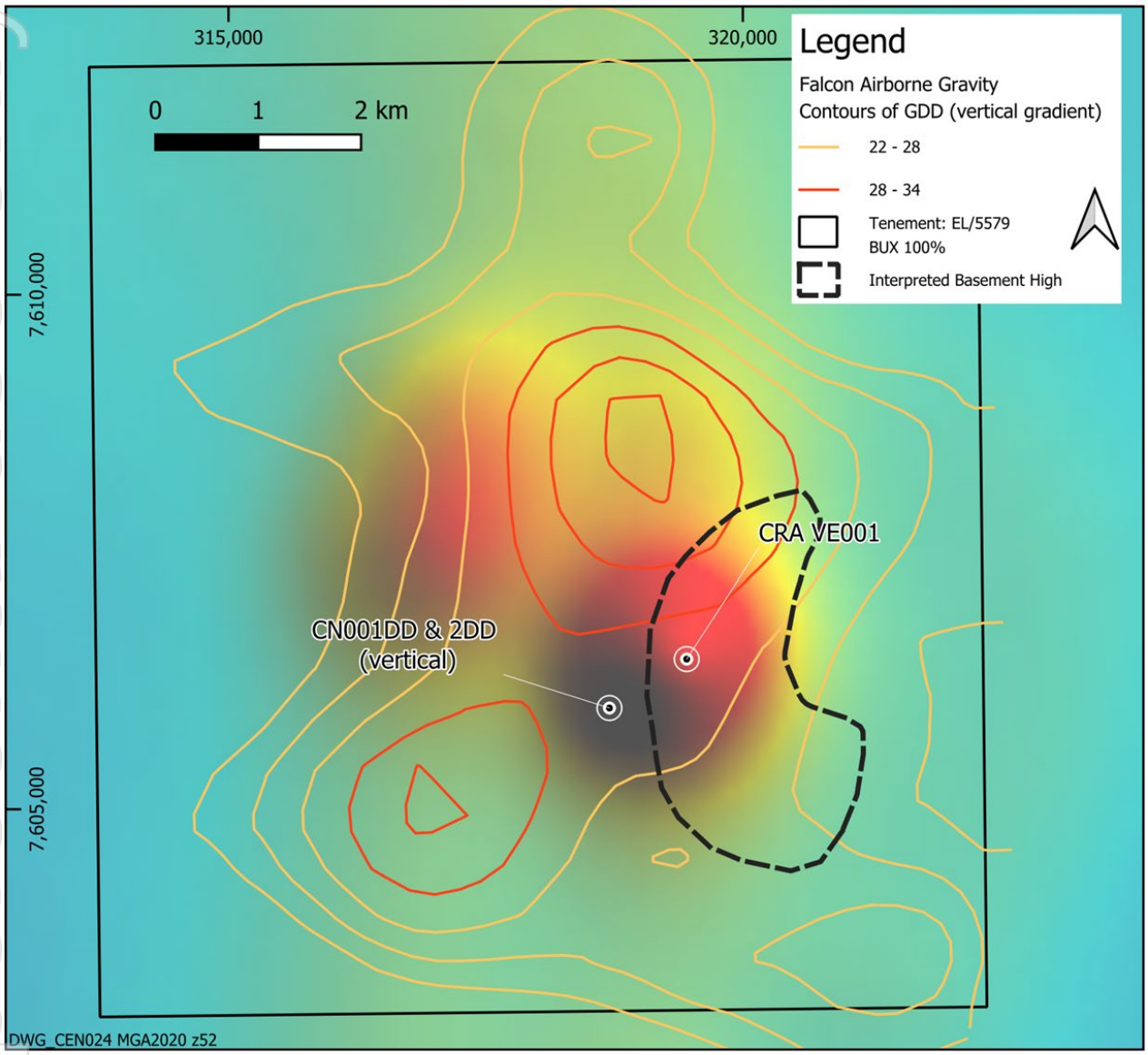

Figure 4: Centurion Project showing GSWA's statewide magnetic imagery overlain with GSWA gravity contours along with the site of CRA's VE001, with Buxton's 2025 vertical holes CN001DD & CN002DD. The basement high has been interpreted based on updated magnetic and gravity inversions in conjunction with new seismic interpretation by the GSWA[3].

[3] Zhan, Y 2025, Seismic interpretation of the Kidson sub-basin, Crossland Platform, Ryan and Tabletop Shelves of the Canning Basin, Western Australia: Geological Survey of Western Australia, Report 2025/257, 35p (see Figure 16).

For personal use only

For personal use only

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (eg 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.*	Buxton's 2025 drillhole CN001DD was drilled as a mud-rotary pre-collar through the Canning Basin sediments. This hole was intended to have a HQ / NQ diamond coring tail, however instability at the collar arising from insufficient surface casing caused this hole to be abandoned during the mud rotary section at 404 metres depth. Buxton's 2025 drillhole CN002DD was drilled from the same pad as CN001DD, also vertical, with a mud rotary pre-collar successfully completed to 558.5 metres, and extended to 808.9 metres depth with HQ diamond coring.
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).*	CRA 1991 Drilling Program (WAMEX A35274): An 8 inch percussion hole was drilled to 30 metres and cased with 6 inch polypipe. A standard 6-inch percussion hole was drilled from 30 metres to 198 metres. Diamond core (NQ) was drilled from 198 metres to E.O.H. at 432.30m. Buxton 2025 Drilling Program: DD1 Drilling used a Sandvik 1200 DE840 rig supported by a Duplex Power (AXG FX 5" x 6") mud pump. Mud rotary hole was drilled using 115 mm RC rods (inner tubes removed). A 9" blade bit was used for the top 18-23 metres, and a

PO Box 661
Nedlands WA 6009

15 Robinson Av
Belmont WA 6104
T: 08-9380 6063

E: info@buxtonresources.com.au
W: www.buxtonresources.com.au
View online: https://buxtonresources.com.au/link/4PKJ9r

For personal use only

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		148 mm PCD mud rotary bit for the remainder of the Mud Rotary precollar hole. HQ diamond core drilling was used for the lower section of CN002DD.
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.*	CRA 1991 Drilling Program (WAMEX A35274): Sampling methods or sample recovery or weights for the percussion precollar are not reported or discussed. CRA's records do note diamond drilling core recovery for each run, with no significant core loss noted. Buxton 2025 Drilling Program: Mud Rotary Method: Sampling was undertaken using a 10-litre bucket in-line with the borehole fluid return channel between the drillhole and sump. One sample was collected per 6 metre drill rod. Mud Rotary sample recovery and sample quality is considered extremely poor with generally only 0.5-1kg of sample collected which represents <1% recovery, and all samples having apparent contamination from up-hole sediments, including a substantial component of fe-ox coated, well rounded (aeolian) sand grains which appear to be derived from the top ~18 metres of the hole. Since the focus was on the pre-Canning Basin "basement" rocks, a high sample quality for the mud-rotary section was not an objective of the program. Mud rotary sampe recoveries are estimated by calculating the drilled borehole volume, converted to weight using a nominal density of 2.6 g/cc and then comparing that value with weight of each sample. These "bulk" samples were initially stored in green bio-degradable bags and were then sub-sampled (un-sieved) using a spoon into chip trays for visual logging, pXRF analysis and future reference. Core sample recovery was recorded on a per-run basis onsite during mark-up by qualified geologists, typically within 24 hours of the core having been drilled, allowing for quality checks on drillers' core block marking. Core recovery for CN002DD is 98.3%. No apparent relationship can be defined between sample recovery and grade since no assays have been collected.
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate*	Buxton 2025 Drilling Program: Logging of the mud rotary section was conducted at the Project site by qualified geologists. Onsite logging includes recording observations of lithology, mineralogy

For personal use only

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	and mineralisation, which are recorded digitally. Logging includes the flagging of samples with evidence of contamination. Quantitative measurements were also completed onsite including magnetic susceptibility (KT10 v2) and portable XRF measurements (Niton XL3t Gold^{++}). Photographs of all chip trays have been taken at BUX's sample processing facility at the Project. Visual logging is semi-quantitative. Logging has been designed to be adequate to support downstream exploration studies and follow-up drilling.
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 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.*	CRA 1991 Drilling Program (WAMEX A35274): CRA reports that core was "split" (not cut) into halves with one half submitted to the laboratory in 2 metre composites. No sub-sampling (e.g. of individual clasts in the conglomerate) was undertaken. Buxton 2025 Drilling Program: Magnetic Susceptibility measurements were taken on the (0.5 kg) un-sieved "bulk" mud rotary samples and on drill core. pXRF measurements were made on sieved samples and drill core. Bulk density measurements were taken one per 3m for the core sections of the hole with a scale sensitive to 0.1g, accuracy estimated to be +/- 0.02 g/cc
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*	CRA 1991 Drilling Program (WAMEX A35274): CRA used Analabs in Welshpool for their geochemical analysis. Preparation methods GP001, GP009(58) and GP012 are reported. Analysis methods comprise: GA140: Ag, Cu, Ni, Pb, Zn GI210: Ba, Cr, Fe, Ti, V, Zr GI222: Bi, Ce, Co, Mn, Mo, Nb, Th, U, Sb GG333: Au, Pt, Pd GX401: As CRA do not provide evidence of having undertaken Quality Control and Quality Assurance procedures on

For personal use only

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	their sampling, although the original Analabs lab reports provide results from standard laboratory QA, which indicate that an acceptable level of laboratory precision and accuracy has been established that is adequate for the purpose of evaluating the exploration significance of CRA's work at relatively low abundance levels. The release does not include new data from geophysical or handheld XRF tools. Geophysical imagery, where used, has been previously reported as indicated in the Figure captions.
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.*	Senior company geological personnel have been onsite for the entirety of all drilling and logging processes. All data has been subject to internal and independent review by qualified and experienced economic geologists. No hole twining has been undertaken as part of this program for which assays or intersections are reported. Logging and sampling were recorded directly into Excel templates then transferred into an MX Deposit digital database for validation and merging with assays. No adjustments to assay data have been made (no assays are reported herein).
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.*	The surface hole collar location was surveyed using a handheld GPS unit (Garmin GPSMAP 65) with an expected accuracy of ±6 m for easting and northing with elevation also recorded. No deviation surveys were taken by either CRA or for Buxton's CN001DD – these holes are assumed to have remained vertical. Downhole surveys for CN002DD used an Axis Champ Gyro tool with surveys collected every 120m. The final survey at 720m returned a dip of 87.9 degrees indicating the hole remained essentially vertical. All location data were collected using the GDA2020 datum and all coordinates are presented in GDA2020 / MGA Zone 52 grid system. Topographic control was provided by a Digital Elevation Model (DEM) derived from the SRTM dataset which provided a DEM with a +/- 3.5m vertical accuracy (Elsonbaty et al 2023).
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to*	See table in the body of the release for drill hole locations and collar orientations. The spacing and distribution of the drilling is not considered suitable for mineral resource estimation and

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	classification at any JORC confidence level. CRA composited their samples at 2 m spacing during sampling.
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.*	These are first-pass reconnaissance results and the degree to which the sampling may bias the actual grade and extent of mineralisation is highly uncertain. An experienced company geologist was onsite for the sampling.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	The chain-of-sample custody is managed by BUX staff from collection at the rig to the submission of the samples to a certified laboratory for analysis. Samples are being stored at the drill site before being transported either directly to the laboratory, or to BUX's secure sample processing and storage facility in Perth. The risk of deliberate or accidental loss or contamination of samples is considered very low, particularly given the remote location of the project.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No audits or reviews of sampling procedures have been undertaken.

For personal use only

For personal use only

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.*	BUX have a 100% interest in exploration license E80/5579. The tenement is in good standing with DMPE and there are no known impediments for exploration on this tenement. No royalties encumber these tenements. The EL lies predominantly within the Ngurra Kayanta determination while the access track requires the re-establishment of ~53 km of old seismic lines through the Parna Ngururrpa determination. Buxton Resources has executed Heritage Protection Agreements with these two Native Title groups. Provision for Buxton personnel and contractors to pass through lands of the Kiwirrkurra People is provided by a third access agreement. All three agreements are managed via the Central Desert Land Council. A Heritage Survey was completed in July 2024 and advice received in October 2024. The Centurion EL area does not contain any heritage sites registered in the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Inquiry System (ACHIS).
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	The only substantive historical exploration was undertaken by CRA in 1991 – see WAMEX report A35274. No other parties were involved in the exploration program that generated data that was used in this release.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The Centurion Project is situated at the intersection between Lasseter's Shear Zone and a deep crustal keel below the Fitzroy Trough which extends along northern margin of Kidson Craton. The Aileron Province lies immediately east of the Project area. The Kidson Craton is an unexposed and unsampled cratonic block that underlies the Canning Basin. The Fitzroy Basement Terrane lies beneath the Fitzroy Trough and is thought to have formed when the Kidson and Kimberley Cratons collided. It is an area of uniquely thick basement which has likely experienced more deformation during Palaeozoic extension than surrounding areas. Significant MVT mineralisation has been localised above the northern FBT margin within the Lennard Shelf. The Lasseter Shear Zone is a significant feature which extends north-south over 1,500 km across the

PO Box 661
Nedlands WA 6009

15 Robinson Av
Belmont WA 6104
T: 08-9380 6063

E: info@buxtonresources.com.au
W: www.buxtonresources.com.au
View online: https://buxtonresources.com.au/link/4PKJ9r

For personal use only

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Australian Continent. In the Project area it lies along the eastern edge of the Canning Basin and separates the Kidson Craton from the Aileron Province. It likely initiated during the collision of the Kidson and North Australian Cratons sometime during the Meso-Proterozoic and has been reactivated during subsequent periods, including the Giles event around 1085–1040 million years ago, as well as the Alice Springs Orogeny in the Late Paleozoic / Early Mesozoic era. The Centurion Project lies in an area of superb structural preparation, being on the confluence of sutures between crustal elements of diverse history / structural style and a trans-lithospheric scale shear zone. Since very little is known about the basement geology within the Centurion Project, the definition of the target deposit model is almost entirely restricted to the potential field datasets which exhibit an IOCG style geophysical response. The Project is covered by the Cornish Helena 2009 government airborne magnetic (400 m line spacing) and the 2017 Kidson Falcon gravity gradiometer survey (2,500 m line spacing). CRA also undertook some local ground geophysical surveys. The open file airborne gravity and magnetic surveys are of sufficient accuracy and resolution to undertake targeting. It is particularly fortunate that one of the 2.5 km spaced airborne gravity gradiometer flight lines coincides with the centre of the target area and the CRA VE001 drillhole. The principal target is defined by magnetic & gravity anomaly 3,500 m by 5,000 m in extent and 1,500 nT amplitude magnetic anomaly within a ~10 mgal gravity high. The anomalies are coincident at the Project sale, but are slightly offset at the target scale. The size, amplitude and offset pattern is comparable to South Australia's IOCG deposits such as Olympic Dam (1,000 nT / 20 mgal). Buxton has undertaken inversion and forward modelling of both the airborne magnetic and gravity gradiometery data which places the target at ~ 520 – 700 metres depth.
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:*	See the body of the release for drillhole data as compiled by Buxton.

For personal use only

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	
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.*	Magnetic susceptibility data were collected on 6 metre runs. Simple (non-sample weight weighted) averages were used for the calculations presented in Table 2 of the text.
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*	Not applicable – no intersections or assay data are reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	width not known').	
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	See text and figures in body of release.
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.*	Not applicable – no intersections or assay data are reported.
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.*	Since very little is known about the basement geology within the Centurion Project, the definition of the target deposit model is almost entirely restricted to the potential field datasets which exhibit an IOCG style geophysical response. The Project is covered by the Cornish Helena 2009 government airborne magnetic (400 m line spacing) and the 2017 Kidson Falcon gravity gradiometer survey (2,500 m line spacing). CRA also undertook some local ground geophysical surveys. The open file airborne gravity and magnetic surveys are of sufficient accuracy and resolution to undertake targeting. It is particularly fortunate that one of the 2.5 km spaced airborne gravity gradiometer flight lines coincides with the centre of the target area and the CRA VE001 drillhole.
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.*	See text and figures in body of release.

For personal use only