BUXTON RESOURCES

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

ASX Release | **Buxton Resources Ltd (ASX: BUX, BUXO)** | 02 October 2025

Strong Pathfinder Assays from Centurion

- Silver assays up-to 4.57 g/t from partial leach assays at end of hole CN002DD
- High silver is associated with elevated W, Mo, Re, Cu & Zn
- Results highlight potential for nearby precious &/or base-metal deposits

Buxton Resources Ltd (ASX: BUX) is pleased to report assay results from recent Centurion Project drillhole CN002DD (see Figure 1 and Table 1)

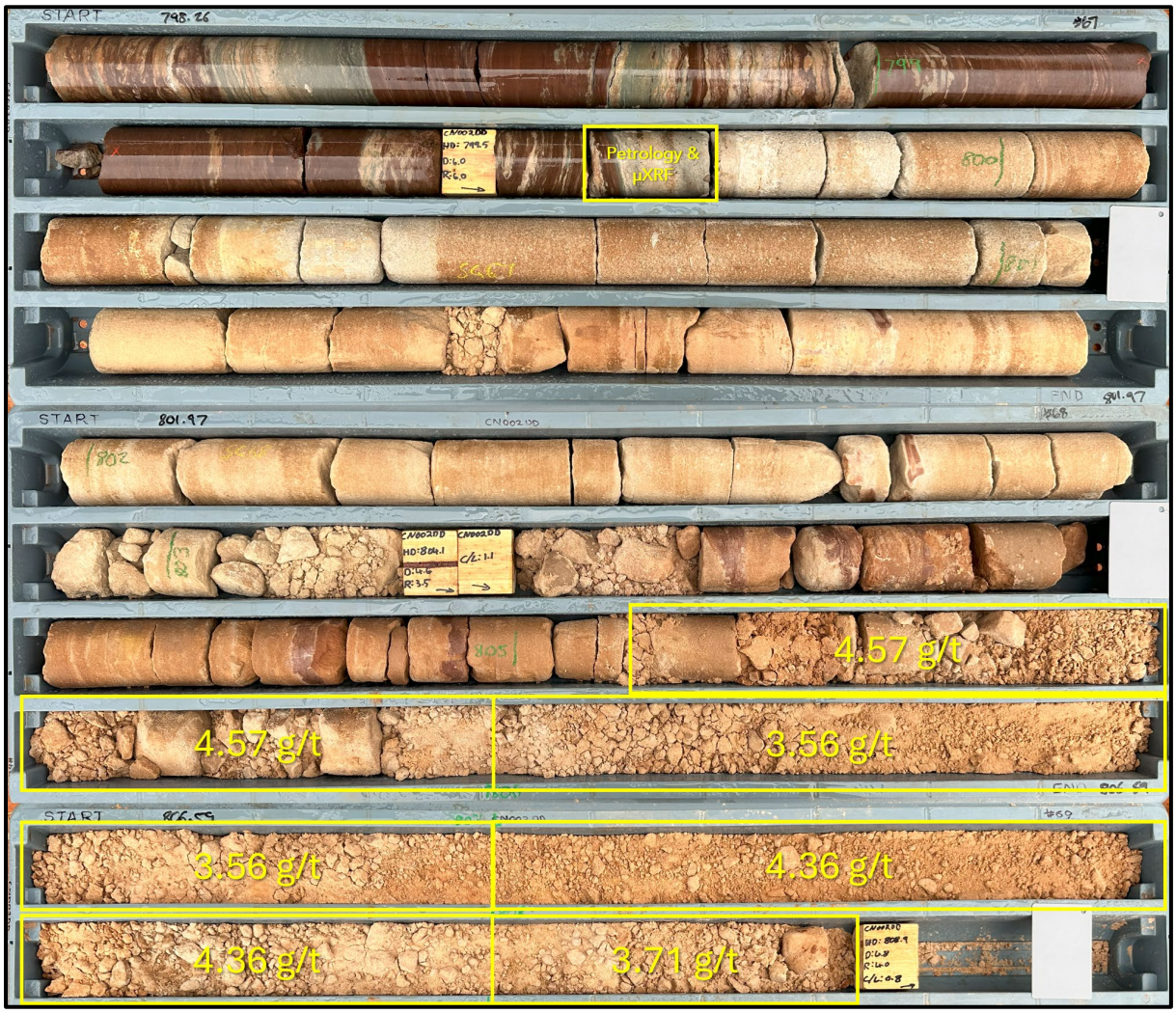

Figure 1: CN002DD core photos (wet, prior to sampling) at the end of hole showing the loose sands that caused the hole to be abandoned. Ionic Leach (partial digest) sample intervals and silver results are shown. The petrology and uXRF sample lies on the contact between the Worral Formation Waldecks Member and the underlying Elsa Sandstone (1 g/t = 1000 ppb).

Cautionary Statement: Partial leach is a chemically biased assaying method that operates by separating and examining only a fraction of the chemical composition of the whole sample via weak acids and ultra-sensitive analytical instrumentation methods. The results indicate metals, including silver, have been transported to the sample site from an unknown source via naturally occurring dispersion processes. The results should not be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses of the source of the elements reported and may not be suitable for resource estimation.

Highly encouraging results have been returned from end-of-hole partial leach assaying (ALS Ionic Leach) of a suite of elements including Ag, W, Mo, Re, Cu and Zn that are distinctly anomalous compared to background material. Comparison with total leach analysis (four-acid digest) indicates a chemical dispersion anomaly has been intersected by CN002DD (Figure 2 & Technical Discussion below). These results highlight potential for precious &/or base-metal deposits with the very high silver levels indicating the source is likely nearby (i.e. within hundreds of metres).

Table 1: Assay results from partial leach analysis of sands from CN002DD. Comparative values for the length-weighted intersection by total leach (four-acid ALS ME-MS61L) along with blank and unmineralised dune sand are also presented. Drilled widths are interpreted to represent true widths.

Sample ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Ag (ppb)	Cu (ppb)	Mo (ppb)	Re (ppb)	Zn (ppb)	W (ppb)
CEN001	805.00	806.00	1.00	4,570	4,210	3,960	0.131	2,220	6,480
CEN002	806.00	807.00	1.00	3,560	3,400	2,300	0.074	2,670	3,100
CEN003	807.00	808.00	1.00	4,360	4,110	2,650	0.084	2,370	3,430
CEN004	808.00	808.90 (eoh)	0.90	3,710	3,910	1,860	0.071	3,320	2,680
Partial Leach (PL) Intercept			**3.90 m**	**4,059**	**3,907**	**2,714**	**0.090**	**2,628**	**3,954**
Total Leach Intercept			**3.90 m**	**3,401**	**6,284**	**3,159**	**0.751**	**7,433**	**6,565**
PL Blank (washed white sand)				2	23	<1	<0.001	340	<1
PL Dune Sand (average of 4 samples)				<1	155	3	0.001	123	<1

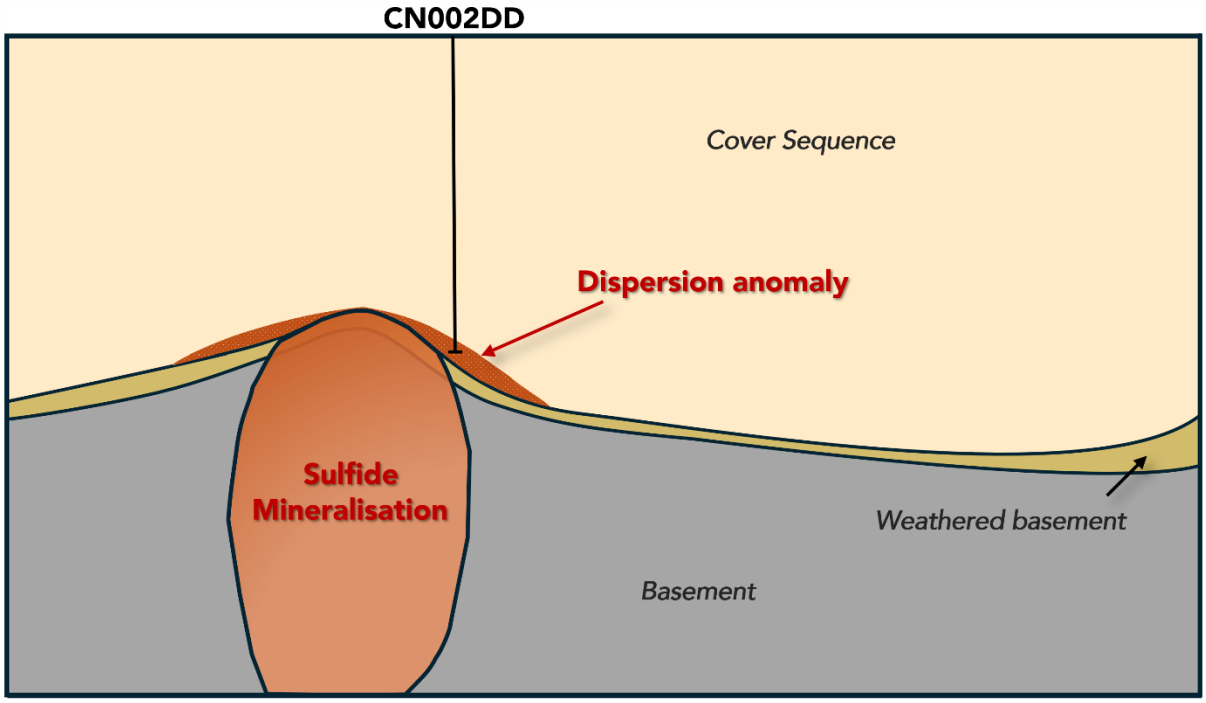

Figure 2: Schematic cross section (not to scale). The CN002DD testwork aims to assess potential for nearby mineralisation by detecting chemical / mechanical dispersion anomalies in cover sequence sediments. Proximity to a sulfide source is indicated by high silver & other metals as reported herein.

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: buxtonresources.com.au/link/rD1poP

Technical Discussion

Two holes were recently completed as part of Buxton's 2025 drilling program with assays reported herein from the second hole CN002DD (see ASX 11 Aug 25 and the "About the Centurion Project" below for further details on the drilling program).

Since CN002DD was abandoned at the base of the Canning Basin cover sequence, which likely post-dates mineralisation, Buxton's laboratory analysis program aims to determine if this hole intersected a geochemical dispersion anomaly, indicating potential for nearby sulfide mineralisation (Figure 2).

The mechanisms for dispersing metals through a cover sequence may be chemical (e.g. dissolving and reprecipitating) and/or mechanical.

Chemical Dispersion Testwork

Comparing partial vs total leach analyses provides a test for chemical dispersion. The loose sands at the base of CN002DD (Figure 1) are highly porous and likely lie just above the unconformity with Proterozoic basement. These sands are therefore an excellent sampling medium to undertake this type of analysis.

Groundwaters carrying metals will preferentially pass through these sands (e.g. as they move down the local hydrological gradient away from a local basement high). That groundwater can then leave traces of these metals attached to the sand & clay particles.

This type of dispersion results in relatively high partial leach results when compared with the total leach analysis whereas usually the partial leach returns far lower abundances. This is the pattern indicated by the recent assay results from CN002DD for the metals Ag, W, Mo, Re, Cu and Zn as illustrated on Figure 3. Relatively high partial leach iodine and bromine indicate that salts deposited on the sand grains have likely co-precipitated with the metals.

The suite of anomalous metals returned from the partial leach test work is not characteristic of the targeted IOCG deposit style; however, chemical dispersion processes are complex, affecting elements to different degrees, such that the source metal association (e.g. of the *in-situ* sulfide mineralisation) will likely be distinct from that sampled in CN002DD. These results may equally indicate prospectivity for other deposits, such as sediment hosted copper or skarn-style where ore mineralogy typically includes magnetic gangue minerals. This emphasises the importance of the magnetic feature for further exploration (Figure 6, Figure 7).

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Nedlands WA 6009

15 Robinson Av
Belmont WA 6104

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E: info@buxtonresources.com.au
W: www.buxtonresources.com.au
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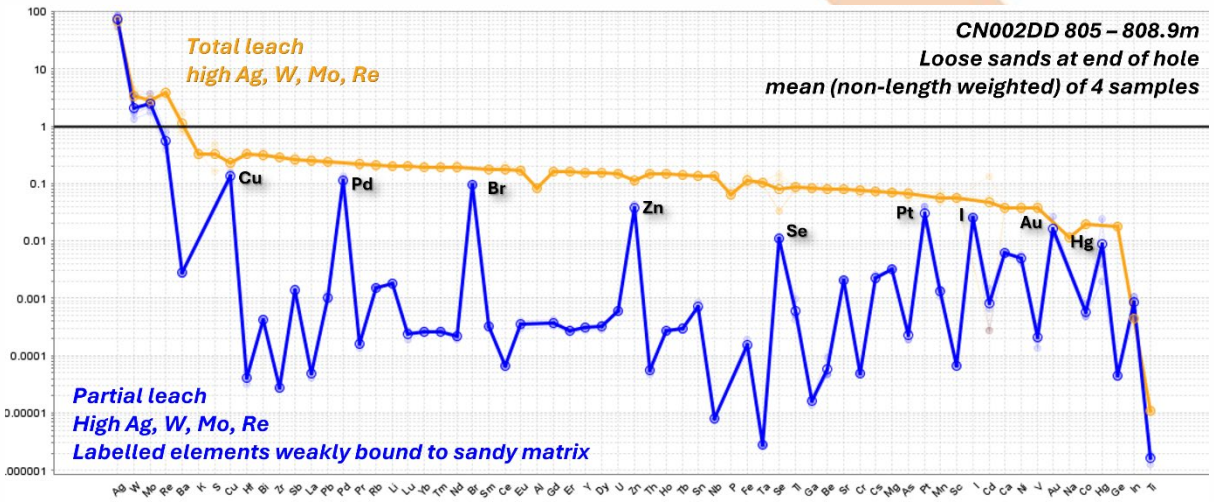

Figure 3: Partial vs Total leach results (arithmetic mean of CN002DD end-of-hole loose sand samples CEN001-4) normalised to continental crust abundance[1]. Relatively enriched elements are on the left of chart vs those which are relatively depleted on the right (depleted elements include those which may be present but hosted by minerals resistant to the leaching agents). The quoted crustal abundance of silver is 53 ppb, making the average partial leach results ~77 times higher than average, with W, Mo and Re also returning higher than crustal average partial & total leach assays. Elements with relatively high Partial Leach : Total Leach ratio appear as "spikes" and include metals Cu, Pd, Br, Zn, Se, Sr, Pt, I, Au and Hg. These metals are likely to be present as highly soluble minerals that have been enriched in the sands via a chemical dispersion process.

Mechanical Dispersion Testwork

A distinctly magnetic unit was intersected around 450 metres depth in the mud-rotary section of CN002DD (see downhole magnetic susceptibility results plotted on Figure 7). A small (5g) magnetic concentrate was collected using a handheld magnet from ~1kg cuttings sampled between 444 – 450m depth. This concentrate comprised fine sand-sized particles of magnetite and other iron oxides, along with other magnetised grains of other silicates. These minerals may have been eroded from the magnetic feature adjacent to the drillhole (see Figure 6 & Figure 7).

This concentrate sample was analysed at Bureau Veritas for a total-leach and fire assay and returned 63 ppb Au. This result is around 41 times average continental crust, and equivalent to a highly anomalous result from surface samples collected in a similar manner (e.g. fine magnetic lag of ferruginous soils[2]).

[1] Rudnick, R.L., and S. Gao. 'Composition of the Continental Crust'. In Treatise on Geochemistry, 1–51. Elsevier, 2014. http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/B978-0-08-095975-7.00301-6

[2] Mcqueen, K. & Rugless, C.S. & Williams, R.E.. (2005). McKinnons gold deposit, Cobar District, NSW. In book: Regolith Expression of Australian Ore Systems (pp.282-284) CRC LEME, Bentley, WA Eds: C.R.M. Butt, I.D.M. Robertson, K.M. Scott, M. Cornelius

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
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The multielement results indicate this material is enriched in a suite of metals similar to the lower sands (Figure 4). Heavy mineral separate analysis is underway to assess the significance of this preliminary result.

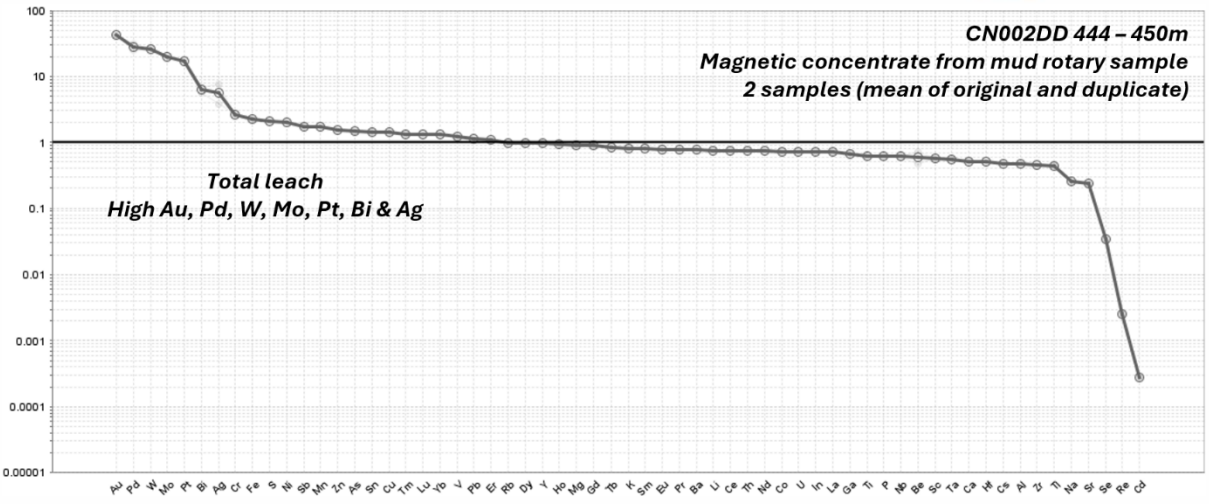

Figure 4: Total leach magnetic concentrate from 444-450m in CN002DD (arithmetic average of a field duplicate pair) normalised to continental crust abundance as per Figure 3. In addition to a similar suite of metals as those enriched in the partial leach (Ag, W, Mo, Pt and Pd), the magnetic concentrate also has elevated gold (average 63 ppb vs 1.5 ppb quoted average abundance in continental crust).

Next Steps

The sandstone at the base of CN002DD has diverse lithic fragments (see ASX 16 Sep 2025) indicative of mechanical dispersion from a proximal basement source. Buxton's ongoing testwork on this material includes core petrology and micro-XRF (see Figure 1 for sample location) and heavy mineral separate analysis. The heavy minerals may include metal bearing sulphides, and/or "indicator" minerals such as zircon, iron-oxides, garnets, monazite, spinels and apatite. Prospectivity assessment on indicator minerals typically involves measuring the elemental composition of individual minerals using laser ablation techniques.

More details on the ongoing analytical work program on samples from CN002DD are provided in ASX 16 Sep 2025. Petrological and micro-XRF results are expected by mid-October. The preparation of heavy mineral separates is also nearing completion; however, analysis may take several months to complete.

An MT survey (co-funded by the WA government) is also being planned to map the elevation of the basement interface. The geophysical results, along with the pending assay and other analysis from CN002DD, will then inform future drill planning.

PO Box 661
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15 Robinson Av
Belmont WA 6104

T: 08-9380 6063
E: info@buxtonresources.com.au
W: www.buxtonresources.com.au
View online: buxtonresources.com.au/link/rD1poP

We look forward to providing shareholders with further updates on these activities in due course.

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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

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 5).

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 a characteristic geophysical pattern associated with Iron Oxide Copper Gold (IOCG) deposits such as Olympic Dam, Prominent Hill and Carrapateena.

A previous drill test was attempted by CRA in 1991 which encountered drilling difficulties and was terminated at 432.30 m having failed to reach basement. CRA's geological logs 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.

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 fulfil 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.

In July 2025, Buxton commenced its maiden drilling program at Centurion. After CN001DD was abandoned at 404 metres depth due to collar instability, CN002DD was drilled as mud rotary to 558 metres depth, with diamond coring thereafter proceeding smoothly until loose sands were intersected around 805 metres depth. These sands caused that hole to be abandoned before it had reached the basement rocks, likely Proterozoic in age, which are the interpreted host of the magnetic and gravity anomalies that define the Centurion target.

Encouragingly, close to the end of hole CN002DD at ~799.6 metres depth, a gritty lithic sandstone unit was encountered with polymictic pebble clasts that include granitic, hematite-quartz, quartz-veined, and metamorphic lithologies (see ASX 11 Aug 25) which are likely to have been shed from a nearby basement high. Buxton is undertaking detailed analysis of this material to assess the prospectivity of the source region.

An airborne MT survey (also co-funded by the WA government) is planned to map the elevation of the basement interface which, together with the pending assay results, will inform future drill planning.

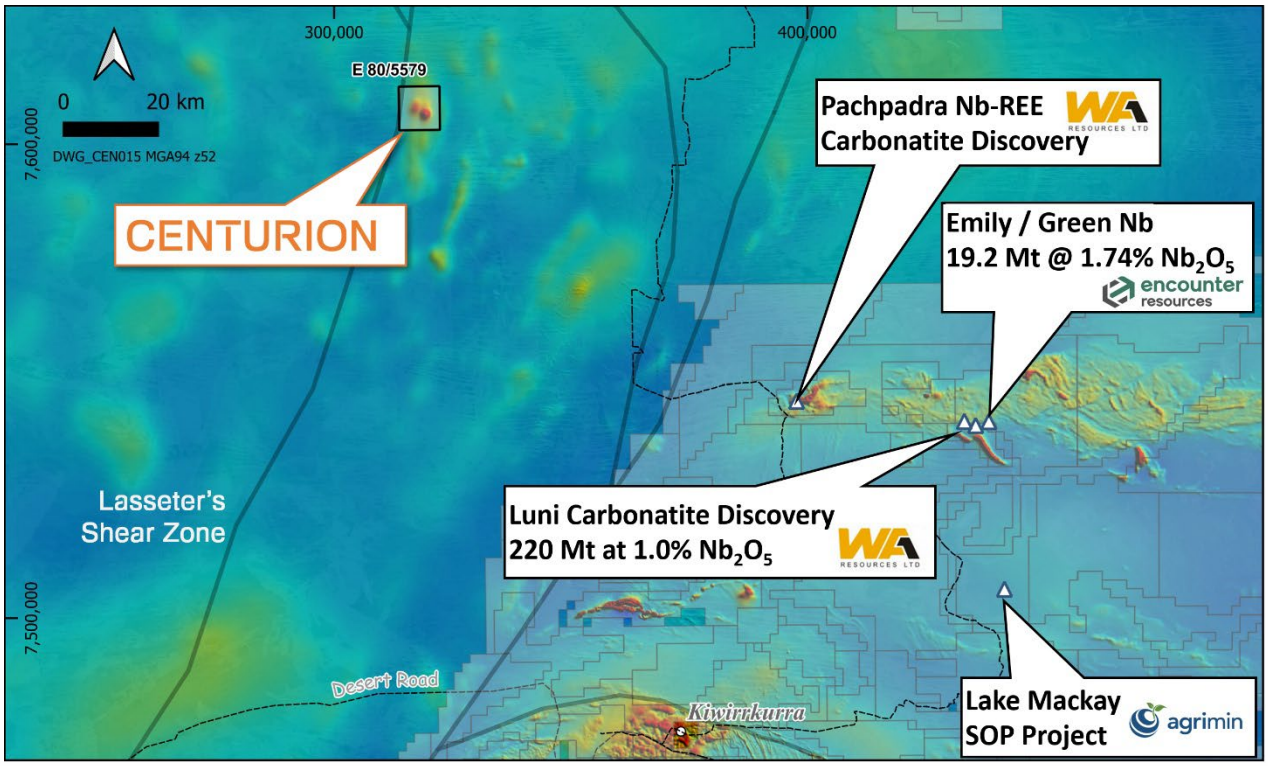

Figure 5: Location of Buxton's Centurion Project showing nearby projects (GSWA statewide magnetic image & major crustal boundaries dataset).

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
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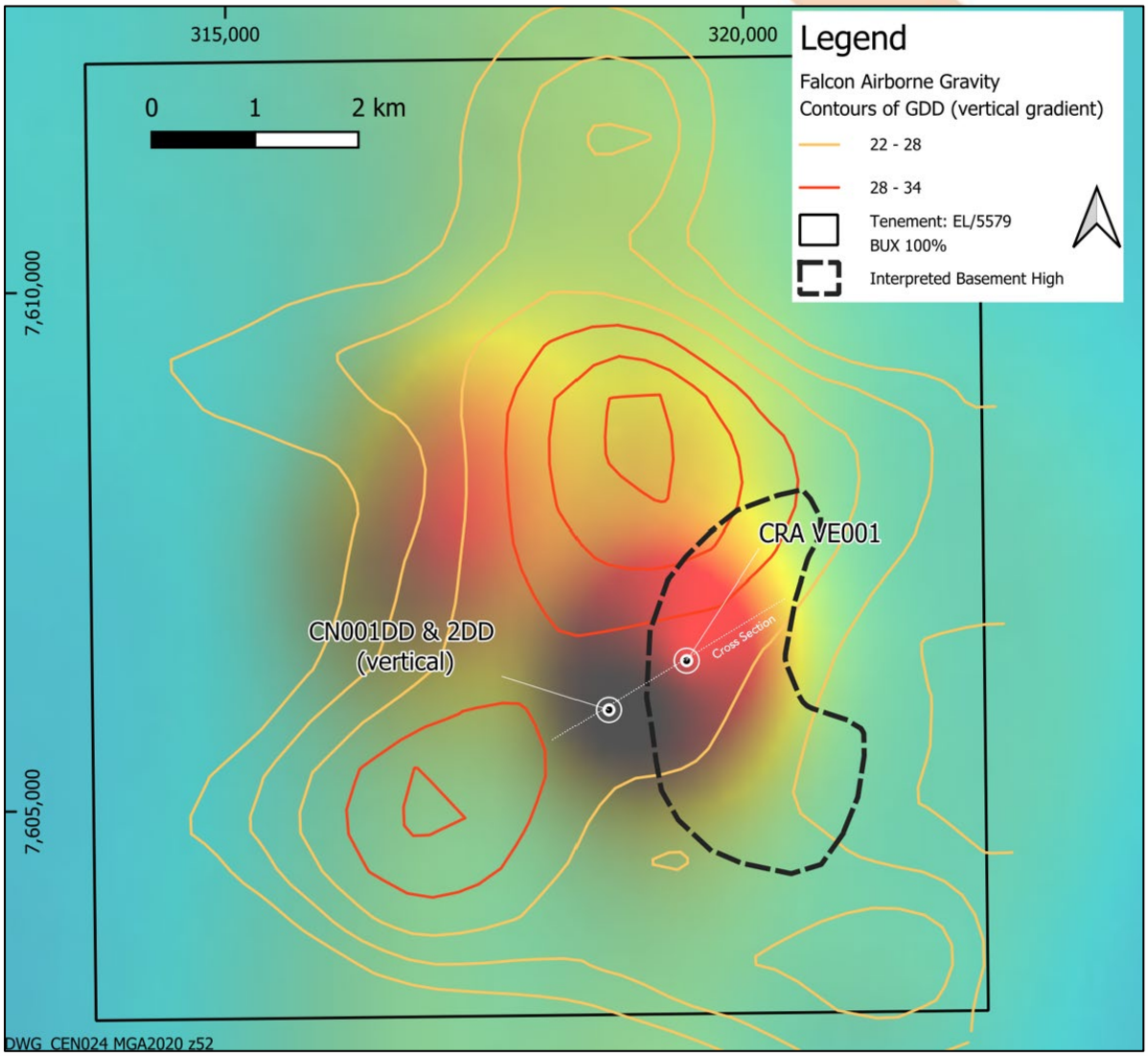

Figure 6: Centurion Project showing GSWA's statewide magnetic imagery overlain with GSWA gravity contours along with the site of CRA's VE001, with Buxton's 2025 vertical holes CN001DD & CN002DD. The basement high has been interpreted based on updated magnetic and gravity inversions in conjunction with 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).

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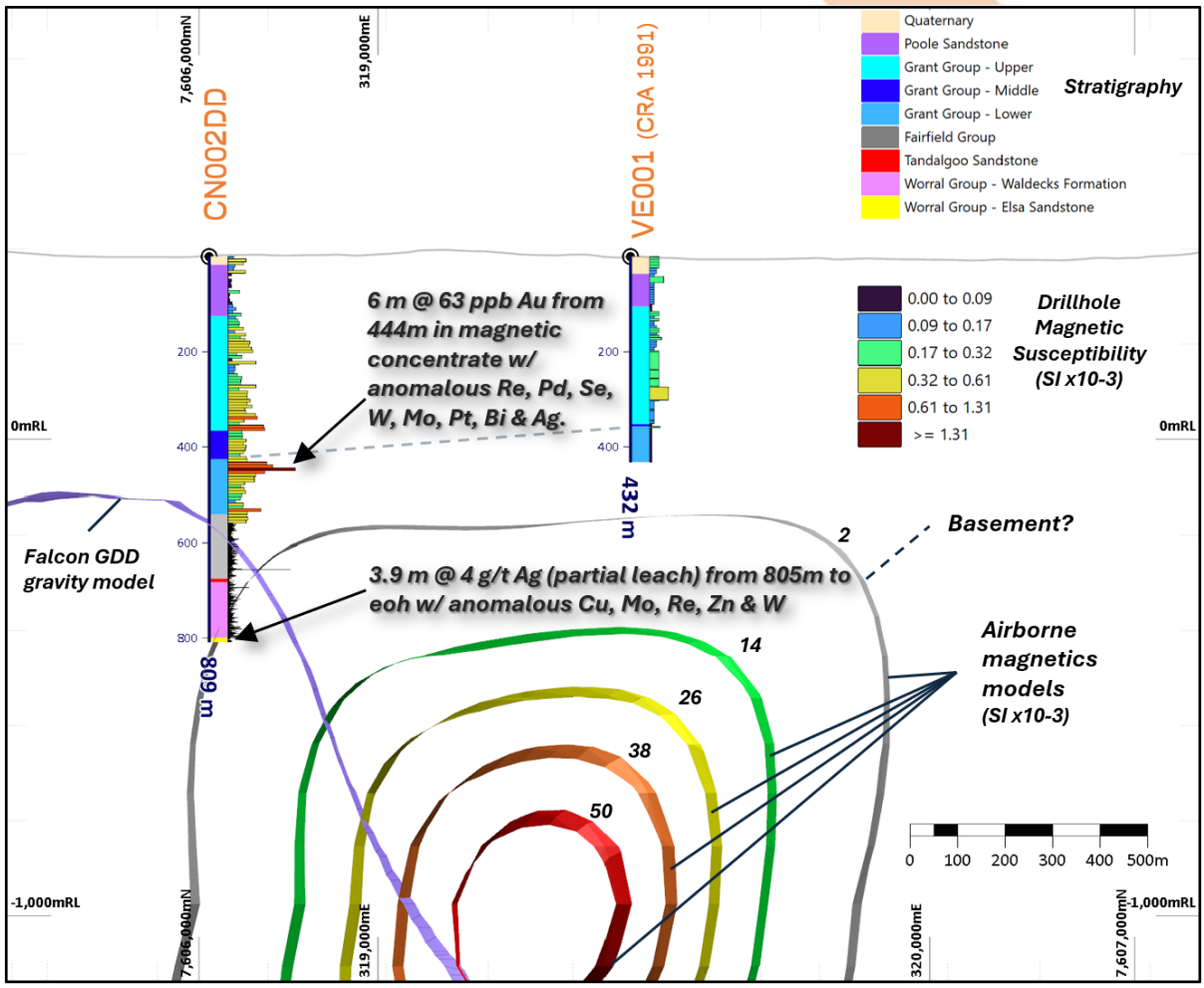

Figure 7: Cross Section showing new geochemical data with for CN002DD (re-drill of CN001DD which is omitted for clarity). Inversion models of gravity gradiometry (Falcon 2km flight line spacing) and magnetics (Cornish-Helena 400m flight line spacing - UBC inversion). The correlation between geological 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 recent GSWA interpretation of local petroleum exploration data[4]. The Elsa Sandstone of Worral Group has a maximum known thickness of 50 metres and may rest directly on basement in this area.

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

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Nedlands WA 6009

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Belmont WA 6104

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E: info@buxtonresources.com.au
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Competent Persons

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.

Previously Reported Information - Centurion

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. 22nd July 2025 – Centurion Drilling Program Update
6. 11th August 2025 – Centurion Project: Drilling and Next Exploration Steps
7. 16th September 2025 – Centurion Results Pending

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 referenced in this Announcement.

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Nedlands WA 6009

15 Robinson Av
Belmont WA 6104

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Table 2: 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 3: Stratigraphic units intersected in CN002DD. All stratigraphic units are part of, or overly, the Canning Basin.

From	To	Stratigraphic Unit	Lithological observations
0	17	Quaternary sands	Unconsolidated ferruginous aeolian sand
17	119	Poole Sandstone	Interbedded sandstone, siltstone, mudstones, light grey, kaolinitic
119	540	Grant Group	Upper Unit - Quartz-lithic wacke, coarse-medium grained, grey, carbonaceous, variable mag susc. Middle Unit - dark grey – black mudstone / siltstone, pyritic & lesser fine sands Lower Unit - Quartz sandstone, fine-coarse, grey, weakly carbonaceous, carbonate-free
540	675.50	Fairfield Group	Cream-grey thin, wavy, interbedded dolomitic siltstones and shales
675.50	682.75	Tangaldoo Sandstone	Coarse, steeply cross-bedded, red-brown, likely aeolian
682.75	799.50	Worral Formation - Waldecks Member	Wavy & thin bedded, dolomitic pyritic argillaceous siltstone / mudstone, red-brown muds to grey-blue dolomitic zones, dense & hard
799.50	808.90	Worral Formation – Elsa Sandstone Member	Light brown / buff yellow gritty arkosic sandstone, fine-coarse, well sorted except in thin conglomerate beds, structureless to weakly bedded, polymict angular lithic fragments, calcite cement is partially to totally dissolved at the end-of-hole such that the material recovered was nodular to loose sand

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
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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 drillholes CN001DD & CN002DD were vertical and drilled from the same pad with mud-rotary & diamond techniques. Only one hole was intended to be drilled, however CN001DD had instability at the collar arising from insufficient surface casing which caused this hole to be abandoned during the mud rotary section at 404 metres depth. The mud rotary pre-collar of a second hole, CN002DD, was successfully completed to 558.5 metres, and extended to 808.9 metres depth with HQ diamond coring. After overcoming the initial drilling challenges with CN001DD, 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 - see ASX (see ASX 22/7/2025 & 11/8/2025).
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

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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: buxtonresources.com.au/link/rD1poP

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 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. Mudlogic brand chemical additives used by DDH1 during this drilling program comprise: Collar Set, Rigid Foam (Part A&B), CRP, Ultra Foam/Max Foam, Pac L Ultra, Salt Gel, Pac R Ultra, Flossy Salt, GP Cement & DD Rod Grease Xta. Mudlogic have confirmed that none of the elements indicated as anomalous (Au, Ag, W, Mo, Re, Cu & Zn) are ingredients within these products.
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, 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 variable contamination from up-hole sediments. 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 sample 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. The remainder was then transferred into a calico bag & dried. Core sample recovery was recorded on a per-run basis onsite during mark-up by qualified geologists,

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T: 08-9380 6063
E: info@buxtonresources.com.au
W: www.buxtonresources.com.au
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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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%. However, the sample recovered from the bottom 4.9 metres (805 – 808.9) is estimated to be 70% (this material was recovered as loose sand in the core barrel). No apparent relationship can be defined between sample recovery and grade.
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.*	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 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), bulk density & 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*	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 Buxton 2025 Drilling Program: All mud rotary samples were collected wet as is inherent to the drilling method as the sample is entrained as cuttings in the drilling fluid. These

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	field duplicate/second-half sampling. *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	samples were dried before splitting. A single mud rotary sample representing material from 444 m - 450 m depth was subsampled using a handheld magnet to collect ~5g of material to conduct a fire assay and ICP. Partial and Total leach assays have been split using a spear at Buxton's warehouse in Perth. Diamond core sampling of loose material (805 – 808.9m) was sub-sampled using a spear to collect ~50% of the interval by weight. Diamond core sampling for petrology (799.5 – 799.6m) was sampled using a core saw to produce half core that was submitted for micro-XRF and petrological assessment.
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.*	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 are considered "total" and 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 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. Buxton 2025 Drilling Program: This release contains assays reported from ALS, and Bureau Veritas ALS Perth Ionic Leach ME-MS23 ("Partial" method) Ionic Leach™ is an ALS proprietary partial leach technology that has been developed to extend the reach of geochemical exploration into areas that have been blanketed by post-mineralisation cover, which is

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: buxtonresources.com.au/link/rD1poP

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		typically transported, as is the case at Centurion. Partial leaches such as Ionic Leach™ operate by separating and examining only a part of the chemical composition of the whole sample. Because chemical, rather than physical transport is typically responsible for "adding" a mineralisation signal from depth to exotic cover, the "partial" leach chemistry technique aims to extract this signal off the exotic cover substrate, into solution where it can be analysed. Ionic Leach™ is a chemical approach to excluding the bulk matrix of a sample that dilutes the weak signal of metals that have been transported to the sample site by naturally occurring geochemical dispersion processes. Ionic Leach™ is a way of chemically biasing a sample, similar to how sieving and size separation or soil depth selection are examples of physically biasing a sample. Ionic Leach™ is a static leaching process uses sodium cyanide and other chelating agents such as ammonium chloride, citric acid, and EDTA, where the leaching solution is buffered at pH 8.5. Ag, As, Au, Ba, Be, Bi, Br, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Dy, Er, Eu, Fe, Ga, Gd, Ge, Hf, Hg, Ho, I, In, La, Li, Lu, Mg, Mn, Mo, Nb, Nd, Ni, Pb, Pd, Pr, Pt, Rb, Re, Sb, Sc, Se, Sm, Sn, Sr, Ta, Tb, Te, Th, Ti, Tl, Tm, U, V, W, Y, Yb, Zn, Zr have been determined by Inductively Coupled Plasma - Mass Spectrometry (ICP-MS). Method precision is ±20%. ALS Perth ME-MS61L-REE (can be considered a "Total" method for elements of interest) A prepared sample (0.25 g) is digested with perchloric, nitric, hydrofluoric, and hydrochloric acids. The residue is leached with dilute hydrochloric acid and diluted to volume. The resulting solution is analysed by a combination of inductively coupled plasma-atomic emission spectrometry (ICP-AES) and inductively coupled plasma-mass spectrometry with results corrected for spectral or isotopic interferences for Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Fe, Ga, Ge, Hf, In, K, La, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Nb, Ni, P, Pb, Rb, Re, S, Sb, Sc, Se, Sn, Sr, Ta, Te, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, Y, Zn, Zr. Method precision is ±10%.

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		ALS Perth PGM-MS23L (Total method) A prepared sample is fused with a mixture of lead oxide, sodium carbonate, borax and silica, inquarted with 6 mg of gold-free silver and then cupelled to yield a precious metal bead. The bead is digested by microwave with nitric and hydrochloric acid, allowed to cool and diluted with a dilute hydrochloric acid. This digested solution is homogenized, and then analysed for gold (Au), platinum (Pt) and palladium (Pd) by inductively coupled plasma – mass spectrometry. All ALS analysis was undertaken at 29 & 31 Denninup Way, Malaga, Australia. Processed at ALS Perth, with sample preparation undertaken at 19 Integrity Way, Wangara, WA, Australia Quality Assurance samples for this round of analysis comprised four barren dune sand samples, a single blank (washed white sand). Laboratory QA includes two standards and an additional blank. Background levels for the Ionic Leach method were established from analysis of unmineralised surface dune sand. Buxton also repeated the analysis of the four CN002DD samples batch of partial leach testwork (ie these samples were re-submitted to ALS for re-analysis resulting in duplicate data for all four samples. Duplicate repeatability measured as average percent Relative Standard Deviation (RSD, also known as the % coefficient of variation), for all resulting duplicate pairs for the elements indicated as anomalous (Ag, W, Mo, Re, Cu & Zn) are all below 6 indicating excellent data quality. Bureau Veritas Minerals AD-02 & FA40 Analysis and Sample Preparation at Sorbonne Cres, Canning Vale, WA. 4-Acid Digest - 0.2g (AD-02) Al, Ba, Ca, Cd, Cr, Fe, K, Mg, Mn, Na, Ni, P, S, Sc, Sr, Ti, V, Zn have been determined by Inductively Coupled Plasma (ICP) Optical Emission Spectrometry Ag, As, Be, Bi, Ce, Co, Cs, Cu, Dy, Er, Eu, Ga, Gd, Hf, Ho, In, La, Li, Lu, Mo, Nb, Nd, Pb, Pr, Rb, Re, Sb, Se, Sm, Sn, Ta, Tb, Te, Th, Tl, Tm, U, W, Y, Yb, Zr

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: buxtonresources.com.au/link/rD1poP

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		have been determined by Inductively Coupled Plasma (ICP) Mass Spectrometry Fire Assay 2g (FA-40) Au, Pd, Pt have been determined by Inductively Coupled Plasma (ICP) Mass Spectrometry. QA for this analysis comprised a field duplicate, plus two laboratory blanks and four laboratory standards. RSD for Au is 1.1 with each standard reporting within 1 SD of the certified Au value. The release does not include new data from geophysical or handheld XRF tools. Geophysical imagery, where used, is open file, available from GSWA 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 review by qualified and experienced economic geologists. The upper 404 metres of CN001DD (abandoned, see ASX 2/7/2025) and CN002DD represent twins with an estimated separation of ~2 metres, however no assays or intersections are reported for this section as this twinned section is wholly within the Canning Basin cover sequence (or younger). 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.
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

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		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 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.*	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 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.

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: buxtonresources.com.au/link/rD1poP

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 within the Ngurra Kayanta and Parna Ngururrpa determinations. 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 virtually 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 Australian Continent. In the Project area it lies

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: buxtonresources.com.au/link/rD1poP

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		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, however the 2025 drilling program results indicate that the Project may contain potentially economic mineralisation of alternate styles.
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.*	See the body of the release for drillhole data as compiled by Buxton.
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high*	Aggregate assay intercepts are reported as length weighted averages without application of high cuts or any accounting for core loss. Figure 3 uses a simple arithmetic mean due to software limitations -

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	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.*	using an weighted average in this case would not make a perceptible / material difference to the figure given the high consistency of the relative elemental composition of the four samples.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	The intercepts reported are interpreted to represent true widths, since the vertical drillhole intercepted essentially flat lying sediments.
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.*	All assay results 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;*	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.

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	bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	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.
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.

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: buxtonresources.com.au/link/rD1poP

Cautionary Note Regarding Forward-Looking Information

This Announcement contains forward-looking statements and forward-looking information within the meaning of applicable Australian securities laws, which are based on expectations, estimates and projections as of the date of publication. This forward-looking information includes, or may be based upon, without limitation, estimates, forecasts and statements as to management's expectations with respect to, among other things, the timing required to execute the Company's programs, and the length of time required to obtain permits, certifications and approvals.

Wherever possible, words such as "anticipate", "believe", "expect", "intend", "should", "intend", "may" and similar expressions have been used to identify such forward-looking information. Forward-looking information is based on the opinions and estimates of management at the date the information is given, and on information available to management at such time. Forward-looking information involves significant risks, uncertainties, assumptions, and other factors that could cause actual results, performance or achievements to differ materially from the results discussed or implied in the forward-looking information. These factors, including, but not limited to, fluctuations in currency markets, fluctuations in commodity prices, the ability of the Company to access sufficient capital on favourable terms or at all, changes in national and local government legislation, taxation, controls, regulations, political or economic developments in Australia or other countries in which the Company does business or may carry on business in the future, operational or technical difficulties in connection with exploration or development activities, employee relations, the speculative nature of mineral exploration and development, obtaining necessary licenses and permits, contests over title to properties, especially title to undeveloped properties, the inherent risks involved in the exploration and development of mineral properties, the uncertainties involved in interpreting drill results and other geological data, environmental hazards, industrial accidents, limitations of insurance coverage and the possibility of project cost overruns or unanticipated costs and expenses, and should be considered carefully. The information and data used in this Announcement was provided by various sources, including third parties. It is presented "as is" and may not be completely accurate or reliable. Investors are advised to independently verify the data and seek expert advice before making decisions based on it.

Many of these uncertainties and contingencies can affect the Company's actual results and could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed or implied in any forward-looking statements made by, or on behalf of, the Company. Prospective investors should not place undue reliance on any forward-looking information. Although the forward-looking information contained on in this Announcement is based upon what management believes, or believed at the time, to be reasonable assumptions, the Company cannot assure prospective purchasers that actual results will be consistent with such forward-looking information, as there may be other factors that cause results not to be as anticipated, estimated or intended, and neither the Company nor any other person assumes responsibility for the accuracy and completeness of any such forward-looking information.

The Company does not undertake, and assumes no obligation, to update or revise any such forward-looking statements or forward-looking information contained herein to reflect new events or circumstances, except as may be required by law. No stock exchange, regulation services provider, securities commission or other regulatory authority has approved or disapproved the information contained in this Announcement.

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Nedlands WA 6009

15 Robinson Av
Belmont WA 6104

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E: info@buxtonresources.com.au
W: www.buxtonresources.com.au
View online: buxtonresources.com.au/link/rD1poP