BUXTON RESOURCES

GRAPHITE BULL

ASX Release

19 April 2023

GRAPHITE BULL - DRILLING ASSAYS

- **Recent drilling over-delivers on grade, thickness and additional strike**
- **High-grade graphite intersections over considerable widths include:**
  - **GB001RC 33m @ 18.7% TGC**
  - **GB003RC 18m @ 16.2% TGC**
  - **GB004RC 32m @ 17.7% TGC and 5m @ 24.8% TGC**
  - **GB005RC 5m @ 24.5% TGC**
- **New near to surface graphitic zone discovered in hole GB001RC.**
- **Confirmed minimum 2.0 km strike of high grade, thick graphite mineralisation, which remains open.**
- **Exceptional results establish Graphite Bull as a project of scale.**
  - **Current 4Mt @ 16.2% TGC JORC resource is the tip of the iceberg.**
- **Baseline biological surveys to support environmental assessments and approvals have commenced.**

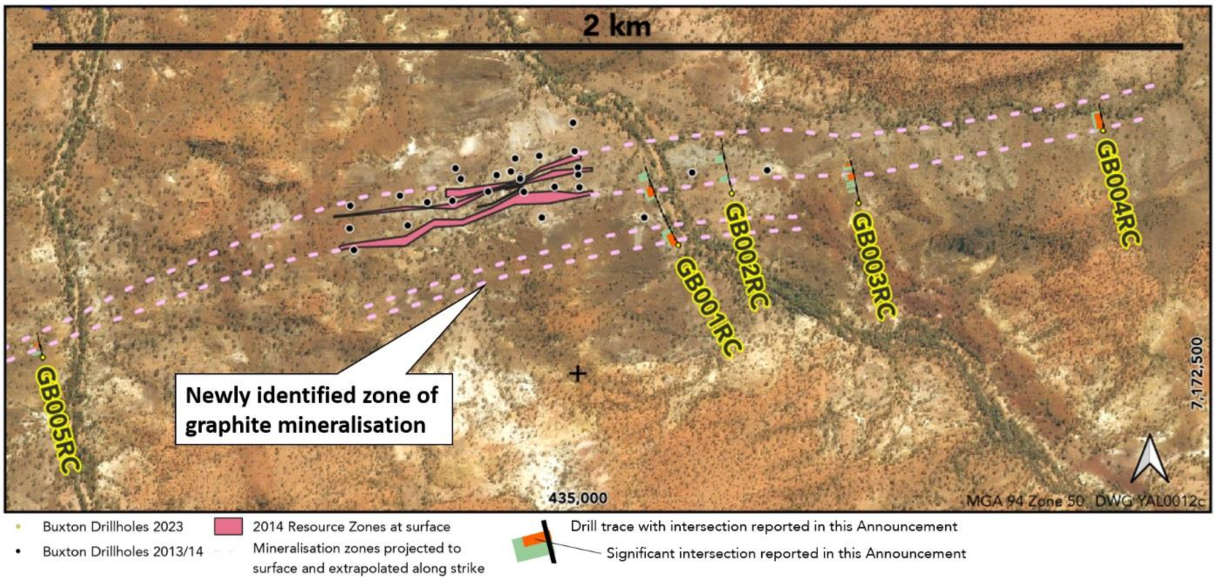

Figure 1: Plan view of E09/1985 showing recent drill hole locations in reference to the existing JORC inferred resource. Mineralisation in holes GB001RC – GB005RC allow interpretation of continuous mineralisation along strike and GB001RC indicates a new graphitic zone.

Buxton Resources Ltd (ASX:BUX) is pleased to update shareholders on outstanding assay results confirming high grade, thick graphite throughout the project area at Buxton's 100% owned Graphite Bull project, Gascoyne Region, WA.

Buxton is delighted with this outcome as Graphite Bull continues to position itself to be Australia's first choice graphite supplier.

The assay results show that the RC drill program has returned outstanding graphite mineralisation and that numerous zones of thick and high-grade mineralisation have been discovered, including a newly identified zone, Fig 1.

To add to this excitement, assays from GB004RC and GB005RC, the two largest step out holes, and the newly discovered near surface graphitic zone from GB001RC have delivered in spades. The combination of the assay results plus the EM modelling provide categoric evidence that graphite mineralisation occurs across at least 2.0 km of strike which remains open, including at depth. **<u>The existing JORC 4 Mt @ 16.2% TGC is merely the tip of the iceberg</u>**.

Table A shows a summary of the composited intersections with significant intervals included.

Table A: Composited TGC intercepts from assay results.

Drill Hole ID	From	To	Intersection	Grade
	Metres		Metres	TGC %
GB001RC	11	58	47	16.0
including	**11**	**44**	**33**	**18.7**
	161	190	29	14.8
including	**170**	**190**	**20**	**18.3**
	216	221	5	9.4
	227	233	6	8.0
GB002RC	50	63	13	7.7
	114	128	14	5.9
GB003RC	81	84	3	14.0
	106	109	3	6.9
	122	126	4	11.3
	145	164	19	15.8
including	**145**	**163**	**18**	**16.2**
	189	210	21	9.1
including	**206**	**210**	**4**	**20.0**
GB004RC	16	25	9	15.7
including	**20**	**25**	**5**	**24.8**
	33	39	6	17.7
including	**34**	**39**	**5**	**19.7**
	47	87	40	16.0
including	**49**	**81**	**32**	**17.7**
GB005RC	58	65	7	4.9
	122	128	6	22.0
including	**123**	**128**	**5**	**24.5**

*True thickness of the reported intersections is calculated to be approximately 85 to 100% of the measured thickness. The significant intercepts highlighted in this table were calculated with a 10% cut off and 5m of internal waste, the other intercepts were calculated with a 4% cut off and 2m of internal waste.

The RC drill program consisted of five wide-spaced RC holes for 991m to test recent ground EM modelling, see Table B for drillhole details. The complete assay results are reported in Table C.

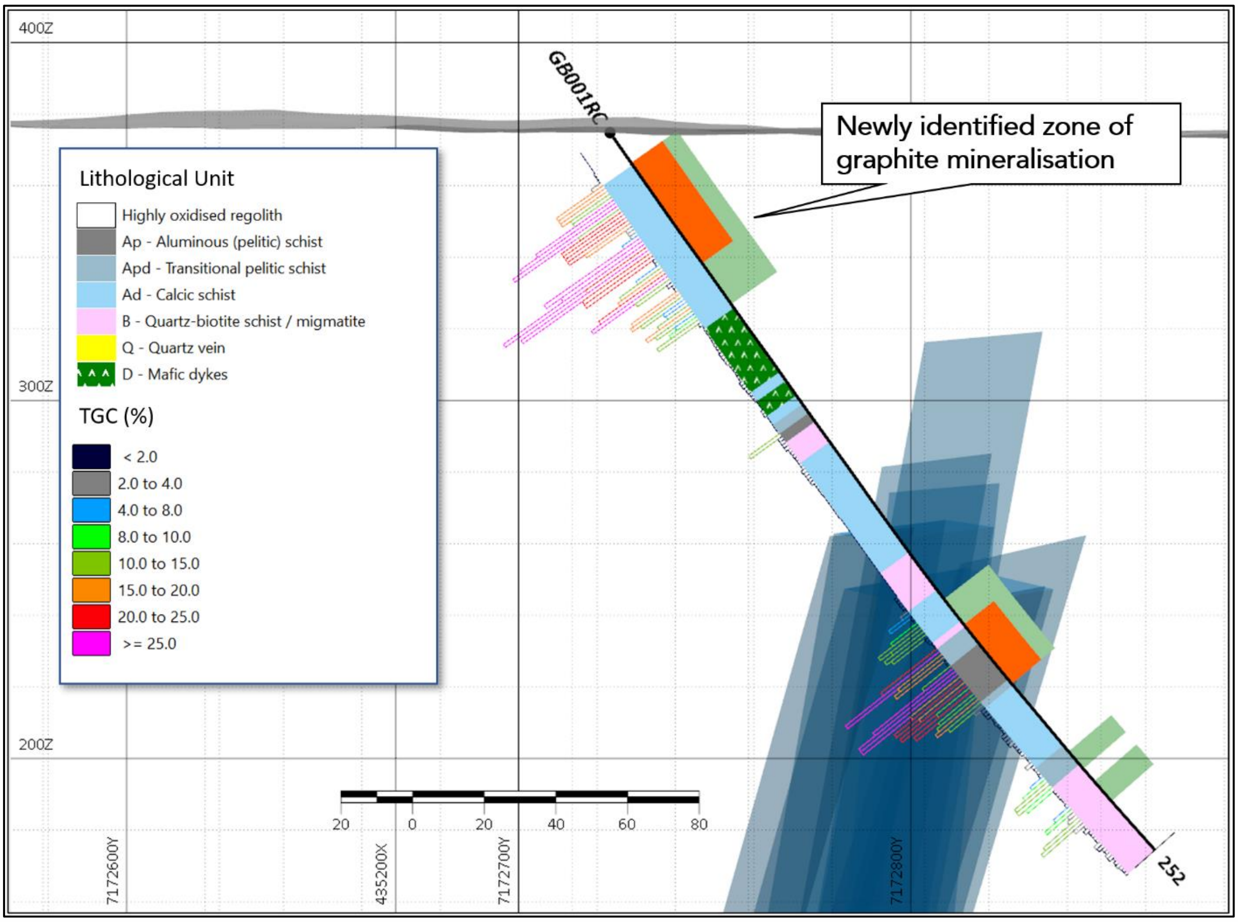

Figure 2: Cross section looking west of drill hole **GB001RC** showing shallow mineralisation that was not modelled in the moving loop ground EM interpretation (blue plate) and evidence of a new graphitic zone which we have no previously encountered.

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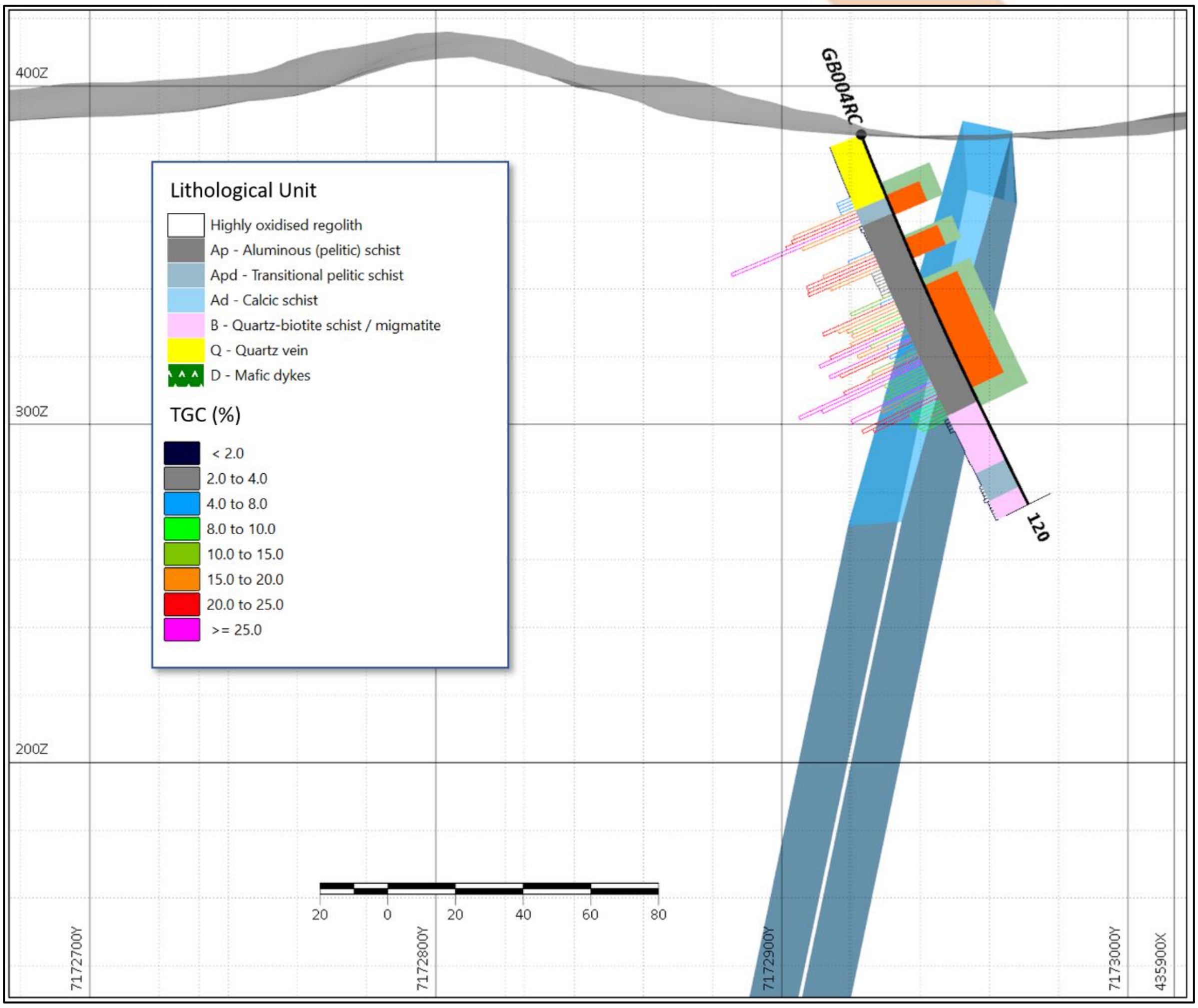

Figure 3: Cross section looking west of drill hole **GB004RC** showing correspondence between confirmed intersected graphite mineralisation and the moving loop ground EM interpretation (blue plate).

Table B: Details of all RC drillholes completed in the 2023 exploration program

HoleID	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	RL (m)	Azimuth (grid)	Incl.	EOH (m)
GB001RC	435175	7172723	376	330	-55	252
GB002RC	435268	7172813	377	345	-60	180
GB003RC	435489	7172796	385	345	-75	228
GB004RC	435915	7172922	393	345	-70	120
GB005RC	434068	7172528	377	345	-80	211

Additionally, Buxton have commenced baseline biological surveys to support environmental assessments and approvals. This work has been undertaken by industry leading group Ecologia Environmental Consultants.

Demand for Li-ion batteries, fuel cells and other graphite-intensive renewables technology continues to escalate, pushing the global graphite market into deficit for the first time in modern history. Buxton looks forward to providing regular updates to shareholders on this exciting 100% Buxton-owned Australian graphite project. For location, see Figure 3 below.

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About the Graphite Bull Project

The outcropping, high-grade Graphite Bull project, (formerly Yalbra Project) is located in the Tier 1 jurisdiction of Western Australia, Gascoyne region, on granted Exploration License E09/1985. Graphite Bull was acquired by Buxton in 2012 and by 2014 Buxton had completed an airborne EM survey, several drilling programs and two resource estimates. The Graphite Bull project currently has a JORC (2012) compliant inferred resource of 4 Mt @ 16.2 % TGC. In 2015 Buxton completed a detailed metallurgical program with SGS laboratories in Canada which targeted coarse flake recovery.

Due to projected growth of the global Lithium-ion battery market, and the essential part graphite will play in that – graphite is the single largest component of Li-ion batteries – Buxton accelerated work at Graphite Bull earlier in 2022. Metallurgical test work through to final product, and increasing the Resource size, are early priorities.

According to Benchmark Mineral Intelligence, by 2040 the mining industry needs to be producing nearly 8 times as much graphite as it currently does to supply the world's lithium-ion battery anode market. Graphite Bull is therefore a very attractive investment proposition, being a high-grade deposit located in a Tier 1 mining jurisdiction, with outstanding Resource growth potential.

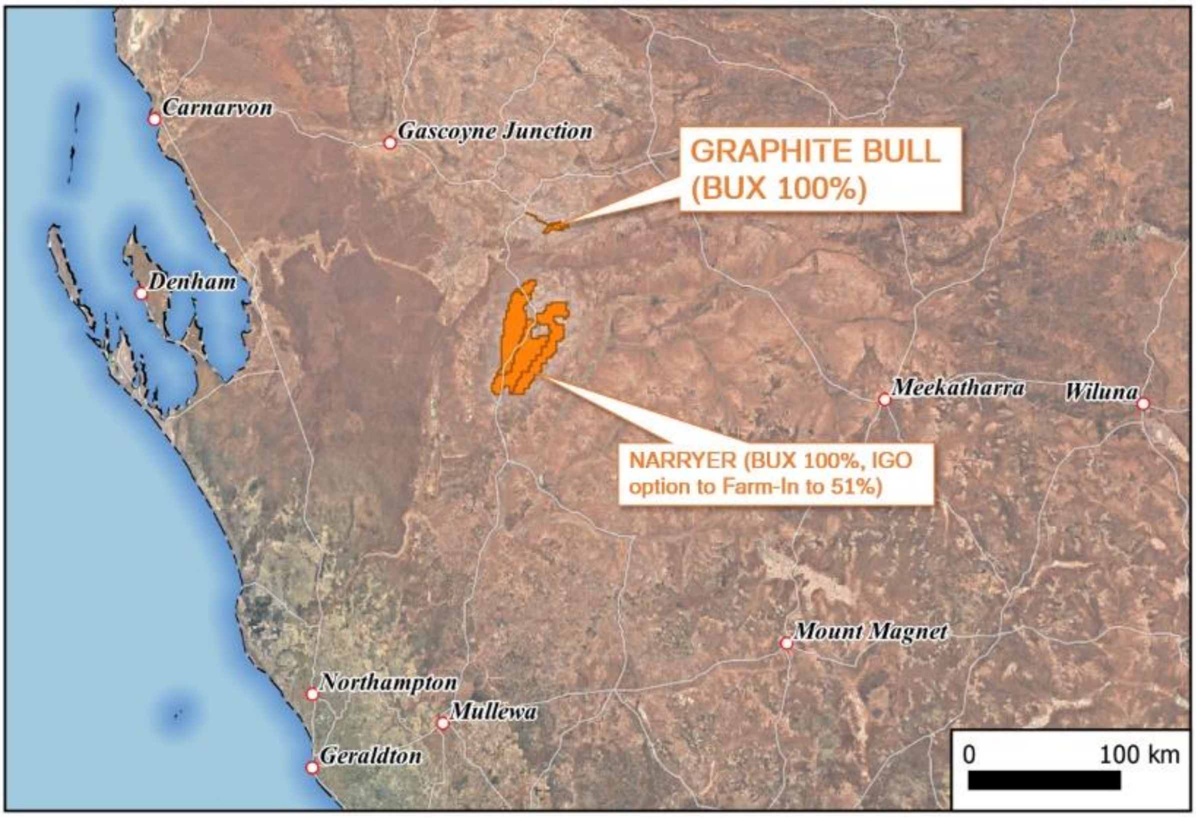

Figure 3: Graphite Bull Project Location Map

Competent Persons

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Eamon Hannon, Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, and Mr Martin Moloney, Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and Society of Economic Geologist. Mr Moloney and Mr Hannon are full-time employees of Buxton Resources. Mr Hannon and Mr Moloney have 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 Hannon and Mr Moloney consent to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this Report that relates to Mineral Resources is based on, and fairly represents, information compiled by Mr David Williams, a Competent Person, who is a Member of The Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Williams is employed by CSA Global Pty Ltd, an independent consulting company. Mr Williams has sufficient experience, which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration, and to the activity he is undertaking, 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’. Mr Williams consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Previously Reported Results

There is information in this announcement relating to results (including those relating to historical drilling) previously announced on:

1) 24th October 2014 - Buxton Significantly Expands Graphite Resource at Yalbra
2) 23rd January 2023 - Breakthrough metallurgical results at Graphite Bull
3) 7th February 2023 – Exploration Update Graphite Bull Project
4) 22nd February 2023 – Exploration Update Graphite Bull Project

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JORC Table: 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 (e.g. '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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	Reverse circulation drilling produced samples that were collected at one-metre intervals. A one metre 'split' sample was collected in pre-numbered calico bags at the time of drilling using a cone splitter integrated into the drill cyclone to produce an approximate 1.5kg sample, which is considered representative of the full drill metre. The residual material from each metre interval was collected in 600mm x 900mm biodegradable bags preserved at the drill sites whilst laboratory analysis is ongoing. Drill samples selected for analysis were limited to those containing visible graphite (using the one metre split samples) alongside composites containing either a two, three or four-metre buffer either side of the visible intervals. Analyses will be undertaken by ALS Geochemistry, samples received 28/02/23, in Wangara and include Total Graphitic Carbon and Total Carbon.
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (e.g., core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. 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).*	RC drill holes were completed by Orlando Drilling using a Schramm T685 WS with an onboard Sullair 500psi / 1350cfm compressor. An auxiliary booster was used on all holes.
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.*	RC recoveries were considered good with available air for drill sample recovery being deemed adequate for the ground conditions and depth of sampling undertaken. Appropriate measures have been undertaken to maximise sample recovery and ensure the representative nature of samples, including: - Terminating RC holes when recovery amounts are reduced at depth. No apparent relationship is seen 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.*	Chip trays were collected from each one metre interval this was used to log lithology, oxidation and visual graphite content estimate a streak test was used to assist with visual estimates alongside historical samples. Visual estimates for TGC were based on comparison with historic samples from Buxton's 2014 program, YBRC0018 and YBRC0019 which constituted 276 metres of previously assayed material with grades from 0.1% to 30.9% TGC. This included 52 samples greater than 10% TGC. 19 samples from 5-10% and 87 samples from 0-5%. Samples were noted if they were wet or where recovery was significantly impacted. Logging is considered to be semi-quantitative.
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.*	All RC one-metre sub-samples from drill holes were collected from a cone splitter respectively, to produce an ~15% routine split sample for analysis.

	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Quality Control and Quality Assurance (QA/QC) procedures implemented to check sampling and assaying precision included duplicate samples using the same sub-sampling technique. Standards and blanks were also included to ensure sampling quality which were inserted every 20 metres. The two, three and four metre composites were collected on site using a 50mm PVC spear from the 600mm x 900mm biodegradable bags to produce a 1.5kg sample. This sampling procedure is considered to be representative of the in-situ material intersected during the drilling program. Sample sizes are considered to be appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. A total of 460 were submitted to ALS Geochemistry for sample preparation. Samples were pulverised to better than 85% passing -75 micron and analysed for %TC by C-IR07 method, this involves induction furnace fusion digestion with total carbon determined by oxidation, induction furnace and infrared spectroscopy.
	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.	
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.*	ALS Geochemistry run a global quality program which includes inter-laboratory test programs and regularly scheduled internal audits that meet all requirements of ISO/IEC 17025:2017 and ISO 9001:2015. The C-IR07 method is considered a (total) carbon method appropriate for this type of sample material.
	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.	Not applicable, the release does not include data from geophysical or handheld XRF tools.
	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.	In addition to duplicate samples (detailed above), Quality Control and Quality Assurance (QA/QC) procedures included insertion of standards (three different standards each certified for TGC at three different abundance levels appropriate for the Graphite Bull mineralisation) and blanks which were inserted every 20 metres. ALS also inserted their own standards, certified reference material (CRM) plus blanks to complete their own QA/QC.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	Significant intersections have been reviewed by at least three company geologists and one independent consulting geologist.
	The use of twinned holes.	No historic holes were twinned as part of this program.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Logging and sampling were recorded directly onto paper logs, visual estimates were recorded directly into a digital database. Assays results were merged into the company's digital database. Micromine software was used for the calculation of intercepts reported in this release.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustments have been made to assay data

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.*	Buxton have recorded hand-held GPS positions for all hole collars. Downhole surveys were completed every 50m during drilling and at the completion of each hole using a Gyro.
	Specification of the grid system used.	All surface surveying was completed using a handheld GPS to MGA94 / Zone 50 South grid system.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Topographic control was provided by a Digital Elevation Model (DEM) derived from the 2013 VTEM survey. A Terra TRA 3000/TRI 40 radar altimeter was used to record terrain clearance. The antenna was mounted beneath the bubble of the helicopter cockpit producing the DEM with a 25m resolution which is considered adequate for this program.
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.*	Drill samples selected for analysis were limited to those containing visible graphite (using the one metre split samples) alongside composites containing either a two, three or four-metre buffer either side of the visible intervals.
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.*	The orientation of the drilling is not expected to introduce sampling bias. All drill holes have intersected the mineralisation at a sufficient angle to the strike and dip of the mineralised units.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	All samples were collected in calico sample bags with sample number identification on the bag, supervised by Buxton personnel. Bags were then loaded into polyweave bags into bulka bags for transport from the Project to ALS in Wangara. Chain of custody was retained until delivery to ALS.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	Sampling procedures are identical to those followed by Buxton in 2013/14 which have previously been reviewed and found to be adequate by an independent resource geologist.

JORC Table: 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.*	BUX have a 100% interest in exploration license E09/1985. A 0.75% Gross Revenue Royalty was granted under a Tenement Sale Agreement dated 31 March 2016, between Montezuma Mining Company Ltd ("Montezuma") and Buxton Resources Limited. This royalty is currently held by Electric Royalties Ltd (TSXV:ELEC & OTCQB:ELECF).
	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 tenement is in good standing with DMIRS and there are no known impediments for exploration on this tenement.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Numerous exploration parties have held portions of the area covered by BUX tenure previously. The only substantive historical exploration for graphite was undertaken by CEC in 1974 – see WAMEX report A6556. No other parties were involved in the exploration program that generated data that was used in this release.

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Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The Graphite Bull Project area lies within the Errabiddy Shear Zone, situated at the contact between the Glenburgh Terrane of the Gascoyne Province and the Narryer Terrane of the Yilgarn Carton, on the southwestern margin of the Capricorn Orogen. The known graphitic mineralisation occurs as lenses in graphitic paragneiss assigned to the Quartpot Pelite. This unit has been interpreted to have been deposited between 2000 Ma and 1985 Ma in a fore-arc setting to the Dalgaringa continental margin arc (part of the Glenburgh Terrain), and subsequently deformed between 1965–1950 Ma during the Glenburgh Orogeny within the Errabiddy Shear Zone which represents the suture between the colliding Pilbara–Glenburgh and Yilgarn Cratons. All units at Graphite Bull show evidence for metamorphism in the amphibolite to granulite facies, with the production of voluminous leucosomes and leucogranites within the pelitic lithologies
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.
	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 (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*	Graphite intersections were aggregated into composited mineralised intervals on the basis of >4% TGC and can include up to 2m internal waste. Significant intersections >10% TGC and can include up to 5m internal waste.
	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.	
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*	Drillholes reported in this announcement were drilled at between 48 and 80 degrees toward the north-northwest, with graphite mineralisation having a consistently steep dip 75-85 degrees toward the south-southeast. The resulting true thickness of these intersections are approximately 85 to 100% of the measured thickness in drilling (respective to the dip angle of the drill hole).
	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').	
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.

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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.*	The announcement does not relate to assay data. The release contains information relating to visual estimates which were estimated on each metre drilled. The basis of reporting mineralised intervals (Table A) is described above. Therefore, the report is comprehensive and balanced with respect to visually estimated grades and widths intersected in the drilling program.
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.*	All exploration data which may be meaningful and material to the interpretation of the drilling results is presented within this release.
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*	See text and figures in body of release.
	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 figures in body of release.

Table C. Full assay results for all samples submitted to the laboratory.

Hole ID	From	To	Grade
	Meters		%TC
GB001RC	7	10	0.4
GB001RC	10	11	3.4
GB001RC	11	14	16.0
GB001RC	14	16	13.2
GB001RC	16	17	26.5
GB001RC	17	18	32.5
GB001RC	18	19	35.7
GB001RC	19	20	14.1
GB001RC	20	24	20.5
GB001RC	24	25	15.4
GB001RC	25	28	2.2
GB001RC	28	29	5.4
GB001RC	29	30	32.7
GB001RC	30	31	27.8
GB001RC	31	32	48.3
GB001RC	32	33	20.9
GB001RC	33	34	43.7
GB001RC	34	35	23.4
GB001RC	35	36	23.5
GB001RC	36	38	0.9
GB001RC	38	39	8.0
GB001RC	39	40	14.3
GB001RC	40	41	15.6
GB001RC	41	42	22.9
GB001RC	42	43	26.2
GB001RC	43	44	11.8
GB001RC	44	45	1.8
GB001RC	45	46	0.7
GB001RC	46	47	0.7
GB001RC	47	48	15.9
GB001RC	48	49	16.9
GB001RC	49	50	14.2
GB001RC	50	51	7.3
GB001RC	51	52	6.9
GB001RC	52	53	10.5
GB001RC	53	54	15.3
GB001RC	54	55	12.7
GB001RC	55	56	6.6

Significant intercept >10% TGC, 5m of internal waste

All other intercepts >4% TGC, 2m of internal waste

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GB001RC	56	57	9.2
GB001RC	57	58	14.2
GB001RC	58	59	0.8
GB001RC	59	60	0.1
GB001RC	60	64	0.3
GB001RC	64	65	0.5
GB001RC	65	68	0.7
GB001RC	68	70	1.0
GB001RC	70	71	0.9
GB001RC	71	72	0.9
GB001RC	72	73	0.5
GB001RC	73	76	0.4
GB001RC	76	78	0.5
GB001RC	78	79	1.1
GB001RC	79	80	1.1
GB001RC	80	82	0.8
GB001RC	82	85	0.5
GB001RC	85	87	0.1
GB001RC	87	88	0.1
GB001RC	88	89	0.6
GB001RC	89	90	0.7
GB001RC	90	93	0.2
GB001RC	93	96	0.2
GB001RC	96	97	10.6
GB001RC	97	101	1.3
GB001RC	101	104	0.8
GB001RC	104	108	0.6
GB001RC	108	109	1.3
GB001RC	109	113	1.1
GB001RC	113	117	0.4
GB001RC	117	121	0.3
GB001RC	121	125	0.2
GB001RC	152	156	1.1
GB001RC	156	157	0.2
GB001RC	157	158	2.7
GB001RC	158	159	7.7
GB001RC	159	161	0.8
GB001RC	161	162	9.3
GB001RC	162	163	14.5
GB001RC	163	164	10.9
GB001RC	164	165	13.9
GB001RC	165	166	12.3

Significant intercept >10% TGC, 5m of internal waste

All other intercepts >4% TGC, 2m of internal waste

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GB001RC	166	167	1.3
GB001RC	167	168	1.0
GB001RC	168	169	0.5
GB001RC	169	170	0.5
GB001RC	170	171	20.0
GB001RC	171	172	33.5
GB001RC	172	173	15.7
GB001RC	173	174	17.6
GB001RC	174	176	0.8
GB001RC	176	177	10.3
GB001RC	177	178	28.7
GB001RC	178	179	34.5
GB001RC	179	180	34.6
GB001RC	180	181	17.7
GB001RC	181	182	24.4
GB001RC	182	183	16.4
GB001RC	183	184	23.9
GB001RC	184	185	11.7
GB001RC	185	186	20.6
GB001RC	186	187	12.8
GB001RC	187	188	14.2
GB001RC	188	189	15.6
GB001RC	189	190	11.8
GB001RC	190	191	3.3
GB001RC	191	194	1.6
GB001RC	194	196	0.7
GB001RC	196	197	1.1
GB001RC	197	200	0.7
GB001RC	200	204	1.8
GB001RC	204	208	0.9
GB001RC	208	211	0.4
GB001RC	211	212	2.2
GB001RC	212	213	0.8
GB001RC	213	215	0.7
GB001RC	215	216	0.9
GB001RC	216	217	4.7
GB001RC	217	218	8.1
GB001RC	218	219	12.0
GB001RC	219	220	12.2
GB001RC	220	221	9.8
GB001RC	221	224	0.6
GB001RC	224	226	0.3

Significant intercept >10% TGC, 5m of internal waste

All other intercepts >4% TGC, 2m of internal waste

BUXTON RESOURCES

GB001RC	226	227	0.7
GB001RC	227	228	5.7
GB001RC	228	229	9.6
GB001RC	229	230	2.3
GB001RC	230	231	3.2
GB001RC	231	232	13.0
GB001RC	232	233	14.6
GB001RC	233	234	3.5
GB001RC	234	235	0.6
GB001RC	235	236	1.6
GB001RC	236	240	0.7
GB001RC	240	241	2.1
GB001RC	241	242	1.9
GB001RC	242	243	1.0
GB001RC	243	244	0.9
GB001RC	244	245	1.5
GB001RC	245	246	1.5
GB001RC	246	247	0.4
GB001RC	247	248	1.0
GB001RC	248	249	1.2
GB001RC	249	250	0.8
GB001RC	250	251	0.7
GB001RC	251	252	0.7
GB002RC	37	41	0.1
GB002RC	41	42	2.9
GB002RC	42	44	0.9
GB002RC	44	47	1.5
GB002RC	47	48	4.2
GB002RC	48	49	3.2
GB002RC	49	50	1.3
GB002RC	50	51	8.2
GB002RC	51	52	5.6
GB002RC	52	53	12.3
GB002RC	53	54	6.3
GB002RC	54	55	1.0
GB002RC	55	56	1.4
GB002RC	56	57	2.0
GB002RC	57	58	4.9
GB002RC	58	59	17.5
GB002RC	59	60	12.1
GB002RC	60	61	10.3
GB002RC	61	62	10.0

Significant intercept >10% TGC, 5m of internal waste

All other intercepts >4% TGC, 2m of internal waste

GB002RC	62	63	8.4
GB002RC	63	67	1.6
GB002RC	67	71	0.1
GB002RC	71	75	0.1
GB002RC	75	78	0.3
GB002RC	78	79	0.4
GB002RC	79	80	0.4
GB002RC	80	83	5.4
GB002RC	83	84	3.2
GB002RC	84	87	2.4
GB002RC	87	88	0.8
GB002RC	88	89	0.9
GB002RC	89	90	0.5
GB002RC	90	91	9.3
GB002RC	91	92	6.8
GB002RC	92	94	2.0
GB002RC	94	95	0.5
GB002RC	95	99	0.3
GB002RC	99	100	0.3
GB002RC	100	103	0.9
GB002RC	103	107	0.4
GB002RC	107	111	0.1
GB002RC	111	114	1.5
GB002RC	114	115	7.7
GB002RC	115	116	6.2
GB002RC	116	117	12.0
GB002RC	117	120	4.4
GB002RC	120	122	1.0
GB002RC	122	123	4.7
GB002RC	123	124	18.8
GB002RC	124	128	4.4
GB002RC	149	153	0.9
GB002RC	153	154	2.1
GB002RC	154	158	1.5
GB002RC	158	160	1.0
GB002RC	160	164	0.6
GB002RC	164	165	1.3
GB002RC	165	169	0.7
GB002RC	169	171	0.3
GB002RC	171	172	0.3
GB002RC	172	173	0.5
GB002RC	173	174	0.4

Significant intercept >10% TGC, 5m of internal waste

All other intercepts >4% TGC, 2m of internal waste

GB002RC	174	175	0.6
GB002RC	175	176	1.5
GB002RC	176	177	1.1
GB002RC	177	180	0.5
GB003RC	50	54	0.4
GB003RC	54	55	5.3
GB003RC	55	59	1.1
GB003RC	76	80	0.3
GB003RC	81	82	12.5
GB003RC	82	83	20.1
GB003RC	83	84	9.4
GB003RC	84	85	2.0
GB003RC	85	86	0.2
GB003RC	86	90	2.7
GB003RC	90	92	3.0
GB003RC	92	93	3.1
GB003RC	93	94	12.7
GB003RC	94	95	4.9
GB003RC	95	96	1.3
GB003RC	96	97	1.0
GB003RC	97	101	1.0
GB003RC	101	104	1.1
GB003RC	104	105	4.2
GB003RC	105	106	2.8
GB003RC	106	107	7.5
GB003RC	107	108	5.4
GB003RC	108	109	7.7
GB003RC	109	112	0.4
GB003RC	112	114	0.3
GB003RC	114	115	5.6
GB003RC	115	116	2.5
GB003RC	116	117	3.3
GB003RC	117	120	1.8
GB003RC	120	122	0.6
GB003RC	122	123	10.4
GB003RC	123	124	9.8
GB003RC	124	125	10.7
GB003RC	125	126	14.6
GB003RC	126	127	1.5
GB003RC	127	131	0.7
GB003RC	131	135	0.3
GB003RC	135	139	0.1

Significant intercept >10% TGC, 5m of internal waste

All other intercepts >4% TGC, 2m of internal waste

GB003RC	139	143	0.6
GB003RC	143	144	1.3
GB003RC	144	145	2.7
GB003RC	145	146	27.2
GB003RC	146	147	12.6
GB003RC	147	148	18.5
GB003RC	148	149	13.9
GB003RC	149	150	6.7
GB003RC	150	151	24.0
GB003RC	151	152	15.5
GB003RC	152	153	15.8
GB003RC	153	154	18.5
GB003RC	154	155	17.5
GB003RC	155	156	13.8
GB003RC	156	157	6.3
GB003RC	157	158	17.1
GB003RC	158	159	23.2
GB003RC	159	160	13.6
GB003RC	160	161	12.8
GB003RC	161	162	21.2
GB003RC	162	163	14.1
GB003RC	163	164	9.1
GB003RC	164	165	2.3
GB003RC	165	166	2.7
GB003RC	166	167	2.0
GB003RC	167	168	0.9
GB003RC	168	169	1.1
GB003RC	169	173	0.8
GB003RC	185	189	2.0
GB003RC	189	190	11.3
GB003RC	190	191	11.9
GB003RC	191	192	6.9
GB003RC	192	193	10.4
GB003RC	193	194	5.8
GB003RC	194	195	2.3
GB003RC	195	196	2.8
GB003RC	196	197	11.2
GB003RC	197	198	15.9
GB003RC	198	199	10.3
GB003RC	199	200	2.1
GB003RC	200	201	5.0
GB003RC	201	202	5.3

Significant intercept >10% TGC, 5m of internal waste

All other intercepts >4% TGC, 2m of internal waste

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GB003RC	202	205	2.5
GB003RC	205	206	2.9
GB003RC	206	207	22.4
GB003RC	207	208	24.4
GB003RC	208	209	20.2
GB003RC	209	210	13.1
GB003RC	210	214	0.2
GB004RC	16	20	4.3
GB004RC	20	21	19.9
GB004RC	21	22	20.9
GB004RC	22	23	23.1
GB004RC	23	24	41.1
GB004RC	24	25	18.9
GB004RC	25	27	0.8
GB004RC	27	30	0.3
GB004RC	30	33	0.1
GB004RC	33	34	7.8
GB004RC	34	35	16.3
GB004RC	35	36	22.0
GB004RC	36	37	22.1
GB004RC	37	38	22.5
GB004RC	38	39	15.8
GB004RC	39	43	2.9
GB004RC	43	47	2.6
GB004RC	47	48	13.3
GB004RC	48	49	4.0
GB004RC	49	50	23.1
GB004RC	50	51	18.8
GB004RC	51	52	16.4
GB004RC	52	53	15.0
GB004RC	53	54	15.6
GB004RC	54	55	8.6
GB004RC	55	56	16.9
GB004RC	56	57	24.0
GB004RC	57	58	27.9
GB004RC	58	59	11.7
GB004RC	59	60	16.6
GB004RC	60	61	7.3
GB004RC	61	62	26.6
GB004RC	62	63	23.6
GB004RC	63	64	8.0
GB004RC	64	65	3.3

Significant intercept >10% TGC, 5m of internal waste

All other intercepts >4% TGC, 2m of internal waste

GB004RC	65	66	14.6
GB004RC	66	67	16.4
GB004RC	67	68	24.6
GB004RC	68	69	39.7
GB004RC	69	70	32.8
GB004RC	70	71	12.9
GB004RC	71	72	11.0
GB004RC	72	73	12.1
GB004RC	73	74	14.3
GB004RC	74	75	13.5
GB004RC	75	76	26.2
GB004RC	76	77	16.7
GB004RC	77	78	10.7
GB004RC	78	79	13.3
GB004RC	79	80	24.6
GB004RC	80	81	21.5
GB004RC	81	83	9.6
GB004RC	83	84	8.9
GB004RC	84	85	10.9
GB004RC	85	86	9.1
GB004RC	86	87	8.4
GB004RC	87	91	1.4
GB004RC	98	102	0.2
GB004RC	109	113	0.7
GB004RC	113	114	1.3
GB004RC	114	116	0.6
GB004RC	116	117	0.6
GB004RC	117	120	0.7
GB005RC	54	58	2.6
GB005RC	58	59	5.7
GB005RC	59	60	6.8
GB005RC	60	61	5.8
GB005RC	61	65	4.0
GB005RC	118	122	0.7
GB005RC	122	123	9.7
GB005RC	123	124	31.5
GB005RC	124	125	32.2
GB005RC	125	126	23.8
GB005RC	126	127	16.6
GB005RC	127	128	18.2
GB005RC	128	132	3.0

Significant intercept >10% TGC, 5m of internal waste

All other intercepts >4% TGC, 2m of internal waste