

Centurion Project, West Arunta (100% BUX) - Heritage Clearance Surveys Received

Buxton Resources Ltd ('Buxton'; ASX:BUX) is pleased to announce that it has received heritage clearances to allow for drilling at the 100% owned Centurion Project, located in the West Arunta region of Western Australia.

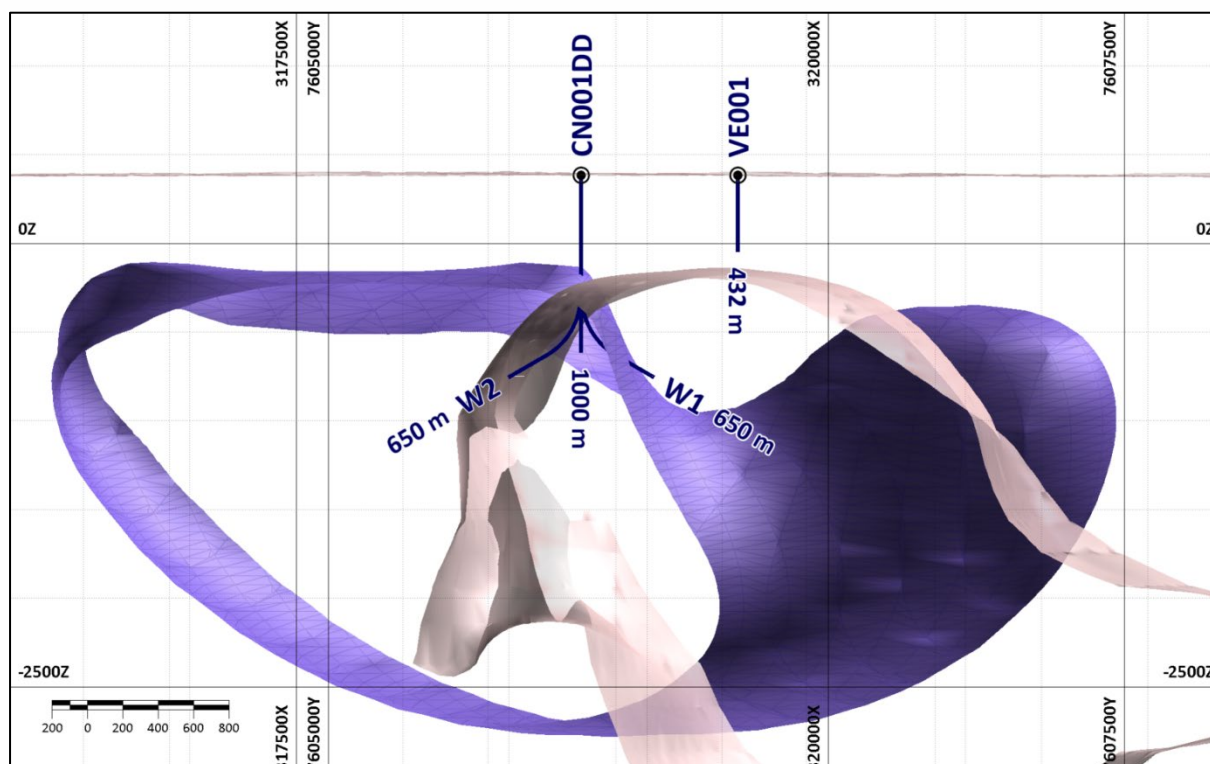


Figure 1: Cross section looking northwest with historic CRA drillhole VE001 and planned drillhole CN001DD. Wireframes are the gravity (purple) and magnetic (pink) inversions. "Daughter" holes W1 & W2 illustrate how the planned drill site allows for follow-up drill testing of both the gravity and magnetic features utilising the initial 1,000 metre "parent" vertical hole.

The Centurion Heritage Survey was conducted in July 2024. The clearances provide for drilling activities at ten sites (including water-bore sites), along with associated access track construction and a camp.

Marty Moloney, CEO Buxton Resources Ltd commented *"Buxton has a very successful record in exploration and discovery, and we're super excited about getting a rig turning at Centurion because it has all the right ingredients for a sizeable alteration system."*



It was a privilege to work with the Parna Ngururpa and Parna Kyanta people, who are the traditional owners of the area. We look forward to building on the strong foundation of partnership, trust and mutual respect that was established during this survey, and we hope to share with them and our shareholders the thrill of a greenfields copper-gold discovery."

The copper-gold target at Centurion is defined by semi co-incident magnetic & gravity anomalies 3,500 m by 5,000 m in extent with amplitudes of 1,500 nT (magnetics) and 10 mgal (gravity). The size, amplitude and offset pattern is comparable to world-class IOCG deposits such as Olympic Dam (1,000 nT / 17 mgal).

The only drill program in the area was undertaken by CRA in 1991, who abandoned drillhole VE001 in the Permian cover sequence at 432.30 m depth. No other exploration has since been undertaken. The basal part of CRA's hole intersected sandstones and pebble-boulder conglomerates with clasts of chlorite-pyrite altered felsic and mafic intrusives and metasediments. These are very encouraging signs as the alteration is consistent with Iron-Oxide Copper Gold systems, and the large clasts suggest the source is nearby. Buxton plans to commence drilling southwest of VE001 to test both magnetic and gravity features from the same collar (see Figure 3 & Figure 1).



Figure 2: Centurion Project – site of planned drillhole CN001DD, July 2024



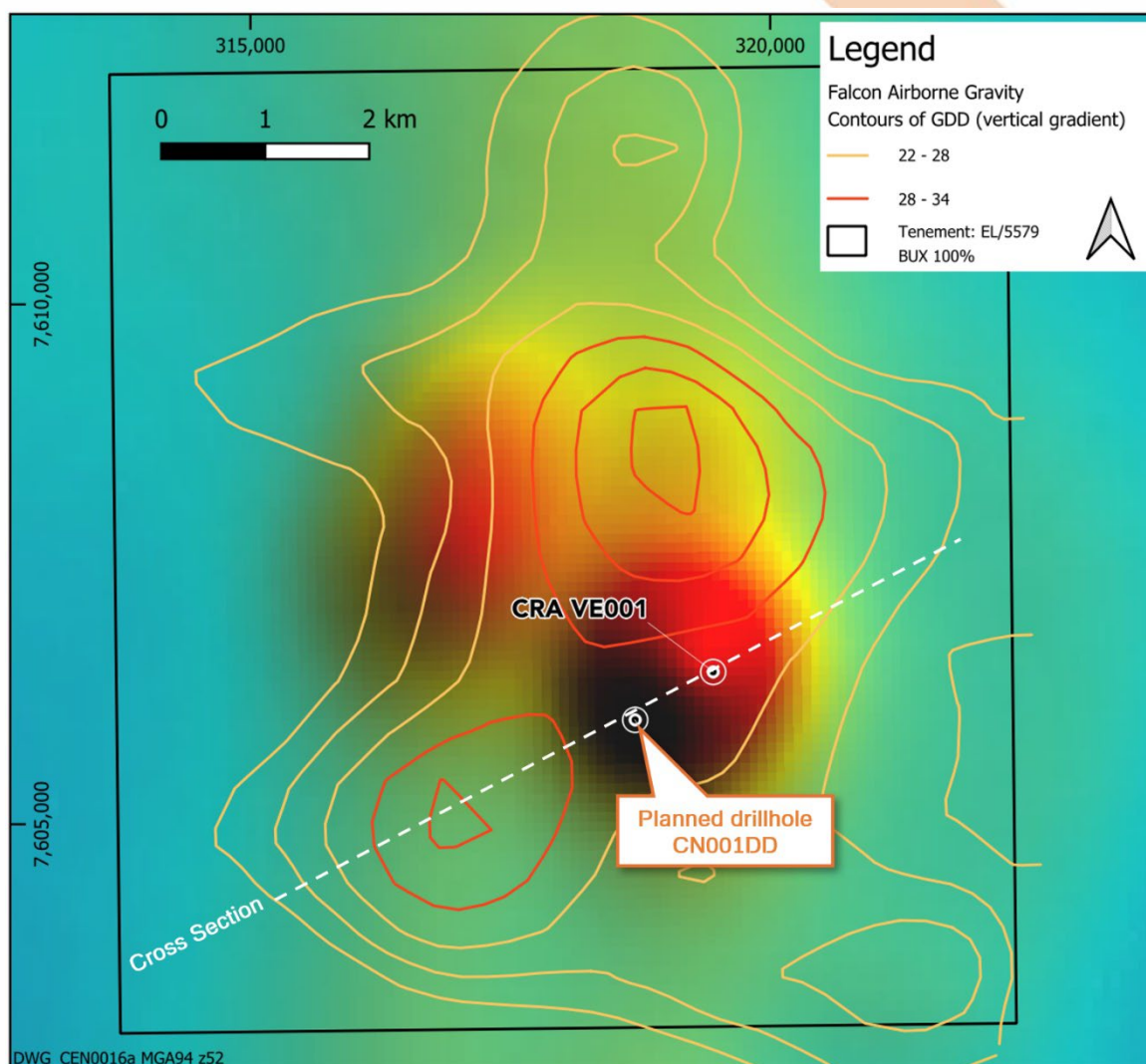


Figure 3: Centurion geophysical summary with planned hole CN001DD.

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

The West Arunta Region has been a hotbed of exploration activity and discovery in the last 12-18 months (Figure 4) and Buxton looks forward to updating shareholders on this exciting project as we progress towards our maiden drilling program which is now scheduled for H1 2025.

This announcement is authorised by the Board of Buxton Resources Ltd. [This announcement is supported by a video overview from CEO Martin Moloney on the Buxton Resources Investor Hub](#). 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 km² located in the Great Sandy Desert between Kiwirrkurra and Balgo (Figure 4). The EL covers a prominent dipolar and offset magnetic and gravity anomaly pattern which is characteristic of Iron Oxide Copper Gold (IOCG) deposits such as Olympic Dam and Prominent Hill. Although little is known of the pre-Canning geology, the Centurion Project is situated in an excellent regional structural setting, where two lithospheric scale structure intersect (Lasseters Shear Zone and the Kimberley SW Shear Zone) and on the suture between the Kidson Craton and the Aileron Province. The principal target is defined by magnetic & gravity anomaly 3,500 m by 5,000 m in extent and 1500 nanoTesla magnetic and 10.1 milligal gravity in amplitude. Magnetic data indicates that the target is located between 520 - 700 metres beneath ground level under post mineral cover sequences of the Canning Basin.

A previous drillhole by CRA in 1991 encountered drilling difficulties and was terminated at 432.30 m, failing to reach basement. The 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, and that the basement interface may not be far below the base of that hole.

In November 2023, Buxton entered in Heritage Protection Agreements with the Ngurra Kayanta and Parna Ngururpa Aboriginal Corporations. 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.



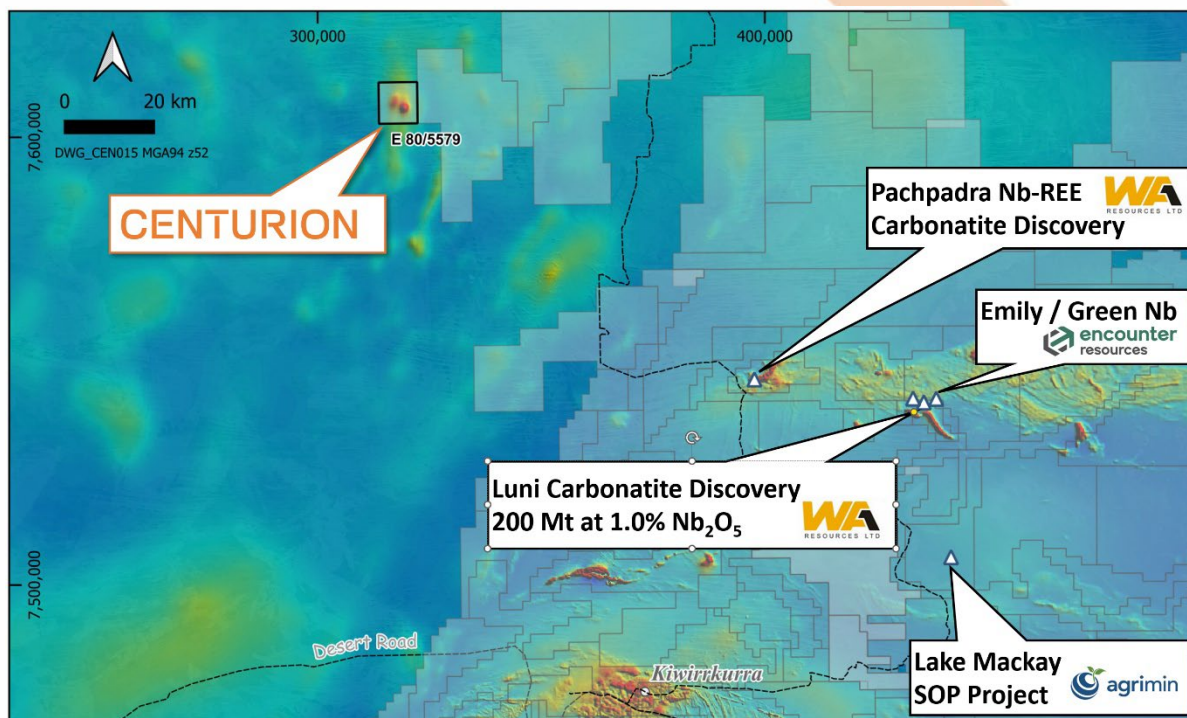


Figure 4: Location of Buxton's Centurion Project showing major nearby projects which include virgin carbonatite-hosted Niobium discoveries by WA1 and ENR.

Previously Reported Information

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

1. 28 March 2022 – [Buxton enters Joint Venture for Centurion Project](#)
2. 23 May 2024 – [Centurion Project \(100% BUX\) – Exploration Update](#)
3. 17 July 2024 – [Heritage Surveys Underway at Centurion Project](#)

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.

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Martin Moloney, Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and Society of Economic Geologist. 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 consent to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.



JORC Table: Section 1 – Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>Drilling</p> <p>The only previous drillhole was CRA VE001, drilled in 1991 and abandoned at 432.30 m, failing to test the anomaly. The hole was drilled with a 198m percussion precollar and a NQ diamond tail which was abandoned at 423m in the Canning Basin cover.</p> <p>CRA's report (WAMEX A35274) notes "the quantity of water flowing into the hole caused the sides of the hole to collapse in at night eventually leading to the bogging of NQ rods at 432.30m" and that "any future drilling in the area should be on a 24 hr basis."</p> <p>Geophysics</p> <p>The Project is covered by the Cornish Helena 2009 government airborne magnetic (400 m line spacing – DEMIRS MAGIX Survey Number R70257) and the 2017 Kidson Falcon gravity gradiometer survey (2500 m line spacing – DEMIRS MAGIX Survey Number R71234). CRA also undertook some local ground geophysical surveys.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The principal target is defined by magnetic & gravity anomaly 3,500 m by 5,000 m in extent and 1500 nT magnetic and 10.1 mgal gravity in amplitude. The anomalies are coincident at the Project sale, but are slightly offset at the target scale (see figures in the release).</p> <p>The size, amplitude and offset pattern is comparable to South Australia's IOCG deposits such as Olympic Dam (1000 nT / 20 mgal).</p> <p>Buxton has engaged independent expert geophysicists to undertake inversion and forward modelling of both the airborne magnetic and gravity gradiometry data which places the target at ~ 520 – 700 metres depth.</p>
Drilling techniques	<i>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).</i>	Not applicable – the release does not include new drilling results. Details on the historical drilling is available in CRA's report WAMEX A34274 .
Drill sample recovery	<p><i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i></p> <p><i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p>	Not applicable – the release does not include new drilling results. Details on the historical drilling is available in CRA's report WAMEX A34274 .
Logging	<i>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.</i>	Not applicable – the release does not include new drilling results. Details on the historical drilling is available in CRA's report WAMEX A34274 .



Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Not applicable – the release does not include new drilling results. Details on the historical drilling is available in CRA's report WAMEX A34274 .
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	
	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.	
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	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.	Not applicable, the release does not include laboratory assay results. Details on the historical results is available in CRA's report WAMEX A34274 .
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	
	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.	
Verification of sampling and assaying	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.	Details on historical open-file airborne geophysical surveys are available from DEMIRS MAGIX system... https://magix.dmirs.wa.gov.au/ Relevant Government surveys comprise MAGIX R70257: 2009 Cornish Helena airborne magnetic (400 m line spacing). MAGIX Survey Number R71234: 2017 Kidson Falcon gravity gradiometer survey (2500 m line spacing).
	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	Not applicable – the release does not pertain to laboratory analysis.
	The use of twinned holes.	Not applicable – the release does not pertain to sampling or assay analysis.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Not applicable – the release does not pertain to drilling.
Location of data points	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	Not applicable – the release does not pertain to drilling.
	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.	Not applicable, the release does not include laboratory assay results.
	Specification of the grid system used.	Not applicable – the release does not pertain to information that can be used in Mineral Resource estimation.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	All surface surveying was completed using a handheld GPS to MGA94 / Zone 51 South 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). This is deemed adequate for first-pass exploration drilling, particularly given that topographic relief is extremely low.
Data spacing and distribution	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	Not applicable – the release does not pertain to information that can be used in Mineral Resource estimation.
	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.	
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.	Not applicable – the exploration target has not been sampled by the previous drilling.
	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.	
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Not applicable – the release does not pertain to sampling.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	Not applicable – the release does not pertain to sampling.

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 granted exploration licenses E80/5579 covers ~80 km ² . No royalties encumber this tenement. Native Title: The EL lies predominantly within the Ngurra Kayanta Aboriginal Corporation (NKAC) determination while the access track requires the re-establishment of ~53 km of old seismic lines through the Parna Ngururra Aboriginal Corporation (PNAC) 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 via Central Desert Native Title Services (CDNTS). A Heritage Survey Request for drilling at 9 sites and over 50 km of access re-establishment / upgrading and creation of new tracks was been submitted to CDNTS in April 2024 and a Heritage Survey commenced in July 2024. Approvals were received in October 2024. The Centurion Project area does not contain any heritage sites registered in the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Inquiry System (ACHIS).
	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 DEMIRS and there are no known impediments for exploration on this tenement.
	Exploration done by other parties	A previous attempt to drill the anomaly by CRA in 1991 failed to reach pre-Canning basement rocks. The magnetic and gravity anomalism thus remained unexplained. That drillhole, CRA VE001, was abandoned at 432.30 m within Grant Group sediments of the Canning Basin, failing to test the anomaly. CRA's relatively detailed geophysical work included airborne and ground magnetics and a line of ground



		<p>gravity. This work was conducted on a local grid and is only available in scanned format.</p> <p>Buxton's attempts to geolocate these data have not resulted in suitably reliable level of positional accuracy for targeting purposes, however this historical information clearly reveals the Centurion magnetic target as a discrete dipolar anomaly located on a regional magnetic and gravity high, consistent with the more modern datasets.</p> <p>CRA noted that their gravity, magnetic and seismic data suggested the source might be as shallow as 300-400m, their diamond drilling has proved it to be deeper than 432.3 m. Buxton's starting work indicates that the top of the IOCG target is located approximately 520-700 metres below ground level.</p> <p>The hole was drilled with a 198m percussion precollar and a NQ diamond tail which was abandoned at 423m in the Canning Basin cover. It was noted that pressurised aquifers may have degraded the hole integrity and single shifting drill crews meant that the hole was inactive for extended periods of time.</p> <p>The basal part of hole intersected pebbly sandstones and conglomerates with clasts & fragments of chlorite-pyrite altered felsic and basic intrusives and metasediments. These intervals correlate with weakly anomalous (2-4 x background) Cu, Cr, Fe, Sb, Ce, Nb, Th & U in 2-metre-long NQ half-core sample composites.</p>
Geology	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	<p>The Centurion Project is situated at the intersection between Lasseater's Shear Zone and the Kimberley South Shear Zone, which defines the southern margin a deep crustal keel below the Fitzroy Trough which extends along northern margin of Kidson Craton (also known as the Percival Lakes Province). The Aileron Province lies immediately east of the Project area.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The Lasseater Shear Zone is a lithospheric scale structural feature which extends north-south over 1500 km across the Australian Continent. It lies along the eastern edge of the Canning Basin and separates the Kidson Craton from the Aileron Province. It is interpreted to intersect the western edge of the Centurion Tenement E80/5579. It likely initiated during the collision of the Kidson and North Australian Cratons sometime during the Late Paleo-Proterozoic / early Meso-Proterozoic and has been reactivated active 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.</p> <p>In summary, the Centurion Project lies in an area of superb structural preparation, being on the confluence</p>



		of sutures between crustal elements of diverse history / structural style and two lithospheric scale shear zones.
Drill hole Information	<i>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:</i>	<p>Not applicable – the release does not pertain to drilling results.</p> <p>Details on the historical drilling is available in CRA's report WAMEX A34274.</p>
	<i>o easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i>	
	<i>o elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i>	
	<i>o dip and azimuth of the hole</i>	
	<i>o down hole length and interception depth</i>	
	<i>o hole length</i>	
	<i>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.</i>	
Data aggregation methods	<i>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.</i>	<p>CRA's VE-001 was sampled at 2-metre-long NQ half-core sample composites and assayed for Pt, Pd, Au, Pb, Bi, Ni, Cu, Cr, Zn, Fe, As, Mo, Sb, Ce, Nb, Ba, Ti, V, Mn, Th, U & Zr at Analabs in Welshpool, Western Australia</p> <p>Details on the geochemical sampling of Permian Grant Formation conglomerates is available in CRA's report WAMEX A34274.</p>
	<i>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.</i>	
	<i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i>	
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	Not applicable – no mineralisation has been intersected by drilling or sampled at the Project to date.
	<i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i>	
	<i>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').</i>	
Diagrams	<i>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.</i>	See text and figures in body of release.
Balanced reporting	<i>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.</i>	Not applicable – the release does not include assay results.
Other substantive exploration data	<i>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.</i>	All exploration data which may be meaningful and material to the Project is presented within this release.
Further work	<i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i>	See text and figures in body of release.



	<i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i>	See figures in body of release.
--	--	---------------------------------

For personal use only



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.

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.

