

ASX Release

Buxton Resources Ltd (ASX: BUX, BUXO)

07 October 2025

Centurion Expands, Advances

- New tenement application expands Centurion Project to >667 km²
- Secures additional targets with excellent regional structural context underpinning prospectivity for IOCG and other mineralisation styles
- Expansion follows [strong pathfinder assay results from CN002DD](#)
- Geophysical surveying to commence in October

Buxton Resources Ltd (ASX: BUX) is pleased to report a significant expansion to the Centurion Project (Fig. 1) has been secured amid ongoing drill planning programs.

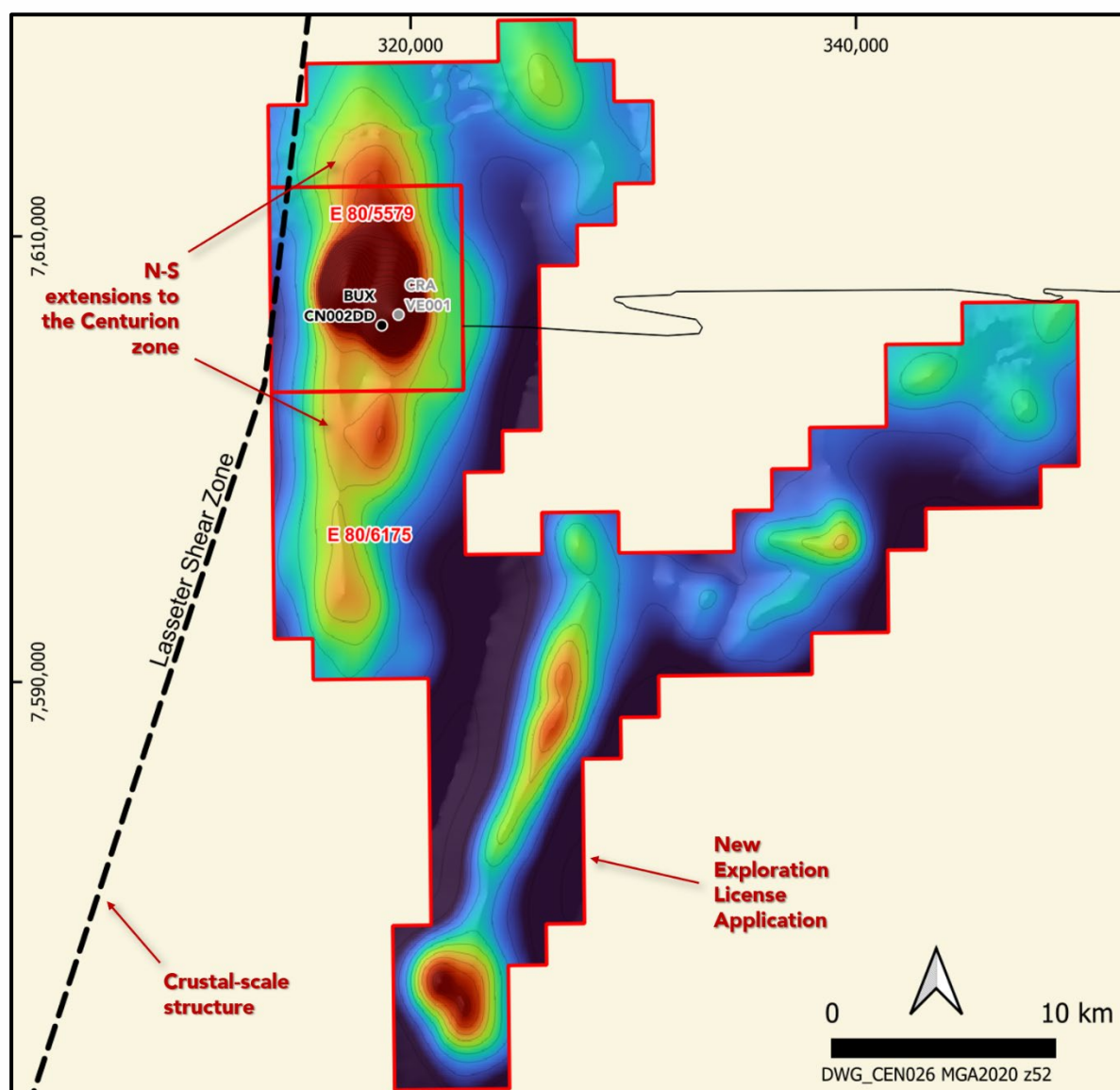


Figure 1: The Centurion Project now covers N-S strike extensions around CN002DD, and other significant nearby geophysical anomalies (GSWA statewide RTP magnetics image, 50 nT contours).





Following news of [highly encouraging pathfinder assays from recent drillhole CN002DD](#), Buxton's has now secured Exploration License Application E80/6175 covering key strike extensions to the Centurion drill target along with several additional magnetic features (Fig. 1).

A significant gravity anomaly, revealed by a recently released, high-resolution airborne gravity survey, is also located within the expanded Project footprint (Fig. 2).

Buxton is continuing analytical work CN002DD samples (see ASX [16 Sep 2025](#), & [2 Oct 2025](#)). Geophysical surveying to map depth-to-basement and inform follow-up drill planning will commence shortly, with results expected early November.

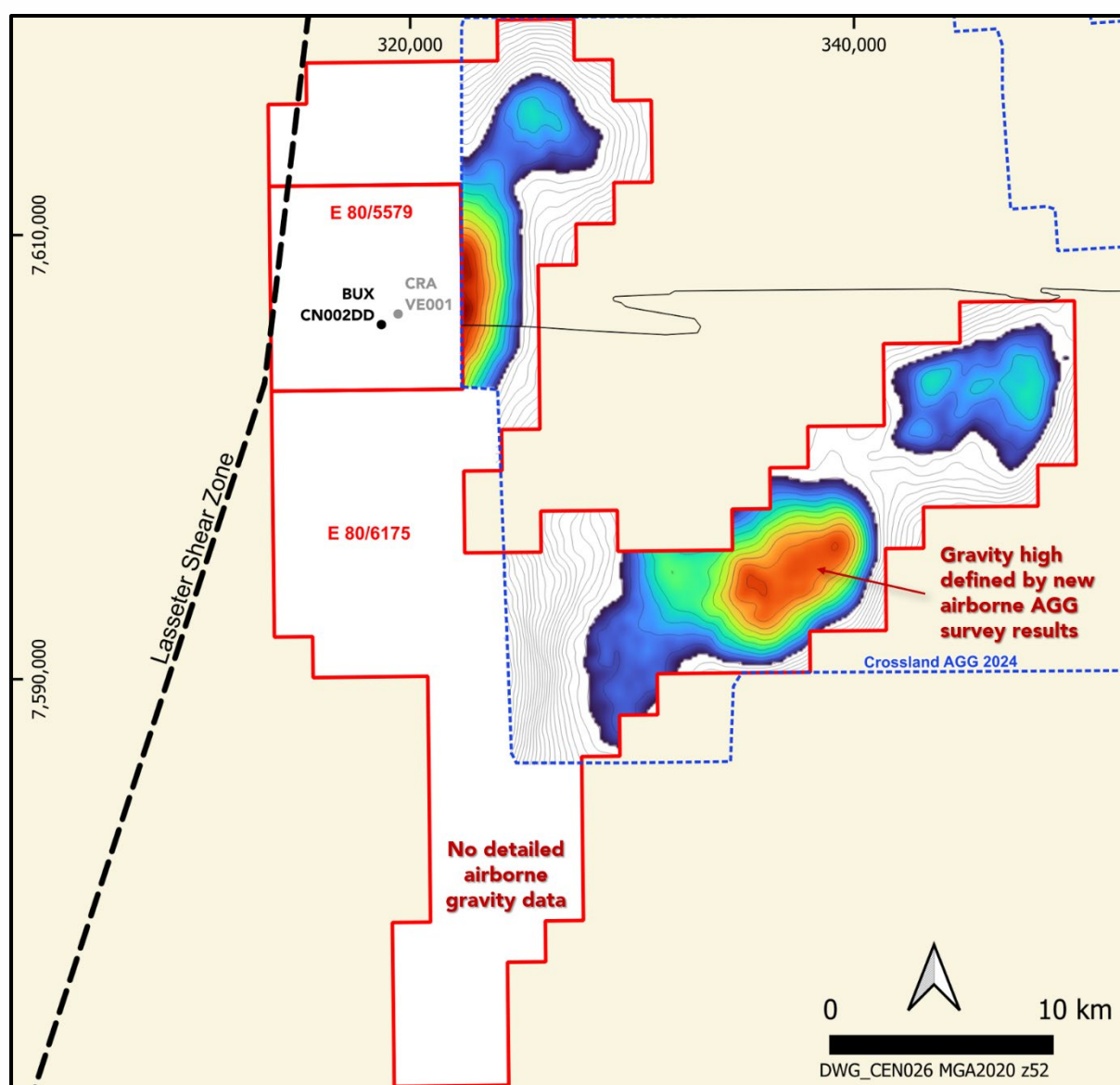


Figure 2: Centurion Project is partially covered by the Crossland 2024 airborne gravity survey (gD image conformed using density of 1.75 g/cc, contours at 0.5 gu).





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:

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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](#)
8. 2nd October 2025 – [Strong Pathfinder Assays from Centurion](#)

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.





About the Centurion Project

The Centurion Project is located in the Great Sandy Desert between Kiwirrkurra and Balgo.

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 - 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 Ngururpa 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 at 808.9 metre depth before it had reached the basement rocks. The basement is likely Proterozoic in age, and is 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.





JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Sampling techniques</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. 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.	Airborne gravity survey data were acquired by Xcalibur Aviation (Australia) Pty Ltd on behalf of Longreach No.1 Pty Ltd during August & September 2024 using a Falcon airborne gravity gradiometer mounted within a fixed-wing aircraft along survey lines spaced 500 meters apart and oriented north-south (bearing 90-270 degrees) with an average terrain clearance of 80 metres above the ground. The survey data are open file and available from the GSWA's MAGIX repository: https://magix.dmirs.wa.gov.au/surveys/view-survey/4234 The airborne magnetics image is from Brett, JW 2023, 80 m magnetic (RTP) merged grid of Western Australia. Geological Survey of Western Australia. The merged magnetic grids are open file and available from the GSWA's MAGIX repository: https://magix.dmirs.wa.gov.au/surveys/view-survey/3404 The magnetic merge in the Centurion area includes data from the following surveys: Cornish - Helena 2009 survey (commissioned by GSWA, 400 metre line spacing, 60 m flight height, bearing 0-180 degrees). https://magix.dmirs.wa.gov.au/surveys/view-survey/1772 Stansmore 2010 West (commissioned by GSWA, 400 metre line spacing, 50 m flight height, bearing 0-180 degrees). https://magix.dmirs.wa.gov.au/surveys/view-survey/2015





Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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).	Not applicable – the release does not include new exploration results from drilling.
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.	Not applicable – the release does not include new exploration results from drilling.
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.	Not applicable – the release does not include new exploration results from 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	Not applicable – the release does not include new exploration results from drilling.





Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	technique. Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	
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.	Not applicable – the release does not include new exploration results from drilling. 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.	Not applicable – the release does not include new exploration results from drilling.





Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Discuss any adjustment 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. Specification of the grid system used. Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	All location data are presented in GDA2020 / MGA Zone 52 grid system. Details of the survey control used for geophysical surveys is provide in the logistics reports available from MAGIX.
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.	The airborne geophysical surveys use either 400 or 500 metre line spacing.
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.	Flight line density and grid sizes for airborne geophysical imagery is sufficient to remove material spatial bias at the scales depicted in the Release.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Not applicable – the release does not include new exploration results from drilling.
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.







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 and new application E80/6175. 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





Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 -





Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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').	Not applicable – the release does not include new exploration results from drilling.
Diagrams	Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	See text and figures in body of release.
Balanced reporting	Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	Not applicable – the release does not include new exploration results related to mineralisation grade or widths.
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.





Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i>	The Project is covered by the Cornish Helena 2009, Stansmore West government airborne magnetic (400 m line spacing), the Kidson 2019 Falcon gravity gradiometer survey (2,500 m line spacing) and the Crossland 2024 Falcon gravity gradiometer survey. 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.
<i>Further work</i>	<i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> <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 text and figures in body of release.





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.

