



Centurion: Direct Evidence of Proximal Cu-Au System

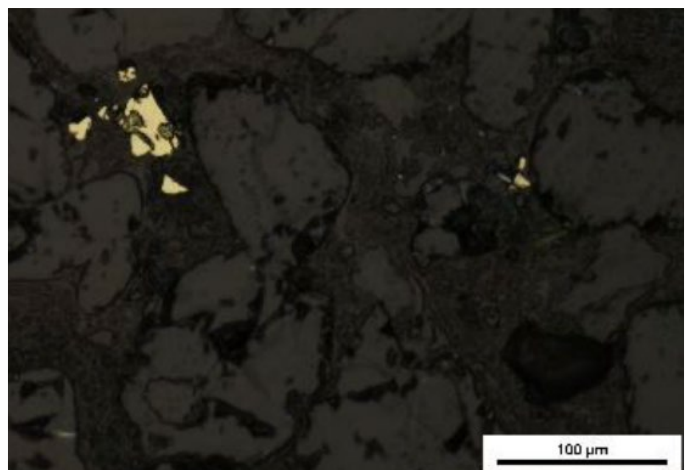
- Detrital sulphide fragments confirmed with **5.6% Copper, 245 ppm Silver, and up to 3.3 ppm Gold**
- The sulphide angularity and fragmentation suggest the source is a **proximal basement high**
- New age dating identifies an **O’Callaghans Supersuite** cluster (~630 Ma) of **highly oxidised** zircons - the same magmatic event responsible for Paterson Orogen deposits including **Telfer, Winu, & Havieron**.
- Au-Cu prospectivity further supported by **indicator mineral chemistry**
- **Effective and low-cost drilling solution** to test basement has been identified

Buxton Resources is pleased to announce the results from ongoing analysis of samples from Buxton’s 2025 drillhole CN002DD. Of particular significance is the confirmation of **detrital Cu-Ag-Bi-Au bearing sulphides** and **highly oxidised zircons** indicating the Centurion Project hosts a fertile magmatic-hydrothermal mineral system with **links to the world-class Paterson Orogen copper-gold deposits**.

Buxton Managing Director Marty Moloney commented: *“Centurion now moves from a project of possibility to a project of proof. By identifying the same ‘magmatic DNA’ shared by world-class deposits including Telfer, Winu, and Havieron, we have validated Centurion’s potential to host a province-defining discovery. With a clear drilling solution now in hand, we have the confidence to aggressively target the source of these sulphides.”*

Figure 1: Thin-section photograph highlighting angular, fragmented (i.e. detrital) polyphase sulphides hosted in sandy sediments at the base of CN002DD (~799.5m depth, reflected light).

See Table 1 for sulphide mineral abundance data. Buxton cautions that visual estimates of mineral abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses where concentrations or grades are the factor of principal economic interest. Visual estimates also potentially provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations.



[This Announcement is supported by a video overview from Managing Director Marty Moloney available on Buxton’s InvestorHub](#)



New Petrological and Geochemical Results

Two heavy mineral concentrates were prepared from Buxton's 2025 drillhole CN002DD sample. These concentrates were submitted for integrated analysis using LA-ICPMS for "indicator mineral" geochemical characterisation. The minerals analysed include zircon, sulphides, garnet, apatite, iron-oxides and tourmaline. Age dating of the zircons was also undertaken. A core sample of pebble conglomerate from the base of CN002DD was also submitted for petrographic and micro-XRF analysis.

In summary, the combination of detrital copper-silver-gold-bismuth bearing sulphides, high-oxidation magmatic signatures, metal-enriched indicator minerals, and Paterson-equivalent ages confirms that the Centurion basement possesses **the right age, the right chemistry, and the right alteration** to host a major copper-gold system.

A detailed overview of this work is provided as Appendix 1.

Refined Drilling Approach

Following a comprehensive review of local drill operator capability, Buxton has identified a contractor with capability to drill mud rotary to depths exceeding 810 metres with a single wheeled mud/diamond drilling rig. This will provide a safe and rapid means of penetrating the entire cover sequence, including any similarly loose sands to those which caused CN002DD to be abandoned. This will provide a rapid and cost-effective means to test the basement.

Next Steps

Buxton will now undertake geochemical analysis of the full cored sequence. Additional material from the basal sequence will be submitted for specialised mineral concentration aimed at preserving and recovering additional sulphide minerals for further LA-ICPMS analysis.

Several geophysical surveys are planned for the upcoming field season including passive seismic surveys (following positive results from testing conducted in November 2025) and a ground MT survey aimed at detecting basement conductors, along with a review of the magnetic and gravity datasets using cutting-edge processing techniques.





We look forward to providing shareholders with further updates from ongoing activities in due course.

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Appendix 1 : Technical Detail & Indicator Mineral Geochemistry

Background

Buxton has previously reported analytical results from the 2025 diamond drill hole CN002DD, which intersected (and was abandoned in) the basal sequence assigned to the Elsa Sandstone immediately overlying the Centurion geophysical target.

Significant silver-dominant mineralization within this basal sequence was reported, highlighted by a 3.9-metre interval from 805 metres depth that returned 4.06 ppm silver (Ag). This interval also exhibited anomalous levels of critical pathfinder elements, including copper (Cu), molybdenum (Mo), rhenium (Re), zinc (Zn), and tungsten (W), which are geochemically diagnostic of fertile magmatic-hydrothermal systems [ASX 2 Oct 2025](#).

The presence of these elevated metal concentrations within the sandy matrix at the base of the cover sequence was initially interpreted as a potential geochemical halo or a secondary enrichment zone. However, subsequent integrated petrological and geochemical analysis (detailed below) has confirmed that these values are at least partly related to primary, detrital sulphide fragments—including angular chalcopyrite—sourced from a proximal Proterozoic basement high. This confirms that the silver and associated metals are not distal anomalies but represent the physical erosion of a nearby mineralized system, indicating that the source of the copper-gold mineralization is in the immediate vicinity of the drillhole.

New Analysis

This Announcement covers two areas of work on the CN002DD drill core:

- 1) Micro-XRF mapping (Figure 2) and petrographic analysis (Figure 3) of coarse sandstone with a pebble conglomerate band at 799.5-799.6m depth (uncut core photo previously reported as Fig 3 from [ASX 11 Aug 2025](#)); and
- 2) Preparation of a Heavy Mineral Concentrate (HMC) from the basal sands in CN002DD from which two rounds of Laser Ablation Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry (LA-ICPMS) geochemical analysis were undertaken
 - i. Trace element analysis of selected “indicator” minerals (Table 2).
 - ii. U-Pb isotopic age dating & trace element analysis of zircons (Table 3).

Detrital Copper, Silver & Gold Bearing Sulphides





Several highly significant findings relate to **sulphides** identified in petrology and recovered into the HMC:

- **Angular Chalcopyrite:** The petrographically observed chalcopyrite is clearly angular and fragmented, implying a detrital origin (Figure 3) and minimal transport distance. In a high-energy sedimentary environment, such minerals are chemically and physically unstable; their preservation confirms that the primary source of the mineralisation is the adjacent Proterozoic basement high in the immediate vicinity of CN002DD.
- **Metal Rich Sulphide:** HMC sample CON1001 (805m – 808.9m) contains primary detrital chalcopyrite + pyrite with a significant metal suite including **Cu (5.6%), Ag (245 ppm), As (2,543 ppm), Bi (442 ppm) & Au (0.54 ppm)** from sulphide spot 3-046, with up to **3.3 ppm Au** in spot 3-047.

The association of Cu-Ag-Bi-As-Au within these sulphide grains is a diagnostic "fingerprint" of high-temperature hydrothermal fluids, confirming that the elevated silver in the sands (**3.9m at 4.06 ppm Ag** with anomalous Cu, Mo, Re, Zn and W [ASX 2 Oct 2025](#)) is not a distal secondary effect, but is at least partially hosted within primary (hypogene) sulphide mineral fragments eroded from a local basement high.

Based on the bulk interval grade of **4.06 ppm Ag** ([previously reported](#)) and the specific sulphide mineral grade of **245 ppm Ag** (reported herein), the average abundance of silver-bearing sulphide in the interval would be approximately **1.66% by weight**. This calculated sulphide abundance is substantially higher than uXRF mapping of the petrological sample (~0.1% combined, see Figure 2 & Table 1) suggesting that the metal enrichment detected by partial and total leach assays stems primarily from post-burial chemical dispersion processes (where these metals would be hosted in soluble salts) in comparison to the mechanical dispersion component indicated by the detrital sulphides. The fact that both effects are now observed in this sample is consistent with proximity to the basement source of these metals.



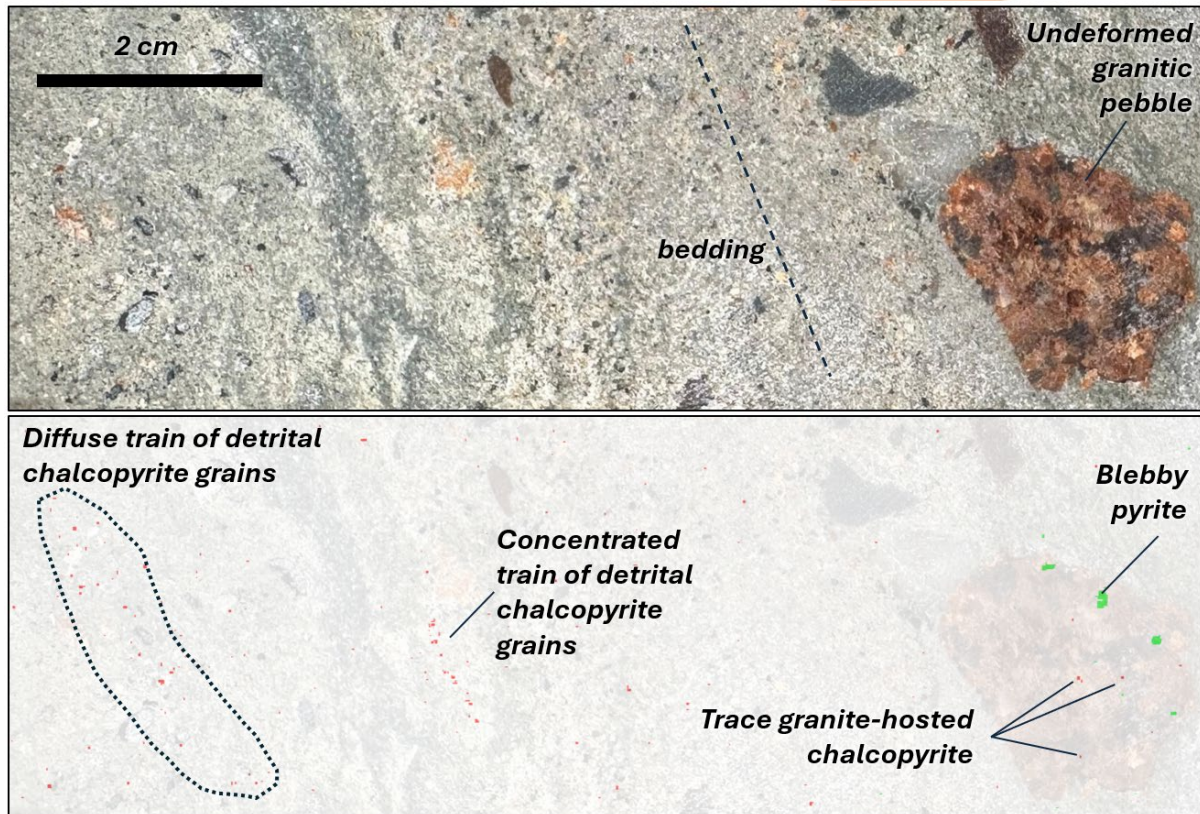


Figure 2: CN002DD detail of core section at ~799.55m depth (up hole to the right). Top panel: core photo for reference. Bottom panel: Micro-XRF mineral mapping of pyrite (green) and chalcopyrite (red) at 100um pixel resolution. See Table 1 for sulphide mineral abundance data.

The Micro-XRF mapping indicates that a substantial amount of chalcopyrite is present in the sandy matrix as trains of particles generally <100um in size. However, only two ablatable grains were recovered to the HMC (which was a sample from ~5m further downhole). These sulphide particles have a low likelihood of recovery through the “mineral sand” HMC process used for LA-ICPMS analysis reported herein (mineral sand HMC is aimed at Ti-Zr oxide recovery / characterisation).

Buxton will process remaining samples from the Elsa sandstone using a specialised concentration protocol aimed at recovering more of these sulphide grains.

Buxton cautions that visual estimates of mineral abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses where concentrations or grades are the factor of principal economic interest. Visual estimates also potentially provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations.



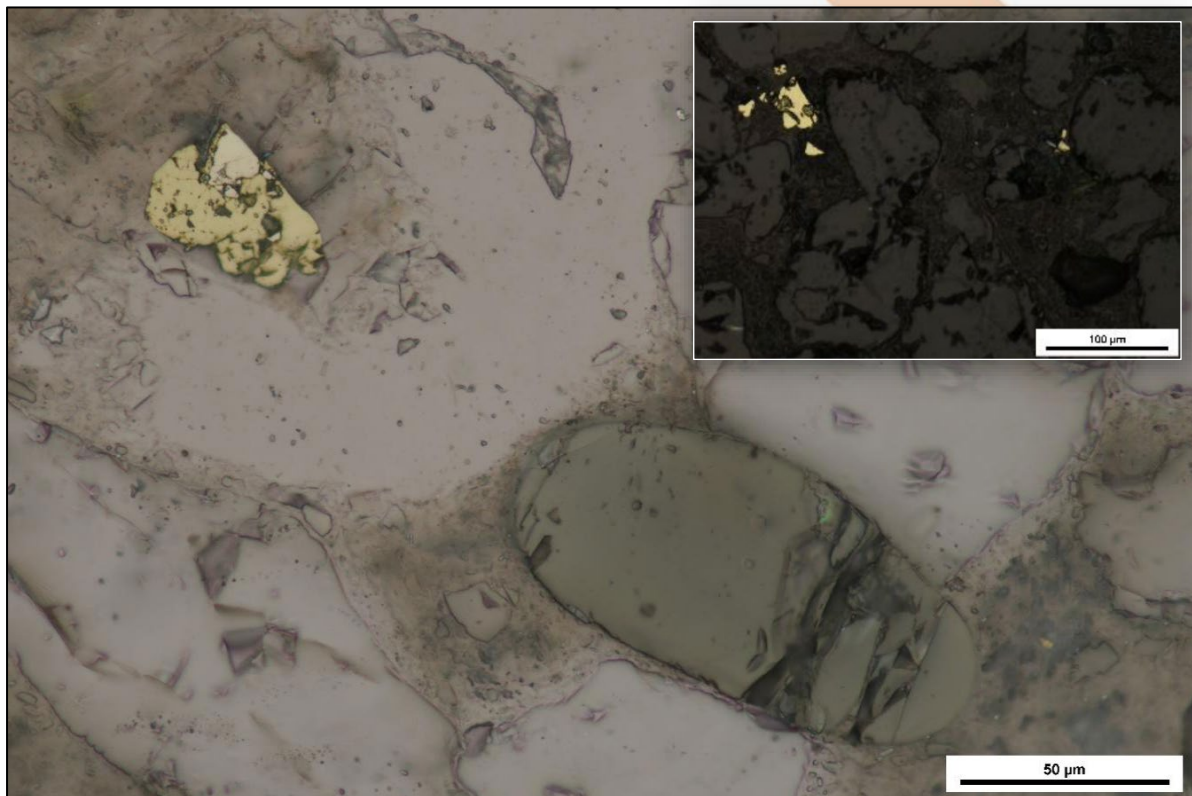


Figure 3: Thin section photomicrographs of petrology sample. **Chalcopyrite** (yellow) and **pyrite** (cream) included in detrital lithic clast representing reworking from primary crystalline host. Pale green well rounded detrital **tourmaline** accessory grain to lower right also likely derived from a primary crystalline basement lithology. Two additional instances of **chalcopyrite** were observed along the deepest portion of the interval (inset). Chalcopyrite demonstrates angular, fragmentary, and fractured morphologies with fragmentary fines ranging from ~20-120 µm. Chalcopyrite shows long contacts with adjacent quartz sand grains and is therefore interpreted as a **locally derived, detrital phase**. Pyrite is trace in the lithic sandstone and shows similar morphological features to chalcopyrite with maximum observed grain sizes of 60 µm. The inset shows a second, relatively coarse, isolated chalcopyrite grain with pervasive fragmentation and long contacts to adjacent quartz grains. Photomicrograph & petrologic analysis by Robert Madden, Microanalysis Australia.

Table 1: Visual estimates (via Tornado Micro-XRF) of sulphide and oxide mineralogy from CN002DD

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m) (True Width)	Mineralisation Style	Visual Estimation of Minerals %	
					Pyrite	Chalcopyrite
CN002DD	799.5	799.6	0.1	Disseminated, Detrital	0.028%	0.066%

Buxton cautions that visual estimates of mineral abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses where concentrations or grades are the factor of principal economic interest. Visual estimates also potentially provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations.





Zircon Chemistry: The "Paterson Pulse"

Age dating of zircons from the basal sandstone has identified two major pulses of magmatic activity. While the majority are linked to the Musgrave-aged basement (~1.2 Ga), a critical 10% cluster correlates with the O'Callaghans Supersuite (654 – 603 Ma).

This timing is identical to the formation of the world-class Telfer and Havieron deposits on the western margin of the Canning Basin. Furthermore, these zircons formed under highly oxidised conditions, matching the specific chemical signature of fertile, ore-forming magmas.

- **O'Callaghans Age Cluster (~630 Ma):** Approximately 15% of concordant zircons match the age of the O'Callaghans Supersuite, the same magmatic event responsible for the giant Telfer, Winu and Havieron deposits¹.
- **High Oxidation State:** Application of the Loucks Oxybarometer² to this 630 Ma population returned an average ΔFMQ of +2.46 (max +3.27, Figure 5). This is significant because values above +1.5 are strongly associated with fertile, copper-gold mineralising magmatic systems. High U/Th ratios (avg. 1.27) also support derivation from an oxidised, hydrothermal system.
- **Fertile IOCG Signature:** The **Centurion O'Callaghans** data exhibits a mean **Ce/Ce*** of ~287 and a mean **Eu/Eu*** of 0.32 (peaking at 0.49). This places the Centurion data comfortably inside the "Mineralised Hiltaba" field of Wade et al.³ ($Ce/Ce^* > 100$ and $Eu/Eu^* > 0.3$) and well above their "barren" regional thresholds.
- **Musgrave Basement:** The dominant zircon population (~34%) matches the Pitjantjatjara Supersuite (~1.2 Ga). These grains show elevated U/Th ratios (>1.2), which, given their association with **Zn-rich tourmaline** and **high-Mn apatite** (see below) provides further evidence that the basement has undergone significant hydrothermal metasomatism. The Pitjantjatjara Supersuite is highly prospective for IOCG-style mineralisation⁴, particularly in the case of Centurion as it is clearly overprinted by the younger O'Callaghans oxidized magmatic event. This multi-stage evolution provides the prerequisites for forming large-scale mineral systems.

¹ Dalstra, H. J., Rochat, B., Couper, C., & Glasser, L. (2025). Au–Cu and Cu–Au mineralisation in the Northern Paterson Province, Western Australia; new insights into an important intrusion-related gold district. *Australian Journal of Earth Sciences*, 72(5-6), 763–794. <https://doi.org/10.1080/08120099.2025.2514704>

² Loucks, R. R., Fiorentini, M. L., & Henríquez, G. J. (2020). New Magmatic Oxybarometer Using Trace Elements in Zircon. *Journal of Petrology*, 61(3), ega034

³ Wade, C. E., Reid, A. J., & Payne, J. L. (2022). Zircon Trace Element Geochemistry as an Indicator of Magma Fertility in Iron Oxide Copper-Gold Provinces. *Economic Geology*, 117(7), 1545–1574.

⁴ Smithies, R. H., Kirkland, C. L., Cliff, J. B., Howard, H. M., & Belousova, E. A. (2015). Syn-exhumation magmatism in the Musgrave Province in the context of the 1220–1150 Ma Giles Event. *Precambrian Research*, 261, 227–243.



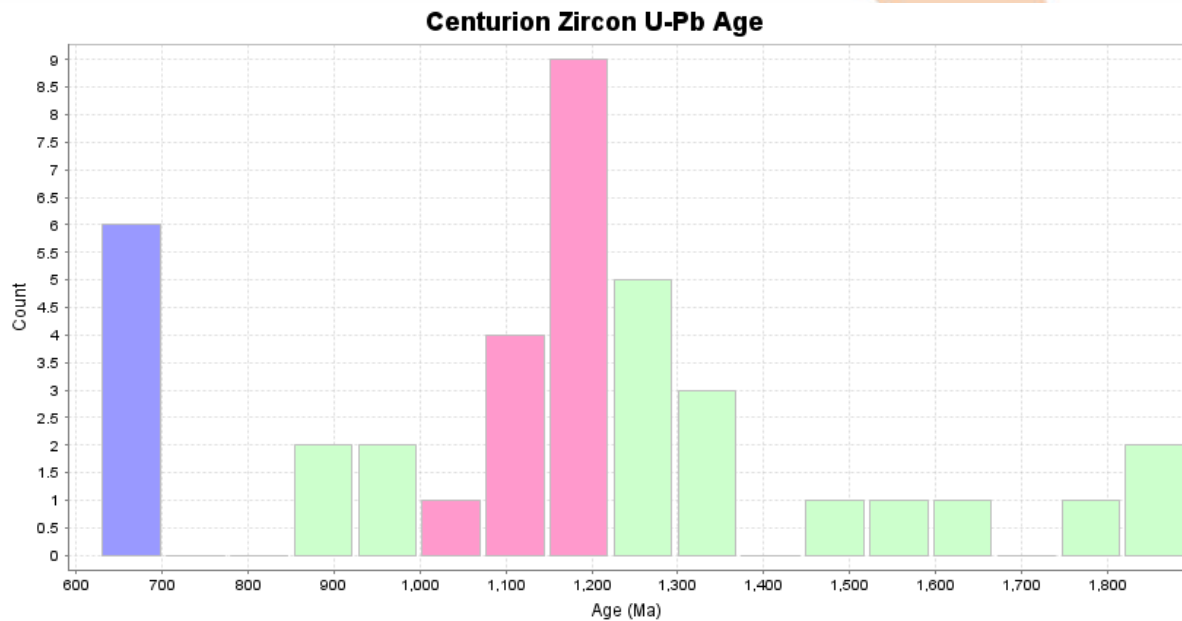


Figure 4: Zircon U-Pb age dates (n = 41) from samples **CON1001NM** and **CMR0144NM** (filtering for grains with discordance between -15% and +15%)

Key Observations from the Age Distribution:

- **O'Callaghans Supersuite (654 – 603 Ma):** A distinct cluster is present in both samples is the critical "Paterson-equivalent" population. Despite being a smaller percentage of the total, these zircons are the "ore-fertility" markers given their mean ΔFMQ of +2.04 plus also their exceptionally high Cerium anomalies (**Table 3**) that confirm the presence of the same aged magmatic system that provided the hydrothermal engine for deposits like Telfer and Havieron.
- **Pitjantjatjara Supersuite (~1220 – 1150 Ma):** This represents the dominant source for **CON1001NM** (12 concordant grains in this window). This population anchors the sample to the Musgrave-aged basement high identified as having a high hydrothermal overprint (high U/Th).
- **Wider Distribution:** The graph also shows a broader spread of ages, typical for detrital sediment derived from a complex Proterozoic basement, but the concentration in the two highlighted supersuites reinforces the interpretation of a locally derived, fertile source.

Both samples capture the same dual-age magmatic story, supporting the conclusion that the entire area around the Centurion drillhole is part of a significant, multi-stage hydrothermal province.



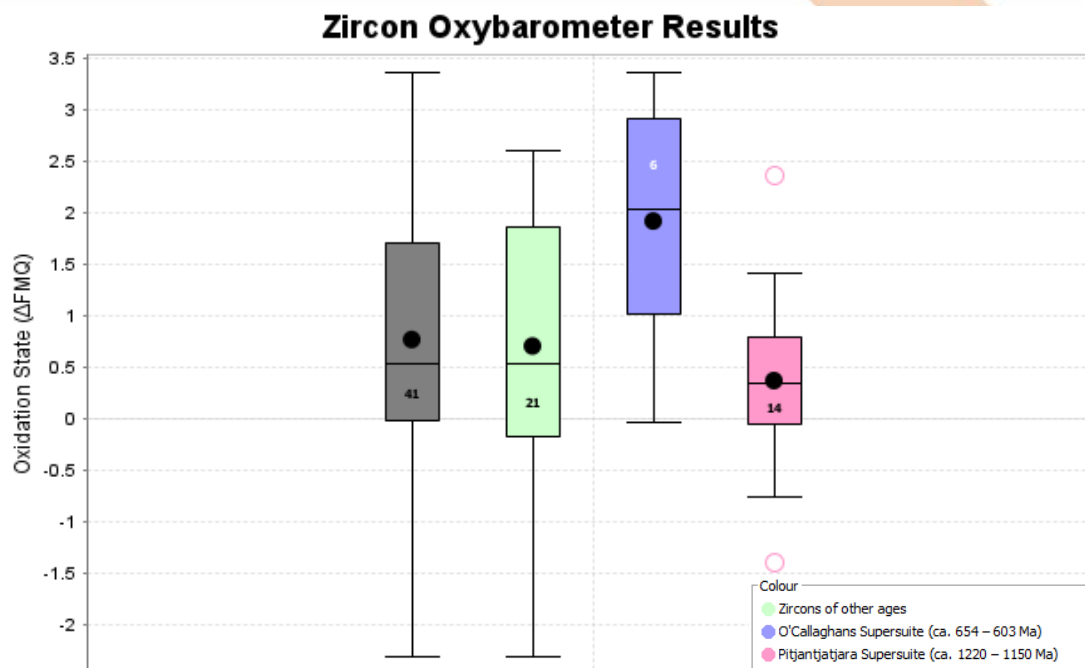


Figure 5: Plot comparing **Loucks Oxybarometer** results that highlights the significant disparity in oxidation states between the different zircon populations at Centurion (spread of all 33 analyses shown in grey).

Analysis of Oxidation States (Δ FMQ):

- O'Callaghans Supersuite (603-654 Ma):** This population shows the highest median and mean oxidation state, with values peaking well above the **+1.5 Δ FMQ fertility threshold**. These zircons represent the highly oxidized magmatic-hydrothermal engine linked to the Paterson-style copper-gold mineralization event. With a median of **+2.04 Δ FMQ**, it sits squarely within the peak "Fertility Window" (+1.5 to +2.5) of major IOCG deposits such as those from Gawler Craton⁵.
- Pitjantjatjara Supersuite (1150-1220 Ma):** This dominant basement population clusters around a neutral oxidation state. While it provided a stable host and metal source, the primary magmatism was not as inherently "fertile" as the later Neoproterozoic overprint.
- All Centurion Data:** The project-wide distribution indicates typical average redox state (\sim +0.4 Δ FMQ), highlighting that the O'Callaghans magmatic event represents a distinct, high-oxidation pulse compared to the regional background.

Targeting Insight: The O'Callaghans-aged magmas at Centurion possessed the necessary oxygen fugacity to prevent early sulfide precipitation, thereby maximizing the potential for copper and gold transport into a hydrothermal system. This geochemical fingerprint strongly supports the prospective nature of the O'Callaghans-aged components for Cu-Au style mineralization.

⁵ Wade, C. E., Payne, J. L., Barovich, K., Gilbert, S., Wade, B. P., Crowley, J. L., Reid, A., & Jagodzinski, E. A. (2022). "Zircon Trace Element Geochemistry as an Indicator of Magma Fertility in Iron Oxide Copper-Gold Provinces." *Economic Geology*, 117(3), 703–718.





Indicator Minerals Confirm Extensive Hydrothermal System

Results from LA-ICPMS chemistry of other minerals include:

- **Manganese Apatite Signature:** Sample CMR0144 (444m – 450m) hosts hydrothermal apatite with extreme manganese levels (up to 5,425 ppm Mn), a classic "near-miss" indicator for proximal IOCG-style systems⁶.
- **Zinc-Tin Pathfinders:** Detrital iron-rich tourmaline is also enriched in zinc (up to 1854 ppm), manganese (up to 5880 ppm) and tin (up to 840 ppm). High Zn and Mn in tourmaline are common "halos" around hydrothermal centres. Such iron-rich tourmalines are often associated with the intense sodic-calcic and iron-metasomatism that characterizes the cores of large IOCG systems.⁷
- **Manganese-Calcium-Tin Garnet enrichment:** The garnet analyses reach **19.8 wt% Mn** (a spessartine component) and these garnets have highly scattered LREE/HREE ratios. There is also a distinct population of high-calcium grains (up to 20.9 wt% Ca). Several grains show elevated tin levels, with a peak of **15.2 ppm Sn**. These Sn-rich garnets likely crystallized from, or were altered by, highly fractionated magmatic-hydrothermal fluids, matching the **Sn-Zn** signature seen in the detrital tourmalines. Metamorphic (non-prospective) garnets from standard pelitic or granitic rocks typically contain <2 ppm Sn.

Considering the two samples, CON1001 (from the end of hole) represents a greater concentration of "target" material (primary copper-gold ore fragments), while CMR0144 captures the "proximal alteration" footprint (high-Mn apatite and high-Ca garnets). In essence, the lower sediments appear sourcing from closer to the centre of a alteration system consistent with a magmatic-hydrothermal mineralisation event.

These chemical "fingerprints" from indicator minerals cannot by themselves be considered definitive evidence of prospectivity for any given mineral system. However, in conjunction with the zircon, sulphide and petrographic evidence Buxton has collected from CN002DD, the chemistry of these other minerals does provide further support for the presence of a proximal mineralised system.

⁶ Mao, M., Zentilli, M., & Dickie, J. (2016). The geochemical and luminescence signatures of apatite from the magnetite-apatite and iron oxide-copper-gold deposits of the Chilean Iron Belt. *Economic Geology*, 111(4), 1003-1014.

⁷ Slack, J. F. (1996). Tourmaline associations with hydrothermal ore deposits. *Reviews in Mineralogy and Geochemistry*, 33(1), 559-643..





Table 2: CN002DD LA-ICPMS trace element results (discussed analytes) from indicator minerals other than zircon (sample ID suffixes NM = non magnetic, M1 = weakest magnetic fraction, M2 = moderate magnetic fraction, M3 = most highly magnetic fraction)

Label	Sample	Mineral	Comment	Ca ppm	Mn ppm	Fe ppm	Cu ppm	Zn ppm	As ppm	Ag ppm	Sn ppm	Au ppm	Pb ppm	Bi ppm
spot1-001	CMR0144M1	Garnet		10500	11120	226900	-2	56	-1.0	0	6.0	-0.02	-0.1	-0.05
spot1-002	CMR0144M1	Garnet		209000	5360	151850	-2	9.5	-1	-0.2	12.4	-0.02	-0.1	-0.05
spot1-003	CMR0144M1	Garnet		11000	11690	228300	-2	56	-1	-0.2	6.4	-0.02	-0.1	-0.05
spot1-004	CMR0144M1	Garnet		14000	16580	216350	-2	78	-1	-0.2	6.4	-0.02	-0.1	-0.05
spot1-005	CMR0144M1	Garnet		8500	16885	216900	-2	148	-1	-0.2	6	-0.02	-0.1	-0.05
spot1-006	CMR0144M1	Garnet		11500	3950	215000	-2	82	-1	-0.2	5.2	-0.02	-0.1	-0.05
spot1-007	CMR0144M1	Garnet		16500	12065	224750	-2	68.5	-1	-0.2	6.2	-0.02	-0.1	-0.05
spot1-008	CMR0144M1	Garnet		13000	9170	214400	-2	57.5	-1	-0.2	5.8	-0.02	-0.1	-0.05
spot1-009	CMR0144M1	Garnet		11000	11830	209800	-2	153	-1	-0.2	5.6	-0.02	-0.1	-0.05
spot1-010	CMR0144M1	Garnet		13000	16585	229450	-2	98.5	-1	-0.2	5.4	-0.02	-0.1	-0.05
spot1-011	CMR0144M1	Garnet		16500	9355	224400	-2	80.5	-1	-0.2	5.8	-0.02	0.1	-0.05
spot1-012	CMR0144M1	Garnet		11000	32620	219000	-2	35.5	-1	-0.2	6.6	-0.02	-0.1	-0.05
spot1-013	CMR0144M1	Garnet		10500	14430	233000	-2	76.5	-1	-0.2	6.4	-0.02	-0.1	-0.05
spot1-014	CMR0144M1	Garnet		6000	16400	225200	-2	33	-1	-0.2	6.6	-0.02	0.1	-0.05
spot1-015	CMR0144M3	Garnet		38000	14880	198350	-2	60	-1	-0.2	6.4	-0.02	-0.1	-0.05
spot1-016	CMR0144M3	Garnet		29500	13960	225300	-2	50.5	-1	-0.2	6.8	-0.02	-0.1	-0.05
spot1-017	CMR0144M3	Garnet		36000	15440	200750	-2	46.5	-1	-0.2	7	-0.02	-0.1	-0.05
spot1-018	CMR0144M3	Garnet		47500	62110	175600	-2	73	-1	-0.2	7.2	-0.02	-0.1	-0.05
spot1-019	CMR0144M3	Garnet		40500	11785	205300	-2	56.5	-1	-0.2	7.4	-0.02	-0.1	-0.05
spot1-020	CMR0144M3	Garnet		35500	14215	205600	-2	34.5	-1	-0.2	7.6	-0.02	-0.1	-0.05
spot1-021	CMR0144M3	Garnet		29000	22045	204600	-2	42	-1	-0.2	7.4	-0.02	0.1	-0.05
spot1-022	CMR0144M3	Garnet		29500	13240	202400	-2	49	-1	-0.2	6.4	-0.02	-0.1	-0.05
spot1-023	CMR0144M3	Garnet		34000	15895	197350	-2	122.5	-1	-0.2	6.6	-0.02	-0.1	-0.05
spot1-024	CMR0144M3	Garnet		27000	11010	200550	-2	56.5	-1	-0.2	7	-0.02	-0.1	-0.05





Label	Sample	Mineral	Comment	Ca ppm	Mn ppm	Fe ppm	Cu ppm	Zn ppm	As ppm	Ag ppm	Sn ppm	Au ppm	Pb ppm	Bi ppm
spot1-025	CMR0144M3	Garnet		41000	12585	201850	-2	48	-1	-0.2	6.4	-0.02	0.1	-0.05
spot2-001	CON1001M1	Garnet	Ablation penetrated into the glass slide	40500	68575	128150	6	30.0	-1	-0.2	21.6	-0.02	2.3	-0.05
spot2-002	CON1001M1	Garnet	Ablation penetrated into the glass slide	17000	268805	15600	4	47	4	-0.2	3.2	0.02	0.7	-0.05
spot2-003	CON1001M1	Garnet		6000	154040	132150	-2	256	-1	-0.2	1.6	-0.02	0.3	-0.05
spot2-004	CON1001M1	Garnet	Ablation penetrated into the glass slide	5500	194350	125050	4	136	2	-0.2	3.2	-0.02	1.3	0.35
spot2-005	CON1001M1	Garnet		7500	10795	244650	-2	69	-1	-0.2	1.4	-0.02	-0.1	-0.05
spot2-006	CON1001M1	Garnet		61500	112365	136300	-2	20	-1	-0.2	1.2	-0.02	0.5	-0.05
spot2-007	CON1001M1	Garnet	Ablation penetrated into the glass slide	65500	1010	1300	8	23	-1	-0.2	27.2	-0.02	4.7	-0.05
spot2-008	CON1001M1	Garnet		50000	105845	154200	-2	49	-1	-0.2	1.2	-0.02	-0.1	-0.05
spot2-009	CON1001M1	Garnet	Ablation penetrated into the glass slide	15000	274170	48050	-2	7	2	-0.2	1.6	-0.02	-0.1	-0.05
spot2-010	CON1001M1	Garnet	Ablation penetrated into the glass slide	18500	117385	166900	4	50.5	-1	0.6	4.8	-0.02	0.7	-0.05
spot2-011	CON1001M2	Garnet		10500	2555	211800	-2	218	-1	-0.2	1.2	-0.02	1.2	-0.05
spot2-012	CON1001M2	Garnet		10000	5520	214200	-2	365	-1	-0.2	1	-0.02	0.2	-0.05
spot2-013	CON1001M2	Garnet	Ablation penetrated into the glass slide	8500	7920	219800	2	155.5	-1	0.2	0.6	-0.02	2.5	-0.05
spot2-014	CON1001M2	Garnet		9000	2200	208850	2	265.5	-1	-0.2	1	-0.02	3.9	-0.05
spot2-015	CON1001M2	Garnet		64500	171220	73950	-2	27.5	-1	-0.2	2	-0.02	0.8	0.05
spot2-016	CON1001M2	Garnet		43000	112950	148000	-2	84.5	3	-0.2	2	-0.02	0.8	-0.05
spot2-017	CON1001M2	Garnet		9000	5710	215950	-2	297.5	-1	-0.2	1.2	-0.02	0.2	-0.05
spot2-018	CON1001M2	Garnet	Too small for the spot size, Ablation penetrated into the glass slide	12500	3745	189750	16	105.5	2	-0.2	8.8	-0.02	39.1	0.35
spot2-019	CON1001M2	Garnet	Ablation penetrated into the glass slide	10500	6065	210750	12	105.5	-1	0.4	6.2	-0.02	4.6	0.1
spot2-020	CON1001M2	Garnet		10000	2320	196450	-2	421.5	-1	-0.2	1.2	-0.02	-0.1	-0.05
spot2-021	CON1001M2	Garnet		4500	164565	151900	-2	413.5	-1	0.2	15.2	-0.02	-0.1	-0.05
spot2-022	CON1001M2	Garnet		14000	115705	154450	-2	48.5	12	-0.2	1.4	-0.02	-0.1	0.05
spot2-023	CON1001M2	Garnet		31000	198225	59450	-2	126.5	-1	-0.2	0.8	-0.02	-0.1	-0.05
spot2-024	CON1001M2	Fe-Oxides		-500	120	710350	14	51.5	-1	-0.2	1.2	-0.02	4.9	-0.05





Label	Sample	Mineral	Comment	Ca ppm	Mn ppm	Fe ppm	Cu ppm	Zn ppm	As ppm	Ag ppm	Sn ppm	Au ppm	Pb ppm	Bi ppm
spot2-025	CON1001M2	Fe-Oxides		1500	85	600950	134	62.5	106	1	2.2	-0.02	8.3	0.05
spot2-026	CON1001M2	Fe-Oxides	Ablation penetrated into the glass slide	1500	85	592550	158	230.5	135	0.8	1	-0.02	9.4	-0.05
spot2-027	CON1001M2	Fe-Oxides		-500	750	713250	-2	52.5	-1	-0.2	0.8	-0.02	0.7	-0.05
spot2-028	CON1001M2	Fe-Oxides		-500	295	703550	-2	27	6	-0.2	17.2	-0.02	123.9	3.65
spot2-029	CON1001M2	Fe-Oxides		-500	1255	708550	2	153.5	14	-0.2	6.8	-0.02	137.2	7.95
spot2-030	CON1001M2	Fe-Oxides	Ablation penetrated into the glass slide	21000	925	419500	38	142	33	0.6	17.2	-0.02	103.1	2.3
spot2-031	CON1001M2	Fe-Oxides		-500	575	711200	2	64	13	-0.2	7.2	-0.02	43.7	3.75
spot2-032	CON1001M2	Fe-Oxides	Ablation penetrated into the glass slide	8000	5810	542150	588	1300.5	6	0.4	9	-0.02	499.9	2.95
spot2-033	CON1001M2	Fe-Oxides		-500	225	713200	2	74	2	-0.2	0.8	-0.02	12.3	0.15
spot2-034	CON1001M2	Fe-Oxides		-500	2565	710050	4	51.5	13	-0.2	4.2	-0.02	33.4	3.8
spot2-035	CON1001M2	Fe-Oxides		-500	3420	709850	-2	10	18	-0.2	6.8	-0.02	152.7	4.7
spot2-036	CON1001M2	Fe-Oxides		-500	870	711050	4	53	13	-0.2	14.2	-0.02	106.8	12.25
spot2-037	CON1001M2	Fe-Oxides	Ablation penetrated into the glass slide	14500	400	523650	40	84	32	-0.2	14.4	-0.02	36.9	0.8
spot2-038	CON1001M2	Fe-Oxides		-500	260	673850	-2	22	38	-0.2	10.8	-0.02	56.7	21.9
spot2-039	CON1001M2	Fe-Oxides		-500	1045	709950	-2	5587.5	-1	-0.2	1.4	0.02	93.8	-0.05
spot2-040	CON1001M2	Tourmaline		2000	885	113900	-2	626.5	-1	-0.2	16.8	0.02	18.8	0.15
spot2-041	CON1001M2	Tourmaline		3000	360	68650	-2	256.5	-1	-0.2	3.8	-0.02	4	-0.05
spot2-042	CON1001M2	Tourmaline		5000	485	75200	-2	251	-1	-0.2	26.2	-0.02	4.1	-0.05
spot2-043	CON1001M2	Tourmaline		3000	775	80800	-2	698.5	-1	-0.2	11.2	0.02	4.8	-0.05
spot2-044	CON1001M2	Tourmaline		2000	1535	117300	-2	137	1	-0.2	29.4	-0.02	2.9	0.1
spot2-045	CON1001M2	Tourmaline		1000	1710	96300	-2	411.5	-1	-0.2	7.4	-0.02	0.7	-0.05
spot2-046	CON1001M2	Tourmaline		1000	2375	111150	-2	281.5	2	-0.2	121.4	-0.02	1.8	-0.05
spot2-047	CON1001M2	Tourmaline		6000	305	58750	-2	215.5	-1	-0.2	5.6	-0.02	3.3	-0.05
spot2-048	CON1001M2	Tourmaline		2500	710	60200	-2	271	-1	-0.2	12	-0.02	13.4	-0.05
spot2-049	CON1001M2	Tourmaline		3500	510	83300	-2	169	-1	-0.2	9.6	-0.02	4.2	-0.05
spot2-050	CON1001M2	Tourmaline		8500	445	40150	-2	142	-1	-0.2	11.8	-0.02	7.1	-0.05





Label	Sample	Mineral	Comment	Ca ppm	Mn ppm	Fe ppm	Cu ppm	Zn ppm	As ppm	Ag ppm	Sn ppm	Au ppm	Pb ppm	Bi ppm
spot2-051	CON1001M2	Tourmaline		5500	505	55200	2	88.5	-1	-0.2	2.8	-0.02	1.2	-0.05
spot2-052	CON1001M2	Tourmaline		1000	1305	95900	-2	538	-1	-0.2	10.6	-0.02	1.2	-0.05
spot2-053	CON1001M2	Tourmaline		500	1820	118400	-2	747.5	-1	-0.2	23.6	-0.02	2.1	0.05
spot2-054	CON1001M2	Tourmaline		17500	405	59100	-2	140.5	-1	-0.2	839.8	-0.02	40.5	-0.05
spot2-055	CON1001M2	Tourmaline		11000	1130	84150	-2	89.5	-1	-0.2	3.8	0.02	10.7	-0.05
spot2-056	CON1001M2	Tourmaline		500	3610	119300	-2	627	-1	-0.2	23.6	-0.02	0.7	-0.05
spot2-057	CON1001M2	Tourmaline		-500	1465	101750	-2	493	-1	-0.2	20.4	-0.02	0.4	-0.05
spot2-058	CON1001M2	Tourmaline		1000	1305	78550	-2	567.5	-1	-0.2	9	-0.02	0.8	-0.05
spot2-059	CON1001M2	Tourmaline		4500	940	104550	-2	499	-1	-0.2	18.4	-0.02	6.2	-0.05
spot2-060	CON1001M2	Tourmaline		2500	290	85450	-2	661	-1	-0.2	11	-0.02	2.4	-0.05
spot2-061	CON1001M2	Tourmaline		500	5880	107850	-2	1854	-1	-0.2	39.8	-0.02	4.2	0.1
spot2-062	CON1001M2	Tourmaline		1500	905	125000	-2	204.5	-1	-0.2	5.4	-0.02	2.9	-0.05
spot2-063	CON1001M2	Tourmaline		1000	2915	96350	-2	880	-1	-0.2	69.4	0.02	1.5	-0.05
spot2-064	CON1001M2	Tourmaline		8000	175	68150	-2	145.5	-1	-0.2	2.2	-0.02	33.3	-0.05
spot2-065	CON1001M2	Tourmaline		3500	520	62200	-2	216.5	-1	-0.2	5	-0.02	3.8	-0.05
spot2-066	CON1001M1	Apatite	Grain located where thin section broke	68000	235	150	6	6.5	-1	-0.2	19	0.02	5.3	-0.05
spot2-067	CON1001M1	Apatite		68500	5	-50	4	4	-1	-0.2	11.2	-0.02	6.9	-0.05
spot2-068	CON1001M1	Apatite		74500	10	-50	4	7	-1	0.2	16	-0.02	6.9	-0.05
spot3-001	CON1001NM	Tourmaline		7500	120	47200	-2	91.5	-1	-0.2	69	-0.02	0.7	-0.05
spot3-002	CON1001NM	Tourmaline		3000	230	24450	-2	92.5	-1	-0.2	3.6	-0.02	1.5	-0.05
spot3-003	CON1001NM	Tourmaline		11000	555	27000	-2	184	-1	-0.2	5.2	-0.02	6.1	-0.05
spot3-004	CON1001NM	Tourmaline		5500	265	47550	-2	241	-1	-0.2	25.8	-0.02	4.8	-0.05
spot3-005	CON1001NM	Tourmaline		12000	620	29450	-2	201	-1	-0.2	9.8	-0.02	8.4	-0.05
spot3-006	CON1001NM	Tourmaline		7000	530	14500	-2	348.5	-1	-0.2	24	-0.02	4.4	-0.05
spot3-007	CON1001NM	Tourmaline		9500	280	45050	-2	221.5	-1	-0.2	11	-0.02	5.7	-0.05
spot3-008	CON1001NM	Tourmaline		17500	110	31550	-2	26	-1	-0.2	3	-0.02	5.5	-0.05





Label	Sample	Mineral	Comment	Ca ppm	Mn ppm	Fe ppm	Cu ppm	Zn ppm	As ppm	Ag ppm	Sn ppm	Au ppm	Pb ppm	Bi ppm
spot3-009	CON1001NM	Tourmaline		11000	510	25450	-2	127	-1	-0.2	2.8	-0.02	3.9	-0.05
spot3-010	CON1001NM	Tourmaline		6000	450	40850	-2	168.5	-1	-0.2	2.8	-0.02	12.4	-0.05
spot3-011	CON1001NM	Tourmaline		4500	80	47750	-2	749.5	-1	-0.2	1.2	-0.02	56.4	-0.05
spot3-012	CON1001NM	Tourmaline		7000	160	45400	-2	178	-1	-0.2	13	-0.02	7.3	-0.05
spot3-013	CON1001NM	Tourmaline		7500	390	40450	-2	153	-1	-0.2	6	-0.02	5.2	-0.05
spot3-014	CON1001NM	Tourmaline		5500	40	46050	-2	250.5	-1	-0.2	5	-0.02	4.4	-0.05
spot3-015	CON1001NM	Tourmaline		11500	85	17250	2	478.5	-1	-0.2	2.8	-0.02	9.6	-0.05
spot3-016	CON1001NM	Tourmaline		5500	420	44650	-2	180	-1	-0.2	5.4	-0.02	5	-0.05
spot3-017	CON1001NM	Tourmaline		5000	345	90000	-2	388	-1	-0.2	2	0.04	39.7	-0.05
spot3-018	CON1001NM	Tourmaline		500	1155	91200	-2	1268.5	-1	-0.2	13	-0.02	0.7	-0.05
spot3-019	CON1001NM	Tourmaline		5500	320	43300	-2	20	-1	-0.2	2.6	-0.02	0.9	-0.05
spot3-020	CON1001NM	Tourmaline		8500	440	47750	-2	187.5	-1	-0.2	20.2	-0.02	4.4	-0.05
spot3-021	CON1001NM	Tourmaline		9000	615	41100	-2	179.5	-1	-0.2	4	-0.02	10.6	-0.05
spot3-022	CON1001NM	Tourmaline		2500	25	24100	-2	7.5	-1	-0.2	2.4	-0.02	0.2	-0.05
spot3-023	CMR0144NM	Apatite		359000	400	-50	-2	1	12	-0.2	0.8	-0.02	7	1.35
spot3-024	CMR0144NM	Apatite		369500	325	-50	-2	1.5	3	5.4	0.4	-0.02	2.5	1.75
spot3-025	CMR0144NM	Apatite		355500	480	-50	-2	-0.5	-1	-0.2	0.6	-0.02	10.6	0.3
spot3-026	CMR0144NM	Apatite		355000	2620	-50	-2	7	-1	-0.2	0.6	-0.02	5.1	1.85
spot3-027	CMR0144NM	Apatite		365000	270	-50	-2	-0.5	-1	-0.2	0.4	-0.02	2.6	0.3
spot3-028	CMR0144NM	Apatite		367000	820	50	-2	-0.5	-1	-0.2	0.6	-0.02	4.5	0.35
spot3-029	CMR0144NM	Apatite		355500	450	1050	-2	3.5	2	-0.2	0.8	-0.02	5.5	0.1
spot3-030	CMR0144NM	Apatite		356500	910	-50	-2	-0.5	-1	-0.2	0.6	-0.02	11.8	0.35
spot3-031	CMR0144NM	Apatite		363500	4325	-50	-2	-0.5	-1	-0.2	0.6	-0.02	5.3	0.5
spot3-032	CMR0144NM	Apatite		360500	2080	250	-2	-0.5	-1	-0.2	0.6	-0.02	12.2	0.6
spot3-033	CMR0144NM	Apatite		364000	335	-50	2	-0.5	2	-0.2	0.6	-0.02	22	2.95
spot3-034	CMR0144NM	Apatite		359000	1005	-50	-2	3	-1	-0.2	0.6	-0.02	3	0.15





Label	Sample	Mineral	Comment	Ca ppm	Mn ppm	Fe ppm	Cu ppm	Zn ppm	As ppm	Ag ppm	Sn ppm	Au ppm	Pb ppm	Bi ppm
spot3-035	CMR0144NM	Apatite		342000	540	150	-2	6.5	-1	-0.2	0.4	-0.02	3.7	-0.05
spot3-036	CMR0144NM	Apatite		363000	305	150	-2	-0.5	-1	-0.2	0.4	-0.02	2.8	1.6
spot3-037	CMR0144NM	Apatite		365000	845	-50	-2	-0.5	-1	-0.2	0.6	-0.02	6.4	0.65
spot3-038	CMR0144NM	Apatite		355500	5425	-50	6	1.5	7	-0.2	0.6	-0.02	17.9	1.15
spot3-039	CON1001NM	Apatite		283000	675	450	20	313.5	4	-0.2	1397.6	-0.02	9.4	2.95
spot3-040	CON1001NM	Apatite	Too small for the spot size	64000	30	1150	2	19.5	-1	-0.2	0.6	2.6	18	0.05
spot3-041	CON1001NM	Apatite		342000	40	5500	10	38.5	-1	0.2	7	-0.02	11.4	0.1
spot3-042	CON1001NM	Apatite		360500	50	3350	14	326	-1	0.4	168.4	-0.02	11.8	0.05
spot3-043	CON1001NM	Apatite		355500	100	550	8	27.5	5	-0.2	25.8	-0.02	9.5	-0.05
spot3-044	CON1001NM	Apatite		323500	50	5050	12	778	12	-0.2	286.2	-0.02	15.3	0.1
spot3-045	CON1001NM	Apatite	Too small for the spot size	65000	10	1400	36	2102	3	-0.2	729.8	1.54	698.9	0.35
spot3-046	CON1001NM	Sulphides		500	-5	433100	56140	32	2543	245	66.6	0.54	6327	442.35
spot3-047	CON1001NM	Sulphides	Too small for the spot size	-500	-5	52400	71162	80	3	1271.8	30	3.3	90928.9	42628.5
spot3-048	CMR0144NM	Sulphides		-500	180	460700	1142	16.5	6291	28	-0.2	0.02	743.2	0.05
spot3-049	CMR0144NM	Sulphides		-500	115	461800	888	24	618	28	-0.2	0.48	1956.9	1.15
spot3-050	CMR0144NM	Sulphides		-500	100	460000	444	29	3428	26.8	-0.2	-0.02	486.3	-0.05
spot3-051	CMR0144NM	Sulphides		-500	45	459650	86	9.5	139	2	-0.2	0.02	253	-0.05
spot3-052	CMR0144NM	Sulphides		-500	140	454500	702	15	1365	13.4	0.4	-0.02	854	0.1
spot3-053	CMR0144NM	Sulphides		-500	190	459150	208	39.5	1361	6.6	0.2	0.04	216.3	0.8
spot3-054	CMR0144NM	Sulphides		-500	245	444000	2754	25	7971	87.8	0.4	-0.02	3818	0.5
spot3-055	CMR0144NM	Sulphides		500	70	435000	148	25.5	1093	2.2	0.8	-0.02	446.9	0.25
spot3-056	CMR0144NM	Sulphides		-500	380	452250	216	66.5	966	5.4	0.8	0.02	590.5	0.2
spot3-057	CMR0144NM	Sulphides		-500	190	450650	828	66.5	392	21	0.4	0.04	1550.4	0.95





Table 3: CN002DD zircon LA-ICPMS U/Pb isotope data with other discussed analytes (NM = non-magnetic HMC fraction). O'Callaghans age zircons are outlined.

Sample	Label	²⁰⁶ Pb/ ²³⁸ U (Ma)	²⁰⁶ Pb/ ²³⁸ U 2σ (Ma)	²⁰⁷ Pb/ ²⁰⁶ Pb (Ma)	²⁰⁷ Pb/ ²⁰⁶ Pb 2σ (Ma)	²⁰⁷ Pb/ ²³⁵ U (Ma)	²⁰⁷ Pb/ ²³⁵ U 2σ (Ma)	Age (Ma)	Age 2σ (Ma)	Discord. (%)	Discord. (%) 2σ	Ce (ppm)	Ce 2σ (ppm)	Ce/Ce* Anom. Norm	Th (ppm)	Th 2σ (ppm)	U (ppm)	U 2σ (ppm)
CMR0144NM	Spot4-001	667	19.6	786.4	130.1	453.5	41.2			-15.2	3.5	20.25	2.18	9.8	68.37	6.42	95.34	7.86
CMR0144NM	Spot4-002	1578.3	41.3	1611.9	65.4	2092.5	67.5	1611.9	65.4	-2.1	2.3	36.71	4.33	40.3	327.8	35.88	178.81	17.29
CMR0144NM	Spot4-003	1131.6	32.4	1032.6	135.1	1129.1	81.8	1032.6	135.1	9.6	3.7	10.72	1.37	29.7	43.19	3.96	37.61	3.44
CMR0144NM	Spot4-004	1784.5	46.7	1848.6	61.9	2516.8	72	1848.6	61.9	-3.5	2.3	21.2	2.41	48.1	46.56	5.69	107.03	10.11
CMR0144NM	Spot4-005	642	19.4	642.4	133.7	392.8	36.4	642	19.4	-0.1	3.5	26.82	2.85	100.3	79.79	6.73	69.64	5.79
CMR0144NM	Spot4-006	1302.2	41.7	2093.2	159.3	2095.5	161.6			-37.8	4.9	29.72	3.62	1.3	66.78	6.74	123.47	13.12
CMR0144NM	Spot4-007	631.6	18.7	546.1	161.6	360.5	38.6			15.7	4	14.28	1.83	115.0	71.55	5.95	71.69	6.01
CMR0144NM	Spot4-008	835.5	31.9	1259.6	61.1	856.2	51.4			-33.7	2.6	198.08	21.31	1.9	505.58	33.24	1012.51	54.02
CMR0144NM	Spot4-009	977.7	30.5	1031.4	118.7	929.3	65.9	977.7	30.5	-5.2	3.4	8.27	1.06	32.8	44.03	4.06	55.05	5.3
CMR0144NM	Spot4-010	1713.3	46.7	2762.4	48.1	3219.9	69.4			-38	2.1	9.16	1.25	6.0	35.37	3.45	573.92	38.47
CMR0144NM	Spot4-011	1235.9	35.1	1574.7	86.2	1587.3	75			-21.5	2.8	13.19	1.65	8.8	51.98	4.92	47.22	4.39
CMR0144NM	Spot4-012	655.1	19.1	660.3	124.8	417.2	34.4	655.1	19.1	-0.8	3.3	72.19	6.86	226.5	202.2	14.66	100.24	8.25
CMR0144NM	Spot4-013	980.2	27.9	984.4	100.5	907.4	55.5	980.2	27.9	-0.4	2.9	9.56	1.22	116.7	15.67	1.59	69.31	5.64
CMR0144NM	Spot4-014	1675.5	42.7	1753.4	57	2256.2	63.8	1753.4	57	-4.4	2.1	13.3	1.68	170.3	121.25	9.79	245.98	17.39
CMR0144NM	Spot4-015	656.1	18.2	585.2	76.5	400.2	25.1	656.1	18.2	12.1	2.3	26.9	2.82	141.2	231.49	16.45	389.6	23.7
CMR0144NM	Spot4-016	1113.5	31.2	1605.3	103.1	1433.8	82.8			-30.6	3.2	120.47	19.33	1.4	129.34	11.25	110.82	9.18
CMR0144NM	Spot4-017	1108.6	31.9	1125.5	86.5	1138.5	56	1125.5	86.5	-1.5	2.7	16.81	1.81	48.9	72.58	8.71	86.15	8.88
CMR0144NM	Spot4-018	2210.6	55.5	2532.5	49.8	3506.3	69.7	2532.5	49.8	-12.7	2.1	33.06	4.31	4.6	221.65	21.25	369.56	25.6
CMR0144NM	Spot4-019	1682.7	44.2	1836	62.9	2327.6	67	1836	62.9	-8.3	2.3	5.11	0.77	7.2	66.9	5.47	122.45	8.76
CMR0144NM	Spot4-020	1136.8	34.2	1074.4	126.9	1146.2	76.2	1074.4	126.9	5.8	3.6	25.62	2.91	216.1	38.9	3.92	29.53	3.2
CMR0144NM	Spot4-021	426.7	12.3	375.6	73.9	168.9	11.6	426.7	12.3	13.6	2.2	62.13	8.22	2.0	598.56	39.54	1361.04	79.57
CMR0144NM	Spot4-022	391.6	12.5	3612.1	88.9	1364.6	74.9			-89.2	3.3	3057.55	176.44	4.5	1543.94	133.08	2182.52	145.63
CMR0144NM	Spot4-023	1169.7	31.8	1262.8	95.2	1298.9	68.9	1262.8	95.2	-7.4	2.9	10.27	1.32	64.4	116.23	9.56	93.81	7.7
CMR0144NM	Spot4-024	1216	33.7	1189.4	75.8	1313.5	57.6	1189.4	75.8	2.2	2.4	19.24	8.95	2.1	65.79	5.45	126.71	9.23
CMR0144NM	Spot4-025	644.5	18.8	705.1	138.2	414.5	41.6	644.5	18.8	-8.6	3.6	68.17	6.55	33.3	393.82	26.05	182.68	13.29
CON1001NM	Spot4-026	1198.4	34.2	1308.4	91.5	1367	67	1308.4	91.5	-8.4	2.8	39.47	4.33	194.6	51.21	4.94	56.89	5.51
CON1001NM	Spot4-027	1161.8	32.4	1394.8	85.2	1376.6	66.7			-16.7	2.7	19.26	2.45	4.1	80.37	6.47	66.6	5.38
CON1001NM	Spot4-028	858.7	23.5	852.4	83.6	706.5	40.4	858.7	23.5	0.7	2.5	7.8	1.03	16.5	115.46	9.47	186.53	13.6
CON1001NM	Spot4-029	1154.2	35.2	1739.7	150.6	1607.7	118.7			-33.7	4.4	18.28	1.97	167.5	35.79	3.28	18.9	1.91





Sample	Label	²⁰⁶ Pb/ ²³⁸ U (Ma)	²⁰⁶ Pb/ ²³⁸ U 2σ (Ma)	²⁰⁷ Pb/ ²⁰⁶ Pb (Ma)	²⁰⁷ Pb/ ²⁰⁶ Pb 2σ (Ma)	²⁰⁷ Pb/ ²³⁵ U (Ma)	²⁰⁷ Pb/ ²³⁵ U 2σ (Ma)	Age (Ma)	Age 2σ (Ma)	Discord. (%)	Discord. (%) 2σ	Ce (ppm)	Ce 2σ (ppm)	Ce/Ce* Anom. Norm	Th (ppm)	Th 2σ (ppm)	U (ppm)	U 2σ (ppm)
CON1001NM	Spot4-030	1155.4	31.1	1246.4	99.7	1279.9	69.5	1246.4	99.7	-7.3	2.9	10.43	1.35	108.9	59.98	5.99	68.47	6.17
CON1001NM	Spot4-031	1172.8	31.4	1178.3	74.9	1264.3	57.4	1178.3	74.9	-0.5	2.4	15.87	1.67	0.0	137.57	10.26	163.6	12.14
CON1001NM	Spot4-032	472.4	14.3	837.1	66.6	268.7	17.2			-43.6	2.2	581.54	45.24	3.1	271.85	17.56	1207.83	65.44
CON1001NM	Spot4-033	626.7	18	640.5	109	379.1	30.6	626.7	18	-2.2	2.9	37.56	3.59	281.0	116.41	9.49	100.21	8.24
CON1001NM	Spot4-034	1177.9	31.5	1108.8	85.9	1233.7	61.8	1108.8	85.9	6.2	2.6	12.54	1.58	74.6	100.67	8.36	92.35	7.68
CON1001NM	Spot4-035	321.2	9.3	1702.2	71.9	262	19.3			-81.1	2.5	819.57	54.33	3.5	3116.47	176.91	1176.45	70.98
CON1001NM	Spot4-036	1179.1	32.2	1154.6	66.7	1264.5	53.5	1154.6	66.7	2.1	2.2	12.27	1.54	142.3	125.14	9.53	235.02	18.45
CON1001NM	Spot4-037	1139.7	30.6	1213	70.3	1250.5	54.4	1213	70.3	-6	2.3	12.96	1.63	53.4	142.81	10.64	173.7	12.58
CON1001NM	Spot4-038	699.3	19.7	1266.6	65.1	668.8	37.5			-44.8	2.2	214.32	15.95	2.8	335.5	21.71	785.34	40.36
CON1001NM	Spot4-039	1161.5	33.6	1170.6	118	1257.1	75.6	1170.6	118	-0.8	3.4	8.02	1.07	97.4	42.56	3.99	39.43	3.71
CON1001NM	Spot4-040	1151.2	31.8	1223.6	88.7	1277.8	62.8	1223.6	88.7	-5.9	2.7	48.01	4.64	153.7	160.98	12.69	124.56	9.49
CON1001NM	Spot4-041	1202.4	32.5	1095	87.1	1272.4	63.2	1095	87.1	9.8	2.6	12.06	1.57	0.0	75.34	6.3	101.91	8.52
CON1001NM	Spot4-042	1155.8	31.3	1186.9	81.4	1269.2	61.2	1186.9	81.4	-2.6	2.5	14.02	1.8	140.3	97.67	8.65	127.47	11.29
CON1001NM	Spot4-043	1246.6	33.9	1344.1	78.6	1500	70.8	1344.1	78.6	-7.3	2.5	12.29	1.32	10.9	90.89	7.76	81.21	6.74
CON1001NM	Spot4-044	1547.6	41.1	1592.6	74.5	2084.1	72.5	1592.6	74.5	-2.8	2.5	29.88	3.27	45.2	135.24	11.7	71.81	6.15
CON1001NM	Spot4-045	1093.1	43.6	1842.9	249.7	1650.3	207			-40.7	7.2	6.17	0.92	33.5	7.54	0.91	6.79	0.83
CON1001NM	Spot4-046	1324.5	35.7	1310.6	77.2	1584	65.4	1310.6	77.2	1.1	2.5	7.78	0.99	76.3	61	5.52	67.95	5.5
CON1001NM	Spot4-047	1164.1	30.6	1174.3	83.8	1278.6	63.6	1174.3	83.8	-0.9	2.6	16.81	1.79	8.0	161.43	11.75	132.68	9.42
CON1001NM	Spot4-048	2854.6	68.2	3307.2	46.9	5188.5	72	3307.2	46.9	-13.7	2.1	13	1.66	67.7	69.18	6.19	78.87	6.56
CON1001NM	Spot4-049	645.2	18.1	739.9	81.3	410.4	27	645.2	18.1	-12.8	2.4	16.91	1.82	80.2	126.95	10.7	258.35	19.29
CON1001NM	Spot4-050	1160.3	31	1204.4	69.2	1295.9	55.8	1204.4	69.2	-3.7	2.3	12.95	1.63	62.3	102.7	8.92	223.56	21.03
CON1001NM	Spot4-051	1259	35.4	1467.2	104	1621.3	88.2	1467.2	104	-14.2	3.1	4.74	0.98	3.1	45.92	4.19	42.5	3.87
CON1001NM	Spot4-052	590.8	17.2	735.3	131.7	347.8	33.3			-19.7	3.5	5.3	0.79	37.6	49.93	4.72	114.09	9.75
CON1001NM	Spot4-053	1175.5	31.3	1183.6	75.3	1307.8	57.5	1183.6	75.3	-0.7	2.4	11.25	1.42	133.1	79.85	6.42	140.08	9.87
CON1001NM	Spot4-054	901.1	26.1	898.4	101.1	775.6	51.7	901.1	26.1	0.3	2.9	6.01	0.9	7.1	54.1	4.93	105.36	9.02
CON1001NM	Spot4-055	1151.4	31.5	1388.3	86.6	1413.2	71.6			-17.1	2.7	16.7	1.75	34.7	89.01	7.22	91.73	7.39
CON1001NM	Spot4-056	1593.4	69.2	2459.9	181.5	2981.5	259.3			-35.2	5.9	39.19	3.75	127.2	23.98	2.44	21.2	2.15
CON1001NM	Spot4-057	1156	35.4	1225	139.5	1309.8	102.3	1225	139.5	-5.6	3.9	8.54	1.18	4.8	35.85	4.47	28.45	3.41
CON1001NM	Spot4-058	1156.4	31.4	1227.3	75.2	1309.7	60.4	1227.3	75.2	-5.8	2.4	15.08	2.22	18.6	176.62	31.85	204.25	30.98





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 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 metres depth before it had reached the basement rocks. The basement is likely Proterozoic in age and is interpreted as the 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.



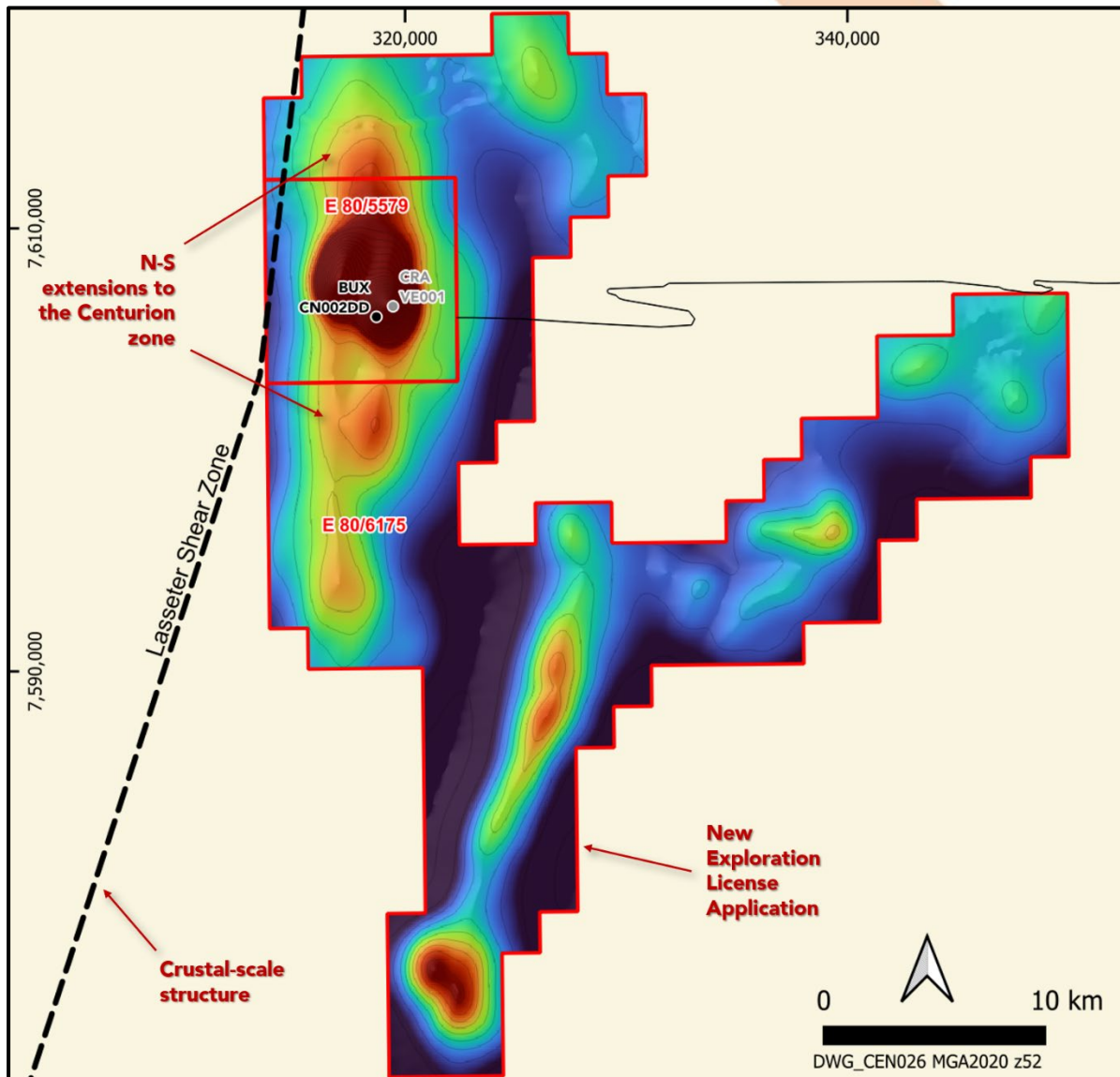


Figure 6: The Centurion Project now covers N-S strike extensions around CN002DD, and other significant nearby geophysical anomalies (GSWA statewide RTP magnetics image, 50 nT contours).





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. 23 May 2024 [Centurion Project \(100% BUX\) – Exploration Update](#)
2. 10 October 2024 [Heritage Clearance Surveys Underway at Centurion Project](#)
3. 16 June 2025 [Fieldwork commences at Centurion](#)
4. 08 July 2025 [Maiden Drilling Program Underway at Centurion](#)
5. 22 July 2025 [Centurion Drill Program Nears Key Basement Target](#)
6. 11 August 2025 [Centurion Project - Drilling and Next Exploration Steps](#)
7. 16 September 2025 [Buxton Exploration Update: Centurion Results Pending](#)
8. 02 October 2025 [Strong Pathfinder Assays from Centurion](#)
9. 07 October 2025 [Centurion Expands, Advances](#)

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.





JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1
Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<p>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.</p> <p>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</p> <p>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Buxton's 2025 drillholes CN001DD & CN002DD were vertical and drilled from the same pad with mud-rotary & diamond techniques.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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 (Worrall Formation, Elsa Sandstone - see ASX (see ASX 22/7/2025 & 11/8/2025).</p>
Drilling techniques	<p>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).</p>	<p>Please refer to ASX 22/7/2025 & 11/8/2025 for related details from the CN002DD drillhole.</p>






Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill sample recovery	<p>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</p> <p>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Buxton 2025 Drilling Program: Diamond Coring Method: Core sample recovery was recorded on a per-run basis onsite during mark-up by qualified geologists, typically within 24 hours of the core having been drilled, allowing for quality checks on drillers’ core block marking. Core recovery for CN002DD is 98.3%. 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).</p> <p>No apparent relationship can be defined between sample recovery and grade.</p>
Logging	<p>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.</p> <p>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc)</p>	<p>Please refer to ASX 22/7/2025 & 11/8/2025 for related logging details from the CN002DD drillhole.</p>





Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p>photography.</p> <p>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</p>	
<p>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</p>	<p>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</p> <p>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</p> <p>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</p> <p>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</p>	<p>Buxton 2025 Drilling Program Petrology:</p> <p>Diamond core sampling for petrology (799.5 – 799.6m) was sampled using a core saw to produce half core that was submitted for petrological assessment.</p> <p>Thin section preparation and petrological analysis was undertaken by Microanalysis Australia (Perth).</p> <p>This core interval (approx. 10 cm) was divided into two petrographic slides, with sample IDs / depths as follows:</p> <div style="display: flex; align-items: flex-start;">  <div style="margin-left: 10px;"> <p>25_1571_001a: 799.50 m – 799.55 m depth</p> <p>25_1571_001b: 799.55 m – 799.60 m depth</p> </div> </div> <p>Prior to petrological slide preparation, this same half HQ core length was analysed for relative mineral abundances using Micro-XRF (uXRF) by PortaSpecs (Perth). Data generated from the uXRF system (M4 TORNADO PLUS) is run through Advanced Mineral Identification Classification Software (AMICS) for automatically mineralogy classification based on an extensive HMC mineral library and the Map Spectrum. Individual mineral grains are identified using an advanced segmentation model, calibrated to the grain size to provide mineral abundance estimations.</p> <p>Buxton 2025 Drilling Program Heavy Mineral Composite (HMC):</p> <p>Heavy mineral concentrates were prepared by Diamantina Laboratories (Perth) from 2 samples of detrital material (composite sandy material) from drillhole CN002DD.</p> <p>CMR0144: 444 m - 450 m depth</p>





Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>This mud rotary sample was collected wet as is inherent to the drilling method as the sample is entrained as cuttings in the drilling fluid. This sample was dried on site.</p> <p>CON1001: 805 m – 808.9 m depth</p> <p>A single composite sample of loose material (805 – 808.9m) was sub-sampled using a spear to collect ~50% of the interval by weight.</p> <p>Diamantina’s method involves drying, splitting, and sieving of the received samples, then heavy liquid separation followed by magnetic separation of the heavy mineral fraction.</p> <p>Heavy Mineral Separation: The heavy liquid separation concentrates the heavy minerals (typically >2.9 g/cm³).</p> <p>Magnetic Separation: The concentrate was split using a magnetic separator (Frantz) into magnetic and non-magnetic fractions to assess the distribution of indicator minerals.</p> <p>The magnetic (sample suffixes M1 / M2 / M3) and non-magnetic (sample suffix NM) heavy mineral separates were then mounted on glass petrographic slides, polished and cleaned prior to LA-ICPMS analysis.</p> <p>Please refer to ASX 22/7/2025 & 11/8/2025 for related geochemical sampling details from the CN002DD drillhole.</p>
<p>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</p>	<p><i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and</i></p>	<p>Buxton 2025 Drilling Program – LA-ICPMS:</p> <p>Analysis was performed by Bureau Veritas (BV) in Perth, Western Australia. BV firstly undertook a QEMSCAN analysis to identify targets for the LA-ICPMS analysis. A total of 62 zircon spots and 150 spots on other minerals (sulphides, tourmaline, apatite) were analysed from two heavy mineral concentrate samples.</p> <p>Method: Laser Ablation Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry (LA-ICPMS) was used to determine trace element concentrations and U-Pb geochronology.</p> <p>Laser System: ESL NWR-213 laser ablation system with an ESL TwoVol2 ablation cell.</p> <p>Laser Settings: Wavelength of 213 nm, laser fluence of 1.8 J/cm², and a repetition rate of 5 Hz.</p>





Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>precision have been established.</i></p>	<p>Analysis Strategy: Static spot ablation using a spot diameter 40 µm with an ablation duration of 30 s.</p> <p>ICP-MS: Agilent 7700x ICP-MS instrument.</p> <p>Standards (Trace Elements): Calibration used NIST610 and NIST612 glass standards, along with an in-house lithium borate glass for other minerals.</p> <p>Standards (Geochronology): Zircon U-Pb ages were calibrated against the 91500 zircon reference material, 8 analyses of this standard returned a mean ²⁰⁶Pb/²³⁸U age of 1057 Ma +/- 29 Ma (2σ) and mean U of 71.2 ppm, this standard having a reference age of 1062.4 Ma with U between 71-86 ppm.</p> <p>Data Processing: Data was reduced using an in-house MATLAB script. LIEF (Laser Induced Elemental Fractionation) and mass discrimination corrections were applied.</p> <p>Internal Standards: For other minerals, results were normalised to 100% sum of elements. For zircon, Silicon (Si) was used as an internal standard assuming 15.32% Si.</p> <p>Accuracy: No common-Pb correction was applied. Results with absolute discordance were excluded from the "best age" calculations. Uncertainties are quoted at absolute.</p> <p>Buxton 2025 Drilling Program – uXRF</p> <p>Micro XRF (µXRF) of heavy Mineral concentrates used a Bruker M4 Tornado Plus instrument scanned over an area of 10 x 5 cm</p> <p>Parameters: Pixel size: 100 µm; Voltage:45 kV; Current: 600 µA; Filter: Empty; SpotSize: 20 µm; Dwell Time: 30 ms/pixel.</p> <p>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.</p>





Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Verification of sampling and assaying	<p>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</p> <p>The use of twinned holes.</p> <p>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</p> <p>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</p>	<p>Please refer to ASX 22/7/2025 & 11/8/2025 for related verification details from the CN002DD drillhole.</p> <p>No adjustments to assay data have been made.</p>
Location of data points	<p>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.</p> <p>Specification of the grid system used.</p> <p>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</p>	<p>Buxton 2025 Drilling Program – LA-ICPMS:</p> <p>Analysis was performed on a per-grain basis. The depth intervals for the composite samples used for the heavy mineral concentrates (see above) are accurately recorded from the CN002DD drill log.</p> <p>Please refer to ASX 22/7/2025 & 11/8/2025 for related location details of the CN002DD drillhole.</p>
Data spacing and distribution	<p>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</p>	<p>Please refer to ASX 22/7/2025 & 11/8/2025 for related data spacing details from the CN002DD drillhole.</p>
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<p>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</p> <p>If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised</p>	<p>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.</p>





Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.</i>	
Sample security	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The risk of deliberate or accidental loss or contamination of samples is considered very low, particularly given the remote location of the project.</p>
Audits or reviews	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	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	<p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>BUX have a 100% interest in exploration license E80/5579 and application E80/6175</p> <p>The tenement is in good standing with DMPE and there are no known impediments for exploration on this tenement.</p> <p>No royalties encumber these tenements.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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).</p>
Exploration done by other parties	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	The only substantive historical exploration was undertaken by CRA in 1991 – see WAMEX report A35274.





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		No other parties were involved in the exploration program that generated data that was used in this release.
Geology	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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 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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
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</i>	See the body of the release for drillhole data as compiled by Buxton.





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	<p>holes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. <p>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.</p>	
Data aggregation methods	<p>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</p>	<p>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 - 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.</p>
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<p>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</p> <p>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</p> <p>If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement</p>	<p>The intercepts reported are interpreted to represent true widths, since the vertical drillhole intercepted essentially flat lying sediments.</p>





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	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.
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; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	Since very little is known about the basement geology within the Centurion Project, the definition of the target deposit model is almost entirely restricted to the potential field datasets which exhibit an IOCG style geophysical response. The Project is covered by the Cornish Helena 2009 government airborne magnetic (400 m line spacing) and the 2017 Kidson Falcon gravity gradiometer survey (2,500 m line spacing). CRA also undertook some local ground geophysical surveys. The open file airborne gravity and magnetic surveys are of sufficient accuracy and resolution to undertake targeting.
Further work	The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.





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.

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