ASX Release | Buxton Resources Ltd (ASX: BUX) | 31st August 2026

Arivaca Project Rock Chips to 6.21% Cu, 1,355 g/t Ag

- 100%-owned Arivaca Project comprising 14.2 km² of newly granted tenure in Arizona's Laramide porphyry belt
- Buxton's first new Arizona project since completion of the Copper Wolf Asset Sale Agreement with IGO; acquired at pegging cost of ~US$11,000
- Rock chips from historic mine dumps return up to 6.21% Cu, 3.55% Cu and 1.1% Cu, with multiple samples exceeding 400 g/t Ag; best in-situ rock chip 0.69% Cu and 84.3 g/t Ag (same sample)
- No modern drilling or systematic exploration known within the tenure
- Permits submitted for surface sampling, airborne magnetics and drill testing

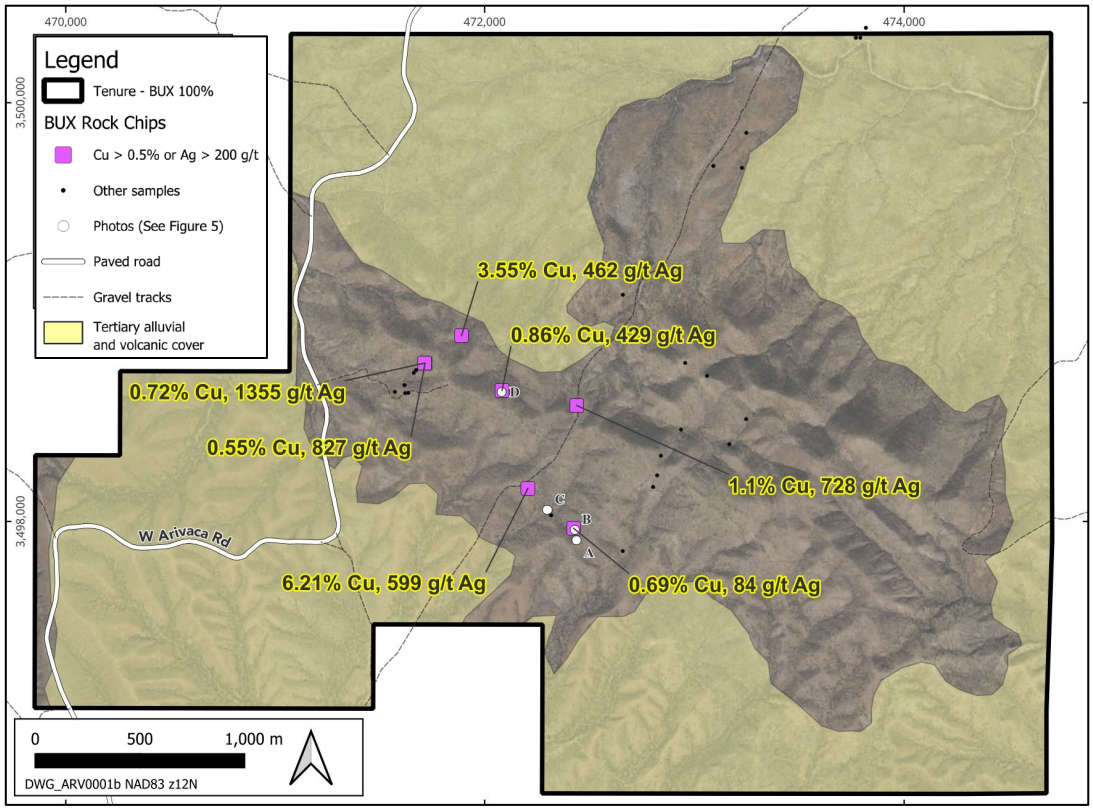

Figure 1: Buxton's Arivaca Project rock chip sampling with selected Cu and Ag assay results.

CEO Marty Moloney commented: "*Arivaca is exactly the kind of opportunity Buxton is pursuing in Arizona — 100%-owned, acquired at low cost, with high-grade surface mineralisation in an underexplored setting within the proven Laramide porphyry belt. The geochemistry, veining, alteration and magnetics all point to potential for a porphyry-style mineral system at depth at Arivaca. We're looking forward to commencing detailed mapping and geophysics ahead of our first drill program.*"

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Buxton Resources Ltd (ASX:BUX) reports the grant of 14.2 km^2 of tenure at the Arivaca Project, in southern Arizona's Laramide porphyry belt approximately 30 km southwest of Freeport-McMoRan's Sierrita copper-molybdenum mining complex.

The Project covers a window of Cretaceous volcanic rocks ("basement") and surrounding Tertiary cover (Figure 1). Tenure consists of 8 Mineral Exploration Permits acquired for application and two-year rent fees totalling ~US$11,000 with initial expenditure commitments (for years 1-3) being ~US$35,000 per annum.

Buxton has completed initial reconnaissance rock-chip sampling at Arivaca, which returned assay results up to 6.21% Cu and 1,355 g/t Ag (separate samples, Figure 1), along with high levels of Au (up to 0.55 g/t) plus Pb, Zn, As and Sb (see Table 2).

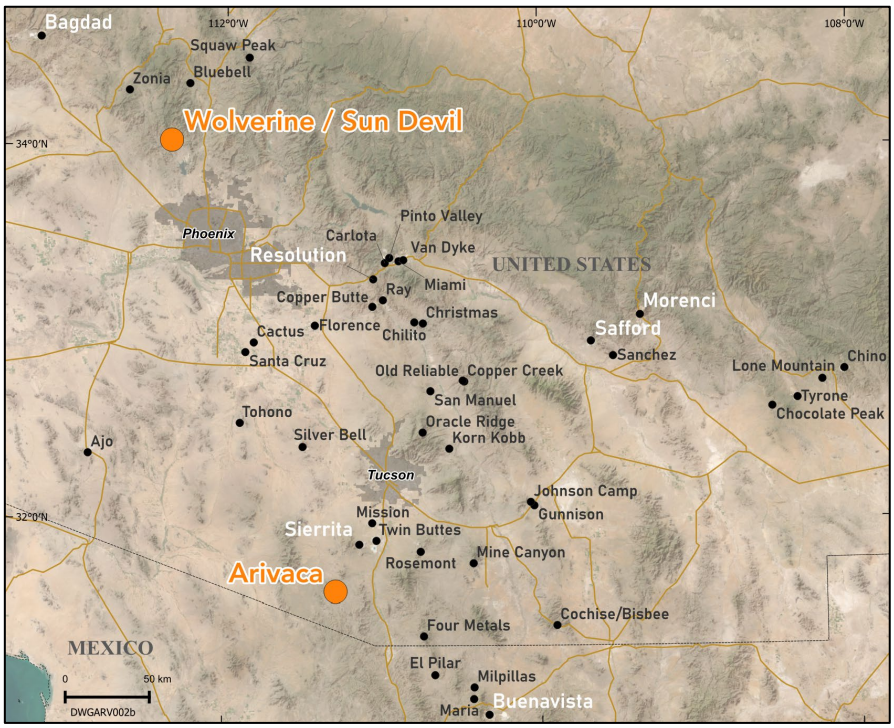

Figure 2: Buxton's Arizona exploration projects with porphyry deposit locations.

The highest-grade samples were collected from dumps adjacent to historic mine workings (small hand-dug pits) within zones of quartz veining and brecciation. Wallrock adjacent to the workings exhibits argillic (clay) to selective propylitic alteration. Median laboratory assay values for selected pathfinder elements across the 35 rock chip samples are presented in Table 1; individual assays in Table 2.

The polymetallic veining, geochemical signature, and alteration are together interpreted as consistent with the upper parts of a porphyry system (Figure 3). A prominent airborne magnetic low is semi-coincident with the area of anomalous geochemistry (Figure 4). This magnetic anomaly may indicate a deeper felsic intrusion — such bodies typically underlie porphyry mineral systems.

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Table 1: Arivaca median assay values (in ppm) of 35 rock chip samples compared with the structural level indicated by Halley et al. (2015). Sb, Li, Pb, Bi and Tl indicate a shallow level, particularly in non-mine dump / least altered samples.

Element	Arivaca median	Deep sericitic	Shallow sericitic	Best fit Structural Level
Sb	48.4	1–3	**3–100**	Shallow
Li	19.2		**15–50**	Shallow
Pb	33.7	200–1,000	**10–100**	Shallow
Bi	0.10	1–10	**0.05–1**	Shallow
Tl	1.06	0.2	**1–50**	Shallow
As	8.4	**10–50**	50–1,000	Deep sericitic
Mo	2.5	**2–20**	**0.5–5**	Overlap
W	2.9	**2–20**	**0.5–5**	Overlap

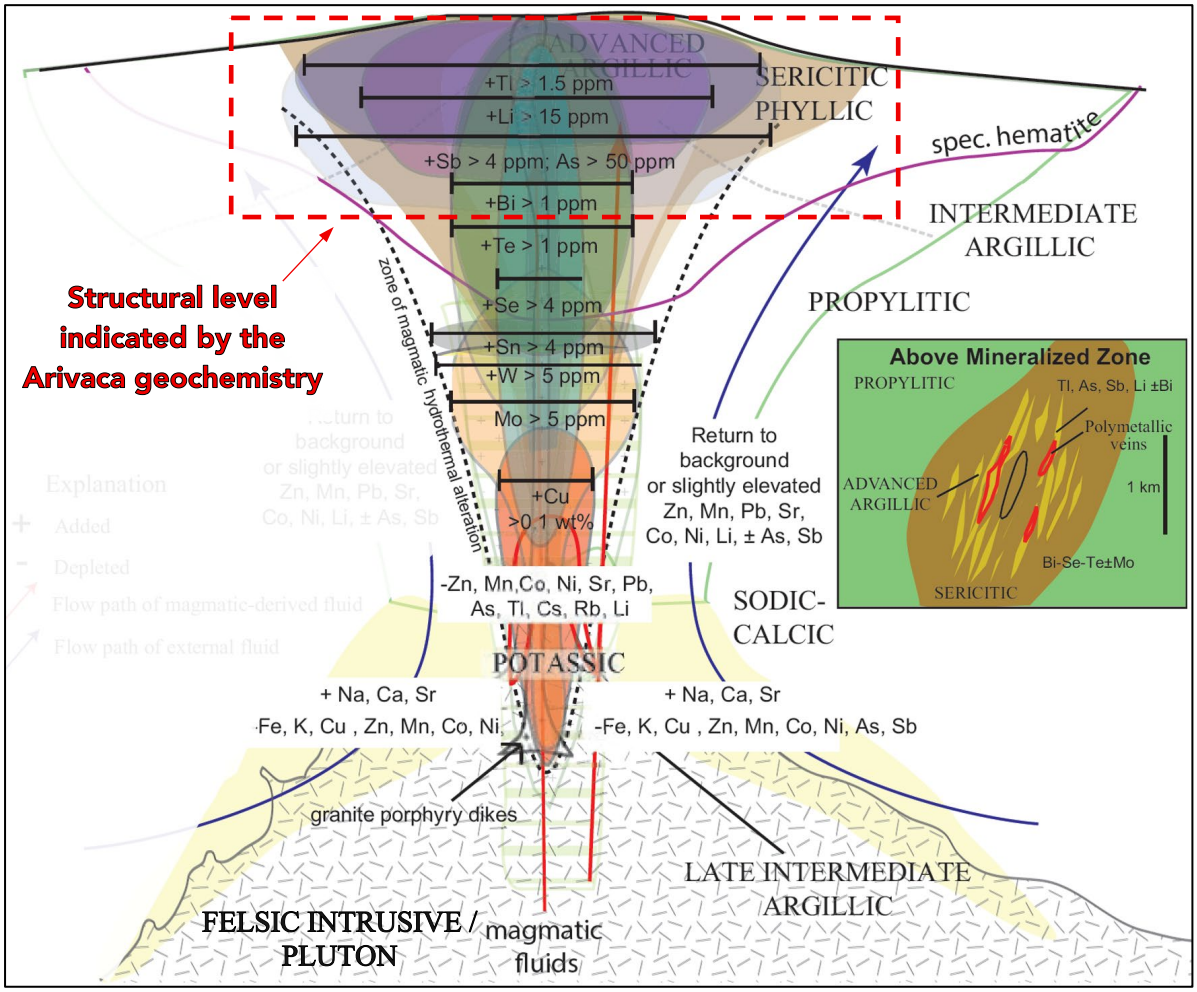

Figure 3: Schematic diagram showing the pathfinder geochemical and alteration patterns with indicative elemental abundances of porphyry mineral systems (Halley et al., 2015). The Arivaca geochemistry and polymetallic veining is consistent with the current surface / erosional level representing the upper parts of a porphyry-style Cu/Mo system.

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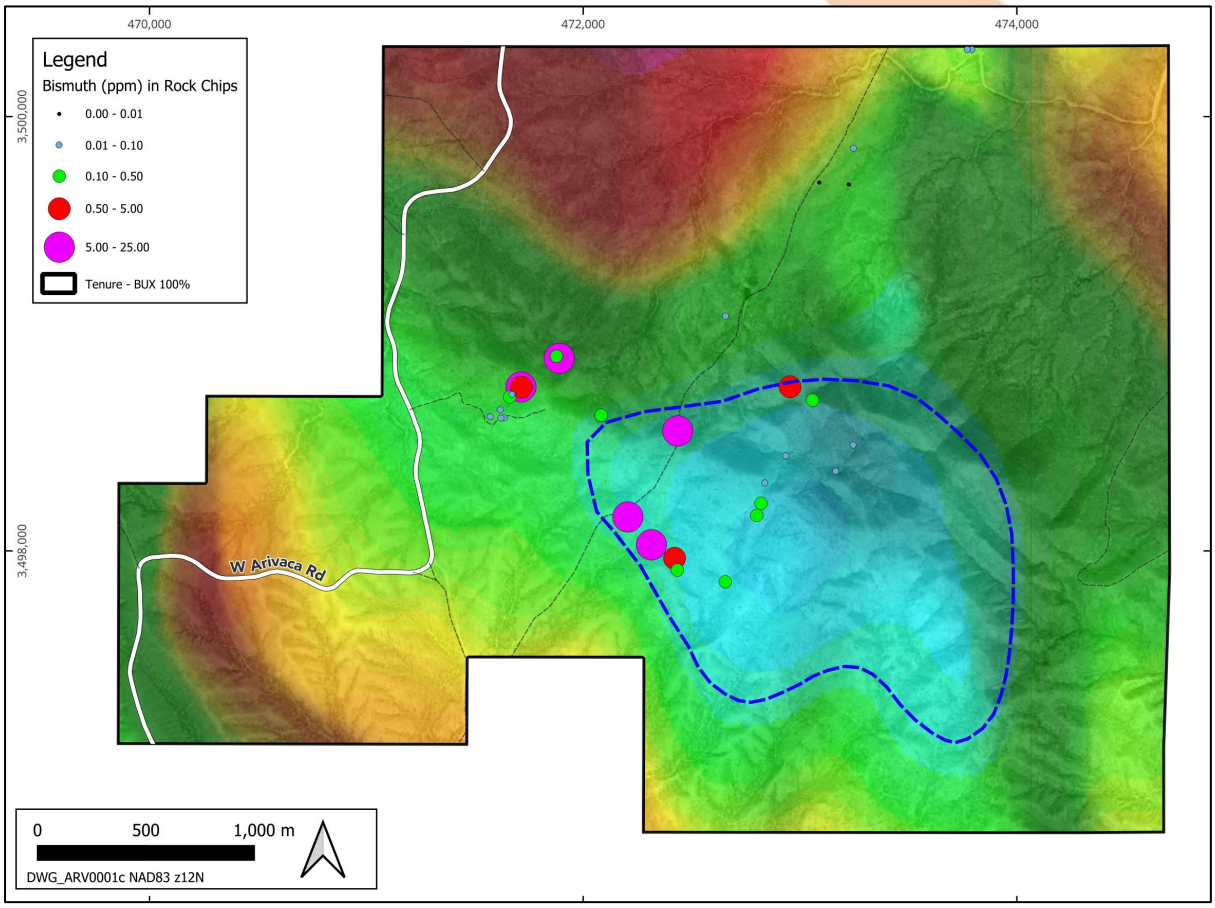

Figure 4: Bismuth results from BUX rock chip samples. High values are interpreted to indicate zones of "hotter" fluid flow, which is typically directly above porphyry-style mineralisation. A magnetic low (blue outline) potentially indicates felsic intrusions at depth. The background is a relatively low-resolution (400 m line spacing), reduced-to-pole airborne magnetic image overlaid on satellite imagery to illustrate the NW and NNE structural controls.

Buxton's generative and reconnaissance dataset provides strong encouragement for further exploration for porphyry-style Cu-Mo mineralisation at Arivaca. Geological Field Operations Plans (GFOPs) have been submitted to the Arizona State Lands Department to allow Buxton to undertake detailed mapping and surface sampling, detailed airborne magnetics, and drill testing.

This release is authorised by the Board of Buxton Resources Limited. For further information, please contact:

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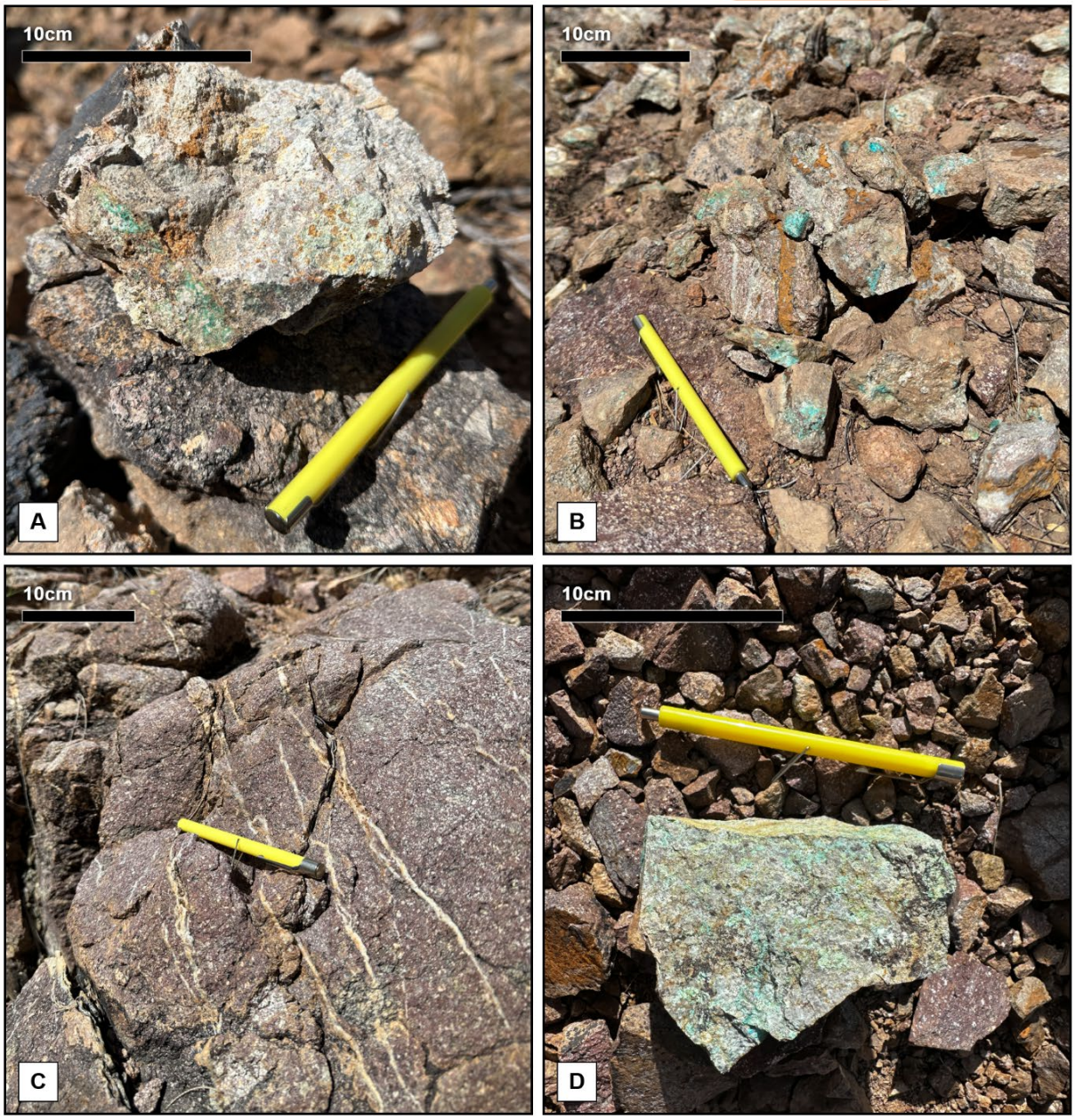

Figure 5: Rock chip samples from Arivaca showing gossanous quartz veining, limonitic clay, oxide Cu mineralisation hosted within andesite.

A = AV030RC 0.47% Cu & 9.2 g/t Ag
B = AV031RC 0.69% Cu & 84.3 g/t Ag
C = AV032RC 0.47% Cu & 114 g/t Ag (mine dump sample)
D = AV003RC 0.86% Cu & 429 g/t Ag (mine dump sample)

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About the Arivaca Project

The Arivaca Project is located within the historic Las Guijas mining district of Pima County, southern Arizona. The Project area lies within the Laramide porphyry copper belt, which hosts a number of major copper deposits and operating mines. Small-scale mining for copper, silver, lead, gold and tungsten in the area dates to the 19th century, with over 100 recorded historic workings across the wider district.

The nearest major porphyry copper operation is Freeport-McMoRan's wholly owned Sierrita mine, an open-pit copper-molybdenum complex in production since 1959, located approximately 30 km northeast of the Project. Reference to Sierrita is included solely to describe the regional geological setting and should not be taken to imply that mineralisation of similar style, grade or scale occurs within the Arivaca Project tenure.

Mineralisation in the Las Guijas mining district is typically hosted within irregular quartz veins and breccias carrying base and precious metals. Despite this long mining history, there is no record of modern, systematic exploration in the area. Buxton aims to test whether the historic workings reflect polymetallic veining related to a more extensive porphyry mineralised system at depth.

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Table 2: Arivaca rock chip sample laboratory assay results (ALS ME-MS61L) for selected analytes, all values in ppm (ppm = g/t). LAA = least altered andesite.

ID	Type	Long.	Lat.	Ag	As	Au	Bi	Cu	Li	Mn	Mo	Pb	Sb	Se	Sn	Te	Tl	W	Zn
AV001RC	Float	-111.296546	31.624898	0.3	4.2	<0.001	0.2	5	14.2	90	2.0	19.9	13.5	0.0	1.9	0.007	1.5	3.9	51
AV002RC	Mine dump	-111.296414	31.624808	462	3,010	0.013	8.8	35,500	37.6	2,900	31.3	66,100	>10,000	4.0	0.7	0.045	7.5	2.5	3,110
AV003RC	Mine dump	-111.294370	31.622446	429	142.5	0.003	0.5	8,640	18.0	615	1.9	386.0	1,115	0.2	1.8	0.006	1.6	3.0	256
AV004RC	Mine dump	-111.294370	31.622450	107	20.5	<0.001	0.4	382	4.0	181	2.4	338.0	87.6	0.1	1.9	<0.005	2.1	3.5	158
AV005RC	Subcrop	-111.299088	31.622335	1.6	7.5	<0.001	0.1	59	13.0	138	2.5	27.5	22.1	0.0	1.8	0.009	1.6	8.0	101
AV006RC	Outcrop	-111.299237	31.622325	0.9	5.5	<0.001	0.1	34	23.5	90	1.7	66.4	20.3	0.0	1.3	0.005	1.1	2.6	98
AV007RC	Outcrop	-111.299277	31.622669	0.5	5.0	<0.001	0.0	14	15.4	264	3.3	21.4	12.5	0.0	1.4	0.006	1.2	2.7	100
AV008RC	Mine dump	-111.298819	31.623196	91	18.4	<0.001	0.4	406	29.7	4,270	2.7	69.1	95.2	0.1	0.5	<0.005	0.7	1.4	526
AV009RC	Mine dump	-111.298686	31.623321	108	9.1	<0.001	0.1	299	18.5	2,480	3.4	214.0	48.4	0.1	1.0	<0.005	1.1	2.6	451
AV010RC	Outcrop	-111.298710	31.623308	73.4	11.3	<0.001	0.0	249	6.2	1325	1.3	1,665	23.0	0.1	0.9	<0.005	1.7	5.5	318
AV011RC	Mine dump	-111.298270	31.623617	1,355	97.5	0.55	5.2	7,230	17.5	509	0.8	351.0	2,490	0.2	0.4	<0.005	0.9	0.1	339
AV012RC	Mine dump	-111.298246	31.623609	827	76.7	0.03	0.6	5,520	20.1	48,800	2.8	37.1	854.0	0.4	0.7	<0.005	0.9	9.7	4,840
AV013RC	Mine dump	-111.299762	31.622377	51.3	5.1	0.001	0.1	118	17.2	535	2.7	94.0	90.4	0.0	1.3	0.010	1.4	7.1	201
AV014RC	Outcrop (LAA)	-111.283514	31.648082	3.6	3.5	<0.001	0.0	70	31.2	746	0.9	24.7	11.4	0.0	1.1	<0.005	0.3	0.5	96
AV015RC	Outcrop	-111.276101	31.638114	0.6	7.2	<0.001	0.0	93	256.0	485	2.7	12.5	34.1	0.0	0.6	0.005	0.3	5.3	52
AV016RC	Outcrop	-111.276381	31.637685	0.5	2.7	<0.001	0.0	16	51.5	47	1.4	8.4	60.5	0.0	0.4	<0.005	0.1	2.1	9
AV017RC	Subcrop	-111.276608	31.637686	0.3	3.1	<0.001	0.0	25	84.2	164	3.5	7.3	61.3	0.0	0.5	<0.005	0.1	3.0	18
AV018RC	Float	-111.282136	31.633574	1.2	4.7	<0.001	0.1	102	36.3	88	2.0	12.5	47.1	0.0	1.9	0.006	1.4	4.1	73
AV019RC	Float	-111.282353	31.632066	0.1	8.4	<0.001	0.0	7	5.7	3,650	1.0	12.2	4.4	0.3	0.1	<0.005	0.1	0.6	774
AV020RC	Outcrop	-111.283794	31.632145	0.2	5.5	<0.001	0.0	54	20.4	1,050	0.7	14.7	1.9	0.0	0.8	<0.005	0.2	0.2	102
AV021RC	Mine dump	-111.285184	31.623656	11.4	4.0	0.004	2.1	105	42.3	933	35.8	1,415	20.2	0.0	0.7	0.017	1.1	0.5	732
AV022RC	Mine dump	-111.284086	31.623098	26.0	12.9	0.001	0.3	288	24.6	298	1.9	2,100	137.0	0.1	20.0	0.007	0.7	2.8	315
AV023RC	Outcrop	-111.282107	31.621244	0.5	3.3	<0.001	0.1	10	6.2	143	3.1	26.1	10.2	0.0	1.5	<0.005	0.9	4.0	55
AV024RC	Outcrop	-111.282955	31.620156	0.1	7.8	<0.001	0.1	6	17.6	81	1.4	20.9	21.7	0.0	2.3	0.005	1.2	3.5	93
AV025RC	Float	-111.285385	31.620784	0.3	5.5	0.005	0.0	10	86.1	905	4.9	11.5	117.0	0.1	1.2	0.007	0.8	3.0	120
AV026RC	Outcrop	-111.286398	31.619655	0.2	4.6	<0.001	0.0	7	43.2	58	1.7	10.9	51.3	0.0	1.6	<0.005	1.4	6.2	118
AV027RC	Outcrop	-111.286581	31.618806	0.2	10.5	<0.001	0.2	8	4.2	128	3.6	42.5	14.1	0.1	2.2	<0.005	1.5	2.3	98
AV028RC	Outcrop	-111.286786	31.618308	0.1	6.6	<0.001	0.1	7	5.7	109	1.7	13.4	10.3	0.0	0.7	<0.005	0.8	2.5	118
AV029RC	Outcrop	-111.288305	31.615543	0.2	8.4	<0.001	0.1	10	5.6	321	2.5	11.3	6.4	0.1	7.0	0.006	1.8	2.9	56
AV030RC	Outcrop	-111.290637	31.616025	9.2	33.6	0.005	0.1	4,720	15.4	784	2.2	1,045	255.0	0.4	2.3	0.043	1.1	3.2	345
AV031RC	Subcrop	-111.290777	31.616516	84.3	60.7	0.071	0.7	6,940	19.2	502	3.4	1,145	551.0	0.2	1.0	0.022	0.8	7.8	279
AV032RC	Mine dump	-111.291904	31.617073	114	64.5	0.021	25.0	4,690	31.0	175	1.9	96.7	395.0	0.3	0.8	0.019	0.7	2.7	333
AV033RC	Mine dump	-111.293055	31.618227	599	43.6	0.54	8.1	62,100	20.2	400	2.5	21.4	57.5	0.2	0.8	0.042	0.6	5.6	153
AV034RC	Mine dump	-111.290640	31.621808	728	2,630	0.005	5.5	10,950	30.7	88	8.8	6,920	2,840	0.6	1.3	0.069	1.1	2.7	679
AV035RC	Outcrop	-111.288332	31.626585	2.6	12.4	<0.001	0.1	209	6.6	168	2.5	33.7	13.0	0.1	1.1	<0.005	0.6	0.9	46

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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, 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.

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, access conditions across the Company's project areas, and drilling conditions.

Wherever possible, words such as "anticipate", "believe", "expect", "intend", "should", "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, weather and access conditions, contractor and equipment availability, changes in national and local government legislation, taxation, controls, regulations, the speculative nature of mineral exploration and development, obtaining necessary licences and permits, the inherent risks involved in the exploration and development of mineral properties, and the possibility of project cost overruns or unanticipated costs and expenses, should be considered carefully.

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.

Validity of Referenced Results

Buxton confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information from previous ASX announcements which has been referenced in this announcement.

Reference

Halley, S., Dilles, J.H., and Tosdal, R.M., 2015, Footprints: Hydrothermal alteration and geochemical dispersion around porphyry copper deposits: SEG Discovery Newsletter, no. 100, p. 1, 12–17.

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JORC 2012 Table 1: Section 1 – Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down-hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	Rock chip samples were collected as representative samples from the above locations. Each individual grab sample weighs between 1 – 2.5kg with all samples submitted to ALS Laboratories in Tucson.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (e.g., core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	Not applicable – the announcement does not refer to drilling results.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	Not applicable – the announcement does not refer to drilling results.
	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.	
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.*	All rock chips are geologically logged onsite by qualified and experienced geologists, recording relevant data and photographs to a set template.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	Procedures, including the sample sizes, meet industry standards, and sample sizes are appropriate for the style of mineralisation encountered.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	
	Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.	

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	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.*	Samples were submitted to ALS Laboratories in Tucson, Arizona Sample preparation comprised of drying, crushing to 70% passing 2mm and a 250g split was pulverized to better than 85% passing 75 micron mesh Samples were submitted for multi-element analysis by ME-MS61L and ME-MS61L-REE which comprise of 4-acid digestion and ICP-MS finish for the Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Dy, Er, Eu, Fe, Ga, Gd, Hf, Ho, In, K, La, Li, Lu, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Nb, Nd, Ni, P, Pb, Pr, Rb, Re, S, Sb, Sc, Se, Sm, Sn, Sr, Ta, Tb, Te, Th, Ti, Tl, Tm, U, V, W, Y, Yb, Zn and Zr Samples were additionally assayed for Au via Au-ICP22 using 50g samples for fire assay and ICP-AES finish
	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.	An airborne magnetic survey covering the Arivaca area (part of "Area 2" in the original survey report, which also included Twin Buttes and Cortaro–Oracle) was flown by World Geoscience Incorporated (WGI) between 26 October and 22 November 1999, on behalf of the United States Geological Survey (USGS). Data were acquired using a Scintrex CS-2 caesium vapour magnetometer (sensitivity 0.001 nT) mounted in a stinger on a Cessna 208 "Caravan I" fixed-wing aircraft, with a co-mounted Billingsley TFM-100 tri-axial fluxgate sensor for compensation. Traverse lines were flown at 400 m spacing on a 000°/180° heading, with tie lines at 6,500 m spacing on a 090°/270° heading. Mean magnetometer sensor height was 150 m above ground level (radar altimeter-controlled). Aircraft positioning was derived from differentially post-processed DGPS (aircraft-mounted GPS against a ground base station), WGS84 datum. Magnetic data were corrected for diurnal variation (base-station referenced), International Geomagnetic Reference Field (IGRF) removal, and parallax, and levelled using a proprietary micro-levelling procedure to remove residual line-to-line levelling error, prior to gridding in Geosoft Oasis Montaj. The reduction-to-pole (RTP) image referenced in this release was derived from the WGI total magnetic intensity grid. This dataset is a historical, publicly available USGS regional survey and was not flown or commissioned by the Company. Line spacing (400 m) is regional in scale and the resulting magnetic image should be regarded as indicative of broad structural and lithological trends only, not as a basis for defining drill targets in isolation.
	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.	Analytical QAQC followed a standard field-to-laboratory protocol. A certified reference material (CRM/standard) was inserted into the sample sequence at a nominal rate of approximately 1 in

		every 36 samples submitted (1 standard among the 36 samples comprising this batch); results for the inserted standard were reviewed against the certified value range and reported separately from genuine rock chip results — refer to Table 2, which presents assay data for the 35 rock chip samples only (the standard result is excluded from Table 2 and from all statistics reported in this release). ALS Laboratories (Tucson, Arizona) additionally undertakes its own internal industry-standard laboratory QAQC procedures, including insertion of laboratory blanks, duplicates and standards independent of those inserted by the Company, with results reviewed by ALS prior to certificate issue. All standard, blank and duplicate results for this sample batch fall within acceptable tolerance limits. No sample re-runs or batch rejections were required. Assay results for several samples exceeded the upper detection limit of the initial ME-MS61 method for Cu, Pb, and/or Ag; these were re-assayed by ALS using an appropriate higher-range method and the re-assay values are reported in Table 2. Sample AV002RC returned > 1% Sb, and is currently being submitted to ALS Tucson for the relevant overlimit method. Antimony is not a specific target of interest in the current program. No independent or umpire laboratory check assays have been undertaken on this sample batch to date.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	The assay results have been reviewed by Buxton's geologists in Arizona and Perth.
	The use of twinned holes.	Not applicable – the announcement does not refer to drilling results.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	All sample data is entered to spreadsheets by Company personnel and validated by Company geologists. This data is then imported into specialised software where additional validation is completed. Digital data is securely archived on and off-site.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustments were made to assay data
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	Sample locations were surveyed using handheld GPS (nominal accuracy +/-5 m), with reference to topographic base mapping and satellite imagery for QA of recorded positions. No drill collars have been surveyed as part of this program, consistent with the release's statement that no modern drilling has been undertaken at Arivaca.
	Specification of the grid system used.	Locations reported here use NAD83 zone 12, elevations are reported as NAVD 88
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Topographic control is USGS NED 1/3 arc-second n35w113 1 x 1 degree ArcGrid 2019.

Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	The rock chip sampling programs are reconnaissance in nature and sample spacing is deemed appropriate for this stage of exploration. No Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve calculations have been performed. No sample compositing has been undertaken.
	Whether the data spacing, and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.	
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*	The rock chip sampling programs are reconnaissance in nature and sample spacing is deemed appropriate for this stage of exploration.
	If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Samples are stored and processed within a secure workshop facility. Samples are regularly dispatched to a laboratory for analysis as they are processed.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No specific external audits or reviews have been undertaken.

JORC 2012 Table 1: Section 2 – Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	**JORC Code explanation**	**Commentary**
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.*	BUX have a 100% interest in ~14.2 km^2 of tenure consisting of Arizona State Lands Department (ASLD) Mineral Exploration Permits, 008-126839-00-100, 008-126842-00-100 008-126844-00-100, 008-126845-00-100 008-126846-00-100, 008-126847-00-100 008-126867-00-100, 008-126868-00-100
	The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	The tenements are in good standing with the Federal / State government agencies.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	The project area contains limited evidence of modern exploration. No modern exploration drilling or any type of systematic modern exploration is known within the tenure. The Competent Person has reviewed previous reports surrounding the Arivaca project as are available from the Arizona Geological Survey and USGS and has confirmed the relevant geological features described in this release through field observation.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	Mineralisation at the Arivaca Project comprises polymetallic Cu-Pb-Ag-Au bearing quartz veins and breccias hosted within andesitic to rhyolitic volcanic rocks, with argillic to propylitic alteration.
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:* *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*	Not applicable – the announcement does not refer to drilling results.

	elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar *dip and azimuth of the hole* *down hole length and interception depth* *hole length* *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*	No assay weighting or aggregating of assay results are reported herein.
	Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.	
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*	Not applicable – the announcement does not refer to drilling 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').	
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.*	Results of all rock chips have been reported in Table 2, including attribution of those which are mine-dump vs non mine-dump samples, and also the (visually) least altered sample.
Other substantive exploration data	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	All relevant, meaningful and material exploration data pertinent to the reported observations has been presented in this announcement.
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*	See text and figures in body of release.
	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	See figures in body of release.