ASX Release **ASX:BUX & BUXO** 22 July 2025

Centurion Drill Program Nears Key Basement Target

Buxton Resources Ltd (ASX: BUX & BUXO, 'Buxton') advises the market that drilling activities at its Centurion Project have progressed to a depth of 404 metres, with preliminary geological signs suggesting proximity to the interpreted basement target.

While the first hole, **CN001DD,** was unable to continue beyond this depth due to localised ground conditions causing hole instability during the transition from mud rotary to diamond drilling, early technical indicators are encouraging. The drilling contractor has taken responsibility for costs of the abandoned hole and remains committed towards a successful outcome for the Centurion Project drilling program, with a second hole already underway on the same pad.

While mud-rotary sample contamination and low recoveries limit accurate geological assessment of CN001DD (as expected and inherent to the drilling method), encouragingly, **sharply slower mud rotary penetration rates and higher magnetic susceptibility results along with geological observations** (Table 2, Figures 2 & 3) indicates the basement interface may lie between 377 and 404 meters depth in this location. Alternative geological interpretations for these effects are plausible, and more definitive evidence from diamond core is still required before the economic potential can be adequately assessed. Nevertheless, the results from CN001DD reinforces Buxton's confidence in the Centurion Project's potential to host an Iron Oxide Copper Gold (IOCG) mineral system.

As a result of this revised schedule, the basement coring component of the Centurion drilling program is now expected to be completed by **mid-August**.

Buxton remains highly encouraged by the geophysical and geological datasets at Centurion and looks forward to providing further updates as drilling advances.

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

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About the Centurion Project

The Centurion Project consists of a single EL covering ~80 km^2 located in the Great Sandy Desert between Kiwirrkurra and Balgo (Figure 1).

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. This is characteristic geophysical pattern is associated with Iron Oxide Copper Gold (IOCG) deposits such as Olympic Dam, Prominent Hill and Carrapateena.

The Centurion magnetic & gravity anomalies extend over 3,500 m by 5,000 m and have amplitudes of ~1,500 nanoTeslas (magnetic) and ~10 milligals (gravity). Analysis of magnetic data indicates that the target is located between 520 - 700 metres beneath ground level under sedimentary rocks of the Canning Basin.

A previous drill test was attempted by CRA in 1991 who encountered drilling difficulties and terminated their diamond hole at 432.30 m having failed to reach basement. CRA's geological logs (WAMEX A35274) noted chlorite-pyrite altered, boulder-sized clasts of felsic and mafic intrusives in a conglomerate assigned to the Permian Grant Formation toward the end of the hole. This observation provides strong encouragement that the geophysical response may be related to a hydrothermal system consistent with the IOCG model, and that the basement interface may not be far below the base of that hole. CRA's drilling records also indicate that they drilled single shift and converted to diamond at just 198 m depth. Drilling risk can therefore be reduced through continuous drilling operations and using a deeper mud-rotary pre-collar.

In November 2023, Buxton entered in Heritage Protection Agreements with the Ngurra Kayanta and Parna Ngururrpa 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 complete statutory requirements to access the Project.

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

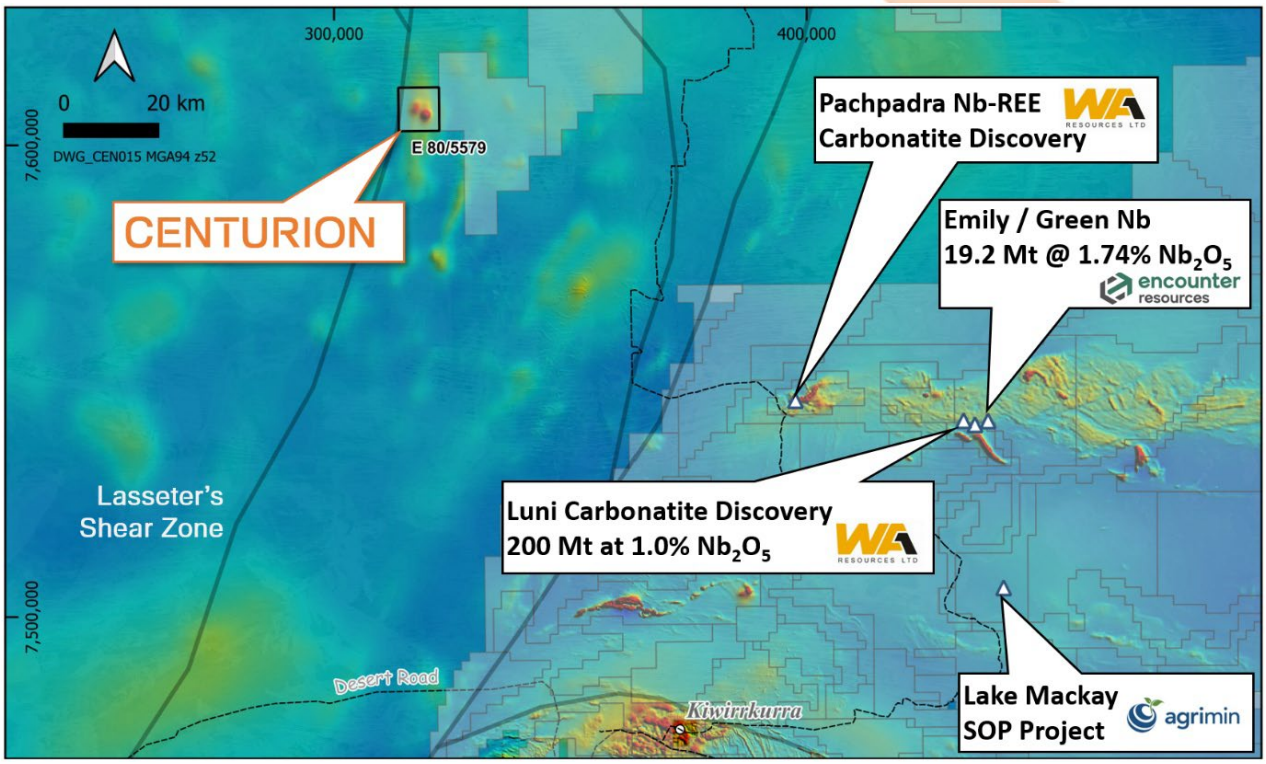

Figure 1: Location of Buxton's Centurion Project showing nearby projects

Competent Persons Statement

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

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

1. 23rd May 2024 – Centurion Project (100% BUX) – Exploration Update
2. 10th October 2024 - Centurion Project, West Arunta (100% BUX) - Heritage Clearance Surveys Received
3. 16th June 2025 – Fieldwork commences at Centurion
4. 8th July 2025 - Maiden Drilling Program Underway at Centurion

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.

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Table 1: Centurion Project drill hole collar detalis.

Hole ID	North (m)	East (m)	RL (m)	Depth (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Type	Year
VE001 (CRA)	7606449	319461	382	432.30	0	-90	DD	1991
CEN001DD (BUX)	7605992	318703	385	404.00	0	-90	MR	2025

Table 2: Drillhole log from CN001DD – note that these observations are based on extremely poor sample quality / recovery (see notes in JORC Table 1 below).

Hole number	From (m)	To (m)	Avg. Mag. Susc. (SI x 10-3)	Comments
CN001DD	0	17	0.124	Quaternary aeolian sand. Frosted ferruginous quartz.
CN001DD	17	101	0.036	Upper saprolite Sandstone, medium grained moderately rounded quartz. Kaolinite white clay. Increased sorting at 59m likely position of water table. **Poole Sandstone?**
CN001DD	101	125	0.056	Purple sandy siltstone. Clay, silt, and medium quartz. Colour could indicate diagenetic pyrite.
CN001DD	125	149	0.149	Sandy siltstone. Clay, silt, and medium quartz.
CN001DD	149	203	0.269	Grey-blue mudstone. Clay, silt, and medium quartz. Silt and Clay minerals show increased competency. Visible diagenetic pyrite grains with granular imprints. Minor amounts of carbonate and black organic minerals. **Possibly the top of the Grant Formation.**
CN001DD	203	221	0.292	Red-brown ferruginous sandstone. fine - medium grained quartz grains.
CN001DD	221	233	0.284	Siltstone. Clay, silt, and medium quartz.
CN001DD	233	245	0.274	Red-brown ferruginous sandstone. fine - medium grained rounded quartz.
CN001DD	245	347	0.246	Siltstone. Clay, silt, and fine quartz. Minor red brown medium grained minerals.
CN001DD	347	377	0.301	Red-brown ferruginous sandstone. fine - medium grained rounded quartz. Presence of a moderate amount of blue grey fragments - possible mafic clast. **Permo-Carboniferous ?**
CN001DD	377	404	0.717	Siltstone. Clay, silt, and fine quartz. Minor red brown medium grained quartz. Distinct increase in magnetic susceptibility. Trace (<<0.1 volume % abundance) silver coloured sulphide with interstitial clean quartz grains, likely arsenopyrite. Flecks (<0.1 volume % abundance) of magnetite and chloritic fine-grained meta-sediment may represent layered basement or clasts from a polymictic conglomerate.

Cautionary Statement: 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.

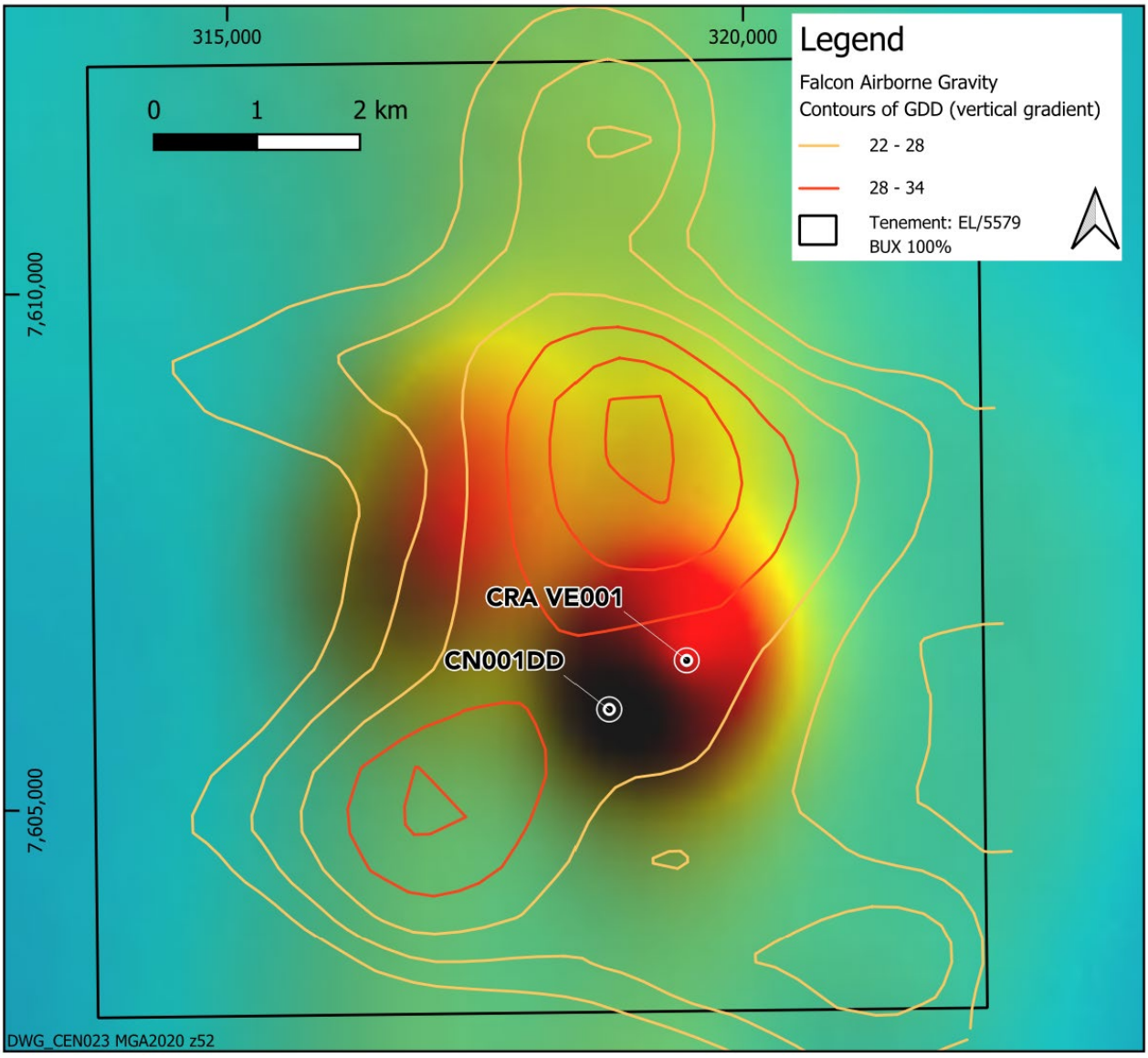

Figure 2: Centurion Project showing GSWA's statewide magnetic imagery overlain with GSWA gravity contours along with the site of CRA's VE001 which was abandoned before reaching basement. The semi-coincidence of magnetic and gravity anomalies is characteristic of IOCG systems like Carrapateena and Olympic Dam.

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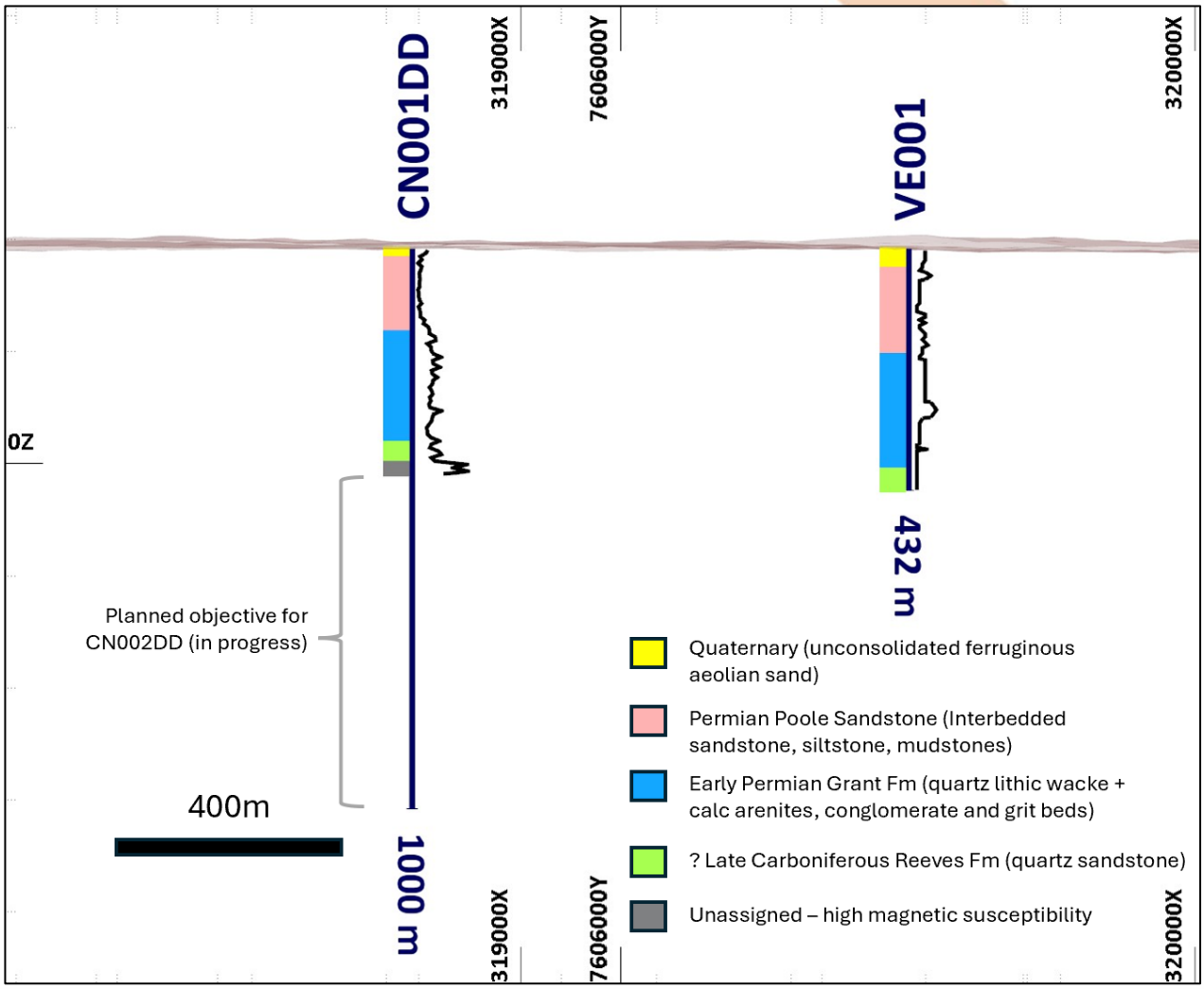

Figure 3: Cross section looking northwest showing magnetic susceptibility data with interpreted geological units and correlation with CRA's VE001.

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JORC Code, 2012 Edition – 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.* *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	Buxton's 2025 drillhole CN001DD was intended to be drilled as a mud-rotary pre-collar through the Canning Basin sediments, with a HQ / NQ diamond coring tail in the 'basement" rocks that are expected to be Proterozoic rocks that host the dense and magnetic features that are evident in the geophysical response.
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	CRA 1991 Drilling Program (WAMEX A35274): An 8 inch percussion hole was drilled to 30 metres and cased with 6 inch polypipe. A standard 6-inch percussion hole was drilled from 30 metres to 198 metres. Diamond core (NQ) was drilled from 198 metres to E.O.H. at 432.30m. Buxton 2025 Drilling Program: DD1 Drilling used a Sandvik 1200 DE840 rig supported by a Duplex Power (AXG FX 5" x 6") mud pump. The mud rotary hole was drilled using 115 mm RC rods (inner tubes removed). A 9" blade bit was used for the top 23 metres, and a 148

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		mm PCD mud rotary bit for the remainder of the hole.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	CRA 1991 Drilling Program (WAMEX A35274): Sampling methods or sample recovery or weights for the percussion precollar are not reported or discussed. CRA's records do note diamond drilling core recovery for each run, with no significant core loss noted. 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 apparent contamination from up-hole sediments, including a substantial component of fe-ox coated, well rounded (aeolian) sand grains which appear to be derived from the top ~18 metres of the hole**. 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. 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 using a 1mm mesh sieved with the coarse fraction stored in chip trays for visual logging an pXRF analysis. No apparent relationship can be defined between sample recovery and grade since no assays have been collected.
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.*	Buxton 2025 Drilling Program: Logging of the mud rotary section was conducted at the Project site by qualified geologists. Onsite logging includes recording observations of lithology, mineralogy and mineralisation, which are recorded digitally. Logging includes the flagging of samples with evidence of contamination.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	Quantitative measurements were also completed onsite including magnetic susceptibility (KT10 v2) and portable XRF measurements (Niton XL3t Gold^{++}). Photographs of all chip trays have been taken at BUX's sample processing facility at the Project. Visual logging is semi-quantitative. Logging has been designed to be adequate to support downstream exploration studies and follow-up drilling.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	CRA 1991 Drilling Program (WAMEX A35274): CRA reports that core was "split" (not cut) into halves with one half submitted to the laboratory in 2 metre composites. No sub-sampling (e.g. of individual clasts in the conglomerate) was undertaken. Buxton 2025 Drilling Program: Magnetic Susceptibility measurements were taken on the (0.5 kg) un-sieved "bulk" samples. pXRF measurements were made on sieved samples.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* *Nature of quality control*	CRA 1991 Drilling Program (WAMEX A35274): CRA used Analabs in Welshpool for their geochemical analysis. Preparation methods GP001, GP009(58) and GP012 are reported. Analysis methods comprise: GA140: Ag, Cu, Ni, Pb, Zn GI210: Ba, Cr, Fe, Ti, V, Zr GI222: Bi, Ce, Co, Mn, Mo, Nb, Th, U, Sb GG333: Au, Pt, Pd GX401: As CRA do not provide evidence of having undertaken Quality Control and Quality Assurance procedures on their sampling, although the original Analabs lab reports provide results from standard laboratory QA, which indicate that an acceptable level of laboratory precision

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	and accuracy has been established that is adequate for the purpose of evaluating the exploration significance of CRA's work at relatively low abundance levels. The release does not include new data from geophysical or handheld XRF tools. Geophysical imagery, where used, has been previously reported as indicated in the Figure captions.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* *The use of twinned holes.* *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	Senior company geological personnel have been onsite for the entirety of all drilling and logging processes. All data has been subject to internal and independent review by qualified and experienced economic geologists. No hole twining has been undertaken as part of this program. Logging and sampling were recorded directly into Excel templates then transferred into an MX Deposit digital database for validation and merging with assays. No adjustments to assay data have been made.
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* *Specification of the grid system used.* *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	The surface hole collar location was surveyed using a handheld GPS unit (Garmin GPSMAP 65) with an expected accuracy of ±6 m for easting and northing with elevation also recorded. No deviation surveys were taken by either CRA of for Buxton's CN001DD – these holes are assumed to have remained vertical. All location data were collected using the GDA2020 datum and all coordinates are presented in GDA2020 / MGA Zone 52 grid system. Topographic control was provided by a Digital Elevation Model (DEM) derived from the SRTM dataset which provided a DEM with a +/- 3.5m vertical accuracy (Elsonbaty et al 2023).
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.*	See table in the body of the release for drill hole locations and collar orientations. The spacing and distribution of the drilling is not considered suitable for mineral resource estimation and classification at any JORC confidence level. CRA composited their samples at 2 m spacing during sampling.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.* *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.*	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.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	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. 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. The risk of deliberate or accidental loss or contamination of samples is considered very low, particularly given the remote location of the project.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No audits or reviews of sampling procedures have been undertaken.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	BUX have a 100% interest in exploration license E80/5579. The tenement is in good standing with DMPE and there are no known impediments for exploration on this tenement. No royalties encumber these tenements. Native Title is held by the Wajarri Yamatji native title determination and claim covers approximately 100,701 square kilometres of land in the Yamatji region. A review of the Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage (DPLH) online ACHIS identified no Aboriginal sites or places within the Stonehut prospect survey area.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	The only substantive historical exploration was undertaken by CRA in 1991 – see WAMEX report A35274. No other parties were involved in the exploration program that generated data that was used in this release.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The Centurion Project is situated at the intersection between Lasseter's Shear Zone and a deep crustal keel below the Fitzroy Trough which extends along northern margin of Kidson Craton. The Aileron Province lies immediately east of the Project area. The Kidson Craton is an unexposed and unsampled cratonic block that underlies the Canning Basin. The Fitzroy Basement Terrane lies beneath the Fitzroy Trough and is thought to have formed when the Kidson and Kimberley Cratons collided. It is an area of uniquely thick basement which has likely experienced more deformation during Palaeozoic extension than surrounding areas. Significant MVT mineralisation has been localised above the northern FBT margin within the Lennard Shelf. The Lasseter Shear Zone is a significant feature which extends north-south over 1,500 km across the Australian Continent. In the Project area it lies 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Mesozoic era. The Centurion Project lies in an area of superb structural preparation, being on the confluence of sutures between crustal elements of diverse history / structural style and a trans-lithospheric scale shear zone. Since very little is known about the basement geology within the Centurion Project, the definition of the target deposit model is almost entirely restricted to the potential field datasets which exhibit an IOCG style geophysical response. 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. It is particularly fortunate that one of the 2.5 km spaced airborne gravity gradiometer flight lines coincides with the centre of the target area and the CRA VE001 drillhole. The principal target is defined by magnetic & gravity anomaly 3,500 m by 5,000 m in extent and 1,500 nT and 10.1 mgal amplitude magnetic / gravity anomaly. The anomalies are coincident at the Project sale, but are slightly offset at the target scale. The size, amplitude and offset pattern is comparable to South Australia's IOCG deposits such as Olympic Dam (1,000 nT / 20 mgal). Buxton has undertaken inversion and forward modelling of both the airborne magnetic and gravity gradiometery data which places the target at ~ 520 – 700 metres depth.
Drill hole Information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth*	See the body of the release for drillhole data as compiled by Buxton.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	o *hole length.* *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	Magnetic susceptibility data were collected on 6 metre runs. Simple (non-sample weight weighted) averages were used for the calculations presented in Table 2 of the text.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	Not applicable – no intersections or assay data are reported.
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	See text and figures in body of release.

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Balanced reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	Not applicable – no intersections or assay data 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. It is particularly fortunate that one of the 2.5 km spaced airborne gravity gradiometer flight lines coincides with the centre of the target area and the CRA VE001 drillhole. The principal target is defined by magnetic & gravity anomaly 3,500 m by 5,000 m in extent and 1,500 nT and ~10 mgal amplitude magnetic / gravity anomaly. The gravity anomaly value comes from the GSWA Kidson airborne gravity survey "Bouguer grid merge" product. The anomalies are coincident at the Project scale, but are slightly offset at the target scale. The size, amplitude and offset pattern is comparable to South Australia's IOCG deposits such as Olympic Dam (1,000 nT / 20 mgal). Buxton has undertaken inversion and forward modelling of both the airborne magnetic and gravity gradiometery data which places the target at ~ 520 – 700 metres depth.
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *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.