ASX Release **Buxton Resources Ltd (ASX: BUX, BUXO)** 10 November 2025

Lateron Project: High-Priority Cu/Au Drill Targets Defined

- **Drill Ready:** Three high-priority, magnetic-gravity targets defined for intrusive-related Cu/Au mineralisation under shallow cover.
- **De-risked Targets:** New petrographic evidence confirms the presence of magmatic amphibole and titanite—minerals highly indicative of large-scale magmatic/hydrothermal sulphide systems.
- **Geophysical Convergence:** Detailed ground gravity and passive seismic surveying successfully constrained the 3D model, refining targets at depths as shallow as 77.5m.
- **Path to Drilling:** Heritage Agreement negotiations with the Tjurabalan Native Title Lands Aboriginal Corporation are nearing completion, enabling subsequent heritage surveys and 2026 drill commencement.

Buxton Resources Ltd (ASX: BUX) is pleased to report the successful finalisation and de-risking of three high-priority drill targets at the 100%-owned Lateron Project, targeting intrusive-related Cu/Au mineralisation (see Figures 1 & 2 for detailed cross section and maps). The Lateron Project is located at the western margin of the Tanami Province, 150km south from Halls Creek (see Figure 5 for location map).

The new targets result from 3D geophysical inversion modelling of new, detailed ground gravity and high resolution open-file magnetics and are constrained by reconnaissance passive seismic surveying. The modelling has identified four discrete, highly magnetic features arranged around a central high-density, structurally controlled block. Drilling is planned to test several of these features in 2026.

Crucially, petrographic results (Figures 3 & 4) from historic drill core fragments confirm the presence of magmatic amphibole and titanite alongside pyrite and chalcopyrite. These minerals are highly encouraging as they are derived from magmas with high water content & sulphur solubility – these are commonly associated with magmatic/hydrothermal copper-gold deposits.

The Company is presently finalising the negotiation of a Heritage Protection / Land Access Agreement with the Tjurabalan Native Title Lands Aboriginal Corporation. Once finalised, Buxton can then seek to undertake heritage surveys to allow for the commencement of a drilling program in 2026.

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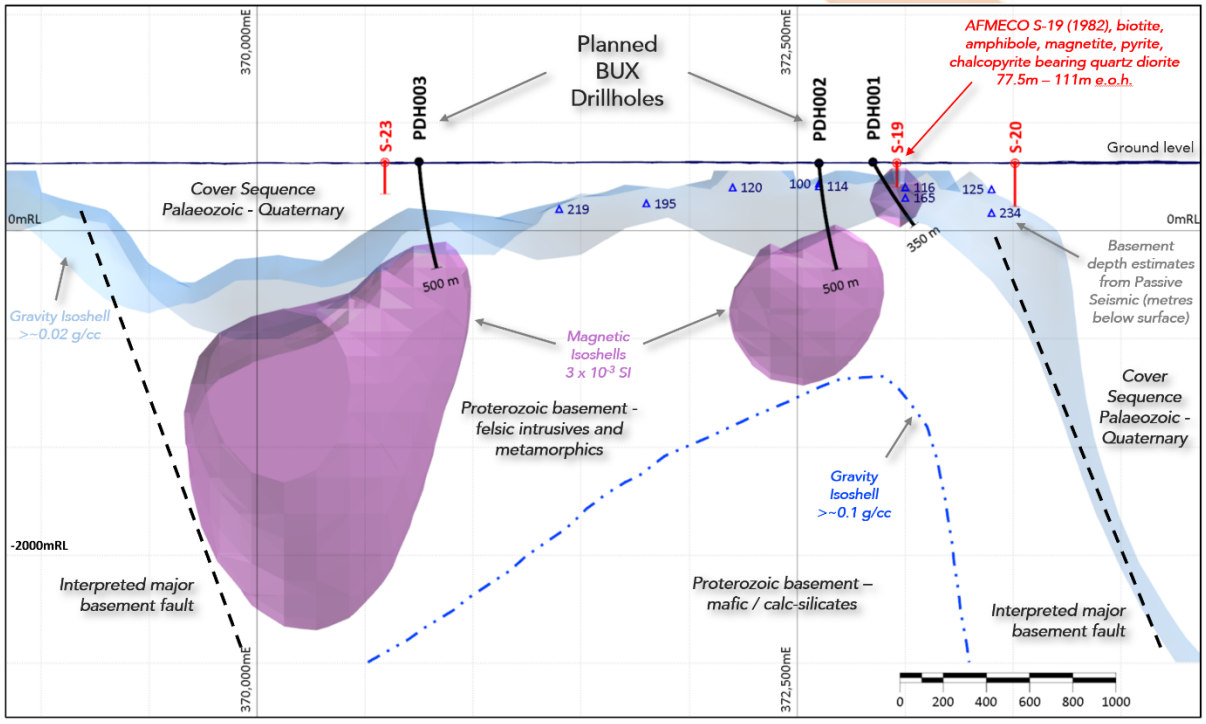

Figure 1: Lateron Project cross section looking North with 3D inversion models of ground gravity and detailed airborne magnetics, along with point basement depth estimates from reconnaissance passive seismic and historical drilling.

Several discrete, highly magnetic zones (purple) are interpreted to represent similar magnetite- and sulfide-bearing felsic rocks as were intersected by historic drillhole S-19 and which are prospective for intrusion-related copper-gold mineralisation. A deeper gravity high (dark blue line) suggests the presence of mafic magmatic rocks which are potentially also related to the S-19 intrusives.

Petrographic results from fragments of core recovered from the site of S-19 confirm the presence of magmatic amphibole and titanite, in addition to pyrite and chalcopyrite. These minerals provide strong encouragement for exploration at Lateron: they indicate the diorite is derived from hydrated magmas with high sulphur solubility. Such rocks tend to be related-to, and occur nearby magmatic / hydrothermal sulphide deposits.

The passive seismic results, together with records from historical drilling, indicate that the light blue gravity isoshell (the lowest gravity contrast mapped by Buxton's inversion processing) is mimicking the base of Paleozoic cover sequence. Spatial variations mapped by this surface indicate a strong local structural control - these structures are apparently reactivated during the deposition of the cover sequence. Such long-lived structures also provide strong support for the Project's mineral-deposit prospectivity.

Three drillholes are planned to test these magnetic features for copper-gold mineralisation.

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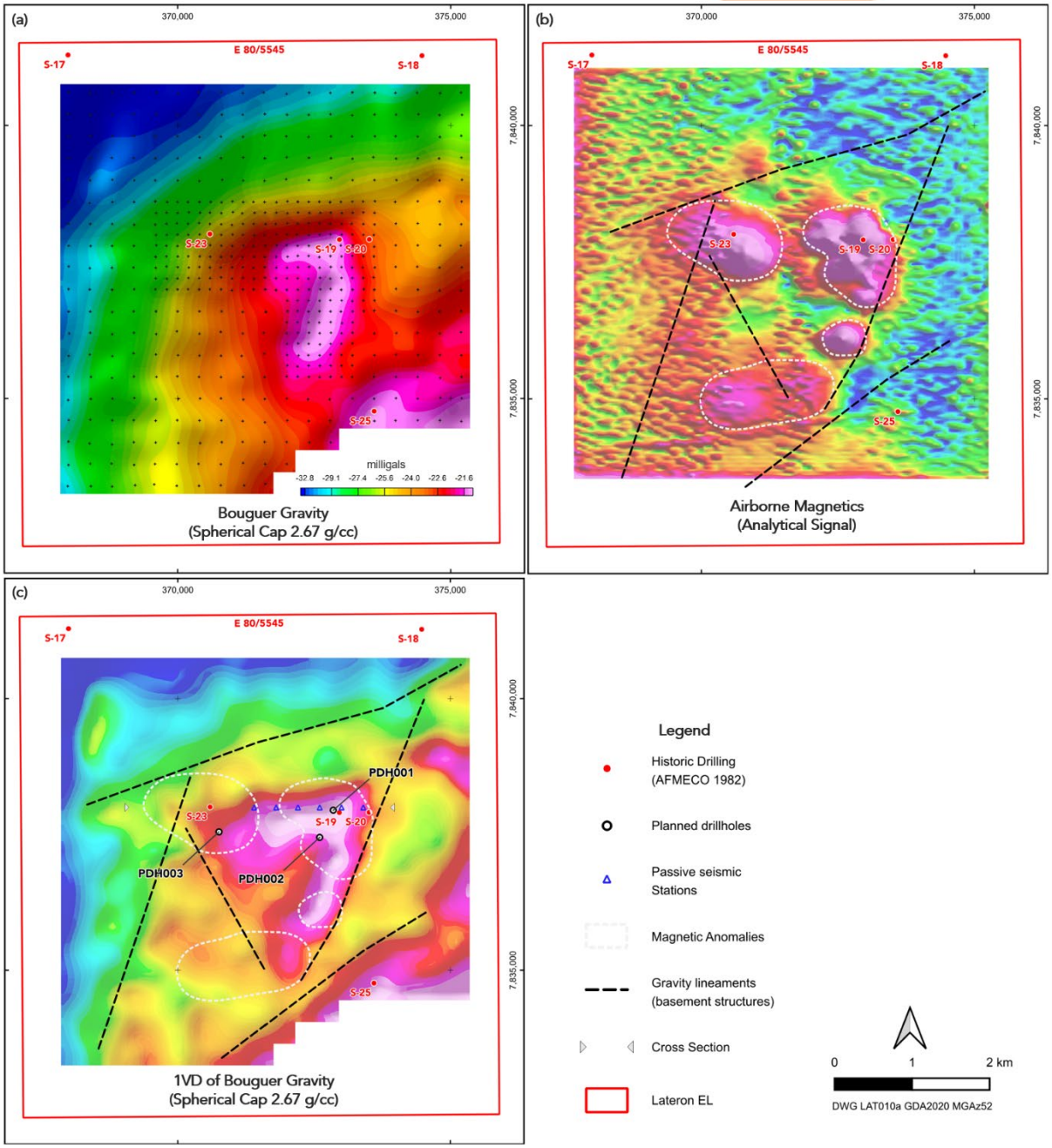

Figure 2: Lateron Project summary of gravity & magnetics with planned drillhole locations. **(a)** spherical cap bouguer gravity anomaly (SCBA) image from 515 newly acquired ground gravity survey stations (mix of 200x200 and 400x400m spacings). **(b)** analytical signal image from RTP airborne magnetics (150m line spacing). **(c)** first vertical derivative of the SCBA image in (a) with interpreted structures and passive seismic stations.

The new gravity image (Figure 2a & c) defines a central, fault-bounded block of highly anomalous density (~5 mGal). Four discrete, highly magnetic features are arranged around the margin of this block at varying depths as shallow as 77.5m below surface.

Figure 3: Buxton collected 75 g of intrusive rock fragments from historical core discarded at the S-19 drill site. Most of the core in the photo comes from the Devonian sandstones that lie above the basement interface (logged as 77.5m depth).

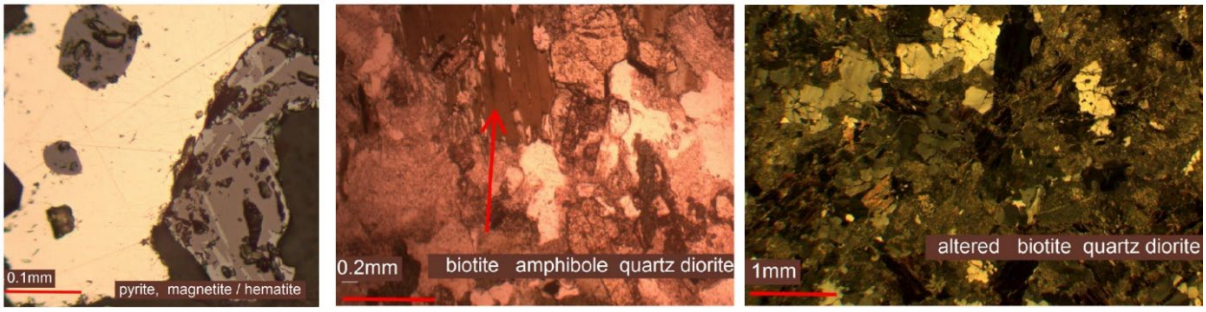

Figure 4: Petrological analysis (by R Townend) of core fragments from AFMECO's 1982 diamond drillhole S-19. The chips are classified as "hornblende quartz diorite" and varies to tonalite where quartz content exceeds 20%. Medium grained textures with the dominant assumed plagioclase completely replaced by sericite. The feldspar is commonly associated with allotriomorphic sub-0.5mm quartz. The ferromagnesian silicates are predominantly green pleochroic hornblende. Brown pleochroic biotite is subordinate and can be chloritized. There are clusters of subhedral 0.5mm epidotes, and quite coarse titanite. The ore content, probably about 5%, consists of oxides and sulphides. Oxides are dominantly magnetite as rather angular crystals to 0.2mm, often showing partial oxidation to hematite. The sulphides are predominantly fresh pyrite which has a range of grain sizes, and subhedral habit to 0.5mm. Chalcopyrite is present as rare fines.

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Table 1: Visual estimates of sulphide and oxide mineralogy from S-19

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Mineralisation Style	Visual Estimation of Minerals %		
					Magnetite / hematite	Pyrite	Chalcopyrite
S-19	77.5	111m	Unknown – the sample consists of discarded chips representing ~0.03% of the drilled interval	Disseminated	4%	1% ("minor")	<1% ("accessory")

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. Buxton cautions that chemical analysis from an independent laboratory is required to confirm the presence of the visually logged copper sulphides and their proportions.

Table 2: Historical drill hole details (AFMECO 1982 - all vertical)

Hole_ID	Total Depth (m)	Basement Depth (m)	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	RL (m)	Notes
S-17	200.5		367991	7841292	318	
S-18	200.5		374474	7841280	322	
S-19	111.2	77.5	372961	7837908	313	
S-20	200.5		373509	7837912	312	
S-23	146.0		370592	7838009	316	
S-25	6.0		373597	7834768	312	Air core blade refusal in surficial calcrete, no diamond tail
S-26	200.5		373597	7834768	312	

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 - Lateron

There is no information in this announcement relating to exploration results previously announced.

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About the Lateron Project

Exploration at the Lateron Project Exploration License E80/5545 is targeting a cluster of magnetic anomalies on the western margin of the Tanami Province under shallow cover.

Historic uranium exploration by AFMECO in the early 1980s included a core hole which targeted one of these magnetic features. Logs from that hole record the presence of sulphide bearing mafic / ultramafic intrusions for which assays were not reported at the time, and which have never been followed-up. Airborne magnetic surveys indicate that this suite of mafic-ultramafic intrusive rocks is remnantly magnetised and underly an area of ~ 7 km^2.

Buxton is targeting magmatic-hydrothermal base & precious metal mineralisation associated with these sulphide bearing intrusions.

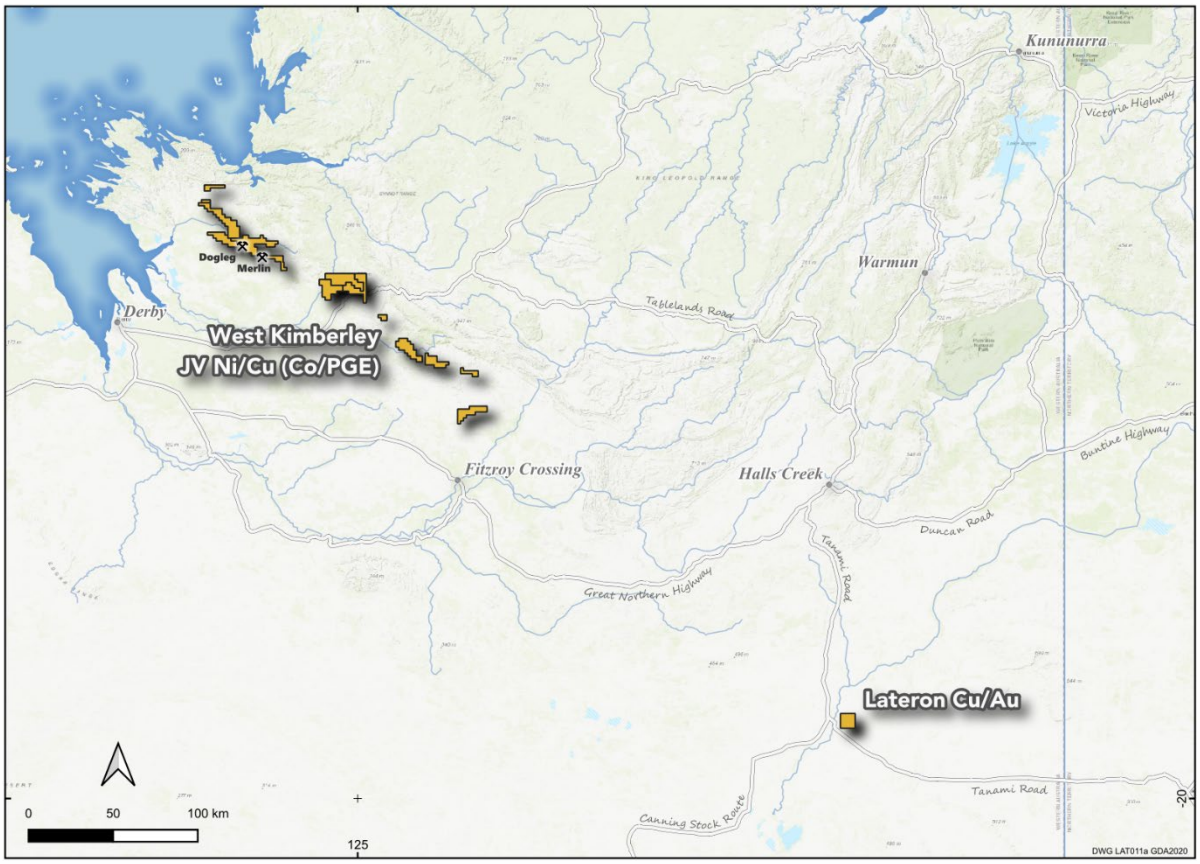

Figure 5: Buxton's 100%-owned Lateron Project is located close to the Tanami Road 150km south from Halls Creek at the junction of the Kimberley, Canning and Tanami Regions of northern Western Australia.

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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.*	The ground-based gravity survey was carried out by Atlas Geophysics Pty Ltd using a 200m by 200m spaced grid pattern, expanded to 400m by 400m around the perimeter. The gravity survey was completed in 5 days of acquisition. An average acquisition rate of around 103 stations per day of production was achieved for the survey. The sampling techniques used are deemed appropriate for the style of exploration. Gravity Data points were collected using: - One CG-6 Autograv Gravity Meter (Serial Number: 21050345, SF: 1.000240) - One CHCi70+ GNSS Rover Receiver - One CHCi70+ GNSS Base Receiver - An autonomous GPS with a 2m accuracy was used to locate the survey locations. - The gravity meters used for the survey had been recently calibrated on the Guildford Cemetery – Helena Valley Primary School calibration range (2010990117 - 2010990217) in Western Australia. - The calibration process validated each gravity meter's scale factor to ensure reduction of the survey data produces correct Observed Gravities from measured dial reading values. - One new GNSS/gravity control station, 202509100001 "Myarra Pool" was used to control all field observations throughout the project. - GNSS control was established at 202509100001 by, submitting three 10-hour sessions of static data to Geoscience Australia's AUSPOS processing system, where possible, producing first-order geodetic coordinates. These coordinates are accurate to better than 10mm for the x, y, and z observables. - The acquired GNSS raw data were processed daily using Novatel Waypoint GrafNav v9.00 post-processing software. - Gravity control was established at station 202509100001 via ties to existing gravity stations in the P201161 "Kimberly Road Traverses" survey. Standard deviation of the ties is 0.014mGal. - Each loop contained a minimum of two

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		repeated readings so that an interlocking network of closed loops was formed. - A total of 15 repeat readings representing 2.91% of the survey were acquired for quality control purposes. Repeat readings were evenly distributed, where possible, on a time-basis throughout each of the gravity loops. - Repeatability of the data was excellent, with the standard deviation of the elevation repeats at 0.013m and the standard deviation of the gravity repeats at 0.007mGal. - Post processing and interpretation was completed by Buxton. mHVSR "passive seismic" readings were collected using three Tromino three component 5Hz seismometers. Additionally, three SmartSolo IGU16-HR three component 5Hz seismometers were deployed for quality assurance testing at three of the 6 sites. Resonant frequency (F_0) picks were made using Geopsy software. - Read time: 30 minutes - Raw data processing: Window length: 20 seconds, 20% overlap. Raw signal anti-triggering: STA (s)=2, LTA (s)=40, Min. S/LTA=0.2, Max. S/LTA=2.5. Frequency domain window rejection (Cox et al. (2020, GJI) 1 – 5 Hz, SD Factor =1.5 Iterations=50. Average 83.5 windows per station - Filtered data processing: Smoothing window type=Konno-Ohmachi, Width 15.57%. Horizontal components = Horizontal Energy. Frequency Sampling Range (hertz) = 1–5 Hz - Depth = 309.63 * F_0^{-1} (GSWA Record 2014/09) - Manual review of HVSR curves resulted in deletion of one record (duplicate site). - % relative difference between passing Tromino and SmartSolo sites = 23.9%. The airborne magnetics image is from the following survey: Tanami 2008 NE & Extension (MAGIX R# 70107), commissioned by AFMECO, 150 metre line spacing, 60 m flight height, bearing 0-180 degrees. https://magix.dmirs.wa.gov.au/surveys/view-

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		survey/1623
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).*	Historical diamond drilling is detailed in WAMEX a12421 by AFMECO who undertook a reconnaissance drilling programme on a 6.4 km x 3.2 km grid commenced on the Billiluna Prospect in May, 1982. The primary aim of the programme was to determine the suitability of the Lower Carboniferous-Upper Devonian Knobby Sandstone, the target formation, as a site for uranium accumulation. The programme utilised a GEMCO H22 drilling rig contracted from Wallis Drilling Co. Pty Ltd. The average depth of 44 vertical holes drilled was 168.9 m. Diamond and aircore drilling (reverse circulation) was employed.
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.*	AFMECO recorded 100% recovery on their log of hole S-19.
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	Not applicable – the release does not include new exploration results from drilling.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	Buxton identified the AFMECO's 1982 diamond drillhole S19 drill site during field reconnaissance and found that a substantial amount of discarded core remained. Most of this material was clearly siliciclastic and likely belonged to the Knobby Sandstone. However, several fragments of intrusive textured diamond drill core totalling 75 grams were recovered, which is perhaps 0.03% of the cored interval.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	The release does not include new assay data from drilling. The petrological notes were prepared by highly experienced consultant Roger Townend. Geophysical imagery, where used, is either open file, available from GSWA as indicated above, or is otherwise derived from surveys conducted by experienced geophysical survey contractors.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	The release does not include new assay intersections from drilling. No twinned holes have been drilled at the Lateron Project. Primary data is stored on Buxton's secure digital cloud-based data management system.
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* *Specification of the grid system used.* *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	All location data are presented in GDA2020 / MGA Zone 52 grid system. Details of the survey control used for geophysical surveys is provide in the logistics reports available from MAGIX or described above.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	The airborne geophysical survey uses 150 metre line spacing. The ground gravity survey uses 200 x 200 metre and 400 x 400 metre spacings. Reconnaissance The passive seismic data was collected on 200 metre spacings to coincide with gravity stations. The data spacings are appropriate for early-stage exploration and drill targeting.
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*	Flight line density and grid sizes for airborne / ground geophysical imagery is sufficient to remove material spatial bias at the scales depicted in the Release.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	All samples are stored in Buxton's secure warehouse and office facility in Belmont, WA.
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 E80/5545 that covers 25 blocks / 80.7 square kilometres, granted 3rd June 2022. The tenement is in good standing with DMPE and there are no known impediments for exploration on this tenement. No royalties encumber these tenements. The project area is located within the Tjurabalan People Determination managed by the Tjurabalan Native Title Lands Aboriginal Corporation and represented by Cross Country Native Title Services (CCNTS). Buxton is presently negotiating a Land Access Agreement (LAA) with CCNTS to facilitate on ground exploration activities. The Lateron Project overlaps with the Paruku Indigenous Protected Area (IPA) in the far western part of the EL. There is no express framework for managing the Paruku IPA in relation to exploration activities - it is not a reserve for the purposes of Part III of the Aboriginal Affairs Planning Authority Act 1972 (WA) requiring a mining permit/ministerial consent and is not a reserve under the Land Administration Act 1997 (WA) requiring Ministerial consent to explore. Access through the Paruku IPA will be provided via the LAA The Lateron Project area does not contain any heritage sites registered in the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Inquiry System (ACHIS).
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Historic exploration by AFMECO in 1982 targeted roll front uranium mineralization in Paleozoic sediments. One of their diamond drill holes intersected shallow "basement" rocks at 77.5 m vertical depth in hole S-19. The drill logs for this hole indicate the basement lithology consists of "basic, foliated, coarse grained pyroxenite containing abundant pyrite, hematitic quartz veins and dolerite differentiations". AFMECO reported no geochemical assay results for any of their drill holes which were instead systematically logged by a geophysical tool sensitive only to uranium mineralisation. The other AFMECO drillholes in the tenement did

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		not penetrate the cover sequence. Buxton identified the AFMECO's 1982 diamond drillhole S19 drill site during field reconnaissance and found that a substantial amount of discarded core remained. Most of this material was clearly siliciclastic and likely belonged to the Knobby Sandstone (Devonian cover sequence). However, several fragments of intrusive textured diamond drill core totalling 75 grams were recovered. Petrological analysis on these fragments has described the lithology as "biotite hornblende quartz diorite" which has been altered "with coarse titanite and sericite / muscovite pyrite-magnetite-chalcopyrite overprint". This lithological and alteration association is highly encouraging for magmatic-hydrothermal Cu-Au mineralisation.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The Lateron Project lies at the far northeastern edge of the Canning Basin where GSWA mapping indicates that the Billiluna Shelf drapes over the Paleoproterozoic sequences of the Birrindudu Basin (1640-1725 Ma) and Tanami Basin (1864 – 1844 Ma). The Billiluna Shelf dips gently towards the southwest where it terminates against the Balgo Terrace. The Halls Creek Mobile Zone forms the main structural feature north of the Billiluna Shelf. The Lateron Project is completely covered by unconsolidated surficial deposits including alluvium, windblown sand of 1-20 metres thickness, with variable development of underlying Cenozoic Kaolinitic and sandy clays associated with calcrete and silcrete which reach 30 metres thickenss. This cover sequence overlies the Upper Devonian Knobby Sandstone of the Billiluna Shelf, which consists of fluvial fossiliferous medium to coarse grained cross-bedded quartz sandstone with abundant mudstone pellets in places; minor interbedded siltstone and pebble to boulder conglomerate (Hocking et al, 2008). The Birrindudu Group also consists of siliciclastic sediments, and the sequences of the Tanami Basin and Tanami Orogen including metasedimentary siliciclastic: psammite and pelite; interlayered and intruded by with meta-igneous mafic and felsic intrusives.
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*	See the body of the release for drillhole data as compiled by Buxton.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	holes: o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth* o *hole length.* *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	
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.*	Not applicable – the release does not include new exploration results from drilling.
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*	Not applicable – the release does not include new exploration results from drilling.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	Not applicable – the release does not include new exploration results related to mineralisation grade or widths.
Other substantive exploration data	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	All material & meaningful geological and geophysical data are included in the Release.
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.

Cautionary Note Regarding Forward-Looking Information

This Announcement contains forward-looking statements and forward-looking information within the meaning of applicable Australian securities laws, which are based on expectations, estimates and projections as of the date of publication. This forward-looking information includes, or may be based upon, without limitation, estimates, forecasts and statements as to management's expectations with respect to, among other things, the timing required to execute the Company's programs, and the length of time required to obtain permits, certifications and approvals.

Wherever possible, words such as "anticipate", "believe", "expect", "intend", "should", "intend", "may" and similar expressions have been used to identify such forward-looking information. Forward-looking information is based on the opinions and estimates of management at the date the information is given, and on information available to management at such time. Forward-looking information involves significant risks, uncertainties, assumptions, and other factors that could cause actual results, performance or achievements to differ materially from the results discussed or implied in the forward-looking information. These factors, including, but not limited to, fluctuations in currency markets, fluctuations in commodity prices, the ability of the Company to access sufficient capital on favourable terms or at all, changes in national and local government legislation, taxation, controls, regulations, political or economic developments in Australia or other countries in which the Company does business or may carry on business in the future, operational or technical difficulties in connection with exploration or development activities, employee relations, the speculative nature of mineral exploration and development, obtaining necessary licenses and permits, contests over title to properties, especially title to undeveloped properties, the inherent risks involved in the exploration and development of mineral properties, the uncertainties involved in interpreting drill results and other geological data, environmental hazards, industrial accidents, limitations of insurance coverage and the possibility of project cost overruns or unanticipated costs and expenses, and should be considered carefully. The information and data used in this Announcement was provided by various sources, including third parties. It is presented "as is" and may not be completely accurate or reliable. Investors are advised to independently verify the data and seek expert advice before making decisions based on it.

Many of these uncertainties and contingencies can affect the Company's actual results and could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed or implied in any forward-looking statements made by, or on behalf of, the Company. Prospective investors should not place undue reliance on any forward-looking information. Although the forward-looking information contained on in this Announcement is based upon what management believes, or believed at the time, to be reasonable assumptions, the Company cannot assure prospective purchasers that actual results will be consistent with such forward-looking information, as there may be other factors that cause results not to be as anticipated, estimated or intended, and neither the Company nor any other person assumes responsibility for the accuracy and completeness of any such forward-looking information.

The Company does not undertake, and assumes no obligation, to update or revise any such forward-looking statements or forward-looking information contained herein to reflect new events or circumstances, except as may be required by law. No stock exchange, regulation services provider, securities commission or other regulatory authority has approved or disapproved the information contained in this Announcement.