

West Kimberley JV – 2024 Field Season Results

- Completed six diamond drill holes at Dogleg Ni-Cu-Co Prospect during the 2024 field season, totaling 2,245.60m
 - Best assay results were 3.40 m (True Width 3.06 m) at 1.47% Ni, 0.34% Cu, 0.05% Co from 289.78 metres in 24WKDD005
 - Downhole electromagnetic (DHEM) surveys have screened Dogleg for nearby extensions, no follow-up anomalies identified
- Ground electromagnetic (GEM) surveys at nearby Patrick and Tail prospects, has effectively tested both targets
- IGO are currently preparing plans for the 2025 field season in the West Kimberley JV

Buxton Resources Ltd ('Buxton'; ASX:BUX) is pleased to provide an update on the results from the 2024 field season in the West Kimberley JV (WKJV) Project.

Six diamond drill holes were completed at Dogleg in the 2024 field program, totalling 2,245.60 m (Table 1). All relevant drilling and significant assay data has now been received. (see Table 1 and Table 2 for full details). Geology encountered in the 2024 drilling was consistent with observations in 2023, though Ni-Cu-Co sulphide mineralisation was of lower grade and thickness.

Drilling and DHEM data suggest that significant Ni-Cu-Co mineralisation does not extend further down plunge to the southeast or up plunge to the northwest, effectively closing off significant sulphide potential at Dogleg.

CEO, Marty Moloney, comments, *"While Dogleg hasn't delivered significant additional mineralisation, this result vindicates Buxton's philosophy in mitigating exploration risk by seeking JV partnerships and it illustrates the effectiveness of IGO's exploration methods. It also provides both Buxton and IGO further confidence in the fertility of this belt. We're looking forward to sharing IGO's plans for the next field season as and when these are finalised."*



Table 1: Collars for all diamond drilling completed at the Dogleg Ni-Cu-Co Prospect

Hole ID	Hole Previously Reported	Hole Purpose	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	RL (m)	Dip (°)	Azimuth (°)	EOH (m)
24WKDD001	No	Minerals Exploration	643708	8133540	67	-74.0	040	502
24WKDD002	No	Minerals Exploration	643547	8133798	67	-71.4	018	281.3
24WKDD004	No	Minerals Exploration	643469	8133642	67	-74.3	038	504.7
24WKDD005	No	Minerals Exploration	643642	8133835	67	-76.6	046	350
24WKDD006	No	Minerals Exploration	643778	8133667	67	-71.5	028	261.7
24WKDD009	No	Minerals Exploration	643643	8133632	67	-65.9	041	345.9
23WKDD003	Yes ⁷	Minerals Exploration	643688	8133781	67	-73	020	373
23WKDD004	Yes ⁸	Minerals Exploration	643677	8133713	67	-73	020	379

Drill Collar Data (GDA94 MGA Zone 51; RL AHD)

Table 2: Significant intercepts from diamond drilling at the Dogleg Ni-Cu-Co Prospect

Hole ID	Assays Previously Reported	Note	Intercept (m)			Estimate True Width (m)	Assay Results		
			From	To	Length		Ni (pct)	Cu (pct)	Co (pct)
24WKDD001	No		263.00	265.15	2.15	1.93	0.77	0.30	0.02
24WKDD002	No		223.90	235.40	11.50	10.45	0.39	0.09	0.01
24WKDD004	No		No Significant Assays						
24WKDD005	No		131.00	134.00	3.00	2.70	0.47	0.16	0.01
	No	...	139.80	140.77	0.97	0.88	0.46	0.09	0.01
	No	...	146.00	156.87	10.87	9.81	0.72	0.22	0.02
	No	...	281.84	294.65	12.81	11.53	0.79	0.23	0.02
	No	includes	289.78	293.18	3.40	3.06	1.47	0.34	0.05
24WKDD006	No		116.24	122.15	5.91	5.32	0.65	0.22	0.02
24WKDD009	No		285.25	289.45	4.19	3.77	0.81	0.14	0.03
		includes	287.25	288.25	1.24	1.12	1.59	0.19	0.05
23WKDD004	Yes ⁸		233.63	236.52	2.89	2.63	4.17	0.83	0.14
23WKDD003	Yes ⁷		177.34	191.19	13.85	13.24	4.35	0.34	0.15
	Yes ⁷	includes	179.08	184.94	5.86	5.60	7.47	0.31	0.25

Regionally, GEM surveys at Patrick and Tail prospects were completed (Figure 3). No anomalies of interest were identified. As such, both are considered effectively tested, with no further exploration recommended.

The results provide confidence that IGO's exploration methodology is likely to detect shallow, (<500 m) potential economic, nickel sulphide mineralisation within the WKJV Project.



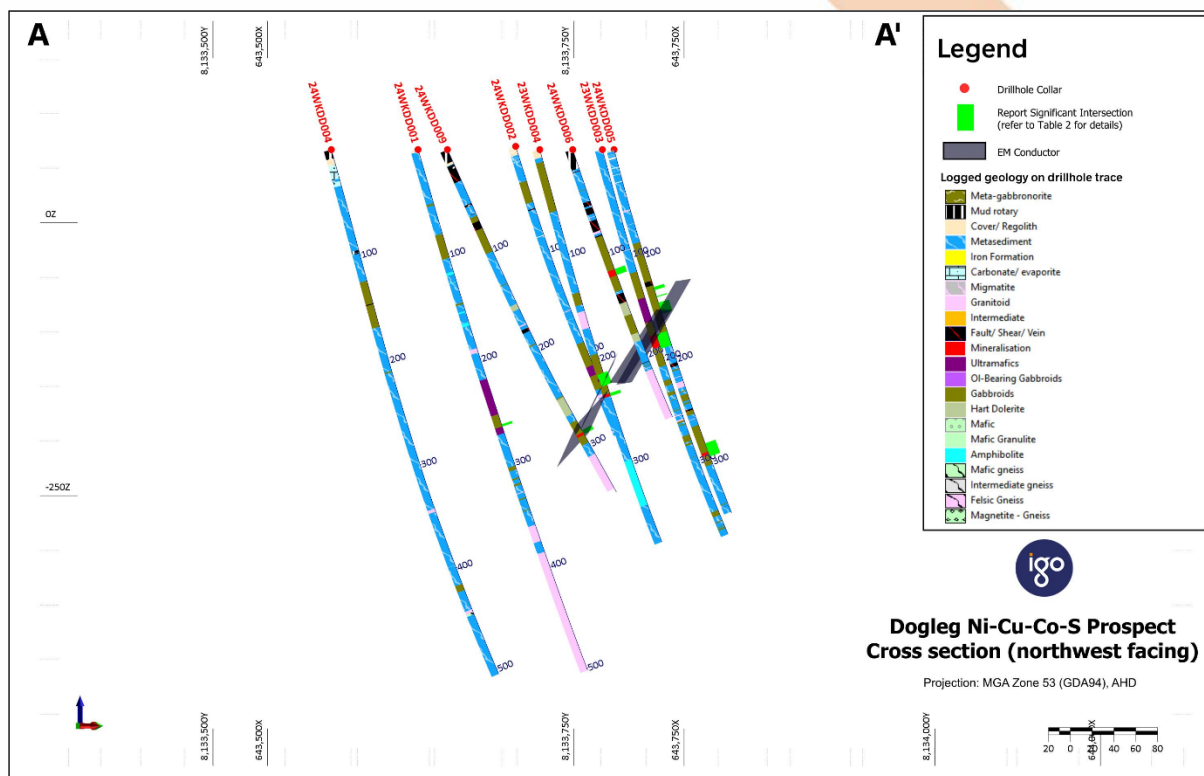


Figure 2: Section (400m width) view of all the drillholes completed at the Dogleg Ni-Cu-Co Prospect, with lithologies logged in drillholes, reported intersections, and all GEM and DHEM plates.



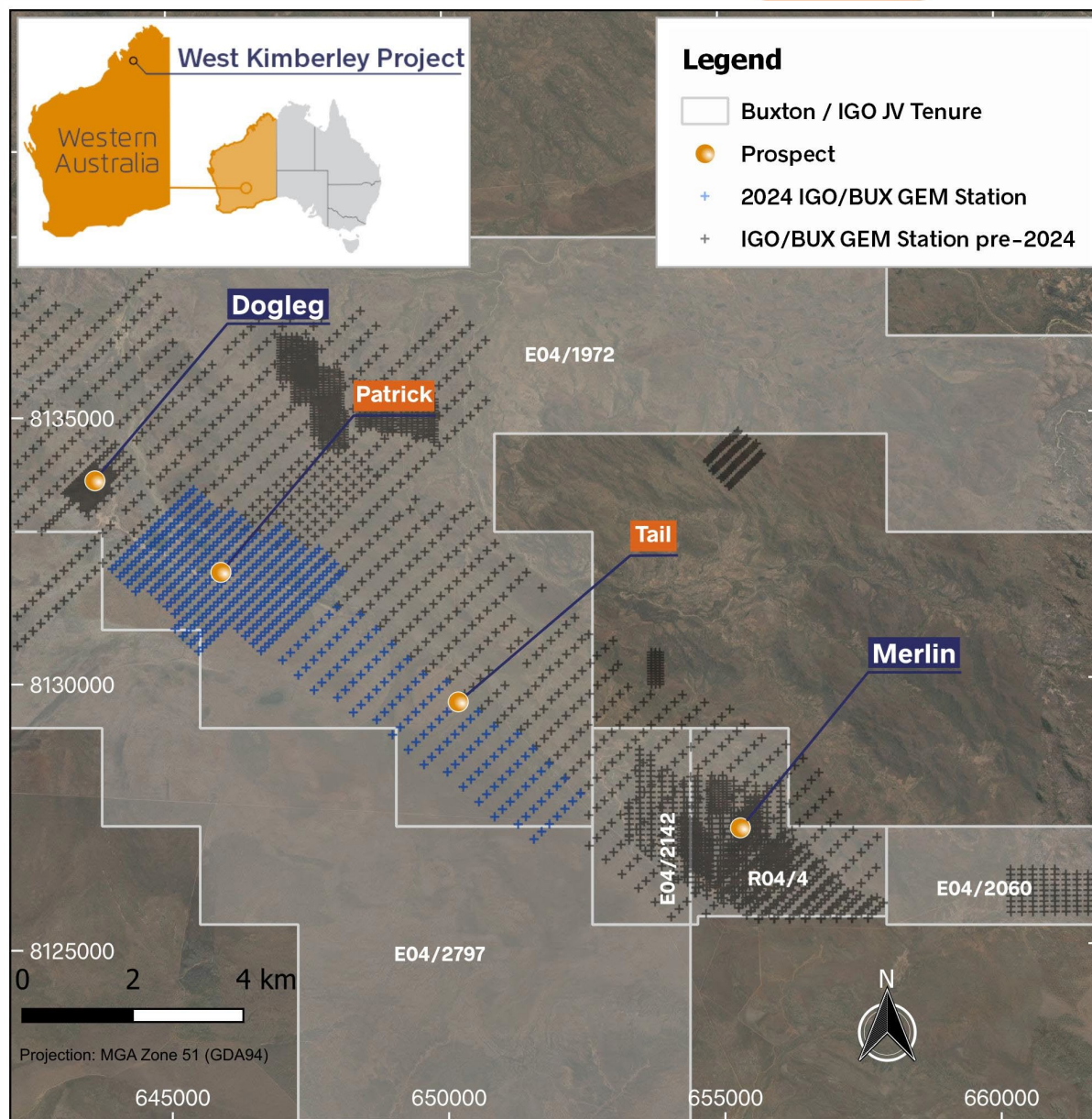


Figure 3: Completed GEM stations at the Patrick and Tail prospects and showing the Dogleg and Merlin Ni-Cu-Co prospects.

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

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Competent Persons

Information in this report that relates to Exploration Results for the Quick Shears Project is based on information compiled by Dr Ben Cave, who is a Member of Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (MAusIMM; 318334). Dr Cave has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration, and to the activities 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. Dr Cave is a full-time employee of IGO Ltd and consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears. Information in this report that relates to previously reported Exploration Results has been cross-referenced in this report to the date that it was reported to ASX.

Previously Reported Information

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

- 1) 10 August 2015 – [New Nickel Copper Discovery at Double Magic Ni-Cu Project](#)
- 2) 6 November 2018 – [Buxton Acquires Large Land Holding Adjacent to Merlin, Double Magic](#)
- 3) 2 October 2019 – [West Kimberley JV Restructure](#)
- 4) 14 September 2023 – [Drilling commences at the Double Magic Project](#)
- 5) 4 October 2023 – [Massive Sulphides at Dogleg Ni-Cu-Co Prospect](#)
- 6) 19 October 2023 – [Second Hole Intersects Semi-Massive Sulphides at Dogleg Ni-Cu-Co Prospect](#)
- 7) 6 November 2023 – [High-Grade Nickel Sulphides Confirmed at Dogleg Prospect](#)
- 8) 1 February 2024 – [High-Grades in Net Textured Nickel Sulphides at Dogleg](#)
- 9) 1 August 2024 – [Diamond Drilling Commencing at Dogleg Ni-Cu-Co Prospect](#)

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.

About the Dogleg Prospect

The Dogleg Prospect (Figure 3) is located within tenement E04/1972 of the Quick Shears Project (E04/1972, E04/2314, and E04/2423), targeting Nova-style magmatic Ni-Cu sulphide mineralisation in the Proterozoic belt of the West Kimberley Region of Western Australia. The Dogleg Prospect was originally identified as an area of interest, based on the interpretation of magnetic data suggesting it being in an analogous position to the magnetic features that are associated with the Merlin Ni-Cu-Co Prospect.

A moving-loop electromagnetic (MLEM) geophysical survey was undertaken over the magnetic features at Dogleg in 2022 identifying a 280 x 75 m, 12,000 Siemen conductor⁴.



Drilling in 2023 intersected high-grade massive and net textured Ni-Cu-Co sulphides in two holes^{5,6,7,8} (refer to Table 2) that targeted conductivity anomalies generated from MLEM and DHEM geophysical surveys, respectively.

About the West Kimberley JV Projects

The West Kimberley Project (Figure 4) is targeting Nova-style magmatic Ni-Cu-Co sulphide mineralisation in Proterozoic belts of the West Kimberley Region of Western Australia. On the 10th August 2015 Buxton announced the discovery of high tenor magmatic sulphide mineralisation in hole DMRC003 at the Merlin Prospect¹. After additional technical work including substantial drilling programs Buxton secured an Earn-In and Joint Venture agreement with IGO Limited whereby IGO could earn up to 70% in the Double Magic Project tenements for \$8M over 4 years. Buxton now have Farm-In and JV agreements over three separate Project areas (Merlin / Double Magic Project, Quick Shears Project and West Kimberley Regional Project) which fall within the overall BUX/IGO West Kimberley JV Projects Area of Interest. On the 4th October 2022 Buxton received shareholder approval for Buxton and IGO to amend the existing Merlin Project Joint Venture in the West Kimberley (then at IGO 51% and BUX 49% ownership level) allowing IGO to earn a further 29% interest to take IGO to 80% for a cash payment to Buxton of \$1,000,000.

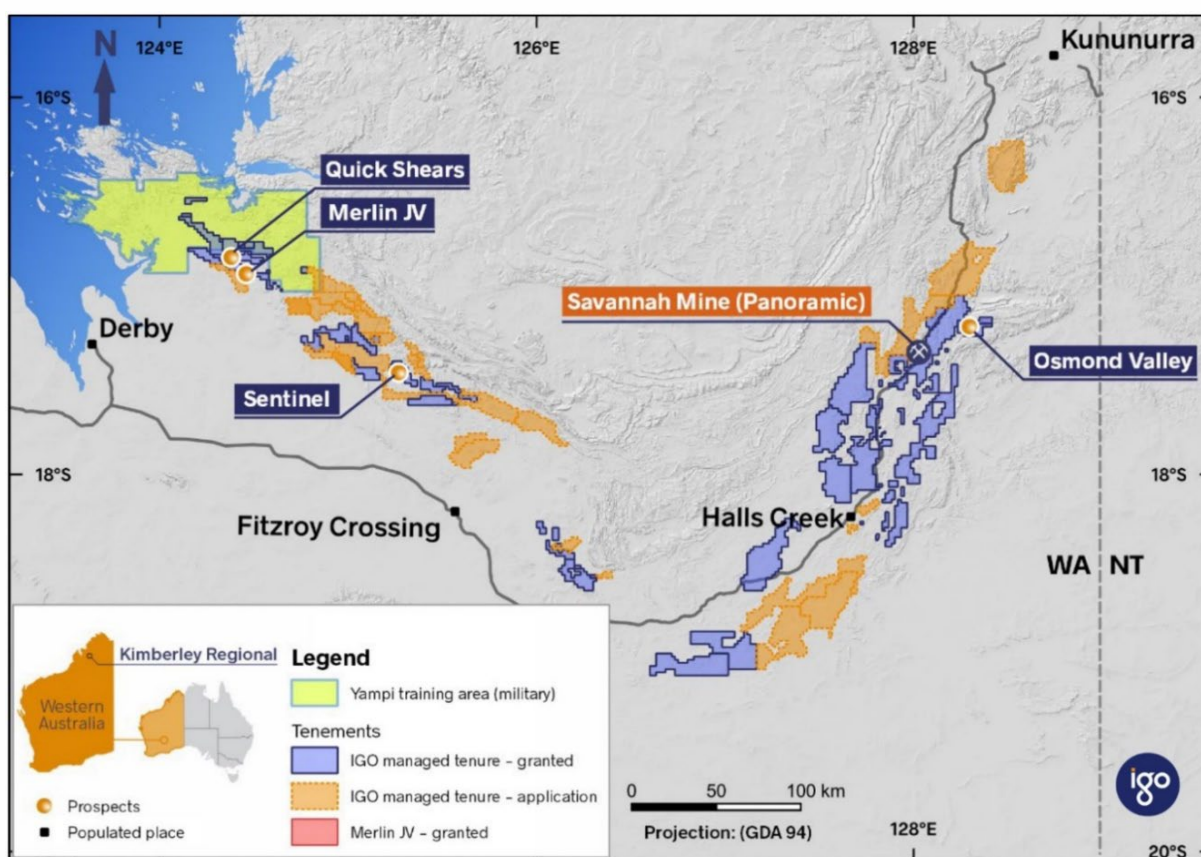


Figure 4: Location of BUX / IGO West Kimberley JVs and other IGO tenure.



JORC Table: Section 1 – Sampling Techniques and Data

JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION: SECTION 1 – KIMBERLEY – SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA	
JORC Criteria	Explanation
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diamond core drilling was completed using standard industry best practice. Reported results are from diamond drilling with core samples taken from halved or quartered (for duplicate samples) NQ2 core. Sample intervals were determined according to the geology logging of the drill core. Further information about the diamond drill holes is detailed in the following subsections. Sample preparation was undertaken at ALS Limited – Perth and details of the methodology and QA/QC provided in the following subsections.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diamond drillholes were drilled by truck mounted rigs owned and operated by Westcore. Holes were collared from surface with PQ-core (85mm inside diameter) and the diameter decreased to HQ-core (63.5mm inside diameter), and NQ2-core (50.6 mm inside diameter) at depths directed by the geologists. The reported drill holes were drilled to a depth directed by IGO geologists. All NQ2 core was orientated using a REFLEX ACT III orientation tool.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sample recovery for core loss is recorded by the drillers with any core loss intervals noted on annotated wooden blocks inserted into the core boxes by the driller. Rod counts are routinely carried out and marked on the core blocks by the drillers to ensure the marked core block depths are accurate. Full assessment of recovery and orientation of drillcore was conducted at IGO's core processing facility in Broome, with QA/QC of the recovery assessed by reconstructing the core into continuous runs in an angle iron cradle. No core loss is recorded in the reported mineralised interval.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Qualitative logging of DD core included lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, weathering, colour and other features of the samples. DD core was additionally logged in a quantitative manner in terms of structure and geotechnical parameters. The total lengths of all drill holes have been logged. Photographs of all DD trays are taken and retained on file with the original core trays stored in the core library. The logging is considered adequate to support downstream exploration studies and follow-up drilling.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DD core was generally subsampled into half-core using an automated wet-diamond-blade core saw. Lengths of cut intervals submitted for assay were between 0.3 and 1 m. All samples submitted for assay were selected from the same side of the core. Exceptions were for duplicate samples of selected intervals, where quarter-core subsamples were cut from the half-core. Sample intervals were determined according to the geology logging of the drill core. The sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. The primary tool used to ensure representative drill core assays was monitoring and ensuring near 100% core recovery. The nature of the drilling method means representation is investigative with sampling aimed at finding anomalous concentrations rather than absolute values for MRE work.



JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION: SECTION 1 – KIMBERLEY – SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA

JORC Criteria	Explanation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sample preparation was undertaken at ALS Limited – Perth. ALS Limited – Perth: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prepares each sample by oven drying 2.5 to 3kg of material for 12 hours at 100°C (DRY-21). Samples are then crushed in a jaw-crusher to 70% passing 6 mm (CRU-21). The entire sample is then pulverized in LM5 grinding robotic mills with low Cr-steel pulverising bowls (particle size distribution (PSD) target of 85% passing 75 micron;PUL-32). A 300g master pulp is collected for analysis, with the remaining "reject" pulp being retained in storage. Quality control procedures involve insertion of certified reference materials (OREAS 85 and OREAS 86), blanks, and collection of duplicates at the pulverisation stage. The results of quality control sampling are consistent with satisfactory sampling precision. The nature, quality, and sample preparation technique are considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation submitted for assay.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No geophysical tools were used to determine any element concentrations for reported intervals. ALS laboratories, Perth complete pulveriser size checks every 50th sample to ensure particle size distribution compliance as part of routine internal quality procedures to ensure the target PSD of 85% passing 75 µm is achieved. Field duplicates, CRMs and blanks were routinely inserted at frequencies between 1:10 and 1:20 samples for DD sample streams. Laboratory quality control processes include the use of internal lab standards using certified reference materials (CRMs) and duplicates. Certified reference materials (OREAS 85 and OREAS 86) were used to monitor accuracy and have expected values ranging from low to high grade. These were inserted randomly into the routine sample stream to the laboratory. Nickel, Cu, Co, Cr, and Mg were consistently checked for accuracy. The results of the CRMs confirm that the laboratory sample assay values have good precision and accuracy. The results of blank assays indicate that any potential sample cross contamination has been minimised. Following sample preparation, samples were analysed by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Four- acid digestion, with inductively coupled plasma spectroscopy (ICP-MS) finish (ME-MS61r) for Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Dy, Er, Eu, Fe, Ga, Gd, Ge, 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, Zr. Platinum, Pd and Au were analysed by fire assay with an ICP-AES finish (PGM-ICP23) from a 30g sample. The digestion method can be considered near total for all elements. Loss on ignition (LOI) was determined by robotic thermos gravimetric analysis at 1000°C (ME-GRA05).
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significant intersections were checked by senior IGO geological personnel. Eight Minerals Exploration holes have been completed at the Dogleg Prospect; no holes are twinned or scissored. The logging has been validated by an IGO on-site geologist and compiled onto the IGO acQuire SQL drill hole database by IGO's Geological Database Administrator. Assay data are imported directly from digital assay files from contract analytical company ALS (Perth) and are merged in the Company acQuire SQL drill hole database by IGO's Geological Database Administrator.



JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION: SECTION 1 – KIMBERLEY – SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA

JORC Criteria	Explanation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data is backed up regularly in off-site secure servers. No geophysical or portable XRF results are used in exploration results reported. There have been no adjustments to the assay data.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The surface hole collar location was surveyed using a handheld Garmin GPS unit and averaging for 90 seconds with an expected accuracy of $\pm 6\text{m}$ for easting and northing with elevation also recorded. Drill path gyroscopic surveys were at 0m and at subsequent 18m downhole intervals to final hole depth using a Reflex Gyro Omni tool. The grid system is GDA94/MGA Zone 51 using AHD for elevation.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eight diamond drillholes have been completed to date at Dogleg Prospect. Holes: 23WKDD003 and 23WKDD004 were drilled in 2023 based on ground electromagnetic (GEM) and downhole electromagnetic (DHEM) anomalies and resulted in the discovery of Dogleg Prospect. Holes 24WKDD001, 24WKDD002, 24WKDD004, 24WKDD006 were drilled away from the known GEM and DHEM anomalies and were designed to provide a geophysical platform to screen for extensions of the mineralisation at depth and away from previous areas of investigation of GEM and DHEM surveys. Holes 24WKDD009, 24WKDD005, were drilled into DHEM anomalies and edges of DHEM anomalies to assess continuity and thickness of potentially mapped (with DHEM and GEM techniques) mineralisation. Data spacing and distribution are not considered sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation. All samples have been composited using length-weighted intervals for Public Reporting.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drilling was undertaken perpendicular to the angle of the interpreted strike and dip of the modelled MHEM and DHEM conductors, or mineralised intrusion. The true thickness is estimated to be between 90 and 96% for all significant intercepts. Estimates of true thickness are provided for all significant intercepts in Table 2.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The chain-of-sample custody is managed by IGO staff from collection at the rig to the submission of the samples to ALS Limited – Perth for analysis. Samples were stored at the drill site before being transported and processed (cut) at IGO's core processing facility in Broome. Samples were placed in pre-numbered calico bags and further secured in sample bags with cable ties. The samples are further secured in a bulk bag and delivered to the ALS -Perth by contractor Bishops Transport. A sample reconciliation advice is sent by the ALS-Perth to IGO's Geological Database Administrator on receipt of the samples. Any inconsistencies between the despatch paperwork and samples received is resolved with IGO before sample preparation commences. Sample preparation and analysis is completed only at ALS-Perth. The risk of deliberate or accidental loss or contamination of samples is considered very low.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No specific external audits or reviews have been undertaken.



JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION: SECTION 2 – KIMBERLEY– EXPLORATION RESULTS

JORC CRITERIA	EXPLANATION
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dogleg Prospect is located within WA Exploration Lease E04/1972, covering 157Km² which is part of the Quick Shears Project. • The Quick Shears Project consists of 3 granted exploration licences (E04/1972, E04/2314 & E04/2423). • Buxton Resources acquired the Quick Shears Project from New World Cobalt in 2018 (readers are referred to ASX:BUX announcement on the 6 November 2018 for further information). This transaction was comprised of an initial issue of 1,333,333 fully paid ordinary shares in Buxton Resources, and 3 deferred issues of fully paid ordinary shares (equal to the \$1,000,000) in Buxton Resources, conditional upon satisfaction of milestones as set out below: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Within 5 days of Buxton Resources announcing it has intersected in drilling on the Quick Shears Project, on a grade-thickness basis, >20% Ni equivalent, providing the grade of the mineralisation intersected is >1.5% Ni equivalent (e.g., ≥10m @2.0% Ni, or ≥13.33m @ 1.5%Ni). The issue of an additional number of Buxton Resources shares equal to \$250,000. ■ Within 5 days of Buxton Resources announcing it has a JORC compliant resource (inferred, indicated and/or measured; of any size and/or grade; for any commodity) within the Project Tenements. The issue of an additional number of Buxton Resources shares equal to \$250,000. ■ Within 5 days of Buxton Resources announcing it has a JORC compliant resource that exceeds 15,000 tonnes of contained nickel equivalent within the Project Tenements. The issue of an additional number of Buxton Resources shares equal to \$500,000. <p>In each case the number of Shares to be issued to New World will be based on the 10-days VWAP prior to the date on which each relevant milestone is met.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Under this arrangement, Buxton were able to acquire: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 100% interest in E04/2423; and ■ 80% interest in E04/1972 and E04/2314. With Timothy Tatterson holding the remaining (20%) interest. • IGO entered into an agreement with Buxton Resources in relation to the Quick Shears Project (readers are referred to ASX:BUX announcement on the 2 October 2019 for further information). Under this agreement: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – IGO manages exploration. – Buxton Resources is free carried until completion of a feasibility study and Timothy Tatterson is free carried until a decision to mine (in respect of his interest in E04/1972 and E04/2314). – Buxton Resources is to be paid 3 deferred cash payments of \$500,000 each, conditional upon satisfaction of milestones as set out below (being total deferred payments of up to \$1,500,000): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ the first time IGO or its subsidiaries identifies that it has intersected in drilling on the Project Tenements, on a grade-thickness basis, ≥20% Ni equivalent provided the grade of the mineralisation intersected is ≥1.5% Ni equivalent (e.g., ≥10m @2.0% Ni, or ≥13.33m @ 1.5%Ni). Ni equivalent is to be based on the spot price for the relevant metals as published by the London Metals Exchange (LME) on the date of the relevant calculation. ■ the first time IGO or its subsidiaries identifies a JORC compliant resource (inferred, indicated and/or measured; of any size and/or grade; for any commodity) within the Project Tenements. ■ the first time IGO or its subsidiaries identifies a JORC compliant resource that exceeds 15,000 tonnes of contained nickel equivalent within the Project Tenements. Contained nickel equivalent is to be calculated based on the spot price for the relevant metal as published by the LME on the date of the relevant calculation. • For clarity, the interests in E04/1972 and E04/2314 are held IGO (64%), Buxton Resources (16%), Timothy Tatterson (20%). The interests in E04/2423 are held IGO (80%) and Buxton Resources (20%).
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historical exploration (prior to Buxton Resources involvement) on the Quick Shears tenements was limited to a single phase of work conducted by Ram Resources Limited (ASX:RMR) during the period 2015- 2016. This comprised a helicopter EM survey (VTEM), ground EM and three diamond drill holes on E04/1972.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The regional geology setting is a low-grade metamorphic terrane in the Wunaamin-Miliwundi Orogeny of WA. • Mafic to ultramafic intrusions have intruded a metasedimentary package within the belt and are the hosts to the Ni-Cu mineralisation. • The deposits are analogous to many mafic-ultramafic hosted orthomagmatic Ni-Cu deposits worldwide.



JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION: SECTION 2 – KIMBERLEY– EXPLORATION RESULTS

JORC CRITERIA	EXPLANATION
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The sulphide mineralisation is interpreted to be related to the intrusive event with mineralisation occurring in several styles including massive, network texture, and disseminated sulphides. The main sulphide mineral is pyrrhotite (barren), with lesser amounts of nickel sulphides (pentlandite) and copper sulphides (chalcopyrite). The region is considered by Buxton and IGO to have the potential to host mafic or ultramafic intrusion related Ni-Cu-Co deposits based on Buxton's discovery of the Merlin Prospect.
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All relevant drillhole information provided within the body of the text (Table 1).
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All intercepts are calculated on a length weighted basis. Aggregate assay intervals were compiled using a Ni cut-off >0.40%. No reported intervals contain 'internal waste zones'. No capping or top-cutting of high grades were undertaken.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drilling was undertaken perpendicular to the angle of the interpreted strike and dip of the modelled MHEM and DHEM conductors, or mineralised intrusion. Downhole thickness is estimated using the dip and orientation of the drillholes from survey data and measured dip and orientation of the target geology. Estimates of true thickness for all significant intercepts is provided in Table 2. The true thickness is estimated to between 90 and 96% for all significant intercepts.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A plan (Figure 1) and cross section (Figure 2) view of the Dogleg Ni-Cu-Co Prospect with all drillhole traces and collar positions, along with logged geology is shown in the main body of this Public Report, this highlights all drilling and reported significant assay results for the Dogleg Ni-Cu-Co Prospect.
Balanced Reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The exploration results reported here give the best and most balanced view of the undertaken works from available data.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All meaningful data available has been included or previously reported to the market with appropriate references in the main body of this Public Report. The relationship between 2023 and 2024 diamond drilling is shown in appropriate figures and results in the main body of this Public Report.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A detailed structural review is being undertaken on all drilling completed at Dogleg. The aims of this structural review are to assess if future work is warranted at Dogleg. At present no follow-up work is planned for Dogleg Ni-Cu-Co Prospect. Outside the Dogleg Prospect, IGO have indicated that they are currently preparing plans for further exploration within the WKJV for the 2025 field season.



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.

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.

