

Copper Wolf Project: Intense Porphyry Style Veining at Sun Devil on 100% BUX Ground, Tenure Expansion & Wolverine Drill Permitting

- Intense porphyry related veining found at Sun Devil Prospect (100% BUX)
- No previous drilling has been undertaken at Sun Devil
- Helicopter-supported reconnaissance commencing 25th Jan
- Additional 126 Claims staked & new Mineral Exploration Permit secured
- Site visit with BLM permitting team paves the way for drilling at Wolverine

Buxton Resources Ltd (ASX:BUX) is pleased to report on progress from the Copper Wolf Project in Arizona, USA.

Ongoing geological mapping and reconnaissance sampling has commenced in the western part of the Project at the Sun Devil Prospect, where historical exploration reports described porphyry style mineralisation at surface. In this area, Buxton's geologists have encountered intense porphyry style veining along with evidence of copper mineralisation - see outcrop photographs Figures 1-3, and Figure 4 for location.

During early January 2024, BUX has staked an additional 126 federal Lode Mining Claims (CW-216 through CW-342) and received approval for state Mineral Exploration Permit 008-124640 which collectively extend the area of BUX's tenure to ~41.2 km². The extents of all Project tenure (IGO earning 70% + BUX 100%) including the newly claimed tenure is shown on Figure 4.

CEO Marty Moloney commented *"Buxton's ongoing geological reconnaissance continues to drive our expanding tenure footprint which in turn emphasises our growing confidence that the Copper Wolf Project is host to an enormous hydrothermal system and is a globally significant copper / molybdenum exploration play."*

"We'll be expanding our geological mapping and surface sampling efforts along with preparations to drill at Wolverine in anticipation of receiving permits mid-February."



Figure 1: Sun Devil Prospect; blue-green secondary copper minerals, likely a complex mixture of chrysocolla, malachite & turquoise, coat a fracture which exposes a vein stockwork that overprints a pre-mineral brecciated meta-granitoid. Boxworks (vugs) and dark spots containing iron & manganese oxides are likely remnants of disseminated primary sulphides which have been leached by intense oxidation / weathering.

Cautionary Statement: Because the copper mineralisation shown above is fracture controlled and the sample is highly oxidised, visual estimation of the relative abundance of individual minerals is extremely unreliable and therefore not reported. In short - copper and molybdenum grades can and should not be estimated from this type of material. The description of this sample also provides no information regarding potential impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations. Laboratory assay results are required to determine the elemental grade of this material. The Company will update the market when laboratory analytical results become available.

The Sun Devil prospect is located approximately ~5 kilometres west-southwest of drillhole CPW0002DD which intersected high grade porphyry Cu-Mo mineralisation under ~528 m of post mineralisation cover (see [ASX Announcement 14/12/2023](#)).

No drilling has been recorded or is evident at Sun Devil, although wide-spaced historical drilling was conducted by Utah Corp and Phelps Dodge in the 1960s-1970s to the north around the Aztecs Prospect and to the east at Mountaineer.

In 2006¹ Lebon Gold reported a collation of 7 recent and historical rock chip samples from Sun Devil that averaged 1.70% Cu and 40 ppm Mo (Table 1).



Figure 2: Sun Devil Prospect; intrusive host rock cut by intense vein stockworks with ex-sulphide boxwork texture defining vein centrelines (interpreted to represent "B-type" porphyry veins). Veins contain mineral halos comprising of K-feldspar and sericite. Approximately 40% of the outcrop is either vein fill or selvage.

Table 1: Historical Rock Chip Samples from Sun Devil as compiled by Lebon Gold (Ullmer, 2006)

Sample ID	Company	Cu (ppm)	Mo (ppm)	Sample ID	Company	Cu (ppm)	Mo (ppm)
SM10	MinQuest	82	14	SM25	MinQuest	26,500	72
SM11	MinQuest	79	25	6300A	Cyprus	25	18
SM12*	MinQuest	5,220	93	6301A**	Cyprus	>10,000	52
SM24	MinQuest	76,800	7				

* Sample also analysed by petrography

** 10,000 ppm assumed for average calculation

¹ Ullmer, E. 2006. Sheep Mountain Property, Yavapai County, Arizona NI 43-101 Technical Report for Lebon Gold Mines Ltd & MinQuest Ltd (available on SEDAR)

Lebon's report included a petrologic analysis for sample SM-12 (0.52% Cu, 93 ppm Mo) that described relatively strong alteration overprinting a quartz monzonite interpreted to belong to the Proterozoic Bradshaw Igneous Complex.

Much of the igneous plagioclase sample SM-12 had been replaced by orthoclase and sericite (together representing potassic alteration) as part of the Laramide hydrothermal alteration event. Biotite, potentially hydrothermal in origin, had been bleached and replaced by white mica.

Weathering caused all pyrite to be oxidized and leached, with accompanying kaolinite development.



Figure 3: Sun Devil Prospect; multi-phase vein stockwork overprinting brecciated granitic host rock. Early quartz veins with dark biotite selvages are overprinted by rectilinear array of sharp-edged milky quartz veins. Both vein generations appear to have ex-sulphide "boxworks". Approximately 60% of the outcrop is either vein fill or selvedge.

Buxton recently announced discovery of an outcropping porphyry Cu-Mo system on 100% owned tenure (not subject to the IGO JV) at the Wolverine Prospect, some 7 kilometres to the north-northeast of Sun Devil. Buxton's rock chip sampling at Wolverine returned laboratory assay results up to 14.1% Cu and 1,160 ppm Mo (separate samples, see [ASX Announcement 11/01/2024](#)).

The alteration assemblages and vein styles at Sun Devil and Wolverine are visually similar and include a) intense, multi-phase vein stockworks, b) potassic alteration and c) highly anomalous copper and molybdenum. These features define a ~7 km trend between Sun Devil and Wolverine across which the Copper Wolf hydrothermal system has evidently developed. The Project therefore represents a globally significant exploration opportunity for economic porphyry Cu-Mo style mineralisation.

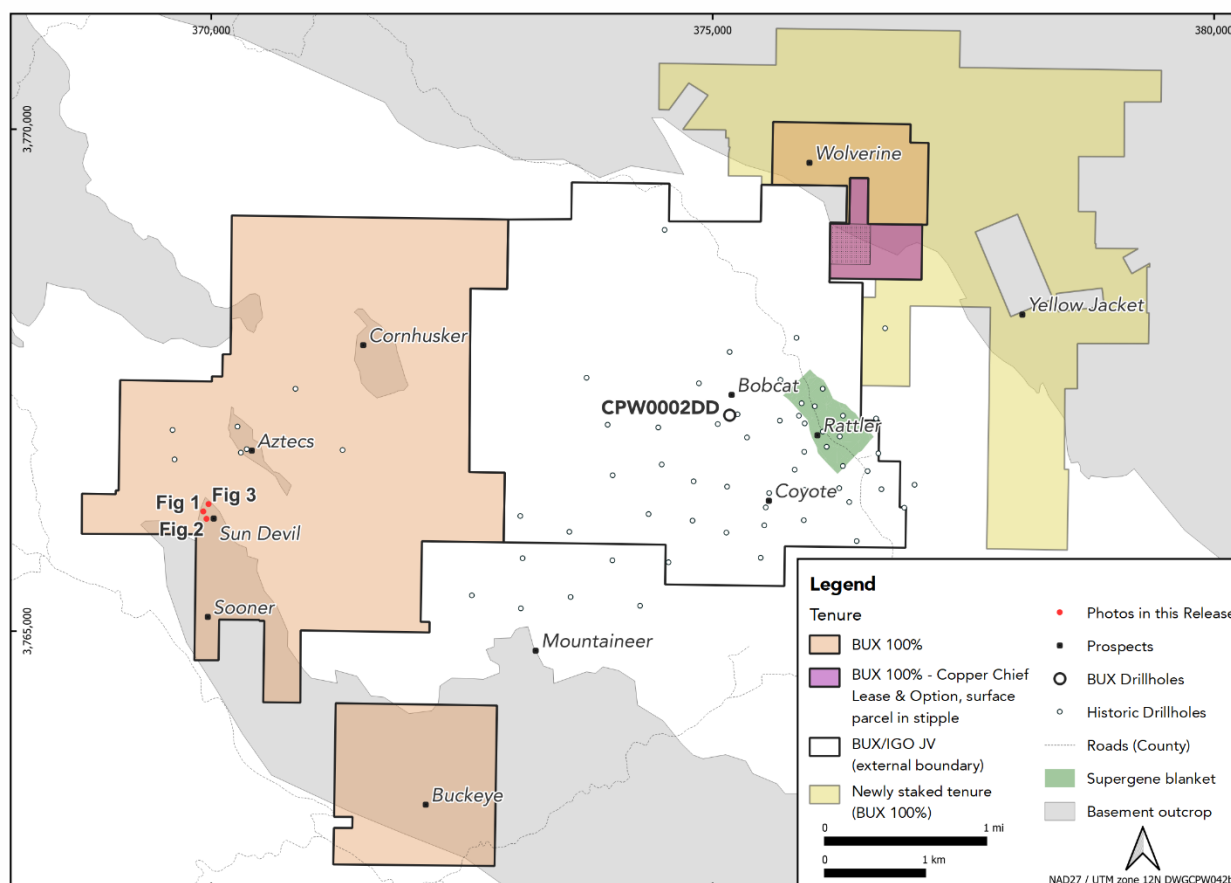


Figure 4: Copper Wolf Project tenure situation showing ~30.2 km² area (coloured & outlined polygons) for which Buxton has 100% interest in the subsurface estate (unencumbered except for IGO's First Right of Refusal, see Table 1, Section 2). These areas include substantial basement exposures indicating potential for copper porphyry mineralisation at shallower depths in comparison to the Bobcat, Rattler and Coyote prospects. The BUX / IGO JV covers ~11.0 km² and includes the supergene blanket which has been the focus of previous exploration including [historical resource estimates by Liontown and others](#).

A site visit by Buxton and Bureau of Land Management personnel has been undertaken in response to Buxton's Notice requesting permission to drill at the Wolverine Prospect. The BLM permitting team did not note any material concerns whilst onsite. Permits are expected now take no longer than three weeks to be issued.

The Wolverine drilling program is intended to provide fresh samples of Laramide porphyry intrusive rocks, to confirm the potential for enriched and primary sulphide zones at depth, and to assist with exploration targeting including planning and interpretation of subsequent surface and airborne geophysical surveys.

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This release is authorised by the Board of Buxton Resources Limited.

For further information, please contact:

Martin Moloney
Chief Executive Officer
marty@buxtonresources.com.au

Sam Wright
Company Secretary
sam@buxtonresources.com.au

Competent Persons

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Martin Moloney, Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and Society of Economic Geologist. 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.

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 Copper Wolf Project

The Copper Wolf Project has [multiple historical resource estimates](#) available that confirm the presence of a large porphyry Cu-Mo system. Porphyry Cu-Mo mineralisation at Copper Wolf has been dated at 70.3 Ma (Laramide age) and is largely concealed by a post-mineral (Tertiary) sequence of volcanic and sedimentary rocks.

The Project is located within one of the most prolifically endowed copper belts in the world (Figure 5), yet it has not seen any drilling since the early 1990s. Buxton's 2022 airborne magnetic survey was the first geophysical work undertaken since the early 1960s. Historic exploration has consisted of relatively wide spaced drilling which focussed on significant supergene copper mineralisation located where the NW trending Cow Creek Fault intersects Laramide hypogene porphyry style mineralisation. Buxton is targeting high grade, underground bulk mineable copper-molybdenum mineralisation. In this context, Buxton's exploration approach can leverage the significant advances and ready availability of modern geophysical targeting tools and mineral systems knowledge that have been developed since exploration in this area ceased many decades ago.



Figure 5: Buxton's Copper Wolf project is located in the prolific porphyry copper belt of SW USA / Northern Mexico - most of the porphyry Cu-Mo deposits marked are current or previously operating mines.

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<i>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.</i>	The historic exploration sampling data presented herein (re-reported from Ullmer, E. 2006. Sheep Mountain Property, Yavapai County, Arizona NI 43-101 Technical Report for Lebon Gold Mines Ltd & MinQuest Ltd (available on SEDAR) are from major, reputable mining companies including Phelps Dodge Mining Company, Utah International Corp (merged with General Electric Corp. in 1976) and Cyprus Metals Company. These companies are regarded to have had sampling methods and analytical techniques for copper and molybdenum which are generally compatible with modern standards. The historical analytical data is supported by comparative mineralisation in Buxton drillholes CPW0001DD and CPW0002DD, sampled to JORC 2012 standards, and recently completed at the Bobcat Prospect, some 5 km to the east.
	<i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i>	
	<i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</i>	
Drilling techniques	<i>Drill type (e.g., core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).</i>	Not applicable – the announcement does not refer to drilling results.
Drill sample recovery	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i>	Not applicable – the announcement does not refer to drilling results.
	<i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i>	
	<i>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.</i>	
Logging	<i>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.</i>	Historical rock chip samples presented herein should be considered as qualitative in nature and historical records are not of sufficient detail to support Mineral Resource or other studies.
	<i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i>	
	<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i>	
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i>	Sample sizes are not reported, however these were likely to be appropriate for the style of mineralisation encountered and reconnaissance stage of exploration. There are no available descriptions of sample or field QA/QC with the historic documents.
	<i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i>	
	<i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i>	
	<i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i>	
	<i>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.</i>	

	<i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i>	Historical reports do not adequately describe or verify sampling procedures. The historic sample preparation and analyses were carried out during exploration by several reputable mining companies who used laboratories with standards accepted industry-wide at that time.
	<i>For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.</i>	Not applicable – no results from geophysical tools are reported in this announcement.
	<i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i>	No laboratory reports are available for review that describe the methods or preparation procedures.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i>	The assay results have been reviewed by Buxton's geologists in Arizona and Perth.
	<i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	Not applicable – the announcement does not refer to drilling results.
	<i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i>	All sample data is entered to spreadsheets by Company personnel and validated by Company geologists. This data is then imported into specialised software where additional validation is completed. Digital data is securely archived on and off-site.
	<i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	Historical rock chip assay data presented herein are the simple arithmetic average of 6 samples from the Sun Devil prospect. A value of 1% Cu was assumed for sample 6301A (which exceeded the upper limit of detection for that sample, and for which no over-limit method was reported). * SM12 was also analysed by petrographic methods
Location of data points	<i>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.</i>	Historical sample locations are provided by Lebon on map with a scale of approximately 1:37,000 (1.62 cm = 600 m). Tabulated coordinates are not provided by Lebon. The accuracy of the map, and the nature of the geological outcrop, is sufficient to confirm that the historical rock chip samples are from within +/- 100m of the outcrop photographs presented herein.
	<i>Specification of the grid system used.</i>	Locations reported here use NAD83 zone 12, elevations are reported as NAVD 88
	<i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	Topographic control is USGS NED 1/3 arc-second n35w113 1 x 1 degree ArcGrid 2019.

<i>Data spacing and distribution</i>	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	The rock chip sampling programs are reconnaissance in nature and sample spacing is deemed appropriate for this stage of exploration.
	<i>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.</i>	No Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve calculations have been performed.
	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	No sample compositing has been undertaken.
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	<i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i>	The rock chip sampling programs are reconnaissance in nature and sample spacing is deemed appropriate for this stage of exploration.
	<i>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.</i>	
<i>Sample security</i>	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	Samples are stored and processed within a secure workshop facility. Samples are regularly dispatched to a laboratory for analysis as they are processed.
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	No specific external audits or reviews have been undertaken.

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<i>Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.</i>	<p>Prior to this Announcement, BUX's tenure included a 100% interest in ~27.8 km² of tenure consisting of Federal Lode Mining Claims SM1-SM54 and CW01-CW215 issued by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) covering 19.5 km² and Arizona State Lands Department (ASLD) Mineral Exploration Permits 008-121028 and 1213390 covering 5.1 km², and 008-124215 covering 2.5 km².</p> <p>During January 2024, BUX staked an additional 126 Lode Mining Claims (CW216-CW342) and received approval for ASLD Permit 008-124640 which collectively extend the area of BUX's 100% tenure to ~41.2 km² (these extents are shown on Figure 4).</p> <p>On the 4th of October 2022, Buxton satisfied all conditions precedent for Buxton and IGO to enter into an earn-in and joint venture agreement for the Copper Wolf Project (Arizona, USA) then held as 100% by BUX. By that agreement, IGO has an exclusive right to earn a 51% interest in the initial Copper Wolf Project tenements (SM1-SM54, CW01-CW44, 008-121028 and 008-1213390, covering approximately 11.0 km²) by incurring and sole funding A\$350,000 of exploration expenditure in a 24-month period from 4/10/2022. Upon IGO incurring the A\$350,000 earn-in expenditure, it may elect to earn-in and form a 51% IGO / 49% BUX unincorporated joint venture. During the earn-in period, BUX will be the project manager. IGO will be the initial manager of the joint venture. Within 6 months of the commencement of the joint venture, IGO has the exclusive right to elect to earn a further 19% joint venture interest (to take its joint venture interest to 70%) by sole funding exploration expenditure of A\$5,000,000 over 3 years (stage 2</p>

		<p>earn-in). For a 5 year period from the date of the agreement, BUX are committed to present all copper projects it secures or generates in Arizona to IGO by way of a right of first refusal.</p> <p>On the 10th November 2023, Buxton entered into a "Copper Chief Lease and Option Agreement" with the private owner of 7 Lode Mining Claims (Copper Chief #1-5 & Copper Chief #18-19) covering approximately 58 hectares and a parcel of private property covering approximately 16 hectares which is wholly contained within the area of the Copper Chief Lode Mining Claims (see Figure 4). This package of surface and subsurface rights is contiguous with existing BUX tenure. The agreement provides BUX the option to acquire 100% of the surface and subsurface rights at any time prior to 10th November 2028. Should BUX chose to exercise the option, BUX will grant the seller a five percent (5%) Net Smelter Returns Royalty, with rights to purchase up to 3.5% of that Royalty.</p> <p>There is a long history of exploration and mining in the project area, so it is considered likely requisite permits will be obtained as and when they are required.</p> <p>The Copper Wolf project does not intersect or lie adjacent to areas with native title interests, historical cultural sites, wilderness or national park and otherwise sensitive environmental settings.</p>
	<i>The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.</i>	The tenements are in good standing with the Federal / State government agencies.
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	<p>A summary of the history of previous exploration activities is included in this announcement, and in Ullmer, E. 2006. Sheep Mountain Property, Yavapai County, Arizona NI 43-101 Technical Report for Lebon Gold Mines Ltd & MinQuest Ltd (available on SEDAR)</p> <p>The Competent Person has reviewed all historic reports. Practices employed appear to have been consistent with those adopted at other projects in North America around the same time.</p>
<i>Geology</i>	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	The mineralisation at the Copper Wolf Project comprises porphyry copper-molybdenum type, with both hypogene (primary) and supergene (secondary) variants. This type of mineralisation is widely distributed in the region around the Project
<i>Drill hole Information</i>	<p><i>A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:</i></p> <p><i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i></p> <p><i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i></p> <p><i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i></p> <p><i>down hole length and interception depth</i></p> <p><i>hole length</i></p> <p><i>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</i></p>	Not applicable – the announcement does not refer to drilling results.

	<i>the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.</i>	
<i>Data aggregation methods</i>	<i>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i>	Historical rock chip assay data presented herein are the simple arithmetic average of 6 samples from the Sun Devil prospect (see above).
<i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	<i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> <i>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').</i>	Not applicable – the announcement does not refer to drilling results.
<i>Diagrams</i>	<i>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.</i>	See text and figures in body of release.
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<i>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.</i>	Results of all available historical work have been reported herein.
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<i>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.</i>	All relevant, meaningful and material exploration data pertinent to the reported observations has been presented in this announcement.
<i>Further work</i>	<i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i>	See text and figures in body of release.
	<i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i>	See 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.

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.