ROX RESOURCES

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

RRL1630D

09 September 2019

Drilling at Youanmi Gold Project intersects new high-grade gold mineralisation

Highlights:

- Drilling at the Youanmi Gold Project has intersected new gold mineralisation at Youanmi South and Commonwealth Prospects including:

  RXRC050 - **2m @ 23.67 g/t Au** from 76m (Commonwealth)

  RXRC049 - **4m @ 6.57 g/t Au** from 64m (Commonwealth)

  RXRC024 - **4m @ 8.17 g/t Au** from 96m (Youanmi South)

- Extensions to near mine mineralisation have been delineated within dilational zones along Youanmi Main lode Shear Zone. Best intersections include:

  RXRC013 – **5m @ 5.59 g/t Au** from 81m (United North) including an intersection of **1m @ 23 g/t Au**

  RXRC014 - **9m @ 3.77 g/t Au** from 58m (United North) including an intersection of **5m @ 5.93 g/t Au**

Australian gold and nickel company, Rox Resources Limited ("Rox" or "the Company") (ASX: RXL), in conjunction with its joint venture partner Venus Metals Corporation (ASX: VMC) is pleased to announce it has received strong and encouraging results from drilling at the Youanmi Gold Project (OYG JV).

Rox has drilled over 7,000 metres and has received results for around half of this amount. Turnaround around time from drill hole to validated assay result is running at up to 3 weeks.

The RC drill program is ongoing and will continue through September and has been extended into October. This is the first major and systematic exploration program carried out at the site since 1997.

The Company is testing both: (1) new conceptual targets that have the potential to open up new areas of mineralisation and (2) drilling out positions

ROX RESOURCES LIMITED

ASX: RXL

Rox Resources Limited *(ASX: RXL) is an Australian listed company with advanced gold and nickel projects in Western Australia: the Youanmi Gold Project, Mt Fisher Gold project, and the Fisher East and Collurabbie Nickel projects.*

Shares on Issue	1,291m
Share Price	$0.028
Market Cap.	$36.1m
Cash & Receivables (at 30/06/19)	$7.8m

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of the significant Youanmi gold deposits or areas where there is potential for repeats.

Managing Director Alex Passmore Commented: *"We are very pleased with these initial results from Rox's maiden drilling program at Youanmi Gold Project. The high grade results from the Youanmi South prospect were a very positive surprise. This prospect is interpreted to be a new zone of mineralisation at the southern end of the Younami granite which opens up a large new area for exploration. Drilling at Commonwealth Prospect (a previously untested historical gold occurrence) has started to delineate a high grade plunging shoot which is open to along strike and down plunge to the south".*

Geology and Exploration Model

The Youanmi mine area greenstone belt consists of mafic and felsic volcanics, volcaniclastics, minor banded iron formations, cherts and both syn- and post- mineralisation dolerite dykes. The sequence is bounded to the west by the Rifle Range Fault and also a large circular layered mafic intrusion which is considered to be younger than the mine sequence. To the east the greenstone belt abuts the Youanmi Granite which shows both sheared and intrusive margins with the greenstone. The granite and the greenstone belt are sheared and faulted by the Main Lode Shear Zone which trends north-west from the larger north-east trending Youanmi Shear Zone at the southern end of the Youanmi Granite.

Displacement on the Main Lode Shear Zone is predominantly strike-slip sinistral (and dip-slip reverse) and is considered to be a very important control in relation to gold mineralisation at Younami. Areas of relatively low pressure during displacement (i.e. "pressure shadows" or dilation zones) along the granite / greenstone contact, in proximity to the shear zone are particularly prospective (Figure 1). Much of the historical mineralisation at Youanmi is located in these zones where the granite/greenstone is oriented more east-west than north-south thereby supporting the thesis.

Rox Exploration Targeting

Rox is using the above philosophy among other things to instruct its targeting at Youanmi. The company is planning to acquire high quality magnetic data (drone mag) and also to use ground penetrating radar in coming weeks to further assist the targeting process.

The Company's exploration focus (Figure 1) for this program is gold mineralisation hosted in:

- Sheared greenstone / granite contact (e.g. Main Lode Shear Zone)
- Stock work mineralisation in the Youanmi Granite (e.g. Plant Zone)
- Dilational jogs and shears outside the Main Lode Shear Zone (e.g. Commonwealth)

Historical mining at Youanmi has centred on the Main Lode Shear Zone deposits situated in and around old workings. Plant zone (Granite hosted mineralisation), Commonwealth (distal dilational jog) and Youanmi South (Main Lode Style) are unmined with mineralisation occurring from near surface in all cases.

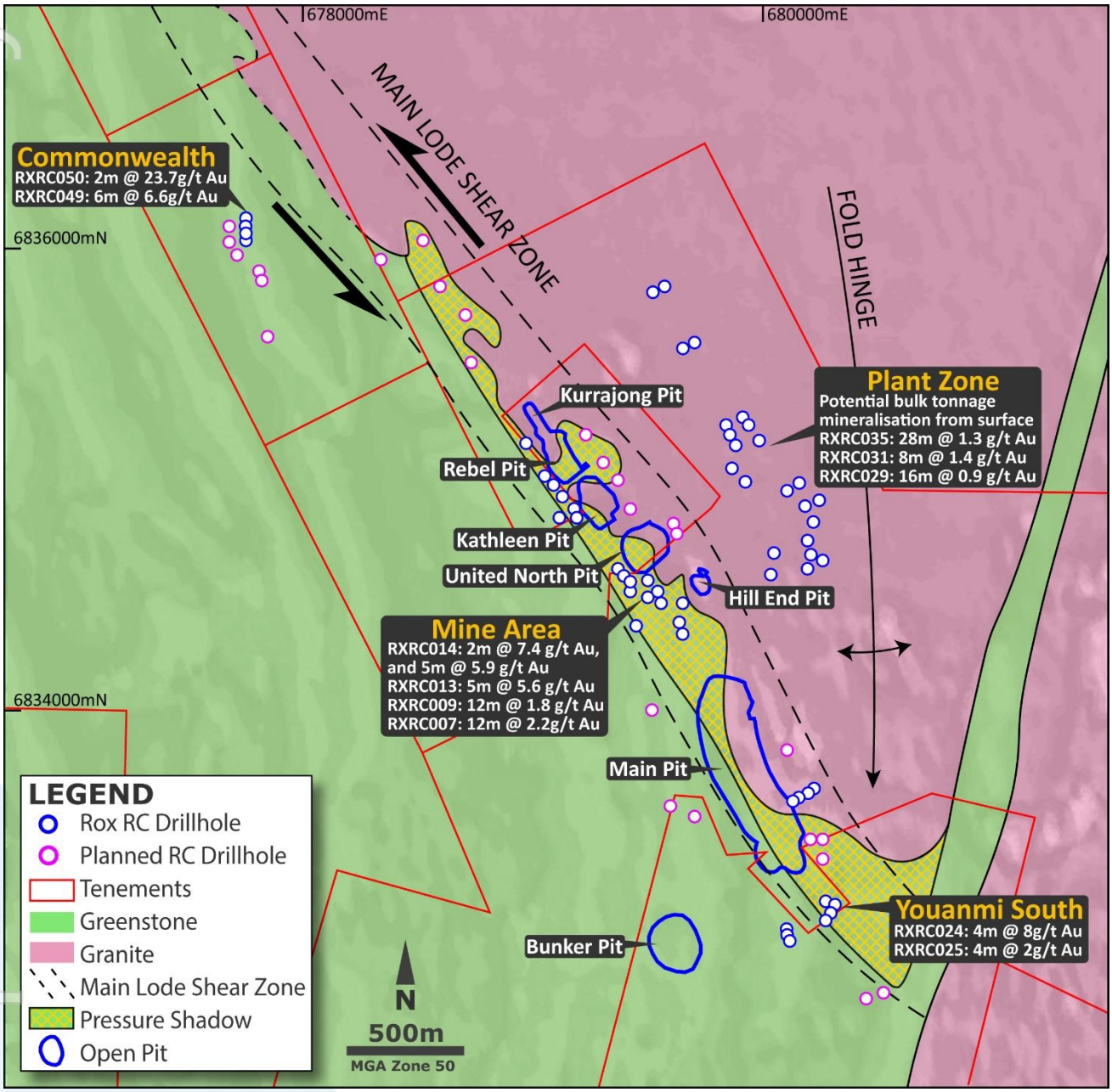

Figure 1 – Youanmi Pits Overlain on Geology with RC Drill Collars

(Figure also shows interpreted zones of relatively low pressure i.e. "pressure shadow" during displacement along Main Lode Shear Zone / gold mineralisation).

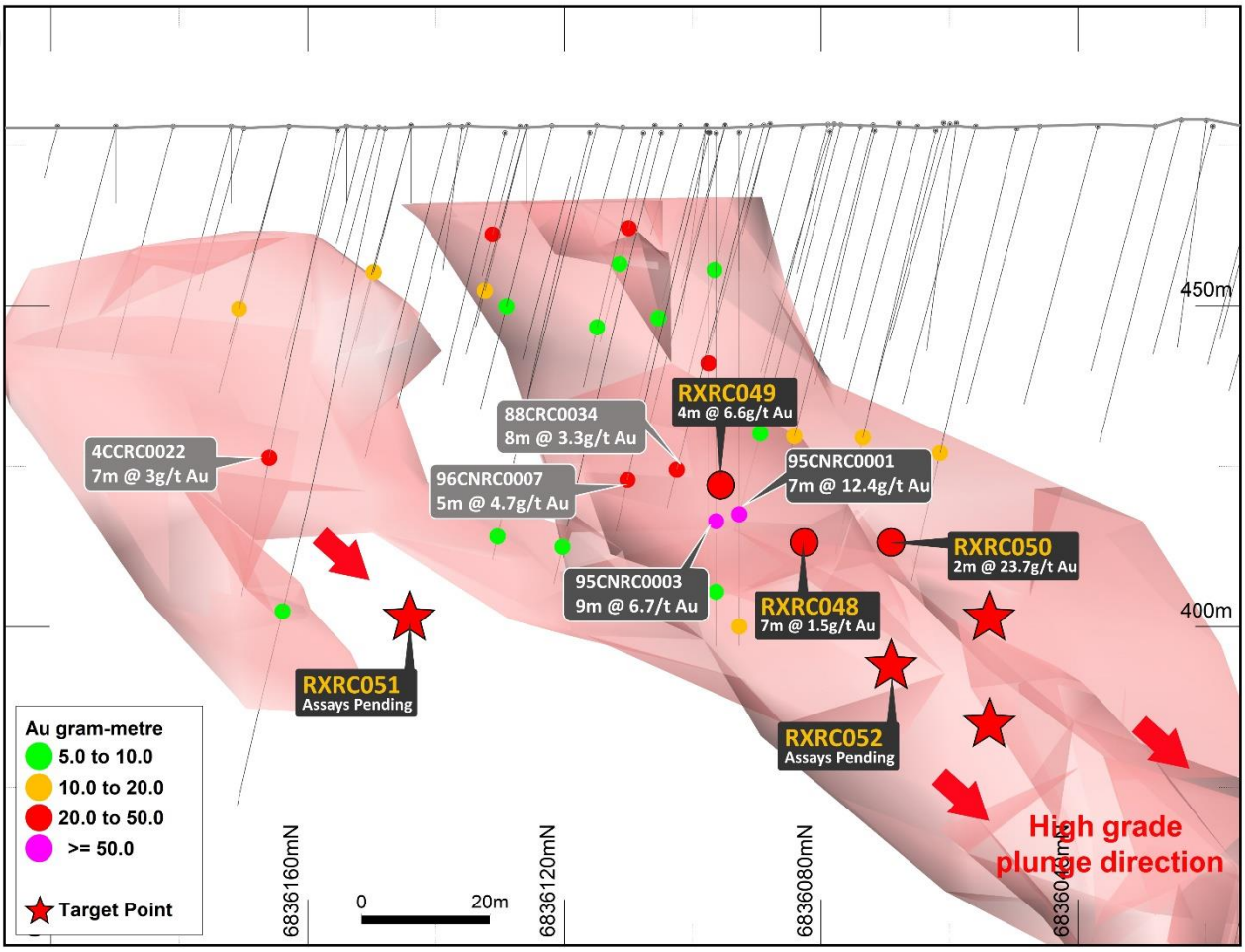

Figure 2 – Long Section of Commonwealth Prospect showing drill intercepts and >2g/t Au leapfrog shell

***** ENDS *****

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Competent Person Statements

Exploration Results

The information in this report that relates to Data and Exploration Results is based on information compiled and reviewed by Mr Gregor Bennett a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute Geoscientists (AIG) and Senior Geologist at Rox Resources. Mr Bennett has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he has undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Bennett consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Where reference is made to previous releases of exploration results in this announcement, the Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in those announcements and all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the exploration results included in those announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed.

The information in this report that relates to previous Exploration Results, was either prepared and first disclosed under the JORC Code 2004 or under the JORC Code 2012 and has been properly and extensively cross-referenced in the text to the date of original announcement to ASX. In the case of the 2004 JORC Code Exploration Results and Mineral Resources, they have not been updated to comply with the JORC Code 2012

Resource Statements

The information in this report that relates to gold Mineral Resources for the Youanmi Project was reported to the ASX on 17 April 2019 (JORC 2012). Rox confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the announcement of 17 April 2019, and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the announcement of 17 April 2019 continue to apply and have not materially changed.

The information in this report that relates to gold Mineral Resources for the Mt Fisher project was reported to the ASX on 11 July 2018 (JORC 2012). Rox confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the announcement of 11 July 2018, and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the announcement of 11 July 2018 continue to apply and have not materially changed.

Forward-Looking Statements

This document may include forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements concerning Rox Resources Limited planned exploration program(s) and other statements that are not historical facts. When used in this document, the words such as "could," "plan," "estimate," "expect," "intend," "may", "potential," "should," and similar expressions are forward looking statements.

About Rox Resources

Rox Resources Limited is an emerging Australian minerals exploration company. The company has a number of key assets at various levels of development with exposure to gold, nickel, copper and platinum group elements (PGE's). The 1.2Moz Youanmi Gold Project and the Fisher East Nickel Project (78kt Ni) being the most advanced projects with exploration ongoing at the Mt Fisher Gold Project and the Collurabbie Nickel-Copper-PGE Project.

Youanmi Gold Project (Youanmi Gold Mine 50% and option to increase to 70%, Regional JV's 50% earn-in)

The Youanmi Gold Mine is located 480 km to the northeast of Perth, Western Australia. The Youanmi Mining Centre has produced an estimated 667,000 oz of gold (at 5.47 g/t Au) since discovery in 1901 during three main periods: 1908 to 1921, 1937 to 1942, and 1987 to 1997.

The project is situated in the Youanmi Greenstone Belt, within the Southern Cross Province of the Archaean Yilgarn Craton in Western Australia. The structure of the Youanmi Project is dominated by the north-trending Youanmi Fault Zone. Most of the gold mineralisation seen at the project is hosted within north-northwest splays off the north-northeast trending Youanmi Fault.

Fisher East Nickel Project (100%)

The Fisher East nickel project is located in the North Eastern Goldfields region of Western Australia and hosts several nickel sulphide deposits. The total project area is ~350km2.

Discovery of, and drilling at the Camelwood, Cannonball and Musket nickel prospects has defined a JORC 2012 Mineral Resource (ASX:RXL 5 February 2016) of 4.2Mt grading 1.9% Ni reported at 1.0% Ni cut-off (Indicated Mineral Resource: 3.7Mt grading 1.9% Ni, Inferred Mineral Resource: 0.5Mt grading 1.5% Ni) comprising massive and disseminated nickel sulphide mineralisation, and containing 78,000 tonnes of nickel. Higher grade mineralisation is present in all deposits (refer to ASX announcement above) and is still open at depth beneath each deposit. Additional nickel sulphide deposits continue to be discovered (e.g. Sabre) and these will add to the resource base. Exploration is continuing to define further zones of potential nickel sulphide mineralisation.

Collurabbie Gold-Nickel Project (100%)

The Collurabbie project is located in the highly prospective North Eastern Goldfields region of Western Australia and is prospective for gold and nickel. The project area of ~123km2 hosts the Olympia nickel sulphide deposit and a number of other prospects for nickel sulphide mineralisation. A JORC 2012 Inferred Mineral Resource of 573,000t grading 1.63% Ni, 1.19% Cu, 0.082% Co, 1.49g/t Pd, 0.85g/t Pt has been defined at Olympia (ASX: RXL 18 August 2017). The style of nickel sulphide mineralisation is different to that at Fisher East, with a significant copper and PGE component at Collurabbie, and has been compared to the Raglan nickel deposits in Canada (>1Mt contained nickel). In addition, there is potential for gold mineralisation, with several strong drilling intersections including 2m @ 2.4g/t Au from the Naxos prospect.

Mt Fisher Gold Project (100%)

The Mt Fisher gold project is located in the North Eastern Goldfields region of Western Australia, adjacent to the Fisher East nickel project, and hosts several gold deposits. The total project area is ~220km2.

Drilling by Rox has defined numerous high-grade gold targets and a JORC 2012 Measured, Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource (ASX:RXL 11 July 2018) of 1.0 million tonnes grading 2.7 g/t Au reported at a 0.8 g/t Au cut-off exists for 89,000 ounces of gold (Measured: 170,000 tonnes grading 4.1 g/t Au, Indicated: 220,000 tonnes grading 2.7 g/t Au, Inferred: 630,000 tonnes grading 2.3 g/t Au) aggregated over the Damsel, Moray Reef and Mt Fisher deposits.

Table of Signifcant Intersections

Hole ID	from	to	Interval	Au g/t	Comments
RXRC001	72	73	1	0.91	
RXRC001	100	102	2	1.18	
RXRC002	52	54	2	1.76	
RXRC002	97	99	2	0.61	
RXRC003	40	42	2	0.68	
RXRC005	61	62	1	0.57	
RXRC005	81	84	3	0.55	
RXRC005	122	123	1	0.54	
RXRC005	127	128	1	1.1	
RXRC007	36	44	8	0.72	4m composite sample, 1m assays pending
RXRC007	84	88	4	2.01	4m composite sample, 1m assays pending
RXRC007	116	128	12	2.16	4m composite sample, 1m assays pending
RXRC007	144	148	4	1.82	4m composite sample, 1m assays pending
RXRC008	44	52	8	0.89	4m composite sample, 1m assays pending
RXRC008	72	80	8	1.14	4m composite sample, 1m assays pending
RXRC008	108	112	4	1.87	4m composite sample, 1m assays pending
RXRC008	116	120	4	0.64	4m composite sample, 1m assays pending
RXRC008	128	136	8	0.75	4m composite sample, 1m assays pending
RXRC009	32	44	12	1.75	4m composite sample, 1m assays pending
RXRC009	60	64	4	0.53	4m composite sample, 1m assays pending
RXRC009	76	80	4	0.54	4m composite sample, 1m assays pending
RXRC009	100	108	8	0.8	4m composite sample, 1m assays pending
RXRC010	60	68	8	0.82	4m composite sample, 1m assays pending
RXRC010	108	112	4	1.1	4m composite sample, 1m assays pending
RXRC011	36	40	4	0.5	4m composite sample, 1m assays pending
RXRC012	40	48	8	1.55	4m composite sample, 1m assays pending
RXRC013	20	22	2	0.67	
RXRC013	81	86	5	5.59	
Including	81	82	1	23	
RXRC013	90	93	3	0.61	
RXRC014	37	39	2	1.21	
RXRC014	45	49	4	4.3	
Including	45	47	2	7.4	
RXRC014	52	53	1	1.26	
RXRC014	58	67	9	3.77	
Including	59	64	5	5.93	

RXRC014	96	98	2	1.32	
RXRC015	118	122	4	2.13	
Including	120	121	1	6.03	
RXRC016	40	44	4	1.5	
RXRC016	96	100	4	0.54	
RXRC016	120	124	4	1.32	
RXRC017	32	36	4	0.96	
RXRC017	52	60	8	3.25	
RXRC017	72	76	4	0.5	
RXRC017	112	116	4	1.2	
RXRC018	76	80	4	3.27	4m composite sample, 1m assays pending
RXRC019	76	80	4	0.99	4m composite sample, 1m assays pending
RXRC023	8	12	4	0.62	4m composite sample, 1m assays pending
RXRC024	96	100	4	8.17	4m composite sample, 1m assays pending
RXRC024	104	112	8	1.7	4m composite sample, 1m assays pending
RXRC025	0	4	4	2.03	4m composite sample, 1m assays pending
RXRC025	44	48	4	0.57	4m composite sample, 1m assays pending
RXRC026	0	4	4	1.56	4m composite sample, 1m assays pending
RXRC026	52	56	4	0.85	4m composite sample, 1m assays pending
RXRC027	0	4	4	1.61	4m composite sample, 1m assays pending
RXRC028	0	4	4	0.83	4m composite sample, 1m assays pending
RXRC028	56	68	12	2.33	4m composite sample, 1m assays pending
RXRC029	72	76	4	0.74	4m composite sample, 1m assays pending
RXRC029	80	96	16	0.93	4m composite sample, 1m assays pending
RXRC029	108	124	16	0.89	4m composite sample, 1m assays pending
RXRC029	128	132	4	0.7	4m composite sample, 1m assays pending
RXRC030	56	60	4	1.7	4m composite sample, 1m assays pending
RXRC030	84	88	4	1.76	4m composite sample, 1m assays pending
RXRC030	100	112	12	0.68	4m composite sample, 1m assays pending
RXRC031	32	40	8	1.37	4m composite sample, 1m assays pending
RXRC032	56	68	12	0.97	4m composite sample, 1m assays pending
RXRC033	52	60	8	0.79	4m composite sample, 1m assays pending
RXRC033	64	68	4	0.69	4m composite sample, 1m assays pending
RXRC034	56	64	8	0.5	4m composite sample, 1m assays pending
RXRC034	92	100	8	0.89	4m composite sample, 1m assays pending
RXRC035	4	32	28	1.26	4m composite sample, 1m assays pending
RXRC035	60	64	4	0.73	
RXRC035	68	72	4	0.59	
RXRC035	76	80	4	1.3	

RXRC048	73	80	7	1.52	
RXRC048	95	96	1	4	
RXRC049	28	32	4	0.88	4m composite sample, 1m assays pending
RXRC049	73	77	4	1.19	4m composite sample, 1m assays pending
RXRC050	76	78	2	23.67	
>RXRC050	Assays pending				

Table of Collar Locations and Drilling Details

Hole ID	Prospect	Drill Type	East	North	RL	Depth	Dip	Azi
RXRC001	Kurrajong	RC	678983	6835172	466	140	-60	50
RXRC002	Rebel	RC	679065	6835027	469	130	-60	50
RXRC003	Rebel	RC	679088	6834998	469	168	-60	50
RXRC004	Kathleen	RC	679134	6834933	469	120	-60	65
RXRC005	Kathleen	RC	679125	6834838	469	180	-60	65
RXRC006	Kathleen	RC	679188	6834843	468	130	-62	60
RXRC007	United North	RC	679380	6834611	466	200	-60	50
RXRC008	United North	RC	679396	6834590	467	170	-60	65
RXRC009	United North	RC	679437	6834539	468	120	-60	65
RXRC010	United North	RC	679509	6834574	471	120	-60	65
RXRC011	United North	RC	679504	6834492	469	100	-60	65
RXRC012	Hill End	RC	679542	6834518	472	80	-50	65
RXRC013	Kathleen	RC	679192	6834882	468	110	-50	65
RXRC014	United North	RC	679435	6834567	467	114	-60	65
RXRC015	United North	RC	679452	6834373	472	190	-60	65
RXRC016	Hill End	RC	679559	6834471	472	126	-60	65
RXRC017	Hill End	RC	679655	6834476	474	150	-60	65
RXRC018	Hill End	RC	679644	6834383	478	150	-60	65
RXRC019	Hill End	RC	679660	6834341	476	160	-60	65
RXRC020	Youanmi South	RC	680117	6833006	457	80	-60	65
RXRC021	Youanmi South	RC	680117	6833033	456	80	-60	65
RXRC022	Youanmi South	RC	680107	6833050	457	72	-60	65
RXRC023	Youanmi South	RC	680281	6833183	455	50	-60	65
RXRC024	Youanmi South	RC	680296	6833138	457	160	-60	65
RXRC025	Mill	RC	680218	6833659	460	120	-50	65
RXRC026	Mill	RC	680158	6833635	459	120	-50	65
RXRC027	Mill	RC	680202	6833652	460	120	-50	245
RXRC028	Mill	RC	680139	6833624	459	120	-50	245
RXRC029	Plant Zone	RC	680035	6834590	463	140	-60	65

RXRC030	Plant Zone	RC	680203	6834630	464	120	-60	60
RXRC031	Plant Zone	RC	680253	6834663	463	60	-60	60
RXRC032	Plant Zone	RC	680209	6834684	463	100	-60	60
RXRC033	Plant Zone	RC	680043	6834693	463	80	-60	65
RXRC034	Plant Zone	RC	680195	6834747	463	100	-60	60
RXRC035	Plant Zone	RC	680208	6834822	463	80	-60	60
RXRC036	Plant Zone	RC	680181	6834897	463	100	-60	245
RXRC037	Plant Zone	RC	680245	6834928	463	120	-60	245
RXRC038	Plant Zone	RC	680156	6834996	463	120	-60	60
RXRC039	Plant Zone	RC	680109	6834967	463	120	-60	60
RXRC040	Plant Zone	RC	679980	6835177	463	120	-55	245
RXRC041	Plant Zone	RC	679945	6835243	463	100	-60	245
RXRC042	Plant Zone	RC	679846	6835242	463	60	-60	245
RXRC043	Plant Zone	RC	679921	6835273	463	100	-60	245
RXRC044	Plant Zone	RC	679878	6835167	463	100	-60	245
RXRC045	Plant Zone	RC	679863	6835208	463	100	-60	245
RXRC046	Plant Zone	RC	679922	6835000	463	120	-60	65
RXRC047	Plant Zone	RC	679871	6835064	463	140	-60	65
RXRC048	Commonwealth	RC	677770	6836065	478	108	-60	65
RXRC049	Commonwealth	RC	677775	6836081	478	120	-60	65
RXRC050	Commonwealth	RC	677773	6836049	478	120	-60	65
RXRC051	Commonwealth	RC	677767	6836134	478	100	-60	65
RXRC052	Commonwealth	RC	677759	6836047	478	138	-60	65
RXRC053	Main S	RC	680274	6833105	457	160	-60	65
RXRC054	Main S	RC	680307	6833167	455	120	-60	65
RXRC055	Plant Zone	RC	679656	6835580	465	120	-60	65
RXRC056	Plant Zone	RC	679703	6835600	465	86	-60	65
RXRC057	Plant Zone	RC	679529	6835827	470	80	-60	65
RXRC058	Plant Zone	RC	679568	6835845	470	80	-60	65
RXRC059	Rebel Embayment	RC	679235	6835203	457	138	-50	180
RXRC060	Rebel Embayment	RC	679283	6835069	472	80	-55	70

JORC Table 1 – Data and Sampling Techniques

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. 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.*	RC hole diameter was 5.5" (140 mm) reverse circulation percussion (RC). Sampling of RC holes was undertaken by collecting 1m cone split samples at intervals. Drill holes were generally angled at -65^0 towards grid northeast (but see Table for individual hole dips and azimuths) to intersect geology as close to perpendicular as possible.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used	Drillhole locations were picked up by handheld GPS. Logging of drill samples included lithology, weathering, texture, moisture and contamination (as applicable). Sampling protocols and QAQC are as per industry best practice procedures.
	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	RC drillholes were sampled on 1m intervals using riffle or cone splitter units. Samples were sent to Intertek MinAnalytical in Perth, crushed to nominal <3mm, and 500g linear split into photon assay jars for Photon Gold analysis (PAAU2). Selected check samples were sent to Intertek Genalysis in Perth, crushed to 10mm, dried and pulverised (total prep) in LM5 units (Some samples > 3kg were split) to produce a sub-sample. The pulps were analysed by 50g Fire Assay with ICP-OES (Intertek code FA25/OE).
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	Drilling technique was Reverse Circulation (RC). The RC hole diameter was 140mm face sampling hammer. Hole depths reported range from 60m to 160m.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed*	RC drill recoveries were high (>90%).
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples	RC samples were visually checked for recovery, moisture and contamination and notes made in the logs.
	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.	There is no observable relationship between recovery and grade, and therefore no sample bias.
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.*	Detailed geological logs have been carried out on all RC drill holes, but no geotechnical data have been recorded (or is possible to be recorded due to the nature of the sample). The geological data would be suitable for inclusion in a Mineral Resource estimate.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Logging of RC chips recorded lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, weathering, colour, and other sample features. RC chips are stored in plastic RC chip trays.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged	All holes were logged in full.

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.*	N/A
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	RC samples were collected on the drill rig using a cone splitter. If any mineralised samples were collected wet these were noted in the drill logs and database.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	The sample preparation followed industry best practice. Photon samples were dried, crushed to nominal minus 3mm, and c. 500g linear split into photon assay jars for analysis. Fire Assay samples were dried, coarse crushing to ~10mm, followed by pulverisation of the entire sample in an LM5 or equivalent pulverising mill to a grind size of 85% passing 75 micron.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Field QC procedures involve the use of Certified Reference Materials (CRM's) as assay standards, along with duplicates and blank samples. The insertion rate of these was approximately 1:20.
	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.	For RC drilling field duplicates were taken on a routine basis at an approximate 1:20 ratio using the same sampling techniques (i.e. cone splitter) and inserted into the sample run.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	The sample sizes are considered more than adequate to ensure that there are no particle size effects relating to the grain size of the mineralisation which lies in the percentage range.
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.*	The analytical technique involved Photon assay method on 500g sub-sample. The analytical technique involved Fire Assay 50g for check samples.
	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.	No geophysical or portable analysis tools were used to determine assay values stored in the database.
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	Internal laboratory control procedures involve duplicate assaying of randomly selected assay pulps as well as internal laboratory standards. All of these data are reported to the Company and analysed for consistency and any discrepancies. Check assays were undertaken at an independent third party assay laboratory and correlated extremely well.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	Senior personnel from the Company (Managing Director and Senior Geologist) have visually inspected mineralisation within significant intersections.
	The use of twinned holes.	Twin drilling by Rox in shallower areas has verified the drill results of previous explorers.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Primary data was collected using a standard set of Excel templates on Toughbook laptop computers in the field. These data are transferred to Geobase Pty Ltd for data verification and loading into the database.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustments or calibrations have been made to any assay data.
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	Not applicable. A hand held GPS has been used to determine collar locations at this stage, however DGPS collar surveys will be undertaken by a licensed surveyor shortly.
	Specification of the grid system used.	The grid system is MGA_GDA94, zone 50 for easting, northing and RL.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	The topography of the mined open pits is well defined by historic monthly survey pickups
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	The drill hole spacing is approximately 40-100 metres between drill sections.
	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.	Data spacing and distribution are sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for JORC(2012) classifications applied.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	For RC samples, sample compositing occurred over 4 metre intervals.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*	The mineralisation strikes generally north-south and dips to the west at between -50 to -70 degrees. The drill orientation was 090 degrees and -60 dip. Drilling is believed to be generally perpendicular to strike.
	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.	No sampling bias is believed to have been introduced.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Sample security is managed by the Company. After preparation in the field samples are packed into polyweave bags and despatched to the laboratory. For a large number of samples these bags were transported by the Company directly to the assay laboratory. In some cases the sample were delivered by a transport contractor o the assay laboratory. The assay laboratory audits the samples on arrival and reports any discrepancies back to the Company. No such discrepancies occurred.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No audits have yet been completed.