ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

RRL1711D

01 September 2020

Youanmi Exploration Update: New exceptionally high gold grades extend Grace Prospect strike length to 700m

Highlights:

- New, very high-grade results encountered at Grace extend strike length of mineralised envelope to 700m
- Best intercept in this round of results from drillhole **RXRC239: 13m @ 60.49g/t Au from 177m**, including **4m @ 191.56g/t Au** from 181m.
- Elsewhere drilling at the Youanmi Gold Project has continued to deliver impressive gold grades with other highlights including:
  - **RXRC310: 4m @ 18.53g/t Au** from 88m (Grace)
  - **RXRC308: 3m @ 22.67g/t Au** from 10m (Grace)
  - **RXRC305: 3m @ 10.26g/t Au** from 107m (Grace North)
  - **RXRC312: 3m @ 5.72g/t Au** from 217m at EOH (Grace North)
- Rox MD to host webinar to discuss results (details below)

Australian gold and nickel company, Rox Resources Limited ("Rox" or "the Company") (ASX: RXL), in conjunction with its joint venture partner Venus Metals Corporation Limited (ASX: VMC) is pleased to provide an update on exploration activities at Youanmi in the OYG JV area (Rox 70% and Manager).

With the receipt of new drilling results the Company continues to refine its interpretations and exploration model for gold mineralisation that continues to be discovered within the Youanmi Granite. These results confirm that Grace mineralisation is hosted within strongly sheared, fractured and altered granite within a broad mineralised corridor trending NNW. This structural corridor within the Youanmi granite, and its orientation, had not been recognised at Youanmi by previous explorers and miners

The high-grade intercept in RXRC239 (13m @ 60.49g/t Au) is 550m along strike of, and within the same mineralised structure as, the previously reported intersection of **25m @ 34.79g/t Au** in RXRC287 (see ASX 16 June 2020). See Figures 1 to 3 for additional context.

Managing Director Alex Passmore commented: *"We are very pleased to report these follow on results from the ongoing Grace Prospect drilling. Mineralisation strike length continues to grow as we conduct step out drilling with impressive grades being encountered. With a combination of infill RC and diamond drilling we are well placed to deliver a strong maiden resource for Grace in due course".*

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.*

DIRECTORS

Mr Stephen Dennis
Chairman

Mr Alex Passmore
Managing Director

Mr Brett Dickson
Finance Director

Dr John Mair
Non-Executive Director

Shares on Issue	2,041m
Share Price	$0.06
Market Cap.	$123m
Cash & Receivables (incl $3.75m receivable)	$14.3m

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The current RC drill program, which is focussing on the Grace Prospect, commenced in late May 2020 and is planned to consist of 126 holes for 16,000m of drilling. To date, including this announcement, 76 holes have been reported on.

Exploration is also focussed along the mineralised corridor within the Youanmi granite which extends for circa 1.5km to the north of historical mine infrastructure and totals around 2.5km strike length (Figure 1). Ongoing drilling continues to build confidence in the scale and continuity of this recently discovered high-grade structural corridor.

Aircore Drilling

The northern extent of the mineralised corridor and parallel structures now recognised in the granite are being tested by aircore drilling with potential to extend mineralisation further to the northeast (Figure 1).

While assay results from aircore drilling are still pending, early interpretations are that much of the sporadic RAB drilling undertaken by previous operators failed to penetrate an almost ubiquitous silcrete layer at around 11m vertical depth, potentially leaving extensive granite-hosted mineralisation undetected.

Most of the aircore drill holes in this current 12,000m program (see Figure 1 for AC lines) are extending to 40m to 50m depth to blade refusal. Some holes, particularly in limonitic, quartz-rich structures, extend to beyond 100m.

Diamond Drilling

The Company is also conducting diamond drilling to better characterise the Grace Prospect mineralisation. Assay results from this are pending, however logging of mineralised core intercepts from Grace indicate that gold is hosted within highly altered zones of fractured granite within an overall NNW trending structural zone.

Mineralisation is associated with intense sericite-quartz alteration of primary granite (Figure 4).

The Company looks forward to updating the market on the further results of ongoing aircore, RC and diamond drill programs as results come to hand.

Investor Briefing / Zoom Webinar

Rox's Managing Director, Alex Passmore, will host a Zoom webinar to discuss these results. Early registration and submission of questions is encouraged.

Time and Date: 8.30am AWST / 10.30am AEST, Wednesday, 2nd September

Registration link: https://us02web.zoom.us/webinar/register/WN_d2vYTpgOSJCMILp6UIDbjA

Questions: may be submitted beforehand to jm@janemorganmanagement.com.au

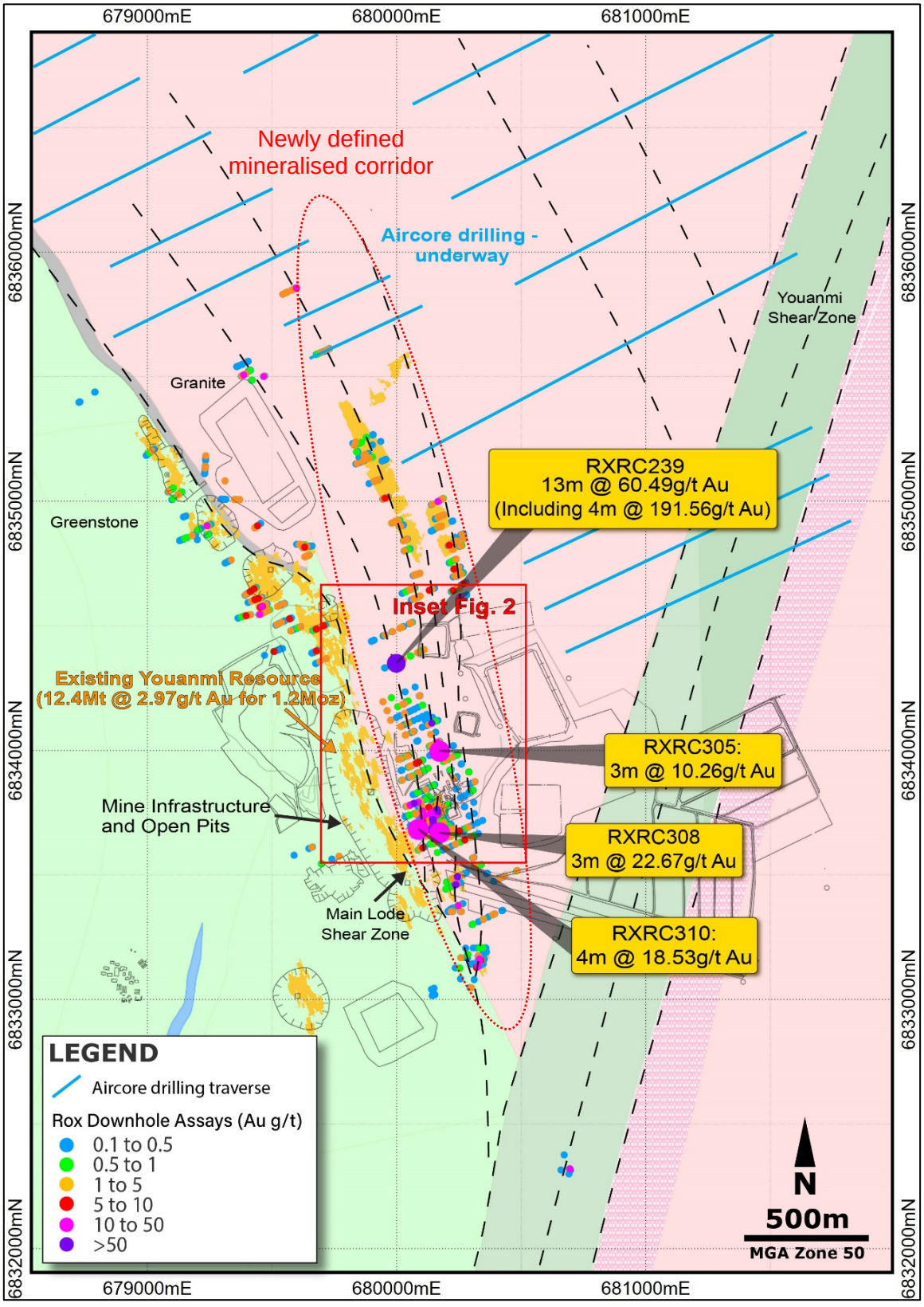

Figure 1 – Grace mineralised corridor in N-S structures in Granite

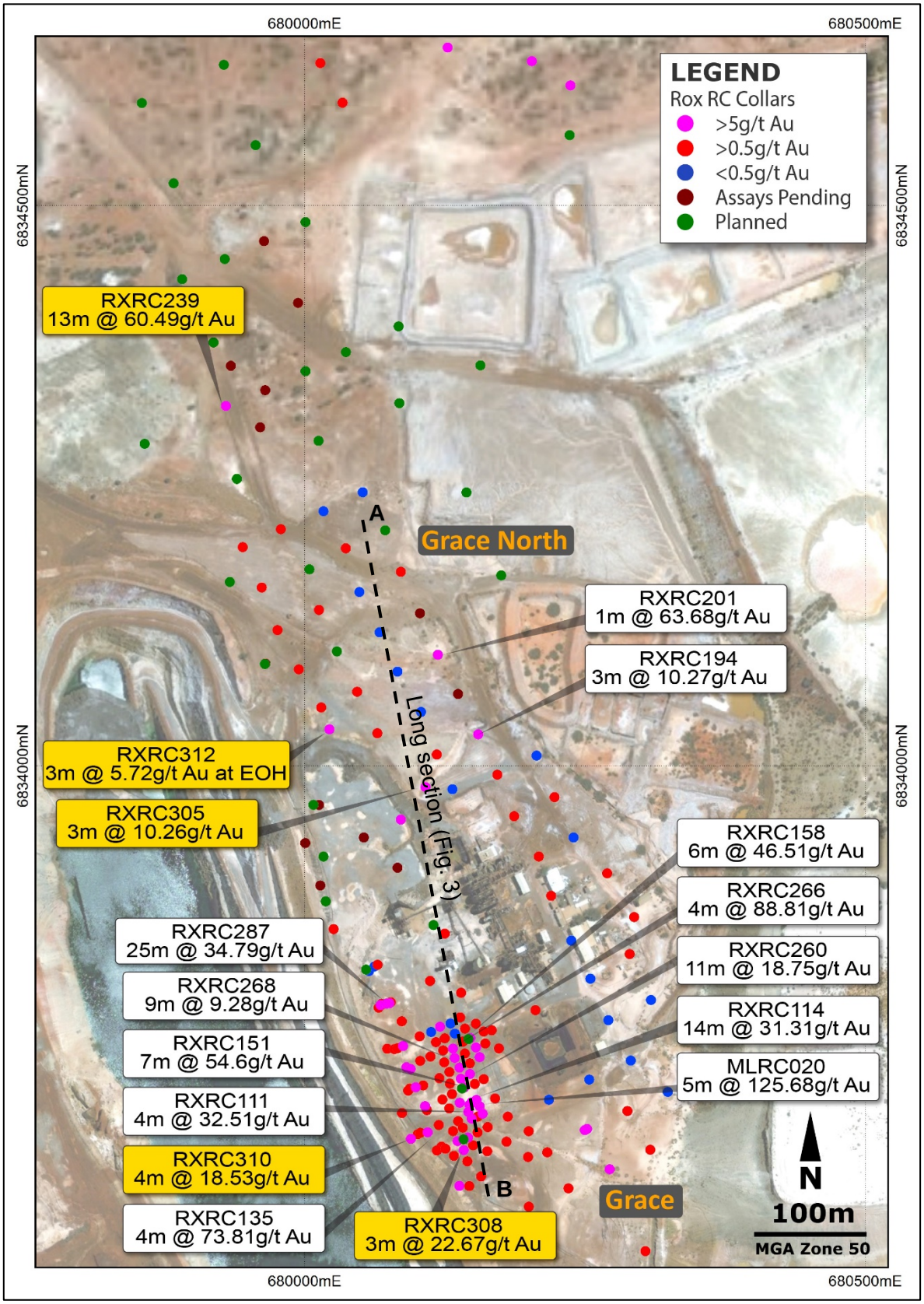

Figure 2 - Drill hole collars and intercepts over Aerial Photo

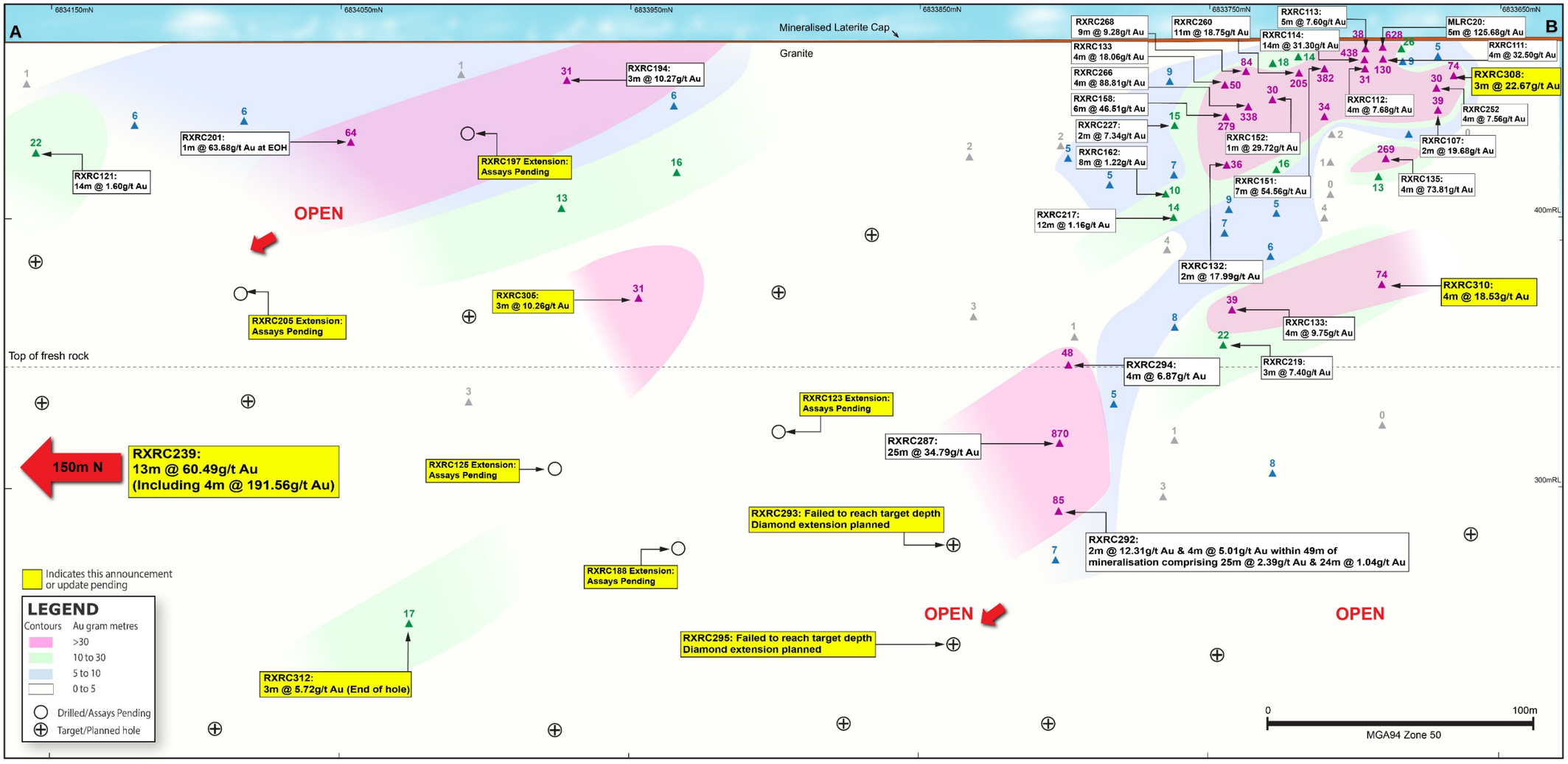

Figure 3 - Grace Prospect long section

Figure 4 – Strongly altered granite which hosts Grace mineralisation (left hand side) compared to unaltered granite country rock (right hand side) from recent diamond drilling

Authorised for release to ASX by Alex Passmore, Managing Director

***** 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 Exploration Manager 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.

The information in this report that relates to nickel Mineral Resources for the Fisher East project was reported to the ASX on 5 February 2016 (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 5 February 2016, and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the announcement of 5 February 2016 continue to apply and have not materially changed.

The information in this report that relates to nickel Mineral Resources for the Collurabbie project was reported to the ASX on 18 August 2017 (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 18 August 2017, and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the announcement of 18 August 2017 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 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 1 – Significant Intersections

Hole ID	from	to	Interval	Au g/t	Au g.m
RXRC195	106	110	4	0.64	2.56
RXRC195	156	158	2	0.59	1.18
RXRC195	160	162	2	1.31	2.62
RXRC239	177	190	13	60.49	786.37
Including	181	185	4	191.59	766.34
RXRC298	112	116	4	0.6	2.4
RXRC298	157	159	2	1.15	2.3
RXRC298	183	185	2	0.77	1.54
RXRC298	190	196	6	0.69	4.14
RXRC299	134	139	5	0.9	4.5
RXRC299	162	163	1	0.8	0.8
RXRC299	165	166	1	1.71	1.71
RXRC300	155	156	1	1.06	1.06
RXRC300	167	180	13	0.73	9.49
RXRC300	182	185	3	1.76	5.28
RXRC300	202	203	1	2.81	2.81
RXRC301	96	104	8	0.64	5.12
RXRC301	181	182	1	1.14	1.14
RXRC305	0	4	4	0.56	2.24
RXRC305	104	105	1	1.56	1.56
RXRC305	107	110	3	10.26	30.78
RXRC305	114	115	1	0.52	0.52
RXRC305	117	118	1	0.54	0.54
RXRC305	129	130	1	0.51	0.51
RXRC305	134	135	1	0.88	0.88
RXRC306	148	150	2	1.05	2.1
RXRC307	0	4	4	0.69	2.76
RXRC307	20	24	4	0.78	3.12
RXRC307	28	32	4	1.29	5.16
RXRC307	48	50	2	1.09	2.18
RXRC308	0	4	4	1.51	6.04
RXRC308	10	13	3	22.67	68.01
RXRC308	24	25	1	2.2	2.2
RXRC308	34	35	1	1.46	1.46
RXRC308	47	49	2	1.36	2.72
RXRC309	0	2	2	0.71	1.42
RXRC309	5	7	2	3.18	6.36
RXRC309	12	13	1	0.6	0.6
RXRC309	48	50	2	0.72	1.44
RXRC310	4	8	4	1.15	4.6
RXRC310	88	92	4	18.53	74.12
RXRC311	0	4	4	0.68	2.72
RXRC312	176	178	2	0.67	1.34
RXRC312	206	210	4	0.79	3.16
RXRC312	212	213	1	0.54	0.54
RXRC312	217	220(EOH)	3	5.72	17.16
RXRC313	160	161	1	0.65	0.65
RXRC313	184	185	1	1.48	1.48

Table 2 - Collar Locations and Drilling Details

Hole ID	Prospect	Drill Type	East	North	RL	Depth	Dip	Azi	Comments
RXRC123	Grace North	RC	680083	6833909	463	240	-60	65	Hole extended, assays pending
RXRC125	Grace North	RC	680013	6833965	463	250	-63	65	Hole extended, assays pending
RXRC188	Grace North	RC	680053	6833936	463	230	-60	65	Hole extended, assays pending
RXRC195	Grace North	RC	680065	6834029	463	180	-60	65	Hole extended
RXRC197	Grace North	RC	680137	6834064	464	180	-60	65	Hole extended, assays pending
RXRC205	Grace North	RC	680103	6834136	466	180	-60	65	Hole extended, assays pending
RXRC238	Grace North	RC	679965	6834335	467	220	-60	65	Hole extended, assays pending
RXRC239	Grace North	RC	679930	6834321	467	240	-60	65	Hole extended
RXRC242	Grace North	RC	679964	6834468	468	220	-60	65	Hole extended, assays pending
RXRC244	Grace North	RC	679891	6834434	469	220	-60	65	Hole extended, assays pending
RXRC302	Grace North	RC	680014	6833893	468	220	-84	245	Failed to reach target depth, diamond tail planned
RXRC303	Grace North	RC	680001	6833930	469	240	-87	245	Failed to reach target depth, diamond tail planned
RXRC304	Grace North	RC	679965	6834091	462	220	-74	65	Failed to reach target depth, diamond tail planned
RXRC305	Grace North	RC	680108	6833981	460	180	-60	65	
RXRC306	Airstrip	RC	680186	6833522	456	220	-65	65	
RXRC307	Grace	RC	680133	6833652	458	50	-60	65	
RXRC308	Grace	RC	680142	6833657	458	50	-60	65	
RXRC309	Grace	RC	680150	6833661	457	50	-60	65	
RXRC310	Grace	RC	680095	6833667	459	240	-83	245	
RXRC311	Airstrip	RC	680200	6833487	456	220	-72	65	
RXRC312	Grace North	RC	680022	6834033	461	220	-84	245	
RXRC313	Grace North	RC	679934	6834162	464	220	-65	65	Failed to reach target depth, diamond tail planned
RXRC314	Grace North	RC	679919	6834378	466	200	-60	65	Assays pending
RXRC315	Grace North	RC	679934	6834357	466	220	-60	65	Assays pending
RXRC316	Grace North	RC	679961	6834302	468	220	-60	65	Assays pending
RXRC317	Grace North	RC	679994	6834413	467	220	-60	65	Assays pending
RXDD001	GRACE	DD	680091	7833732	460.8	110.9	-71	65	Abandoned
RXDD002	GRACE	DD	680093	6833733	460.8	303.1	-71	65	Assays pending
RXDD003	GRACE	DD	680044	6833774	461.2	300	-76	60	Assays pending

JORC Table 1 - Section 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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 differential 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 a cone splitter. 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 FA50/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 50m to 250m.
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.
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. 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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 Fire Assay 50g.
	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.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	Senior personnel from the Company have visually inspected mineralisation within significant intersections.
	The use of twinned holes.	Two twin RC holes have been completed at the Grace Prospect and confirm reliability of previous results.
	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.*	A DGPS has been used to determine collar locations.
	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 metres between drill sections.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	1m samples through target zones were sent to the laboratory for analysis. The remainder of the hole was sampled using 4m composite samples. For 4m composite samples >0.25g/t Au, 1m samples were collected and sent to the laboratory for analysis.
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 NNW-SSE and dips to the west at approximately -50 degrees. The drill orientation was 065 and 245 degrees and -60 to -90 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 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.

JORC Table 1 - Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.*	Rox Resources Ltd is in a Joint Venture Agreement with Venus Metals Corporation Ltd under which it has a 70% interest in the Youanmi Gold Mine Joint Venture (OYG Joint Venture). Tenements in the JV consist of the following mining leases: M 57s /10, 51,76,97,109, 135, 160A, 164, 165, 166 and 167.
	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.	The tenement is in good standing and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Significant previous exploration has been carried out throughout the project by various companies, including AC/RAB, RC drilling and diamond drilling 1971-1973 WMC: RAB, RC and surface diamond drilling 1976 Newmont: 10 surface diamond drillholes (predominantly targeting base metals). 1980-1986 BHP: RAB, RC and surface diamond drilling (predominantly targeting base metals). 1986-1993 Eastmet: RAB, RC and surface diamond drilling. 1993-1997 Goldmines of Australia: RAB, RC and surface diamond drilling. Underground mining and associated underground diamond drilling. 2000-2003 Aquila Resources Ltd: Shallow RAB and RC drilling 2004-2005 Goldcrest Resources Ltd: Shallow RAB and RC drilling; data validation. 2007- 2013 Apex Minerals NL: 9 diamond holes targeting extensions to the Youanmi deeps resource.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The Youanmi Project straddles a 40km strike length of the Youanmi Greenstone Belt, lying within the Southern Cross Province of the Archaean Yilgarn Craton in Western Australia. The greenstone belt is approximately 80km long and 25km wide, and incorporates an arcuate, north-trending major crustal structure termed the Youanmi Fault Zone. This structure separates two discordant greenstone terrains, with the stratigraphy to the west characterised by a series of weakly deformed, layered mafic complexes (Windimurra, Black Range, Youanmi and Barrambie) enveloped by strongly deformed, north-northeast trending greenstones. Gold mineralisation is developed semi-continuously in shear zones over a strike length of 2,300m along the western margin of the Youanmi granite. The Youanmi gold lodes are invariably associated with a high pyrite and arsenopyrite content and the primary ore is partially to totally refractory. There are a series of major fault systems cutting through the Youanmi trend mineralisation that have generated some significant off-sets. The Youanmi Deeps project area is subdivided into three main areas or fault blocks by cross-cutting steep south-east trending faults; and these are named Pollard, Main, and Hill End from south to north respectively. Granite hosted gold mineralisation occurs at several sites, most notably Grace and the Plant Zone Prospects. Gold mineralization occurs as free particles within quartz-sericite altered granite shear zones. The Commonwealth-Connemarra mineralised trend is centred 4km northwest of the Youanmi plant. The geology comprises a sequence of folded mafic and felsic volcanic rocks intercalated with BIF and intruded by granite along the eastern margin. Gold mineralisation is developed over a 600m strike length, associated with a north trending and steeply west dipping shear zone that traverses the northwest trending succession.
Drill hole Information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* • *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* • *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* • *dip and azimuth of the hole* • *down hole length and interception depth* • *hole length.*	Refer to drill results Table/s and the Notes attached thereto.
Data aggregation methods	*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.*	All reported assay intervals have been length weighted. No top cuts have been applied. A lower cut-off of 0.5g/t Au was applied.
	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.	Mineralisation over 0.5g/t Au has been included in aggregation of intervals.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalent values have been used or reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	The mineralisation strikes generally NNW-SSE and dips to the west at approximately -50 degrees. The drill orientation was 065 and 245 degrees and -60 to -90 dip. Drilling is believed to be generally perpendicular to strike. Given the angle of the drill holes and the interpreted dip of the host rocks and mineralisation (see Figures in the text), reported intercepts approximate true width.
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	Refer to Figures and Table in the text.
Balanced reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	Representative reporting of both low and high grades and widths is practiced.
Other substantive exploration data	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	All meaningful and material information has been included in the body of the announcement.
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive*	Further work (RC and diamond drilling) is justified to locate extensions to mineralisation both at depth and along strike.