ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

RRL1793D

18 November 2021

Parallel lode at Youanmi Gold Project continues to emerge with strong drill results returned

Highlights:

- **New high-grade parallel lode, continues to return exciting high-grade results as follow-up drilling confirms lode continuity**
- **High-grade intersections include:**

  RXDD046: 3.87m @ 9.9g/t Au from 328.33m, including 2.45m @ 15.02 g/t Au from 328.8m

  RXDD045: 3.62m @ 6.49g/t Au from 315.42m, including 0.86m @ 21.03g/t Au from 315.42m
- **These results come from drilling which was following up the initial intersection of:**

  RXDD022: 4m @ 45.5g/t Au from 341m, including 1.33m @ 129.3g/t Au from 341.75m (ASX: RXL 06/09/2021)
- **The parallel lode remains open in all directions. Follow up drilling is planned to incorporate the new high-grade lode into the next project resource update**
- **Drilling on track to deliver further increases to the 1.7 Moz Au Youanmi gold resource (ASX: RXL 23 June 2021)**

West Australian focused gold exploration and development 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 drill results from the Youanmi Gold Project near Mt Magnet, WA, in the OYG JV area (Rox 70% and Manager, VMC 30%).

The highlights of this round of results include 3.87m @ 9.9g/t Au from 328.33m, including 2.45m @ 15.02 g/t Au from 328.8m intersected in RXDD046 and 3.62m @ 6.49g/t Au from 315.42m, including 0.86m @ 21.03g/t Au from 315.42m intersected in RXDD046. The results confirm the discovery of a new high-grade lode in the historically untested hanging wall area 300m south of the Youanmi Mine (Table 1, Figure 1).

Managing Director Alex Passmore commented: *"The hanging wall lode is emerging as a potential new ore body and is an exciting zone of mineralisation within a previously untested area. These results confirm the continuity of this zone which we now look forward to expanding with further step out drilling".*

ROX RESOURCES LIMITED

ASX: RXL

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

DIRECTORS

Mr Stephen Dennis
Chairman

Mr Alex Passmore
Managing Director

Dr John Mair
Non-Executive Director

Shares on Issue	157.6m
Share Price	$0.38
Market Cap.	$59.9m
Cash (end Sept 2021 quarter)	$10.7m

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Follow Rox:

New High-Grade Hanging Wall Shoot Confirmed

Drilling results reported in September 2021 defined high-grade mineralisation in a newly delineated position in the hanging wall to the Youanmi Mine Lode. This zone of mineralisation is situated 300m south of the Youanmi underground mine between the Bunker Pit and the Youanmi Main Pit (Figure 1 and 2).

Two additional diamond holes were completed to follow up on the previously reported intersection in hole RXDD022 (4m @ 45.5g/t Au from 341m, including 1.33m @ 129.3g/t Au from 341.75m) (ASX RXL 06/09/2021).

Follow up drilling was completed 40m up dip (RXDD045) and 40m up plunge (RXDD046) of RXDD022. Both holes intersected similar style high-grade mineralisation.

High-grade intersections include:

RXDD046: 3.87m @ 9.9g/t Au from 328.33m, including 2.45m @ 15.02 g/t Au from 328.8m

RXDD045: 3.62m @ 6.49g/t Au from 315.42m, including 0.86m @ 21.03g/t Au from 315.42m

The results define a WNW striking, SW dipping shear zone. Structural measurements within the mineralised zones (shear fabric and stretching mineral lineation) indicate the lode is dipping moderately towards the southwest and shows a high-grade component plunging at 10-20 degrees to the WNW. The orientation of the new lode is different to previously identified lodes at Youanmi, which characteristically strike at N and NNW orientations (Figure 1).

Gold mineralisation is shear hosted within highly altered tholeiitic and komatiitic basaltic rocks. The alteration assemblages consist of sericite, quartz, carbonate and biotite. Gold occurs in association with pyrite and lesser arsenopyrite. The new hanging lode is open at depth and along strike and demonstrates the likelihood for economic mineralisation to be developed in this area. Follow up drilling is planned.

Resource Drilling Ongoing

Drilling remains on track to deliver further increases in the recently reported resource inventory at Youanmi of 1.7Moz at 2.85g/t Au (ASX: RXL 23 June 2021) through resource extension and indicated resource conversion drilling in the Link, Junction and remanent pillar mine areas.

Results are pending for 25 RC and 15 diamond holes in addition to 22,000m of aircore drilling undertaken on regional prospects.

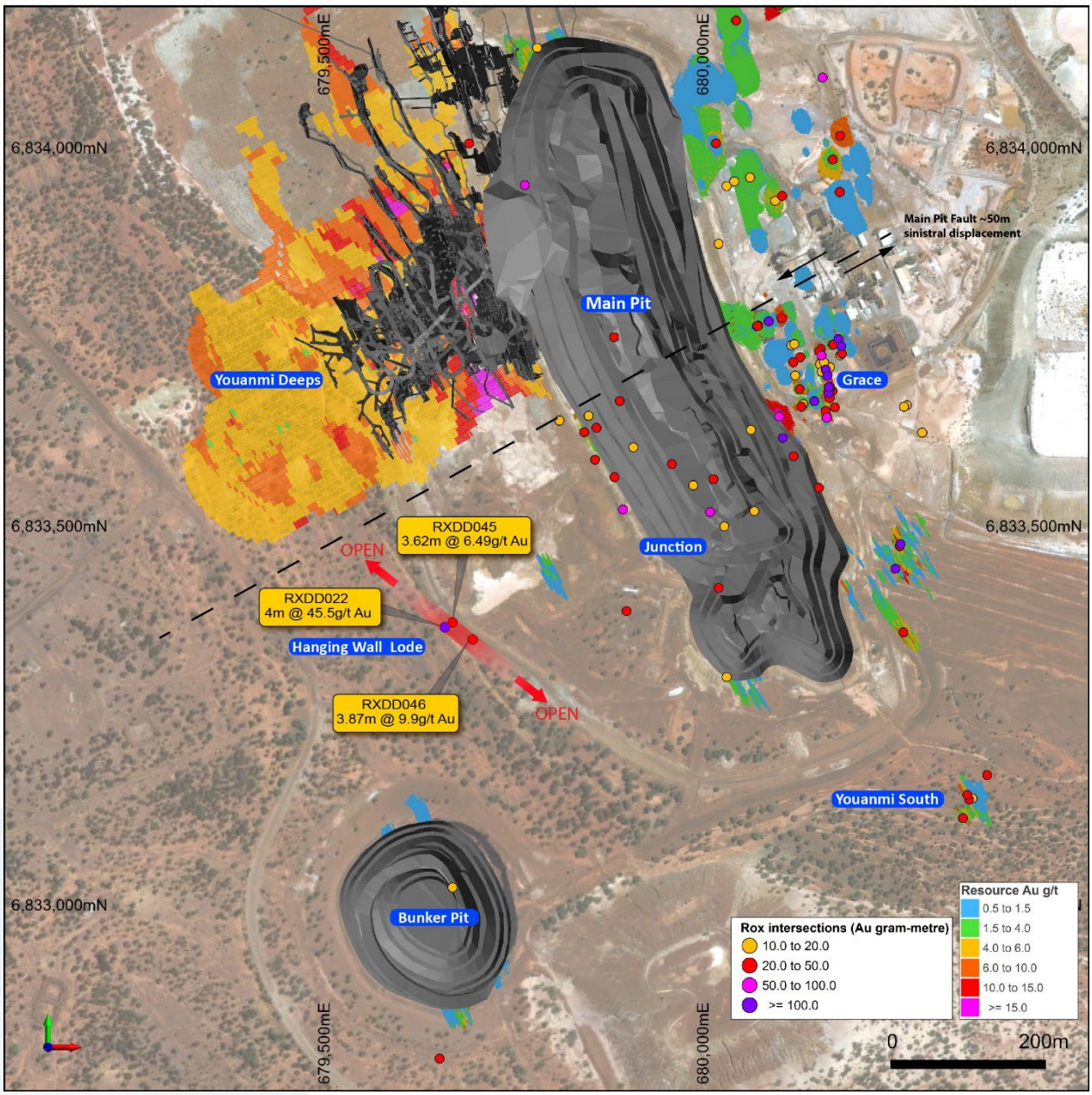

Figure 1. Plan view of Youanmi Mine Area with resource block model and Rox drill intercepts

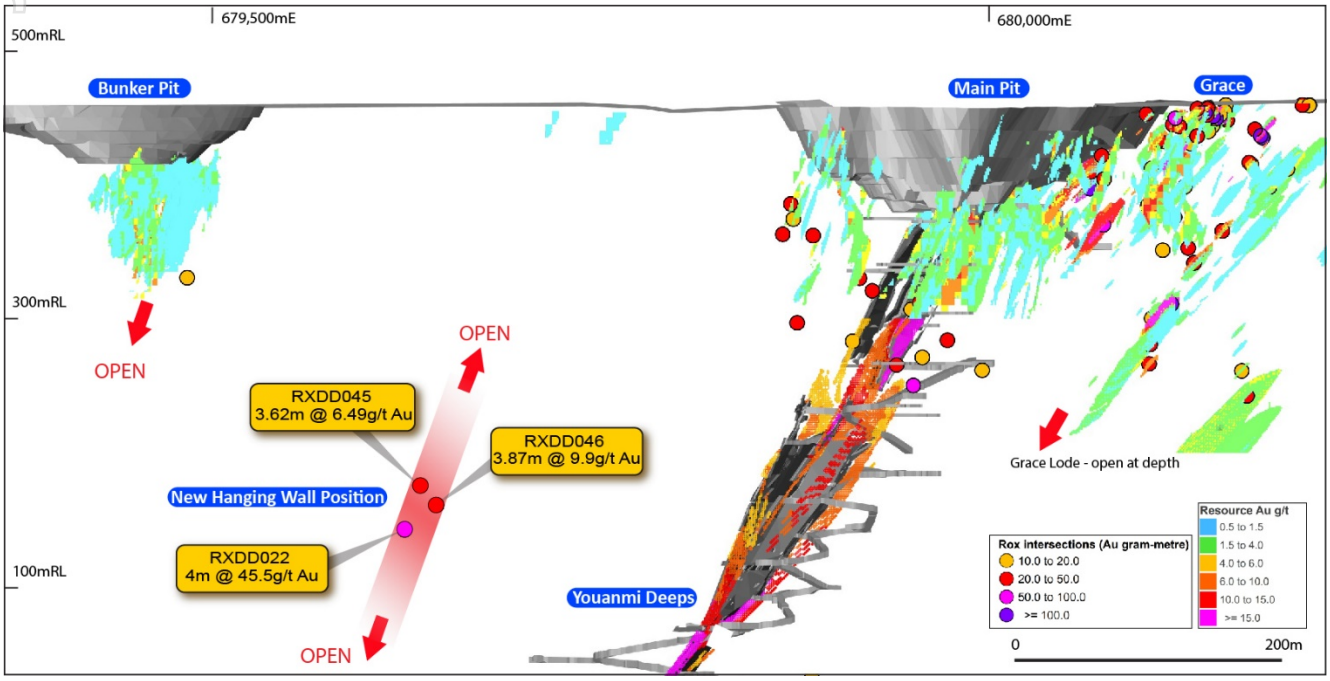

Figure 2. View through the Youanmi lode system looking north-west including drill intercepts shown on Figure 1, pits and underground development and June 2021 resource model

Authorised for release to the ASX by the Board of Rox Resources Limited.

***** ENDS *****

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Table 1 – Significant Intersections

Hole ID	Prospect	Drill type	From	to	Interval	Au g/t	Au g.m
RXDD045	Junction HW	DD	315.42	319.04	3.62	6.49	23.5
Including		DD	315.42	316.28	0.86	21.03	18.1
RXDD046	Junction HW	DD	328.33	332.2	3.87	9.90	38.3
Including		DD	328.8	331.25	2.45	15.02	36.8

Table 2 - Collar Locations and Drilling Details

Hole ID	Prospect	Drill Type	East	North	RL	Depth	Dip	Azi	Comments
RXRC405	Junction	RC	679784	6833549	456	294	-62	63	Assays pending
RXRC406	Link	RC	679261	6834475	467	264	-60	65	Assays pending
RXRC407	Link	RC	679257	6834513	467	254	-60	65	Assays pending
RXRC411	Link	RC	679268	6834587	468	240	-62	66	Assays pending
RXRC413	Link	RC	679299	6834576	467	200	-59	65	Assays pending
RXRC414	Link	RC	679230	6834547	467	270	-59	65	Assays pending
RXRC415	YM Mine Lode	RC	679556	6834138	482	294	-57	54	Assays pending
RXRC416	YM Mine Lode	RC	679596	6834125	479	280	-58	60	Assays pending
RXRC417	YM Mine Lode	RC	679596	6834125	479	240	-52	60	Assays pending
RXRC418	YM Mine Lode	RC	679483	6834179	482	312	-60	63	Assays pending
RXRC419	YM Mine Lode	RC	679518	6834219	480	252	-60	58	Assays pending
RXRC420	YM Mine Lode	RC	679672	6834139	474	222	-73	65	Assays pending
RXRC421	YM Mine Lode	RC	679695	6834098	470	200	-63	61	Assays pending
RXRC422	YM Mine Lode	RC	679701	6834084	468	200	-54	61	Assays pending
RXRC423	YM Mine Lode	RC	679623	6833960	473	240	-50	58	Assays pending
RXRC424	YM Mine Lode	RC	679609	6833999	472	270	-52	60	Assays pending
RXRC425	Link	RC	679176	6834607	467.7	306	-60	65	Assays pending
RXRC426	Link	RC	679142	6834576	467.4	294	-59	64	Assays pending
RXRC427	Link	RC	679200	6834573	467	290	-69	73	Assays pending
RXRC428	Link	RC	679179	6834463	465	306	-60	65	Assays pending
RXRC429	Link	RC	679225	6834544	467	290	-68	70	Assays pending
RXRC430	Link	RC	679317	6834528	466	250	-65	60	Assays pending
RXRC431	Link	RC	679315	6834382	466.5	246	-60	60	Assays pending
RXRC432	Link	RC	679350	6834436	466.5	222	-62	65	Assays pending
RXRC433	Link	RC	679377	6834557	466	200	-60	65	Assays pending
RXDD013	Junction	DD	679572	6833456	460	630.4	-63	61	Assays pending
RXDD028	Link	DD	679157	6834527	467	351.8	-65	65	Assays pending
RXDD029	Link	DD	679105	6834603	467	315.9	-65	65	Assays pending
RXDD030	Link	DD	679144	6834450	465	340	-63	62	Assays pending

RXDD031	YM Mine Lode	DD	679515	6834109	482	324.7	-60	57	Assays pending
RXDD032	YM Mine Lode	DD	679561	6833996	477	286.9	-58	57	Assays pending
RXDD033	YM Mine Lode	DD	679532	6834042	481	330.6	-62	56	Assays pending
RXDD034	YM Mine Lode	DD	679598	6833908	475	320.09	-62	57	Assays pending
RXDD035	YM Mine Lode	DD	679593	6833928	476	126	-66	56	Abandoned
RXDD036	YM Mine Lode	DD	679559	6834004	477	342.2	-65	57	Assays pending
RXDD037	YM Mine Lode	DD	679595	6833884	477	311.57	-55	57	Assays pending
RXDD038	YM Mine Lode	DD	679605	6833853	478	323.1	-60	54	Assays pending
RXDD039	Link	DD	679067	6834465	467	408	-69	59	Assays pending
RXDD040	YM Mine Lode	DD	679536	6833977	480	354.85	-61	70	Assays pending
RXDD041	YM Mine Lode	DD	679593	6833928	476	204	-74	55	Abandoned
RXDD043	Link	DD	679126	6834409	465	394.5	-61	65	Assays pending
RXDD044	Link	DD	679099	6834381	465	408.2	-64	68	Assays pending
RXDD045	Junction HW	DD	6795289	6833315	457	351.8	-63	56	
RXDD046	Junction HW	DD	679552	6833305	457	372.8	-60	60	

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 the original announcement to the 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 23 June 2021 (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 23 June 2021, and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the announcement of 23 June 2021 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 (ASX:RXL) is a West Australian focused gold exploration and development company. It is 70 per cent owner and operator of the historic Youanmi Gold Project near Mt Magnet, approximately 480 kilometres northeast of Perth, and wholly-owns the Mt Fisher Gold project approximately 140 kilometres southeast of Wiluna. Youanmi has a Total Mineral Resource of 1,656 koz of contained gold, with potential for further expansion with the integration of existing prospects into the Resource and further drilling. Youanmi was a high-grade gold mine and produced 667,000 oz of gold (at 5.47 g/t Au) before it closed in 1997. Youanmi is classified as a disturbed site and is on existing mining leases which has significant existing infrastructure to support a return to mining operations.

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. Diamond drill hole core size is NQ2 size diameter through the mineralisation. Sampling of diamond holes was by cut half core as described further below. Drill holes were generally angled at -60^0 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 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. Diamond core is dominantly NQ2 size, sampled on geological intervals, with a minimum of 0.2 m up to a maximum of 1.2 m. HQ and NQ2 holes were cut in half, with one half sent to the lab and one half retained. 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. RC and diamond 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) and diamond core (DD). The RC hole diameter was 140mm face sampling hammer. Hole depths reported range from 200m to 300m for RC and 350m to 700m for diamond.
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	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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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, but no geotechnical data have been recorded (or is possible to be recorded due to the nature of the sample). Detailed geological and geotechnical logs were carried out on all diamond drill holes for recovery, RQD, structures etc. which included structure type, dip, dip direction, alpha angle, beta angle, texture, shape, roughness, fill material, and this data is stored in the database. 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 diamond core and 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.*	Drill core was cut in half on site using a core saw. All samples were collected from the same side of the core, preserving the orientation mark in the kept core half.
	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.
	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. No diamond core field duplicates were taken.
	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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	Drill hole locations have been established using a field GPS unit.
	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.*	RC and diamond drill hole spacing varies 40-200 metres between drill sections, with some areas at 40 metre drill section spacing. Down dip step-out distance varies 20-100 metres.
	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.	No sample compositing has occurred for diamond core drilling. Sample intervals are based on geological boundaries with even one metre samples between. For RC samples, 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 >0.2g/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 WNW and dips to the SW at approximately -60 degrees. The drill orientation was 065 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 for RC and diamond core.
	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 for RC and diamond core.

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 -60 degrees. Drill orientations are usually 060 degrees and -60 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.