

ROX RESOURCES LIMITED

ASX: RXL

Rox Resources Limited is exploring and developing advanced gold assets in Western Australia: the Youanmi Gold Project and the Mt Fisher – Mt Eureka Gold/Nickel project.

DIRECTORS

Mr Stephen Dennis
Chairman

Mr Robert Ryan
Managing Director

Dr John Mair
Non-Executive Director

Mr Matthew Hogan
Non-Executive Director

Shares on Issue	369.4m
Share Price	\$0.16
Market Cap.	\$59.1m

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New geophysical surveys (IP) at Mt Fisher-Mt Eureka Project identify numerous high-priority Gold targets

- **Mt Fisher greenstone belt is one of the most remote and least explored greenstone belts within the gold-prolific Yilgarn Craton**
- **Past drill intercepts at Mt Fisher of 9m @ 34.34 g/t Au demonstrate the high-grade potential of the belt**
- **Currently, limited drilling in the Mt Fisher - Mt Eureka corridor has delineated a gold Mineral Resource of 187koz Au within 100km of Strickland Metals' Milrose Project, which was recently acquired by Northern Star for approximately A\$61m.**
- **Rox holds a dominant tenure position over the Mt Fisher-Mt Eureka belt and has recently conducted a Gradient Array Induced Polarisation (GAIP) survey over the project area**
- **The geophysical surveys have identified multiple walk-up drill targets, located along strike from known gold mineralised trends that are characterised by high-sulphide content (consistent with the causative geology of GAIP anomalies).**
- **Rox is progressing opportunities to advance and monetise the highly-prospective Mt Fisher - Mt Eureka Project, given the Company's priority focus on developing its flagship high-grade Youanmi Gold Project in WA**

West Australian gold exploration and development company Rox Resources Limited ("**Rox**" or "**the Company**") (**ASX: RXL**), is pleased to report results from recently completed geophysical Gradient Array Induced Polarisation (GAIP) surveys at its Mt Fisher and Mt Eureka Projects in Western Australia.

The 100% Rox Resources owned Mt Fisher Gold Project and the 51% gold rights (rights to earn up to 75%) Mt Eureka Gold Project are located in the Northern Goldfields, with a gold Mineral Resource of 187koz Au defined within a 1,150km² tenement package that is highly prospective for gold and nickel mineralisation.

Managing Director Comments

Rox Resources' Managing Director, Mr Robert Ryan, said:

"The geophysical surveys conducted recently at Mt Fisher and Mt Eureka have highlighted a number of walk-up drill targets. The surveys have detected potential sulphide-bearing structures, which could host gold mineralisation as seen elsewhere in the tenement package.

"The 1,150km² tenement package represents a district-scale exploration opportunity for both gold and nickel sulphides, that Rox will continue to advance in order to generate value for our shareholders."

The 100% Rox Resources owned Mt Fisher Gold Project and the 51% gold rights (rights to earn up to 75%) Mt Eureka Gold Project are both located in the Northern Goldfields, approximately 500km north of Kalgoorlie (120km east of Wiluna) (Figure 1).

The Projects are at an advanced exploration stage with an existing gold Mineral Resource of 187koz Au defined at Mt Fisher - Mt Eureka and significant exploration upside identified across the broader 1,150km² tenement package.

Rox has completed six Gradient Array Induced Polarisation (GAIP) geophysical surveys at the Mt Fisher and Mt Eureka Projects (Figure 2).

Each of the GAIP surveys were designed to advance the project exploration pipeline by defining potential sulphide-rich chargeability anomalies that represent drill-ready targets along the known gold mineralised trends.

The GAIP survey technique works particularly well at Mt Fisher and Mt Eureka due to the moderate percentages of disseminated sulphide, generally present as pyrite at the known gold deposits and along the mineralised trends within the project areas.

GAIP surveys are also able to cost effectively cover large strike lengths of mineralised trends to identify drill-ready targets for potential gold mineralisation associated with rich zones of disseminated sulphides.

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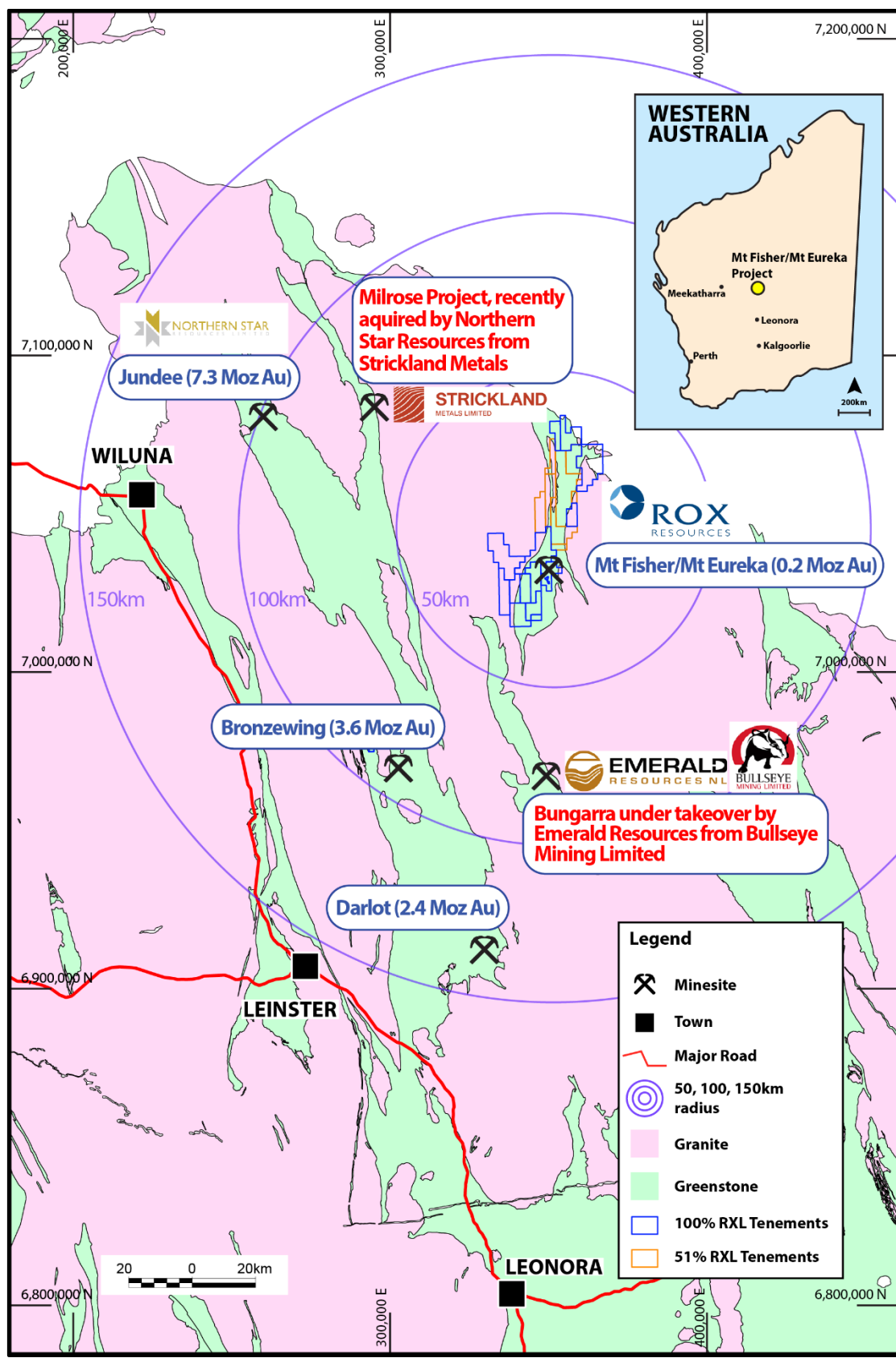


Figure 1: Mt Fisher and Mt Eureka Regional Location Map

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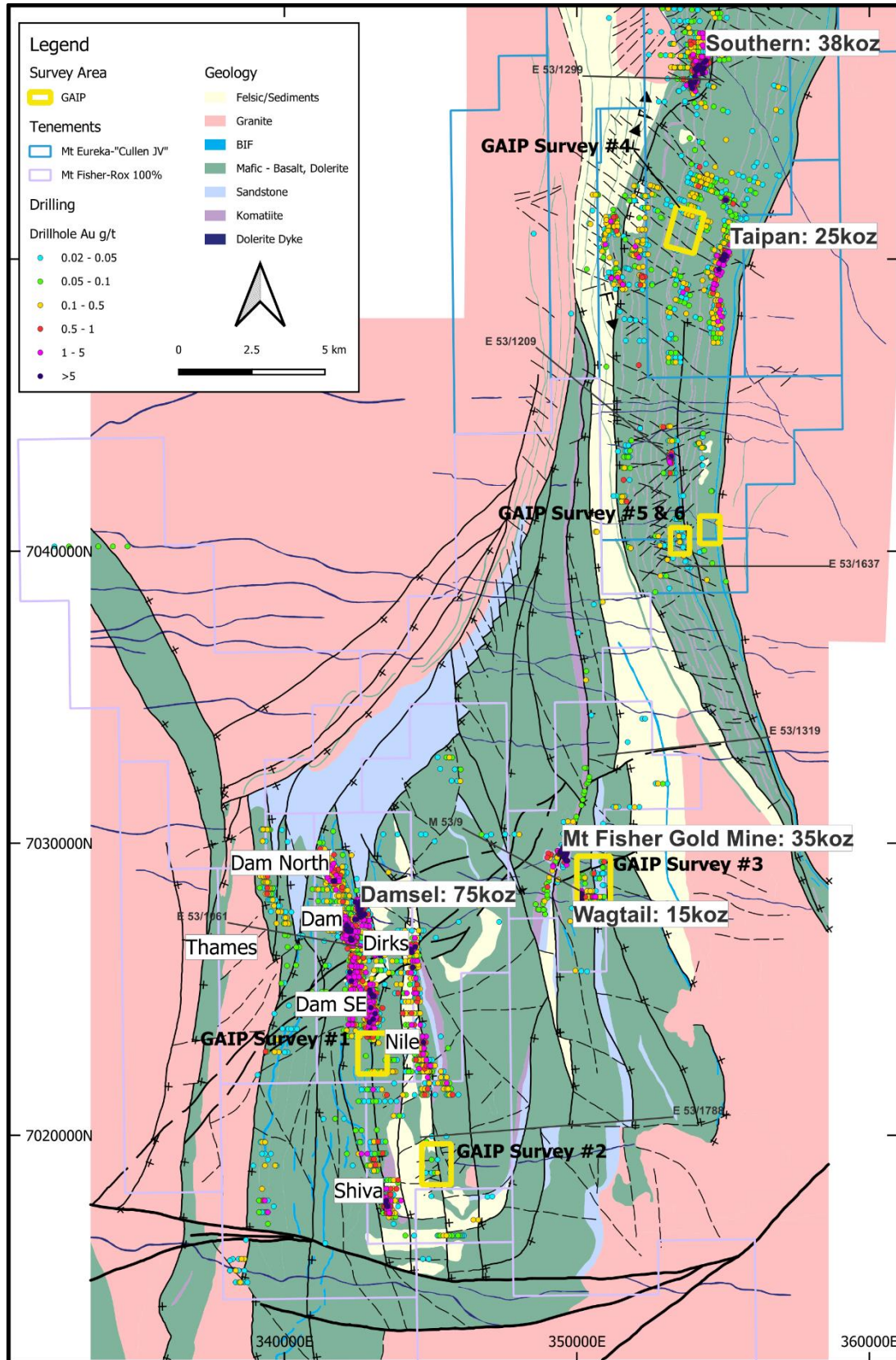


Figure 2: Mt Fisher and Mt Eureka Project Map

GAIP survey #1 was completed on E53/1061 within the Damsel Project area (Figure 3), with the survey located at the southern end of the Damsel-Dam gold mineralised trend that hosts the underdrilled Damsel deposit containing 75koz Au, that was last drilled by Rox in December 2021 and July 2022 returning the following drilling results:

- 18m @ 6.99g/t Au from 69m, including 10m @ 10.27g/t Au from 74m;
- 11m @ 2.7g/t Au from 40m, including 4m @ 6.0g/t Au from 45m;
- 5m @ 3.18 g/t Au from 37m and 2m @ 4.64 g/t Au from 70m;
- 8m @ 2.55 g/t Au from 53m, including 5m @ 3.17 g/t Au from 53m; and
- 6m @ 2.84 g/t Au from 142m.

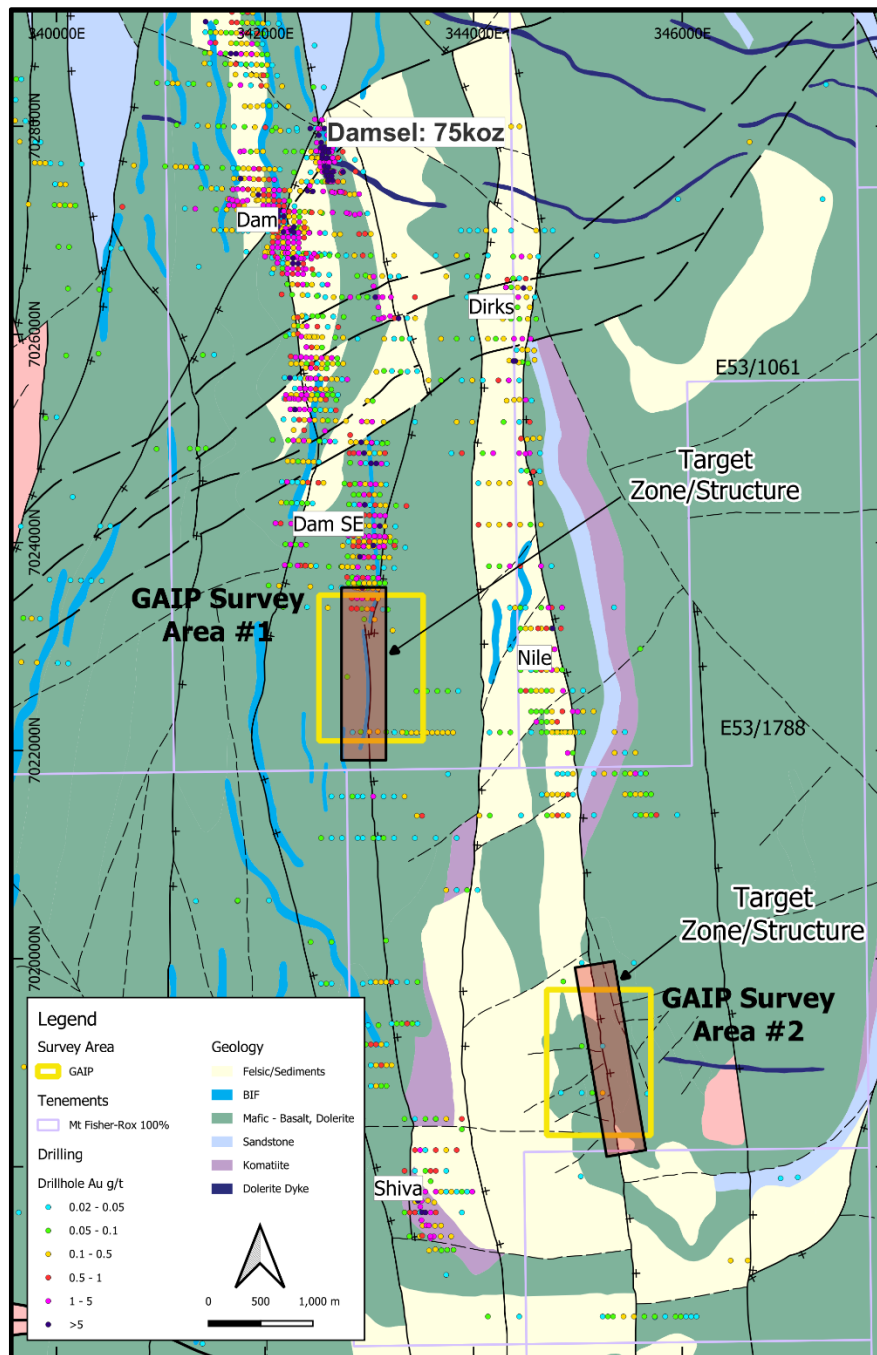


Figure 3: Damsel Project Area

Survey #1 identified a 400m long, well defined strong chargeability anomaly that represents a walk-up drill target for the discovery of a potential new gold deposit along this well-endowed gold trend (Figure 4).

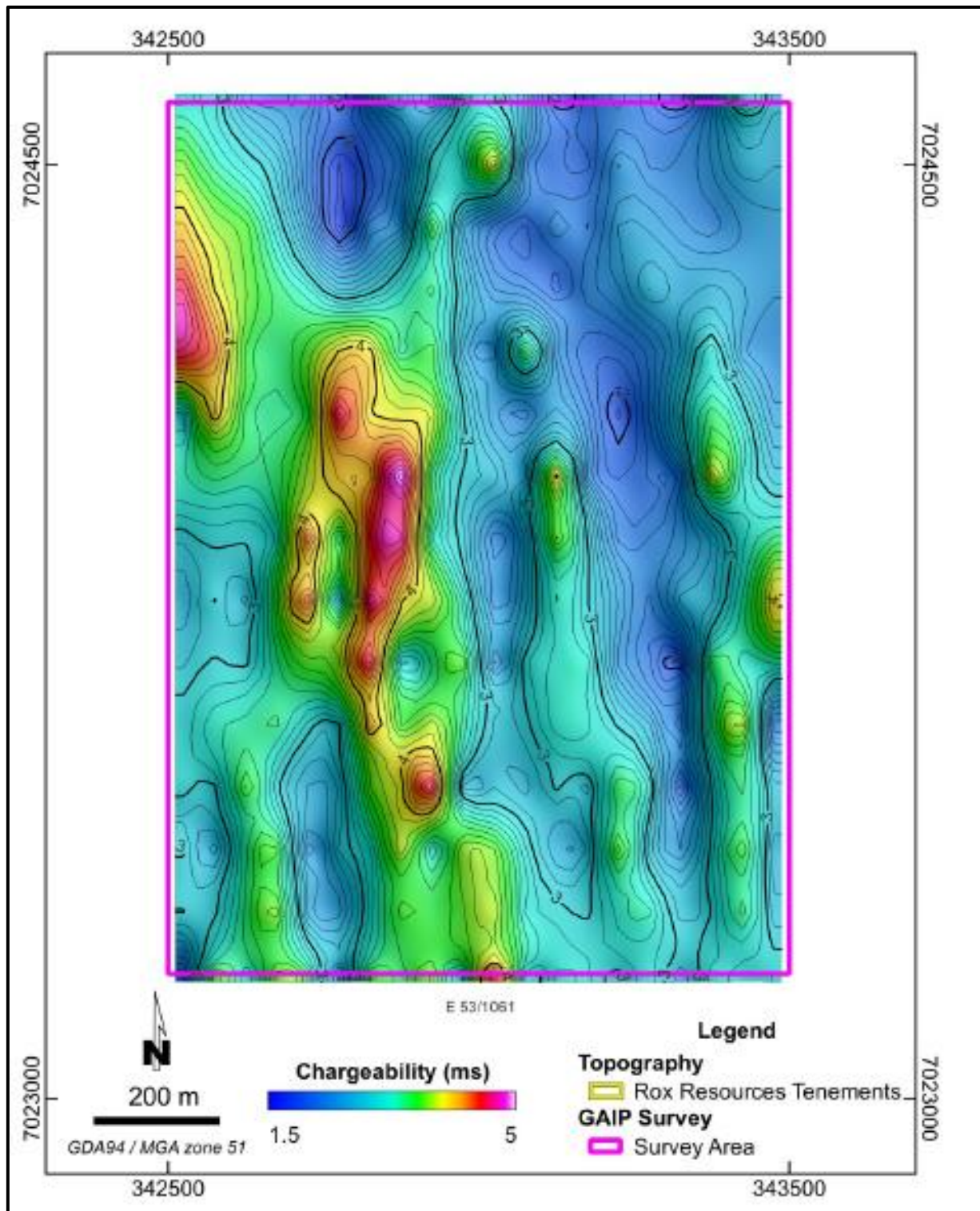


Figure 4: Gradient Array IP chargeability data from the E53/1061 survey

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GAIP survey #2 was completed on E53/1788, also within the Damsel Project area, with the survey located at the southern extension of the Dirks-Nile gold mineralised trend that hosts the Dirks and Nile prospects.

The survey showed two intense chargeability anomalies spanning 400m in strike-length along the eastern side of the sediment-greenstone lithological contact (Figure 3 & 5). The survey area straddles a major north-south gold mineralised structure in a structurally complex area of faulted mafic rocks.

These two intense chargeability anomalies potentially indicate a zone of rich disseminated sulphides similar to the Shiva Project.

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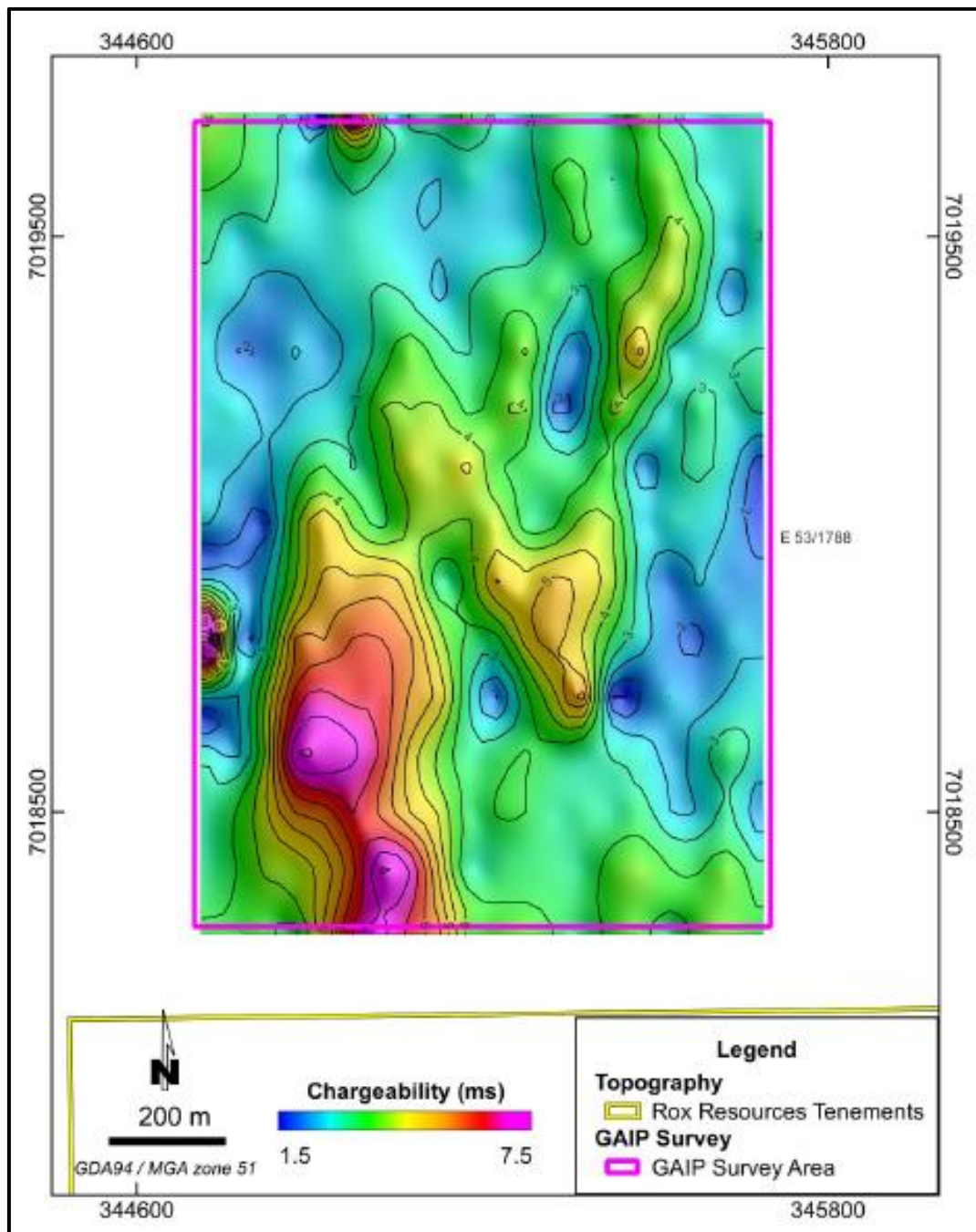


Figure 5: Gradient Array IP chargeability data from the E53/1788 survey

GAIP survey #3 was completed primarily on E53/1319 within the Mt Fisher Project area, and proximal to the Mt Fisher and Wagtail deposits (Figure 6).

The Mt Fisher deposit has historical drill hole results including:

- **9m @ 34.34 g/t Au** from 67m, including **4m @ 74.25 g/t Au** from 70m;
- **8m @ 14.72 g/t Au** from 13m, including **4m @ 27.40 g/t Au** from 16m; and
- **13m @ 4.41 g/t Au** from 80m, including **3m @ 11.13 g/t Au** from 83m.

The Wagtail deposit has historical drill hole results including:

- **5m @ 41.13g/t Au from 44m**, including **3m @ 67.94g/t Au** from 45m;
- **3m @ 55.14g/t Au from 47m**, including **2m @ 81.6g/t Au from 47m**; and
- **2m @ 32.69g/t Au** from 42m.

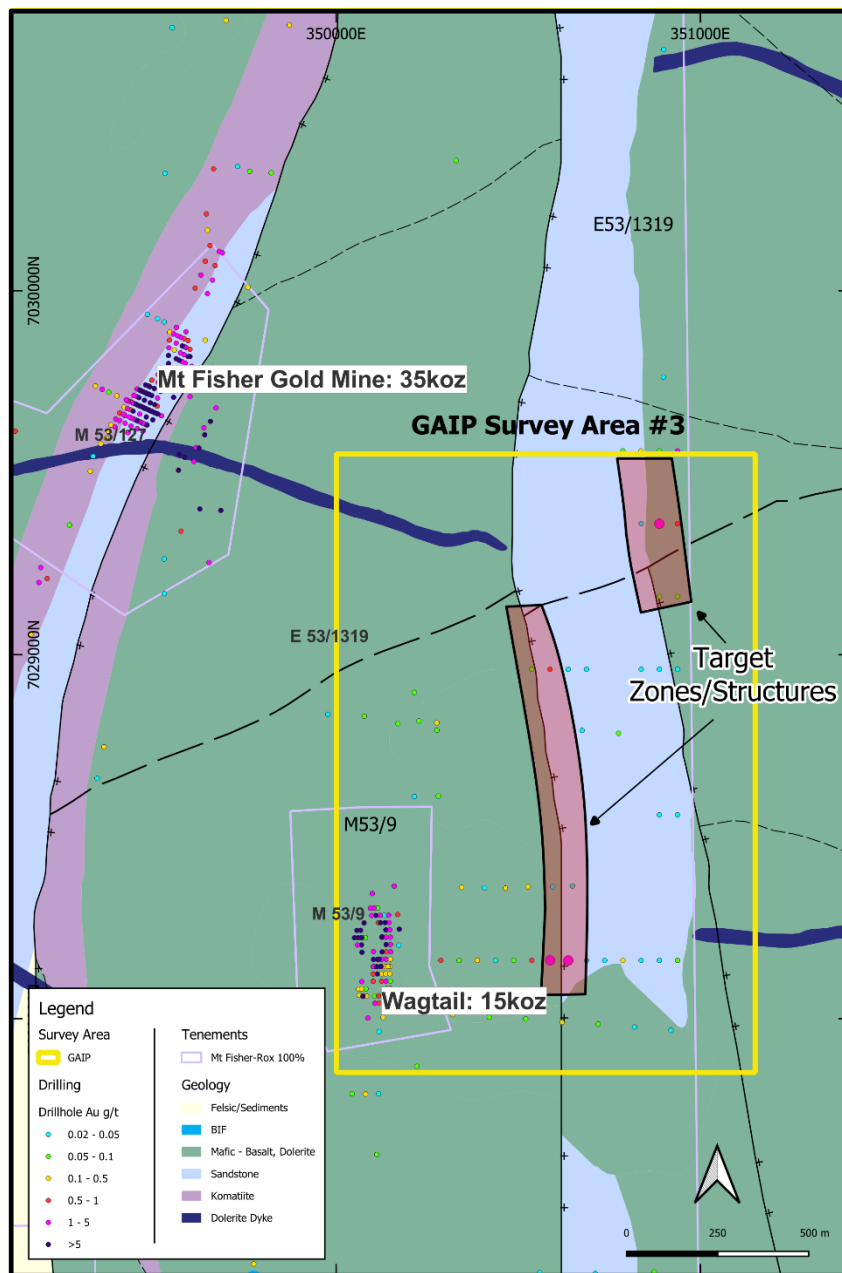


Figure 6: Mt Fisher Mine Project Area

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The survey was positioned to straddle the sediment-greenstone lithological contact target mineralisation zones to the east of the Wagtail deposit.

The survey was successful in highlighting a 600m strike length chargeability anomaly on the eastern side geological contact, and a 400m strike length chargeability anomaly on the western side geological contact. The more intense sections of these chargeability anomalies represent walk-up exploration drill targets.

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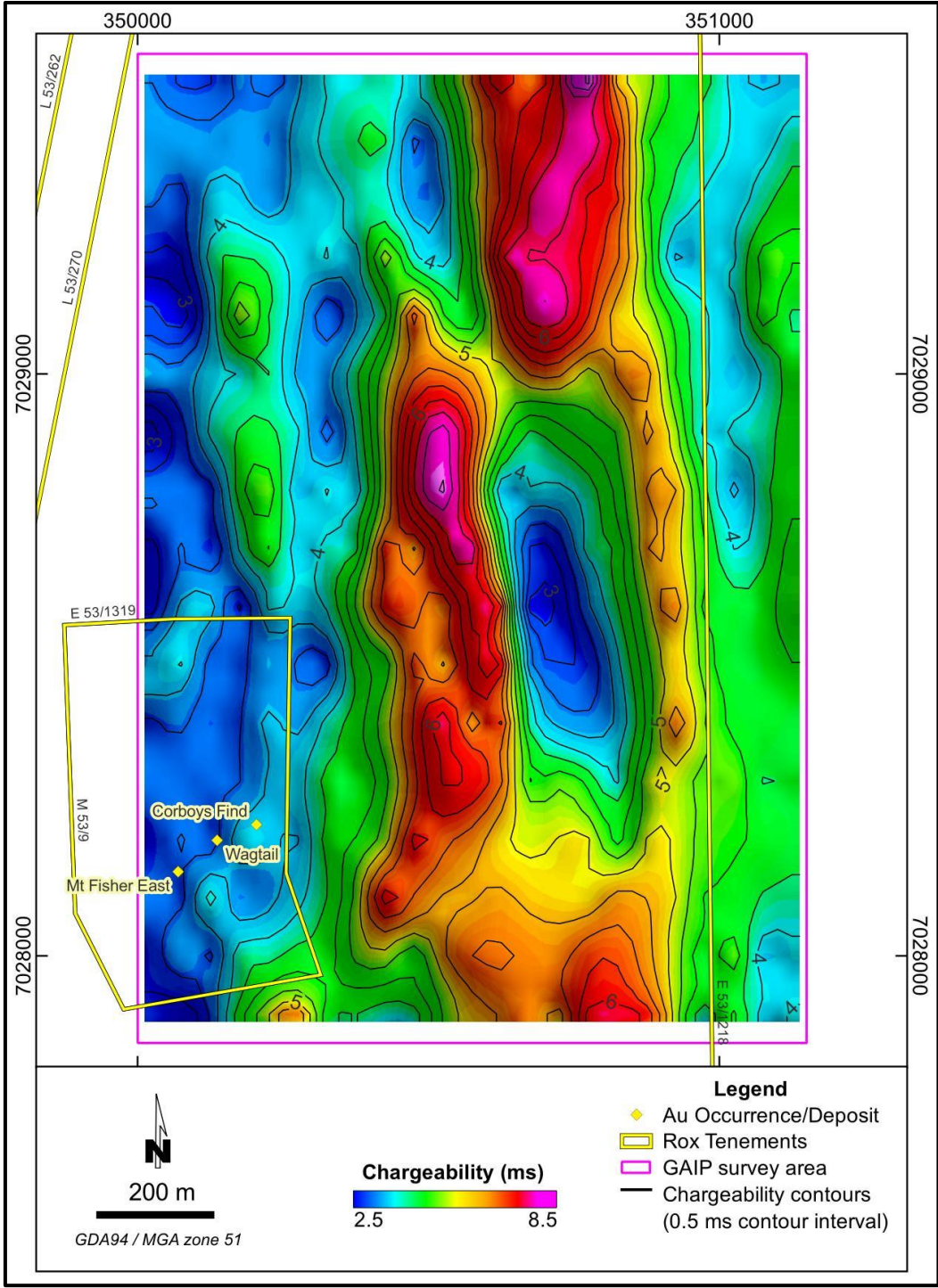


Figure 7: Gradient Array IP chargeability data from the E53/1319 survey

GAIP survey #4 was completed on E53/1299 within the Taipan Project area, and proximal to the Taipan gold deposit (Figure 8).

The Taipan deposit has historical drill hole results including:

- 20m @ 2.28g/t Au from 100m, including 2m @ 9.85g/t Au from 102m; and
- 1m @ 17.4g/t Au

The GAIP survey was positioned to the south of a moderately gold mineralised zone with the same SE-NW cross-cutting and potentially gold enriching structures, as observed at the Taipan deposit.

The survey identified four zones of high chargeability (Figure 9) and coincident elevated resistivity anomalies – typical of sulphide and silicified mineral systems. Each zone is approximately 200m in strike length and coincident with historical soil and/or historical down-hole gold anomalies, providing drill-ready exploration targets.

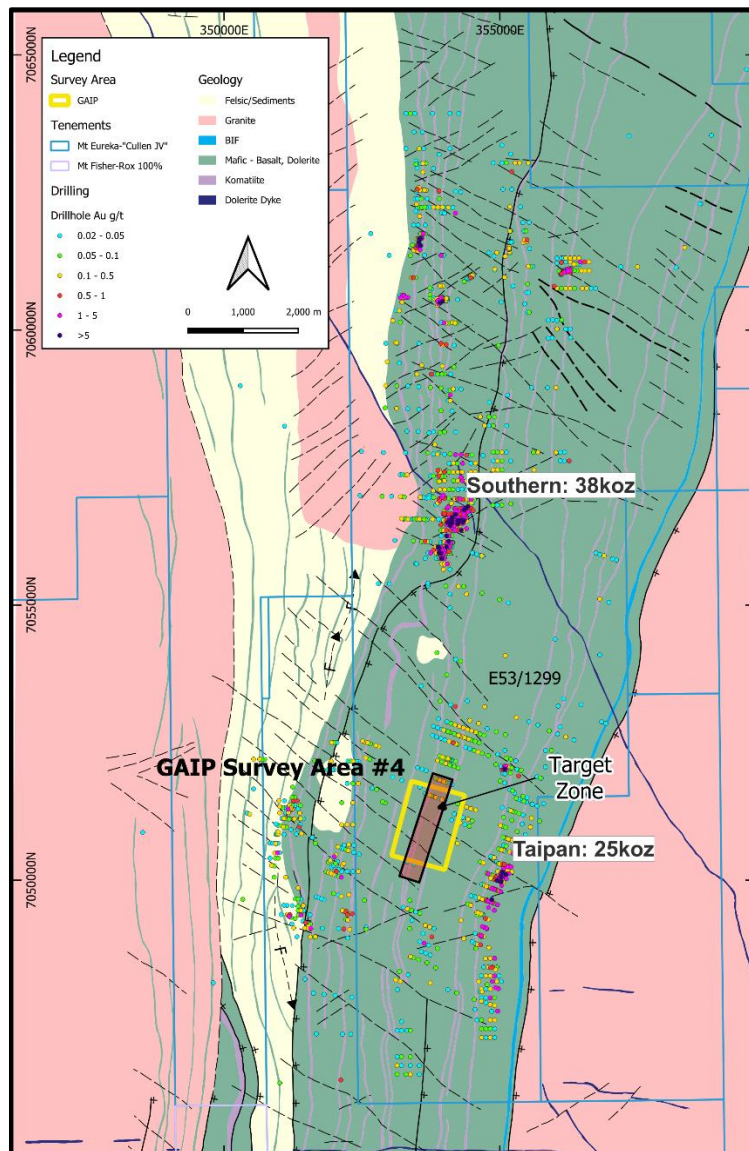


Figure 8: Mt Eureka Project Area

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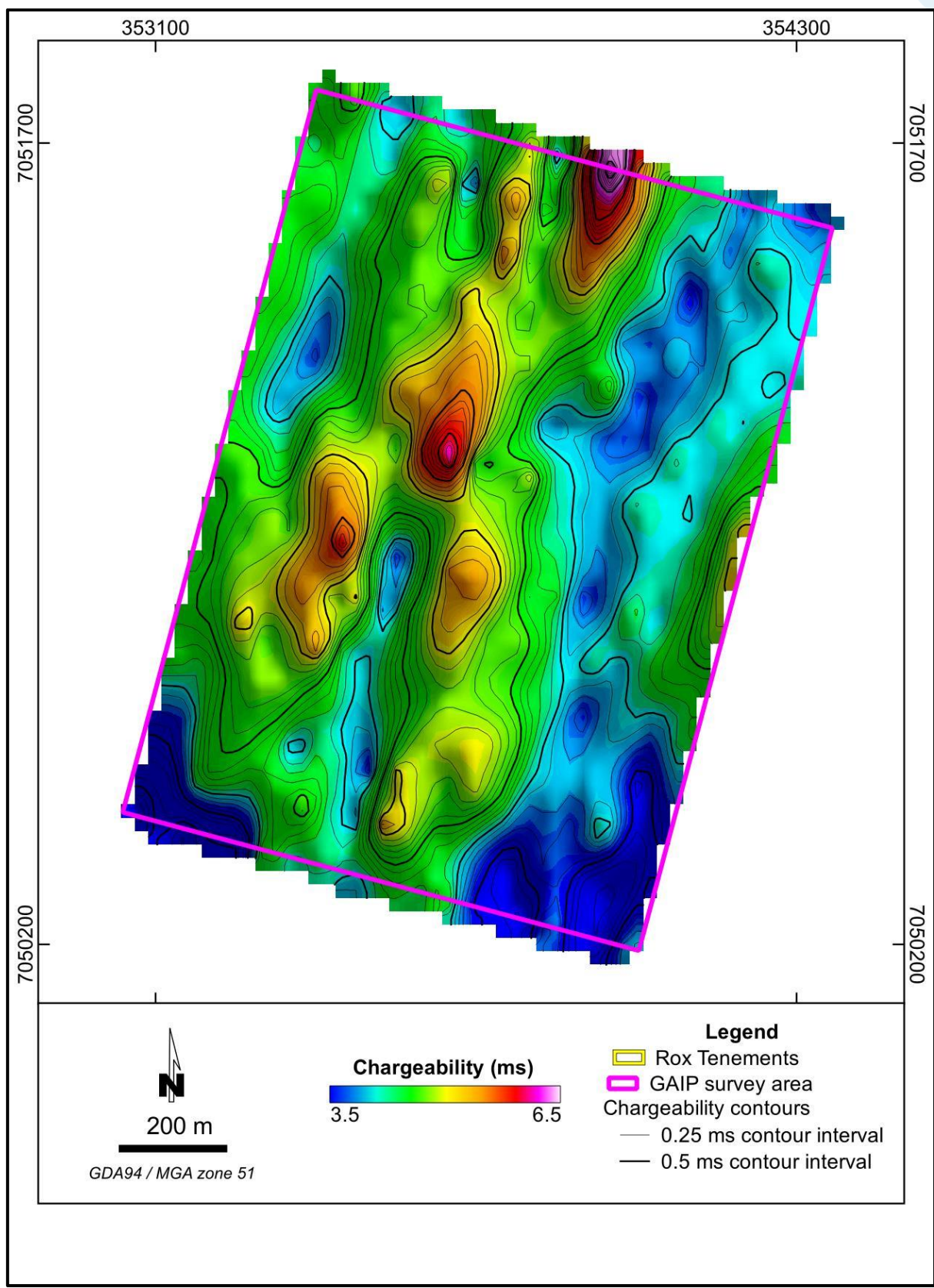


Figure 9: Gradient Array IP chargeability data from the E53/1299 survey

GAIP surveys #5 and #6 were completed over the tenement boundary of E53/1209 and E53/1637 in the Mt Eureka South Project area (Figure 10).

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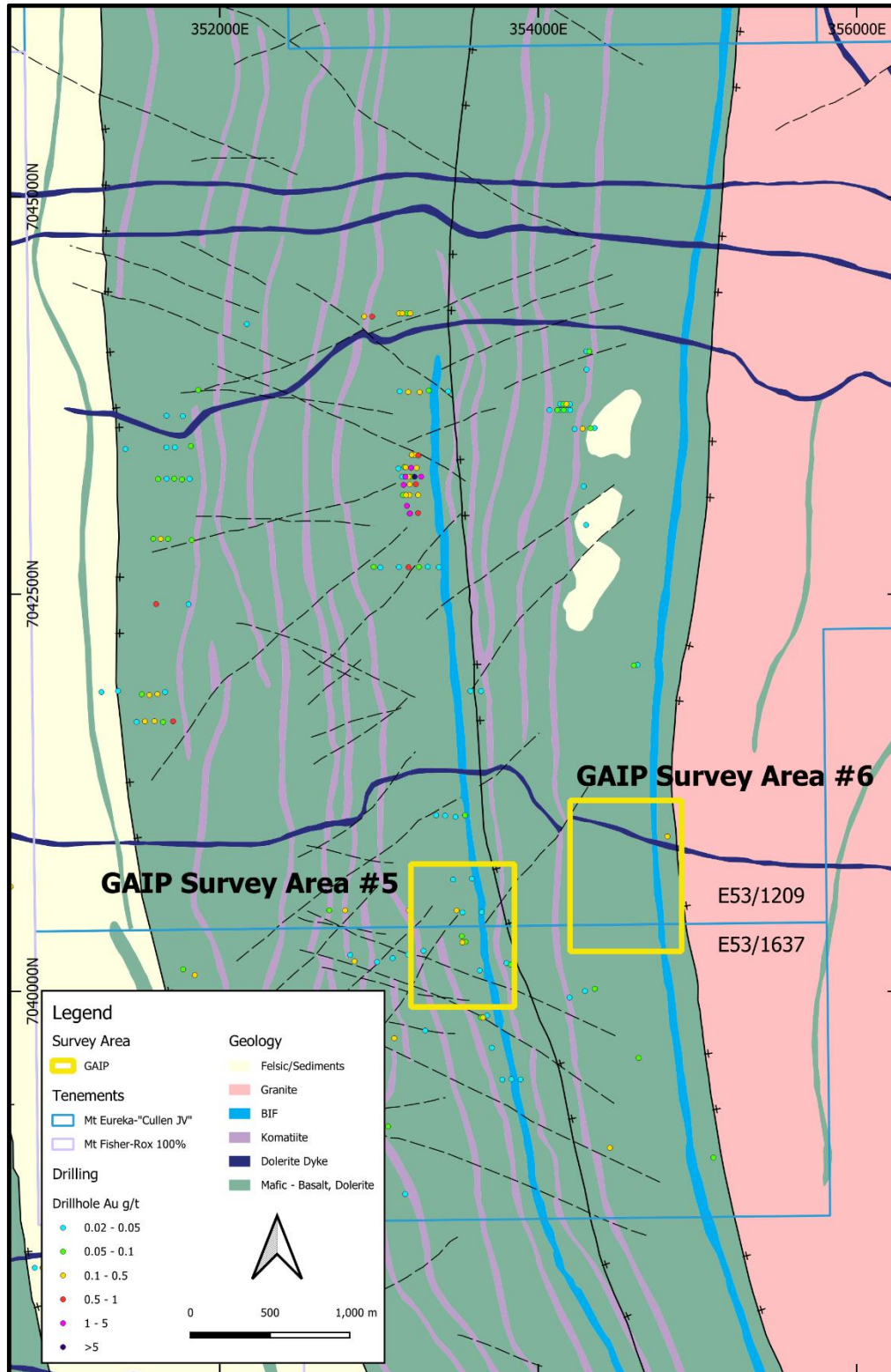


Figure 10: Mt Eureka South Project Area

GAIIP survey #5 (western survey) resulted in two zones of high chargeability, with both anomalies coincident with elevated resistivity and are 200m in strike length each. The more intense north-eastern anomaly represents an encouraging walk-up drill target (Figure 11).

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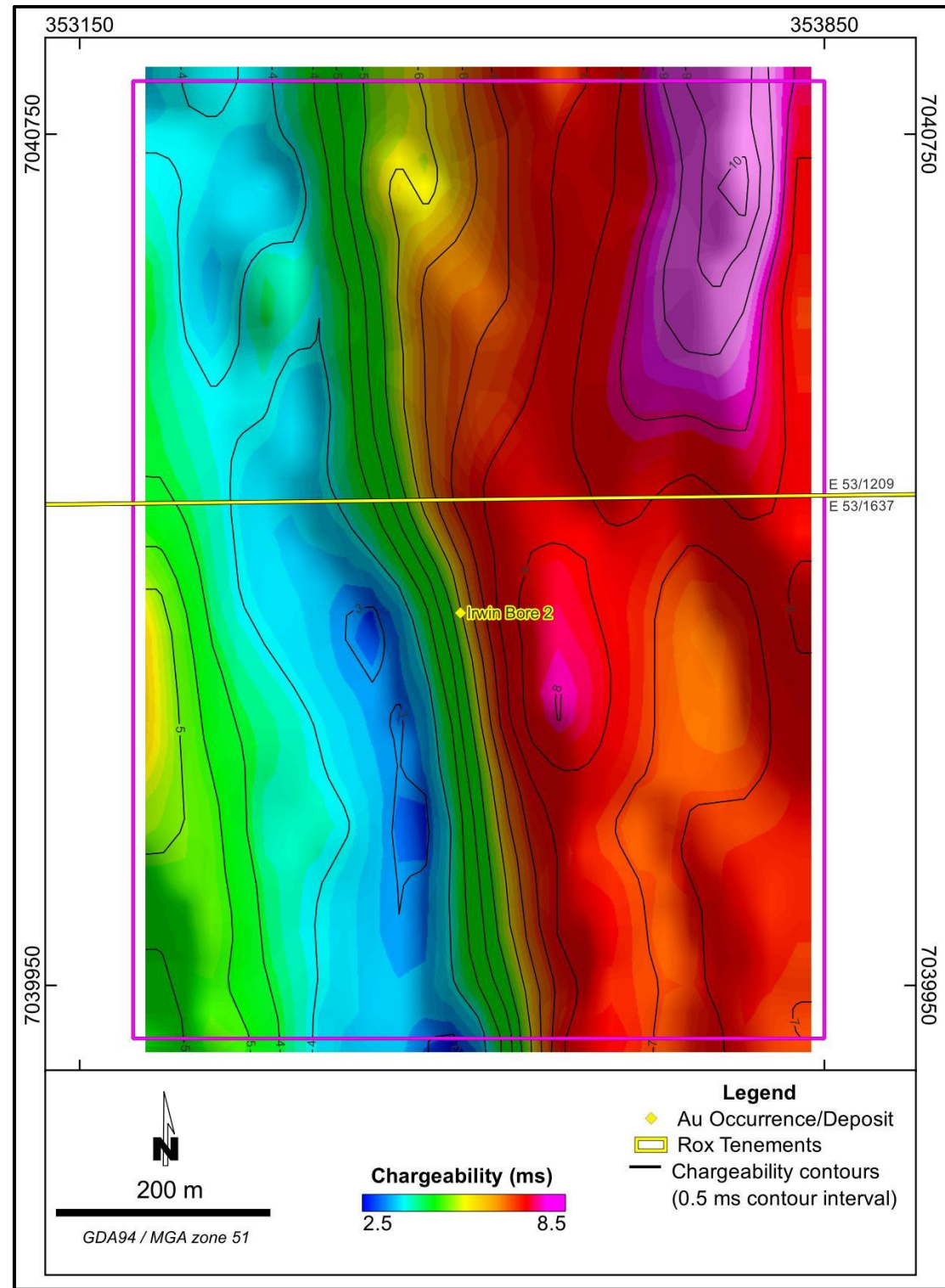


Figure 11: Gradient Array IP chargeability data from the E53/1209 & E53/1637 surveys

GAIP survey #6 (eastern survey) resulted in two zones of high chargeability of 300m and 100m strike length and along strike from one another (Figure 12).

These zones overlap with anomalous historical rock chip samples. The longer and more intense chargeability anomaly represents a quality walk-up drill target.

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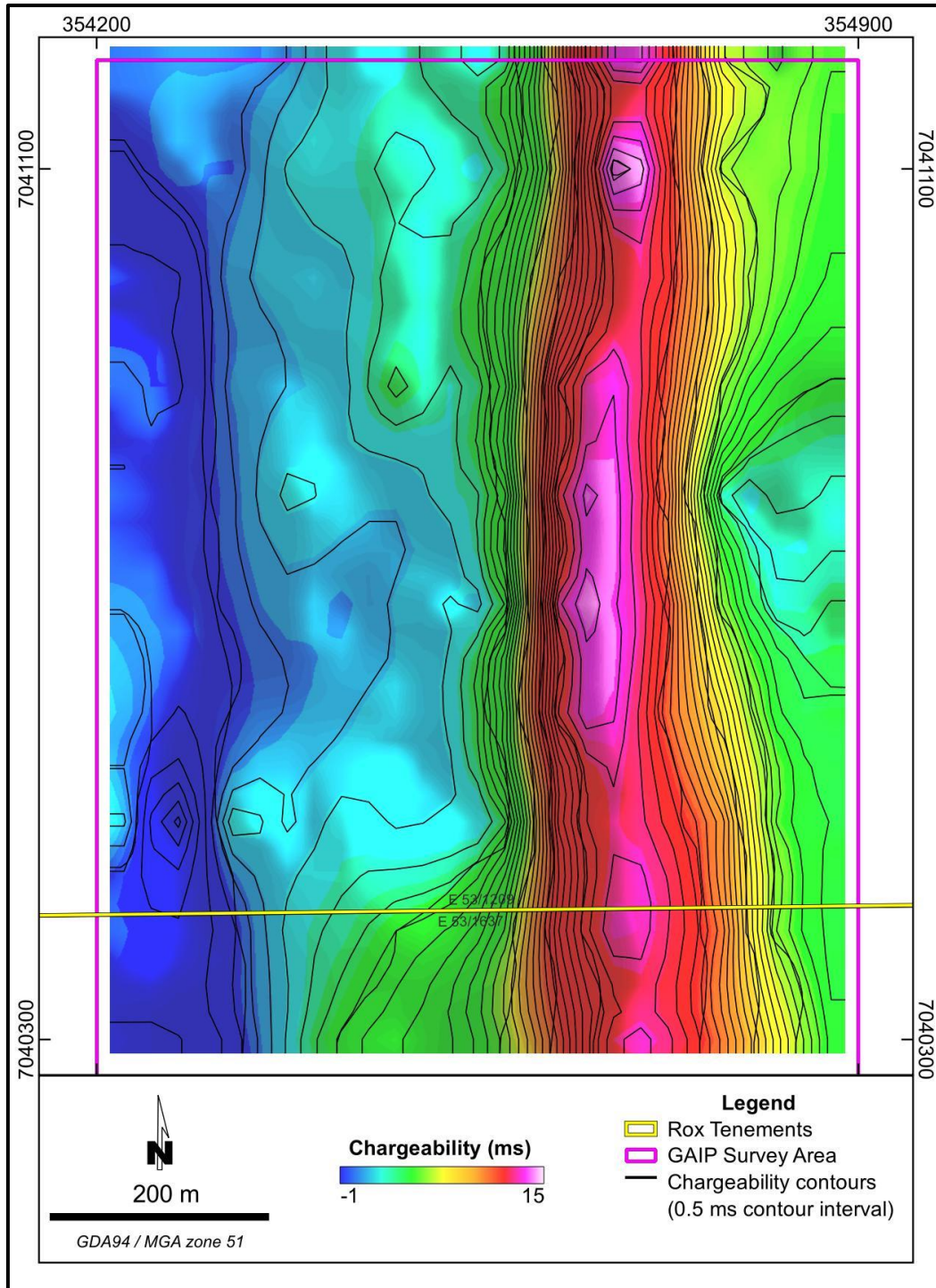


Figure 12: Gradient Array IP chargeability data from the E53/1209 & E53/1637 surveys



Forward Plans

Rox is progressing alternatives to monetise, including the sale, of the Mt Fisher - Mt Eureka Project, consistent with its focus on developing its flagship high-grade Youanmi Gold Project in WA.

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

***** ENDS *****

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Appendix 1 – Historical ASX Announcements

Historical ASX announcements are listed below:

- ASX Announcement on 26 October 2021 – “Mt Fisher – Mt Eureka Project Update”
- ASX Announcement on 27 April 2022 – “Outstanding Gold Grades at Mt Fisher – Mt Eureka Project”
- ASX Announcement on 21 October 2022 – “Mt Fisher Gold Project Exploration Update”

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Competent Person Statement

Exploration Results

The information in this report that relates to Data and Exploration Results is based on information compiled and reviewed by Mr Travis Craig a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG) and Exploration Manager at Rox Resources. Mr Craig 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 Craig 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 prepared and first disclosed 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.

Exploration Targets

The information that relates to Exploration Targets was reported by Rox in accordance with the JORC Code (2012 edition) in the announcement "MRE Update confirms Youanmi as Significant High-Grade Gold Project and Paves Way for PFS" released to the ASX on 30 January 2024, and for which the consent of the Competent Person Mr Steve Le Brun was obtained. A copy of that announcement is available at www.asx.com.au. Rox confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the Exploration Targets information included in that market announcement. Rox confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from that market announcement.

Resource Statements

The statement of estimates of Mineral Resources for the Youanmi Gold Project was reported by Rox in accordance with ASX Listing Rule 5.8 and the JORC Code (2012 edition) in the announcement "MRE Update confirms Youanmi as Significant High-Grade Gold Project and Paves Way for PFS" released to the ASX on 30 January 2024, and for which the consent of the Competent Person Mr Steve Le Brun was obtained. A copy of that announcement is available at www.asx.com.au. Rox confirms it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the Mineral Resources estimates information included in that market announcement and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the Mineral Resources estimates in that announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. Rox confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from that market announcement.

The statement of estimates of Mineral Resources that relates to gold Mineral Resources for the Mt Fisher - Mt Eureka Project was reported by Rox in accordance with ASX Listing Rule 5.8 and the JORC Code (2012 edition) in the announcement "Mt Fisher - Mt Eureka Gold Resource Increased 110% to 187koz" released to the ASX on 2 November 2022, and for which the consent of the Competent Person Mr Lynn Widenbar was obtained. A copy of that announcement is available at www.asx.com.au. Rox confirms it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the Mineral Resources estimates information included in that market announcement and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the Mineral Resources estimates in that announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. Rox confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from that market announcement.

Forward-Looking Statements

Certain statements in this announcement relate to the future, including forward-looking statements relating to the Company and its business (including its projects). 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.

These forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties, assumptions, and other important factors that could cause the actual results, performance or achievements of the Company to be materially different from future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such statements. Actual events or results may differ materially from the events or results expressed or implied in any forward-looking statement and deviations are both normal and to be expected. Neither the Company, its officers nor any other person gives any representation, assurance or guarantee that the events or other matters expressed or implied in any forward-looking statements will actually occur. You are cautioned not to place undue reliance on those statements.

JORC Table 1 - Section 1 Data and Sampling Techniques

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<i>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.</i>	Not applicable. Ground geophysical survey.
	<i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used</i>	Not applicable. Ground geophysical survey.
	<i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information</i>	Not applicable. Ground geophysical survey.
Drilling techniques	<i>Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).</i>	Not applicable. Ground geophysical survey.
Drill sample recovery	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed</i>	Not applicable. Ground geophysical survey.
	<i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples</i>	Not applicable. Ground geophysical survey.
	<i>Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</i>	Not applicable. Ground geophysical survey.
Logging	<i>Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.</i>	Not applicable. Ground geophysical survey.
	<i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i>	Not applicable. Ground geophysical survey.
	<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged</i>	Not applicable. Ground geophysical survey.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i>	Not applicable. Ground geophysical survey.
	<i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i>	Not applicable. Ground geophysical survey.

JORC Table 1 - Section 1 Data and Sampling Techniques

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i>	Not applicable. Ground geophysical survey.
	<i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i>	Not applicable. Ground geophysical survey.
	<i>Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.</i>	Not applicable. Ground geophysical survey.
	<i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	Not applicable. Ground geophysical survey.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i>	A GDD RX-16 - 16 channel Receiver was utilised alongside a GDD Transmitter and high-power generator.
	<i>For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.</i>	Aluminium plates were used for transmitter electrodes with non-polarising porous electrode pots, connected by multi core data cables.
	<i>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.</i>	Field data QAQC was completed by trained Zonge Geophysics field staff, with further QAQC of data conducted post survey by Resource Potential Geophysical Consultants.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i>	Not applicable. Ground geophysical survey.
	<i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	Not applicable. Ground geophysical survey.
	<i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i>	Not applicable. Ground geophysical survey.
	<i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	Not applicable. Ground geophysical survey.
Location of data points	<i>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.</i>	Not applicable. Ground geophysical survey.
	<i>Specification of the grid system used.</i>	All coordinates are based on Map Grid Australia Zone 50J, Geodetic Datum of Australia 1994.
	<i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	Handheld GPS location and height control is considered adequate for early-stage exploration geophysical surveying.

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JORC Table 1 - Section 1 Data and Sampling Techniques

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data spacing and distribution	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	
	<i>Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.</i>	Zonge Geophysics conducted the survey utilising a gradient array IP electrode configuration with electrodes spaced at 50m intervals along 100m spaced lines.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	
	<i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i>	The geophysical survey was conducted with E-W orientated lines, designed to crosscut the targeted geological structures in a near parallel sense.
Sample security	<i>If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.</i>	No drilling was undertaken.
	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	Not applicable. Ground geophysical survey.
Audits or reviews	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	Not applicable. Ground geophysical survey.

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JORC Table 1 - Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<i>Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.</i>	<p>Rox Resources Ltd holds 100% of the Mt Fisher Project tenements.</p> <p>Rox Resources holds 51% gold rights (rights to earn up to 75%) of the Mt Eureka gold project tenements. The full tenement list for the projects can be found in Appendix 1 of the Rox Resources Quarterly Report as released on 31 January 2024.</p> <p>Tenements covered by the IP survey include: E53/1319, E53/1299, E53/1788, E53/1061, E53/1209 & E53/1637.</p>
	<i>The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.</i>	The tenements are in good standing and no known impediments exist.

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JORC Table 1 - Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Exploration done by other parties	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	<p>A number of companies have completed exploration for base metals and gold within the regional Mt Fisher area. These companies include Minops Pty Ltd (1968 to 1971), Tenneco Australia (1971 to 1973), Sundowner (1985 to 1989), ACM Gold Ltd (1988 to 1992), Aztec Mining Company Ltd (1993 to 1994) and Pegasus Gold Australia Pty Ltd (1994 to 1996). Work conducted included aeromagnetic surveys, ground magnetic surveys, regional mapping, rock chip sampling, soil geochemistry (including BLEG and stream sediment sampling) and rotary air blast (RAB) drilling.</p> <p>The Mt Fisher deposit was first discovered in 1936 and mining between 1937 and 1949 produced approximately 4,500 tonnes of ore at 28 g/t gold (Powell, 1990). Sundowner acquiring a 100% interest in the project in January 1986.</p> <p>Sundowner completed a historic estimate of 252,000 tonnes at 5.4 g/t gold to a pit depth of 100 m. Following a period of study, a 250,000 tpa carbon-in-pulp treatment plant was built with completion in September 1987. Open pit mining commenced in April 1987 and continued through to September 1988, and processing finished in late November 1988. Total production from the Mt Fisher open pit was reportedly 218,000 tonnes at 4.3 g/t gold.</p> <p>From 1993 to 1997, CRAE completed extensive exploration with work largely focussing on the Dam prospect where gold anomalism was identified over a 7 km by 1 km area. Work completed included RAB and aircore (AC) drilling with a small amount of RC and diamond drilling follow-up. Delta acquired the Project in 1998 and explored until 2001. They completed additional RAB, AC, RC and diamond drilling. CRAE and Delta defined extensive regolith gold anomalies but were unable to identify any substantial bedrock sources to gold mineralisation.</p> <p>From 1996, Cullen Resources NL (Cullen) in joint venture with Newmont Mining Corporation (Newmont) conducted exploration in the Mt Eureka area for gold and were also involved in a nickel joint venture with BHP.</p> <p>Avoca Resources Ltd (Avoca) acquired the Mt Fisher Gold Project in 2004 and completed geological mapping and soil and rock chip sampling over much of the tenement area. Drilling was focussed on defining further mineralisation along the Dam-Damsel-Dirk gold corridor and extending known mineralisation at Moray Reef, with the internal reporting of Mineral Resources for the both the Dam and Moray Reef prospects. From 2004 to 2011, Avoca completed a total of 158 RAB/AC drill holes for 9,111 m and 64 shallow RC drill holes for 5,188 m.</p>
Geology	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	<p>The geological setting is of Archean aged with common host rocks and structures related to mesothermal orogenic gold mineralisation as found throughout the Yilgarn Craton of Western Australia.</p>

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JORC Table 1 - Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill hole Information	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	Not applicable. Ground geophysical survey.
Data aggregation methods	<p>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.</p>	Not applicable. Ground geophysical survey.
	<p>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.</p>	Not applicable. Ground geophysical survey.
	<p>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</p>	Not applicable. Ground geophysical survey.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<p>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</p> <p>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</p> <p>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').</p>	Not applicable. Ground geophysical survey.
Diagrams	<p>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.</p>	Refer to Figures and Table in the text.
Balanced reporting	<p>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.</p>	All data collected for these GAIP surveys is presented in the body of this announcement as chargeability images.
Other substantive exploration data	<p>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.</p>	<p>Exploration data has been summarized in an appropriate way to reflect the exploration nature of the project.</p> <p>The survey results are discussed in the body of this announcement and No other substantive exploration results are considered relevant to this release.</p>

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JORC Table 1 - Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Further work	<p><i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i></p> <p><i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive</i></p>	<p>Following these GAIP surveys Rox intends to undertake a full prospectively study on the Mt Fisher and Mt Eureka projects.</p> <p>This prospectively study will detail all projects, prospects and exploration targets, all of which will be used to generate a comprehensive project pipeline and the subsequent ranking for drill target planning with the aim to fast track the advancement of the Mt Fisher and Mt Eureka projects.</p>

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