

ROX RESOURCES LIMITED

ASX: RXL

Rox Resources is focused on developing the 100%-owned Youanmi Gold Mine in the Murchison region of WA, one of the highest-grade new gold development projects of scale in Western Australia.

DIRECTORS AND CEO

Mr Stephen Dennis
Chairman

Dr John Mair
Non-Executive Director

Mr Matthew Hogan
Non-Executive Director

Mr Nathan Stoitis
Non-Executive Director

Mr Phillip Wilding
Chief Executive Officer

Shares on Issue	514.9m
Share Price	\$0.19
Market Cap.	\$97.8m

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High grade assay results continue at Youanmi

- The latest batch of assays have been received from the 11,000m drilling program (both diamond core and reverse circulation) at the high gold-grade Youanmi Gold Project, located centrally in Western Australia's prolific gold fields
- The recently-completed infill/exploration program aimed to improve resource confidence and open up corridors for resource growth; to underpin the Definitive Feasibility Study (DFS), and, additionally, provide sample material for ongoing metallurgical optimisation test-work for the DFS program
- Latest highlights from the program include:
 - RXDD131: 4.38m @ 19.07 g/t Au from 387.98m,
 - incl. 1.73m @ 41.43 g/t Au from 389.96m
 - RXDD119: 4.56m @ 14.60 g/t Au from 220.64m
 - RXDD115: 2.99m @ 21.11 g/t Au from 249.88m
 - RXDD119: 4.0m @ 7.37 g/t Au from 162.0m
 - RXDD132: 7.19m @ 3.90 g/t Au from 263.61m
 - RXDD133: 2.83m @ 6.53 g/t Au from 431.00m
 - RXDD128: 3.82m @ 4.51 g/t Au from 364.59m,
 - incl. 1.73m @ 8.22 g/t Au from 364.59m
 - RXDD122: 0.95m @ 13.50 g/t Au from 204.44m
- These results further demonstrate the continuity of high-grade gold mineralisation along the Youanmi greenstone belt belt, and the potential for resource growth both at depth and along-strike, with discovery potential to the south
- **35,000m Step-up drill campaign well underway with the plan to bring forward ounces and increase the mine plan**

West Australian gold exploration and development company, Rox Resources Limited ("Rox" or "the Company") (ASX: RXL), has received the final batch of assays from its 11,000m DD and RC program at the Youanmi Gold Project in WA.

The program focused on converting Inferred stopes at Pollard, United North and Youanmi Main to higher confidence Indicated classification and providing material for metallurgical testing for the upcoming Definitive Feasibility Study (DFS) – on track for H2 CY25.

This final consignment of diamond assay results are the fourth batch of assays results returned from the drill program and have been entirely drilled from the Pollard, Youanmi and United North areas (Figure 1).

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Rox Resources' Chief Executive Officer, Phillip Wilding, commented:

"It's pleasing to round out the 11,000m RD and DD drilling program with another batch of excellent intercepts.

"More importantly, the program has significantly improved our knowledge of the high grade and underexplored Youanmi ore system, and shown that mineralisation remains open at depth.

"Next steps are to convert Inferred areas of the Resource to the higher confidence Indicated classification, and finalise key intercepts of sample material for metallurgical test work to feed into the Youanmi DFS.

"We are excited to have commenced the 35,000m Step-up program to potentially bring forward ounces in the mine plan and significantly increase the size of the Pollard ore zone."

Youanmi Major Growth Drill program

Resource drilling has focused on converting selected Inferred stopes in the current Mineral Resource of 16.2Mt at 4.4g/t Au for 2.3Moz (Indicated: 10.7Mt at 4.5g/t Au for 1.6 Moz : Inferred 5.5Mt at 4.2g/t Au for 0.7 Moz)¹ to higher confidence Indicated classification at Pollard, United North and Youanmi Main as shown in plan on Figure 1. The drilling has also provided both sample material for metallurgical testing and valuable geological data for the pending Definitive Feasibility Study ("DFS") planned for second half of 2025.

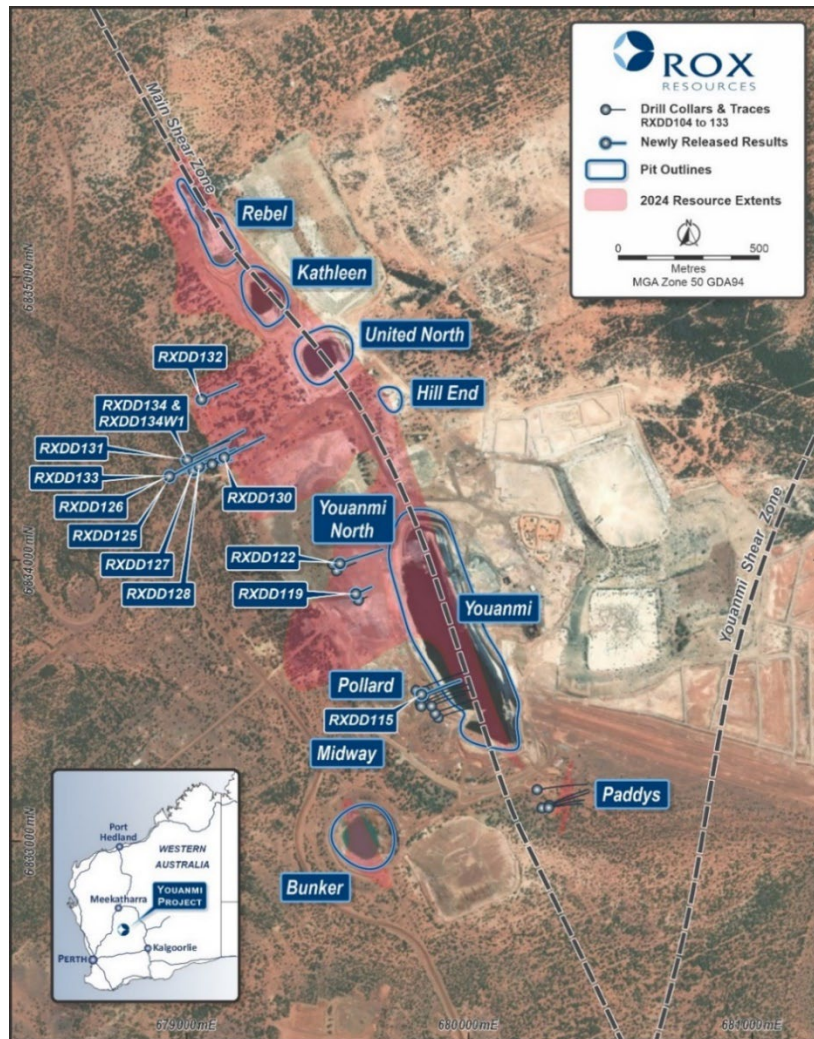


Figure 1: Plan view of the Youanmi Gold Project featuring drill hole collar locations and 2024 Resource outline overprinted on aerial photography.

Notes:

1. Refer to ASX Announcement 30th January 2024

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Outside of the immediate resource area, drilling was also conducted on near-mine exploration and focused on the Youanmi South prospect area, or Paddy's Lode, first reporting high-grade intercepts in 2023². The drilling at Paddy's has complimented the Company's exploration strategy moving south along the Main Lode Shear Zone (MLSZ) and adding additional gold ounces to the Resource. Youanmi South has the potential to grow the Resource above the 103kozpa Production Target outlined in the recently completed Pre-Feasibility Study ("PFS")³.

Assay Results

The first phase of the drill campaign, completed at Paddy's Lode, all of which returned significant gold (Au) intersections⁴ have demonstrated that high-grade mineralisation extends down-dip and along strike from the discovery hole, while also providing valuable structural data to aid in the reinterpretation of the area.

Following the initial drilling phase and assay results at Paddy's, drill core assay results were received from diamond drilling at United North. Rox released assay results⁵ from United North which emphasised the strength and continuity of the United North lode down plunge and featured repetition of high-grade shoots within the main lodes of the Youanmi Resource.

The third batch of assays included results from RC and DD drilling at Pollard⁶. The assay results continue to improve the mineralisation model and strengthen the Pollard Resource. As observed in the previous assay batches, assay results and geological/structural interpretation of the drilling, the Pollard results also emphasise the presence of internal high-grade shoots within the greater mineralised envelope of the Pollard Resource. Similar, steeply plunging high-grade channel shoots have been observed within the adjacent Youanmi mineralisation envelopes immediately to the north at Youanmi Main and United North. In addition to modelled improvements and providing sample for metallurgical test work for the pending DFS, the drill assays will be utilised to convert Inferred areas of the Resource to Indicated classification. Encouragingly, the assay intercepts within this announcement will not only improve classification at depth but also show that the Pollard mineralisation continues at depth.

In addition, assay results at Pollard within shallow RC pre-collar sampling have defined a new zone of mineralisation high in the hangingwall, currently outside the Youanmi MRE. The diamond holes designed to test the main mineralisation lode at the Pollard Resource (at depth) intersected gold mineralisation along the new mineralisation trend, labelled the Interceptor Prospect, further west and sub parallel to hanging wall lodes approximately 70 - 120m below surface.

The final batch of assay results have been received from Pollard, Youanmi and United North, the key results from the program so far include:

- **RXDD131: 4.38m @ 19.07 g/t Au from 387.98m, incl. 1.73m @ 41.43 g/t Au from 389.96m**
- **RXDD119: 4.56m @ 14.60 g/t Au from 220.64m**
- **RXDD115: 2.99m @ 21.11 g/t Au from 249.88m**
- **RXDD119: 4.0m @ 7.37 g/t Au from 162.0m**
- **RXDD132: 7.19m @ 3.90 g/t Au from 263.61m**
- **RXDD133: 2.83m @ 6.53 g/t Au from 431.00m**
- **RXDD128: 3.82m @ 4.51 g/t Au from 364.59m, incl. 1.73m @ 8.22 g/t Au from 364.59m**
- **RXDD122: 0.95m @ 13.50 g/t Au from 204.44m**

Notes:

2. Refer to ASX Announcement 2nd March 2023
3. Refer to ASX Announcement 24th July 2024
4. Refer to ASX Announcement 3rd October 2024
5. Refer to ASX Announcement 22nd October 2024
6. Refer to ASX Announcement 4th November 2024

The final batch of assay results received from Pollard, Youanmi and United North continue to return significant intercepts within and proximal to the Youanmi Resource (Figure 2). Assay results returned from diamond drilling at the base of the Pollard and United North Resource have returned substantial assay results and show that gold mineralisation remains open at depth. Assay results from within the Youanmi Resource have either returned higher gold grade and/or thicker gold intercept than where previously modelled.

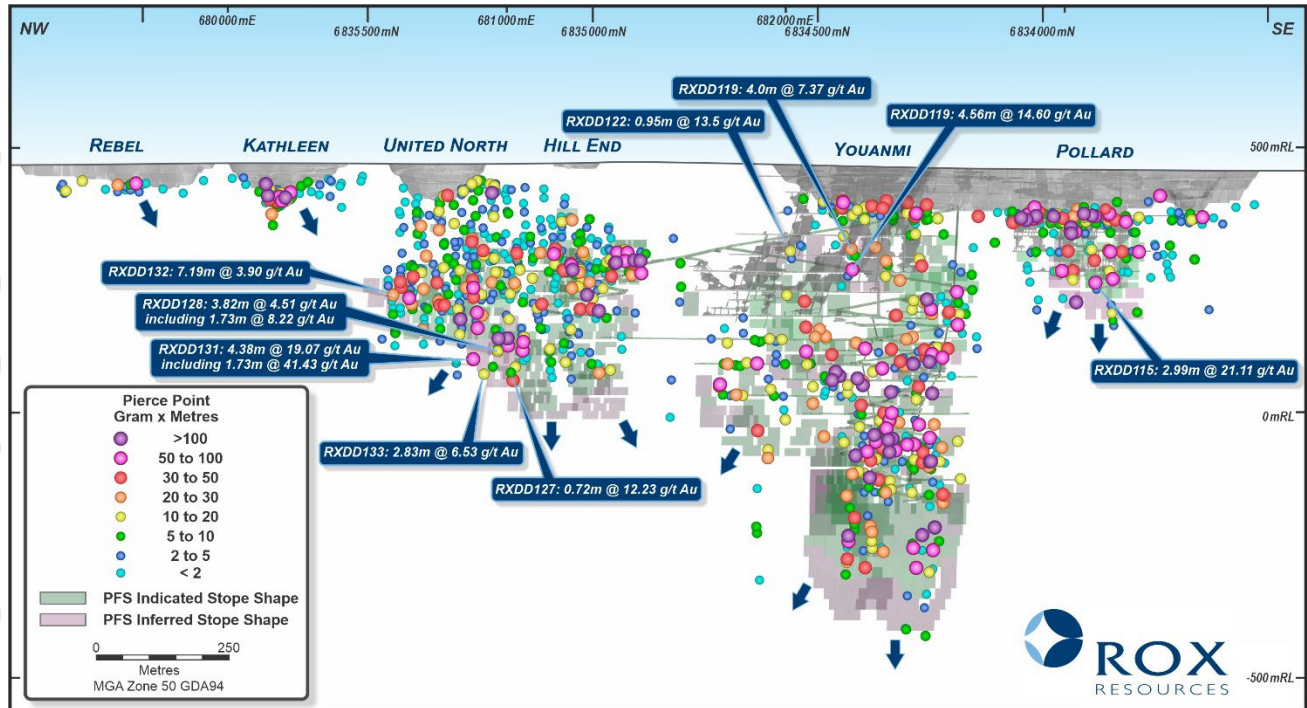


Figure 2: Longsection view of pierce point intercepts along the main lode shear zone featuring significant intercepts from the most recent batch of assay results overlaying planned indicated and inferred stope shapes and existing development.

Rox is encouraged by the results and it provides a strong framework to build upon for the recently mobilised, 35,000m Step-up drill program⁷ which began during the month. The Step-up drill program plans to develop the Resource above the 103kozpa Production Target outlined in the recently completed PFS, along with bringing production forward to shorten payback and deliver a robust high category Resource for the upcoming DFS.

***** ENDS *****

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Notes:

7. Refer to ASX Announcement 5th December 2024

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Competent Persons Statement

Exploration Results

The information in this release that relates to Data and Exploration Results is based on information compiled and reviewed by Andrew Shaw-Stuart a Competent Person who is a Fellow Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG) and Exploration Manager at Rox Resources. The aforementioned has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of target/deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Shaw-Stuart consents to the inclusion in the release of the matters based on the 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.

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.

Ore Reserve Estimate

The statement of estimates of Ore Reserves for the Youanmi Gold Project was reported by Rox in accordance with ASX Listing Rule 5.9 and the JORC Code (2012 edition) in the announcement "Youanmi Gold Project - Positive Pre-Feasibility Study" released to the ASX on 24 July 2024, and for which the consent of the Competent Person Mr Daniel Marchesi 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 Ore Reserves estimates information included in that market announcement and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the Ore Reserves 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.

Pre-Feasibility Study

The information in this announcement that relates to the production target for the Youanmi Gold Project was reported by Rox in accordance with ASX Listing Rules and the JORC Code (2012 edition) in the announcement "Youanmi Gold Project - Positive Pre-Feasibility Study" released to the ASX on 24 July 2024, and for which the consent of the Competent Person Mr Daniel Marchesi 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 information included in that market announcement and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the production target, and the related forecast financial information derived from the production target in that market 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.

Production Target

The Production Target and forecast financial information derived from the Production Target referred to in this release are underpinned by Indicated Mineral Resources (approximately 71%) and Inferred Mineral Resources (approximately 29%). The total Life of Mine Production Target includes 29% Inferred Resources ounces, 7% Indicated Resource ounces outside of Reserve and the remaining 64% is underpinned by Probable Ore Reserves. There is a low level of geological confidence associated with Inferred Mineral Resources and there is no certainty that further exploration work will result in the determination of Indicated Mineral Resources or that the Production Target or forecast financial information reported will be realised. Accordingly, the Company has scheduled the Production Target such that Inferred Mineral Resources do not feature as a significant proportion of the first 4 years of the 9-year mine plan. Approximately 19% of the Production Target material mined over the first 4 years is underpinned by Inferred Mineral Resources. The Company is satisfied that the Inferred Mineral Resources partially underpinning the Production Target is not the determining factor of the viability of the Youanmi Gold Project.

About Rox Resources

Rox Resources (ASX: RXL) is a West Australian focused gold exploration and development company. It is the 100 per cent owner of the historic Youanmi Gold Project near Mt Magnet, approximately 480 kilometres northeast of Perth, and owns the Mt Fisher - Mt Eureka Gold and Nickel Project approximately 140 kilometres southeast of Wiluna, with 100% ownership of certain tenure with the remaining tenure held via a joint venture (Rox 51%, earning into 75%).

Youanmi Project has a Total Mineral Resource of 2.3Moz 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 ~667,000oz of gold (at 5.47 g/t Au) before it closed in 1997. It is classified as a disturbed site and is on existing mining leases which have significant existing infrastructure to support a return to mining operations.

Table 1 – Collar Locations and Drilling Details

Hole Id	Prospect	Drill Type	East	North	RL	Depth	Dip	Azi
RXDD115	Pollard	RCD	679838.338	6833517.788	457.45	169.5	-60	67
RXDD119	Youanmi Main	RCD	679597.713	6833875.263	479.954	130.3	-74	60
RXDD122	Youanmi Main	RCD	679524.958	6833979.835	480.213	195.2	-60	65
<i>RXDD125</i> ^{*1}	<i>United North</i>	<i>RCD</i>	<i>678940.55</i>	<i>6834293.98</i>	<i>461.52</i>	<i>156</i>	<i>-68</i>	<i>66</i>
RXDD126	United North	RCD	678941.27	6834295.18	461.64	154	-66	58
RXDD127	United North	RCD	679024.467	6834315.569	461.483	240	-69	63
RXDD128	United North	RCD	679046.587	6834330.495	461.216	90	-62	60
RXDD130	United North	RCD	679091.146	6834335.968	461.276	207	-67	62
RXDD131	United North	RCD	679129.781	6834360.886	461.712	213.3	-70	63
RXDD132	United North	RCD	679001.696	6834354.693	461.432	261	-67	62
RXDD133	United North	RCD	679054.833	6834567.434	462.708	78.8	-64	63
RXDD134	United North	RCD	678940.55	6834293.98	461.52	168	-61	61
RXDD134W1	United North	RCD	679001.43	6834353.97	461.3	301.9	-58	60

*1: DD abandoned

Table 2 – Significant Intersections

Hole ID	Prospect	Drill Type	From	To	Interval	Au g/t	Au g.m.
RXDD115	Pollard	DD	202.85	204.83	1.98	0.73	1.45
RXDD115	Pollard	DD	240.5	241.96	1.46	1.65	2.42
RXDD115	Pollard	DD	249.88	252.87	2.99	21.11	63.12
RXDD115	Pollard	DD	262.3	263.03	0.73	9.84	7.18
RXDD115	Pollard	DD	266.39	267.47	1.08	0.84	0.91
RXDD119	Youanmi Main	DD	147.34	147.64	0.3	3.16	0.95
RXDD119	Youanmi Main	DD	162	166	4	7.37	29.48
RXDD119	Youanmi Main	DD	216.68	217.31	0.63	0.93	0.59
RXDD119	Youanmi Main	DD	220.64	225.2	4.56	14.60	66.58
RXDD122	Youanmi Main	DD	204.44	205.39	0.95	13.50	12.83
RXDD122	Youanmi Main	DD	218.63	220.65	2.02	0.75	1.52
RXDD122	Youanmi Main	DD	299.17	299.49	0.32	6.47	2.07
RXDD122	Youanmi Main	DD	308.87	309.39	0.52	1.11	0.58
RXDD122	Youanmi Main	DD	311.65	311.98	0.33	18.46	6.09
RXDD125	United North	RC	120	121	1	0.67	0.67
RXDD126	United North	DD	314	315	1	1.48	1.48
RXDD126	United North	DD	441.61	442.33	0.72	0.81	0.59
RXDD126	United North	DD	444.23	446.2	1.97	0.72	1.42
RXDD126	United North	DD	447.48	448.5	1.02	3.13	3.19
RXDD127	United North	RC	156	157	1	0.51	0.51
RXDD127	United North	RC	161	162	1	0.55	0.55
RXDD127	United North	RC	170	171	1	0.53	0.53
RXDD127	United North	RC	176	177	1	0.66	0.66
RXDD127	United North	DD	280.62	280.92	0.3	2.81	0.84

Hole ID	Prospect	Drill Type	From	To	Interval	Au g/t	Au g.m.
RXDD127	United North	DD	304.33	304.87	0.54	3.74	2.02
RXDD127	United North	DD	408.83	409.23	0.4	2.84	1.14
RXDD127	United North	DD	409.48	410.55	1.07	2.92	3.13
RXDD127	United North	DD	411.9	412.62	0.72	12.23	8.80
RXDD127	United North	DD	414	415	1	1.30	1.30
RXDD128	United North	RC	97	98	1	0.57	0.57
RXDD128	United North	RC	276	278	2	1.02	2.04
RXDD128	United North	RC	282	283	1	0.99	0.99
RXDD128	United North	DD	364.59	368.41	3.82	4.51	17.21
		<i>Including</i>	364.59	366.32	1.73	8.22	14.22
RXDD128	United North	DD	370.41	370.92	0.51	4.21	2.15
RXDD128	United North	DD	371.96	372.43	0.47	1.07	0.50
RXDD128	United North	DD	378.91	379.54	0.63	2.02	1.27
RXDD130	United North	RC	147	149	2	3.48	6.96
RXDD130	United North	RC	159	160	1	1.00	1.00
RXDD130	United North	RC	182	184	2	0.59	1.18
RXDD130	United North	DD	238.73	239.17	0.44	1.60	0.71
RXDD130	United North	DD	299.84	300.29	0.45	1.40	0.63
RXDD130	United North	DD	321.91	322.53	0.62	1.97	1.22
RXDD130	United North	DD	330.72	331.74	1.02	1.15	1.17
RXDD130	United North	DD	335.8	336.08	0.28	4.74	1.33
RXDD131	United North	DD	309.66	310.16	0.5	2.62	1.31
RXDD131	United North	DD	329.61	329.91	0.3	10.48	3.14
RXDD131	United North	DD	331.86	333.49	1.63	4.27	6.96
RXDD131	United North	DD	387.98	392.36	4.38	19.07	83.51
		<i>Including</i>	389.96	391.69	1.73	41.43	71.68
RXDD131	United North	DD	410.46	410.92	0.46	8.01	3.69
RXDD131	United North	DD	440.87	441.72	0.85	6.32	5.37
RXDD132	United North	RC	44	48	4	0.77	3.07
RXDD132	United North	RC	164	165	1	1.09	1.09
RXDD132	United North	RC	204	205	1	0.73	0.73
RXDD132	United North	RC	214	215	1	0.68	0.68
RXDD132	United North	RC	222	223	1	3.02	3.02
RXDD132	United North	DD	235.72	236.12	0.4	1.72	0.69
RXDD132	United North	DD	243.28	244.36	1.08	7.04	7.60
RXDD132	United North	DD	258.5	259.25	0.75	1.89	1.42
RXDD132	United North	DD	263.61	270.8	7.19	3.90	28.04
RXDD132	United North	DD	273.86	275	1.14	0.90	1.02
RXDD132	United North	DD	276.34	280	3.66	0.91	3.35
RXDD132	United North	DD	282.83	283.9	1.07	0.62	0.66
RXDD132	United North	DD	286.32	288.1	1.78	1.20	2.13
RXDD132	United North	DD	289.52	291.5	1.98	1.32	2.60
RXDD133	United North	RC	206	209	3	1.28	3.85
RXDD133	United North	DD	391.14	392	0.86	0.77	0.66
RXDD133	United North	DD	409.9	411	1.1	0.58	0.64

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Hole ID	Prospect	Drill Type	From	To	Interval	Au g/t	Au g.m.
RXDD133	United North	DD	422.92	424.74	1.82	1.58	2.88
RXDD133	United North	DD	431	433.83	2.83	6.53	18.48
RXDD134	United North	DD	246.78	247.57	0.79	3.66	2.89
RXDD134	United North	DD	325.8	327	1.2	0.58	0.70
RXDD134	United North	DD	331.25	331.89	0.64	1.01	0.64
RXDD134W1	United North	DD	340.86	342.23	1.37	1.32	1.81
RXDD134W1	United North	DD	344.78	345.9	1.12	2.08	2.33
RXDD134W1	United North	DD	359	362.9	3.9	0.73	2.86
RXDD134W1	United North	DD	366	369	3	0.66	1.97
RXDD134W1	United North	DD	370.4	371.5	1.1	0.57	0.62
RXDD134W1	United North	DD	378.67	381.1	2.43	1.07	2.60
RXDD134W1	United North	DD	399.79	400.9	1.11	0.64	0.71

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JORC Table 1 - Section 1 Data and Sampling Techniques

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<p><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></p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Diamond drill hole core size is HQ at the start of the hole, changing to NQ2 in competent rock with NQ2 size diameter through the mineralisation. Sampling of diamond holes was by cut half core as described further below.</p> <p>Drill holes were generally angled at -60° towards grid northeast (but see Table for individual hole dips and azimuths) to intersect geology as close to perpendicular as possible.</p> <p>A handheld XRF instrument was used assist in geological logging.</p>
	<p><i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used</i></p>	<p>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.</p>
	<p><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></p>	<p>RC drillholes were sampled on 1m intervals using a cone splitter. A nominal 3-4kg sample is taken and analysed for gold by Fire Assay 50g (FA50).</p> <p>Diamond core is HQ and NQ2, however dominantly NQ2 size, sampled on geological intervals, with a minimum of 0.3 m up to a maximum of 1.2 m. The diamond core was cut in half, with one half sent to the lab and one half retained. The sample was analysed for gold by Fire Assay 50g (FA50).</p>
Drilling techniques	<p><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></p>	<p>Drilling technique was Reverse Circulation (RC) and diamond core (DD). The RC hole diameter was 140mm face sampling hammer.</p>
Drill sample recovery	<p><i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed</i></p>	<p>Diamond core recoveries are logged and recorded in the database. Overall recoveries are typically >99% and there are no apparent core loss issues or significant sample recovery problems.</p> <p>Hole depths are verified against core blocks.</p> <p>Regular rod counts are performed by the drill contractor.</p> <p>There is no apparent relationship between sample recovery and grade.</p> <p>RC drill recoveries were high (>90%).</p>

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JORC Table 1 - Section 1 Data and Sampling Techniques

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples</i>	Samples were visually checked for recovery, moisture and contamination and notes made in the logs.
	<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>	There is no observable relationship between recovery and grade, and therefore no sample bias.
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>	<p>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).</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The geological data would be suitable for inclusion in a Mineral Resource estimate.</p>
	<i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i>	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.
	<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged</i>	All holes were logged in full.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i>	Drill core was cut in half on site using a core saw. Samples were collected from the same side of the core where possible, preserving the orientation mark in the kept core half. If no orientation line was possible a cut line was used on the core.
	<i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i>	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.
	<i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i>	<p>The sample preparation followed industry best practice.</p> <p>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.</p>
	<i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i>	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 the CRM's was approximately 1:20, and blank sample insertion rate was approximately 1:50.

JORC Table 1 - Section 1 Data and Sampling Techniques

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<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>	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.
	<i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	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	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i>	The analytical technique involved Fire Assay 50g. Lab XRF was completed on the pulps for the diamond core samples.
	<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>	No geophysical or portable analysis tools were used to determine assay values stored in the database.
	<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>	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	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i>	Senior personnel from the Company have visually inspected mineralisation within significant intersections.
	<i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	No twinned holes to date.
	<i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i>	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.
	<i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	No adjustments or calibrations have been made to any assay data.
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>	Drill hole locations have been established using a differential GPS with an accuracy of +/- 0.3m.
	<i>Specification of the grid system used.</i>	The grid system is MGA_GDA94, zone 50S for easting, northing and RL.
	<i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	The topography of the area is relatively flat and has been surveyed during the mining period by the mine survey team. The Competent Person considers that the surface is suitable for this MRE

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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>	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.
	<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>	Data spacing and distribution are sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for JORC (2012) classifications applied.
	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	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 were completed for all holes. No composites were taken.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<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 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.
	<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 sampling bias is believed to have been introduced.
Sample security	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	Sample security is managed by the Company. After preparation in the field samples are packed into polyweave bags and despatched to the laboratory. For the majority of samples these bags were transported directly to the assay laboratory by the Company. 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	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	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	<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>	The Youanmi mining centre which comprises the leases: M57/51, M57/75, M57/97, M57/109, M57/135, M57/160A, M57/164, M57/165, M57/166 and M57/167 is 100% owned by Rox Resources.

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JORC Table 1 - Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<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.
Exploration done by other parties	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	<p>Significant previous exploration has been carried out throughout the project by various companies, including AC/RAB, RC drilling and diamond drilling</p> <p>1971-1973 WMC: RAB, RC and surface diamond drilling</p> <p>1976 Newmont: 10 surface diamond drillholes (predominantly targeting base metals).</p> <p>1980-1986 BHP: RAB, RC and surface diamond drilling (predominantly targeting base metals).</p> <p>1986-1993 Eastmet: RAB, RC and surface diamond drilling.</p> <p>1993-1997 Goldmines of Australia: RAB, RC and surface diamond drilling. Underground mining and associated underground diamond drilling.</p> <p>2000-2003 Aquila Resources Ltd: Shallow RAB and RC drilling</p> <p>2004-2005 Goldcrest Resources Ltd: Shallow RAB and RC drilling; data validation.</p> <p>2007- 2013 Apex Minerals NL: 9 diamond holes targeting extensions to the Youanmi deeps resource.</p>

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JORC Table 1 - Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Geology	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	<p>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.</p> <p>Gold mineralisation is developed semi-continuously in shear zones over a strike length of 2,300m along the western margin of the Youanmi granite.</p> <p>Gold is intimately associated with sulphide minerals and silicates in zones of strong hydrothermal alteration and structural deformation. Typical Youanmi lode material consists of a sericite-carbonate- quartz- pyrite- arsenopyrite schist or mylonite which frequently contains significant concentrations of gold, commonly as fine, free gold particles in the silicates, occluded in sulphide minerals and in solid solution in arsenopyrite. The lodes contain between 10% and 25% sulphide, the principal species being pyrite (10% to 20%) and arsenopyrite (1% to 5%).</p> <p>There are a series of major fault systems cutting through the Youanmi trend mineralisation that have generated some significant off-sets.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</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. 	Refer to drill results Table/s and the Notes attached thereto.
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>	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.
	<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>	Mineralisation over 0.5g/t Au has been included in aggregation of intervals for RC and diamond core.
	<p>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</p>	No metal equivalent values have been used or reported.
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>	The mineralisation strikes generally WNW 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	<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>	Representative reporting of both low and high grades and widths is practiced.

JORC Table 1 - Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Other substantive exploration data	<i>Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i>	All meaningful and material information has been included in the body of the announcement.
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>	Further work (RC and diamond drilling) is justified to locate extensions to mineralisation both at depth and along strike.

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