

Step-up Drill Program Complete Continued High-grade Youanmi Gold Hits

West Australian gold exploration and development company, Rox Resources Limited (“Rox” or “the Company”) (ASX: RXL), is pleased to report further high-grade assay results from the recently completed 35,000m Step-up drill program at the Youanmi Gold Project in Western Australia.

Highlights:

- Latest high-grade assay results include¹:
 - Youanmi Main
 - RXDD183: 5.41m @ 4.20g/t from 471.2m
 - RXDD185: 0.78m @ 8.48g/t from 344.9m
 - Prospect
 - RXDD194: 3.75m @ 11.05g/t from 206.3m
 - RXDD194: 4.73m @ 4.88g/t from 77.3m
 - RXDD192: 3.35m @ 6.33g/t from 193.6m
 - United North & Hill End
 - RXDD187: 3.84m @ 6.17g/t from 354.7m
 - RXDD171: 4.02m @ 2.59g/t from 392.0m
 - RXDD171: 4.58m @ 3.04g/t from 438.0m
- 35,000m Step-up drilling program completed ahead of schedule and under budget
 - 27,000 diamond metres and 8,000 RC metres
- Drilling continues with 2 diamond rigs focused on extensional targets at Youanmi
- MRE upgrade on track for July 2025

Managing Director & CEO Mr Phillip Wilding commented:

“Completion of the Step-up drilling program ahead of schedule and under budget is a significant milestone as we advance the Youanmi Definitive Feasibility Study (DFS).

These latest outstanding results have the potential to increase the mineral resource and reserve at Youanmi. The northern margin of Youanmi Main continues to deliver high grade intersections that will be incorporated into the resource and reserve upgrades, and results from Prospect appear to link Youanmi Main with Pollard, potentially adding high quality ore early in the mine plan.

The team have now commenced preparation of the updated Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE), targeted for July 2025, which will underpin the DFS and new mine plan.

Two rigs remain on site drilling, focused on extensional opportunities, which will continue over the coming months, although these will not be included in the MRE update.”

¹ Refer to Appendix 1 for details.

Current Status of Drilling Activities

Drilling has focused on the key deposits along the high-grade, 1.8 kilometre-long Youanmi mineralised corridor (Figure 1, 2 & 3), with the latest update as outlined below:

- Step-up drill campaign delivered +35,000 metres of drilling, completed on the 15th of April, under budget and two weeks ahead of schedule;
- Approximately 27,000 diamond metres and 8,000 RC metres were completed;
- Sample processing is up to date with more than 15,000 samples received by Bureau Veritas laboratory thus far; and
- Drilling continues with two diamond rigs at Youanmi North, United North, Pollard and Prospect.

April Drilling Results

Youanmi Main

Assay results from drilling north of Youanmi Main (Figures 1, 2 & 3) confirms continuity of high-grade shoots into areas outside the current resource and align with high-grade intercepts down-plunge of predicted extensions to known mineralisation.

Significant results include:

- RXDD183: 5.41m @ 4.20g/t from 471.2m
- RXDD185: 0.78m @ 8.48g/t from 344.9m

Prospect

Assay results reported at Prospect (Figures 1, 2 & 3) reflect new lodes above the main Prospect lode and are subparallel to the main Prospect shear. Additional drilling has been planned to better define these lodes.

Significant results include:

- RXDD194: 3.75m @ 11.05g/t from 206.3m
- RXDD194: 4.73m @ 4.88g/t from 77.3m
- RXDD192: 3.35m @ 6.33g/t from 193.6m

United North & Hill End

Drilling along the northern (RXDD171) and southern extents (RXDD187) of the United North deposit has intersected significant mineralisation at the margins of the resource (Figures 1, 2 & 3), which indicates the deposit remains open along strike in both directions.

Significant results include:

- RXDD187: 3.84m @ 6.17g/t from 354.7m
- RXDD171: 4.02m @ 2.59g/t from 392.0m
- RXDD171: 4.58m @ 3.04g/t from 438.0m

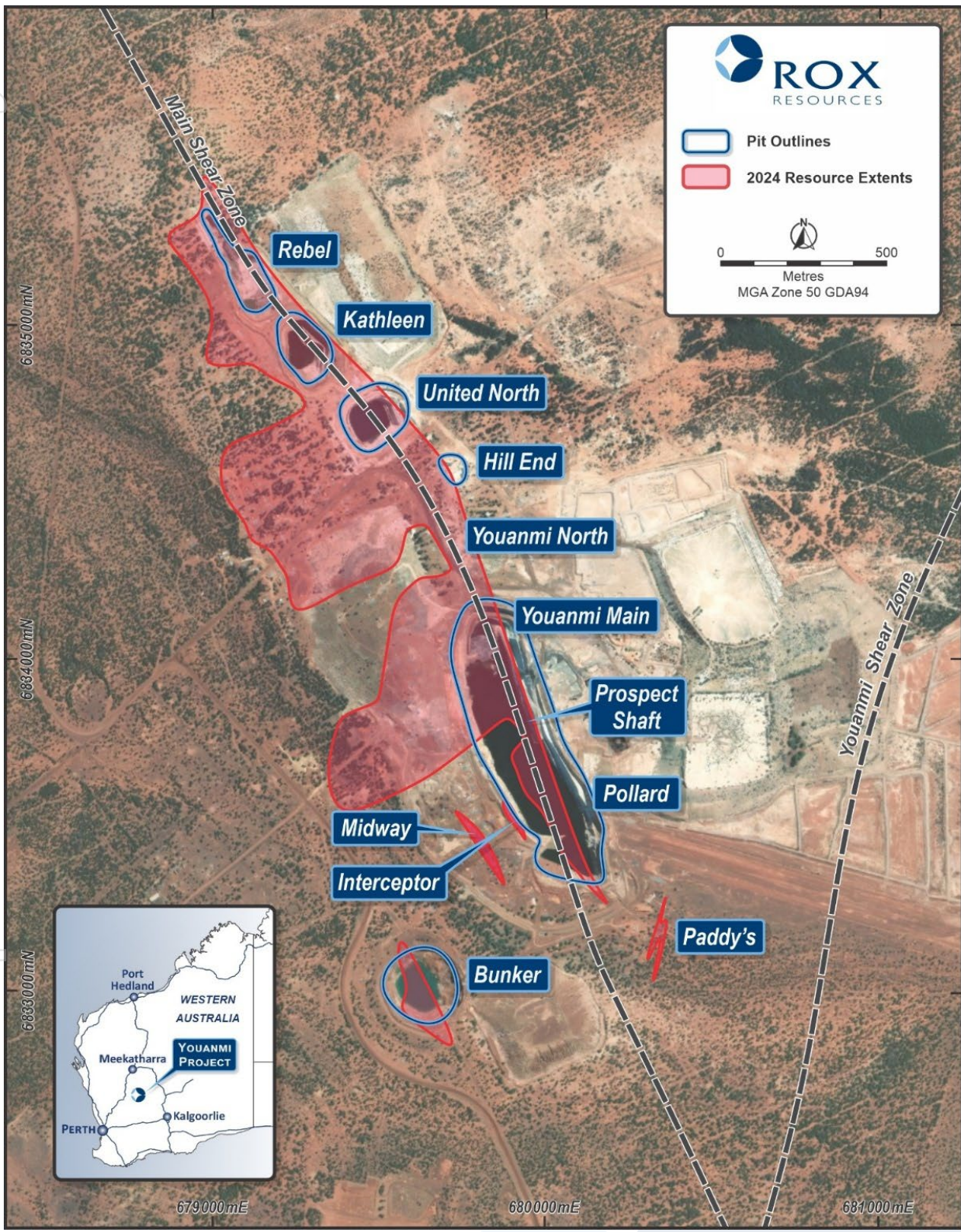


Figure 1: Plan view featuring focus areas of the Step-up drill campaign and Prospect shaft, overlain on the 2024 MRE outline (red polygons) – note Midway, Interceptor and Paddy's are projected surface expressions.

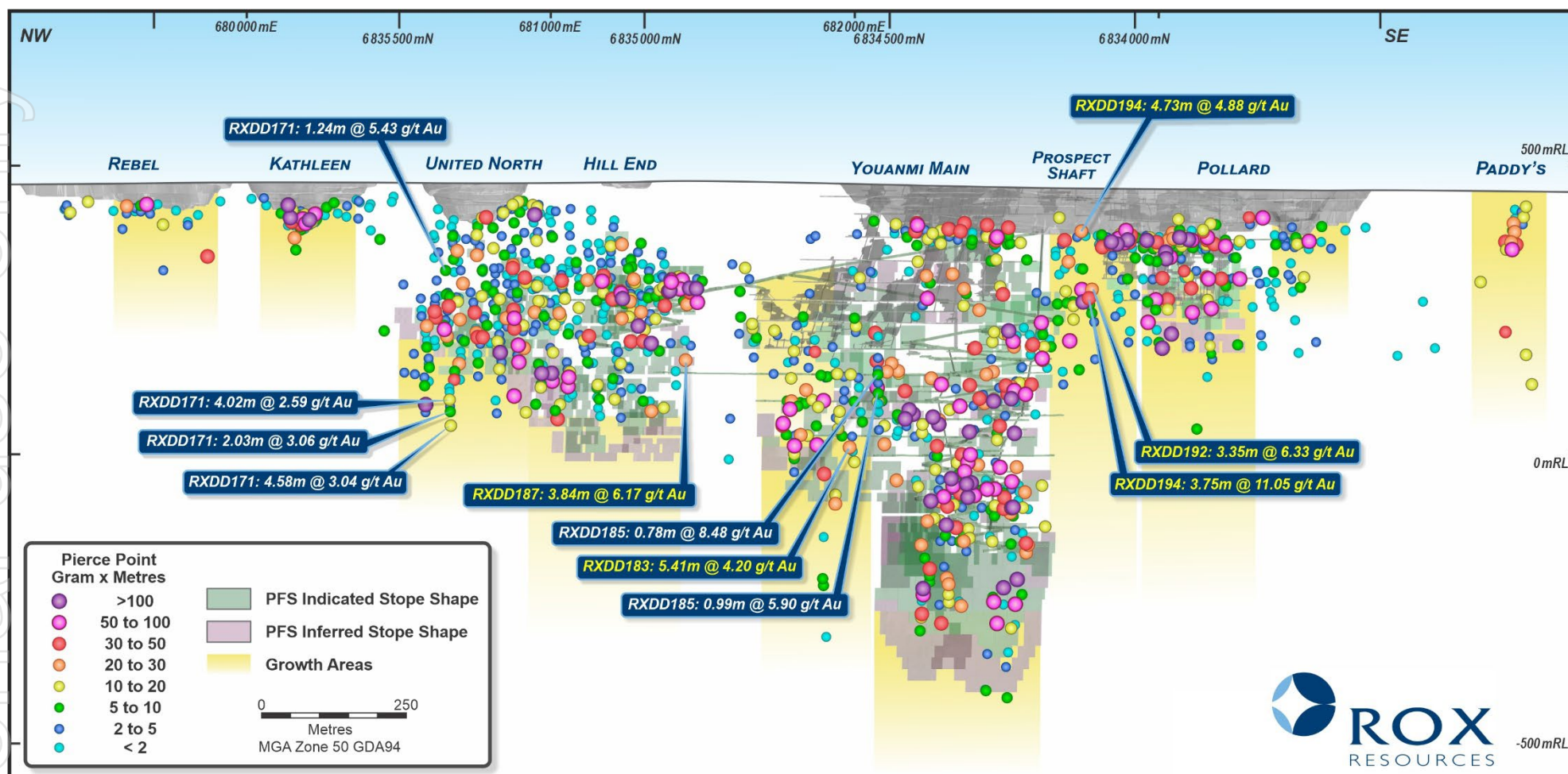


Figure 2: Long section featuring; (i) recent Step-up drill campaign drill hole pierce points, (ii) 2024 PFS stope shapes, (iii) existing development, and (iv) significant intercepts from the Step-up campaign in April 2025.

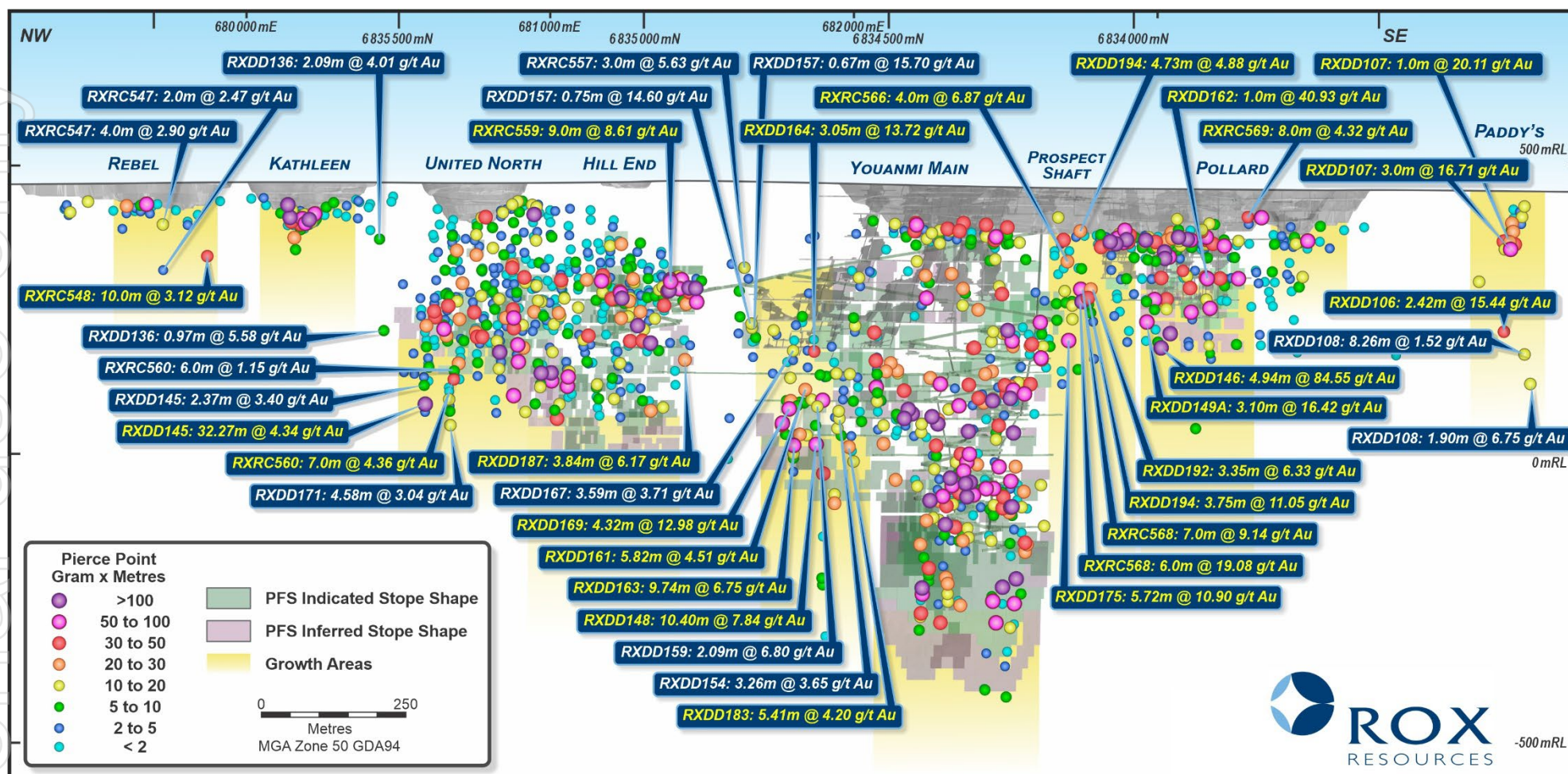


Figure 3: Long section featuring; (i) recent Step-up drill campaign drill hole pierce points, (ii) 2024 PFS stoep shapes, (iii) existing development, and (iv) significant intercepts from the 2025 Step-up campaign.

January results summary

Assay results confirmed shallow mineralised extensions beneath both the Rebel and Kathleen pits, and the continuity of mineralisation below the current resource outline.

At United North, economic-grade intersections below the base of the resource confirmed the continuation of plunging high-grade shoots at depth.

Detailed logging, supported by assay results at Pollard, confirmed the presence of high-grade shoots plunging directly below the modelled resource.

Drilling north of Youanmi Main area confirmed the continuity of high-grade shoots at Youanmi Main.

February results summary

Mineralised down-dip extensions of high-grade gold mineralisation identified in the Prospect area, outside the existing resource, with further drilling in progress.

Assay results from drilling in the Youanmi to United North area verify the continuity of high-grade shoots into previously unclassified areas and will be included in the MRE update later in the year.

March results summary

Deeper, down-dip mineralised drill intersections continued to increase the Prospect lode.

Significant intersections within the northern zone of the Youanmi Main deposit continued to define high grade shoots with high grade assay results in previously unclassified areas.

Mineralisation observed to continue at depth beneath the Pollard deposit within shear lode structures.

35,000 metre Step-up Drilling Program

In December 2024, DDH1 and Strike Drilling were contracted to deliver a circa 35,000 metre drill campaign, which has the following aims:

- Grow the gold resource around near-mine areas, as outlined in the Pre-Feasibility Study² and
- Deliver a larger Indicated resource that will feed into the reserve that underpins a Definitive Feasibility Study.

A revised mine plan from the DFS is aimed at delivering higher ore throughput rates and higher gold production per annum than previously reported, thereby reducing the capital payback period.

² Refer to RXL ASX announcement dated 24th July 2024 "Positive Pre-Feasibility Study outlines long life, high-grade 100kozpa of gold doré at Youanmi".

Indicative Pathway to Production³

The Indicative Pathway to Production remains on track:

- drilling has been completed on time and under budget;
- refurbishing of the evaporation ponds is finished;
- dewatering civil engineering works are under way;
- pipe/pump installation has started, with pumping to commence shortly; and
- Comminution/flotation metallurgical test work is largely completed, with Albion Process™ test work on the concentrate having commenced.

		CY24	CY25					CY26				CY27	
		Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Key Project Milestones	Deliverables	Definitive Feasibility Study					FID	Mill construction and commissioning				First gold	
Growth	Resource extensional drilling	Extensional drilling											
	Exploration drilling	Exploration drilling											
Development	Geology and mine planning		Resource definition drilling	MRE update	Mine plan update	MRE/ Reserve in DFS							
	Metallurgy	Comminution and flotation test work	Phase 1 Albion test work		Phase 2 final test work								
	Design		Tailings storage facility design		Process plant design & cost								
	Approvals	Environmental review	Major environmental approvals			Mining & TSF approvals							
	Early dewatering works			Early dewatering to evaporation ponds									
	Potential early works/underground access					Potential early access mining United North & Pollard declines, rehabilitate portal and main decline		UG mining & ramp-up to steady state					

Next steps

- Awaiting final assay results from Step-up drill program;
- Mineralised wire frame development and interpretation ahead of delivery of MRE for use in the DFS;
- Continue drilling near-mine and regional targets;
- Continue metallurgical test work for Albion Process™;
- Complete dewatering infrastructure installation and commence pumping;
- Continue working with debt advisors to progress project financing;
- Environmental approvals and design work for various activities to continue; and
- Geotechnical and Tailings dam design work to continue.

³ Refer to RXL ASX announcement dated 13th November 2024 "Investor Presentation - Pathway to Production with Exceptional Gold Growth Potential".

Authorisation

This announcement is authorised for release by the Board of Rox Resources Limited.

--- Ends ---

For further information, please contact:

Investor Inquiries

Phillip Wilding
Managing Director & CEO
Rox Resources Limited
admin@roxresources.com.au
+61 8 9266 0044

Media Inquiries

Gerard McArtney
Investors & Media
Purple
gmacartney@purple.com.au
+61 487 934 880

Rox Resources Limited

ABN 53 107 202 602
Level 2, 87 Colin Street, West Perth WA 6005
www.roxresources.com.au

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.

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), Exploration Manager at Rox Resources and holds performance rights in the Company. 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.

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.

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.

Appendix 1

Table 1 – Collar Locations and Drilling Details

Hole ID	Prospect	Drill Type	East	North	RL	Depth	Dip	Azi
RXDD171	United North	DD	678,935.00	6,834,433.58	461.56	495	-70	64
RXDD180	Pollard	DD	679,840.12	6,833,281.45	457.15	485	-60	62
RXDD183	Youanmi Main	DD	679373.28	6833883.34	459.67	499.1	-69	58
RXDD185	Youanmi Main	DD	679,413.28	6,833,840.28	459.92	500	-66	58
RXDD186	Paddy's	DD	680,225.20	6,833,192.00	456.67	350	-50	50
RXDD187	Hill End	RCD	679,240.16	6,834,167.02	461.75	370	-56	64
RXDD189	Paddy's	RCD	680,072.73	6,833,233.57	457.41	440	-62	62
RXDD192	Prospect	DD	679,678.14	6,833,607.55	460.52	380	-58	66
RXDD194	Prospect	DD	679,678.14	6,833,607.54	460.52	410	-65	69
RXDD195	Prospect	DD	679,606.62	6,833,609.19	459.97	460	-64	60
RXDD196	Paddy's	DD	680,222.47	6,833,197.96	456.39	400	-60	30

Table 2 – Significant Intersections

(Significant intervals are reported to geological and/or grade boundaries above 0.5g/t Au and a 1 gram-metre Au threshold, with maximum 3m internal waste; "including" intervals generally above 10 gram-metres; downhole widths reported).

Hole ID	Prospect	Drill Type	From	To	Interval	Au g/t	Au g.m.
RXDD171	United North	DD	152.93	154.17	1.24	5.43	6.73
RXDD171	United North	DD	378.51	379.30	0.79	1.97	1.56
RXDD171	United North	DD	387.90	389.06	1.16	0.88	1.02
RXDD171	United North	DD	391.96	395.98	4.02	2.59	10.42
	<i>Including</i>		394.35	394.89	0.54	13.90	7.51
RXDD171	United North	DD	403.84	405.35	1.51	2.52	3.81
RXDD171	United North	DD	414.97	417.00	2.03	3.06	6.21
RXDD171	United North	DD	438.02	442.60	4.58	3.04	13.92
RXDD180	Pollard	DD	320.15	321.12	0.97	1.48	1.44
RXDD183	Youanmi Main	DD	471.24	476.65	5.41	4.2	22.71
RXDD185	Youanmi Main	DD	275.84	276.69	0.85	1.82	1.55
RXDD185	Youanmi Main	DD	314.31	315.18	0.87	3.06	2.66
RXDD185	Youanmi Main	DD	338.11	341.16	3.05	1.01	3.09
RXDD185	Youanmi Main	DD	344.91	345.69	0.78	8.48	6.61
RXDD185	Youanmi Main	DD	361.39	364.04	2.65	1.02	2.70
RXDD185	Youanmi Main	DD	383.69	384.68	0.99	5.90	5.84
RXDD185	Youanmi Main	DD	403.00	404.01	1.01	1.06	1.08
RXDD185	Youanmi Main	DD	418.59	420.00	1.41	1.12	1.59
RXDD185	Youanmi Main	DD	452.39	455.20	2.81	0.90	2.54
RXDD186	Paddy's	DD	356.49	357.53	1.04	1.08	1.12
RXDD187	Hill End	DD	318.50	319.62	1.12	0.95	1.06
RXDD187	Hill End	DD	354.67	358.51	3.84	6.17	23.70
RXDD189	Paddy's	DD	323.93	324.18	0.25	3.06	0.77
RXDD192	Prospect	DD	193.60	196.95	3.35	6.33	21.21
RXDD192	Prospect	DD	315.00	316.50	1.50	0.96	1.44
RXDD194	Prospect	DD	77.27	82.00	4.73	4.88	23.08
RXDD194	Prospect	DD	206.25	210.00	3.75	11.05	41.44
RXDD194	Prospect	DD	327.89	331.21	3.32	1.05	3.50
RXDD195	Prospect	DD	116.00	117.00	1.00	1.59	1.59

Table 2 – Significant Intersections

(Significant intervals are reported to geological and/or grade boundaries above 0.5g/t Au and a 1 gram-metre Au threshold, with maximum 3m internal waste; “including” intervals generally above 10 gram-metres; downhole widths reported).

Hole ID	Prospect	Drill Type	From	To	Interval	Au g/t	Au g.m.
RXDD195	Prospect	DD	121.54	122.60	1.06	1.70	1.80
RXDD196	Paddy's	DD	213.82	215.00	1.18	1.34	1.59

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>	<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>
	<i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used</i>	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.
	<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>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	<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>	Drilling technique was Reverse Circulation (RC) and diamond core (DD). The RC hole diameter was 140mm face sampling hammer.
Drill sample recovery	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed</i>	<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>
	<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.

JORC Table 1 - Section 1 Data and Sampling Techniques

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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>	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.
	<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>	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.
	<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.
	<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.

JORC Table 1 - Section 1 Data and Sampling Techniques

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<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
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 NNW and dips to the west at approximately -60 degrees. The nominal drill orientation was 065 and -60 dip. Drilling is believed to be generally perpendicular to strike.

JORC Table 1 - Section 1 Data and Sampling Techniques

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<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.
	<i>The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a license 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>	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.

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>
Drill hole Information	<p><i>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:</i></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	<i>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.</i>	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.

JORC Table 1 - Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<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 NNW and dips to the west at approximately -60 degrees. Drill orientations are usually 065 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.
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>	All meaningful and material information has been included in the body of the announcement.
Further work	<p>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</p> <p>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive</p>	Further work (RC and diamond drilling) is justified to locate extensions to mineralisation both at depth and along strike.