

ROX RESOURCES LIMITED

ASX: RXL

Rox Resources Limited (ASX: RXL) is exploring and developing advanced gold assets in Western Australia: the Youanmi Gold Project and the Mt Fisher Gold project.

DIRECTORS

Mr Stephen Dennis
Chairman

Mr Robert Ryan
Managing Director

Dr John Mair
Non-Executive Director

Shares on Issue 224.4m
Share Price \$0.35
Market Cap. \$78.5m
Cash \$10.5m
(as at 31 Dec 22)

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**More strong assays as resource
development drilling confirms grade and
scale of Youanmi Gold Project**

**Down-dip extension drilling improves resource confidence at
the key Link deposit**

- **Second batch of assays received from ongoing Youanmi resource development drilling program. Results include:**
 - **RXDD062: 22.00m @ 6.31g/t Au from 355m, incl:**
11.20m @ 10.37g/t Au from 355m
 - **RXDD072: 5.09m @ 7.15g/t Au from 292.91m**
 - **RXDD076: 4.26m @ 9.67g/t Au from 294.74m**
 - **RXRC461: 14m @ 5.24g/t Au from 250m**
- **Drilling continues to confirm the current interpreted mineralised lodes at Link, where drilling is designed to increase the higher confidence Indicated Resource ounces**
- **Follow-up diamond drilling has commenced at the exciting Youanmi South discovery, aiming to delineate a potentially significant new mineralised structure**

West Australian gold exploration and development company Rox Resources Limited ("**Rox**" or "**the Company**") (ASX: RXL), in conjunction with its joint venture partner Venus Metals Corporation (ASX: VMC), is pleased to report further significant assay results from the ongoing resource development program at the **3.2Moz Youanmi Gold Project** (OYG JV), located near Mt Magnet in WA.

The assays are from an ongoing 24,000m (increased from 23,000m) resource development and near-mine exploration drilling program. Resource development drilling, which is focused on the high-priority Link and Kathleen areas of the project, is designed to convert Inferred Resources to the higher confidence Indicated Resource classification.

At Link, assay results continue to deliver strong gold intercepts, confirming the current interpretation. Importantly, extensional drilling is delivering better-than-expected results.

The mineralisation at Link remains open down-plunge to the north-west and up-plunge to the south-east – confirming the presence of extremely robust mineralised lodes that include zones of thicker mineralisation along with zones of higher gold grades.

Managing Director Comments

Rox Resources Managing Director, Mr Robert Ryan, said the in-fill drilling program at Youanmi was continuing to build confidence in the resource while also demonstrating significant upside potential with better-than-expected results received from extensional drilling.

“Assay results from Link continue to impress, with some of the deepest drilling completed at the project to date intersecting thick, high-grade mineralisation including a standout intercept of 11.2m @ 10.37g/t. The grades and widths are impressive and bode well for future underground mining operations.

“Meanwhile, an expanded diamond drill program has commenced at Youanmi South to follow up on the previously announced bonanza intercept of 28m @ 34.81g/t. Drilling is well underway with the first batch of assay results expected by mid-May.

“The resource definition and exploration program has been extremely successful to date and, with a number of assays still outstanding, investors can look forward to continued strong news-flow in the coming weeks.”



Figure 1. Drilling in progress at the Youanmi Gold Project.

Link Drilling Results

Drilling continues at the Youanmi Project with a combination of both resource development (in-fill) drilling and drill testing of key exploration targets underway.

Approximately 12,000m of Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling and 7,000m of diamond drilling is planned for the resource development component of the drilling program, which is focused on converting Inferred Resources to Indicated Resources classification at the high-priority Link and Kathleen areas (Figure 2). In addition to the resource development drilling, approximately 5,000m of near-mine exploration drilling is also planned – which is now primarily focused on the exciting new Youanmi South discovery.

The resource drilling is designed to delineate adequate reserves to accommodate the first years of the production target as part of upcoming feasibility studies, as well as to confirm the continuity of gold grades proximal to the current Indicated Resources. This is expected to be achieved by upgrading part of the existing Inferred Resource in the Youanmi Gold Project Scoping Study (ASX announcement 19 October 2022).

Following the previous ASX announcement (5 April 2023) assay results have been received for five RC holes, 14 RC pre-collars and eight diamond tails, with the majority of the resource definition drilling program now complete.

The Link resource drilling continues to confirm the current interpretation and expected grade tenor. Extensional down-dip drilling at Link is delivering thicker-than-expected zones with very significant gold endowment. Key results include:

- RXDD062: **22.00m @ 6.31g/t Au from 355m**, including:
 - **11.20m @ 10.37g/t Au from 355m**
- RXDD070: **16.36m @ 2.50g/t Au from 337.64m**, including:
 - **0.68m @ 21.61g/t Au from 351.70m**

The full list of significant results is shown in Table 2, with highlight drill intercepts including:

- RXDD064: **0.74m @ 11.59g/t Au from 353.26m**
- RXDD072: **5.09m @ 7.15g/t Au from 292.91m**
- RXDD072: **5.00m @ 2.96g/t Au from 335.94m**
- RXDD076: **2.62m @ 7.78g/t Au from 285.16m**
- RXDD076: **4.26m @ 9.67g/t Au from 294.74m**
- RXRC461: **14m @ 5.24g/t Au from 250m**, including:
 - **3m @ 10.85g/t Au from 250m**
 - **3m @ 10.69g/t Au from 260m**

Next Steps

- Follow-up drilling at Youanmi South is underway with initial results expected in mid-May;
- Resource definition drilling is close to finishing at Link;
- Midway extensional drilling to commence after Youanmi South; and
- Regional Exploration Program under review.

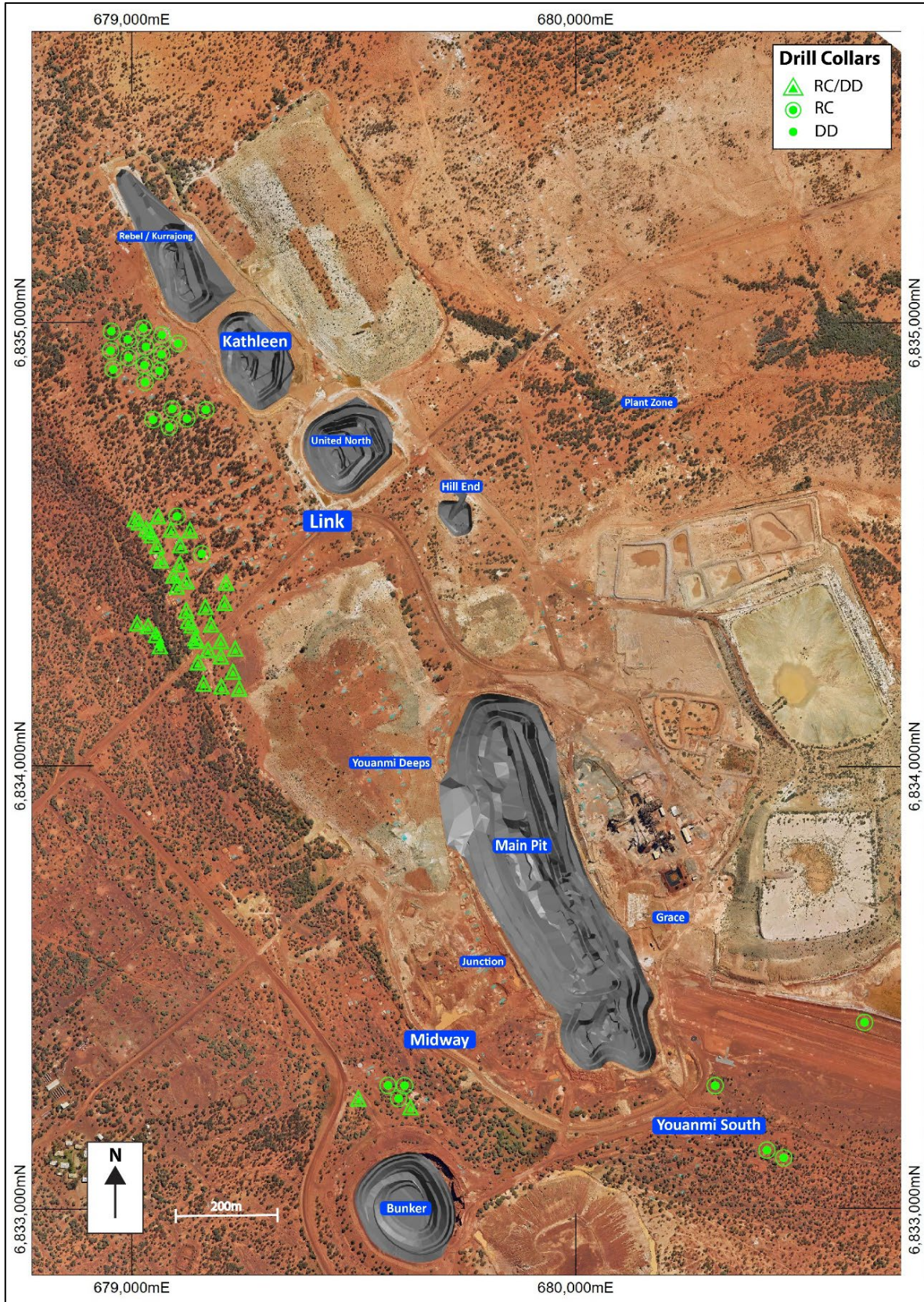


Figure 2. Plan view of proposed resource and exploration drilling at the Youanmi Gold Project.

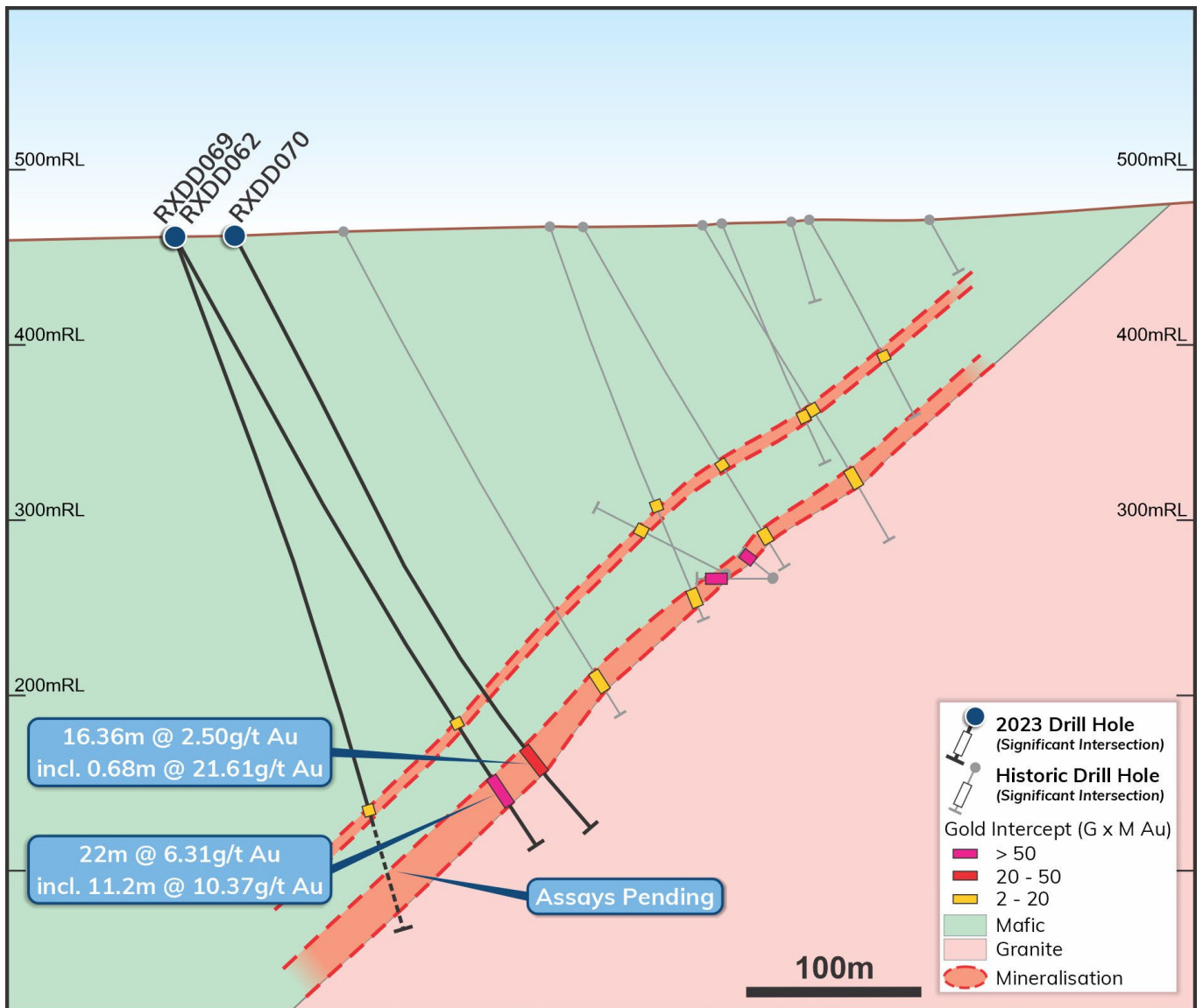


Figure 3: Cross-section of RXDD062 and RXDD070 orientated perpendicular to the Youanmi Lodes.

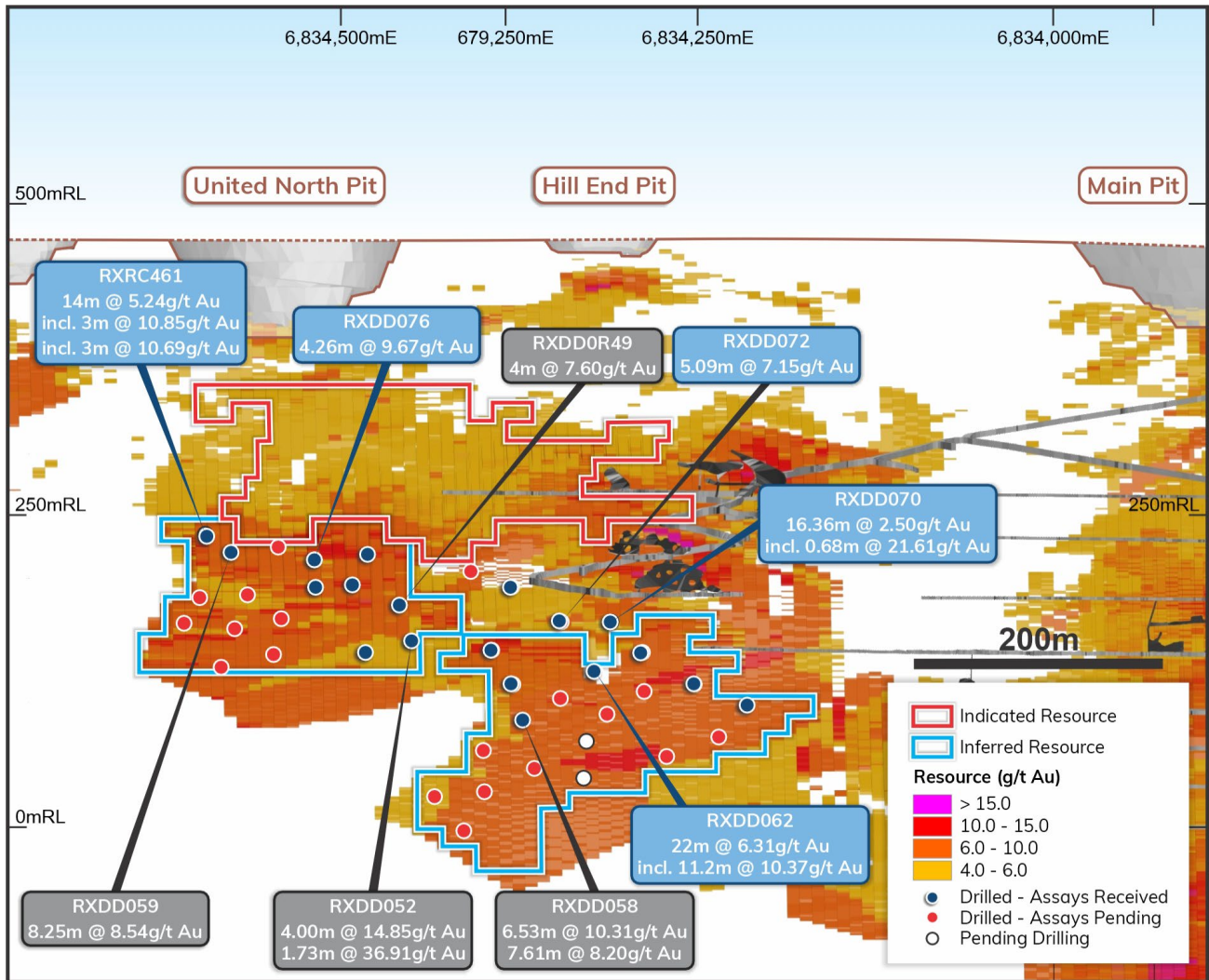


Figure 4: Long Section of the resource development drilling for the Link Area. Existing underground workings are located in close proximity to the strong gold mineralisation at Link.

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

***** ENDS *****

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Table 1 – Collar Locations and Drilling Details

Hole Id	Prospect	Drill Type	East	North	RL	Depth	Dip	Azi	Comments
RXDD062	Link	RC Pre-Collar	679169.7	6834257.2	461.7	133	-63.6	60.7	Reported 5/4/2023
		Diamond Tail				405.1			Assays Received
RXDD064	Link	RC Pre-Collar	679128.4	6834328.2	461.7	240	-66.2	65.1	Reported 5/4/2023
		Diamond Tail				422.9			Assays Received
RXDD065	Link	RC Pre-Collar	679120.6	6834352.8	461.7	192	-61	64.6	Reported 5/4/2023
		Diamond Tail				388.1			Assays Received
RXDD067	Link	RC Pre-Collar	679208	6834369.8	462.8	282	-60.2	63.9	Reported 5/4/2023
		Diamond Tail				322.1			Assays Received
RXDD068	Link	RC Pre-Collar	679197.7	6834247.5	461.8	270	-70.2	62.1	Assays Received
		Diamond Tail				413			Assays Pending
RXDD069	Link	RC Pre-Collar	679168.2	6834259.8	461.7	330	-70.3	62.4	Assays Received
		Diamond Tail				416.4			Assays Pending
RXDD070	Link	RC Pre-Collar	679198.3	6834280	462	156	-60.1	61.5	Assays Received
		Diamond Tail				397.1			Assays Received
RXDD071	Link	RC Pre-Collar	679224.5	6834212.9	462	210	-70.2	64.2	Assays Received
		Diamond Tail				420.1			Assays Received
RXDD072	Link	RC Pre-Collar	679179.6	6834319.6	462.1	258	-60.2	61.4	Assays Received
		Diamond Tail				361.1			Assays Received
RXDD076	Link	RC Pre-Collar	679107.9	6834501.1	462.8	210	-60	64.9	Assays Received
		Diamond Tail				337.7			Assays Received
RXDD078	Link	RC Pre-Collar	679057.2	6834495	462.1	270	-72.3	62.8	Assays Received
		Diamond Tail				402.9			Assays Pending
RXDD079	Link	RC Pre-Collar	679008.9	6834560.8	462.2	234	-66.1	64.7	Assays Received
		Diamond Tail				362.8			Assays Pending
RXDD081	Link	RC Pre-Collar	679144	6834288.7	461.4	51	-66.1	64.5	Assays Received
		Diamond Tail				424			Assays Pending
RXDD082	Link	RC Pre-Collar	679057.2	6834496.5	462.1	150	-66.1	64.3	Assays Received
		Diamond Tail				352.2			Assays Pending
RXDD083	Link	RC Pre-Collar	679045.6	6834520.5	462.1	126	-59.6	64	Assays Received
		Diamond Tail				358			Assays Pending
RXDD084	Link	RC Pre-Collar	679033.1	6834535.2	462.2	270	-73	65	Assays Received
		Diamond Tail				376.6			Assays Pending
RXDD087	Link	RC Pre-Collar	679041.4	6834529.5	462.2	234	-67	65	Assays Received
		Diamond Tail				379.3			Assays Pending
RXDD089	Link	RC Pre-Collar	679027.6	6834313.9	461.4	324	-62	65	Assays Received
		Diamond Tail				537.7			Assays Pending
RXRC461	Link	RC Only	679102.4	6834562.2	463.3	310	-60	62	Assays Received
RXRC463	Kathleen	RC Only	679167.5	6834802.4	467	150	-60	55	Assays Received
RXRC464	Kathleen	RC Only	679124.8	6834782.5	466.2	150	-60	55	Assays Received
RXRC465	Kathleen	RC Only	679030.6	6834864.5	466	198	-60	55	Assays Received
RXRC466	Kathleen	RC Only	679029	6834902.9	466.5	200	-60	55	Assays Received

*Grid MGA94_Zone50S with RL in Australian Height Datum.

RC = Reverse Circulation, DD = Diamond & RCD = RC pre-collar with diamond tail.

Table 2 – Significant Intersections

Hole ID	Prospect	Drill Type	From	To	Interval	Au g/t	Au g.m.
RXDD062	Link	DD	135.00	136.00	1.00	1.01	1.01
RXDD062	Link	DD	138.00	139.00	1.00	0.82	0.82
RXDD062	Link	DD	141.00	143.00	2.00	0.64	1.28
RXDD062	Link	DD	172.67	173.35	0.68	0.96	0.65
RXDD062	Link	DD	244.19	245.08	0.89	2.72	2.42
RXDD062	Link	DD	310.84	312.00	1.16	3.35	3.89
RXDD062	Link	DD	323.15	324.44	1.29	0.69	0.89
RXDD062	Link	DD	326.00	327.00	1.00	1.93	1.93
RXDD062	Link	DD	342.18	343.00	0.82	1.35	1.11
RXDD062	Link	DD	355.00	377.00	22.00	6.31	138.82
Including			355.00	366.20	11.20	10.37	116.14
Including			359.00	365.60	6.60	14.62	96.49
Including			362.82	365.60	2.78	24.25	67.42
RXDD062	Link	DD	382.00	387.00	5.00	1.12	5.60
RXDD064	Link	DD	242.26	243.34	1.08	1.41	1.52
RXDD064	Link	DD	344.13	344.45	0.32	4.39	1.40
RXDD064	Link	DD	346.73	348.63	1.90	1.48	2.81
RXDD064	Link	DD	351.17	351.47	0.30	10.09	3.03
RXDD064	Link	DD	353.26	354.00	0.74	11.59	8.58
RXDD064	Link	DD	377.00	377.82	0.82	0.67	0.55
RXDD064	Link	DD	395.00	396.00	1.00	0.67	0.67
RXDD065	Link	DD	240.70	241.61	0.91	0.55	0.50
RXDD065	Link	DD	242.37	243.50	1.13	1.15	1.30
RXDD065	Link	DD	292.75	293.07	0.32	3.19	1.02
RXDD065	Link	DD	325.14	325.74	0.60	10.20	6.12
RXDD065	Link	DD	331.57	333.42	0.69	0.69	0.48
RXDD065	Link	DD	345.35	345.67	0.32	6.35	2.03
RXDD065	Link	DD	353.12	355.74	2.62	2.07	5.42
RXDD065	Link	DD	361.04	363.10	2.06	1.38	2.84
RXDD065	Link	DD	369.97	371.13	1.16	2.88	3.34
RXDD067	Link	DD	290.06	293.00	2.94	1.12	3.29
RXDD067	Link	DD	300.22	306.90	6.68	1.82	12.16
RXDD067	Link	DD	307.92	308.73	0.81	0.69	0.56
RXDD067	Link	DD	316.00	317.00	1.00	2.46	2.46
RXDD068	Link	RC	106	108	2	4.17	8.34
RXDD068	Link	RC	115	117	2	1.13	2.26
RXDD069	Link	RC	106	108	2	0.89	1.78
RXDD069	Link	RC	134	138	4	1.24	4.96
RXDD069	Link	RC	296	299	3	0.82	2.46
RXDD070	Link	RC	31	32	1	0.92	0.92
RXDD070	Link	RC	35	36	1	0.53	0.53
RXDD070	Link	DD	337.64	354.00	16.36	2.50	40.90
Including			351.70	352.38	0.68	21.61	14.69
RXDD070	Link	DD	357.00	358.00	1.00	3.66	3.66
RXDD070	Link	DD	362.00	363.00	1.00	0.76	0.76
RXDD071	Link	DD	272.71	274.00	1.29	1.71	2.21
RXDD071	Link	DD	377.66	379.00	1.34	2.47	3.31
RXDD071	Link	DD	383.00	383.92	0.92	2.87	2.64
RXDD072	Link	DD	281.00	282.85	1.85	0.61	1.13

Table 2 – Significant Intersections

Hole ID	Prospect	Drill Type	From	To	Interval	Au g/t	Au g.m.
RXDD072	Link	DD	286.00	287.00	1.00	0.54	0.54
RXDD072	Link	DD	292.91	298.00	5.09	7.15	36.39
RXDD072	Link	DD	300.00	306.18	6.18	1.11	6.86
RXDD072	Link	DD	307.63	307.93	0.30	3.63	1.09
RXDD072	Link	DD	310.00	313.00	3.00	1.33	3.99
RXDD072	Link	DD	335.94	340.94	5.00	2.96	14.80
RXDD072	Link	DD	342.00	349.00	7.00	0.66	4.62
RXDD072	Link	DD	348.00	349.00	1.00	1.13	1.13
RXDD076	Link	RC	191	192	1	0.68	0.68
RXDD076	Link	DD	224.00	229.00	5.00	2.01	10.05
RXDD076	Link	DD	277.83	278.39	0.56	1.29	0.72
RXDD076	Link	DD	285.16	287.78	2.62	7.78	20.38
RXDD076	Link	DD	294.74	299.00	4.26	9.67	41.19
RXDD078	Link	RC	137	138	1	1.03	1.03
RXDD079	Link	RC	211	212	1	0.81	0.81
RXDD081	Link	RC	44	48	4	0.58	2.32
RXDD082	Link	RC	79	81	2	0.97	1.94
RXDD082	Link	RC	91	92	1	1.20	1.20
RXDD083	Link	RC	120	121	1	2.17	2.17
RXDD084	Link	RC	87	88	1	0.90	0.90
RXDD084	Link	RC	140	141	1	1.55	1.55
RXDD084	Link	RC	143	146	3	0.58	1.74
RXDD084	Link	RC	151	152	1	1.68	1.68
RXDD084	Link	RC	210	211	1	0.89	0.89
RXDD085	Link	RC	87	88	1	2.83	2.83
RXDD087	Link	RC	103	104	1	0.69	0.69
RXDD087	Link	RC	123	124	1	1.07	1.07
RXDD087	Link	RC	132	133	1	0.59	0.59
RXDD087	Link	RC	203	204	1	0.56	0.56
RXDD087	Link	RC	229	232	3	1.87	5.61
RXDD089	Link	RC	201	204	3	0.64	1.92
RXDD089	Link	RC	221	222	1	0.69	0.69
RXDD089	Link	RC	259	260	1	0.73	0.73
RXDD089	Link	RC	264	276	12	0.97	11.64
RXDD089	Link	RC	278	279	1	0.58	0.58
RXDD089	Link	RC	290	291	1	0.55	0.55
RXRC461	Link	RC	175	176	1	0.74	0.74
RXRC461	Link	RC	195	208	14	1.39	19.46
RXRC461	Link	RC	212	213	1	1.65	1.65
RXRC461	Link	RC	222	224	2	1.88	3.76
RXRC461	Link	RC	232	234	2	1.83	3.66
RXRC461	Link	RC	250	264	14	5.24	73.36
Including			250	253	3	10.85	32.55
Including			260	263	3	10.69	32.07
RXRC461	Link	RC	295	296	1	0.59	0.59
RXRC463	Kathleen	RC	40	41	1	0.89	0.89
RXRC463	Kathleen	RC	48	49	1	0.80	0.80
RXRC463	Kathleen	RC	58	59	1	1.05	1.05
RXRC463	Kathleen	RC	103	104	1	1.15	1.15

Table 2 – Significant Intersections

Hole ID	Prospect	Drill Type	From	To	Interval	Au g/t	Au g.m.
RXRC464	Kathleen	RC	71	72	1	1.09	1.09
RXRC464	Kathleen	RC	103	104	1	0.66	0.66
RXRC464	Kathleen	RC	137	138	1	1.48	1.48
RXRC465	Kathleen	RC	125	126	1	0.62	0.62
RXRC465	Kathleen	RC	128	129	1	0.72	0.72
RXRC465	Kathleen	RC	171	172	1	0.55	0.55
RXRC466	Kathleen	RC	158	161	3	2.74	8.22
RXRC466	Kathleen	RC	167	170	3	6.20	18.60
RXRC466	Kathleen	RC	180	182	2	1.94	3.88

Minimum significant intercept is 1m @ 0.5g/t Au, maximum 1m contiguous internal dilution.

NSI = No significant Intercept

* Indicates a RC pre-collar result, with a diamond tail to follow intersecting the target lode.

** Indicates preliminary 4 meter composite samples. Final 1 meter samples to follow.

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 Australasian Institute of Geologists (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.

Resource Statements

The Statement of Estimates of Mineral Resources for the Youanmi Near Surface Resource was reported by Rox in accordance with ASX Listing Rule 5.8 in the announcement released to the ASX on 20th April 2022. Rox confirms it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the previous announcements and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the previous announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed.

The Statement of Estimates of Mineral Resources for the Youanmi Underground Resource was reported by Rox in accordance with ASX Listing Rule 5.8 in the announcement released to the ASX on 20th January 2022. Rox confirms it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the previous announcements and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the previous announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed.

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 in the announcement released to the ASX on 2 November 2022. Rox confirms it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the previous announcements and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the previous announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed.

Forward-Looking Statements

This document may include forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements concerning Rox Resources Limited planned exploration program(s) and other statements that are not historical facts. When used in this document, the words such as "could," "plan," "estimate," "expect," "intend," "may," "potential," "should," and similar expressions are forward looking statements.

About Rox Resources

Rox Resources (ASX:RXL) is a West Australian focused gold exploration and development company. It is currently 70 per cent owner and operator of the historic Youanmi Gold Project near Mt Magnet, approximately 480 kilometres northeast of Perth, and wholly-owns the Mt Fisher Gold project approximately 140 kilometres southeast of Wiluna. Youanmi has a Total Mineral Resource of 3,199 koz of contained gold, with potential for further expansion with the integration of existing prospects into the Resource and further drilling. Youanmi was a high-grade gold mine and produced 667,000oz of gold (at 5.47 g/t Au) before it closed in 1997. Youanmi is classified as a disturbed site and is on existing mining leases which has significant existing infrastructure to support a return to mining operations.

JORC Table 1 - Section 1 Data and Sampling Techniques

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<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>	RC hole diameter was 5.5" (140 mm) reverse circulation percussion (RC). Sampling of RC holes was undertaken by collecting 1m cone split samples at intervals. Diamond drill hole core size is NQ2 size diameter through the mineralisation. Sampling of diamond holes was by cut half core as described further below. Drill holes were generally angled at -60° towards grid northeast (but see Table for individual hole dips and azimuths) to intersect geology as close to perpendicular as possible.
	<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>	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). Diamond core is 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).
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>	RC drill recoveries were high (>90%).
	<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. All samples were collected from the same side of the core, preserving the orientation mark in the kept core half.
	<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.

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	<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 50 for easting, northing and RL.
	<i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	The topography of the mined open pits is well defined by historic monthly survey pickups
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 through target zones were sent to the laboratory for analysis. The remainder of the hole was sampled using 4m composite samples. For 4m composite samples >0.2g/t Au, 1m samples were collected and sent to the laboratory for analysis.

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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 a large number of samples these bags were transported by the Company directly to the assay laboratory. In some cases the sample were delivered by a transport contractor the assay laboratory. The assay laboratory audits the samples on arrival and reports any discrepancies back to the Company. No such discrepancies occurred.
Audits or reviews	<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>	Rox Resources Ltd is in a Joint Venture Agreement with Venus Metals Corporation Ltd under which it has a 70% interest in the Youanmi Gold Mine Joint Venture (OYG Joint Venture). Tenements in the JV consist of the following mining leases: M 57s /10, 51,76,97,109, 135, 160A, 164, 165, 166 and 167.
	<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 tenement is 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.

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Geology		The Youanmi Project straddles a 40km strike length of the Youanmi Greenstone Belt, lying within the Southern Cross Province of the Archaean Yilgarn Craton in Western Australia. The greenstone belt is approximately 80km long and 25km wide, and incorporates an arcuate, north-trending major crustal structure termed the Youanmi Fault Zone. This structure separates two discordant greenstone terrains, with the stratigraphy to the west characterised by a series of weakly deformed, layered mafic complexes (Windimurra, Black Range, Youanmi and Barrambie) enveloped by strongly deformed, north-northeast trending greenstones. Gold mineralisation is developed semi-continuously in shear zones over a strike length of 2,300m along the western margin of the Youanmi granite. 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%). There are a series of major fault systems cutting through the Youanmi trend mineralisation that have generated some significant off-sets. The Youanmi Deeps project area is subdivided into three main areas or fault blocks by cross-cutting steep south-east trending faults; and these are named Pollard, Main, and Hill End from south to north respectively. Granite hosted gold mineralisation occurs at several sites, most notably Grace and the Plant Zone Prospects. Gold mineralization occurs as free particles within quartz-sericite altered granite shear zones. The Commonwealth-Connemarra mineralised trend is centred 4km northwest of the Youanmi plant. The geology comprises a sequence of folded mafic and felsic volcanic rocks intercalated with BIF and intruded by granite along the eastern margin. Gold mineralisation is developed over a 600m strike length, associated with a north trending and steeply west dipping shear zone that traverses the northwest trending succession.
	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	

JORC Table 1 - Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill hole Information	A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: • easting and northing of the drill hole collar • elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar • dip and azimuth of the hole • down hole length and interception depth • hole length.	Refer to drill results Table/s and the Notes attached thereto.
Data aggregation methods	In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. 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. The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	All reported assay intervals have been length weighted. No top cuts have been applied. A lower cut-off of 0.5g/t Au was applied for RC and diamond core. Mineralisation over 0.5g/t Au has been included in aggregation of intervals for RC and diamond core. No metal equivalent values have been used or reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	The mineralisation strikes generally 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	Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	Refer to Figures and Table in the text.
Balanced reporting	Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	Representative reporting of both low and high grades and widths is practiced.
Other substantive exploration data	Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	All meaningful and material information has been included in the body of the announcement.

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Further work	<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> <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>	Further work (RC and diamond drilling) is justified to locate extensions to mineralisation both at depth and along strike.