23 JANUARY 2018

RRL1560D

Exceptional Aircore Drilling Results - New Drill Targets Identified

Key Points

- **Exceptional results from 117 hole, 7,322 metre aircore drilling program completed at Mt Fisher**
- **Results include:**
  - **4m @ 6.1 g/t Au from 48m at Dam North**
  - **4m @ 3.5 g/t Au from 40m at Dirks**
  - **4m @ 2.8 g/t Au from 32m at Damsel**
  - **8m @ 2.4 g/t Au from 20m at Damsel**
  - **4m @ 1.3 g/t Au from 36m at Shiva**
  - **4m @ 1.1 g/t Au from 44m at Dam**
- **New gold anomaly at Dam North confirmed from drilling**
- **800m southerly extension to Damsel gold trend identified as well as 1km southerly extension to Dirks gold trend**
- **Further highly-prospective drill targets identified**
- **RC/diamond drilling being planned**

Rox Resources Limited (ASX: RXL) ("Rox" or "the Company") is pleased to announce assay results from the recent;y completed aircore drilling program conducted at the Mt Fisher gold project 270km north of Leonora in Western Australia (Figure 1) in December 2017.

The drilling campaign at Mt Fisher comprised approximately 117 holes for 7,322 metres, with the main focus being the Dam, Damsel, Dirks and Shiva prospects (Figure 2). The Company has already identified mineral resources in excess of 86,000 ounces of gold at Mt Fisher and the latest results provide excellent potential for further exploration to add to resources. The gold target areas

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lie to the west of the Company's nickel deposits at Fisher East (Figure 1).

Given that the aircore drilling program was designed as a geochemistry tool, to expand areas of known anomalism as well as to refine areas where the drill spacing was still wide, the large number of samples grading over 0.5 g/t Au is very encouraging. Sampling was on four metre (4m) downhole composites, and any composites that exceed 0.5 g/t Au will be re-assayed into 1m samples.

Better results include:

4m @ 6.1 g/t Au from 48m depth in hole MFAC109 at Dam North

4m @ 1.1 g/t Au from 44m depth in hole MFAC121 at Dam

4m @ 2.75 g/t Au from 32m depth in hole MFAC146 at Damsel

8m @ 2.4 g/t Au from 20m depth in hole MFAC153 at Damsel

4m @ 3.5 g/t Au from 40m depth in hole MFAC161 at Dirks

4m @ 1.3 g/t Au from 36m depth in hole MFAC192 at Shiva

Aircore Drilling at Mt Fisher

Rox Managing Director, Ian Mulholland said: *"These are outstanding drilling results. They have identified new anomalies at Dam North, extended known gold trends at Damsel and Dirks, and confirmed infill at Shiva. The results highlight the excellent gold endowment of the Mt Fisher project, and the possibility of identifying high grade gold zones. We will now plan our follow-up RC and/or diamond drilling campaign."*

Rox believes the Dam-Damsel-Shiva area has similarities to the 3.6 million-ounce Bronzewing deposits some 75km to the southwest, and is using the extensive knowledge base that was built up in the 1990's and 2000's regarding Bronzewing and the Yandal Belt in its exploration program design.

Dam North

New results, which now extend the anomaly up to 300m in strike extent (Figure 3), are:

4m @ 0.56 g/t Au from 32m depth in hole MFAC106

4m @ 6.1 g/t Au from 48m depth in hole MFAC109

8m @ 1.2 g/t Au from 60m depth in hole MFAC108

Dam

Dam is a large coherent geochemical anomaly. One line of aircore was drilled to test 200m north (Figure 3), and was successful in extending the anomaly by a further 200m:

4m @ 1.1 g/t Au from 44m depth in hole MFAC121

Damsel

This area hosts the Damsel gold indicated mineral resource of 726,000t @ 2.3 g/t Au for ~55,000 contained ounces of gold (ASX:RXL 10 February 2012). The aircore drilling has extended the anomaly surrounding this resource by 800m to the south (Figure 3), suggesting the possibility of extending and increasing the existing mineral resource.

Highlights of the aircore drilling were:

4m @ 1.05 g/t Au from 32m depth in hole MFAC136

4m @ 2.75 g/t Au from 32m depth in hole MFAC146

4m @ 2.3 g/t Au from 108m depth in hole MFAC151

8m @ 2.4 g/t Au from 20m depth in hole MFAC153

Dirks

The Dirks gold trend lies some 1.2km to the east of the Damsel gold trend (Figure 3). At its northern end a previous drill result of 2m @ 13.7 g/t Au from 54m depth was followed up by this drilling program. The best results, which confirm and extend the Dirks gold trend to ~1km in length were:

4m @ 2.35 g/t Au from 60m depth in hole MFAC158

4m @ 3.5 g/t Au from 40m depth in hole MFAC161

Shiva

The Shiva prospect lies to the south of Dam Southeast (Figure 2). It lies on a tenement (E53/1788) over which Rox has an option to purchase agreement. This is the first testing that Rox has undertaken at this prospect with the results confirming the continuity of a strong gold anomaly (Figure 4). Best results were:

4m @ 1.3 g/t Au from 36m depth in hole MFAC192

4m @ 1.1 g/t Au from 48m depth in hole MFAC196

4m @ 1.0 g/t Au from 24m depth in hole MFAC202

Next Steps

Composite intervals exceeding 0.5 g/t will be re-assayed on a 1m basis. Following receipt of those results, follow-up RC and/or diamond core drilling will be planned.

ENDS

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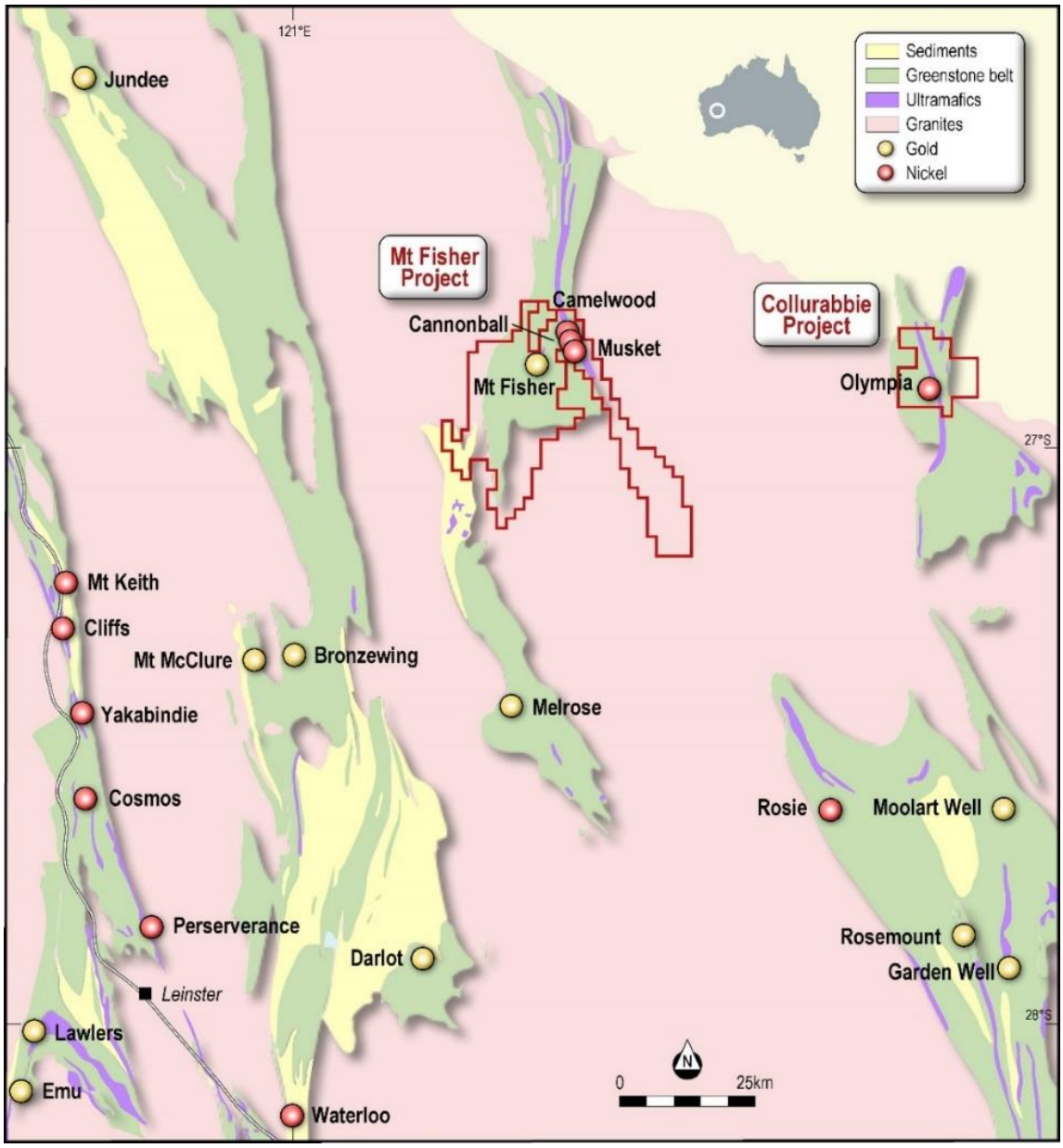

Figure 1: Project Location Map

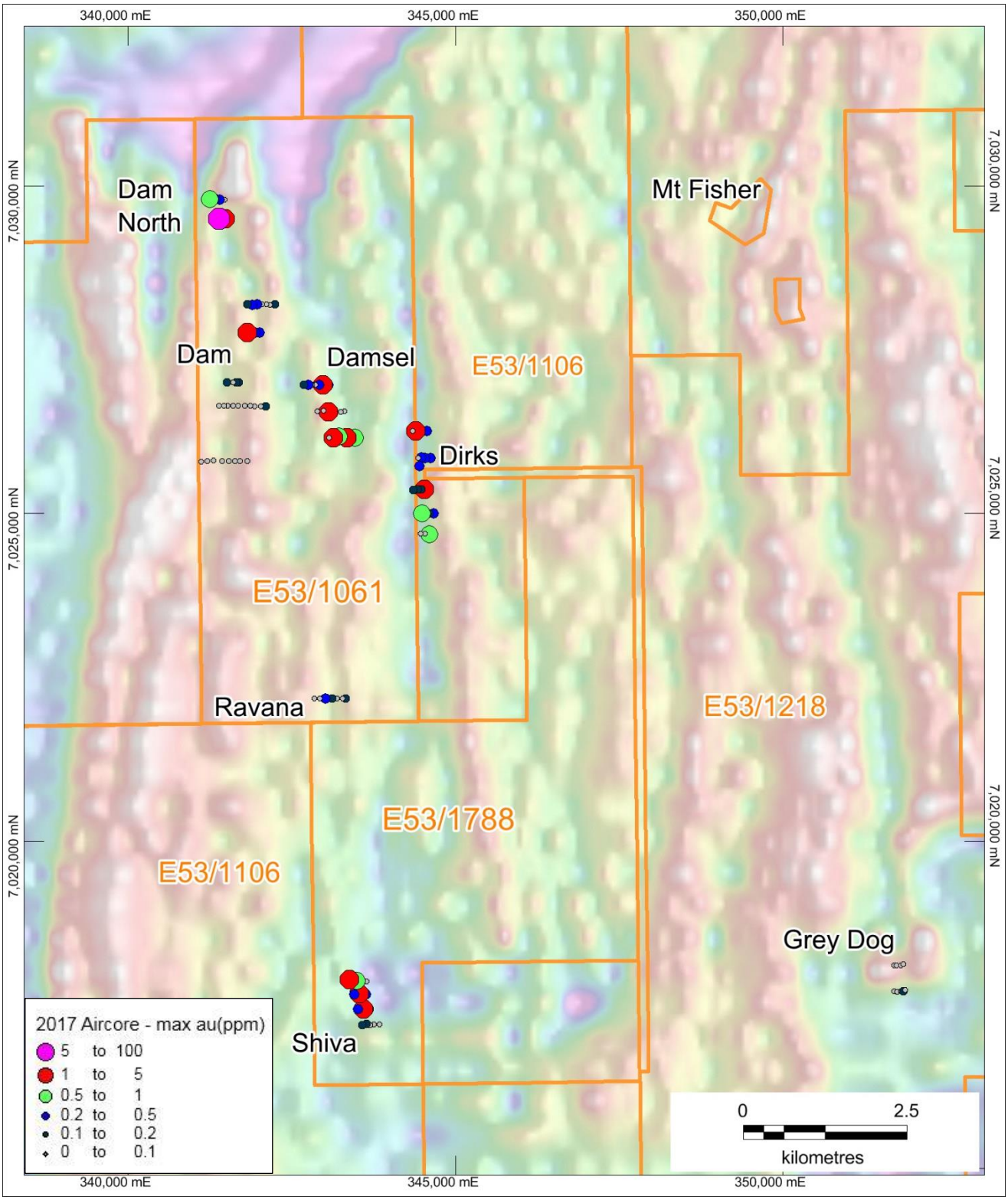

Figure 2: Mt Fisher Aircore Drilling Showing New Results over regional gravity image

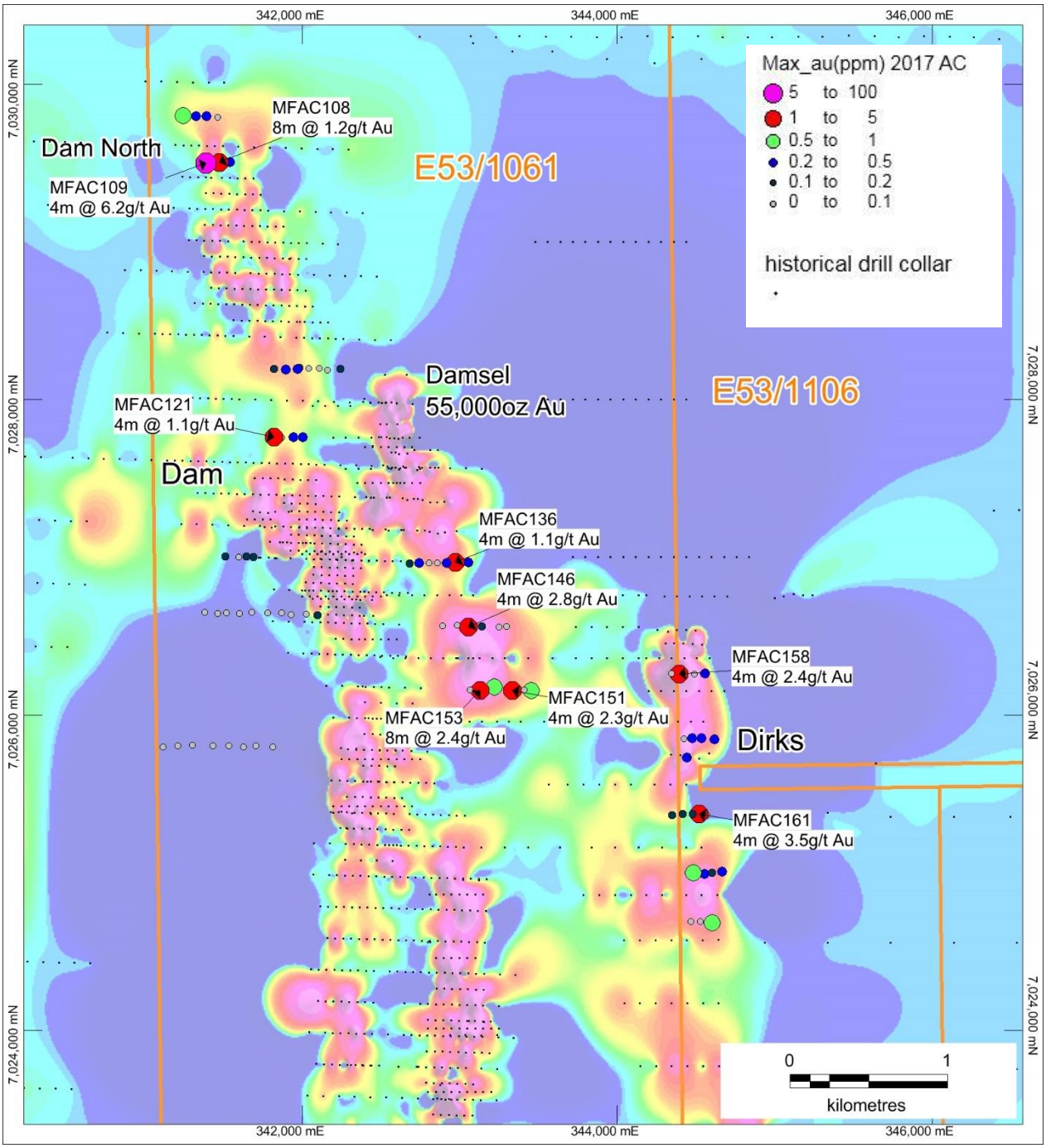

Figure 3: Dam-Dirks Aircore Drilling Results over a contoured image of all aircore/RAB drilling results

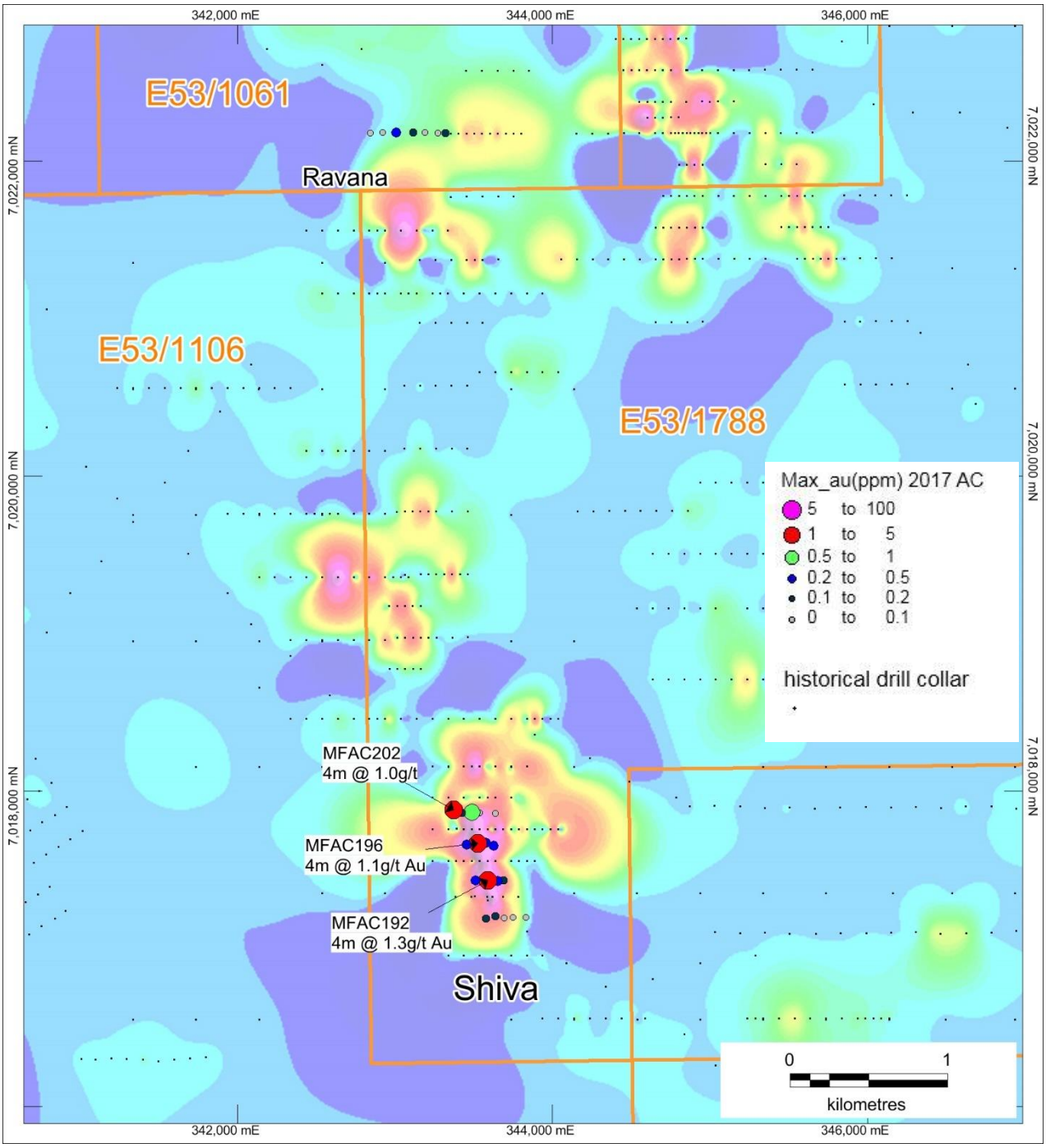

Figure 4: Shiva-Ravana Aircore Drilling Results over a contoured image of all aircore/RAB drilling results

Table 1: Aircore Drilling Significant Assay Results

Hole ID	From	To	Interval	Au ppm
MFAC106	32	36	4	0.56
MFAC108	60	68	8	**1.19**
MFAC109	48	52	4	**6.15**
MFAC121	28	32	4	0.68
MFAC121	44	48	4	**1.12**
MFAC136	32	36	4	**1.05**
MFAC146	32	36	4	**2.76**
MFAC149	32	36	4	0.62
MFAC151	108	112	4	**2.29**
MFAC152	36	40	4	0.94
MFAC153	20	28	8	**2.36**
MFAC158	60	64	4	**2.35**
MFAC158	72	76	4	0.90
MFAC158	84	88	4	0.72
MFAC161	40	44	4	**3.51**
MFAC173	60	64	4	0.58
MFAC175	56	60	4	0.75
MFAC192	20	24	4	0.87
MFAC192	36	40	4	**1.32**
MFAC196	36	40	4	0.55
MFAC196	48	52	4	**1.12**
MFAC200	40	42	2	0.93
MFAC202	24	28	4	**1.01**

Notes to Table:

- Grid coordinates GDA94: Zone 51, collar positions and RL's (AHD) determined by hand held GPS.
- Aircore drilling was sampled (scooped) using a combination of composite sampling (2m to 4m) and single 1m sampling at end of hole. Samples were then sent to Intertek Genalysis in Kalgoorlie, crushed to 10mm, dried and pulverised (total prep) in LM5 units (some samples > 3kg were split) to produce a sub-sample. The pulps were then sent to Perth for analysis by 10 gram Aqua Regia assay for Au with ICP-MS (Intertek code AR10/Au). Samples with values greater than 2,000 ppb were analysed with 25g Fire Assay with ICP-OES (Intertek code FA25/OE). All details in Appendix (JORC Tables).
- Cut-off grade for reporting of 0.5 g/t Au with up to 2m of internal dilution allowed.

Table 2: Aircore Drilling Hole Locations

HOLE ID	PROSPECT	EAST	NORTH	RL	Depth	Azi	Dip
MFAC103	Dam North	341459	7029791	523	48	90	-60
MFAC104	Dam North	341380	7029796	523	66	90	-60
MFAC105	Dam North	341304	7029799	524	47	90	-60
MFAC106	Dam North	341226	7029800	525	51	90	-60
MFAC107	Dam North	341523	7029506	523	80	90	-60
MFAC108	Dam North	341445	7029502	523	92	90	-60
MFAC109	Dam North	341363	7029501	523	70	90	-60
MFAC110	Dam	342223	7028193	527	69	90	-60
MFAC111	Dam	342162	7028188	527	56	90	-60
MFAC112	Dam	342105	7028199	527	53	90	-60
MFAC113	Dam	342041	7028200	527	57	90	-60
MFAC114	Dam	341981	7028203	527	17	90	-60
MFAC115	Dam	341925	7028193	526	107	90	-60
MFAC116	Dam	341860	7028192	526	80	90	-60
MFAC117	Dam	341806	7028195	526	70	90	-60
MFAC118	Dam	341980	7027761	527	53	90	-60
MFAC119	Dam	341921	7027762	527	59	90	-60
MFAC120	Dam	341862	7027758	527	21	90	-60
MFAC121	Dam	341798	7027764	527	50	90	-60
MFAC122	Dam	342082	7026634	528	59	90	-60
MFAC123	Dam	341916	7026638	528	63	90	-60
MFAC124	Dam	341844	7026649	528	62	90	-60
MFAC125	Dam	341764	7026646	527	59	90	-60
MFAC126	Dam	341680	7026651	527	49	90	-60
MFAC127	Dam	341600	7026644	527	48	90	-60
MFAC128	Dam	341521	7026648	526	53	90	-60
MFAC129	Dam	341444	7026643	526	52	90	-60
MFAC130	Dam	341364	7026652	526	74	90	-60
MFAC131	Dam	341683	7027002	527	15	90	-60
MFAC132	Dam	341627	7027006	527	70	90	-60
MFAC133	Dam	341571	7027001	527	63	90	-60
MFAC134	Dam	341510	7027006	526	65	90	-60
MFAC135	Damsel	343015	7026967	532	90	90	-60
MFAC136	Damsel	342959	7026969	532	110	90	-60
MFAC137	Damsel	342902	7026966	531	53	90	-60
MFAC138	Damsel	342841	7026965	531	50	90	-60
MFAC139	Dam	342001	7026641	528	68	90	-60

MFAC140	Damsel	342780	7026966	531	60	90	-60
MFAC141	Damsel	342720	7026964	530	71	90	-60
MFAC142	Damsel	342666	7026962	530	79	90	-60
MFAC143	Damsel	343282	7026561	536	65	90	-60
MFAC144	Damsel	343202	7026557	535	110	90	-60
MFAC145	Damsel	343124	7026562	534	94	90	-60
MFAC146	Damsel	343041	7026557	534	63	90	-60
MFAC147	Damsel	342963	7026568	533	53	90	-60
MFAC148	Damsel	342884	7026564	532	35	90	-60
MFAC149	Damsel	343440	7026157	538	58	90	-60
MFAC150	Damsel	343364	7026158	537	99	90	-60
MFAC151	Damsel	343281	7026155	537	117	90	-60
MFAC152	Damsel	343200	7026177	536	107	90	-60
MFAC153	Damsel	343120	7026155	536	107	90	-60
MFAC154	Damsel	343044	7026159	535	62	90	-60
MFAC155	Dirks	344539	7026262	541	86	90	-60
MFAC156	Dirks	344480	7026259	541	52	90	-60
MFAC157	Dirks	344421	7026262	541	74	90	-60
MFAC158	Dirks	344362	7026260	541	111	90	-60
MFAC159	Dirks	344306	7026262	540	116	90	-60
MFAC160	Dirks	344556	7025365	541	30	90	-60
MFAC161	Dirks	344500	7025371	541	59	90	-60
MFAC162	Dirks	344440	7025374	541	113	90	-60
MFAC163	Dirks	344389	7025371	540	116	90	-60
MFAC164	Dirks	344317	7025364	540	77	90	-60
MFAC165	Dirks	344581	7025846	541	90	90	-60
MFAC166	Dirks	344519	7025852	540	86	90	-60
MFAC167	Dirks	344467	7025855	540	82	90	-60
MFAC168	Dirks	344412	7025851	540	86	90	-60
MFAC169	Dirks	344432	7025731	540	64	90	-60
MFAC170	Dirks	344635	7025006	541	74	90	-60
MFAC171	Dirks	344571	7025001	541	78	90	-60
MFAC172	Dirks	344514	7024993	541	87	90	-60
MFAC173	Dirks	344455	7025000	541	84	90	-60
MFAC174	Dirks	344632	7024686	540	65	90	-60
MFAC175	Dirks	344573	7024683	540	80	90	-60
MFAC176	Dirks	344510	7024690	540	54	90	-60
MFAC177	Dirks	344457	7024691	540	101	90	-60
MFAC178	Ravana	343316	7022177	536	64	90	-60
MFAC179	Ravana	343241	7022177	536	67	90	-60

MFAC180	Ravana	343162	7022180	535	61	90	-60
MFAC181	Ravana	343081	7022182	535	86	90	-60
MFAC182	Ravana	343002	7022180	535	62	90	-60
MFAC183	Ravana	342918	7022180	535	59	90	-60
MFAC184	Ravana	342840	7022177	535	50	90	-60
MFAC185	Shiva	343808	7017200	537	74	90	-60
MFAC186	Shiva	343747	7017200	537	47	90	-60
MFAC187	Shiva	343691	7017195	537	47	90	-60
MFAC188	Shiva	343634	7017206	537	68	90	-60
MFAC189	Shiva	343573	7017194	536	38	90	-60
MFAC190	Shiva	343688	7017433	537	16	90	-60
MFAC191	Shiva	343630	7017431	536	46	90	-60
MFAC192	Shiva	343572	7017435	536	44	90	-60
MFAC193	Shiva	343511	7017433	536	43	90	-60
MFAC194	Shiva	343623	7017656	536	69	90	-60
MFAC195	Shiva	343563	7017674	536	45	90	-60
MFAC196	Shiva	343501	7017671	536	61	90	-60
MFAC197	Shiva	343441	7017663	536	38	90	-60
MFAC198	Shiva	343588	7017860	536	100	90	-60
MFAC199	Shiva	343534	7017862	536	76	90	-60
MFAC200	Shiva	343469	7017866	536	42	90	-60
MFAC201	Shiva	343412	7017863	536	38	90	-60
MFAC202	Shiva	343360	7017882	535	40	90	-60
MFAC203	Grey Dog	351700	7017707	566	2	270	-60
MFAC204	Grey Dog	351749	7017699	567	4	270	-60
MFAC205	Grey Dog	351803	7017706	567	6	270	-60
MFAC206	Grey Dog	351849	7017705	567	23	270	-60
MFAC207	Grey Dog	351899	7017723	568	72	270	-60
MFAC208	Grey Dog	351699	7018104	569	19	270	-60
MFAC209	Grey Dog	351753	7018101	569	47	270	-60
MFAC210	Grey Dog	351799	7018105	570	65	270	-60
MFAC211	Grey Dog	351847	7018123	571	60	270	-60
MFAC212	Dam	341700	7025803	529	41	90	-60
MFAC213	Dam	341603	7025799	528	54	90	-60
MFAC214	Dam	341512	7025805	528	50	90	-60
MFAC215	Dam	341404	7025803	527	67	90	-60
MFAC216	Dam	341301	7025808	527	43	90	-60
MFAC217	Dam	341198	7025803	527	28	90	-60
MFAC218	Dam	341107	7025797	526	23	90	-60
MFAC219	Dam	341795	7025798	529	43	90	-60

About Rox Resources

Rox Resources Limited is an emerging Australian minerals exploration company. The company has a number of key assets at various levels of development with exposure to gold, nickel, copper and platinum group elements (PGE's), including the Mt Fisher Gold Project (WA), the Fisher East Nickel Project (WA), the Collurabbie Nickel-Copper-PGE Project (WA), and the Bonya Copper Project (NT).

Mt Fisher Gold-Nickel Project (100% + Option to Purchase)

The Mt Fisher project is located in the highly prospective North Eastern Goldfields region of Western Australia and in addition to being well endowed with gold, the project hosts several nickel sulphide deposits. The total project area is 675km^2, consisting of a 600km^2 area 100% owned by Rox and an Option to purchase 100% of a further 75km^2 of nickel and gold prospective ground.

Discovery of, and drilling at the Camelwood, Cannonball and Musket nickel prospects has defined a JORC 2012 Mineral Resource (ASX:RXL 5 February 2016) of **2.0Mt grading 2.5% Ni** reported at 1.5% Ni cut-off (Indicated Mineral Resource: 1.9Mt grading 2.5% Ni, Inferred Mineral Resource: 0.1Mt grading 2.3% Ni) comprising massive and disseminated nickel sulphide mineralisation, and containing **50,600 tonnes of nickel**. Higher grade mineralisation is present in all deposits (refer to ASX announcement above), and is still open at depth beneath each deposit. Additional nickel sulphide deposits continue to be discovered (e.g. Sabre) and these will add to the resource base. Exploration is continuing to define further zones of potential nickel sulphide mineralisation.

Drilling by Rox has also defined numerous high-grade gold targets and a JORC 2004 Measured, Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource (ASX:RXL 10 February 2012) of **973,000 tonnes grading 2.75 g/t Au** reported at a 0.8 g/tAu cut-off exists for **86,000 ounces of gold** (Measured: 171,900 tonnes grading 4.11 g/t Au, Indicated: 204,900 tonnes grading 2.82 g/t Au, Inferred: 596,200 tonnes grading 2.34 g/t Au) aggregated over the Damsel, Moray Reef and Mt Fisher deposits.

Collurabbie Gold-Nickel Project (100%)

The Collurabbie project is located in the highly prospective North Eastern Goldfields region of Western Australia and is prospective for gold and nickel. The project area of 123km^2 hosts the Olympia nickel sulphide deposit and a number of other prospects for nickel sulphide mineralisation. A JORC 2012 Inferred Mineral Resource of **573,000t grading 1.63% Ni, 1.19% Cu, 0.082% Co, 1.49g/t Pd, 0.85g/t Pt** has been defined at Olympia. The style of nickel sulphide mineralisation is different to that at Fisher East, with a significant copper and PGE component at Collurabbie, and has been compared to the Raglan nickel deposits in Canada (>1Mt contained nickel).

In addition there is potential for gold mineralisation, with several strong drilling intersections including **2m @ 2.4g/t Au** from the Naxos prospect.

Bonya Copper Project (51%)

Rox (51%) is exploring the Bonya Copper Project located 350km east of Alice Springs, Northern Territory, in joint venture with Arafura Resources Limited (49%) (ASX:ARU). Outcrops of visible copper grading up to 34% Cu and 27 g/t Ag are present, with the style of mineralisation similar to the adjacent Jervois copper deposits (see ASX:KGL). Drill testing has intersected visible copper mineralisation at three prospects, with massive copper sulphides intersected at the Bonya Mine prospect, including **38m @ 4.4% Cu and 11m @ 4.4% Cu** (ASX:RXL 20 October 2014, 5 November 2014, 1 December 2014).

Under the Farm-in Agreement Rox has earned a 51% interest in the copper, lead, zinc, silver, gold, bismuth and PGE mineral rights at Bonya, and a joint venture between Rox (51%) and Arafura (49%) is now in operation.

Competent Person Statements:

Exploration Results

The information in this report that relates to previous Exploration Results, was either prepared and first disclosed under the JORC Code 2004 or under the JORC Code 2012, and has been properly and extensively cross-referenced in the text to the date of original announcement to ASX. In the case of the 2004 JORC Code Exploration Results and Mineral Resources, they have not been updated to comply with the JORC Code 2012 on the basis that the information has not materially changed since it was last reported.

Resource Statements

The information in this report that relates to nickel Mineral Resources for the Collurabbie project was reported to the ASX on 18 August 2017 (JORC 2012). Rox confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the announcement of 18 August 2017, and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the announcement of 18 August 2017 continue to apply and have not materially changed.

The information in this report that relates to nickel Mineral Resources for the Fisher East project was reported to the ASX on 5 February 2016 (JORC 2012). Rox confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the announcement of 5 February 2016, and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the announcement of 5 February 2016 continue to apply and have not materially changed.

The information in this report that relates to gold Mineral Resources for the Mt Fisher project was reported to the ASX on 10 February 2012 (JORC 2004). Rox confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the announcement of 10 February 2012, and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the announcement of 10 February 2012 continue to apply and have not materially changed.

Appendix

The following information is provided to comply with the JORC (2012) requirements for the reporting of the drilling results on tenements E53/1061, E53/1106, E53/1218, and E53/1788.

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	The program of Aircore drilling entailed 117 holes for 7,322m. Drill holes were angled at -60^0 and directed to intersect geology as close to perpendicular as possible. Hole azimuths and dips are listed in the text. Sampling was undertaken by collecting 2-4 metre composite samples and some single 1m intervals at end of hole.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used	Drillhole locations were established by handheld GPS. Logging of drill samples included lithology, weathering, texture, moisture and contamination. Sampling protocols and QAQC are as per industry best practice procedures.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information	Aircore drilling was sampled (scooped) using a combination of composite sampling (2m to 4m) and single 1m sampling at end of hole. Samples were sent to Intertek Genalysis in Kalgoorlie, crushed to 10mm, dried and pulverised (total prep) in LM5 units (Some samples > 3kg were split) to produce a sub-sample. The pulps were then sent to Perth for analysis by 10gram Aqua Regia assay for Au with ICP-MS (Intertek code AR10/Au). Samples with values greater than 2000ppb were analysed with 25g Fire Assay with ICP-OES (Intertek code FA25/OE).
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	Drilling technique was aircore (AC) with hole diameter of 3 inch.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed*	Aircore recoveries were logged and recorded in the database. Overall recoveries were good and there were no significant recovery problems.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples	Aircore samples were collected from the rig-mounted cyclone by bucket and placed directly on the ground in rows of 10 or 20. Samples were visually checked for recovery, moisture and contamination and notes made in the logs.
	Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	There is no observable relationship between recovery and grade, and therefore no sample bias.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.*	Detailed geological logs were carried out on all drill holes, and this data was stored in the database.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.	Logging of aircore chips recorded lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, weathering, colour, and other sample features.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged	All holes were logged in full.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	Not applicable since no core drilled.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	Samples were scooped directly from drill sample piles. Most of the samples were dry. Some of the samples were collected wet, and these were noted in the drill logs and database.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	The sample preparation followed industry best practice. This involved oven drying and then pulverisation of the entire sample in an LM5 or equivalent pulverising mill to a grind size of 85% passing 75 micron.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Field QC involves the review of laboratory supplied certified reference material, in house controls, blanks, splits and duplicates. These QC results are reported by the laboratory with final assay results. Anomalous samples were checked against logging and field observations. Selected samples were re-analysed to confirm anomalous results.
	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.	No field duplicates were taken.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	The sample sizes are considered more than adequate to ensure that there are no particle size effects.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	Aqua Regia partial digestion 10g / ICP-OES &MS for Au only downhole. Fire Assay 25g /ICP-OES for samples greater than 2000ppb Au..
	For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.	No geophysical or portable analysis tools were used to determine assay values stored in the database.
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	Internal laboratory control procedures involve duplicate assaying of randomly selected assay pulps as well as internal laboratory standards. All of these data are reported to the Company and analysed for consistency and any discrepancies.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	Significant drill intersections were inspected by Senior Rox Geological staff.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	The use of twinned holes.	No aircore holes were twinned in the current program.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Primary data was collected using a standard set of Excel templates on Toughbook laptop computers in the field. These data are transferred to Geobase Pty Ltd for data verification and loading into the database.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustments or calibrations have been made to any assay data.
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	Drill hole locations have been established using a field GPS unit.
	Specification of the grid system used.	The grid system is MGA_GDA94, zone 51 for easting, northing and RL.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	The topographic surface was generated from surveyed drill collar positions and also digital terrain models generated from low level airborne geophysical surveys.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	The drill hole spacing along section lines are between 50m and 100m apart. The section spacings are variable and range from 100m to >400m.
	Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.	Data from aircore drilling is not suitable for estimation of Mineral Resources.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Sample compositing occurred over 4 metre intervals downhole, with single metre intervals being collected at end of hole.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*	Aircore drill lines were positioned so that drilling was essentially perpendicular to strike.
	If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	No sampling bias is believed to have been introduced.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Sample security is managed by the Company. After preparation in the field samples are packed into polyweave bags and despatched to the laboratory. All samples were transported by the Company directly to the assay laboratory. The assay laboratory audits the samples on arrival and reports any discrepancies back to the Company. No such discrepancies occurred.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No review of the sampling techniques has been carried out. The database is compiled by an independent contractor and is considered by the Company to be of sufficient quality to support the results reported. In addition, from time to time, the Company carries out its own internal data audits.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.*	The drilling program was conducted on Mt Fisher gold project within Exploration Licenses E53/1061, E53/1106, E53/1218 and E53/1788. Rox owns 100% of E53/1061, E53/1106 and E53/1218. E53/1788 is subject to an Option Agreement with Gerard Brewer (see ASX:RXL 8 December 2014).
	The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	The tenements are in good standing and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Previous exploration by other parties identified anomalous geochemical values and/or geophysical targets, this early work, including aeromagnetic data interpretation, was focused on gold and provided anomalous samples which have formed the basis for current exploration.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The geological setting is of Archean aged with common host rocks and structures related to mesothermal orogenic gold mineralisation as found throughout the Yilgarn Craton of Western Australia.
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 Table 1. in the body of this announcement.
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*	All reported assay intervals have been length weighted. No top cuts have been applied.
	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.	High grade intervals internal to broader zones of mineralisation are reported as included intervals. See Table/s.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	Not applicable. No metal equivalents stated.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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').*	No definite relationships between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths are known from this drilling due to the highly weathered nature of the material sampled.
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 the Figures in the body of this announcement.
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.*	All significant intercepts and summary of drill hole assay information are presented in Table 1. in this announcement.
Other substantive exploration data	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	All meaningful and material information has been included in the body of the announcement.
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive*	Further work (Aircore and RC drilling) is justified to locate extensions to mineralisation both at depth and along strike.