ROX RESOURCES

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

RRL1616D

16 July 2019

Mt Fisher Gold Drilling – extensions to shallow gold mineralisation

Highlights:

- **19 RC holes completed for 2,751m drilled with assays returned from the first phase of drilling**
- **Thick zone of shallow gold mineralisation identified at western edge of Dam prospect**
- **Encouraging gold results from drilling at Dirks and Damsel South**
- **Further Assays pending from follow up RC drilling to test these anomalies**
- **Aircore results from two new prospects awaited**

Australian gold and nickel company, Rox Resources Limited ("Rox" or "the Company") (ASX: RXL), is pleased to advise that drilling at its wholly owned Mt Fisher Gold Project has returned significant results with follow up drilling results pending.

Best results from the first phase of RC drilling include:

8m @ 1.86g/t Au from 92m in MFRC041 at the Dirks prospect

4m @ 1.56g/t Au from 36m and **4m @ 2.93 Au** from 52m in MFRC045 at the Dam prospect; and,

16m @ 1.74g/t Au from 56m in MFRC047 at the Dam prospect

Drilling intersected significant gold mineralisation at the Dam prospect, which is open to the west and to the south. Gold mineralisation extends from surface to approximately 60m depth and remains open.

Following these successful results Rox extended its drilling program to target extensions and test the continuity of mineralisation. Results of that drilling are pending.

Two new gold prospects (1) Western Gravity Flexure and (2) Bungarra delineated during the current field program have recently been tested with aircore drilling with assays pending.

ROX RESOURCES LIMITED

ASX: RXL

Rox Resources Limited *(ASX: RXL) is an Australian listed company with advanced gold and nickel projects in Western Australia: the Youanmi Gold Project, Mt Fisher Gold project, and the Fisher East and Collurabbie Nickel projects.*

DIRECTORS

Mr Stephen Dennis
Chairman

Mr Alex Passmore
Managing Director

Mr Brett Dickson
Finance Director

Shares on Issue	1,259m
Share Price	$0.014
Market Cap.	$17.6m
Cash & Receivables (at 31/03/19, note: before completion)	$11.4m

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Regional Context

Rox has a significant tenure holding in the Mt Fisher greenstone belt, which is located in the North Eastern Yilgarn Craton, WA (Figure 1). The belt is host to gold and nickel mineralisation.

Mt Fisher gold mineralisation is typical of greenstone-hosted Archean lode gold. Lithology, structure and weathering are primary controls on gold mineralisation.

The project is under explored as a deep weathering profile obscures much of the basement structure rendering historical soil sampling and RAB ineffective.

The potential for a significant gold deposit located beneath the near surface gold anomalism is strong, however exploration drilling below the oxide zone is sparse.

Results from this round of RC drilling completed at the project has increased confidence and continuity of known mineralisation at the Dirks, Dam and Damsel South prospects.

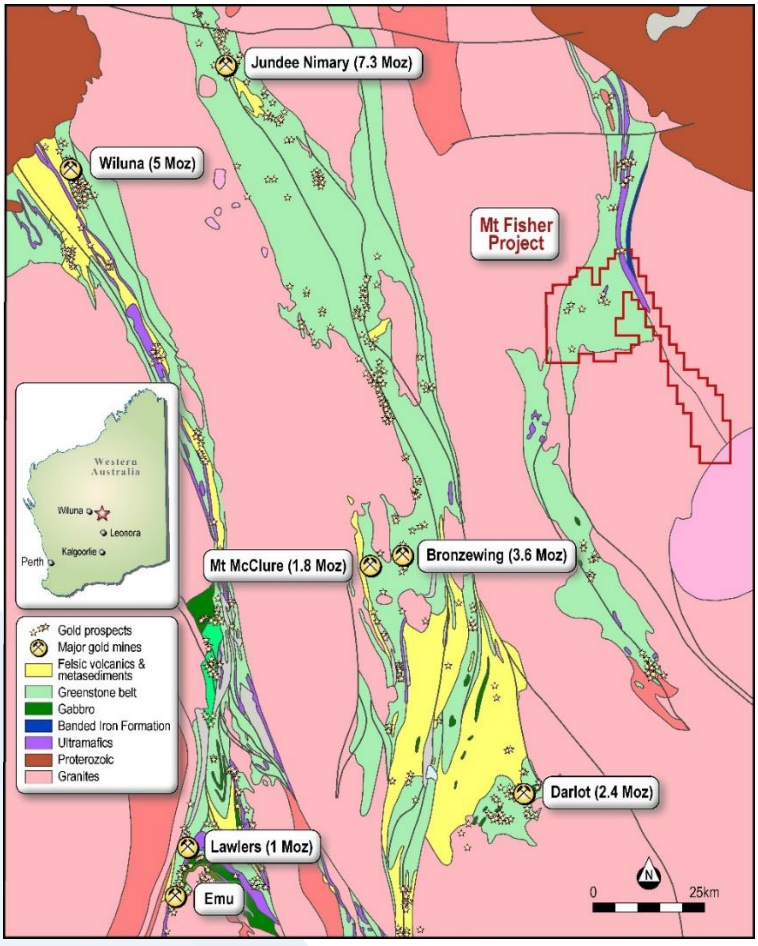

Figure 1 Location of Mt Fisher Gold Project

Dam

Dam is a large and coherent geochemical anomaly over 1km in strike and has the potential to host a significant gold deposit. 4 RC holes were completed to test the SW trending mineralised zone identified at the western margin of the Dam prospect. RC Drilling identified a thick zone of gold mineralisation associated with an interpreted shallow west dipping structure (Figure 2.)

Best RC results include:

MFRC045: **4m @ 1.56g/t Au** from 36m, and

4m @ 2.93g/t Au from 52m

MFRC047: **16m @ 1.74g/t Au** from 56m

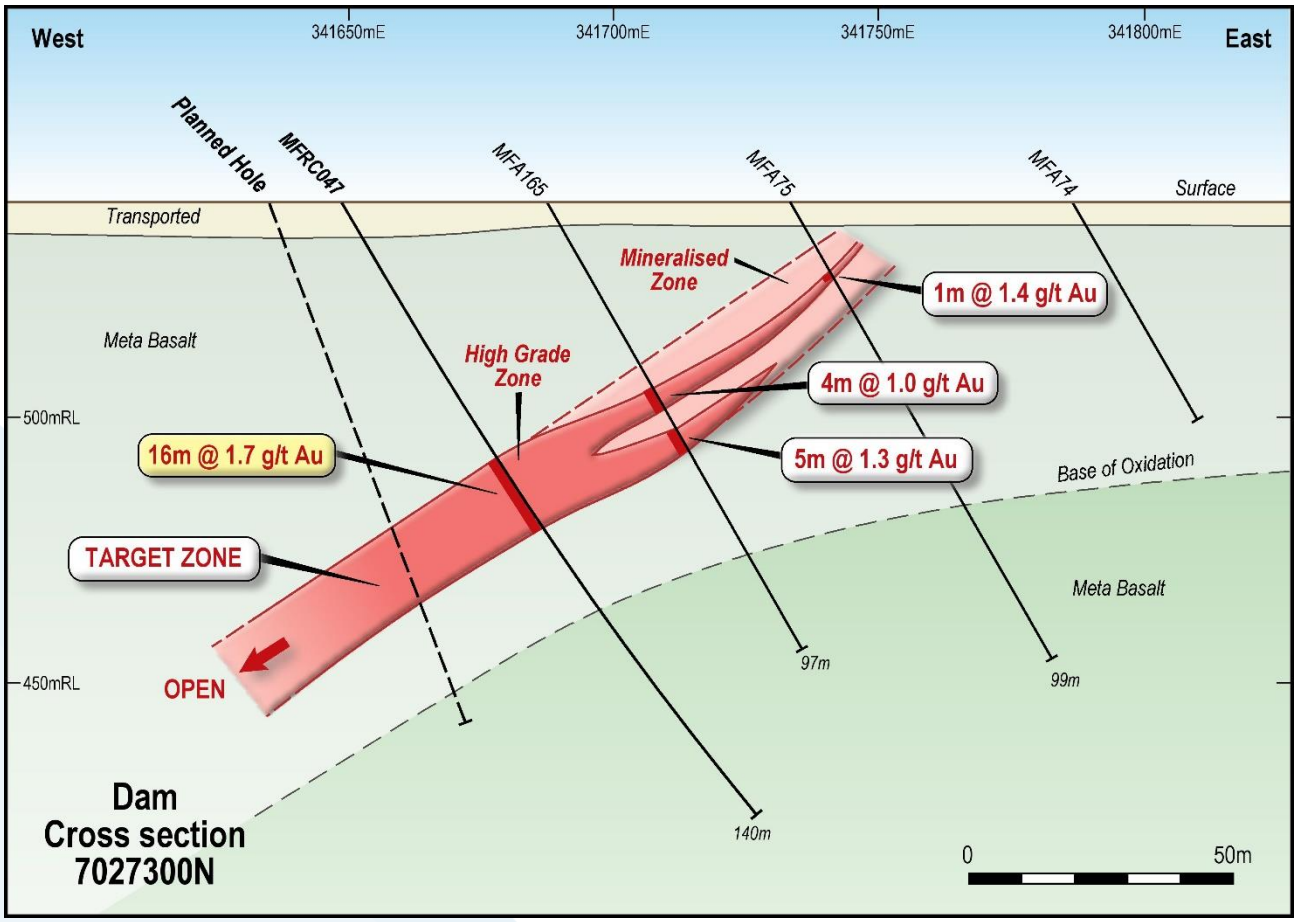

Figure 2 Dam Prospect – Gold mineralisation open down dip

Dirks

The Dirks gold trend lies 2.8km to the east of the Dam gold trend. Previous Aircore drilling by Rox has identified a 1km continuous gold trend striking NNW-SSE. New RC results returned by Rox RC drilling include;

MFRC040: **4m @ 1.04g/t Au** from 128m

MFRC041: **8m @ 1.86g/t Au** from 92m

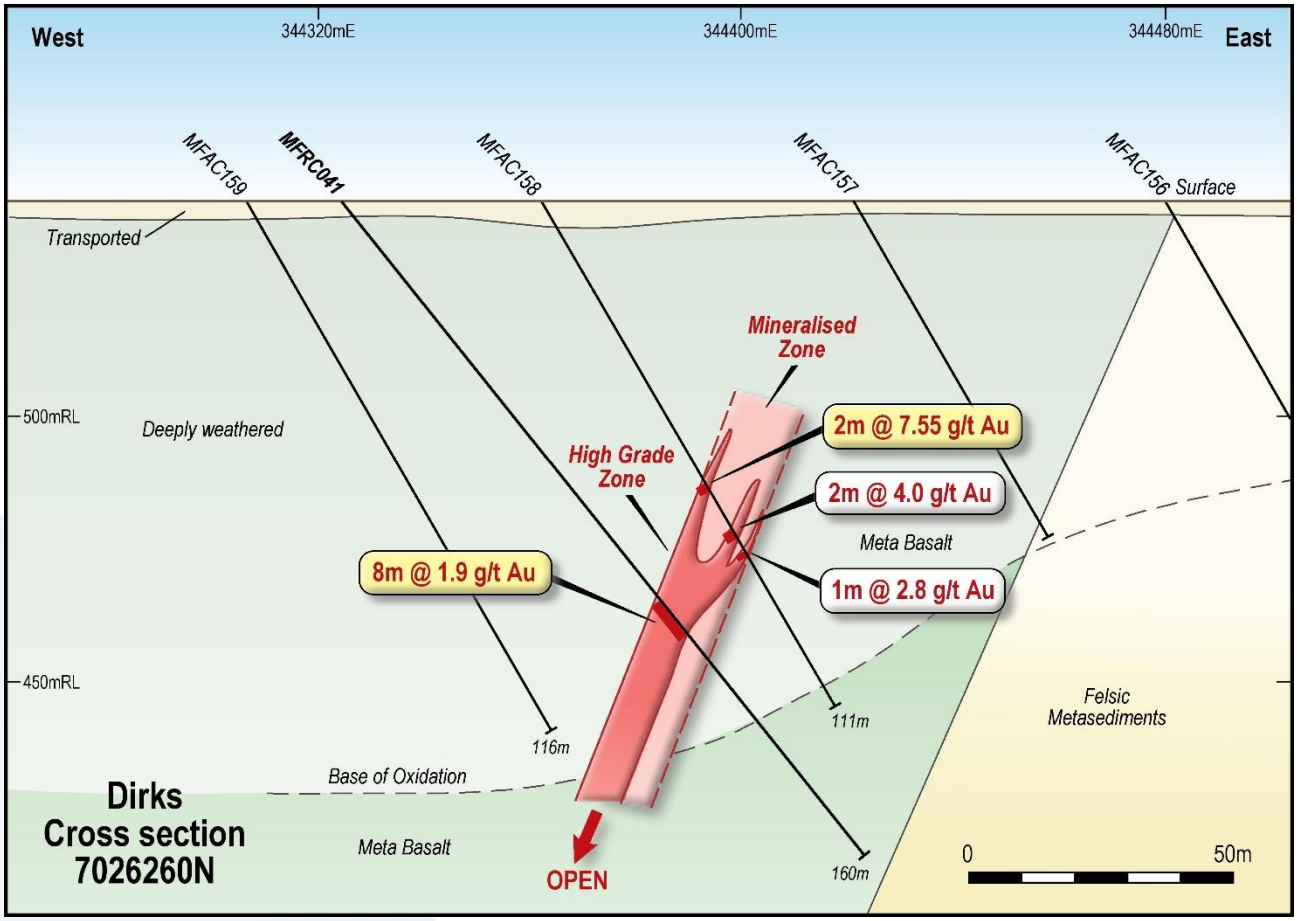

Figure 3 Dirks Prospect – Gold mineralisation open down dip

Damsel South

The Damsel South prospect extends from immediately south of the Damsel Resource. The Damsel 2012 JORC compliant gold resource currently stands at 767,000 tonnes @ 2.32g/t Au for 57,000oz (ASX: RXL 11/7/2018). Gold mineralisation is hosted within sheared mafic rocks over about 500m strike length. RC drilling by Rox has confirmed mineralisation over a further 1.4km south-southeast from Damsel.

Significant results from RC drilling include:

MFRC049: **4m @ 1.12g/t Au** from 16m, and

4m @ 1.16g/t Au from 32m

MFRC052: 4m @ 1.72g/t Au from 88m

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

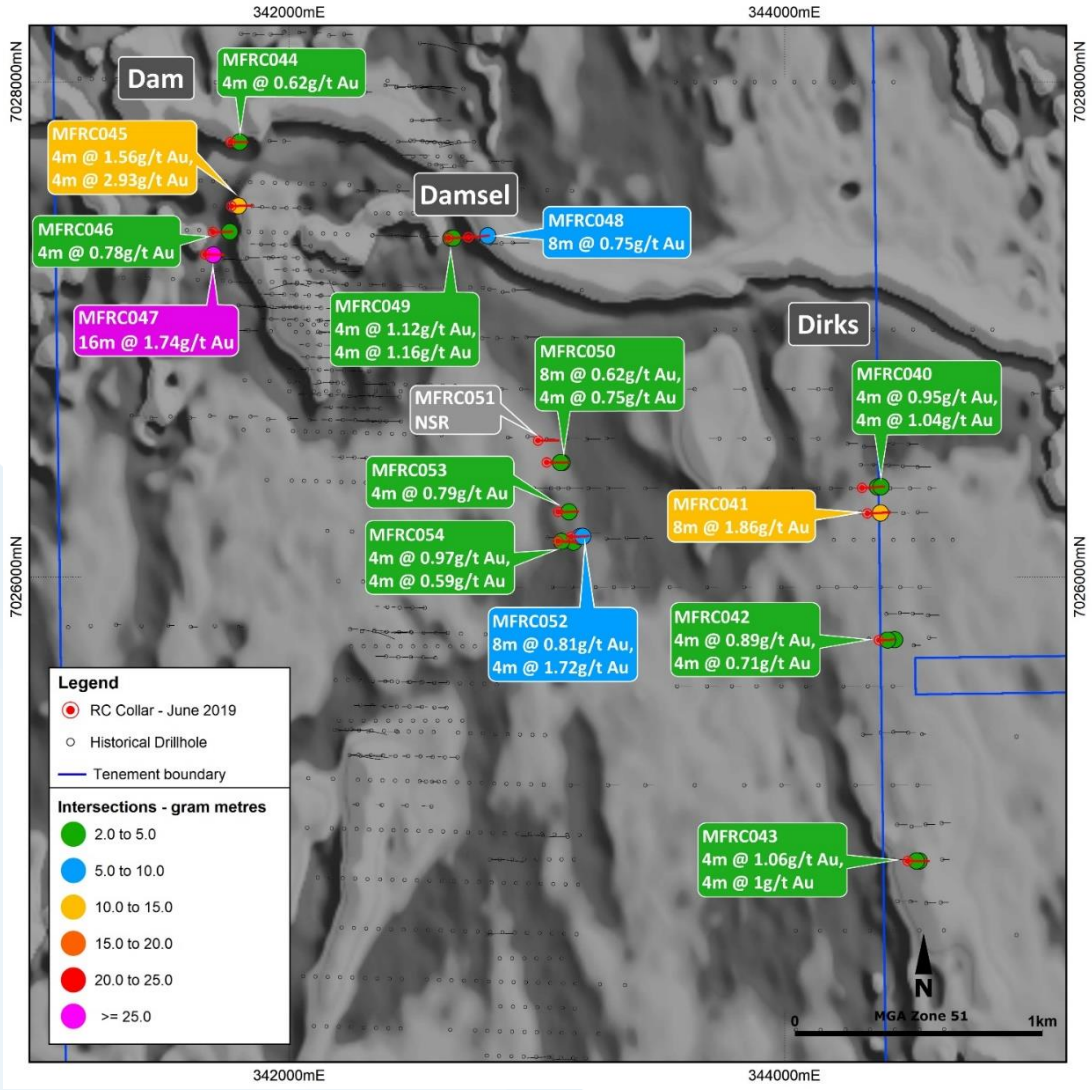

Figure 4 – Summary of Intercepts from Mt Fisher RC Program

ENDS

For more information:

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Competent Person Statements

Exploration Results

The information in this release that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Will Belbin, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Belbin is the Exploration Manager of Rox Resources Limited. Mr Belbin has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity that is being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Minerals Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Belbin consents to the inclusion in the release of the matters based on his information in the form and context that the information appears.

Resource Statements

The information in this report that relates to gold Mineral Resources for the Mt Fisher project was reported to the ASX on 11 July 2018 (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 11 July 2018, and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the announcement of 11 July 2018 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 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). The 1.2Moz Youanmi Gold Project and the Fisher East Nickel Project (78kt Ni) being the most advanced projects with exploration ongoing at the Mt Fisher Gold Project and the Collurabbie Nickel-Copper-PGE Project.

Youanmi Gold Project (Youanmi Gold Mine 50% and option to increase to 70%, Regional JV's 50% earn-in)

The Youanmi Gold Mine is located 480 km to the northeast of Perth, Western Australia. The Youanmi Mining Centre has produced an estimated 667,000 oz of gold (at 5.47 g/t Au) since discovery in 1901 during three main periods: 1908 to 1921, 1937 to 1942, and 1987 to 1997.

The project is situated in the Youanmi Greenstone Belt, within the Southern Cross Province of the Archaean Yilgarn Craton in Western Australia. The structure of the Youanmi Project is dominated by the north-trending Youanmi Fault Zone. Most of the gold mineralisation seen at the project is hosted within north-northwest splays off the north-northeast trending Youanmi Fault.

Fisher East Nickel Project (100%)

The Fisher East nickel project is located in the North Eastern Goldfields region of Western Australia and hosts several nickel sulphide deposits. The total project area is ~350km2.

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 4.2Mt grading 1.9% Ni reported at 1.0% Ni cut-off (Indicated Mineral Resource: 3.7Mt grading 1.9% Ni, Inferred Mineral Resource: 0.5Mt grading 1.5% Ni) comprising massive and disseminated nickel sulphide mineralisation, and containing 78,000 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.

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.

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 ~123km2 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 (ASX: RXL 18 August 2017). 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.

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.

Mt Fisher Gold Project (100%)

The Mt Fisher gold project is located in the North Eastern Goldfields region of Western Australia, adjacent to the Fisher East nickel project, and hosts several gold deposits. The total project area is ~220km2.

Drilling by Rox has defined numerous high-grade gold targets and a JORC 2012 Measured, Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource (ASX:RXL 11 July 2018) of 1.0 million tonnes grading 2.7 g/t Au reported at a 0.8 g/t Au cut-off exists for 89,000 ounces of gold (Measured: 170,000 tonnes grading 4.1 g/t Au, Indicated: 220,000 tonnes grading 2.7 g/t Au, Inferred: 630,000 tonnes grading 2.3 g/t Au) aggregated over the Damsel, Moray Reef and Mt Fisher deposits.

Table 1 – Drill Hole Collar Table

Hole ID	Prospect	Drill Type	East	North	RL	Depth	Dip	Azi
MFRC040	Dirks	RC	344314	7026361	540	154	-60	90
MFRC041	Dirks	RC	344335	7026257	540	160	-60	90
MFRC042	Dirks	RC	344382	7025745	540	160	-70	90
MFRC043	Dirks	RC	344498	7024854	540	160	-60	90
MFRC044	Dam	RC	341763	7027758	526	120	-60	90
MFRC045	Dam	RC	341767	7027499	527	150	-60	90
MFRC046	Dam	RC	341693	7027394	527	140	-60	90
MFRC047	Dam	RC	341660	7027303	527	140	-60	90
MFRC048	Damsel	RC	342723	7027373	527	150	-60	90
MFRC049	Damsel	RC	342644	7027369	527	150	-60	90
MFRC050	Damsel	RC	343041	7026464	527	150	-60	90
MFRC051	Damsel	RC	343006	7026552	527	150	-60	90
MFRC052	Damsel	RC	343139	7026163	535	135	-60	90
MFRC053	Damsel	RC	343087	7026263	536	148	-60	90
MFRC054	Damsel	RC	343087	7026145	536	150	-60	90
MFRC055	Shiva	RC	343505	7017562	536	140	-60	90
MFRC056	Shiva	RC	343467	7017672	536	130	-60	90
MFRC057	Shiva	RC	343466	7017744	536	140	-60	90
MFRC058	Shiva	RC	343547	7017436	536	124	-60	90

Table 2 – Significant Intersections over 0.5g/t Au

Hole ID	from	to	Interval	Au g/t
MFRC040	108	112	4	0.95
	128	132	4	1.04
MFRC041	92	100	8	1.86
MFRC042	92	96	4	0.89
	156	160	4	0.71
MFRC043	68	72	4	1.06
	88	92	4	1.00
MFRC044	64	68	4	0.62
MFRC045	36	40	4	1.56
	52	56	4	2.93
MFRC046	116	120	4	0.78
MFRC047	56	72	16	1.74
MFRC048	136	144	8	0.75
MFRC049	16	20	4	1.12
	32	36	4	1.16
MFRC050	96	104	8	0.62
	108	112	4	0.75
MFRC052	68	76	8	0.81
	80	84	4	0.67
	88	92	4	1.72
MFRC053	80	84	4	0.79
MFRC054	24	28	4	0.97
	116	120	4	0.59

Appendix

The following information is provided to comply with the JORC (2012) requirements for the reporting of the drilling results on tenement E38/2009.

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.*	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. Drill holes were generally angled at -60^0 towards grid east (but see Table for individual hole dips and azimuths) to intersect geology as close to perpendicular as possible.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used	Drillhole locations were picked up by handheld 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.
	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	RC drillholes were sampled on 1m intervals using riffle or cone splitter units. 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 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 Reverse Circulation (RC). The RC hole diameter was 140mm face sampling hammer. Hole depths reported range from 60m to 160m.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed*	RC drill recoveries were high (>90%).
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples	RC 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.
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 have been carried out on all RC drill holes, but no geotechnical data have been recorded (or is possible to be recorded due to the nature of the sample). The geological data would be suitable for inclusion in a Mineral Resource estimate.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Logging of RC chips recorded lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, weathering, colour, and other sample features. RC chips are stored in plastic RC chip trays.
	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.*	N/A
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	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.
	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, 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.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Field QC procedures involve the use of Certified Reference Materials (CRM's) as assay standards, along with duplicates and barren waste samples. The insertion rate of these was approximately 1:20.
	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.	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.
	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 relating to the grain size of the mineralisation which lies in the percentage range.
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.*	The analytical technique involved Fire Assay 25g /ICP-OES for all samples.
	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. Check assays were undertaken at an independent third party assay laboratory and correlated extremely well.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	Senior technical personnel from the Company (Exploration Manager) have visually inspected and verified the significant drill intersections.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	The use of twinned holes.	No holes have been twinned at this stage.
	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.*	Not applicable. A hand held GPS has been used to determine collar locations at this stage, however DGPS collar surveys will be undertaken by a licensed surveyor shortly.
	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 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 is approximately 100 metres between drill sections.
	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.	The mineralisation and geology shows good continuity from hole to hole and would be sufficient to support the definition of a Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve and the classifications contained in the JORC Code (2012 Edition) if applicable.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	For RC samples, sample compositing occurred over 4 metre intervals.
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.*	The mineralisation strikes generally north-south and dips to the west at between -50 to -70 degrees. The drill orientation was 090 degrees and -60 dip. Drilling is believed to be generally 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. 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 to a transport contractor who then delivered the samples 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 audits have yet been completed.

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 tenement is 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 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.*	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. See Notes to Table/s.
	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.	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').*	No definite relationships between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths are known from this drilling due to the highly weathered nature of the material sampled.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	At this stage only likely mineralised intervals have been analysed.
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 (RC and diamond drilling) is justified to locate extensions to mineralisation both at depth and along strike.