## ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

RRL1676D

**06 May 2020**

# Youanmi Exploration Update

**Highlights:**

Drilling at the Youanmi Gold Project has continued to deliver more impressive gold grades. Highlights include:

- RXRC219: **3m** @ **7.41g/t Au** from 109m (Grace)
- RXRC227: **2m** @ **7.34g/t Au** from 34m (Grace)
- RXRC217: **12m** @ **1.16g/t Au** from 59m (Grace)
- RXRC201: **2m** @ **18.96g/t Au** from 48m to end of hole (Grace nth)
- RXRC237: **4m** @ **1.6g/t Au** from 56m to end of hole (Hill End east)
- RXRC247: **12m** @ **1.12g/t Au** from 48m (PZ West)

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Australian gold and nickel company, Rox Resources Limited ("Rox" or "the Company") (ASX: RXL), in conjunction with its joint venture partner Venus Metals Corporation Limited (ASX: VMC) is pleased to report further results (Tables 1 and 2, Figure 1) from the drilling program undertaken at Youanmi in the OYG JV[1] through early 2020.

All assay results have now been received from recent drilling (March 2020) which focussed on the Grace Prospect ("Grace") and tested several nearby regional targets in similar structural settings.

At Grace, drilling continues to define a very high-grade zone of mineralisation (greater than 30 gram-metres) within a broader zone of mineralisation. Significantly, **this recent drilling has confirmed a second high-grade zone of mineralization below the discovery zone (Figure 2).** The confirmation of this second zone is important as the Company interprets Grace to be a series of north-plunging high grade stacked-lodes that lie within a broader zone of mineralisation within fracture zones inside the margin of the Youanmi granite. Overall, the Grace Prospect shows a ladder vein array geometry.

Also, very significantly, at Grace North, some 300m from the Grace discovery hole, RXRC201 intersected a new high-grade gold zone which ended in mineralisation returning **2m** @ **18.96g/t Au** from 48m (see Figure 1).

Managing Director Alex Passmore commented: *"Results of the 2020 drilling continue to rapidly advance our understanding of mineralisation at the Grace Prospect, with increasing definition of a pattern of multiple high-grade lodes. Its highly encouraging to see step out drilling identify the same style of mineralisation 300m to the north.*

[1]See ASX 10/04/2019. RXL and VMC are in a 50/50 JV. RXL has an option to increase to 70%


**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*

**Dr John Mair**
*Non-Executive Director*

| | |
|---|---|
| **Shares on Issue** | 1,458m |
| **Share Price** | $0.026 |
| **Market Cap.** | $37.9m |
| **Cash & Receivables** | $5.75m |

(as at 31/03/20)

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The Grace Prospect is located within a NNW-trending corridor which includes the Airstrip and Youanmi South prospects. At Grace, gold mineralisation occurs in a series of northerly plunging, stepping lodes within the Youanmi Granite (Figure 2). This style of mineralisation was not previously recognised in the Youanmi area, and features similarities to other granite-hosted gold deposits of the Yilgarn Craton such as Granny Smith and King of the Hills.

Drilling of other prospects nearby tested new areas within the Youanmi Granite. Several holes intersected zones of mineralisation. At Hill End East drill holes RXRC237 and RXRC243 intersected **4m @ 1.6g/t Au from 56m** and **4m @ 1.42g/t Au from 56m,** with both holes ending in mineralisation. At Plant Zone West RXRC247 intersected **12m @ 1.12g/t Au from 48m.** These new results continue to confirm the Company's view that the Youanmi Granite is highly prospective for gold mineralisation and provide further insight into the regional understanding of the project.

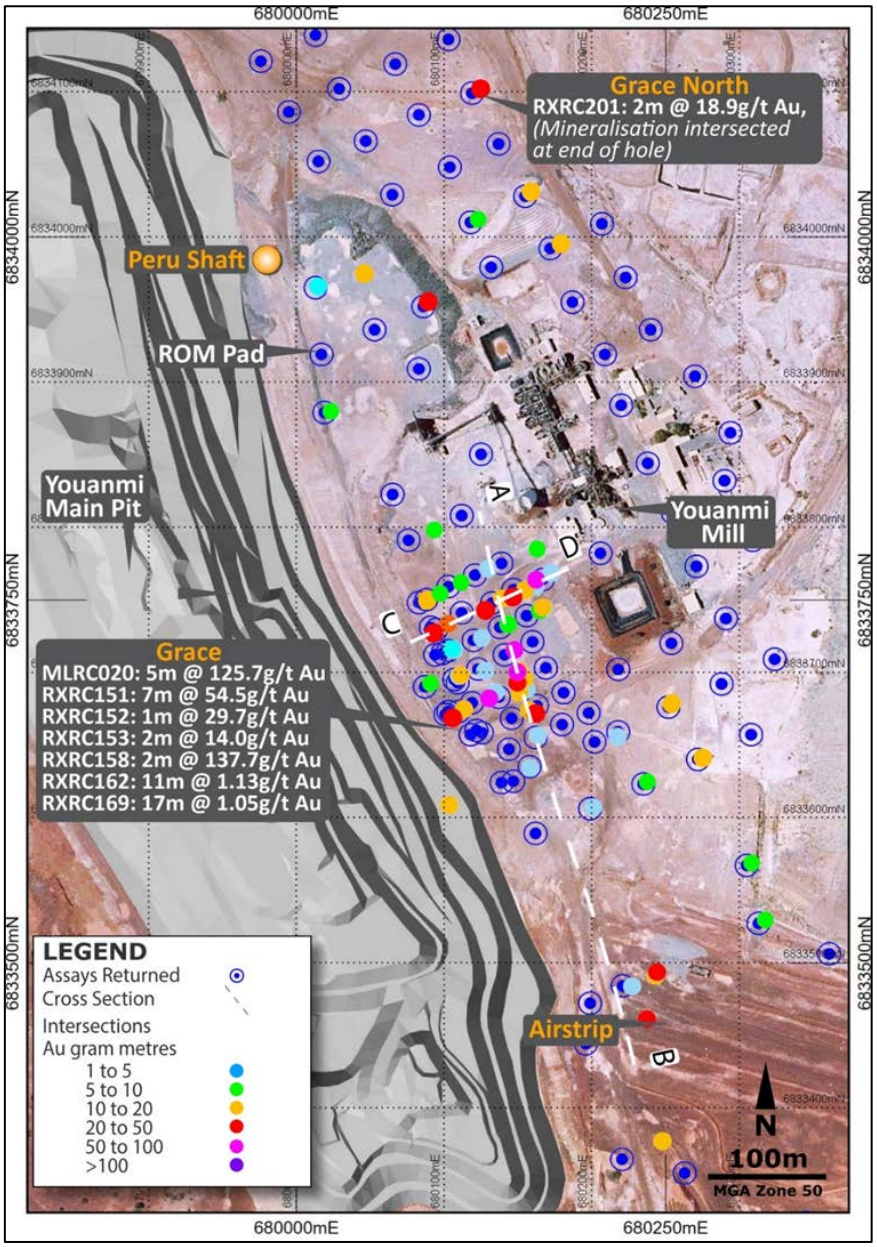


***Figure 1 – Drill hole collars and intercepts over Aerial Photo***

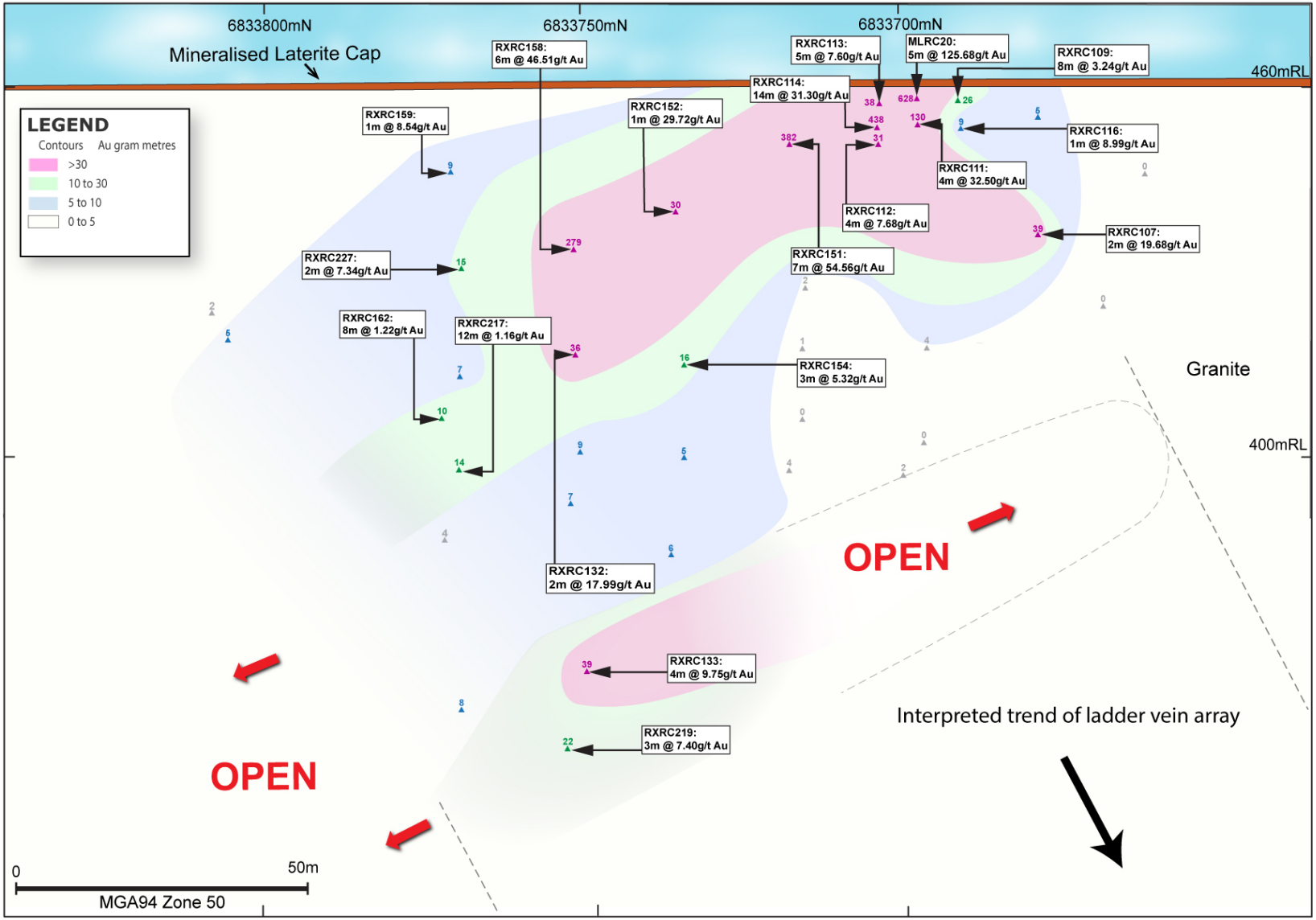


***Figure 2 –Grace Prospect (Lode D only) Long Section***

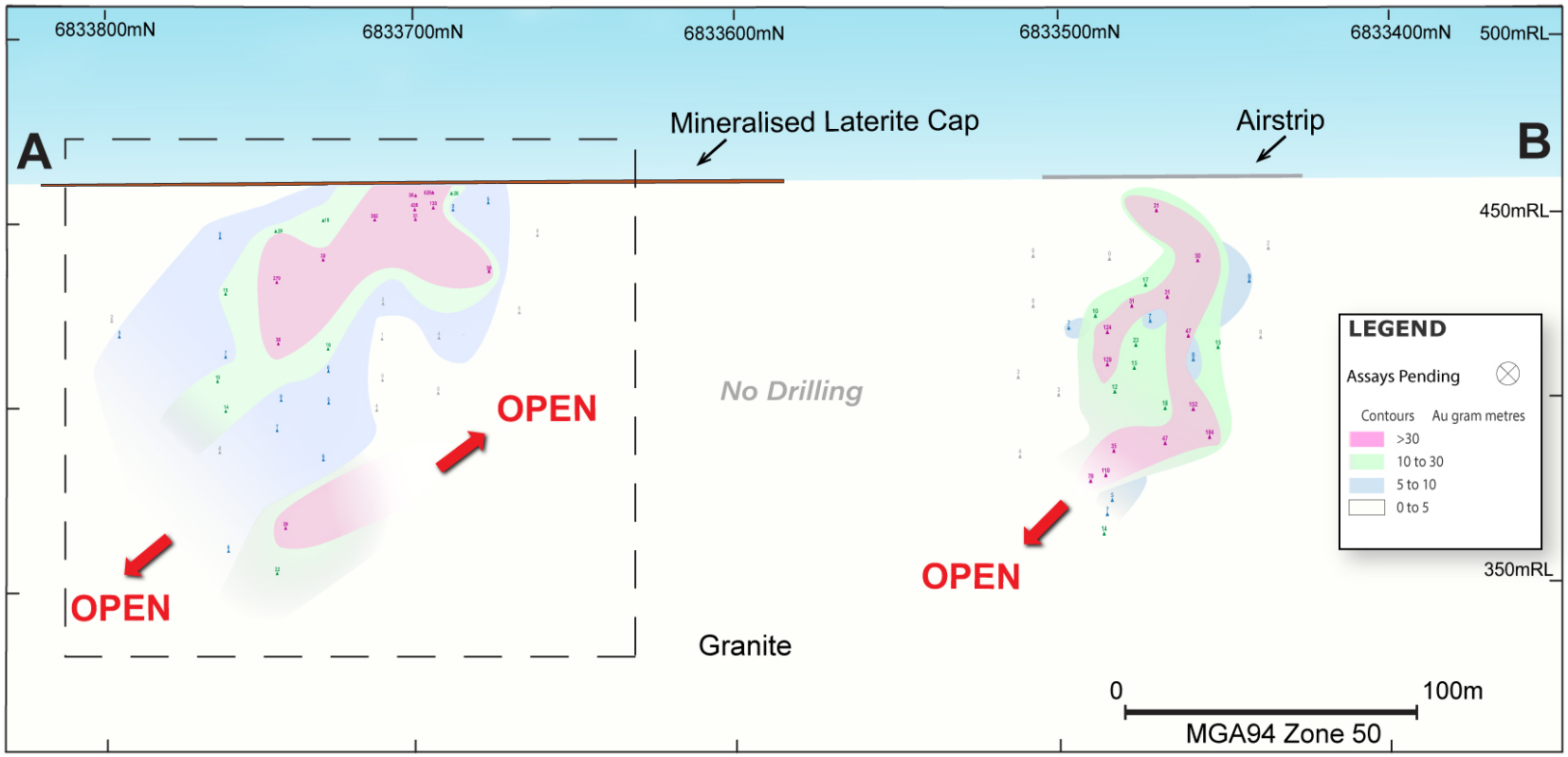


***Figure 3 – Long Section showing Grace Prospect and Airstrip Prospect***

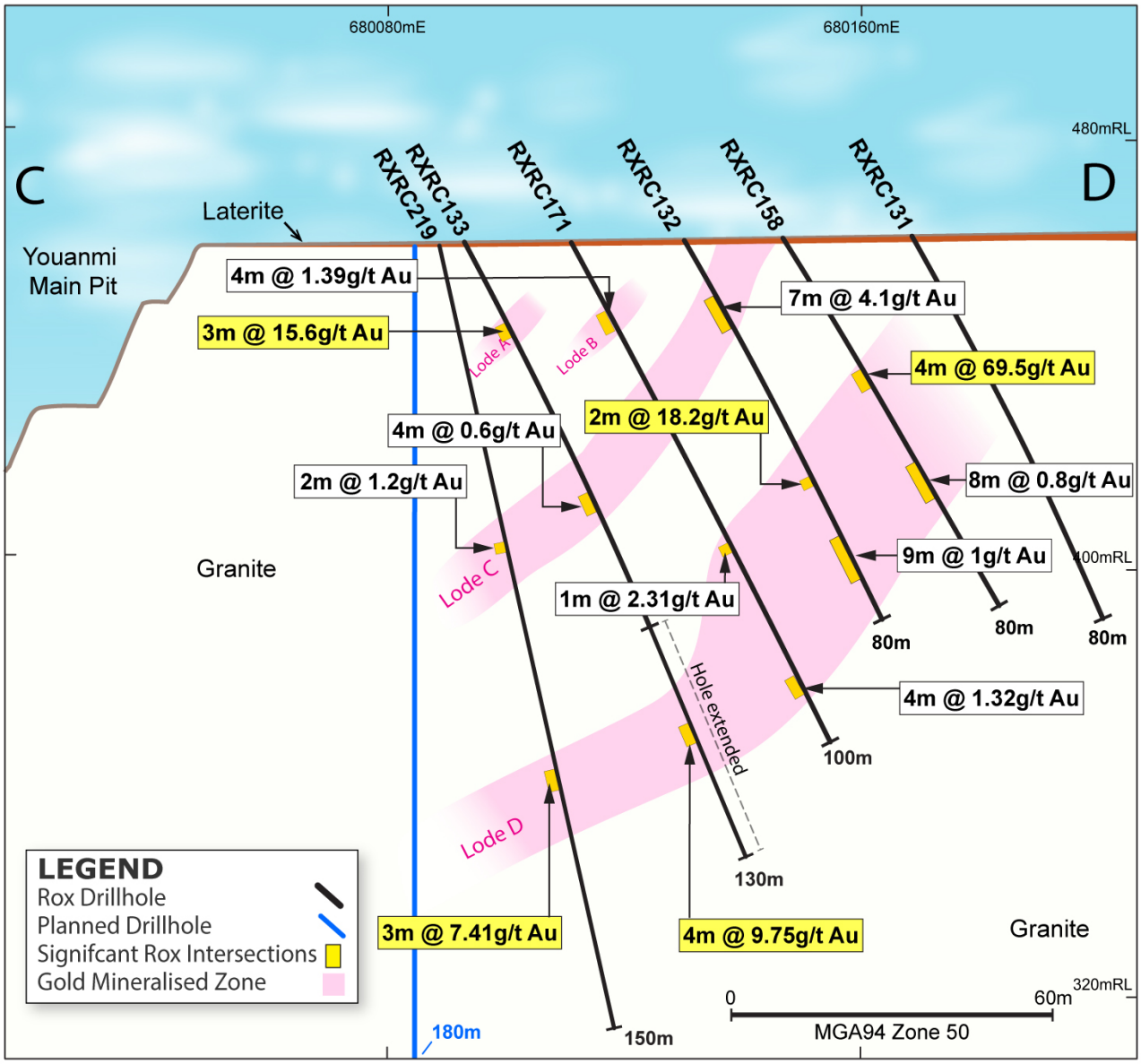


***Figure 4 – Cross Section – Main Pit and Grace Lodes***

### Geological Interpretation

Gold mineralisation at the Grace Prospect is interpreted as a series of northerly plunging lodes within west-dipping fracture zones within the Youanmi granite. Mineralisation is associated with quartz veining, and quartz-sericite alteration of granite wallrocks. moderate west-dipping quartz hosted gold lodes occurring in sheared granite footwall relative to the historically mined Youanmi

gold mine sequence. Drilling to date suggests these shoots are open down plunge with strong potential for repetition at depth, as well as potential for new lodes to be delineated to the north.

This mineralisation is a different style to that historically mined at the nearby Youanmi Gold Mine, where mineralisation was hosted in a ductile shearzone within predominantly ultramafic and mafic volcanic sequences.

**Forward Plan**

With a recent relaxation of Covid-19 restrictions in Western Australia the Company is pleased to confirm it is planning to re-deploy to site shortly to recommence drilling at the Grace Prospect. a separate program to further explore regional targets is also being planned. The coming phase of Grace drilling is to augment the work already done and to facilitate resource estimation work.

Authorised for release to ASX by Alex Passmore, Managing Director

***** ENDS *****

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**Competent Person Statements**

**Exploration Results**

The information in this report that relates to Data and Exploration Results is based on information compiled and reviewed by Mr Gregor Bennett a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute Geoscientists (AIG) and Exploration Manager at Rox Resources. Mr Bennett 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 Bennett 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 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

**Resource Statements**

The information in this report that relates to gold Mineral Resources for the Youanmi Project was reported to the ASX on 17 April 2019 (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 17 April 2019, and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the announcement of 17 April 2019 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 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.

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 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.

**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.

**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.

**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 – Significant Intersections**

| Hole ID | from | to | Interval | Au g/t | Au g.m |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| RXRC173 | 40 | 44 | 4 | 0.56 | 2.24 |
| RXRC174 | 44 | 48 | 4 | 1.34 | 5.36 |
| RXRC181 | 20 | 24 | 4 | 0.66 | 2.64 |
| RXRC185 | 32 | 36 | 4 | 0.5 | 2.02 |
| RXRC188 | 56 | 60 | 4 | 3.57 | 14.28 |
| RXRC189 | 0 | 12 | 12 | 2.53 | 30.36 |
| RXRC190 | 4 | 8 | 4 | 0.56 | 2.24 |
| RXRC191 | 0 | 8 | 8 | 1.42 | 11.36 |
| RXRC191 | 32 | 36 | 4 | 0.93 | 3.72 |
| RXRC193 | 28 | 36 | 8 | 0.65 | 5.2 |
| RXRC193 | 40 | 44 | 4 | 1.2 | 4.8 |
| RXRC194 | 16 | 24 | 8 | 1.85 | 14.8 |
| RXRC194 | 28 | 32 | 4 | 0.75 | 3 |
| RXRC197 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 0.51 | 2.04 |
| RXRC198 | 40 | 44 | 4 | 0.51 | 2.04 |
| RXRC198 | 48 | 50 (EOH) | 2 | 1.47 | 2.94 |
| RXRC199 | 40 | 44 | 4 | 0.7 | 2.8 |
| RXRC201 | 48 | 50 (EOH) | 2 | 18.96 | 37.92 |
| RXRC202 | 48 | 50 (EOH) | 2 | 1.44 | 2.88 |
| RXRC203 | 32 | 36 | 4 | 0.98 | 3.92 |
| RXRC206 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 0.65 | 2.6 |
| RXRC210 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 0.61 | 2.43 |
| RXRC211 | 44 | 48 | 4 | 0.52 | 2.1 |
| RXRC216 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0.83 | 0.83 |
| RXRC216 | 42 | 43 | 1 | 0.85 | 0.85 |
| RXRC216 | 58 | 59 | 1 | 0.83 | 0.83 |
| RXRC216 | 73 | 79 | 6 | 0.97 | 5.82 |
| RXRC216 | 88 | 90 | 2 | 1.78 | 3.56 |
| RXRC216 | 95 | 96 | 1 | 0.55 | 0.55 |
| RXRC217 | 44 | 45 | 1 | 0.61 | 0.61 |
| RXRC217 | 59 | 71 | 12 | 1.16 | 13.92 |
| RXRC217 | 82 | 84 | 2 | 1.17 | 2.34 |
| RXRC217 | 89 | 91 | 2 | 0.99 | 1.98 |
| RXRC217 | 94 | 96 | 2 | 1.41 | 2.82 |
| RXRC217 | 100 | 110 | 10 | 0.77 | 7.7 |
| RXRC219 | 57 | 58 | 1 | 0.56 | 0.56 |
| RXRC219 | 63 | 65 | 2 | 1.20 | 2.4 |
| RXRC219 | 78 | 79 | 1 | 0.58 | 0.58 |
| RXRC219 | 87 | 88 | 1 | 0.70 | 0.7 |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| RXRC219 | 105 | 106 | 1 | 1.08 | 1.08 |
| RXRC219 | 109 | 112 | 3 | 7.41 | 22.23 |
| RXRC220 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 0.66 | 2.64 |
| RXRC224 | 4 | 8 | 4 | 0.72 | 2.88 |
| RXRC225 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 0.99 | 3.96 |
| RXRC226 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 3.09 | 12.36 |
| RXRC227 | 34 | 36 | 2 | 7.34 | 14.68 |
| RXRC227 | 53 | 59 | 6 | 1.09 | 6.54 |
| RXRC227 | 109 | 113 | 4 | 0.69 | 2.76 |
| RXRC227 | 116 | 120 | 4 | 1.01 | 4.04 |
| RXRC228 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 3.33 | 13.32 |
| RXRC229 | 4 | 8 | 4 | 0.56 | 2.22 |
| RXRC230 | 8 | 12 | 4 | 0.76 | 3.04 |
| RXRC230 | 20 | 24 | 4 | 0.68 | 2.74 |
| RXRC233 | 0 | 8 | 8 | 0.64 | 5.09 |
| RXRC235 | 4 | 12 | 8 | 0.79 | 6.28 |
| RXRC236 | 40 | 44 | 4 | 0.51 | 2.06 |
| RXRC237 | 56 | 60 (EOH) | 4 | 1.6 | 6.39 |
| RXRC240 | 36 | 40 | 4 | 0.53 | 2.11 |
| RXRC240 | 44 | 48 | 4 | 0.81 | 3.26 |
| RXRC241 | 40 | 44 | 4 | 0.82 | 3.29 |
| RXRC242 | 40 | 44 | 4 | 0.77 | 3.08 |
| RXRC243 | 56 | 60 (EOH) | 4 | 1.42 | 5.66 |
| RXRC245 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 0.62 | 2.46 |
| RXRC245 | 56 | 60 (EOH) | 4 | 0.89 | 3.54 |
| RXRC246 | 8 | 12 | 4 | 0.64 | 2.54 |
| RXRC247 | 48 | 60 | 12 | 1.12 | 13.47 |
| RXRC248 | 56 | 60 | 4 | 0.83 | 3.3 |

**Table 2 - Collar Locations and Drilling Details**

| Hole ID | Prospect | Drill Type | East | North | RL | Depth | Dip | Azi |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| RXRC173 | Grace | RC | 680112 | 6833808 | 462 | 80 | -60 | 65 |
| RXRC174 | Grace | RC | 680077 | 6833789 | 461 | 80 | -60 | 65 |
| RXRC175 | Grace East | RC | 680271 | 6833773 | 463 | 50 | -60 | 65 |
| RXRC176 | Grace East | RC | 680309 | 6833791 | 463 | 50 | -60 | 65 |
| RXRC177 | Grace East | RC | 680255 | 6833810 | 463 | 60 | -60 | 65 |
| RXRC178 | Grace East | RC | 680290 | 6833832 | 464 | 50 | -60 | 65 |
| RXRC179 | Grace East | RC | 680238 | 6833844 | 463 | 90 | -60 | 65 |
| RXRC180 | Grace East | RC | 680294 | 6833865 | 464 | 50 | -60 | 65 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| RXRC181 | Grace East | RC | 680220 | 6833884 | 464 | 80 | -60 | 65 |
| RXRC182 | Grace East | RC | 680270 | 6833904 | 464 | 50 | -60 | 65 |
| RXRC183 | Grace North | RC | 680209 | 6833919 | 464 | 50 | -60 | 65 |
| RXRC184 | Grace North | RC | 680240 | 6833936 | 465 | 50 | -60 | 65 |
| RXRC185 | Grace North | RC | 680187 | 6833955 | 464 | 50 | -60 | 65 |
| RXRC186 | Grace North | RC | 680223 | 6833972 | 465 | 50 | -60 | 65 |
| RXRC187 | Grace North | RC | 680017 | 6833919 | 462 | 60 | -60 | 65 |
| RXRC188 | Grace North | RC | 680053 | 6833936 | 463 | 60 | -60 | 65 |
| RXRC189 | Grace North | RC | 680086 | 6833952 | 463 | 60 | -60 | 65 |
| RXRC190 | Grace North | RC | 680132 | 6833979 | 464 | 60 | -60 | 65 |
| RXRC191 | Grace North | RC | 680172 | 6833992 | 465 | 50 | -60 | 65 |
| RXRC192 | Grace North | RC | 680207 | 6834009 | 465 | 72 | -60 | 65 |
| RXRC193 | Grace North | RC | 680118 | 6834010 | 464 | 50 | -60 | 65 |
| RXRC194 | Grace North | RC | 680155 | 6834028 | 464 | 50 | -60 | 65 |
| RXRC195 | Grace North | RC | 680065 | 6834029 | 463 | 50 | -60 | 65 |
| RXRC196 | Grace North | RC | 680104 | 6834048 | 463 | 50 | -60 | 65 |
| RXRC197 | Grace North | RC | 680137 | 6834064 | 464 | 50 | -60 | 65 |
| RXRC198 | Grace North | RC | 680015 | 6834052 | 462 | 50 | -60 | 65 |
| RXRC199 | Grace North | RC | 680047 | 6834066 | 463 | 50 | -60 | 65 |
| RXRC200 | Grace North | RC | 680083 | 6834084 | 465 | 50 | -60 | 65 |
| RXRC201 | Grace North | RC | 680119 | 6834099 | 466 | 50 | -60 | 65 |
| RXRC202 | Grace North | RC | 679995 | 6834086 | 464 | 50 | -60 | 65 |
| RXRC203 | Grace North | RC | 680029 | 6834102 | 466 | 50 | -60 | 65 |
| RXRC204 | Grace North | RC | 680067 | 6834119 | 466 | 50 | -60 | 65 |
| RXRC205 | Grace North | RC | 680103 | 6834136 | 466 | 50 | -60 | 65 |
| RXRC206 | Grace North | RC | 679976 | 6834121 | 466 | 50 | -60 | 65 |
| RXRC207 | Grace North | RC | 680013 | 6834139 | 465 | 50 | -60 | 65 |
| RXRC208 | Grace North | RC | 680049 | 6834155 | 465 | 50 | -60 | 65 |
| RXRC209 | Grace North | RC | 680086 | 6834173 | 465 | 50 | -60 | 65 |
| RXRC210 | Grace North | RC | 679962 | 6834159 | 465 | 50 | -60 | 65 |
| RXRC211 | Grace | RC | 680072 | 6834210 | 465 | 50 | -60 | 65 |
| RXRC212 | Grace North | RC | 679945 | 6834195 | 466 | 50 | -60 | 65 |
| RXRC213 | Grace North | RC | 679979 | 6834211 | 466 | 50 | -60 | 65 |
| RXRC214 | Grace North | RC | 680017 | 6834227 | 465 | 50 | -60 | 65 |
| RXRC215 | Grace | RC | 680052 | 6834244 | 465 | 50 | -90 | 0 |
| RXRC216 | Grace | RC | 680094 | 6833712 | 460 | 130 | -72 | 65 |
| RXRC217 | Grace | RC | 680083 | 6833748 | 461 | 138.5 | -78 | 65 |
| RXRC218 | Airstrip | RC | 680419 | 6833355 | 458 | 80 | -60 | 65 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| RXRC219 | Grace | RC | 680091 | 6833731 | 461 | 160 | -60 | 65 |
| RXRC220 | Grace | RC | 680147 | 6833625 | 459 | 90 | -60 | 65 |
| RXRC221 | Grace East | RC | 680291 | 6833737 | 462 | 80 | -60 | 65 |
| RXRC222 | Grace | RC | 680218 | 6833702 | 461 | 80 | -60 | 65 |
| RXRC223 | Grace East | RC | 680324 | 6833709 | 462 | 80 | -60 | 65 |
| RXRC224 | Grace East | RC | 680254 | 6833720 | 462 | 80 | -60 | 65 |
| RXRC225 | Grace East | RC | 680288 | 6833692 | 462 | 80 | -60 | 65 |
| RXRC226 | Grace | RC | 680252 | 6833676 | 461 | 80 | -60 | 65 |
| RXRC227 | Grace | RC | 680088 | 6833750 | 461 | 120 | -50 | 65 |
| RXRC228 | Grace | RC | 680250 | 6833675 | 461 | 6 | -60 | 65 |
| RXRC229 | Airstrip | RC | 680345 | 6833321 | 458 | 60 | -60 | 65 |
| RXRC230 | Airstrip | RC | 680383 | 6833339 | 458 | 60 | -60 | 65 |
| RXRC231 | Airstrip | RC | 680301 | 6833300 | 457 | 60 | -60 | 65 |
| RXRC232 | Airstrip | RC | 680389 | 6833474 | 459 | 70 | -50 | 65 |
| RXRC233 | Airstrip | RC | 680312 | 6833530 | 460 | 120 | -50 | 65 |
| RXRC234 | Airstrip | RC | 680360 | 6833505 | 460 | 100 | -50 | 65 |
| RXRC235 | Airstrip | RC | 680304 | 6833567 | 460 | 100 | -60 | 65 |
| RXRC236 | Hill End E | RC | 680037 | 6834369 | 466 | 60 | -60 | 65 |
| RXRC237 | Hill End E | RC | 680001 | 6834352 | 467 | 60 | -60 | 65 |
| RXRC238 | Hill End E | RC | 679965 | 6834335 | 467 | 60 | -60 | 65 |
| RXRC239 | Hill End E | RC | 679930 | 6834321 | 467 | 60 | -60 | 65 |
| RXRC240 | Hill End E | RC | 680037 | 6834502 | 467 | 60 | -60 | 65 |
| RXRC241 | Hill End E | RC | 680001 | 6834485 | 468 | 60 | -60 | 65 |
| RXRC242 | Hill End E | RC | 679964 | 6834468 | 468 | 60 | -60 | 65 |
| RXRC243 | Hill End E | RC | 679929 | 6834452 | 468 | 60 | -60 | 65 |
| RXRC244 | Hill End E | RC | 679891 | 6834434 | 469 | 60 | -60 | 65 |
| RXRC245 | Hill End E | RC | 680084 | 6834392 | 466 | 60 | -60 | 65 |
| RXRC246 | Hill End E | RC | 680428 | 6833492 | 459 | 100 | -50 | 65 |
| RXRC247 | PZ Mag | RC | 679443 | 6835490 | 469 | 80 | -60 | 65 |
| RXRC248 | PZ Mag | RC | 679402 | 6835478 | 469 | 80 | -60 | 65 |
| RXRC249 | PZ Mag | RC | 679390 | 6835555 | 469 | 80 | -60 | 65 |
| RXRC250 | PZ Mag | RC | 679347 | 6835535 | 469 | 80 | -60 | 65 |

## *JORC Table 1 - Section 1 Data and Sampling Techniques*

| 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.<br><br>Drill holes were generally angled at -65$^0$ towards grid northeast (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 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. |
| | *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 a cone splitter.<br><br>Samples were sent to Intertek Genalysis in Perth, crushed to 10mm, dried and pulverised (total prep) in LM5 units (Some samples > 3kg were split) to produce a sub-sample. The pulps were analysed by 50g Fire Assay with ICP-OES (Intertek code FA50/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 70m 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. |
| | *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. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| ***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.<br>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. |
| | *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 blank 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 50g. |
| | *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.* | Senior personnel from the Company (Managing Director and Exploration Manager) have visually inspected mineralisation within significant intersections. |
| | *The use of twinned holes.* | No twin holes have been completed by Rox at the Grace Prospect. |
| | *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. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| **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.* | A DGPS has been used to determine collar locations. |
| | *Specification of the grid system used.* | The grid system is MGA_GDA94, zone 50 for easting, northing and RL. |
| | *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.* | The topography of the mined open pits is well defined by historic monthly survey pickups |
| **Data spacing and distribution** | *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* | The drill hole spacing is approximately 20-40 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.* | Data spacing and distribution are sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for JORC(2012) classifications applied. |
| | *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 NW-SE and dips to the west at approximately -60 degrees. The drill orientation was 065 degrees and -60 to -90 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 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** | *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.* | 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** | *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.* | Rox Resources Ltd has entered into a Joint Venture Agreement with Venus Metals Corporation Ltd to to acquire an initial 50% interest in the Youanmi Gold Mine Joint Venture (OYG Joint Venture).<br>Tenements in the JV consist of the following mining leases: M 57s /10, 51,76,97,109, 135, 160A, 164, 165, 166 and 167. |
| | *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.* | Significant previous exploration has been carried out throughout the project by various companies, including AC/RAB, RC drilling and diamond drilling<br>1971-1973 WMC: RAB, RC and surface diamond drilling<br>1976 Newmont: 10 surface diamond drillholes (predominantly targeting base metals).<br>1980-1986 BHP: RAB, RC and surface diamond drilling (predominantly targeting base metals).<br>1986-1993 Eastmet: RAB, RC and surface diamond drilling.<br>1993-1997 Goldmines of Australia: RAB, RC and surface diamond drilling. Underground mining and associated underground diamond drilling.<br>2000-2003 Aquila Resources Ltd: Shallow RAB and RC drilling<br>2004-2005 Goldcrest Resources Ltd: Shallow RAB and RC drilling; data validation.<br>2007- 2013 Apex Minerals NL: 9 diamond holes targeting extensions to the Youanmi deeps resource. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| **Geology** | *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.* | 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.<br>Gold mineralisation is developed semi-continuously in shear zones over a strike length of 2,300m along the western margin of the Youanmi granite.<br>The Youanmi gold lodes are invariably associated with a high pyrite and arsenopyrite content and the primary ore is partially to totally refractory.<br>There are a series of major fault systems cutting through the Youanmi trend mineralisation that have generated some significant off-sets.<br>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.<br>Granite hosted gold mineralisation occurs at several sites, most notably the Plant Zone Prospect, located immediately north-northeast of the Main Pit and processing plant. Gold mineralization occurs as free particles within the sulphide-poor stockwork quartz veining, controlled by shallow west dipping shear zones, within a deeply weathered granite host. Mineralised envelopes extend over a strike length of at least 1,200m.<br>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. |
| **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:*<br>• *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*<br>• *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*<br>• *dip and azimuth of the hole*<br>• *down hole length and interception depth*<br>• *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. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | *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.* | Mineralisation over 0.5g/t Au has been included in aggregation of intervals. |
| | *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.*<br><br>*If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.*<br><br>*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 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. |
| **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).*<br>*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. |