ASX: RXL
ASX Announcement
21 May 2025

High gold recovery to concentrate confirmed by metallurgical test work

Results from metallurgical test work has revealed high recovery of more than 91% gold to concentrate from samples taken at the Youanmi Gold Project.

Highlights:

- **High recovery of 91.6% gold and 98.3% sulphur to concentrate confirmed during metallurgical test work on samples from Youanmi;**
- **Additional gold recovered (36%-62%) from cyanide leaching of the flotation tailings;**
- **Test work via Albion Process™ underway to improve overall gold recovery; and**
- **Results to inform the Definitive Feasibility Study, expected to be released in November 2025.**

Gold explorer and developer Rox Resources Limited ("Rox" or "the Company") (ASX: RXL) has received positive initial results from metallurgical test work conducted on samples from the Youanmi Gold Project, located in the Mid West region of Western Australia.

Results from bulk flotation tests determined high gold recoveries of 91.6% can be achieved, with a corresponding concentrate grade of 49.9g/t gold. Additional flotation test work will be conducted to further refine the process for the Definitive Feasibility Study.

As part of the metallurgical test work program, the Company is also undertaking test work using the Albion Process™, which is an atmospheric oxidative leaching process used to treat semi-refractory gold ores.

The Albion Process™ test work aims to improve gold recovery through a two-stage process, which is also designed to reduce reagent and power consumption requirements, lowering overall operating and capital costs.

The results from the metallurgical test work program will be incorporated into the Company's Definitive Feasibility Study (DFS), ahead of its anticipated release in November 2025.

Rox Resources Managing Director & Chief Executive Officer Phill Wilding commented:

"The results received so far from the metallurgical test work program reinforce what we already knew about the highly prospective nature of our Youanmi Gold Project.

"It was exciting to see the high gold recoveries returned were better than the PFS estimates, and as we embark on further test work using the Albion Process™, there is opportunity for gold recovery to improve even further.

"Works are progressing quickly on the delivery of the Definitive Feasibility Study for our Youanmi Project, with this metallurgical test work being an important component.

"We look forward to providing the next phase of test work results, as well as finalising details of our Mineral Resource Estimate, as we work towards the DFS' expected release in November."

Metallurgical Test Work Program:

The Definitive Feasibility Study (DFS) metallurgical test work program commenced in January 2025 with a focus on generating design parameters for the DFS process flowsheet and improving the metallurgical understanding of various lithologies at Youanmi. Test work undertaken to date includes comminution, bulk flotation, flotation tailings leach and preliminary Albion Process™ characterisation tests.

The Albion Process™ program is due for completion prior to anticipated release of DFS in November 2025. The DFS engineering will run in parallel to the test work with results incorporated as they are received.

Sample Provenance and Selection:

The Pre-Feasibility Study[1] (PFS) Production Target consisted of four main host lithologies for the Youanmi orebodies:

- High iron (Fe) tholeiite (basalt);
- High magnesium (Mg) tholeiite (basalt);
- Banded Iron Formation (BIF); and
- Granite.

These lithologies represent greater than 95% of the plant feed identified in the Pre-Feasibility Study (PFS) at a gold grade which is representative of the planned plant feed. The sample selection for the DFS has focussed on generating two bulk composites for the two main lithologies (high Fe basalt, high Mg basalt) to generate a bulk concentrate for downstream Albion Process™ test work.

The lithology variability samples were selected to advance the priority DFS metallurgical test work and gain an understanding of the metallurgical response to the different lithologies. Additional variability sampling and test work is planned to provide greater spatial representation and improve the metallurgical dataset prior to detailed design.

A summary of the lithology descriptions and composite sample selection is in Table 1 and Table 2.

[1] *Refer to RXL ASX announcement dated 24th July 2024 "Youanmi Gold Project – Positive Pre-Feasibility Study".*

Table 1 – Metallurgical Lithology Composite Summary

Composite ID	Lithology	Composite Type	Description
FeT	High Fe Basalt	Bulk	FeT lithology which makes up approx 25% of the plant feed for first four years
MgT	High Mg Basalt	Bulk	MgT lithology which makes up approx 60% of the plant feed for first four years
V_FeT	High Fe Basalt	Variability	FeT lithology – separate composite for variability and comminution
V_MgT	High Mg Basalt	Variability	MgT lithology – separate composite for variability and comminution
V_BIF	Banded Iron Formation	Variability	BIF hosted mineralisation – makes up <5% of plan feed
V_Gr	Granite	Variability	Granite hosted mineralisation – makes up <10% of plan feed
V_As	High Arsenic	Variability	High arsenic variability sample
V_S	High Sulphur	Variability	High sulphur variability sample

Table 2 – Metallurgical Composite Sample Selection Summary[2]

Composite ID	Hole ID	Depth From (m)	Dept To (m)	Interval Length (m)	Mass (kg)	Original Assay Value (g/t Au)
MgT	RXDD109	238.23	241.92	3.69	23.9	4.20
	RXDD109	287.95	293.41	5.46	35.4	10.56
	RXDD110	291.05	294.35	3.30	21.4	0.24
	RXDD113	279.80	284.00	4.20	27.2	2.05
	RXDD113	308.07	314.00	5.93	38.5	0.55
	RXDD115	239.50	242.86	3.36	21.8	0.75
	RXDD115	260.84	264.00	3.16	20.5	2.31
	RXDD115	249.52	252.83	3.31	21.4	18.20
	RXDD116	314.00	319.00	5.00	32.4	0.52
	RXDD119	221.17	225.55	4.38	28.5	15.08
	RXDD122	298.57	301.21	2.64	17.1	1.28
	RXDD122	309.83	312.71	2.88	17.0	2.48
	RXDD124	258.03	262.00	3.97	25.7	0.70
	RXDD124	275.78	279.84	4.06	26.3	1.18
	RXDD124	291.73	295.80	4.07	26.4	3.99
	RXDD124	308.79	312.85	4.06	26.3	0.96
Sub Total MgT Bulk Composite				**63.5**	**409.9**	**4.15**
FeT	RXDD126	446.46	450.00	3.54	23.0	1.05
	RXDD127	303.30	306.00	2.70	17.5	0.77
	RXDD127	408.53	412.82	4.29	26.2	3.32
	RXDD128	366.32	371.12	4.80	29.4	1.27
	RXDD128	377.00	382.40	5.40	35.0	0.35
	RXDD129	359.42	362.32	2.90	18.8	2.70

[2] *Refer to ASX announcements titled and dated "Rox intersects more high-grade gold from Youanmi" 22 October 2024, "Additional high-grade gold assays from Youanmi" 04 November 2024, "High grade assay results continue at Youanmi" 12 December 2024, "Youanmi High-Grade Gold Drilling and Works Program Update" 17 February 2025*

Composite ID	Hole ID	Depth From (m)	Dept To (m)	Interval Length (m)	Mass (kg)	Original Assay Value (g/t Au)
	RXDD131	387.68	392.96	5.28	34.2	15.84
	RXDD131	409.60	412.19	2.59	17.7	1.52
Sub Total FeT Bulk Composite				**28.0**	**178.8**	**3.93**
V_FeT	RXDD128	364.19	366.32	2.13	13.8	6.74
	RXDD133	431.24	434.03	2.79	18.1	6.59
V_BIF	RXDD119	162.07	167.00	4.93	31.2	6.15
V_Gr	RXDD132	263.31	268.00	4.69	30.4	5.65
V_MgT	RXDD153	304.54	310.47	5.93	14.4	3.14
	RXDD122	202.90	206.00	3.10	20.1	4.10
V_As	RXDD109	293.41	298.36	4.95	32.1	65.63
V_S	RXDD129	331.63	336.27	4.64	30.1	25.40

The locations of the metallurgical composites used in the test work and Pre-Feasibility Study (PFS) stope shapes are shown in Figure 1.

Figure 1 – Collar locations and drilling details

Head Assays and Mineralogy:

The head assays for the two bulk composites and six lithology variability composites are in Table 3, and indicate the following:

- There are no other economic or deleterious elements;
- The arsenic grades vary indicating a varying pyrite/arsenopyrite ratio;
- There is low variance between duplicate gold assays indicating low coarse gold content;
- Low organic carbon results indicate low to zero risk of preg-robbing;
- The low antimony grades indicate minimal impact of antinomy passivation on gold leaching; and
- There is minimal variation between reduced sulphide (S^{2-}) and total sulphide content, indicating the samples comprise fresh sulphide ore.

Table 3 – Composite Head Assays

Analyte	Unit	FeT	MgT	V_FeT	V_MgT	V_BIF	V_Gr	V_S	V_As
Au-1	g/t	4.64	4.88	7.41	4.17	7.33	10.1	24.2	67.2
Au-2	g/t	4.84	5.19	7.49	4.16	7.54	11.7	23.9	62.8
Au (average)	**g/t**	**4.74**	**5.04**	**7.45**	**4.17**	**7.44**	**10.9**	**24.1**	**65.0**
Ag	ppm	2	<2	10	<2	<2	<2	8	4
As	ppm	4,200	2,000	2,500	4,290	1,470	110	9,000	25,200
Sb	ppm	77.4	539	115	220	9.6	18.8	153	87.7
Cu	ppm	72	144	130	82	100	50	146	126
S-sulphide	%	3.74	3.28	6.82	4.44	14.0	0.88	19.6	8.28
S-total	%	3.86	3.32	6.84	4.50	14.2	0.90	20.7	8.36
C-organic	%	<0.03	<0.03	<0.03	<0.03	<0.03	<0.03	<0.03	0.03
C-total	%	0.63	1.29	0.51	1.02	0.96	0.27	<0.03	0.24
Te	ppm	1.4	0.8	8.6	1.4	<0.2	13.2	16.6	3.2
Hg	ppm	<0.1	<0.1	0.1	<0.1	<0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2

Mineralogy test work undertaken on concentrate samples from the PFS indicate the semi-refractory nature of the gold at Youanmi. Much of the gold (75-80%) is either free-milling or semi-refractory and is primarily associated with pyrite. Some gold is super-fine grained (<10 µm) and is primarily associated with pyrite but is also contained in silicates. Up to 25% of the gold is locked in solid solution in arsenopyrite, which cannot be recovered by conventional cyanide leaching or ultrafine grinding.

Laser Ablation Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry (LA-ICP-MS) has confirmed that the gold in solid solution in pyrite ranges from 0.75 to 3.3 ppm while the gold in solid solution in arsenopyrite ranges from 242 to 447 ppm.

The mineralogy test work confirms the requirement for an oxidation process (such as the Albion Process™) with a focus on oxidising the arsenopyrite in the flotation concentrate to maximise gold recovery from the refractory component of the ore.

Petrographic analysis conducted shows the various types of Youanmi mineralisation. Examples of free-milling, semi-refractory and refractory gold are shown in Figure 2 and summarised as:

- Refractory ore (image 1) – very fine-grained gold particles enclosed within pyrite grains;
- Semi-refractory ore (images 2 & 3) – gold within pyrite grains that lie in and/or along fractures and cavities; and
- Free-milling ore (images 4, 5 & 6) – gold in open cavities, attached to external margins of sulphide grains or occur within silicate matrix.

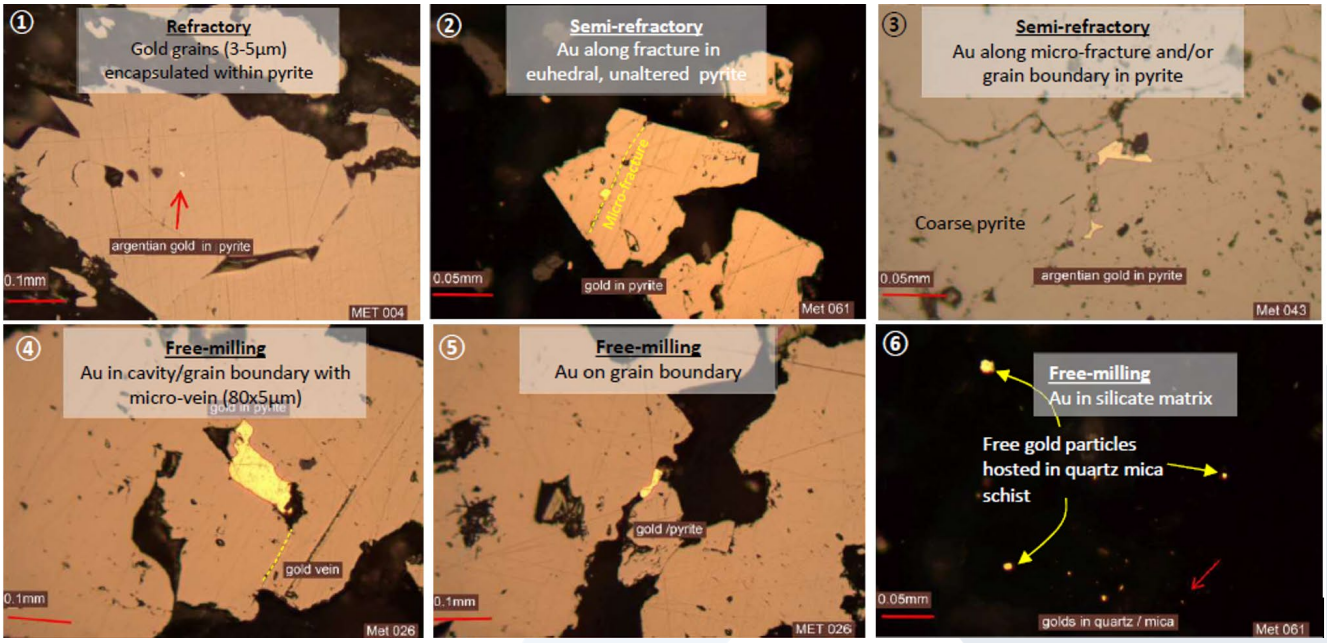


Figure 2 – Petrographic analysis

Comminution:

A series of standard comminution tests have been completed on the main lithological composites with the results outlined in Table 4. Results, compared to the JKTech database include:

- The Bond Rod Work Index (RWi) and Bond Ball Work Index (BWi) indicate the ore is hard which aligns with previous results;
- The Abrasion Index (Ai) test indicates the ore is slightly abrasive, indicating modest wear of comminution equipment; and
- The SMC results (A x b and DWi) indicate the ore is moderately competent and sit in the 38th – 71st percentile of the JKTech Database.

Table 4 – Comminution Test Work Results

Parameter	Unit	V_FeT	V_MgT	V_BIF	V_Gr
SG	g/cm^3	2.83	2.79	3.28	2.64
CWi	kWh/t	9.54	11.5	8.97	8.61
RWi	kWh/t	17.6	19.7	16.8	17.1
BWi	kWh/t	16.0	15.4	13.7	17.2
Ai	-	0.2167	0.0665	0.3869	0.3176
A x b	-	52.7	48.1	44.5	38.8
t_a	-	0.45	0.42	0.31	0.37
DWi	kWh/m^3	5.77	6.09	8.32	7.01

Flotation:

Bulk flotation tests on the MgT and FeT master composites have been completed with results summarised in Table 5.

The combined MgT and FeT concentrates achieved average gold and sulphur (S^{2-}) recoveries of 91.6% and 98.6% respectively with corresponding combined concentrate grades of 49.9 g/t gold and 27.3% sulphur.

The results indicate that high gold and sulphur recoveries can be achieved from a mass pull of ~9% using a rougher-only flotation flowsheet. This means that only ~ 9% of the front-end ore feed is treated via Albion Process™ some 10x smaller than the front-end comminution and flotation circuits.

Additional flotation variability test work will be conducted to define final design mass pull and concentrate specification and refine the flotation flowsheet for the DFS.

Table 5 – Flotation Test Work Results

Composite	Test ID	Mass (g)	Mass Rec. (%)		Gold		Sulphur	
			G	Dist (%)	g/t	Dist (%)	%	Dist (%)
MgT	3493	51,000	4,526	8.9	50.8	91.3	30.8	98.0
MgT	3494	51,000	4,597	9.0	49.7	91.8	30.8	97.8
MgT	3495-99	255,000	23,465	9.2	49.8	91.0	23.0	98.3
Sub Total MgT		357,000	32,588	9.1	49.9	91.1	25.2	98.2
FeT	3500	51,000	4,306	8.4	51.0	91.3	38.8	97.8
FeT	3501	51,000	4,593	9.0	50.5	92.4	34.0	98.0
FeT	3502-03	68,000	6,717	9.9	48.9	93.9	24.9	99.6
Sub Total FeT		170,000	15,616	9.2	50.0	92.7	31.8	98.6
Total		**527,000**	**48,204**	**9.1**	**49.9**	**91.6**	**27.3**	**98.3**

Flotation Tailings Leaching:

Cyanide leach test work was undertaken on the rougher flotation tailings from the two bulk composites with the results summarised in Table 6.

Results indicate that low final tailings gold grades can be achieved for the flotation tailings (90.9% of the flotation feed) represented by the FeT and MgT bulk composites with assayed head grades of 4.74 g/t and 5.04 g/t respectively.

The cyanide and lime consumption for the flotation tailings leach is considered low.

Table 6 – Flotation Tailings Leach Test Work Results

Composite	Grind Size (P_{80})	Calc. Head Grade (g/t)	Tailings Grade (g/t)	24hr Leach Extraction (%)	NaCN Consumption (kg/t)	Lime Consumption (kg/t)
FeT Rougher Tailings	75 µm	0.35	0.22	35.8	0.24	0.32
MgT Rougher Tailings	75 µm	0.45	0.17	62.6	0.24	0.34

Albion Process™ Test Work:

The Albion Process™ is an atmospheric oxidative leaching process for treating semi-refractory gold ores to improve overall gold recovery. The process comprises two main stages:

- The initial stage is ultrafine grinding of the flotation concentrate using an IsaMill™ to a grind size P_{80} of 8-20 µm. This provides a narrow size distribution and prevents passivation of the mineral surfaces in the subsequent oxidative leaching step; and
- The ultrafine ground concentrate undergoes oxidative leaching in the OxiLeach™ Reactor at atmospheric pressure, a pH of 4-5, an elevated temperature of 95°C and a residence time of up to 72 hours. The OxiLeach™ reactors are designed specifically for leaching and maximum oxygen mass transfer. The oxidised product from the oxidative leach is neutralised and transferred to the cyanide leach circuit for traditional gold cyanide recovery.

Ultrafine grinding is a common process used to increase the recovery of many base and precious metals. IsaMills™ have been used for ultrafine grinding of ores since 1994, so are a well known and proven technology. KCGM have successfully employed IsaMills™ for over 20 years to improve gold recovery.

The Albion Process™ is best suited to semi-refractory gold concentrates that do not require greater than 90% sulphur oxidation to achieve acceptable gold recoveries.

Importantly, the Albion Process™ provides greater control over the extent of oxidation that reduces reagent and power consumption, lowering the overall operating and capital costs.

Albion Process™ test work is currently being undertaken at Core Resources in Brisbane. Head characterisation is complete, the signature plot of ultrafine grinding is underway, and the initial Albion Process™ leach test has commenced.

Remaining Albion Process™ test work to be completed as part of the DFS program includes:

- Grind size sensitivity;
- Sulphur oxidation targets;
- Solids density sensitivity;
- Bulk Albion Process™ leach test to generate sample for flocculation, settling and viscosity testing;
- Variability Albion Process™ leach tests; and
- Metal recovery optimisation.

Indicated Pathway to Production:

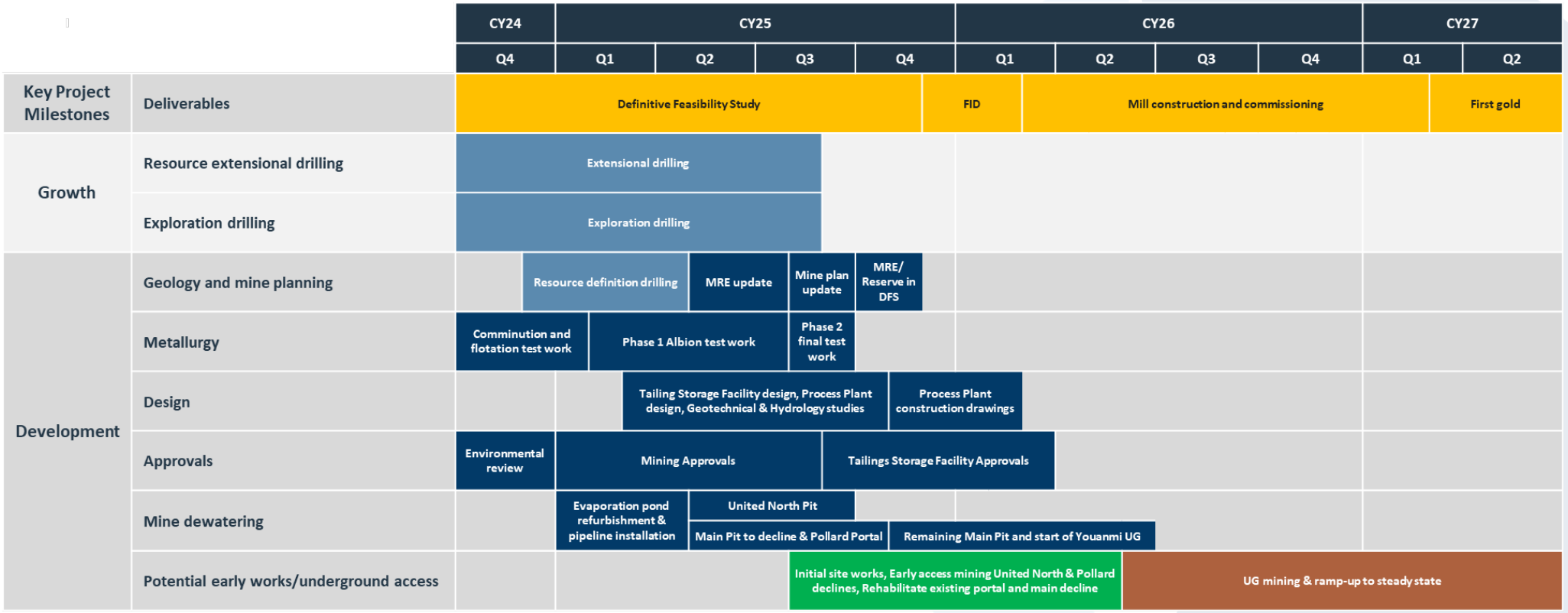
The Company's Indicative Pathway to Production, as outlined in Figure 3, remains on track:

- Drilling has been completed on time and within budget;
- Refurbishing of the evaporation ponds is complete;
- Tenders for major DFS work streams such as process plant design, geotechnical, hydrology/hydrogeology and tailings dam designs have been awarded and works on each package have commenced;
- Dewatering pipe/pump installation has started, with pumping to commence this quarter; and
- Comminution/flotation metallurgical test work is complete, with Albion Process™ test work underway.

Next steps

- Analyse assay results from Step-up drill program;
- Development of mineralised wireframes ahead of delivery of MRE for use in the DFS;
- Continue drilling near-mine and regional targets;
- Continue metallurgical test work for Albion Process™;
- Complete dewatering infrastructure installation and commence pumping;
- Continue preparation of approvals including Mining Proposals and Mine Closure Plans;
- Continue working with debt advisors to progress project financing;
- Environmental approvals and design work for various activities to continue; and
- Tender process for site infrastructure and mining contract.

Figure 3 – Pathway to Production Timeline



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Authorisation:

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

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About Rox Resources

Rox Resources (ASX: RXL) is a West Australian focused gold exploration and development company. It is the 100 per cent owner of the historic Youanmi Gold Project near Mt Magnet, approximately 480 kilometres northeast of Perth, and owns the Mt Fisher - Mt Eureka Gold and Nickel Project approximately 140 kilometres southeast of Wiluna, with 100% ownership of certain tenure with the remaining tenure held via a joint venture (Rox 51%, earning into 75%).

Youanmi Project has a Total Mineral Resource of 2.3Moz of contained gold, with potential for further expansion with the integration of existing prospects into the Resource and further drilling. Youanmi was a high-grade gold mine and produced ~667,000oz of gold (at 5.47 g/t Au) before it closed in 1997. It is classified as a disturbed site and is on existing mining leases which have significant existing infrastructure to support a return to mining operations.

Competent Persons Statement

Exploration Results

The information in this release that relates to Data and Exploration Results is based on information compiled and reviewed by Andrew Shaw-Stuart a Competent Person who is a Fellow Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG), Exploration Manager at Rox Resources and holds performance rights in the Company. The aforementioned has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of target/deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Shaw-Stuart consents to the inclusion in the release of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

Where reference is made to previous releases of exploration results in this announcement, the Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in those announcements and all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the exploration results included in those announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed.

The information in this report that relates to previous Exploration Results was prepared and first disclosed under the JORC Code 2012 and has been properly and extensively cross-referenced in the text to the date of the original announcement to the ASX.

Metallurgical Results

The information in this report that relates to metallurgical results is based on information compiled and reviewed by Mr Michael Davis a Competent Person who is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy ("AusIMM") and a Metallurgist and Director of MineScope Services Pty Ltd. Mr Davis 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 Davis consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

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.

Resource Statements

The statement of estimates of Mineral Resources for the Youanmi Gold Project was reported by Rox in accordance with ASX Listing Rule 5.8 and the JORC Code (2012 edition) in the announcement "MRE Update confirms Youanmi as Significant High-Grade Gold Project and Paves Way for PFS" released to the ASX on 30 January 2024, and for which the consent of the Competent Person Mr Steve Le Brun was obtained. A copy of that announcement is available at www.asx.com.au. Rox confirms it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the Mineral Resources estimates information included in that market announcement and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the Mineral Resources estimates in that announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. Rox confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from that market announcement.

Production Target

The Production Target and forecast financial information derived from the Production Target referred to in this release are underpinned by Indicated Mineral Resources (approximately 71%) and Inferred Mineral Resources (approximately 29%). The total Life of Mine Production Target includes 29% Inferred Resources ounces, 7% Indicated Resource ounces outside of Reserve and the remaining 64% is underpinned by Probable Ore Reserves. There is a low level of geological confidence associated with Inferred Mineral Resources and there is no certainty that further exploration work will result in the determination of Indicated Mineral Resources or that the Production Target or forecast financial information reported will be realised. Accordingly, the Company has scheduled the Production Target such that Inferred Mineral Resources do not feature as a significant proportion of the first 4 years of the 9-year mine plan. Approximately 19% of the Production Target material mined over the first 4 years

is underpinned by Inferred Mineral Resources. The Company is satisfied that the Inferred Mineral Resources partially underpinning the Production Target is not the determining factor of the viability of the Youanmi Gold Project.

Pre-Feasibility Study

The information in this announcement that relates to the production target for the Youanmi Gold Project was reported by Rox in accordance with ASX Listing Rules and the JORC Code (2012 edition) in the announcement "Youanmi Gold Project - Positive Pre-Feasibility Study" released to the ASX on 24 July 2024, and for which the consent of the Competent Person Mr Daniel Marchesi was obtained. A copy of that announcement is available at www.asx.com.au. Rox confirms it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in that market announcement and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the production target, and the related forecast financial information derived from the production target in that market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. Rox confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from that market announcement.

Forward-Looking Statements

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

These forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties, assumptions, and other important factors that could cause the actual results, performance or achievements of the Company to be materially different from future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such statements. Actual events or results may differ materially from the events or results expressed or implied in any forward-looking statement and deviations are both normal and to be expected. Neither the Company, its officers nor any other person gives any representation, assurance or guarantee that the events or other matters expressed or implied in any forward-looking statements will actually occur. You are cautioned not to place undue reliance on those statements.

Appendix 1

Table 7 – Collar Locations and Drilling Details*

Hole ID	Prospect	Drill Type	East	North	RL	Depth	Dip	Azi
RXDD109	Pollard	RCD	679,810.78	6,833,536.61	454.56	329.3	-57.7	63.9
RXDD110	Pollard	RCD	679,825.20	6,833,489.13	453.64	308.9	-54.9	62.5
RXDD113	Pollard	RCD	679,887.96	6,833,443.16	456.95	357.0	-70.5	67.4
RXDD115	Pollard	RCD	679,839.05	6,833,517.76	457.11	295.6	-60.3	69.2
RXDD116	Pollard	RCD	679,876.08	6,833,458.64	457.33	372.2	-68.4	63.5
RXDD119	Youanmi Main	RCD	679,597.38	6,833,876.04	479.98	230.3	-74.2	60.3
RXDD122	Youanmi Main	RCD	679,523.98	6,833,982.23	480.08	345.2	-60.5	67.6
RXDD124	Pollard	RCD	679,863.50	6,833,485.46	456.95	327.0	-66.0	61.7
RXDD126	United North	RCD	678,941.27	6,834,295.18	461.64	490.0	-66.6	60.0
RXDD127	United North	RCD	679,024.42	6,834,315.85	461.29	450.0	-69.0	65.8
RXDD128	United North	RCD	679,046.77	6,834,329.87	461.58	396.0	-61.8	60.4
RXDD129	United North	RCD	679,090.87	6,834,336.34	461.15	393.0	-67.2	61.6
RXDD131	United North	RCD	679,001.43	6,834,353.97	461.30	447.0	-67.6	-64.0
RXDD132	United North	RCD	679,055.61	6,834,567.64	462.84	306.8	-61.9	-65.8
RXDD133	United North	RCD	678,945.06	6,834,297.47	461.59	468.0	-60.8	-62.2
RXDD153	Youanmi Main	RCD	679,471.69	6,834,120.98	480.83	358.7	-62.9	64.5

*Note: Collar details may change from previously announced details due to collars being surveyed with DGPS survey equipment.

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. Diamond drill hole core size is HQ to generate as large a sample mass as possible for the metallurgical program. Initial sampling of diamond holes was by cut quarter core with the remaining three quarters used for the metallurgical composite. Metallurgical samples were selected and composited by Rox personnel to best reflect lithological domains represented within the mine plan. These were selected using geological logging information and Fire Assay (Au) grades and ICP (other elements).
	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. A nominal 3-4kg sample is taken and analysed for gold by Fire Assay 50g (FA50). Diamond core is HQ and NQ2, however dominantly NQ2 size, sampled on geological intervals, with a minimum of 0.3 m up to a maximum of 1.2 m. The diamond core was cut in half, with one half sent to the lab and one half retained. The sample was analysed for gold by Fire Assay 50g (FA50).
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) and diamond core (DD). The RC hole diameter was 140mm face sampling hammer.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed*	Diamond core recoveries are logged and recorded in the database. Overall recoveries are typically >99% and there are no apparent core loss issues or significant sample recovery problems. Hole depths are verified against core blocks. Regular rod counts are performed by the drill contractor. There is no apparent relationship between sample recovery and grade. RC drill recoveries were high (>90%).
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples	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.

JORC Table 1 - Section 1 Data and Sampling Techniques

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 have been carried out on all RC, but no geotechnical data have been recorded (or is possible to be recorded due to the nature of the sample). Detailed geological and geotechnical logs were carried out on all diamond drill holes for recovery, RQD, structures etc. which included structure type, dip, dip direction, alpha angle, beta angle, texture, shape, roughness, fill material, and this data is stored in the database. The geological data would be suitable for inclusion in a Mineral Resource estimate.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Logging of diamond core and RC chips recorded lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, weathering, colour, and other sample features. RC chips are stored in plastic RC chip trays.
	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.*	Drill core was cut in half on site using a core saw. Samples were collected from the same side of the core where possible, preserving the orientation mark in the kept core half. If no orientation line was possible a cut line was used on the core.
	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. 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 the CRM's was approximately 1:20, and blank sample insertion rate was approximately 1:50.
	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. No diamond core 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 relating to the grain size of the mineralisation which lies in the percentage range.

JORC Table 1 - Section 1 Data and Sampling Techniques

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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. Lab XRF was completed on the pulps for the diamond core samples. Metallurgical testwork was conducted at ALS Metallurgy in Perth with all laboratory procedures used being commonly accepted and certified techniques for gold. Solid and Solution samples were prepared and assayed at ALS Metallurgy in Perth. All flotation and leach testwork in Perth was conducted in site water sourced from Rox's Kathleen Open Pit. This water is deemed brackish and best represents future water sources.
	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 have visually inspected mineralisation within significant intersections. Metallurgical test results were reviewed by MineScope Services metallurgists.
	The use of twinned holes.	No twinned holes to date.
	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. Original Metallurgical laboratory data files in Excel and PDF formats are stored together in the Rox 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 differential GPS with an accuracy of +/- 0.3m.
	Specification of the grid system used.	The grid system is MGA_GDA94, zone 50S for easting, northing and RL.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	The topography of the area is relatively flat and has been surveyed during the mining period by the mine survey team. The Competent Person considers that the surface is suitable for this MRE

JORC Table 1 - Section 1 Data and Sampling Techniques

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	RC and diamond drill hole spacing varies 40-200 metres between drill sections, with some areas at 40 metre drill section spacing. Down dip step-out distance varies 20-100 metres. Metallurgical composites are generated from drill holes across the known mineralisation. These samples are composited into grade and/or locational domains.
	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.	No sample compositing has occurred for diamond core drilling. Sample intervals are based on geological boundaries with even one metre samples between. For RC samples, 1m samples were completed for all holes. No composites were taken. Selected intervals for metallurgical testwork were thoroughly composited by rotary blending and splitting at ALS Metallurgy.
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 NNW and dips to the west at approximately -60 degrees. The nominal drill orientation was 065 and -60 dip. Drilling is believed to be generally perpendicular to strike.
	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 the majority of samples these bags were transported directly to the assay laboratory by the Company. In some cases, the sample were delivered by a transport contractor the assay laboratory. The assay laboratory audits the samples on arrival and reports any discrepancies back to the Company. No such discrepancies occurred. Metallurgical samples have at all times been in possession of ALS or their designated contractors. Chain of custody was maintained throughout.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No audits have yet been completed.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	*The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	Metallurgical test work is deemed appropriate for this style of mineralisation. This test work program has been designed to build upon metallurgical understanding from previous successful metallurgical test work programs.

JORC Table 1 - Section 1 Data and Sampling Techniques

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	The metallurgical process proposed and the appropriateness of that process to the style of mineralisation.	The proposed metallurgical process is on site oxidation of flotation concentrate by the Albion Process™. Previous test work has shown this process is appropriate for this style of mineralisation.
	Whether the metallurgical process is well-tested technology or novel in nature.	Bulk flotation is a common process employed by many precious and base metal operations where further concentrating or refining of the mineralisation is required
	The nature, amount and representativeness of metallurgical test work undertaken, the nature of the metallurgical domaining applied and the corresponding metallurgical recovery factors applied.	Bulk flotation testwork was conducted on a ~530kg composite, selected to represent the lithology and grade profile of the prefeasibility study mine plan. A bulk sample is more representative than standard 1kg floats, reducing any potential effect caused by coarse nuggety gold on grade or recovery determination.
	Any assumptions or allowances made for deleterious elements.	The test work and comprehensive head assays show that there are no deleterious elements recovered in concentrate.
	The existence of any bulk sample or pilot scale test work and the degree to which such samples are considered representative of the orebody as a whole.	Bulk composites represent the two main domains that make up 63% of the pre-feasibility study mine plan.
	For minerals that are defined by a specification, has the ore reserve estimation been based on the appropriate mineralogy to meet the specifications?	No minerals are defined by a specification.

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.*	The Youanmi mining centre which comprises the leases: M57/51, M57/75, M57/97, M57/109, M57/135, M57/160A, M57/164, M57/165, M57/166 and M57/167 is 100% owned by Rox Resources.
	The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area.	The tenements are in good standing and no known impediments exist.

JORC Table 1 - Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 1971-1973 WMC: RAB, RC and surface diamond drilling 1976 Newmont: 10 surface diamond drillholes (predominantly targeting base metals). 1980-1986 BHP: RAB, RC and surface diamond drilling (predominantly targeting base metals). 1986-1993 Eastmet: RAB, RC and surface diamond drilling. 1993-1997 Goldmines of Australia: RAB, RC and surface diamond drilling. Underground mining and associated underground diamond drilling. 2000-2003 Aquila Resources Ltd: Shallow RAB and RC drilling 2004-2005 Goldcrest Resources Ltd: Shallow RAB and RC drilling; data validation. 2007- 2013 Apex Minerals NL: 9 diamond holes targeting extensions to the Youanmi deeps resource.

JORC Table 1 - Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Geology	*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. Gold mineralisation is developed semi-continuously in shear zones over a strike length of 2,300m along the western margin of the Youanmi granite. Gold is intimately associated with sulphide minerals and silicates in zones of strong hydrothermal alteration and structural deformation. Typical Youanmi lode material consists of a sericite- carbonate- quartz- pyrite-arsenopyrite schist or mylonite which frequently contains significant concentrations of gold, commonly as fine, free gold particles in the silicates, occluded in sulphide minerals and in solid solution in arsenopyrite. The lodes contain between 10% and 25% sulphide, the principal species being pyrite (10% to 20%) and arsenopyrite (1% to 5%). There are a series of major fault systems cutting through the Youanmi trend mineralisation that have generated some significant off-sets. The Youanmi Deeps project area is subdivided into three main areas or fault blocks by cross-cutting steep south-east trending faults; and these are named Pollard, Main, and Hill End from south to north respectively. Granite hosted gold mineralisation occurs at several sites, most notably Grace and the Plant Zone Prospects. Gold mineralization occurs as free particles within quartz-sericite altered granite shear zones. The Commonwealth-Connemarra mineralised trend is centred 4km northwest of the Youanmi plant. The geology comprises a sequence of folded mafic and felsic volcanic rocks intercalated with BIF and intruded by granite along the eastern margin. Gold mineralisation is developed over a 600m strike length, associated with a north trending and steeply west dipping shear zone that traverses the northwest trending succession.
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 for RC and diamond core.

JORC Table 1 - Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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 for RC and diamond core.
	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').*	The mineralisation strikes generally NNW and dips to the west at approximately -60 degrees. Drill orientations are usually 065 degrees and -60 dip. Drilling is believed to be generally perpendicular to strike. Given the angle of the drill holes and the interpreted dip of the host rocks and mineralisation (see Figures in the text), reported intercepts approximate true width.
Diagrams	*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).* *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. Additional variability sampling is planned to further define the process flow sheet for the Feasibility Study. Variability samples will be taken at a rate of 1 sample per 500,000t in the proposed mine plan.