ASX: RXL
ASX Announcement
8 July 2025

Development Update for Youanmi

Dewatering, drilling, and DFS works advancing

WA gold exploration and development company Rox Resources Limited (**"Rox"** or **"the Company"**) (**ASX: RXL**) is pleased to provide an update on the development of the Youanmi Gold Project in Western Australia.

Highlights:

- **Dewatering activities progressing ahead of schedule at both the Youanmi Main and United North pits**
- **Debt process underway, with strong interest and attractive terms for project financing indicated**
- **Further high-grade results delivered from Prospect, Pollard and Youanmi North, including[1]:**
  - **Youanmi Main**
    - **RXDD216: 4.81m @ 8.97g/t from 492.7m**
    - **RXDD216: 5.73m @ 4.69g/t from 421.1m**
    - **RXDD216: 2.01m @ 4.99g/t from 552.0m**
    - **RXDD210: 8.53m @ 0.93g/t from 434.9m**
    - **RXDD208: 0.96m @ 7.84g/t from 472.7m**
    - **RXDD216: 2.20m @ 3.20g/t from 537.8m**
  - **Prospect**
    - **RXDD215: 6.35m @ 14.43g/t from 205.7m**
    - **RXDD215: 4.50m @ 7.94g/t from 82.8m**
  - **Pollard**
    - **RXDD209: 2.95m @ 8.91g/t from 232.3m**
- **All major workstreams for Definitive Feasibility Study (DFS) awarded and metallurgical test work advancing**
- **Early works underway with camp expansion contract issued and key management appointments finalised, building the leadership team required for transition to development**

Managing Director & CEO Mr Phill Wilding commented:

"There has been a flurry of activity at our flagship Youanmi Gold Project in recent weeks, from significant progress in dewatering, awarding of all contracts for the DFS, and ongoing positive results from metallurgical test work.

"As a development team, witnessing the physical process of dewatering generates excitement, with the consistent drop in water level representative of the encouraging progress of our development plan for this project.

"Alongside this activity has been ongoing drilling of near mine and regional targets and the delivery of exceptional high-grade results. We have also been completing the required sterilisation drilling for the proposed tailings dam, along with geotechnical holes for the underground mine.

"Over recent weeks, we have also expanded our team after appointing key management roles to commence underground operations. Excitingly for our on-site team, we have also awarded the contract for the Phase 1 camp expansion, building on the fantastic facilities we already have in place.

[1] *Refer to Appendix 1 for details.*

"From a financing perspective, we have received strong interest from Australian and international banks and financiers in funding Youanmi, including attractive commercial terms. This presents immense potential value for our shareholders, and also reaffirms our belief that Youanmi is a gold project of considerable significance.

"We are entering an exciting era for Rox as we advance along our clear pathway to production, and as we realise our vision to become one of the highest-grade new gold producers of scale in Western Australia."

Dewatering update

Dewatering of Youanmi Main Pit and the United North Pit have both been advancing well in recent weeks, with further works to accelerate the process to commence this month.

At United North, pumping has continued at the planned rate of +40 litres per second (l/sec), discharging to the Kathleen pit (see Figure 1).

This is still on track to be dewatered by late Q3 CY2025, with the planned exploration decline to commence in early Q4 CY2025. Pit wall conditions currently look favourable with a geotechnical review to commence shortly.

At Youanmi Main, pumping has continued at the planned rate of +100 l/sec discharging to the evaporation ponds. Once these are at capacity, water will be discharged to the Kathleen and Rebel pits.

The Main Pit is expected to be dewatered to a suitable level by late Q4 CY2025/early Q1 CY2026, with the planned Pollard exploration decline from the Main Pit to commence in Q1 CY2026.

Figure 1 – Map of the Youanmi Gold Project.

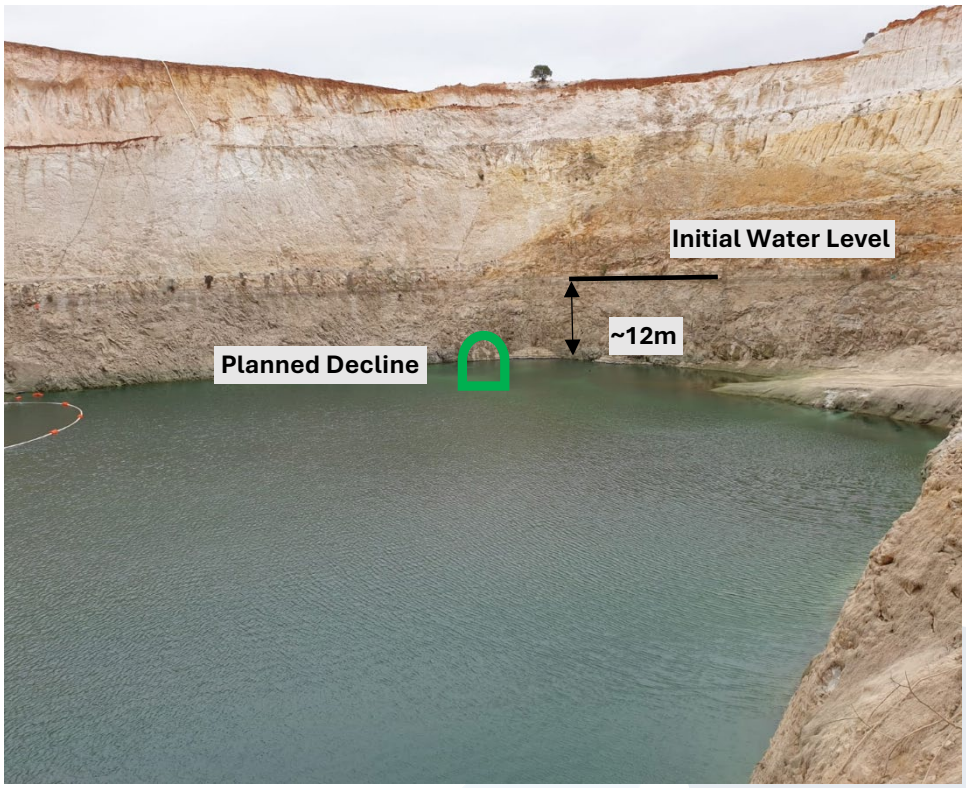

Figure 2 – United North pit showing planned decline location and dewatering progress.

Figure 3 – Youanmi Main pit pump showing a ~3m reduction in water level

Project debt financing:

Following the achievement of several milestones, including commencement of de-watering and the appointment of BurnVoir Corporate Finance as financial advisor, Rox commenced a competitive financing process to secure an attractive debt financing package, aimed at maximising shareholder returns and limiting shareholder dilution.

The Company has received numerous credit-endorsed expressions of interest for the proposed debt financing, from leading Australian and global mining banks and seasoned mining financiers, with the level of debt funding interest substantially exceeding the Youanmi Gold Project's projected capital costs.

Whilst responses remain non-binding and contingent upon satisfactory due diligence and approvals, Rox is pleased with the strong level of support and appetite from financiers to provide the targeted debt financing on attractive commercial terms.

The Company intends to appoint key technical, environmental and legal due diligence providers over the coming quarter prior to completion of the DFS, to progress the debt financing workstream. This early and strong engagement with potential financiers further de-risks delivery of the Youanmi Gold Project, supporting the accelerated pathway to gold production.

Rox's proposed project funding strategy is based on the compelling positive outcomes of the Pre-Feasibility Study completed in July 2024. The debt financing strategy is anticipated to coincide with completion of the DFS, due for release in Q4 2025, enabling a Final Investment Decision shortly thereafter.

Recent drilling results:

Youanmi Main

Assay results from Youanmi Main confirm the repeatability of high-grade shoots beneath the northern section of the Youanmi Main lode (Figures 4, 5 & 6).

Significant results include:

- RXDD216: 5.73m @ 4.69g/t from 421.1m
  - incl: RXDD216: 2.18m @ 11.36g/t from 421.1m
- RXDD216: 4.81m @ 8.97g/t from 492.7m
  - incl: RXDD216: 1.35m @ 12.25g/t from 492.7m
  - incl: RXDD216: 1.16m @ 22.60g/t from 496.3m
- RXDD216: 2.20m @ 3.20g/t from 537.8m
- RXDD216: 2.01m @ 4.99g/t from 552.0m
- RXDD210: 8.53m @ 0.93g/t from 434.9m
  - incl: RXDD210: 0.69m @ 4.10g/t from 437.7m
- RXDD208: 0.96m @ 7.84g/t from 472.7m

Drillhole RXDD216 extends mineralisation beneath the current resource and confirms the continuity of higher, hanging wall lodes. RXDD216 is both the deepest hole of the 2025 program and the deepest drill hole in this section of the resource, proving that mineralisation continues beneath the current resource and is open at depth.

RXDD208 confirms continuity of high-grade shoots north of the current resource extending into a previously under-drilled area between Youanmi Main and United North deposits (Figures 4, 5 & 6). RXDD208 aligns with high-grade intercepts and down-plunge extensions of the Youanmi Main lode immediately south.

Prospect

Assay results reported at Prospect (Figures 4, 5 & 6) reflect hanging wall mineralisation above the main Prospect lode and subparallel to the main Prospect shear.

Significant results include:

- RXDD215: 4.50m @ 7.94g/t from 82.8m
    - incl: RXDD215: 0.88m @ 39.10g/t from 82.8m
- RXDD215: 6.35m @ 14.43g/t from 205.7m
    - incl: RXDD215: 1.47m @ 51.80g/t from 210.0m

Pollard

Assay results reported in drill hole RXDD209 show mineralisation in the northern, lower section of the Pollard resource (Figures 4, 5 & 6). RXDD209 is a redrill of RXDD168 which finished prematurely in a mining stope void at Pollard.

Significant results include:

- RXDD209: 2.95m @ 8.91g/t from 232.3m
    - incl: RXDD209: 0.47m @ 55.00g/t from 232.3m

Geotechnical Work

Three geotechnical diamond drill holes RXDD211, 214 & 214 were completed in the planned proximity of the Pollard and United North underground decline development (Figure 6).

Rock mass and structural logging of these holes has been completed and will feed into the geotechnical model for the Youanmi DFS.

In addition, acoustic televiewer surveys were completed on a series of diamond drillholes in the proximity of the planned mine development from the recently drilled step-up campaign.

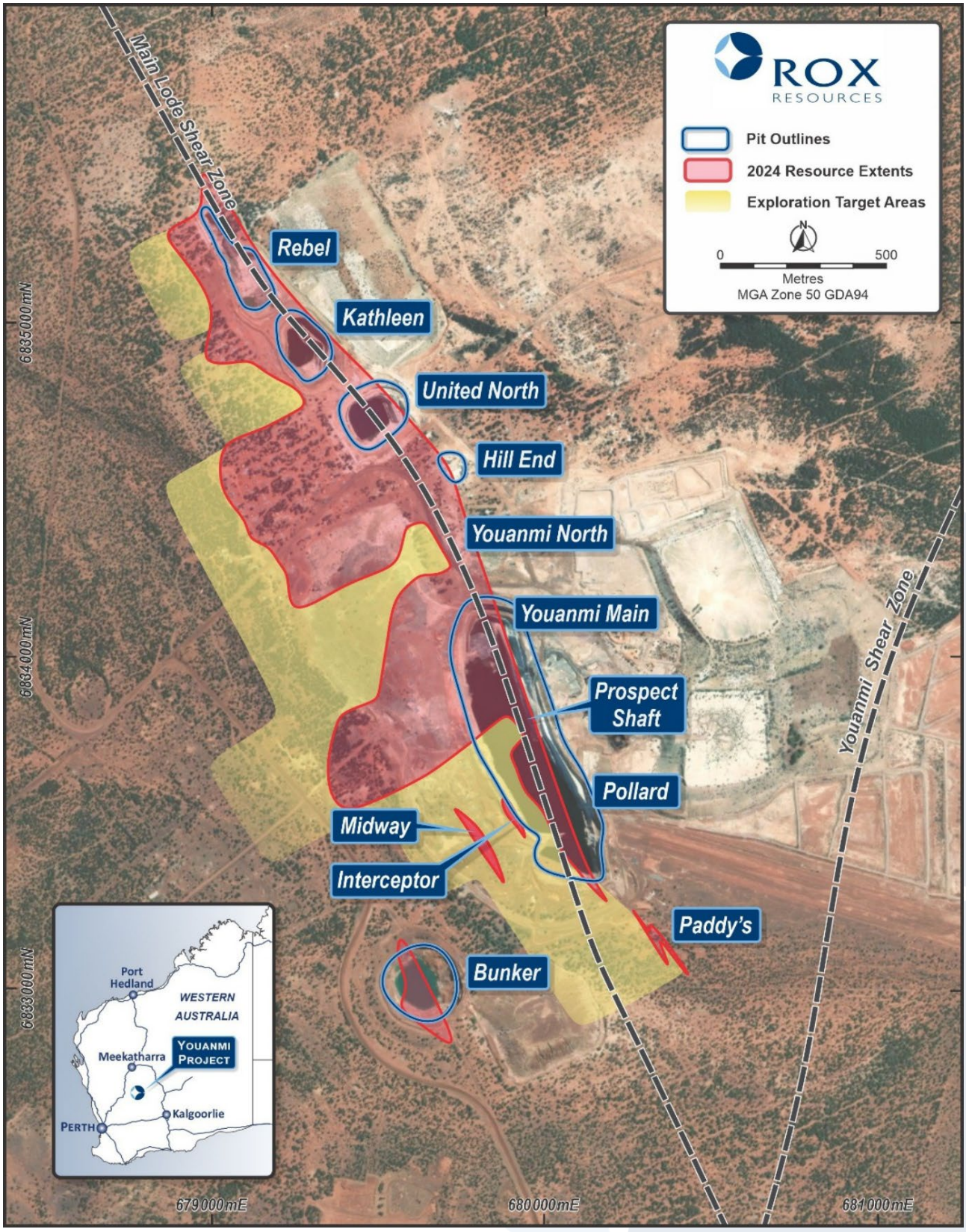

Figure 4: Plan view featuring focus areas of the step-up drill campaign and Prospect shaft, overlain on the 2024 MRE outline (red polygons) and exploration growth areas. Note - Midway, Interceptor and Paddy's are projected surface expressions.

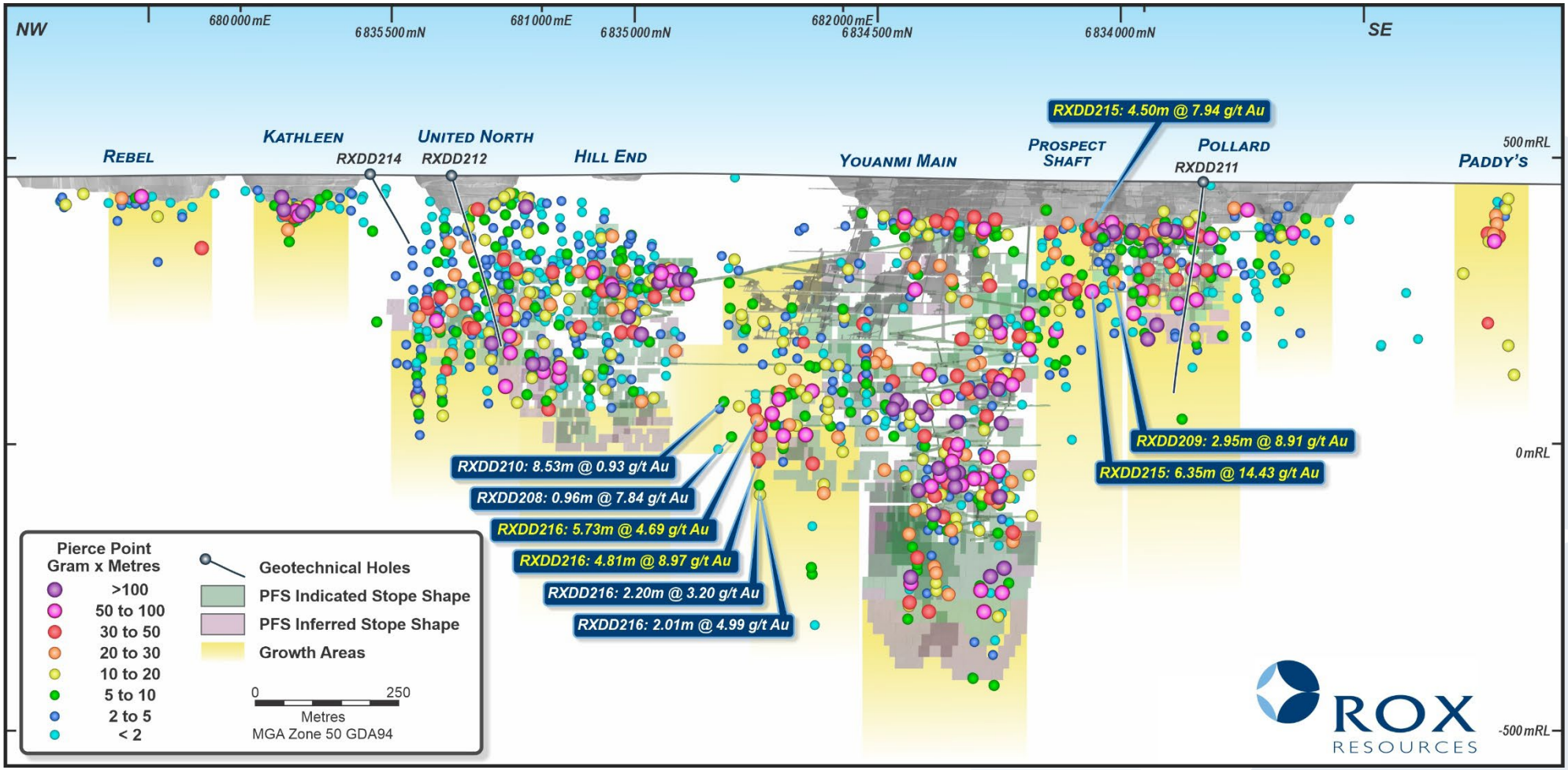

Figure 5: Long section featuring; (i) recent drill hole pierce points, (ii) 2024 PFS stope shapes, (iii) existing development, and (iv) significant intercepts received in June 2025.

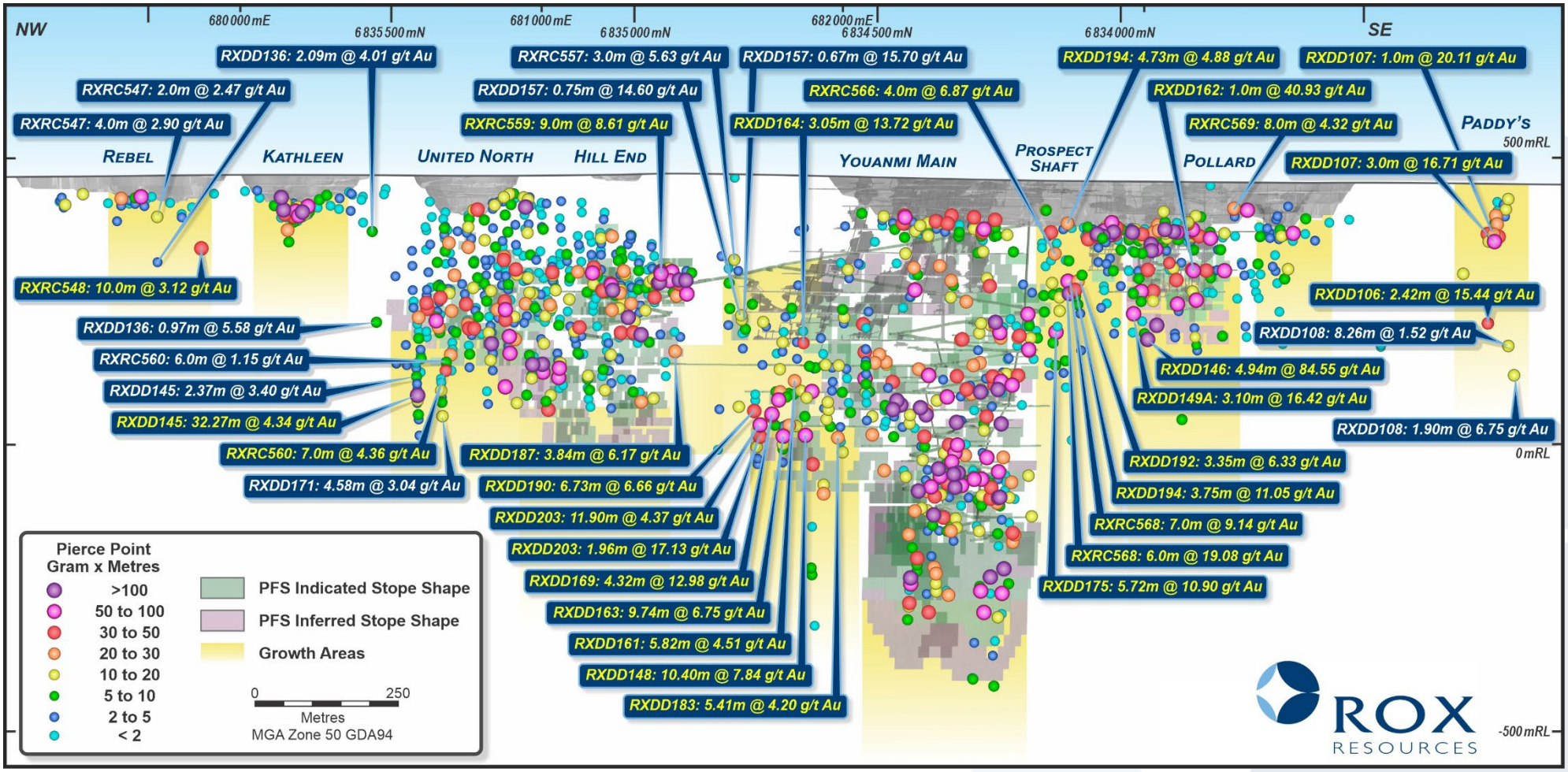

Figure 6: Long section featuring; (i) recent Step-up drill campaign drill hole pierce points, (ii) 2024 PFS stope shapes, (iii) existing development, and (iv) significant intercepts from the 2025 Step-up campaign.

Metallurgical test work

The metallurgical test work campaign is progressing on schedule and has continued to reaffirm that plant performance is expected to be in line with previous estimates.

Benchmark Albion Process™ leach test work is complete with results in-line with previous test work. SignaturePlot™ test work, designed to calculate the relationship between grinding energy and grind size, is also complete, with current test work focussing on grind sensitivity and grind size selection.

Following this, optimisation test work on sulphur oxidation will begin to determine the most appropriate level of oxidation required.

Pathway to production:

The Company's indicative pathway to production (Figure 7) remains on track:

- Dewatering commenced
- Drilling completed on time and within budget (total 46,000m), with extensional and exploration drilling ongoing
- Mineral Resource Estimate update underway, expected July 2025 (this month)
- Works for major DFS work streams underway by the following consultants:
    - Processing plant design – Maca Interquip Mintrex
    - Metallurgical Consulting – MineScope Services
    - Metallurgical test work (Albion Process™) Glencore Technology & Core Resources
    - Geotechnical – MineGeoTech
    - Hydrology and hydrogeology – AQ2
    - Tailings dam design – TailCon Projects
- Early works streams underway, including:
    - Key management positions of Underground Mine Manager and OHS Manager filled
    - Contract awarded for Phase 1 camp expansion
    - Preferred Owners Team identification underway
    - Tender issued for underground mining contract for initial exploration decline works

Next steps:

- Delivery of MRE update for mine design and planning inputs to the DFS anticipated this month
- Continue drilling near-mine and regional targets
- Continue metallurgical test work for Albion Process™
- Continue dewatering activities
- Continue permitting process 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
- Tender process for site infrastructure and mining contract
- Appointment of Owners Team
- Tender and award underground mining contract for initial works

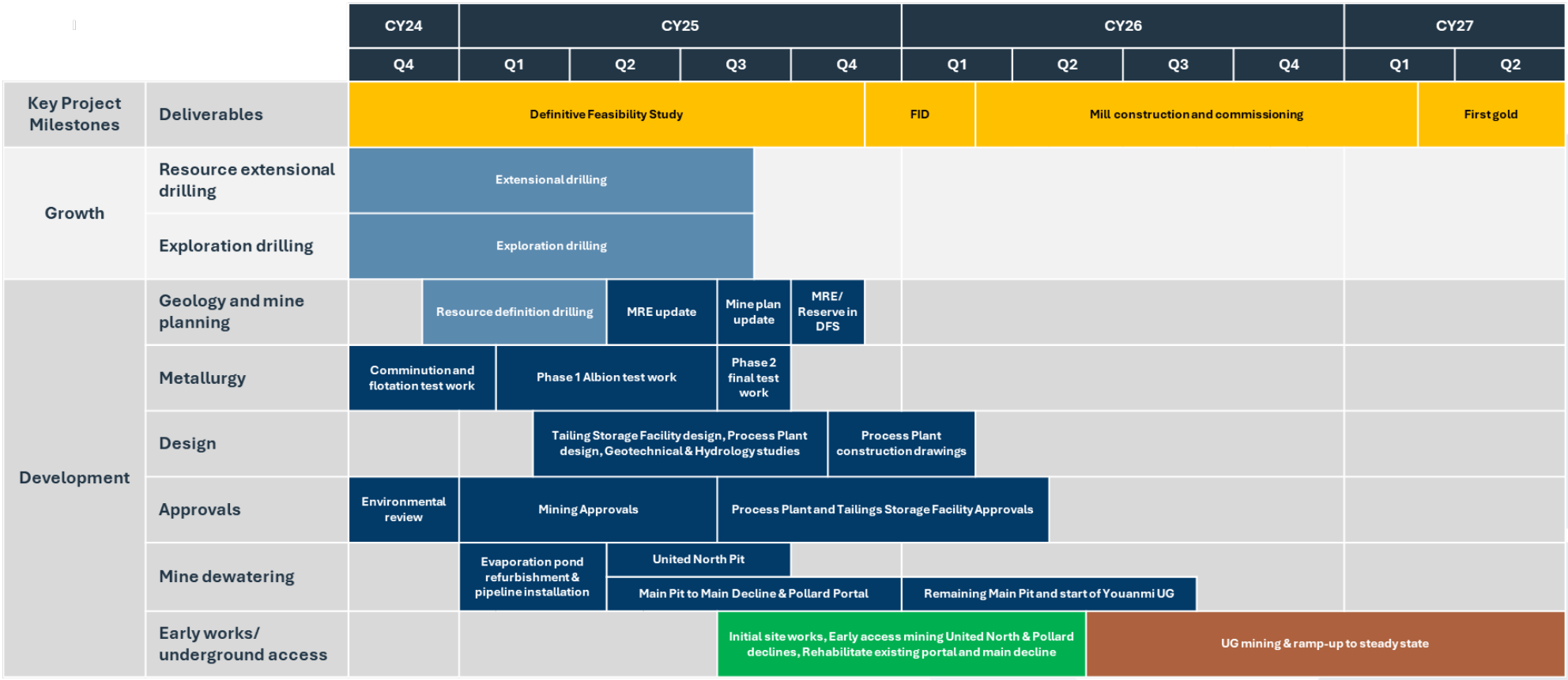

Figure 7 – Pathway to production timeline

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.

The Company's focus is on the development of the high-grade, high-margin Youanmi Gold Project that hosts a global mineral resource of 16.2Mt at 4.4g/t for 2.3Moz of gold. With a clear strategic and execution plan to production, Rox Resources offers significant value to its investors.

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.

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 1 – Collar Locations and Drilling Details

Hole ID	Prospect	Drill Type	East	North	RL	Depth	Dip	Azi
RXDD143	Kathleen	DD	678,980.46	6,834,764.25	464.49	270	-60	64
RXDD207	Prospect	DD	679,763.00	6,833,598.00	459.00	290	-56	71
RXDD135	United North	DD	679,024.84	6,834,574.44	462.43	350	-60	64
RXDD156	Youanmi Main	DD	679,486.28	6,834,162.40	412.06	300	-63	66
RXDD163	Youanmi Main	DD	679,327.60	6,833,928.00	460.00	520	-71.5	44
RXDD208	Youanmi Main	DD	679,262.58	6,834,046.37	460.30	510	-70	63
RXDD210	Youanmi Main	DD	679,262.58	6,834,046.37	460.30	520	-62	58
RXDD213	Youanmi Main	DD	679,262.58	6,834,046.37	460.30	460	-60	48
RXDD209	Prospect	DD	679,763.00	6,833,598.00	459.00	290	-48.5	71
RXDD215	Prospect	DD	679,639.57	6,833,527.91	459.23	560	-65.5	58.5
RXDD216	Youanmi Main	DD	679,277.62	6,833,995.14	460.07	570	-82	60
RXDD211	Grace	DD	680,150.25	6,833,626.89	457.24	305	-68	250
RXDD212	United North	DD	679,596.94	6,834,848.82	466.63	355	-50	216
RXDD214	United North	DD	679,442.99	6,834,869.10	468.60	120	-52	161

Table 2 – Significant Intersections

(Significant intervals are reported to geological and/or grade boundaries above 0.5g/t Au and a 1 gram-metre Au threshold, with maximum 3m internal waste; "including" intervals generally above 10 gram-metres; downhole widths reported).

Hole ID	Prospect	Drill Type	From	To	Interval	Au g/t	Au g.m.
RXDD143	Kathleen	DD	90.29	91.62	1.33	4.26	5.67
RXDD207	Prospect	DD	117.35	117.67	0.32	12.20	3.90
RXDD135	United North	DD	290.00	291.85	1.85	1.76	3.26
RXDD156	Youanmi Main	DD	17.00	18.00	1.00	1.59	1.59
RXDD163	Youanmi Main	DD	91.00	92.00	1.00	1.18	1.18
RXDD208	Youanmi Main	DD	472.70	473.66	0.96	7.84	7.53
RXDD210	Youanmi Main	DD	165.48	165.87	0.39	2.42	0.94
RXDD210	Youanmi Main	DD	434.90	443.43	8.53	0.93	7.97
RXDD210	Youanmi Main	DD	437.72	438.41	0.69	4.10	2.83
RXDD213	Youanmi Main	DD	161.87	163.00	1.13	1.60	1.81
RXDD209	Pollard	DD	232.28	235.23	2.95	8.91	26.28
RXDD209	Pollard	DD	232.28	232.75	0.47	55.00	25.85
RXDD209	Pollard	DD	281.70	284.70	3.00	0.99	2.96
RXDD215	Prospect	DD	82.82	87.32	4.50	7.94	35.72
RXDD215	Prospect	DD	82.82	83.70	0.88	39.10	34.41
RXDD213	Youanmi Main	DD	329.68	330.69	1.01	2.06	2.08
RXDD213	Youanmi Main	DD	402.32	403.30	0.98	1.04	1.02
RXDD215	Prospect	DD	205.65	212.00	6.35	14.43	91.61
RXDD215	Prospect	DD	210.00	211.47	1.47	51.80	76.14
RXDD215	Prospect	DD	276.39	277.86	1.47	3.07	4.51
RXDD215	Prospect	DD	295.27	295.75	0.48	8.56	4.11
RXDD135	United North	DD	290.00	292.00	2.00	1.70	3.39
RXDD163	Youanmi Main	DD	91.00	92.00	1.00	1.18	1.18
RXDD216	Youanmi Main	DD	421.13	426.86	5.73	4.69	26.90
RXDD216	Youanmi Main	DD	421.13	423.31	2.18	11.36	24.77
RXDD216	Youanmi Main	DD	492.65	497.46	4.81	8.97	43.15

Table 2 – Significant Intersections

(Significant intervals are reported to geological and/or grade boundaries above 0.5g/t Au and a 1 gram-metre Au threshold, with maximum 3m internal waste; "including" intervals generally above 10 gram-metres; downhole widths reported).

Hole ID	Prospect	Drill Type	From	To	Interval	Au g/t	Au g.m.
RXDD216	Youanmi Main	DD	492.65	494.00	1.35	12.25	16.54
RXDD216	Youanmi Main	DD	496.30	497.46	1.16	22.60	26.22
RXDD216	Youanmi Main	DD	527.65	528.65	1.00	3.10	3.10
RXDD216	Youanmi Main	DD	537.80	540.00	2.20	3.20	7.04
RXDD216	Youanmi Main	DD	551.99	554.00	2.01	4.99	10.03
RXDD215	Prospect	DD	503.00	504.16	1.16	1.55	1.80

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 at the start of the hole, changing to NQ2 in competent rock with NQ2 size diameter through the mineralisation. Sampling of diamond holes was by cut half core as described further below. Drill holes were generally angled at -60^0 towards grid northeast (but see Table for individual hole dips and azimuths) to intersect geology as close to perpendicular as possible. A handheld XRF instrument was used assist in geological logging.
	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.

JORC Table 1 - Section 1 Data and Sampling Techniques

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.
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.

JORC Table 1 - Section 1 Data and Sampling Techniques

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.
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.
	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.
	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.
	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
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.

JORC Table 1 - Section 1 Data and Sampling Techniques

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.
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.
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.*	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.