ASX: RXL
ASX Announcement
18 August 2025

August Exploration Update

Multiple gold mineralisation intersections identified during recent drilling program

West Australian gold exploration and development company, Rox Resources Limited ("**Rox**" or "**the Company**") (**ASX: RXL**), is pleased to announce assay results from brownfield and regional drilling at its Youanmi Gold Project, delivering multiple high-grade gold intersections and expanding known mineralisation.

These results follow the Company's recently announced Mineral Resource Estimate ("**MRE**") of 2.2 Moz at 5.6 g/t Au (Indicated and Inferred), confirming Youanmi as one of the highest-grade emerging gold projects of scale in Australia[1].

Highlights[2]:

- **Significant gold mineralisation intersected between the Bunker pit and Paddy's lodes:**
  - **RXDD217: 6.00m @ 2.32g/t Au from 165.0m**
    incl: 0.49m @ 17.50g/t Au from 170.5m
  - **RXDD217: 0.69m @ 6.81g/t Au from 229.2m**
    incl: 0.34m @ 13.10g/t Au from 229.2m
- **High-grade assay results adjacent to the Youanmi and Bunker pits, including:**
  - **RXDD228: 5.30m @ 6.34g/t Au from 84.2m (Bunker)**
  - **RXDD225: 4.12m @ 14.86g/t Au from 330.9m (Midway)**
- **First diamond holes deliver high gold grades from Currans prospect, 20km south of Youanmi:**
  - **RXDD224: 3.00m @ 19.05g/t Au from 57.7m (Red White Blue)**

Managing Director & CEO Mr Phill Wilding commented:

"Our exploration team have been busy on the ground at Youanmi as we have expanded our drilling efforts further into our tenement package.

"We are excited to have discovered multiple gold intersections outside the resource south of the main pit, which further highlights the potential to grow the system at Youanmi.

"Our drilling program has also returned high-grade assay results from areas adjacent to the Youanmi and Bunker pits, further solidifying our confidence in the resource expansion potential of the area.

"Further afield, we have received outstanding results from the undeveloped Currans prospect, including 3m at 19.05g/t from just over 57m, providing valuable geological data to analyse and plan further works around the prospect area .

"Combined, these results reinforce the exceptional growth potential across our landholding in the Murchison, which we will be cognisant of as we prepare out Definitive Feasibility Study.

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[1] *Refer to ASX announcement titled "Underground Resources Increased to 2.1Moz" released 21 July 2025*

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

"This on-ground activity follows an exceptional past few weeks for Rox, including the delivery of our MRE update in July, which has reaffirmed the Youanmi Project as one of the highest-grade emerging gold projects in Australia."

Brownfields exploration at Youanmi

Following the successful completion of the recent Step-up and Infill drilling campaigns, culminating in the 2025 MRE of 2.2 Moz at 5.6 g/t Au (Indicated and Inferred) for Youanmi, the Rox exploration team has shifted its focus to target additional gold mineralisation in brownfields (proximal to the 2025 MRE) and regional prospect areas.

At Youanmi South, drilling targeted geophysical IP anomalies identified from surveys completed in 2023 and structural targets between Bunker and Paddy's (Figure 1).

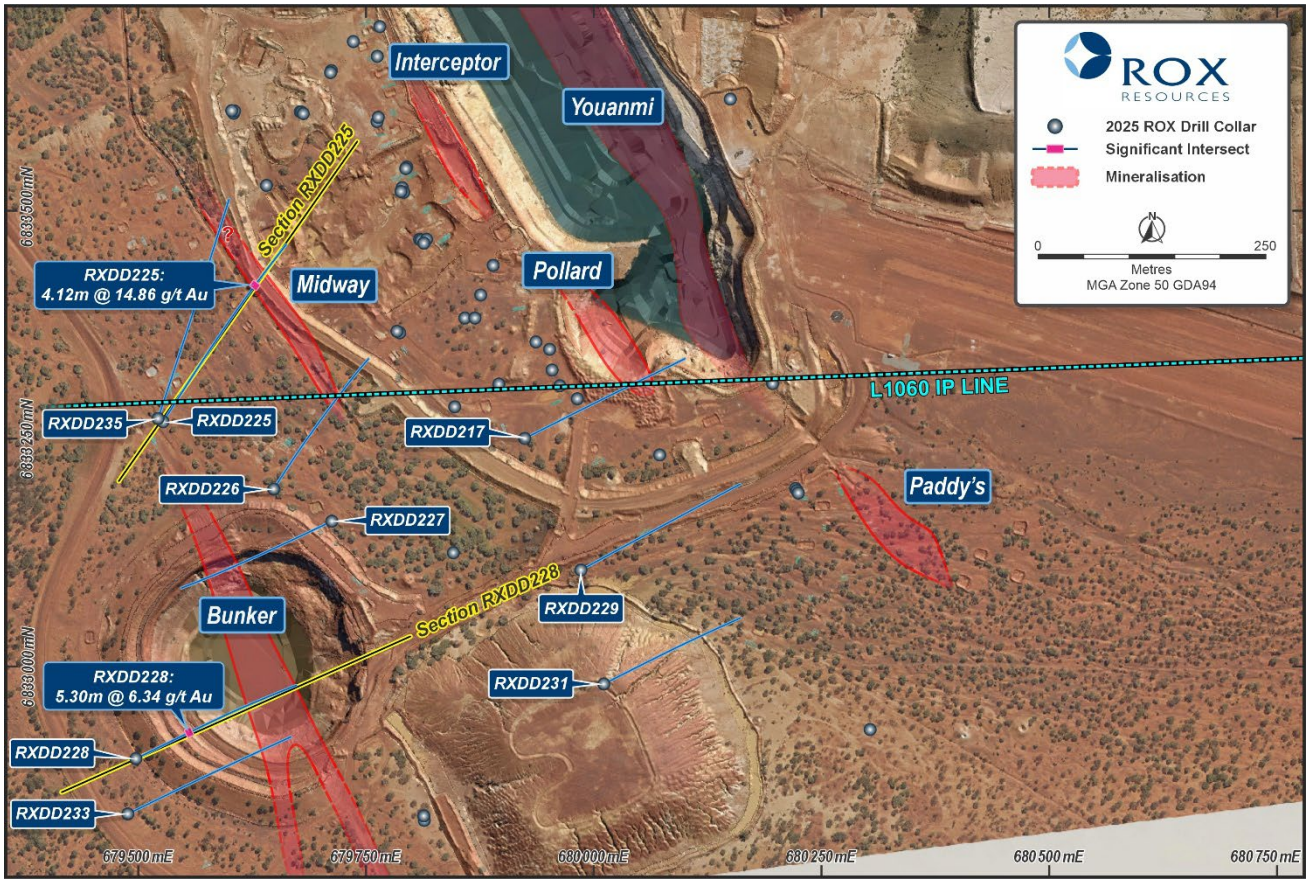

Figure 1: Plan view featuring recent drilling at the Youanmi Gold Project with cross-section locations, IP survey line 1060N overlain on the 2025 MRE outline (red lines) – note Midway, Interceptor and Paddy's are projected surface expressions.

In 2023, a program of wide-spaced IP survey lines was completed south of the Youanmi Main pit. Rox targeted the largest chargeable IP anomaly along line L1060N with drill hole RXDD217(Figure 2).

Two intersections associated with semi-massive pyrite and quartz veining, returned intervals of **6m @ 2.32g/t Au from 165m** (**incl. 0.49m @ 17.50g/t Au from 170.5m), and 0.69m @ 6.81 g/t (from 229.15m).**

The gold bearing, semi-massive pyrite in this interval is not a common mineralisation style at Youanmi where most mineralisation is shear-zone hosted, representing a potentially new avenue of gold mineralisation throughout the Youanmi complex.

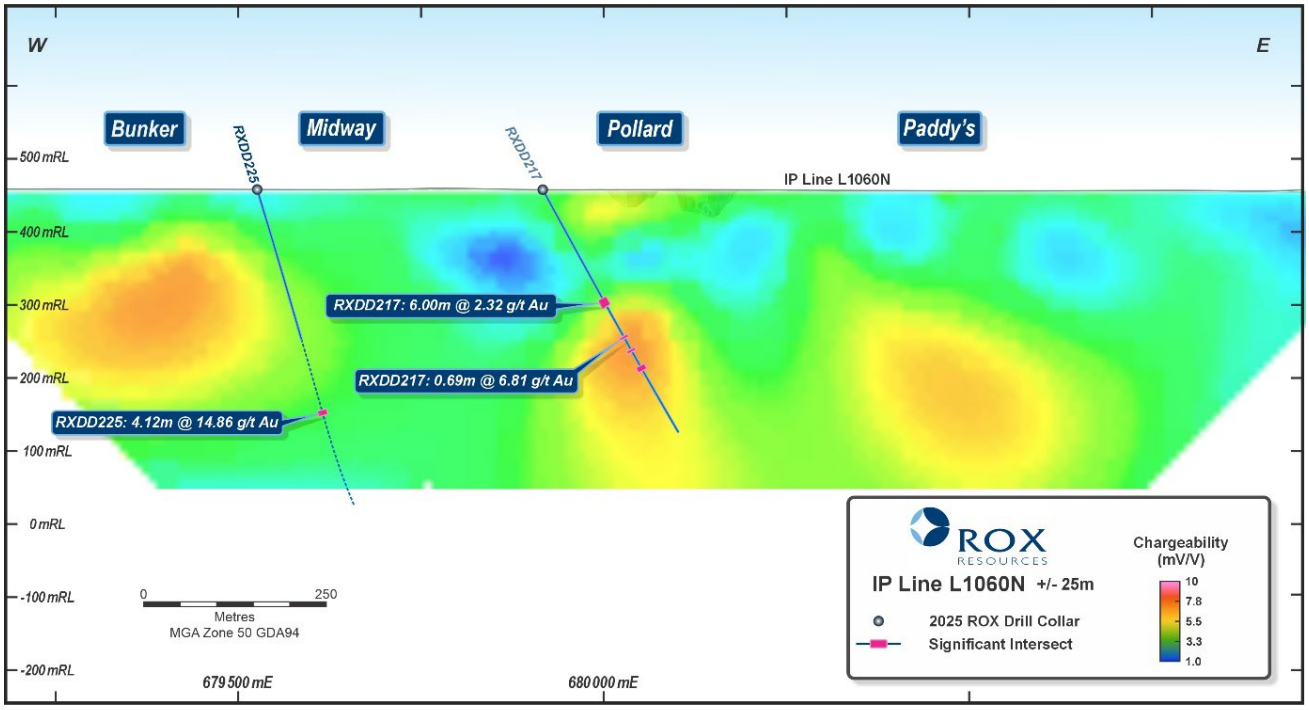

Figure 2: IP survey section featuring chargeability anomalism with IP test hole RXDD217 and Midway hole RXDD225.

Additional drilling along strike to the south, to test for mineralisation continuation, is in progress (holes RXDD229 and RXDD231 - Figure 1) with results expected in September.

Bunker Pit

At the Bunker pit, drill holes RXDD227 & RCDD228 tested for continuation of mineralisation at the northern and southern depth extents, respectively. RXDD228 intersected a strongly mineralised shear on the western side, outside of known lodes, returning an intercept of **5.30m @ 6.34g/t Au from 84.2m** (Figure 3).

Previous drilling to the west of Bunker pit has not exceeded transported cover depth and represents an area of high prospectivity. Drilling continues to test along strike of the RXDD228 intersection, intersecting similar geology and structure at the projected southern strike extension in drill hole RXDD233. Assays for RXDD233 are expected in September with further drilling planned to the south and west of Bunker pit.

Midway Prospect

Drill holes RXDD225 and RXDD226 were drilled to test the northern and southern margins of Midway (Figure 4). Hole RXDD225 intersected **4.12m @ 14.86g/t Au from 330.9m** on the northern margin of the prospect. Drill hole RXDD235, targeting mineralisation further north of RXDD225, is in progress.

Currans Prospect

In addition to the Youanmi brownfields program, a 664m diamond drill campaign was completed at the Currans prospect, approximately 20km south and situated between Youanmi and Ramelius' Penny West deposit. Four diamond holes were completed, targeting mineralisation at Red White Blue, Currans North, Taylors Reef, and Currans Central prospects. Previous drilling at Currans has been limited to shallow percussion or deeper RC holes. The diamond drill program was designed to obtain information to improve the Company's understanding of structural and lithological controls on high-grade mineralisation (Figure 5).

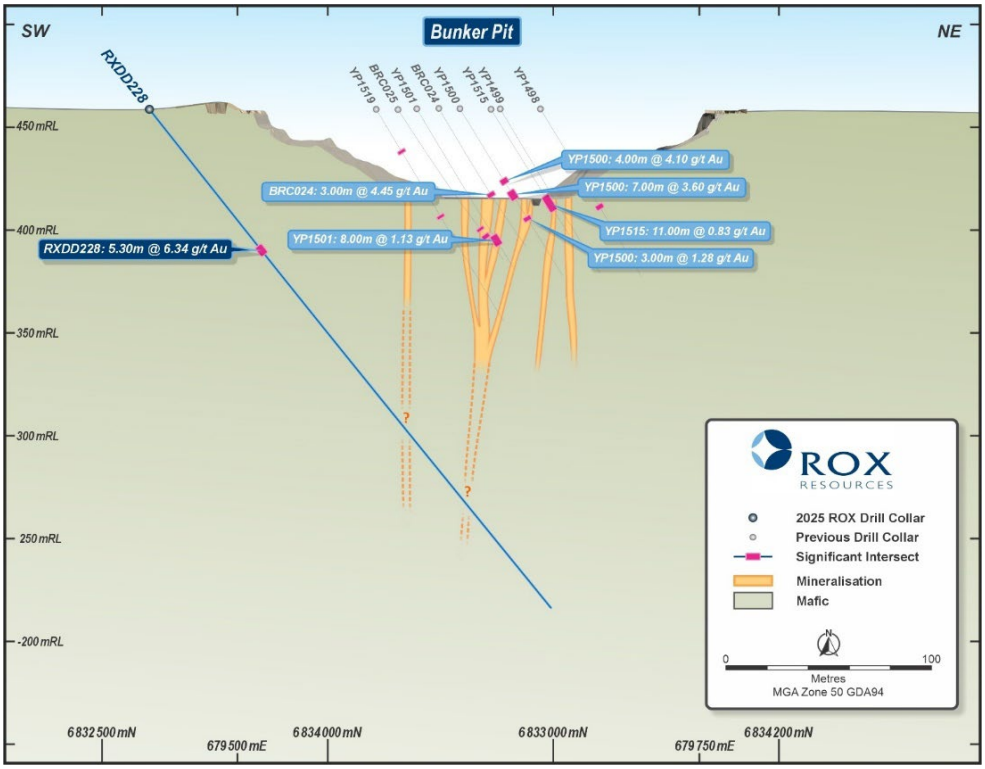

Figure 3: Cross section along drill hole RXDD228 through the Bunker pit featuring significant intersections and projected mineralisation.

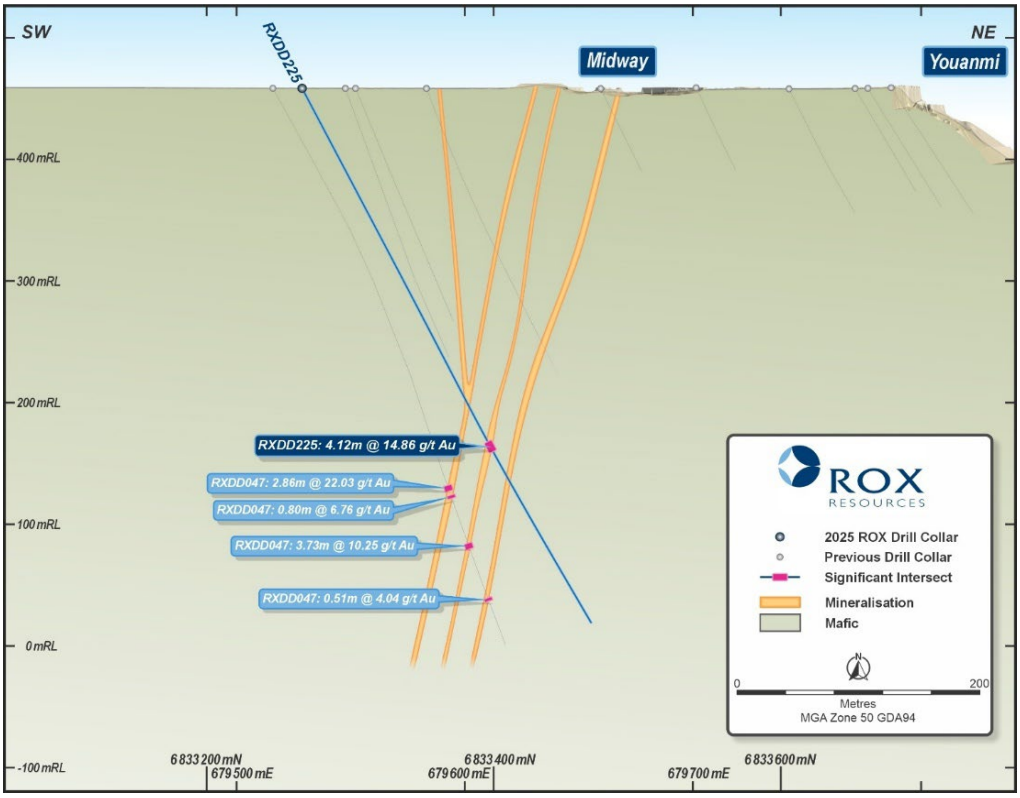

Figure 4: Cross section along drill hole RXDD225 through Midway, featuring significant intersections and projected mineralisation.

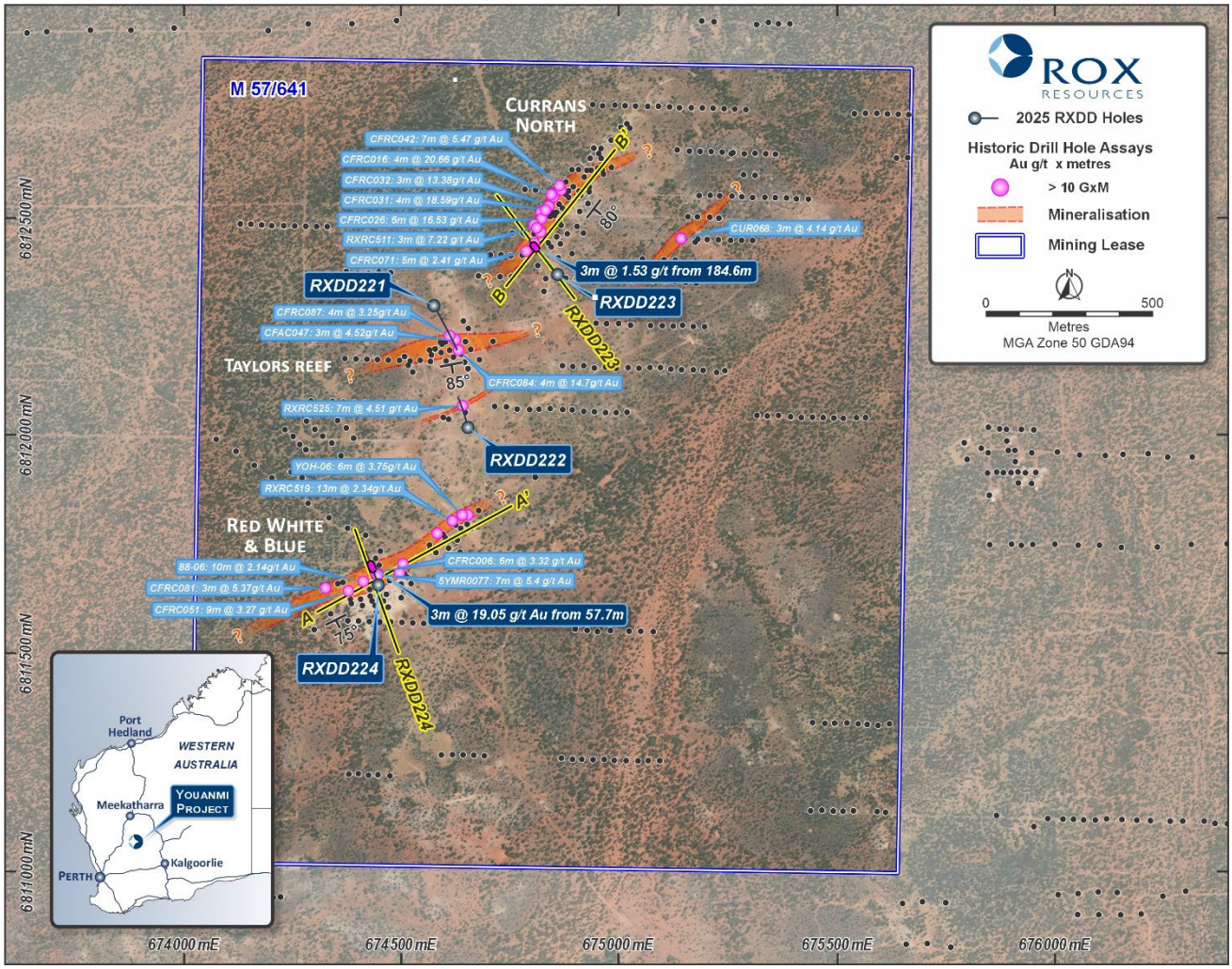

Figure 5: Plan view of the Currans prospect featuring projected surface expression of mineralisation, historic and recent drilling, cross section and long section outlines.

Cross sections and long sections have been generated at representative locations along the main line of lodes (Figures 6-9) showing the drill density and significant drill intercepts from previous drill campaigns, and the prevalence of multiple sub-parallel and interconnected mineralised lodes in each area.

Red White Blue prospect

Drill hole RXDD224, drilled adjacent to high-grade intervals, intersected **3m @ 19.05g/t Au from 57.7m** in a moderately weathered chloritic shear zone, with gold mineralisation associated with bucky white quartz veining and adjacent ductile shearing (Figures 5 & 6).

Structural data shows the main lode host structure in the drill hole, which dips at 76° - 147°, aligns with the mineralisation strike defined from previous drilling (Figure 7). Lineations from within the shear indicate a moderate east-northeast plunge control on gold mineralisation of 44°- 070°.

Currans North prospect

RXDD223 was drilled to test the SSW down-plunge position of Currans North lode (Figures 5, 8 & 9) and beneath RXRC511 which intersected 3m @ 7.22g/t from 149m. The target zone intercepted **3m @ 1.53g/t**

Au from 184.6m, hosted within a quartz breccia with chlorite-altered wallrock clasts, bounded by a sheared mafic unit, hosting ~1-3% disseminated pyrite-pyrrhotite.

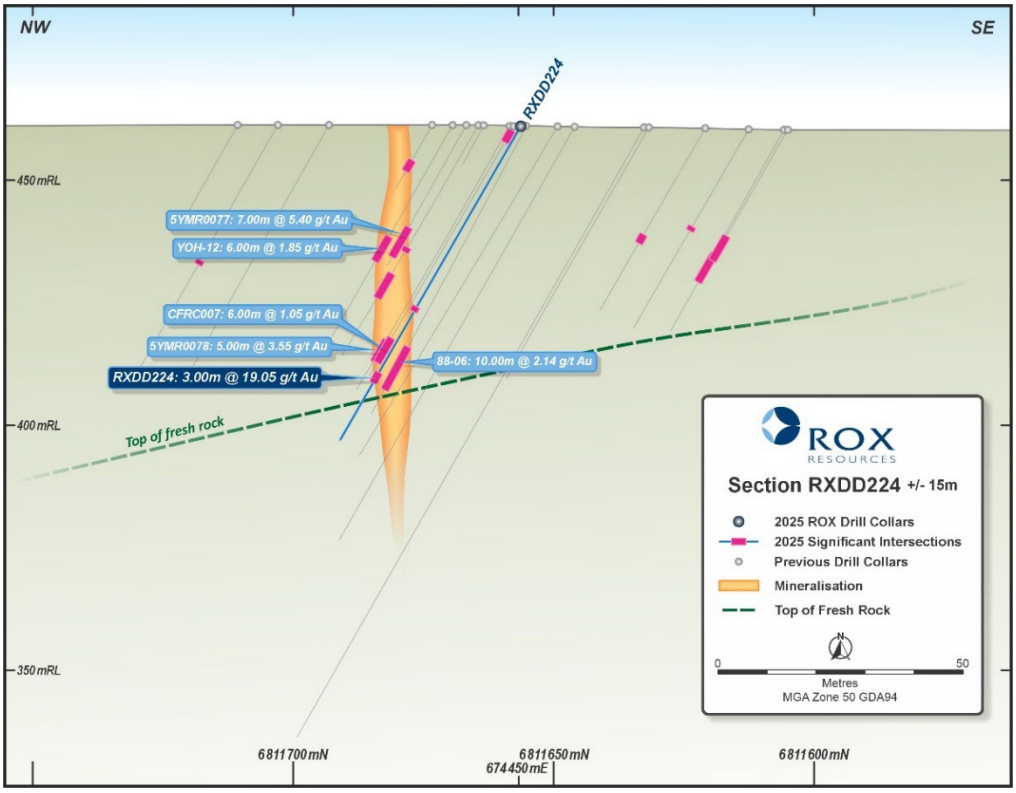

Figure 6: Cross section RXDD224 at Red White Blue prospect featuring historic and recent drilling intercepts, mineralisation wireframe and depth to TOFR.

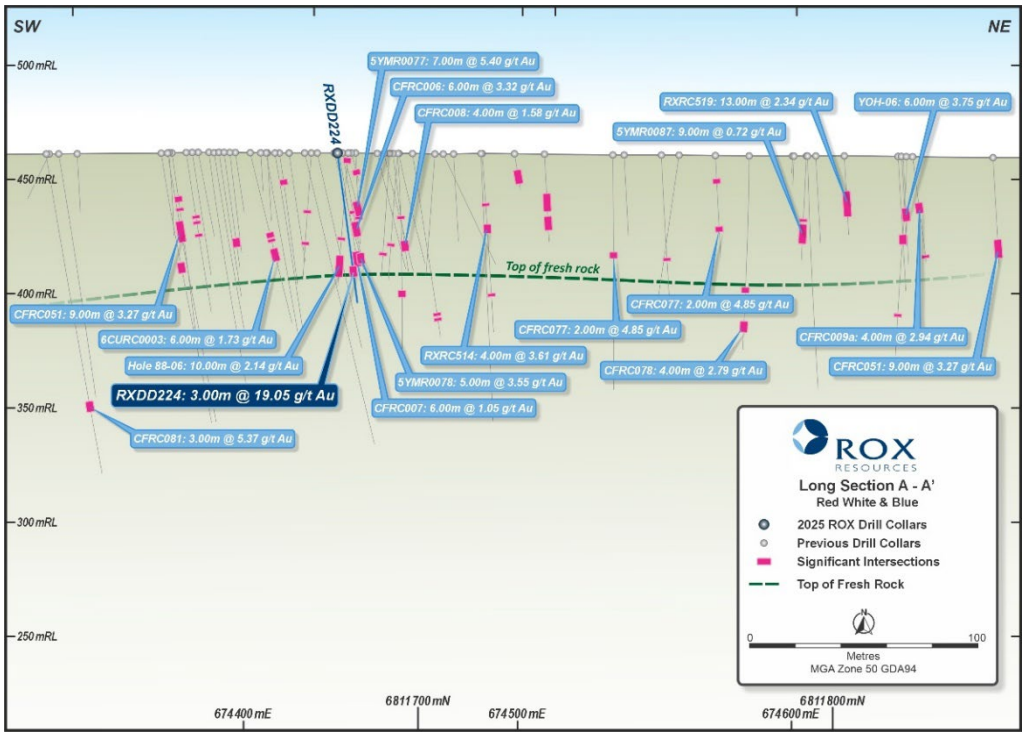

Figure 7: Long section of the Red White Blue prospect (A-A') featuring historic and recent drill intercepts and depth to TOFR.

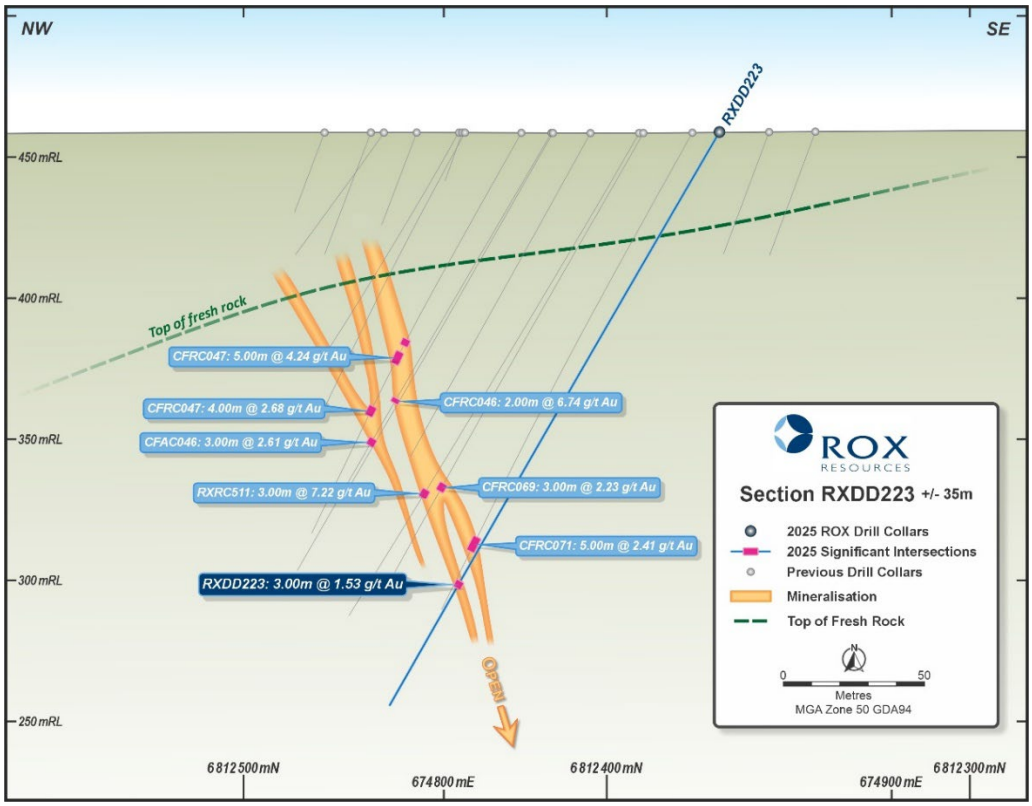

Figure 8: Cross section RXDD223 at Currans North prospect featuring historic and recent drill intercepts, mineralisation wireframe and depth to TOFR.

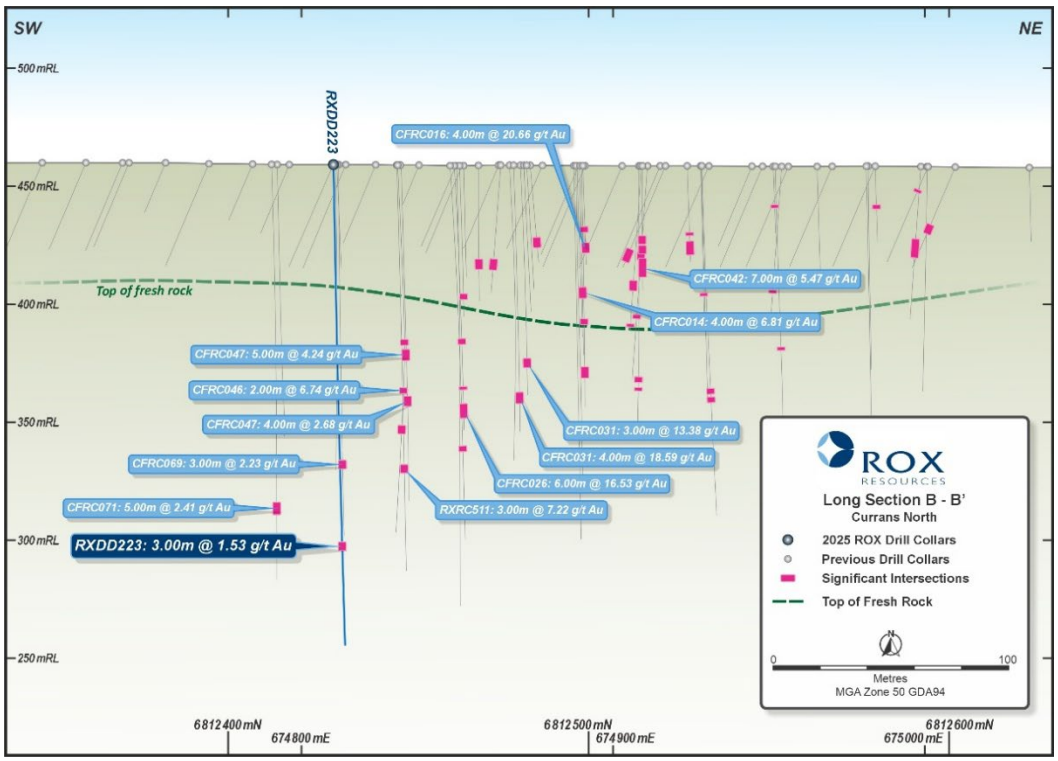

Figure 9: Long section through Currans North prospect (B-B') featuring historic and recent drill intercepts, and depth to TOFR.

Two diamond holes (RXDD221 & RXDD222) drilled at Taylors Reef intersected the host structure at the targeted depths however, did not return significant intersections.

A review of the Currans drill program results is ongoing and will include structural analysis to determine the potential for further drill programs to follow up high-grade intercepts and test plunge extensions where mineralisation remains open.

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 12.1Mt at 5.6g/t for 2.2Moz 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). Mr Shaw-Stuart is the Exploration Manager for Rox Resources and holds securities and 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 information in this report that relates to Mineral Resources at the Youanmi Gold Project is based on information compiled by Steve Le Brun, a Competent Person who is a Fellow of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Le Brun is the Principal Resource Geologist for Rox Resources and holds shares and performance rights in the Company. Mr Le Brun has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Le Brun consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

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
RXDD217	IP Anomaly line 1060	DD	679,923.88	6,833,250.69	456.81	380	-60	64
RXDD220	Pollard	DD	679,812.89	6,833,466.87	453.45	380	-64	45
RXDD220W1	Pollard	DD	679,812.89	6,833,466.87	453.45	380	-64	45
RXDD223	Currans North	DD	674,863.08	6,812,368.31	458.93	220	-60	320
RXDD224	Red White Blue	DD	674,450.90	6,811,656.00	479.34	60	-60	340
RXDD225	Midway	DD	679,526.58	6,833,267.62	458.39	420	-60	34
RXDD226	Midway	DD	679,648.90	6,833,195.17	457.93	340	-60	34
RXDD227	Bunker	0	679,712.67	6,833,159.63	457.36	280	-50	244
RXDD228	Bunker	DD	679,498.25	6,832,899.15	458.37	300	-50	64
RXDD229	Bunker	DD	679,985.55	6,833,105.55	456.43	480	-60	64

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.
RXDD217	IP Anomaly line 1060	DD	165.00	171.00	6.00	2.32	13.91
RXDD217	IP Anomaly line 1060	DD	170.51	171.00	0.49	17.50	8.58
RXDD217	IP Anomaly line 1060	DD	229.15	229.84	0.69	6.81	4.70
RXDD217	IP Anomaly line 1060	DD	270.64	272.90	2.26	1.33	3.01
RXDD220	Pollard	DD	139.86	141.89	2.03	3.40	6.91
RXDD220	Pollard	DD	162.74	164.00	1.26	4.68	5.90
RXDD220W1	Pollard	DD	269.00	270.00	1.00	1.18	1.18
RXDD223	Currans North	DD	184.60	187.60	3.00	1.53	4.58
RXDD224	Red White Blue	DD	52.00	53.00	1.00	1.63	1.63
RXDD224	Red White Blue	DD	57.70	60.70	3.00	19.05	57.14

Hole ID	Prospect	Drill Type	From	To	Interval	Au g/t	Au g.m.
RXDD225	Midway	DD	330.88	335.00	4.12	14.86	61.21
RXDD226	Midway	DD	99.82	101.00	1.18	1.06	1.25
RXDD226	Midway	DD	150.93	151.94	1.01	1.24	1.25
RXDD226	Midway	DD	212.04	212.61	0.57	2.10	1.20
RXDD226	Midway	DD	214.66	215.67	1.01	1.99	2.01
RXDD227	Bunker	DD	163.10	163.50	0.40	2.95	1.18
RXDD228	Bunker	DD	84.20	89.50	5.30	6.34	33.61
RXDD229	Bunker	DD	244.58	247.56	2.98	0.72	2.14

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. Historical UG sampling consisted of face/channel samples for grade-control. Historical trench/ditchwitch open pit grade control sampling is noted as using spear sampling of the cut material at 1m intervals.
	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).

JORC Table 1 - Section 1 Data and Sampling Techniques

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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. Limited records relating to historical RC or diamond core sample recoveries have been identified, however, where described, sampling and recovery procedures are consistent with standard Australian industry standards.
	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 Competent Person considers that the level of detail is sufficient for the reporting of Mineral Resources.
	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. Lithological logging is qualitative in nature. Logged intervals were compared to the quantitative geochemical analyses and geophysical logging to validate the logging.
	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.

JORC Table 1 - Section 1 Data and Sampling Techniques

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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. Limited QAQC data is available for sampling/assaying validation during the mining periods.
	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 (Rox) was collected using a standard set of Excel templates on Toughbook laptop computers in the field. These data were 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. Historical mine workings were digitised in the original mine grids and translated to the GDA94 MGA Zone 50S grid system. The Competent Person considers that this data is suitable for this MRE.

JORC Table 1 - Section 1 Data and Sampling Techniques

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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 from 20-100 metres.
	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 to be 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°. 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.*	Field sampling and subsequent sub-sampling on site and at the lab was inspected by senior Rox geologists.

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. M57/641 (Currans prospect) is 90% 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. Gold mineralisation at Currans North is hosted in multiple ENE-trending quartz veins steeply dipping to the southeast within mafic, ultramafic and intermediate rocks.
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.

JORC Table 1 - Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.
	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.