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ASX: RXL

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Projects:
Mt Fisher: nickel-gold (100%)

Reward: zinc-lead (49%)

Bonya: copper-silver (earning up to 70%)


GOLD EXPLORATION RESULTS – MT FISHER

- **Diamond drill hole hits multiple zones of gold mineralisation at Dam Central prospect, including**
 - **1.3m @ 5.47 g/t Au**
 - **4.4m @ 2.35 g/t Au**
 - **0.4m @ 25.9 g/t Au**
- **Aircore drilling continues to produce highly anomalous gold results at the Dirks prospect for follow-up, including**
 - **2m @ 4.8 g/t Au**
 - **2m @ 3.8 g/t Au**

Rox Resources Limited (**ASX: RXL**) ("**Rox**" or "**the Company**") is pleased to report gold exploration drilling results from recent gold exploration drilling programs at its 100% owned Mt Fisher Project located 500km north of Kalgoorlie in Western Australia.

One diamond drill hole, MFDD001, was completed at the Dam Central prospect (Figures 1 - 3) to test interpreted structurally controlled gold mineralisation. The hole intersected several zones of gold mineralisation exceeding a 1 g/t Au cut-off as follows:

1.3m @ 5.47 g/t Au from 125.3m

4.4m @ 2.35 g/t Au from 155.0m

2.8m @ 1.74 g/t Au from 164.1m

1.5m @ 1.52 g/t Au from 189.5m

0.4m @ 25.9 g/t Au from 215.8m

1.3m @ 1.74 g/t Au from 225.0m

2.0m @ 1.03 g/t Au from 266.0m

3.0m @ 2.21 g/t Au from 319.0m

Managing Director Ian Mulholland commented, "*The diamond hole encountered a number of zones of gold mineralisation (16.7m in total) associated with sulphides and quartz veining, considered to be strong indicators of a sizeable gold system.*"

"Further drilling is required, with the prospect of a Bronzewing style gold deposit very much in our sights."

The Dam-Dirks gold geochemical trend is over 5km long in strike extent and is host to some very high gold-in-regolith values which is indicative of a significant gold mineralised system. To date exploration is still at a very early stage with the source of the large geochemical anomalies still not clearly understood or identified.

As part of the Company's regional target identification approach an aircore drilling program was conducted at the Dirks prospect located about 2km to the east of Dam Central (Figures 2 – 3). This area was considered prospective as previous drilling had identified a high grade intercept of 2m @ 13 g/t Au. The aircore drilling on the Dirks trend (Figure 3) returned a number of anomalous and potentially economically significant gold intercepts, with best results of:

2m @ 4.8 g/t Au from 33m in hole MFAC055

2m @ 3.8 g/t Au from 90m in hole MFAC062

1m @ 1.77 g/t Au from 62m in hole MFAC058

These results add to the prospectivity of the Dirks area to host a near surface gold deposit similar to Damsel, located to the north-west (Figures 2 & 3) which has a total gold resource of 726,000 tonnes grading 2.4 g/t Au for approximately 56,000 ounces of contained gold (*Measured: 26,600t @ 2.91 g/t Au, Indicated: 143,300t @ 2.47 g/t Au, Inferred: 556,100 @ 2.34 g/t Au, ASX:RXL 10 February 2012*).

ENDS

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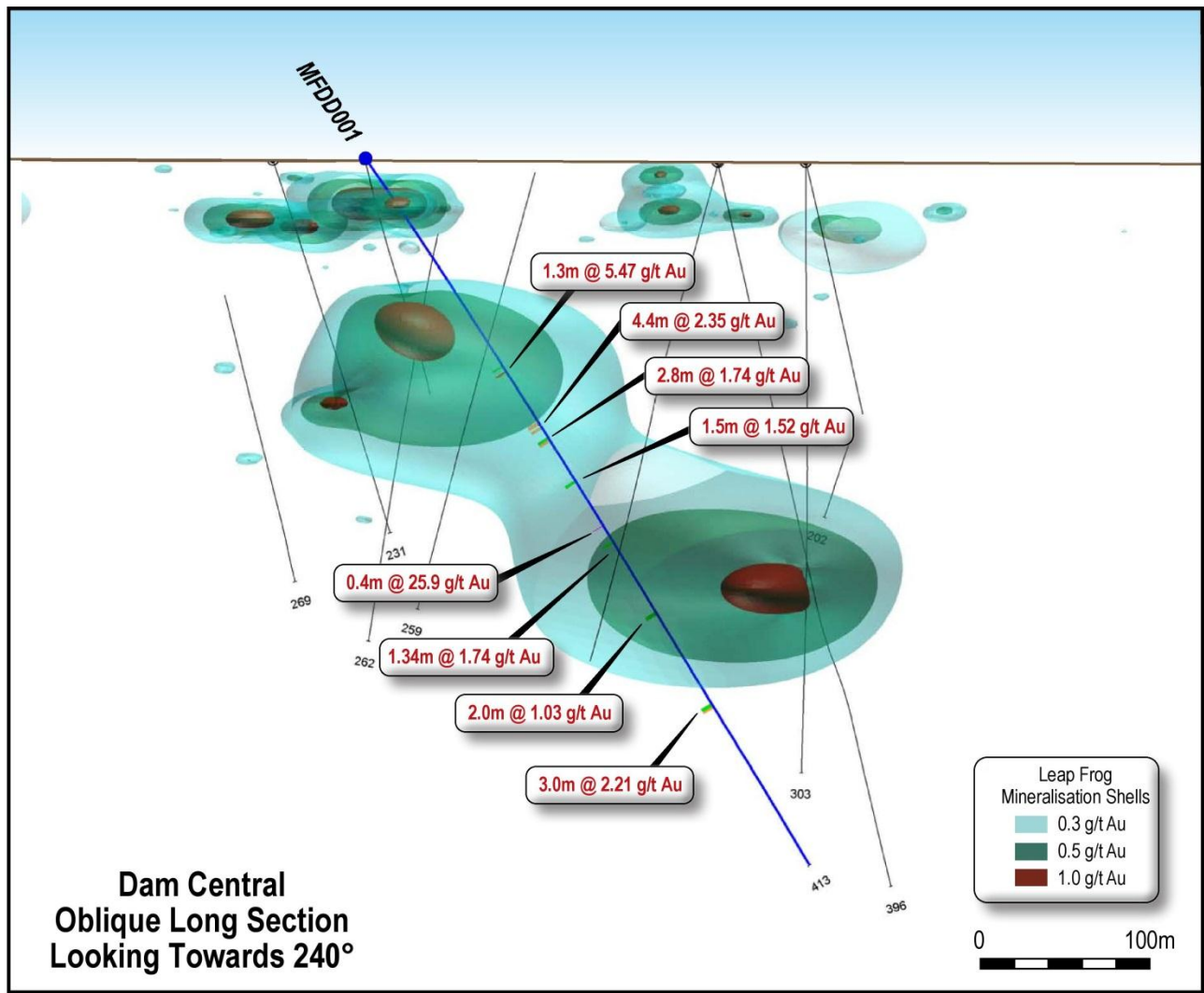


Figure 1: Dam Central Oblique Long Section showing Diamond Drill Hole Results. Leapfrog is a predictive modelling software that can be used to suggest trends in data. In this case Leapfrog was used to model the previous drilling data at 0.3 g/tAu, 0.5 g/tAu and 1.0 g/tAu levels. The Leapfrog “shells” suggested a possible structurally controlled mineralised structure plunging to the north-west, which was tested by the diamond drill hole MFDD001.

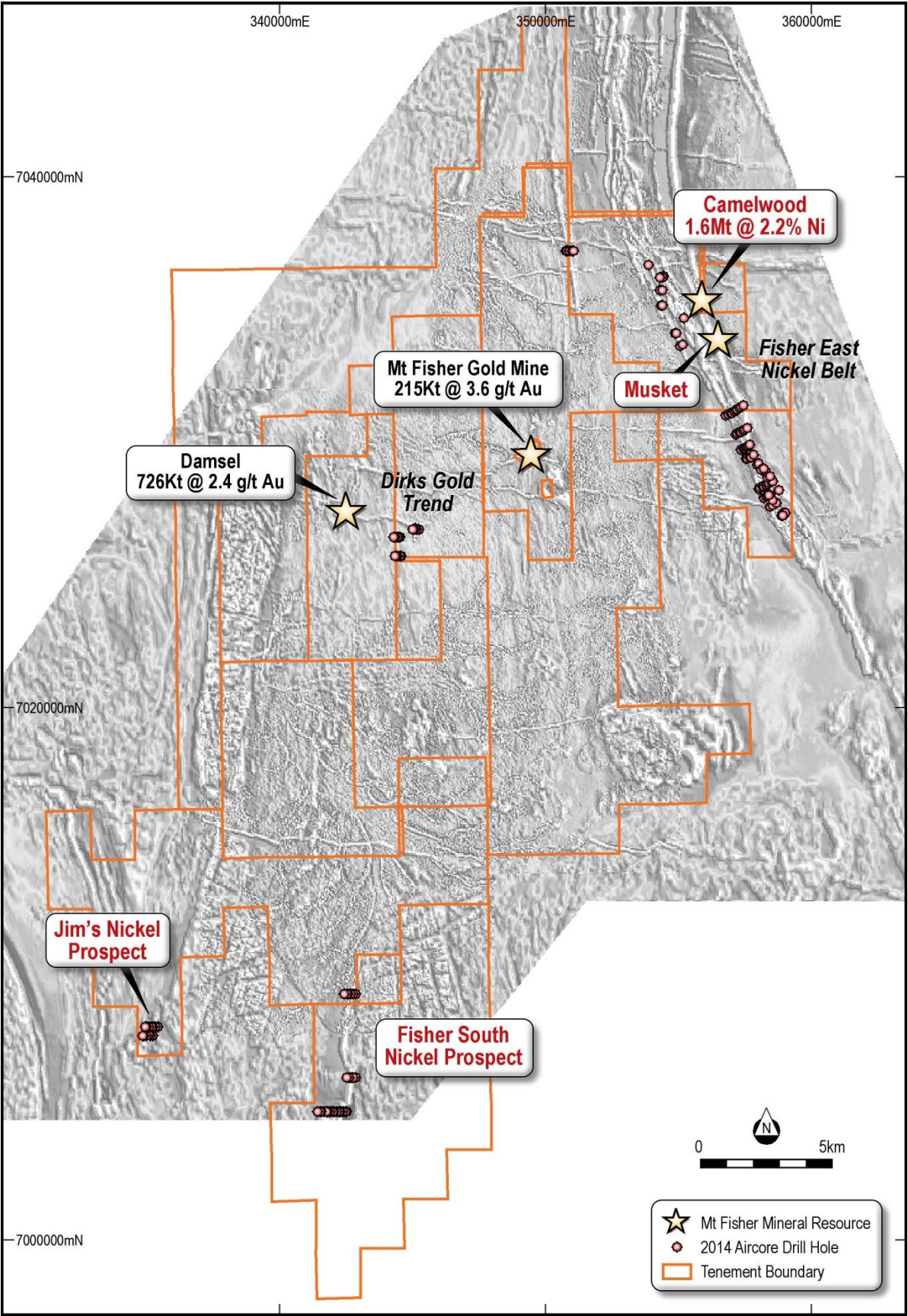


Figure 2: Aircore Drilling Locations

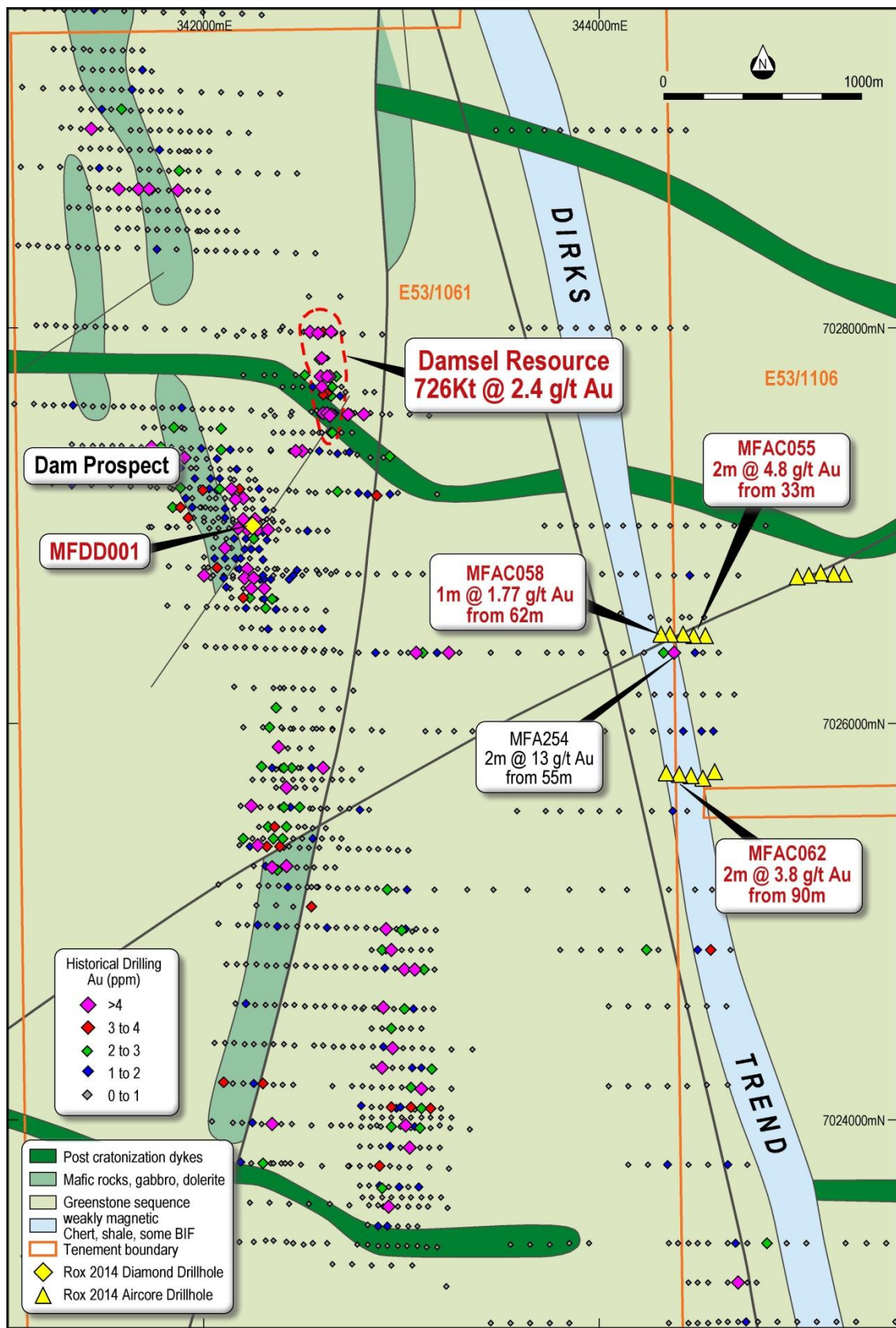


Figure 3: Dam-Damsel-Dirks Prospects Regional Geochemistry based on RAB and aircore drilling showing recent hole locations

Table 1: Dirks Aircore and Dam Diamond Drilling Assay Results

Hole ID	Prospect	East	North	RL	Dip	Azimuth	Total Depth	From	To	Interval	Au(ppm)	comments
MFAC049	Dirks	345240	7026758	540	-60	90	57					NSI
MFAC050	Dirks	345182	7026759	540	-60	90	33					NSI
MFAC051	Dirks	345120	7026766	540	-60	90	50					NSI
MFAC052	Dirks	345059	7026752	540	-60	90	65					NSI
MFAC053	Dirks	345002	7026741	540	-60	90	56					NSI
MFAC054	Dirks	344539	7026445	540	-60	90	107	28	32	4	0.24	
MFAC055	Dirks	344479	7026448	540	-60	90	125	33	35	2	4.8	
MFAC055		and						120	125	5	0.24	
MFAC056	Dirks	344422	7026452	540	-60	90	86	12	16	4	0.31	
MFAC056		and						48	52	4	0.44	
MFAC057	Dirks	344361	7026455	540	-60	90	113					NSI
MFAC058	Dirks	344309	7026453	540	-60	90	112	62	63	1	1.77	
MFAC058		and						84	88	4	0.34	
MFAC059	Dirks	344585	7025755	540	-60	90	61	40	44	4	0.34	
MFAC060	Dirks	344522	7025724	540	-60	90	57					NSI
MFAC061	Dirks	344466	7025735	540	-60	90	63					NSI
MFAC062	Dirks	344401	7025745	540	-60	90	93	44	45	1	1.08	
MFAC062		and						90	92	2	3.8	
MFAC063	Dirks	344341	7025750	-60	90	125		24	28	4	0.39	
MFDD001	Dam	342250	7027000	530	-55	335	413.3	125.3	126.6	1.3	5.47	
MFDD001		and						155	159.4	4.4	4.4	
MFDD001		and						164.1	166.9	2.8	1.74	
MFDD001		and						189.5	191	1.5	1.52	
MFDD001		and						215.8	216.2	0.4	25.9	
MFDD001		and						225	226.3	1.3	1.74	
MFDD001		and						266	268	2	1.03	
MFDD001		and						319	322	3	2.21	

Notes to Table:

- Grid coordinates GDA94: Zone 51, collar positions determined by hand held GPS.
- All holes nominal RL +/- 1m AHD estimated from regional Digital Elevation Model.
- Aircore hole azimuths planned as 90 degrees, downhole deviations result in hole paths slightly different to those intended.
- Au analysis by Intertek Genalysis Perth method FA25/AA: Lead collection fire assay. Analysed by Flame Atomic Absorption Spectrometry.
- Cut-off grade for reporting of 0.2 g/t Au with up to 2m of internal dilution allowed.

About Rox Resources

Rox Resources Limited is an emerging Australian minerals exploration company. The company has four key assets at various levels of development with exposure to gold, nickel, zinc, lead, copper and phosphate, including the Mt Fisher Gold Project (WA), Myrtle/Reward Zinc-Lead Project (NT), the Bonya Copper Project (NT) and the Marqua Phosphate Project (NT).

Mt Fisher Gold-Nickel Project (100% + Option to Purchase \$3.6 million)

The Mt Fisher gold project is located in the highly prospective North Eastern Goldfields region of Western Australia and in addition to being well endowed with gold the project hosts strong nickel potential. The total project area is 655km², consisting of a 485km² area 100% owned by Rox and an Option to purchase 100% of a further 170km².

Recent drilling at the Camelwood nickel prospect has defined a JORC 2012 Mineral Resource (ASX:RXL 3 October 2013) of **1.6Mt grading 2.2% nickel** reported at 1.0% Ni cut-off (Indicated Mineral Resource: 0.6Mt grading 2.4% Ni, Inferred Mineral Resource: 1.0Mt grading 2.1% Ni) comprising massive and disseminated nickel sulphide mineralisation, and containing 34,600 tonnes of nickel. A higher grade core of **520,000 tonnes grading 3.1% nickel** reported at a 2.5% Ni cut-off (Indicated Mineral Resource: 240,000 tonnes grading 3.2% Ni, Inferred Mineral Resource: 280,000 tonnes grading 3.0% Ni) is present. The mineralisation is still open in all directions. The nickel Mineral Resource occurs partly on tenements under Option to Purchase to Rox, with an exercise price payable as follows: \$1.1 million by 30 June 2014, \$0.2 million by 31 December 2014, and \$2.3 million by 30 June 2015.

Drilling by Rox has also defined numerous high-grade gold targets and a JORC 2004 Measured, Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource (ASX:RXL 10 February 2012) of **973,000 tonnes grading 2.75 g/t gold** reported at a 0.8 g/tAu cut-off exists for 86,000 ounces of gold (Measured: 171,900 tonnes grading 4.11 g/t Au, Indicated: 204,900 tonnes grading 2.82 g/t Au, Inferred: 596,200 tonnes grading 2.34 g/t Au) aggregated over the Damsel, Moray Reef and Mt Fisher deposits.

Reward Zinc-Lead Project (49% + Farm-out Agreement)

Rox has signed an Earn-In and Joint Venture Agreement with Teck Australia Pty Ltd. ("Teck") to explore its highly prospective 670km² Myrtle/Reward zinc-lead tenements, located 700km south-east of Darwin, Northern Territory, adjacent to the McArthur River zinc-lead mine.

The Myrtle zinc-lead deposit has a current JORC 2004 Mineral Resource (ASX:RXL 15 March 2010) of **43.6 Mt @ 5.04% Zn+Pb** reported at a 3.0% Zn+Pb cut-off (Indicated: 5.8 Mt @ 3.56% Zn, 0.90% Pb; Inferred: 37.8 Mt @ 4.17% Zn, 0.95% Pb).

Recent drilling at the Teena zinc-lead prospect intersected **26.4m @ 13.3% Zn+Pb** including **16.2m @ 17.2% Zn+Pb**, and **20.1m @ 15.0% Zn+Pb** including **12.5m @ 19.5% Zn+Pb**, and together with historic drilling has defined significant high grade zinc-lead mineralisation over a strike length of at least 1.5km.

Under the terms of the Agreement, Teck has now met the expenditure requirement for a 51% interest, with Rox holding the remaining 49%. Teck has elected to increase its interest in the project to 70% by spending an additional A\$10m (A\$15m in total) by 31 August 2018 (ASX:RXL 21 August 2013).

Bonya Copper Project (Farm-in Agreement to earn up to 70%)

In October 2012 Rox signed a Farm-in Agreement with Arafura Resources Limited to explore the Bonya Copper Project located 350km east of Alice Springs, Northern Territory. Outcrops of visible copper grading up to 34% Cu and 27 g/t Ag are present. Under the Agreement Rox can earn a 51% interest in the copper, lead, zinc, silver, gold, bismuth and PGE mineral rights at Bonya by spending \$500,000 within the first two years. Rox can then elect to earn a further 19% (for 70% in total) by spending a further \$1 million over a further two years. Once Rox has earned either a 51% or 70% interest it can form a joint venture with Arafura to further explore and develop the area.

Appendix

The following information is provided to comply with the JORC (2012) requirements for the reporting of the diamond core and aircore drilling results on tenements E53/1061 and E53/1106.

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques		A total of 15 Aircore holes were drilled in the program for 1,203m.
	<i>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.</i>	1 Diamond hole was drilled to 413.3m. Aircore Drill holes were angled at -60° towards 090°. Sampling was undertaken by collecting 4 metre composite samples and single 1m intervals. Diamond drillhole MFDD001 was angled at -55° towards 335° and designed to test a geological target. Diamond core sample intervals ranged from 0.25m to 2m and 4m composite samples for unmineralised material.
	<i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used</i>	Drillhole locations were picked up by handheld GPS. Logging of drill samples included lithology, weathering, texture, moisture and contamination. Sampling protocols and QAQC are as per industry best practice procedures.
	<i>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</i>	Aircore drilling was sampled (scooped) using a combination of 4m composite sampling and single 1m sampling. Diamond drilling was sampled based on geology, with a minimum sample interval of 0.25m and a maximum of 2.0m. NQ2 core was cut in half, HQ core was cut into quarters. Unmineralised core was sampled as 4m composites (10cm quarter core sample every 0.5m over 4m). Samples were sent to Intertek Genalysis in Kalgoorlie, crushed to 10mm, dried and pulverised (total prep) in LM5 units (Some samples > 3kg were split) to produce a sub-sample. The pulps were then sent to Perth for analysis by 25gram Fire Assay for Au (Intertek code FA25/Au) with a mass spectrometer finish.
Drilling techniques		Drilling techniques were Aircore (AC) and Diamond Core (DD).
	<i>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).</i>	AC hole diameter was 85mm. Hole depths range from 3m to 107m. MFDD001 (DD) was drilled with 5 ¼ inch mud rotary pre-collar to 71m, HQ to 185m and NQ2 to 413.3m. The core was orientated using a Camtech orientation tool.
Drill sample recovery		Aircore recoveries were logged and recorded in the database. Overall recoveries were good and there were no significant recovery problems.
	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed</i>	DD recoveries were logged and recorded in the database. Overall recoveries were >95%, and there were no significant core loss or recovery problems.
	<i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples</i>	Aircore samples were collected from the rig-mounted cyclone by bucket and placed directly on the ground in rows of 10. Samples were visually checked for recovery, moisture and contamination and notes made in the logs.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>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.</i>	There is no observable relationship between recovery and grade, and therefore no sample bias.
Logging	<i>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.</i>	Detailed geological logs were carried out on all drill holes, and this data was stored in the database.
	<i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.</i>	Logging of all holes recorded lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, weathering, colour, and other sample features.
	<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged</i>	All holes were logged in full.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i>	Drill core was cut in half and quarter on site using a saw. All samples were collected from the same side of the core, preserving the orientation mark on the kept core where possible.
	<i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i>	Aircore samples were scooped directly from drill sample piles. Most of the samples were dry. Some of the samples were collected wet, and these were noted in the drill logs and database.
	<i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i>	The sample preparation followed industry best practice. This involved oven drying and then pulverisation of the entire sample in an LM5 or equivalent pulverising mill to a grind size of 85% passing 75 micron.
	<i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i>	At the stage of the exploration for the AC drilling, field QC involves the review of laboratory supplied certified reference material, in house controls, blanks, splits and duplicates. These QC results are reported by the laboratory with final assay results.
		Additionally, for the Diamond Drilling, CRM standards were inserted approximately 1:40 and blanks were inserted approximately 1:50.
		Anomalous samples were checked against logging and field observations.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<i>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.</i>	No field duplicates were taken.
	<i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	The sample sizes are considered more than adequate to ensure that there are no particle size effects.
	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i>	Samples were analysed by a 25 gram lead collection Fire Assay with a mass spectrometer finish for Au (Intertek code FA25/AA).
	<i>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.</i>	No geophysical or portable analysis tools were used to determine assay values stored in the database.
	<i>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.</i>	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	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i>	The Company's Exploration Manager has visually inspected and verified the significant drill intersections.
	<i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	No drillholes were twinned in the current program.
	<i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i>	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.
	<i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	No adjustments or calibrations have been made to any assay data.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Location of data points	<i>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.</i>	Drill hole locations have been established using a field GPS unit.
	<i>Specification of the grid system used.</i>	The grid system is MGA_GDA94, zone 51 for easting, northing and RL.
	<i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	The topographic surface was generated from surveyed drill collar positions and also digital terrain models generated from low level airborne geophysical surveys.
Data spacing and distribution	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	The drill hole spacing for the Aircore Drilling was 60m.
	<i>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.</i>	Not applicable.
		Sample compositing occurred over 4 metre intervals for non-mineralised material.
	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	For AC drilling selected mineralised intervals were assayed at a one intervals. For DD mineralised sample intervals ranged from 0.25m to 2m.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i>	Aircore drill lines were positioned so that drilling was essentially perpendicular to strike. See Table 1 for hole azimuths. MFDD001 was positioned to intersect interpreted geological and mineralogical domains.
	<i>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.</i>	No sampling bias is believed to have been introduced.
Sample security	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	Sample security is managed by the Company. After preparation in the field samples are packed into polyweave bags and despatched to the laboratory. For a large number of samples these bags were transported by the Company directly to the assay laboratory. In some cases the sample were delivered to a transport contractor who then delivered the samples to the assay laboratory. The assay laboratory audits the samples on arrival and reports any discrepancies back to the Company. No such discrepancies occurred.
Audits or reviews	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	No review of the sampling techniques has been carried out. The database is compiled by an independent contractor and is considered by the Company to be of sufficient quality to support the results reported. In addition, from time to time, the Company carries out its own internal data audits.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.	The drilling program was conducted within Exploration Licenses E53/1061 and E53/1106. These tenements are 100% owned by Rox Resources Limited.
	The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	The tenements are all in good standing and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Previous exploration by Rox and other parties identified some anomalous geochemical values and/or geophysical targets, and this program has followed these up and better defined the anomalies.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The geological setting is of an Archaean greenstone belt. Metamorphism is mid-upper Greenschist. The target is analogous to Western Australian greenstone gold deposits.
Drill hole information	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 Tables 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. See Notes to Table 1.
	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.	Not applicable.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	Not applicable.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.	No definite relationships between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths are known from the AC drilling due to the highly weathered nature of the material sampled.
	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 true widths of mineralisation in MFDD001 is unknown but is less than reported 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 the Figures 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.	<p>All AC results with at least 1m > 0.2 g/t Au are reported.</p> <p>All DD results with at least 1m > 1.0 g/t Au are reported.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.	Bulk densities are measured on site for all the DD samples. Samples are weighed in air then in water.
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 follow-up drilling is being considered.

Competent Person Statements:

The information in this report that relates to nickel Exploration Results for the Mt Fisher Project is based on information compiled by Mr Ian Mulholland BSc (Hons), MSc, FAusIMM, FAIG, FSEG, MAICD, who is a Fellow of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and a Fellow of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Mulholland has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of 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 "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Mulholland is a full time employee and Managing Director of the Company and consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this report that relates to nickel Mineral Resources for the Mt Fisher project was reported to the ASX on 3 October 2013. Rox confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the announcement of 3 October 2013, and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the announcement of 3 October 2013 continue to apply and have not materially changed.

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results and Mineral Resources for the Reward Zinc-Lead and Bonya Copper projects and for the gold Mineral Resource defined at Mt Fisher, was prepared and first disclosed under the JORC Code 2004. It has not been updated since to comply with the JORC Code 2012 on the basis that the information has not materially changed since it was last reported, and is based on information compiled by Mr Ian Mulholland BSc (Hons), MSc, FAusIMM, FAIG, FSEG, MAICD, who is a Fellow of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and a Fellow of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Mulholland has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration, and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2004 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Mulholland is a full time employee of the Company and consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.