ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

RRL1728

03 February 2021

High Gold Recoveries from Metallurgical Testwork at Grace

Highlights:

- Gravity and leach test work confirm excellent total gold recoveries at Grace of up to 99.8% in fresh rock and 98.7% in oxide mineralisation
- Results confirm that new zones of gold mineralisation discovered through late 2019 and 2020 within granite are likely to be amenable to conventional gravity and cyanide processing
- Complements extensive new geological understanding resulting from 2020 drilling and geophysics to positively reset perspectives on the Youanmi Belt

Australian gold and nickel company, Rox Resources Limited ("Rox" or "the Company") (ASX: RXL), in conjunction with its joint venture partner Venus Metals Corporation (ASX: VMC) is pleased to announce that initial gravity and cyanide leach recovery test work has delivered high gold recoveries from the Grace discovery at Youanmi in the OYG JV area (Rox 70% and Manager, VMC 30%).

This metallurgical program tested both oxide and fresh RC samples from the Grace deposit as a sighter program to aid in the design of a more comprehensive testing regime. Compared to gold mineralisation mined historically at Youanmi, gold at Grace is hosted in low-suphide gold mineralisation within fractured, altered granite. As a result of 2020 drilling, granite-hosted gold has been intersected over a mineralised corridor extending 2.5km to the north of the mine area. The Grace deposit extends for +700m in the near mine area (figure 1).

Results were positive and confirmed excellent recoveries with total gold extraction of up to 99.8% using a combination of gravity and 24-hour cyanide leach bottle rolls. High gravity recoveries prior to cyanide leaching of up to 69% of total gold recovered were achieved through a Knelson Concentrator.

Managing Director Alex Passmore commented*: I am pleased with these excellent initial metallurgical test work results from the Grace deposit. Particularly encouraging is the relatively high gravity recoverable gold from a coarse grind. Gold ores at Youanmi show a variety of metallurgical characteristics however what it is becoming evident that the granite-hosted, low sulphide mineralisation such as that at Grace are free milling (i.e. therefore amenable to conventional CIL).*

ROX RESOURCES LIMITED

ASX: RXL

***Rox Resources Limited** (ASX: RXL) is an Australian listed company with advanced gold and nickel projects in Western Australia: the Youanmi Gold Project, Mt Fisher Gold project, and the Fisher East and Collurabbie Nickel projects.*

DIRECTORS

Mr Stephen Dennis
Chairman

Mr Alex Passmore
Managing Director

Dr John Mair
Non-Executive Director

Shares on Issue	2,041m
Share Price	$0.034
Market Cap.	$69.4m
Cash & Receivables (incl $3.75m receivable, as at 31 Dec 2020)	$9.0m

Level 1, 34 Colin Street,
West Perth WA 6005

+61 8 9226 0044

admin@roxresources.com.au

www.roxresources.com.au

Results are summarised as:

Oxide Gold Ore - RXRC268 (12m)

Excellent total gold extractions of 97.74% (130µm grind) and 98.73% (75µm grind) through a combination of gravity and 24-hour cyanide leach bottle rolls.

High gravity recoveries of 66.91% (130µm grind) and 68.91% (75µm grind) of total gold recovered through Knelson Concentrator prior to cyanide leaching.

Fresh Gold Ore - RXRC287 (153m)

Excellent total gold extractions of 93.52% (130µm grind) and 99.83% (75µm grind) through a combination of gravity and 24-hour cyanide leach bottle rolls.

High gravity recoveries of 67.06% (130µm grind) and 69.18% (75µm grind) of total gold recovered through a Knelson Concentrator prior to cyanide leaching.

Results of the preliminary program indicate that the Grace deposit will be amenable to a conventional gravity and cyanide leach processing circuit.

Methodology
All test work was conducted by ALS Metallurgy Pty Ltd in Perth.

Samples for metallurgical test work were collected from coarse rejects of two RC samples previously submitted for fire assay as part of recent exploration activities. The samples selected are considered as typical examples of the mineralisation at Grace.

The coarse rejects (~30kg) were crushed to <3.35mm and homogenised / split via a rotary sample divider to obtain two 1kg composites from both oxide and fresh samples. The composites were subsequently ground to a P80: 130µm and a P80: 75µm and head assays completed for the total composite.

The composites were then put through a Knelson Concentrator and gravity gold recovered by intensive cyanidation of the Knelson concentrate. The Knelson Concentrator tails and intensive cyanidation residue were then subjected to a 24-hour bottle roll, using Perth tap water. The recovered gold in solution from the bottle roll was then added to the gravity recovered component to give total recovered gold for the sample. Residues were assayed by fire assay and the total gold recovery calculated.

For the Oxide Gold Ore Extraction Composite sample, the results of the two grind tests at P80: 130µm and P80: 75µm, indicated that this composite contains elevated levels of coarse gravity recoverable gold with 66.91% and 68.91% respectively. With cyanidation of the gravity tail, the overall gold recoveries were 97.74% and 98.73% respectively. The final residue gold grades were 0.54g/t and 0.32g/t Au respectively. For both tests the gold leach kinetics were fast with the bulk of the gold leaching in the first 2-4 hours. For both gravity tail leach tests the lime and sodium cyanide consumption rates were low with Perth tap water. For both P80: 130µm and P80: 75µm tests the calculated gold head grade from the gravity and leach test was 23.9g/t and 24.9g/t Au respectively, which are both lower than the initial duplicate gold head assays of 60.1 / 65.1g/t Au. This discrepancy is most likely due to the high levels of coarse “spotty” gold in this composite.

For the Fresh Gold Ore Extraction Composite sample, the results of the two grind tests at P80: 130µm and P80: 75µm, indicated that this composite also contains elevated levels of coarse gravity recoverable gold with 67.06% and 69.18% respectively. With the cyanidation of the gravity tail, the overall gold recoveries were 93.52% and 99.83% respectively. The final residue gold grades were 12.9g/t and 0.24g/t Au respectively. The elevated residue gold grade for the P80: 130µm test may be due to a coarse piece of gold that was not picked up in the gravity concentrate and did not fully leach after the 24 hour leach duration. The gold leach kinetics were fast with the bulk of the gold leaching in the first 2-4 hours. Also for both gravity tail leach tests the lime consumption and sodium cyanide consumption rates were low with Perth tap water. For both P80: 130µm and P80: 75µm tests the calculated gold head grade from the gravity and leach test was 199g/t and 140g/t Au respectively, which are both higher than the initial duplicate gold head assays of 89.4 / 98.4g/t Au. This discrepancy is again most likely due to the high levels of coarse "spotty" gold in this composite.

The first pass results indicate that ore derived from Grace should be amenable to conventional gravity and cyanide processing and excellent recoveries should be achievable from an optimised process route.

Table 1 Oxide and fresh gold ore samples - head assay results

	Composite Head Grade		
Composite	**Au**	**Au1**	**Au2**
Oxide	63.0	60.9	65.1
Fresh	93.9	89.4	98.4

Table 2 Oxide gold ore extraction results

	Gravity Recovery	Overall Recovery	Residue	Calculated Head
Grind Size	**%**	**%**	**g/t**	**g/t**
P80: 130µm	66.91	97.74	0.54	23.9
P80: 75µm	68.91	98.73	0.32	24.9

Table 3 Fresh gold ore extraction results

	Gravity Recovery	Overall Recovery	Residue	Calculated Head
Grind Size	**%**	**%**	**g/t**	**g/t**
P80: 130µm	67.06	93.52	12.9	199
P80: 75µm	69.18	99.83	0.24	140

Grace

Grace mineralisation is hosted within a west dipping zone of strong sericite altered granite, shear veins and quartz breccia-style veins within an overall NNW trending structural zone adjacent to the historically mined Youanmi Main Lode. The rocks in this area are significantly weathered (i.e. oxide zone) down to an average 50m depth below surface. There is a transitional zone from 50 to 80m on average and then fresh rock (i.e. containing primary mineralisation) below 80m.

The metallurgical samples were collected from two drill holes as noted in Table 4 below.

Table 4 Collar locations and drilling details of samples selected for Metallurgical Testwork

Hole ID	Prospect	Drill Type	East	North	RL	Depth	Dip	Azi
RXRC268	Grace	RC	680134	6833739	457	30	-60	65
RXRC287	Grace	RC	680073	6833788	459	180	-88	245

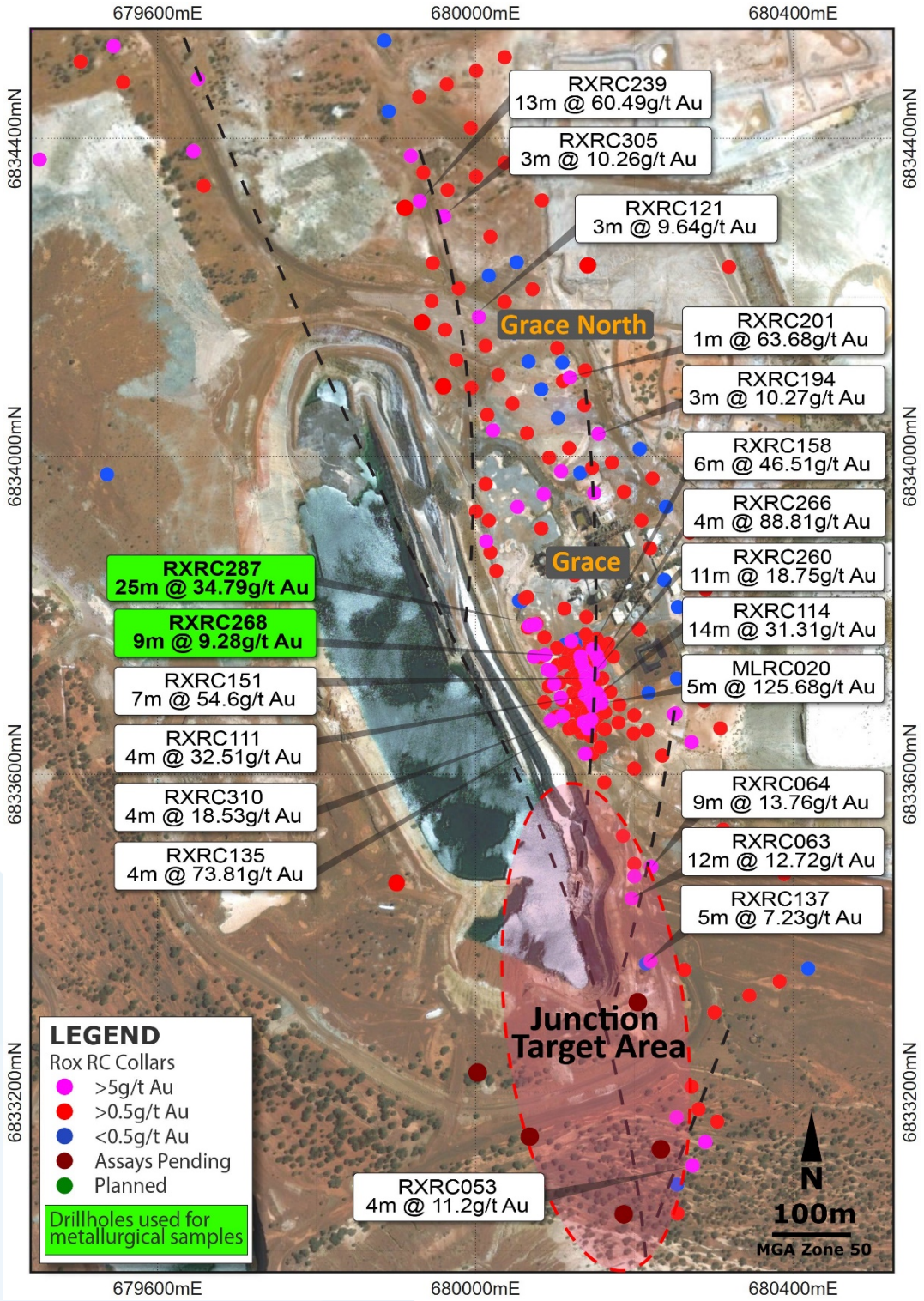

Figure 1: Location of drillholes (green labels) used for metallurgical samples.

***** ENDS *****

Authorised for release by Alex Passmore, Managing Director.

For more information:

Alex Passmore
Managing Director
Rox Resources Limited
Tel: +61 8 9226 0044
admin@roxresources.com.au

Matt Hogan
Managing Director
Venus Metals Corporation Limited
Tel: +61 8 9321 7541

Competent Person Statements

Exploration Results

The information in this report that relates to Data and Exploration Results is based on information compiled and reviewed by Mr Gregor Bennett a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute Geoscientists (AIG) and the Exploration Manager at Rox Resources. Mr Bennett has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he has undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Bennett consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

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

The information in this report that relates to previous Exploration Results, was either prepared and first disclosed under the JORC Code 2004 or under the JORC Code 2012 and has been properly and extensively cross-referenced in the text to the date of original announcement to ASX. In the case of the 2004 JORC Code Exploration Results and Mineral Resources, they have not been updated to comply with the JORC Code 2012

Resource Statements

The information in this report that relates to gold Mineral Resources for the Youanmi Project was reported to the ASX on 17 April 2019 (JORC 2012). Rox confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the announcement of 17 April 2019, and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the announcement of 17 April 2019 continue to apply and have not materially changed.

The information in this report that relates to gold Mineral Resources for the Mt Fisher project was reported to the ASX on 11 July 2018 (JORC 2012). Rox confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the announcement of 11 July 2018, and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the announcement of 11 July 2018 continue to apply and have not materially changed.

Forward-Looking Statements

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

About Rox Resources

Rox Resources Limited is an emerging Australian minerals exploration company. The company has a number of key assets at various levels of development with exposure to gold, nickel, copper and platinum group elements (PGE's). The 1.2Moz Youanmi Gold Project and the Fisher East Nickel Project (78kt Ni) being the most advanced projects with exploration ongoing at the Mt Fisher Gold Project and the Collurabbie Nickel-Copper-PGE Project.

Youanmi Gold Project (Youanmi Gold Mine 70%, Regional JV's 50% earn-in)

The Youanmi Gold Mine is located 480 km to the northeast of Perth, Western Australia. The Youanmi Mining Centre has produced an estimated 667,000 oz of gold (at 5.47 g/t Au) since discovery in 1901 during three main periods: 1908 to 1921, 1937 to 1942, and 1987 to 1997.

The project is situated in the Youanmi Greenstone Belt, within the Southern Cross Province of the Archaean Yilgarn Craton in Western Australia. The structure of the Youanmi Project is dominated by the north-trending Youanmi Fault Zone. Most of the gold mineralisation seen at the project is hosted within north-northwest splays off the north-northeast trending Youanmi Fault.

Fisher East Nickel Project (100%)

The Fisher East nickel project is located in the North Eastern Goldfields region of Western Australia and hosts several nickel sulphide deposits. The total project area is ~350km2.

Discovery of, and drilling at the Camelwood, Cannonball and Musket nickel prospects has defined a JORC 2012 Mineral Resource (ASX:RXL 5 February 2016) of 4.2Mt grading 1.9% Ni reported at 1.0% Ni cut-off (Indicated Mineral Resource: 3.7Mt grading 1.9% Ni, Inferred Mineral Resource: 0.5Mt grading 1.5% Ni) comprising massive and disseminated nickel sulphide mineralisation, and containing 78,000 tonnes of nickel. Higher grade mineralisation is present in all deposits (refer to ASX announcement above) and is still open at depth beneath each deposit. Additional nickel sulphide deposits continue to be discovered (e.g. Sabre) and these will add to the resource base. Exploration is continuing to define further zones of potential nickel sulphide mineralisation.

Collurabbie Gold-Nickel Project (100%)

The Collurabbie project is located in the highly prospective North Eastern Goldfields region of Western Australia and is prospective for gold and nickel. The project area of ~123km2 hosts the Olympia nickel sulphide deposit and a number of other prospects for nickel sulphide mineralisation. A JORC 2012 Inferred Mineral Resource of 573,000t grading 1.63% Ni, 1.19% Cu, 0.082% Co, 1.49g/t Pd, 0.85g/t Pt has been defined at Olympia (ASX: RXL 18 August 2017). The style of nickel sulphide mineralisation is different to that at Fisher East, with a significant copper and PGE component at Collurabbie, and has been compared to the Raglan nickel deposits in Canada (>1Mt contained nickel). In addition, there is potential for gold mineralisation, with several strong drilling intersections including 2m @ 2.4g/t Au from the Naxos prospect.

Mt Fisher Gold Project (100%)

The Mt Fisher gold project is located in the North Eastern Goldfields region of Western Australia, adjacent to the Fisher East nickel project, and hosts several gold deposits. The total project area is ~220km2.

Drilling by Rox has defined numerous high-grade gold targets and a JORC 2012 Measured, Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource (ASX:RXL 11 July 2018) of 1.0 million tonnes grading 2.7 g/t Au reported at a 0.8 g/t Au cut-off exists for 89,000 ounces of gold (Measured: 170,000 tonnes grading 4.1 g/t Au, Indicated: 220,000 tonnes grading 2.7 g/t Au, Inferred: 630,000 tonnes grading 2.3 g/t Au) aggregated over the Damsel, Moray Reef and Mt Fisher deposits.

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. 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.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used	Drillhole locations were surveyed with DGPS by a licensed surveyor. 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 riffle or cone splitter units. Coarse reject (~30kg) from RC samples were sent to ALS Metallurgy Pty Ltd in Perth, crushed to 3.35mm, homogenise / split via rotary sample divider. 200g head assay were conducted via 50g fire assay. 1kg samples were subsequently ground to P80: 130µm and P80: 75µm. The samples put through a Knelson Concentrator and gravity gold recovered by intensive cyanidation with the non-gravity recovered residue then being added to a 24-hour bottle roll, using Perth tap water. Residues were assayed by 50g fire assay.
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	Drilling technique was Reverse Circulation (RC). The RC hole diameter was 140mm face sampling hammer. Hole depths reported range from 5m to 200m.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed*	RC drill recoveries were high (>90%).
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples	RC samples were visually checked for recovery, moisture and contamination and notes made in the logs.
	Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	There is no observable relationship between recovery and grade, and therefore no sample bias.
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.*	Detailed geological logs have been carried out on all RC drill holes, but no geotechnical data have been recorded (or is possible to be recorded due to the nature of the sample). The geological data would be suitable for inclusion in a Mineral Resource estimate.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Logging of RC chips recorded lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, weathering, colour, and other sample features. RC chips are stored in plastic RC chip trays.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	N/A
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	RC samples were collected on the drill rig using a cone splitter. If any mineralised samples were collected wet these were noted in the drill logs and database. Coarse reject (~30kg) RC samples were sent to ALS Metallurgy Pty Ltd in Perth, crushed to 3.35mm, homogenise / split via rotary sample divider.

	The sample preparation followed industry best practice. 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. Metallurgical test work sampling by ALS was as follows: Cyanidation Time Leach Testwork. Groundsamples of each of the composite were submitted for cyanidation time leach testwork to determine gold recovery rates at a primary grind of P80 75 µ and P80 130 µ The gravity gold recovery procedure is summarised as follows: (1) 1.0 kg sub-samples were ground to the P80 75 µ and P80 130 µ and passed through a 3" Knelson KC-MD3 gravity concentrator, with the following specifications: • Feed rate ~650-700 g/min • 1500 rpm • 3.5 L/min fluidising water flow rate. (2) The Knelson gravity concentrate was recovered and transferred to a 1-litre bottle and combined with Perth Tap water to produce 20% solids (w/w). (3) The concentrate sample was leached for 24 hours with 0.8% NaOH, 2% Leachwll and 5.0% Cyanide. (4) The solution was recovered and analysed for Gold. (5) The Gravity Concentrate leach residue (Knelson concentrate) was combined with the Knelson tail and submitted for further cyanide leach testwork. Gravity Tailing Recovery Procedure (1) The intensive leach tails were combined with the Knelson tailings for further cyanidation. (2) The gravity tailings were transferred into a 3-litre plastic leach bottle, fitted with a screw-on lid, along with a sufficient quantity of water to generate a slurry sample at 40% solids (w/w). (3) The bottle was placed on a set of mechanically driven rolls to thoroughly agitate the slurry sample prior to measuring the natural pH and dissolved oxygen level of the pulp. (4) A sufficient quantity of hydrated lime (60% CaO) was added to the pulp to target a pH of 10.0, which was checked after 5 more minutes of agitation, and if necessary more lime was added or until the buffer point was reached. (5) A quantity of solid sodium cyanide was added to the pulp sample to establish an initial, nominal, cyanide solution strength of 0.10% (w/v). (6) Intermediate 30 mL solution samples were removed after intervals of 2, 4, 8, and 24 hours had elapsed. These were utilised for gold analysis and solution cyanide strength determination via titration with silver nitrate. The solution
For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		removed was replaced with an equivalent volume made up to the required pH and cyanide concentration levels. (7) At each sampling interval more lime and sodium cyanide were added if necessary to maintain values of >9.5% and 0.050%, respectively. (8) At the termination of the leach test (48 hours) the terminal pH, dissolvedoxygen and cyanide levels were measured, and a solution sample was taken for gold and other element analysis. (9) The leach residue was filtered, washed, dried and weighed, and a sub-sample was submitted for gold analysis.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Field QC procedures involve the use of Certified Reference Materials (CRM's) as assay standards, along with duplicates and blank samples. The insertion rate of these was approximately 1:20.
	Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.	For RC drilling field duplicates were taken on a routine basis at an approximate 1:20 ratio using the same sampling techniques (i.e. cone splitter) and inserted into the sample run.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	The sample sizes are considered more than adequate to ensure that there are no particle size effects relating to the grain size of the mineralisation which lies in the percentage range.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	The analytical technique involved Fire Assay 50g,
	For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.	No geophysical or portable analysis tools were used to determine assay values stored in the database.
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	Internal laboratory control procedures involve duplicate assaying of randomly selected assay pulps as well as internal laboratory standards. All of these data are reported to the Company and analysed for consistency and any discrepancies.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	Senior personnel from the Company (Managing Director and Exploration Manager) have visually inspected mineralisation within significant intersections.
	The use of twinned holes.	Twin drilling by Rox in shallower areas has verified the drill results of previous explorers.
	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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	Not applicable. DGPS collars were surveyed by a licensed surveyor or ROX personnel.
	Specification of the grid system used.	The grid system is MGA_GDA94, zone 50 for easting, northing and RL.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	The topography of the mined open pits is well defined by historic monthly survey pickups.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	The drill hole spacing is approximately 40-100 metres between drill sections.
	Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.	Data spacing and distribution are sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for JORC(2012) classifications applied.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	The metallurgical samples were produced from samples from the mineralised intervals intersected in drill holes RXRC268 and RXRC287. Details of the samples intervals and assay results are provided in the main body of this announcement.
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 north-south and dips to the west at between -50 to -70 degrees. The drill orientation was 065 degrees 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 a large number of samples these bags were transported by the Company directly to the assay laboratory. In some cases the samples were delivered by a transport contractor 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	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No audits have yet been completed.

JORC Table 1 - Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.*	Rox Resources Ltd has entered into a Joint Venture Agreement with Venus Metals Corporation Ltd to acquire an initial 50% interest in the Youanmi Gold Mine Joint Venture (OYG Joint Venture). Tenements in the JV consist of the following mining leases: M 57s /10, 51,76,97,109, 135, 160A, 164, 165, 166 and 167.
	The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	The tenement is in good standing and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Significant previous exploration has been carried out throughout the project by various companies, including AC/RAB, RC drilling and diamond drilling 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.

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. The Youanmi gold lodes are invariably associated with a high pyrite and arsenopyrite content and the primary ore is partially to totally refractory. 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 the Grace Prospect. Grace mineralisation is hosted within a W dipping zone of strong sericite altered granite, shear veins and quartz breccia-style veins within an overall NNW trending structural zone. 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. See Notes to Table/s.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.	High grade intervals internal to broader zones of mineralisation are reported as included intervals. See Table/s.
	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').*	No definite relationships between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths are known from this drilling due to the highly weathered nature of the material sampled.
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	Refer to Figures and Table in the text.
Balanced reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	Representative reporting of both low and high grades and widths is practiced.
Other substantive exploration data	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	All meaningful and material information has been included in the body of the announcement.
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* *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.