ROX RESOURCES

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

RRL1756

23 June 2021

Substantial 39% increase to Youanmi Gold Project Resource to 1.7Moz

Highlights:

- **Youanmi Total Mineral Resources increased by 466 koz (+39%) to 1,656 koz of contained gold (Au). Junction and Link mineralisation to be incorporated in later models.**
- **Mineral Resource Estimates for both Youanmi Near Surface and Youanmi Deeps Resources have realised significant increases with 48,000 metres of combined diamond and RC drilling completed and results incorporated into this estimate. Exploration work is ongoing.**
- **All in exploration costs for the project since the last published resource (2019) indicates a $16 per ounce discovery cost for this addition to the resource, well below industry averages.**
- **Grace Maiden Resource defined to contain 109koz of contained gold at 7 g/t Au with upside potential remaining.**
- **Near Surface Resource increased by 50% to 800koz Au in total.**
- **Deeps Resource shows impressive growth (+30%) to 856koz Au with high grades preserved (7.9g/t Au resource average)**
- **Increase in Au metal ounces per vertical metre for Youanmi Deeps over key potential mining depths**

Australian gold and nickel company, Rox Resources Limited ("Rox" or "the Company") (ASX: RXL), in conjunction with its joint venture partner Venus Metals Corporation Limited (ASX: VMC) is pleased to report a significant increase to the mineral resource estimate ("MRE") for the Youanmi Gold Project near Mt Magnet, WA.

Drilling and exploration work at the Youanmi Gold Project predominantly in the OYG JV area (Rox 70% and Manager, VMC 30%) has yielded substantial increases in known and defined tonnages and ounces since acquisition and commencement of drilling in Mid-2019.

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	2,364m
Share Price	$0.03
Market Cap.	$70.9m
Cash & Receivables	$18.1m

(incl $3.75m receivable, cash as at 31 Mar 2021)

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Rox has used independent consultants for both the Youanmi Near Surface and Deeps areas. Widenbar Associates completed the Near Surface Resource (Youanmi Near Surface Deposits Resource Estimate June 2021 – refer Table 1) while CSA Global completed the Youanmi Deeps Resource Estimate (Report Youanmi Deeps Youanmi Deeps Mineral Resource Estimate June 2021 – refer Table 1).The previous resource for Youanmi was published in 2018 (Widenbar).

Managing Director Alex Passmore commented: *"The release of the updated Youanmi Resource is a milestone for the Company (and the OYG JV) and demonstrates the strong potential to continue to grow high-grade gold resources at the Youanmi deposit. The Company is very pleased with both the expansion of the Deeps Resource as well as achieving a considerable increase in inventory to the Near Surface Resource areas including some spectacular results at Grace which contains 109,000 ounces at an average gold grade of 7 g/t Au at shallow depths. An overall increase in gold resources of 39% is a great result, as is the $16 /oz discovery cost realised to achieve these results.*

This resource update also highlights Rox's low enterprise value per attributable resource ounce which based on the Company's last reported cash balance (March 2021) and current market capitalisation is calculated to be only $45 per ounce. On the back of the resource upgrade, we will be commencing the Youanmi Mine Feasibility Study. Drilling will continue at Youanmi with a focus on the ongoing conversion of inferred material into indicated categories for both the Deeps and Near Surface Resources and extension of the Youanmi Deeps along strike and down dip. In addition, regional grass roots exploration drilling will continue on our extensive tenement interests with the intent of making new discoveries in the area."

Summary of Youanmi Mineral Resource 2021 (incl. comparison to 2018):

Youanmi Resources Remaining June 2021						Change in	Previously (Widenbar 2018)		
Area	Classification	Cut-Off	Tonnes (dmt)	Au Grade (g/t)	Au Metal (oz)	Au Metal (%)	Tonnes (dmt)	Au Grade (g/t)	Au Metal (oz)
Near Surface	Indicated	0.5 g/t*	7,470,000	1.81	434,000	up 63%	4,720,000	1.76	266,200
Deeps	Indicated	4.0 g/t	1,097,000	8.23	290,200	up 38%	808,000	8.1	210,200
SubTotal	**Indicated**		**8,567,000**	**2.63**	**724,200**	**up 52%**	**5,528,000**	**2.68**	**476,400**
Near Surface	Inferred	0.5 g/t*	7,240,000	1.57	366,000	up 37%	5,360,000	1.55	266,500
Deeps	Inferred	4.0 g/t	2,279,000	7.73	566,200	up 26%	1,605,000	8.7	447,700
SubTotal	**Inferred**		**9,519,000**	**3.05**	**932,200**	**up 31%**	**6,965,000**	**3.19**	**714,200**
Near Surface	Ind + Inf	0.5 g/t*	14,710,000	1.69	800,000	up 50%	10,070,000	1.65	532,700
Deeps	Ind + Inf	4.0 g/t	3,377,000	7.89	856,300	up 30%	2,413,000	8.48	657,900
Near Surface + Deeps	**Ind + Inf**		**18,087,000**	**2.85**	**1,656,300**	**up 39%**	**12,483,000**	**2.97**	**1,190,600**

* Grace 1.5 g/t Cutoff

Comparison to 2018 Resource Estimates (Widenbar 2018):

An overall increase of 39% in contained gold has been achieved, with a 52% increase in metal in the Indicated category, and a 31% increase in the Inferred category (Figure 1 below). Cut-off grades remained the same as those used in the 2018 estimate (i.e. 4g/t Au for Deeps and 0.5g/t Au for Near Surface) and 1.5 g/t Au was used for Grace.

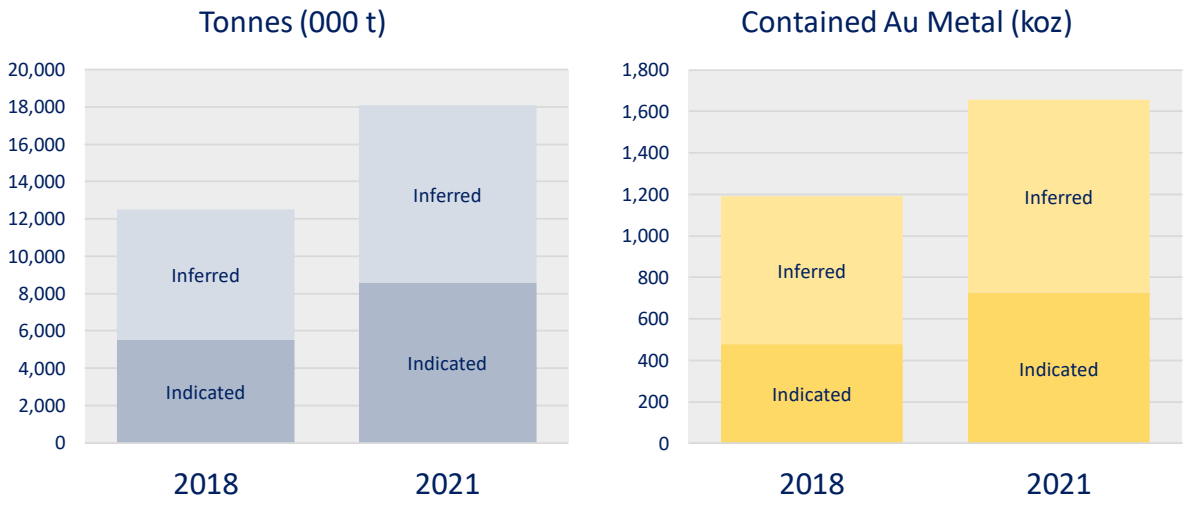

FIGURE 1 – Chart showing increase in tonnes and metal for combined Youanmi Mineral Resource

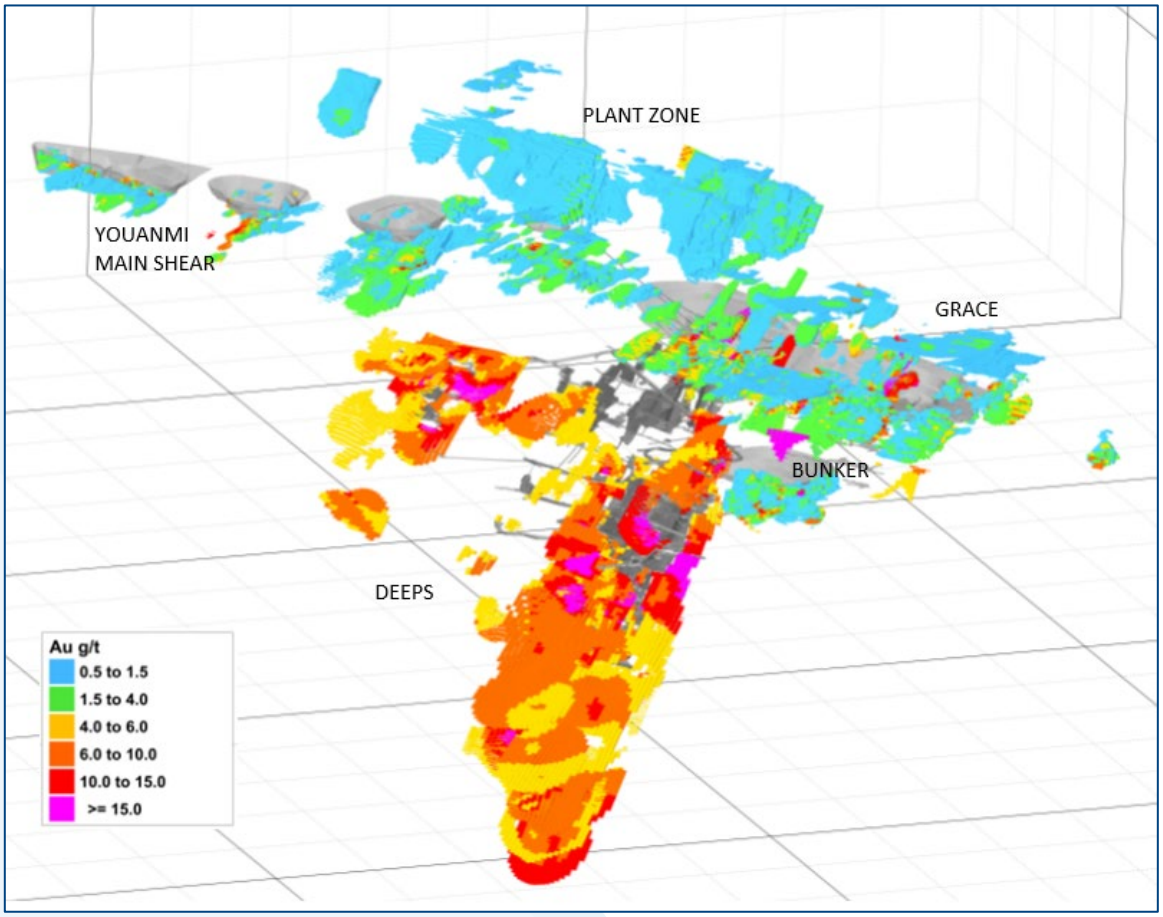

FIGURE 2 – 3D View of Youanmi Deeps Resource Model and Near Mine Part of Near Surface Model

Youanmi Deeps Resource Discussion:

Twenty-three mineralised lodes were modelled using Leapfrog software for wireframe interpretations, along an approximately 2.2 km of strike length, comprising the Main Lode and associated footwall and hanging wall lodes along the main trend corridor.

The estimation process estimated both the grade-thickness and the intersection thickness using ordinary kriging. The block grades were calculated by dividing the grade-thickness by the estimated thickness (which is not the same as the actual physical thickness of the wireframe interpretation).

The hanging wall and footwall lodes are predominantly 0.5 m to 2.0 m thick, while the Main Lode is generally on the order of 1.0 m to 3.0 m thick, but locally exceeds 10.0 m.

The lode intersections were interpreted based on several characteristics, such as grade, shearing, degree of mylonitisation, veining, sulphide content, or alteration and bleaching. Intervals were generally selected using the assay tables, verified using core photographs and logging, except where historic core was unsampled, in which case lithology tables were used.

Pinch-outs were applied manually around the peripheries and at roughly half of the average data-spacing, up to 40 m.

To subset the lode interpretations into the higher-grade shoots, a statistical approach was adopted, using Leapfrog to model the grade-thickness variable. The grade-thickness composite dataset was then constrained to those points inside the high-grade shoot models.

As is illustrated in Figure 3, progression from the previously quoted resource (2018) shows significant depth extension below the -340 mRL as well as tightening up the model above this reflecting the different modelling technique applied and demonstrating a more conservative approach along strike. Increased resource tonnage and metal was also due in part to more lodes being identified and interpreted east and west of the main lode.

Resources ounces per vertical metre (OVM) increased significantly in localised areas including in the upper levels (above 210 mRL), and intermediate levels (below 70mRL to -150mRL). In the area between -170 mRL and -290 mRL the updated resource was more conservative in the Inferred category, hence the reduction shown through this area in Figure 6 which shows total OVM, however the Indicated portion through this area increased from 170 OVM to around 940 OVM, which is an impressive result.

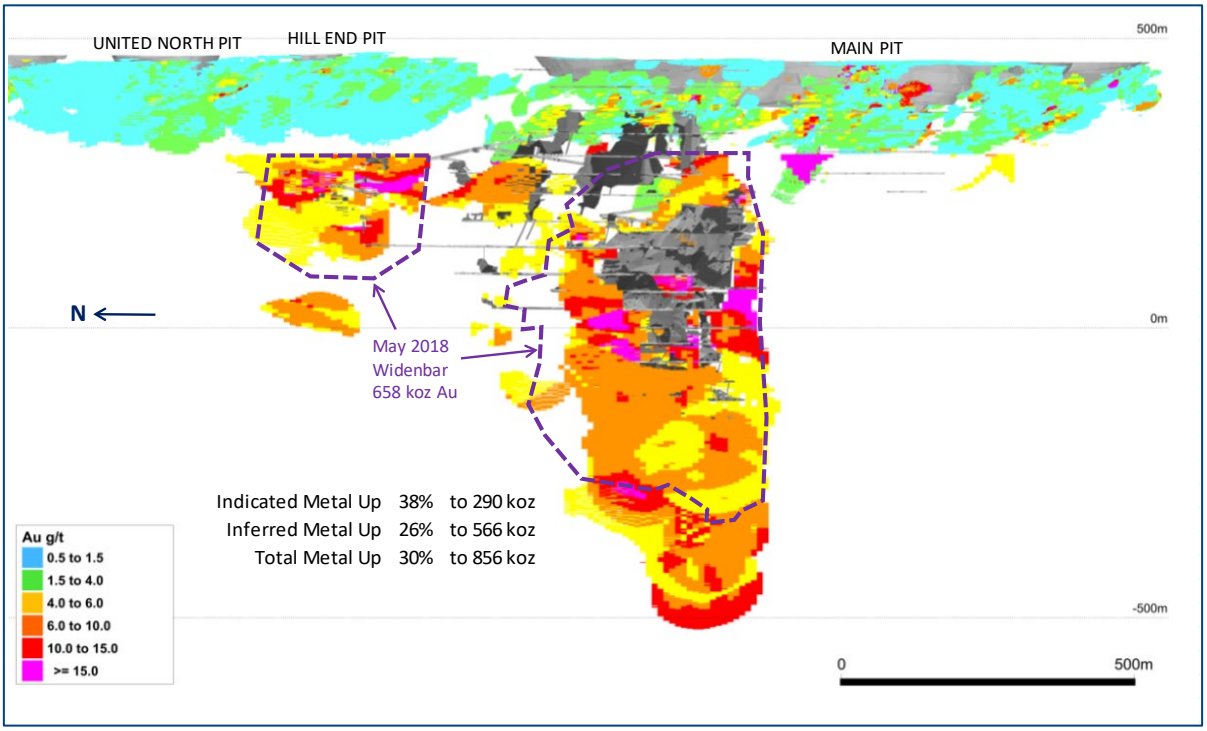

FIGURE 3 – Deeps Resource and Near Surface Resource Model Au grade distribution in area near pits, showing progression of Deeps Model from 2018 (Deeps is below 300 mRL).

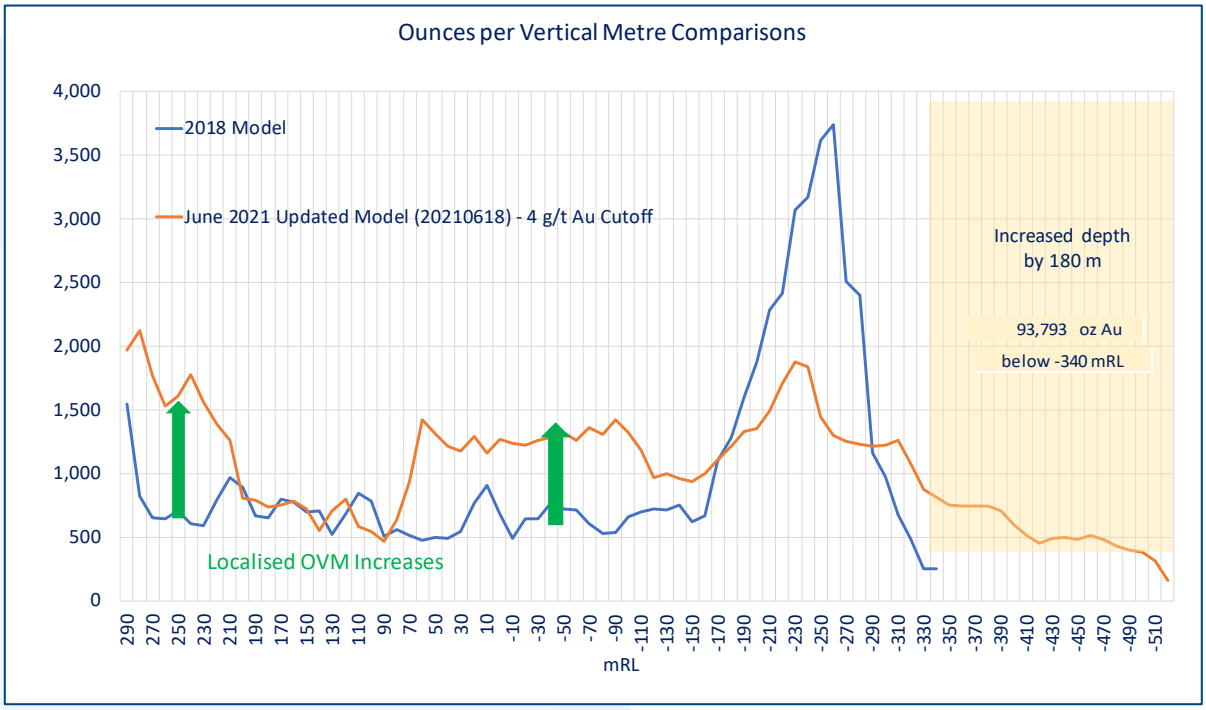

FIGURE 4 – Chart Showing Increase in Ounces per Vertical Metre (Deeps Model only <300 mRL)

Youanmi Near Surface Deposits Resource Discussion:

The Near Surface Resource Estimate comprised of seven main areas as is summarised below.

Near Surface Resources by Area

Bunker	Ind + Inf	0.5	720,000	2.05	47,000
Commonwealth	Ind + Inf	0.5	610,000	1.91	38,000
Grace Granite	Ind + Inf	1.5	490,000	6.95	109,000
Grace Laterite	Ind + Inf	0.5	470,000	1.16	18,000
Plant Zone	Ind + Inf	0.5	6,820,000	0.99	218,000
Youanmi Main Shear	Ind + Inf	0.5	5,420,000	2.01	350,000
Currans Find	Ind + Inf	0.5	180,000	3.81	22,000
All	Total		14,710,000	1.69	800,000
Notes: Above 300m RL - Above 200m RL for Grace				Rounding Errors May Occur	

For the purpose of block modelling a total of 21 areas were defined with each having their own variogram modelling parameters assigned. The block model grade estimation methodology used ordinary kriging interpolation within Micromine 2021 software. Search distances and orientations were unique to each of the individual areas. The Currans Find deposits used Inverse Distance Cubed estimation methodology as there was too little data for robust variogram calculation.

Block model validation was carried out in several ways, including visual inspection on sections, long sections and plans, and in 3D, model vs composite statistics, swathe plot validation with all validation methods producing reasonable results.

The Grace deposit which is high grade and has a relatively high nugget has a higher cut-off grade of 1.5 g/t Au applied to it resulting in a total resource of 490,000 tonnes at 6.95 g/t Au for 109,000 ounces.

This mineral resource estimate includes maiden resources for Grace and Currans Find deposits.

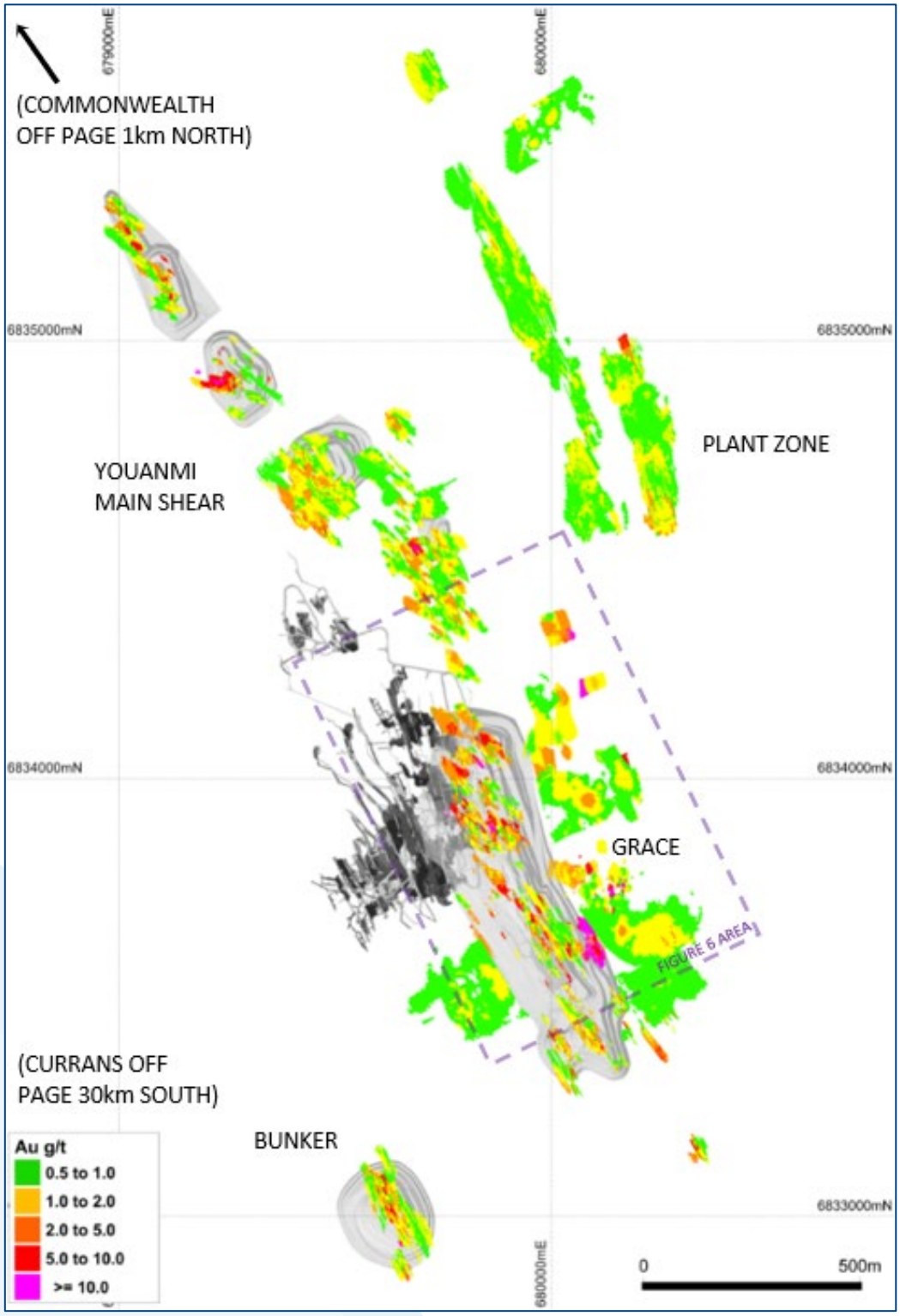

FIGURE 5 – Plan Showing Near Surface Resource (not including Airstrip 1km to the south, Commonwealth 1km to the north, and Curran's Find 30km to the south)

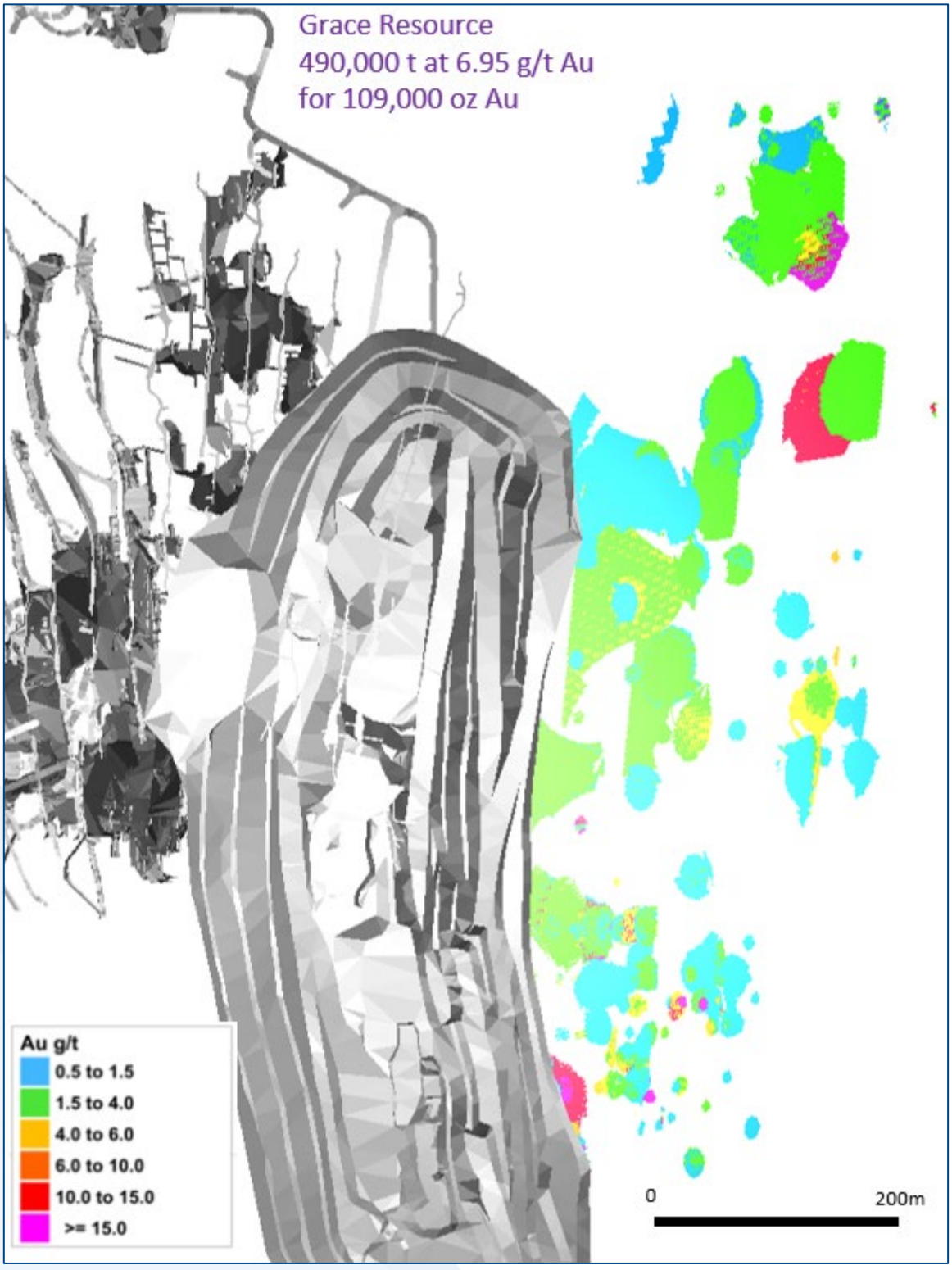

FIGURE 6 – Grace Resource (excluding laterite mineral resource cover)

Next Steps

On the back of this resource upgrade the Company has commenced studies into the optimal production scenarios at Youanmi. These studies will feed into a detailed feasibility study which is due for completion in the second half of next year. The various studies include metallurgical test work, development of a geo-metallurgical model, processing plant design, pit optimisation, underground mining optimisation, dewatering and geotechnical studies, waste rock characterisation and environmental baseline testing.

In parallel to the study outlined above the Company is undertaking an extensive regional exploration program and a drilling program in the near-mine area. Ongoing exploration results will be released to the market as they come to hand.

The Company is highly confident that the resource inventory at Youanmi will continue to grow rapidly as results from this program are incorporated into further resource estimates.

Authorised for release to ASX by Alex Passmore, Managing Director.

***** ENDS *****

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Competent Person's Statement

The information in this release that relates to the Youanmi Near Surface Deposits is based on information compiled by Mr Lynn Widenbar, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Widenbar is a full time employee of Widenbar and Associates Pty Ltd. Mr Widenbar visited site on 9th and 10th May 2018 and reviewed the general site layout, open pit exposures, diamond drill core and the detailed paper data available in the map room and has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity that is being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Minerals Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Widenbar consents to the inclusion in the release of the matters based on his information in the form and context that the information appears.

The information in this release that relates to the Youanmi Deeps Mineral Resource is based on information compiled by Phil Jankowski MSc MAusIMM(CP), who is a full-time employee of CSA Global and who visited the Youanmi site from the 2nd and 4th of June 2021, and has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity that is being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Minerals Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Jankowski consents to the inclusion in the release of the matters based on his information in the form and context that the information appears.

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 1.7Moz 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 45% - 50%)

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.

Summary of the Resource Parameters:

A summary of JORC Table 1 is provided below for each of the "Youanmi Near Surface Deposits – June 2021" (pages 9 to 24) and "Youanmi Deeps Mineral Resource Estimate – June 2021" (pages 25 to 41), and the compliance regarding the Mineral Resource reported within and in-line with requirements of ASX Listing Rule 5.8.1.

Rox Resources Limited – **Youanmi Near Surface Deposits** – June 2021

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	Nature and quality of sampling (eg 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. Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. 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 (eg '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 (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	RC samples were collected over 1m intervals and riffle split, bagged and dispatched to the laboratories Diamond core was cut according to lithological intervals and dispatched to the laboratories. .
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core*	The Youanmi Near Surface Deposits Resource Estimate is based on the results of 2,344 RC drill holes and 427 diamond

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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).	core drill holes. All RC drilling used face sampling hammers. Diamond drilling, predominantly made use of NQ size drill bits. Rox RC hole diameter was 5.5" (140 mm) reverse circulation percussion (RC). Drill holes were generally angled at -65°° towards grid northeast to intersect geology as close to perpendicular as possible
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* *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.*	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 (Yeates, R.J. 2003). Rox RC drill recoveries were high (>90%). Samples were visually checked for recovery, moisture and contamination and notes made in the logs. 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.* *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	All RC and diamond core samples were geologically logged. RC drilling returns were logged in sufficient detail, recording all significant properties, to allow geological maps and sections to be constructed. .Detailed geological logs have been carried out on all Rox RC holes, but no geotechnical data have been recorded (or is possible to be recorded due to the nature of the sample). Logging of Rox RC chips recorded lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, weathering, colour, and other sample features. RC chips are stored in plastic RC chip trays.
Sub-sampling techniques	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled,*	Most of the historical diamond core was sampled using a diamond saw to provide half core with a maximum sample length of

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
and sample preparation	*rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* *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.* *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	1m. Most of the historical RC intervals were sampled on a 1m basis via a cyclone into a plastic bag prior to splitting with a Jones riffle splitter. Resampling of RC samples took place where composite assays were greater than 50ppb, 80ppb or 250ppb Au depending upon the programme. Rox 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.AC samples were scooped directly from drill sample piles The Rox sample preparation followed industry best practice. Photon samples were dried, crushed to nominal minus 3mm, and c. 500g linear split into photon assay jars for analysis. 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 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.* *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.* *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	The majority of the historical assays used in the final resource estimate are reportedly by Fire Assay, with a minority by Aqua Regia digest; however there is no information currently available on the assay methodology, so this cannot be confirmed. Most of the historical diamond core samples were assayed at Metana in-house laboratory, mainly using fire assay techniques. Goldcrest samples were assayed for Au at Genalysis Laboratories of Maddington, Perth, using 50g charge fire assay to 0.01ppm detection limit. Rox field QC procedures involve the use of Certified Reference Materials (CRM's) as

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		assay standards, along with duplicates and blank samples. The insertion rate of these was approximately 1:20 For Rox 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. 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. The analytical technique involved Photonassay method on 500g sub-sample. The analytical technique involved Fire Assay 50g for check samples. 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.* *The use of twinned holes.* *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	Historical assay quality control measures are largely unknown. Regular duplicates with satisfactory results were reported from some programmes. The Metana (bulk of historical samples) laboratory appears to have systematically undertaken a 10% duplicate fire assay analysis. No system of submission of standard reference material and blank samples is believed to have been in place at the time of this drilling, in line with local industry practice at that time Goldcrest took field duplicates, standards and blanks on an approximate 1 in 20 basis (5%) and all Goldcrest drill samples were submitted for assay. Goldcrest twin drilling in shallower areas has verified the drill results of previous

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		explorers. The majority of the historical assay data relate to resources that have subsequently been mined. Historical quality assurance and quality control data relating to the remaining resources is either no longer available or is inconsistently reported. Given the large amount of exploration data and the long time period over which the data was generated it was not possible for RSG (Yeates, 2003) to independently verify the quality of the data. Senior Rox personnel from the Companyhave visually inspected mineralisation within significant intersections Two twin RC holes have been completed by Rox at the Grace Prospect and confirm reliability of previous results 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. No adjustments of assay data are considered necessary.
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* *Specification of the grid system used.* *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	Historical data was surveyed in a mixture of local and AMG84 coordinates. Goldcrest drill hole positions was originally surveyed to sub-metre accuracy using Differential GPS and/or total Station systems on the AMG84 grid. Eastmet/GMA survey was by mine surveyors. All location and topographic data has subsequently been converted to the GDA94 Zone 50 Datum. Approximately 50% of drill holes have been down-hole surveyed. Drill holes less than 100 m long typically show a minor degree of down-hole deviation.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Rox Drill hole locations have been established using a field GPS unit The topography of the mined open pits is well defined by monthly survey pickups. The reliability of the survey data for previously mined underground voids is highly variable; with some of the data having questionable accuracy.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* *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.* *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	Average drill hole density is highly variable, ranging from 10m x 10m to 160m x 160m, and generally decreasing with depth. 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 through target zones were sent to the laboratory for analysis. The remainder of the hole was sampled using 4m composite samples. For 4m composite samples >0.25g/t Au, 1m samples were collected and sent to the laboratory for analysis
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.* *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.*	The mineralisation strikes generally NNW-SSE and dips to the west at approximately -50 degrees. In the Youanmi Main Shear there is generally a 30 degree plunge to the North West RC and diamond drill holes were oriented, wherever possible, perpendicular to the main shear/ore zone structures containing the mineralisation.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	The chain of custody for historical samples is not well documented, but was reviewed by RSG (Yeates, 2003) and found to be consistent with the standard practice for the time.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	Goldcrest conducted a thorough review of historical sampling and assay techniques

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		and data in September, 2004. No toher sampling audits have been carried out to date

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 security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	Rox Resources Ltd is in a Joint Venture Agreement with Venus Metals Corporation Ltd under which it has a 70% 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 tenement isin 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		RAB and RC drilling; data validation. 2007-2013 Apex Minerals NL: 9 diamond holes targeting extensions to the Youanmi deeps resource.
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 Grace and the Plant Zone Prospects.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Gold mineralization occurs as free particles within quartz-sericite altered granite shear zones. The Commonwealth-Connemarra mineralised trend is centred 4km northwest of the Youanmi plant. The geology comprises a sequence of folded mafic and felsic volcanic rocks intercalated with BIF and intruded by granite along the eastern margin. Gold mineralisation is developed over a 600m strike length, associated with a north trending and steeply west dipping shear zone that traverses the northwest trending succession.
Drill hole Information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* *dip and azimuth of the hole* *down hole length and interception depth* *hole length.* *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	Refer to details of drilling in tables in the body of this report and the appendices.
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the*	All intervals reported are length weighted. A lower cut-off grade of 0.5 gm/t Au has been used in conjunction with geological logging to assess significant intercepts. No metal equivalent values have been used or reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	
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 (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	Exploration intercepts are not being reported. However, where possible drill holes are oriented to cut at right angles across the mineralised zones.
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.*	Appropriate maps and sections are available in the body of the report.
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.*	Reporting of results in this report is considered balanced.
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.*	Exploration results are not being reported.
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions, depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of*	Further work will include infill and extension drilling.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	*Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes. Data validation procedures used.*	Goldcrest completed a stringent validation of the historical database, excluding unreliable data as relevant. Standard validation techniques have been applied to the data of Goldcrest Mines and previous explorers. The Rox Youanmi project database is managed by Geobase Australia Pty Ltd using the Azeva.XDB Database Management System. The database is stored using the Microsoft's SQL Server 2019 database engine on a Secure Network server running the latest SBS Administrative access to the database is restricted to Geobase Personnel only who have been trained in database management. All appropriate and valid changes requested from site are made only by Geobase. Site personnel do not have the ability to edit the database, which allows the integrity of the data to be maintained. Geobase generates a backup of the database and associated data on a regular basis The database is configured to store assay quality control measures undertaken on the assaying. The following types of quality control data for assaying is stored: • Field Introduced Quality Control Sampling Measures: • Field Duplicates – To test the repeatability of samples sourced in the field • Field Introduced Standards • Laboratory Introduced Quality Control Sampling Measures: • Laboratory Introduced Standards • Coarse Reject Repeats – Repeat samples selected from the first stage sample preparation by the laboratory

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Assay Reproducibility Tests – Designed to test the reproducibility of the sample analysis, undertaken by the laboratory as a separate batch, run with samples sourced from the primary pulp sample • Assay Repeatability Tests – Designed to test repeatability of samples, undertaken by the laboratory during the main assay run and sourced from the primary pulp sample • Alternative Lab Checks – Repeat analysis of pulp samples at different laboratory/s • Sample Weights – Assessing the sample weight distribution The data is subject to a number of validation procedures which were performed during various stages of data collation. Validation methods included code, multi-table and spatial. The database contains validation scripts which prevent non-standard character codes being used and also checks numeric values against a minimum and maximum range. All previous codes have been made consistent with the new standardized coding system. This allowed rationalization of codes between different generations of companies, geologists and logging methodologies, and also removed any typographical errors. Validation on the spatial distribution of drill hole or surface sampling data is often difficult. This process is ongoing as more detailed assessment of the drilling is undertaken.
Site visits	*Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	The Competent Person visited site on 9th and 10th May 2018 and reviewed the general site layout, open pit exposures, diamond drill core and the detailed paper data available in the map room.
Geological interpretation	*Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	Interpretation of the lithological boundaries and the proposal of a conceptual model for the mineralisation are supported by a sufficient amount of drilling. Geological continuity is based upon a coherent and predictable model, and is confirmed in both sectional and plan analyses. The model is an acceptable genetic model of shear hosted gold mineralisation. A geological model was developed using all available diamond core and RC drill hole data and surface exposures. A three dimensional mineralised shell was

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		constructed using indicator modelling at a nominal 0.3 g/t cut-off, and this was subsequently filled with blocks for grade estimation. Further drilling and/or mapping is expected to refine the geological model in the future..
Dimensions	*The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	The Youanmi Near Surface Resource comprises several zones of mineralisation comprising ~2.75 km strike length and 100m to 280m depth extent, and trending between 320° and 350°. Dips are variable between 30° and 70° to the west with a plunge of +/- 30° to the North West in the Youanmi Main Shera Zone. The width of mineralised zones varies from 2m to more than 30m.
Estimation and modelling techniques	*The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).* *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of*	The resource estimations were generated using Ordinary Kriging Interpolation techniques, using Micromine 2021 software. Higher grade outlier samples were cut on a area basis. Parent cell block sizes were 5m x 10m x 5m, rotated to a strike of 330°. Sub-celling was used to honour geological, open pit and underground void boundaries. Model interpolation honoured the indicator mineralisation boundaries, with only composites within a domain being used to estimate that domain. The final block model grades were checked with respect to the local area geometry and area statistical summaries Block model validation has been carried out by the Competent Person using several methods, including: • Drill Hole Plan and Section Review • Model versus Data Statistics by Domain • Easting, Northing and RL swathe plots • Comparison with historical production *All validation methods have produced acceptable results.*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	reconciliation data if available.	
Moisture	*Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	Tonnages are estimated on a dry basis.
Cut-off parameters	*The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	All Mineral Resources have been reported at a series of lower cut-offs. .
Mining factors or assumptions	*Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	It has been assumed that the Youanmi Near Surface Deposits will be mined by conventional open pit methods. No dilution has been built into the resource model.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	*The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	No assumptions have been made about metallurgical factors. The oxide ores at Youanmi are essentially free milling, with historic oxide plant performance via the conventional CIP circuit demonstrating an average gold recovery of 89.4% over the seven years of operation. The Youanmi sulphide ores are partially refractory in nature, requiring sulphide flotation and biological oxidation prior to conventional cyanide leaching and gold extraction. Production records relating to the sulphide processing circuit demonstrate an average gold recovery of 87% over the four years of operation.
Environmental factors or assumptions	*Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported*	The Youanmi Near Surface Deposits are located in an area of considerable open pit and underground mining activity and, as such, there are considered to be no significant environmental issues.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.	
Bulk density	*Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	GMA carried out determinations of in-situ bulk densities on drill core using the weight in water/weight in air method for fresh core. The spacing and distribution of data is such that it was not deemed possible to accurately sub-domain and interpolate into areas of differing bulk density values. Surfaces have been generated to represent base of oxide (30m below and parallel to surface) and base of saprolite/top of fresh (70m below and parallel to surface for most deposits and 85m below for Grace). The following bulk densities have been assigned to these domains in the main Youanmi area: • Oxide 2.2 t/m^3 • Transition 2.6 t/m^3 • Fresh 2.8 t/m^3 In the Currans Find deposits the following bulk densities have been assigned: • Oxide 2.0 t/m^3 • Transition 2.2 t/m^3 • Fresh 2.6 t/m^3
Classification	*The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).* *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	The Mineral Resource has been classified in the Indicated and Inferred categories, in accordance with the 2012 Australasian Code for Reporting of Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code). A range of criteria has been considered in determining this classification including: • Geological and grade continuity • Data quality. • Drill hole spacing. • Modelling technique and kriging output parameters, including Kriging Efficiency, search pass and number of composites used. The Competent Person is in agreement with this classification of the resource.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	The resource estimate has not been externally audited.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	*Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed*	The relative accuracy of the various resource estimates is reflected in the JORC resource categories. At the Indicated Resource classification level, the resources represent local estimates that can be used for further mining studies. Inferred Resources are considered global in nature.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate. *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	

Rox Resources Limited – **Youanmi Deeps Mineral Resource Estimate – June 2021**

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">Sampling techniques</td><td>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 downhole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.</td><td>Sampling consisted of reverse circulation (RC) and half-core NQ3 sized diamond samples.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</td><td>The entire RC and diamond (DD) drilling sample was extracted prior to subsampling at surface next to the rig. Diamond and RC field duplicates were taken on selected samples to measure representativity of sample splits.</td></tr>
<tr><td>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</td><td>Industry sampling, preparation and assaying techniques have been used to acquire the current dataset.
Sample preparation consisted of coarse crushing a maximum of 3 kg of the submitted sample, pulverising to >85% passing 75 microns and homogenising the pulp. 50 g sample sizes were chosen for analysis of gold, with fire assay fusion and detection by atomic absorption spectrometry (AAS).</td></tr>
<tr><td>Drilling techniques</td><td>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.).</td><td>The Youanmi drilling database has been built up over several decades by several different operators. Only RC and DD holes have been used in the resource estimate.
Then collar table summary is tabulated below.
<table>
<tr><th>Hole Type</th><th>First Hole</th><th>Last Hole</th><th>Number of records</th><th>Linear metres</th></tr>
<tr><td>AC</td><td>6YMA0107</td><td>YUAC015</td><td>1,550</td><td>69,735.69</td></tr>
<tr><td>CC</td><td>Tails1</td><td>Tails5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr>
<tr><td>DD</td><td>85FWD0046</td><td>YUG281</td><td>726</td><td>132,958.1</td></tr>
<tr><td>RAB</td><td>4YMR0039</td><td>YWR0166</td><td>10,231</td><td>318,202.1</td></tr>
<tr><td>RC</td><td>4PWRC0104</td><td>YY0451</td><td>5,197</td><td>277,135.68</td></tr>
<tr><td>VAC</td><td>YGV0001</td><td>YGV0035</td><td>35</td><td>248</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Drill sample recovery</td><td>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</td><td>Sample recoveries were recorded by the field geologist in the field during logging and sampling. Core recoveries where available were calculated based on nominal run lengths versus measured length of recovered core. 96% of the recorded intervals have core recoveries > 80%.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</td><td>Limited records relating to historical RC or diamond core sample recoveries have been identified, however, where</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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.	No relationship between sample recovery and grade has been analysed.
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.*	All RC and DD drillholes were geologically logged to an industry standard appropriate for the mineralisation present at the project. DD core was photographed. 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.	Lithological logging is qualitative in nature. Logged intervals were compared to the quantitative geochemical analyses and geophysical logging to validate the logging. The Competent Person considers that the availability of qualitative logging has appropriately informed the geological modelling, including mineralisation, weathering and oxidation, water table level and rock type.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	The total length of all drilling was geologically logged.
Subsampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	Mineralised intercepts from diamond drillcore were cut using a diamond saw into half-core and sampled on either a 1m basis or over geological intervals to a maximum of 1m.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.	RC samples were collected every metre via a cyclone into a plastic bag prior to splitting with a riffle splitter. A 1.5-3kg sample split was collected into a calico bag for laboratory submission. In some cases, composite samples of up to 5m were collected via spear sampling. Anomalous composite samples were usually re-assayed at 1m intervals where composite assays were greater than 50ppb, 80ppb or 250ppb depending on the program.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Sample preparation consisted of drying, riffle splitting samples >3 kg, coarse crushing, pulverising to >85% passing 75 microns and homogenising the pulp. The Competent Person considers these methods appropriate for this style of mineralisation.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all subsampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Rox have used 14 different Certified Reference Materials (CRMs), covering a range of Au values, as well as blanks. Campaign-based analysis and reporting of quality control data was undertaken of blanks, field duplicates, and CRMs.
	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.	Limited field duplicate data is available, for post-mining drilling. The precision of the field duplicates is moderate, with 10% of sample pairs having an Average mean difference of >30%; no bias between the paired samples was noted. The precision is accounted for in the variography.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Sample sizes are considered to be appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and*	All samples were assayed by Fire Assay or Aqua Regia digest. Both of these are total methods. The range of methods is tabulated below.

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>whether the technique is considered partial or total.</td><td>
<table>
<tr><th>Company</th><th>Type</th><th>Laboratory</th><th>Method</th></tr>
<tr><td>Eastmet / GMA</td><td>Surface drillholes</td><td>Metana Lab Perth</td><td>30g or 50g Fire Assay, or AquaRegia AAS* with re-assay via Fire Assay on samples returning preliminary results >1g/t.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Some early surface drillholes</td><td>Australian Assay Laboratories Group</td><td>50g Fire Assay, AAS* finish.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Underground drillholes)</td><td>Analabs Pty Ltd</td><td>50g Fire Assay, AAS* finish.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Early surface drillholes and some of underground drillholes</td><td>Youanmi Mine Laboratory</td><td>50g Fire Assay, AAS* finish.
Aqua Regia – AAS*.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Aquila</td><td></td><td>Genalysis, Perth</td><td>Fire Assay, AAS* Finish</td></tr>
<tr><td>Goldcrest</td><td></td><td>Genalysis, Perth</td><td>Composite RC samples using Aqua Regia digest and single metre RC and core samples using Fire Assay, AAS* finish</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>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.</td><td>na</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>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.</td><td>Historical assay quality control measures are largely unknown. Regular duplicates with satisfactory results were reported from some programmes. The Metana (bulk of historical samples) laboratory appears to have systematically undertaken a 10% duplicate fire assay analysis. No system of submission of standard reference material and blank samples is believed to have been in place at the time of this drilling, in line with local industry practice at that time

Goldcrest took field duplicates, standards and blanks on an approximate 1 in 20 basis (5%) and all Goldcrest drill samples were submitted for assay. Goldcrest twin drilling in shallower areas has verified the drill results of previous explorers.

Historical quality assurance and quality control data relating to the remaining resources is either no longer available or is inconsistently reported. Given the long time period over which the data was generated it was not possible to independently verify the quality of the data.t</td></tr>
<tr><td>Verification of sampling and assaying</td><td>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</td><td>Intersections selected by Rox were reviewed by the Competent person and considered appropriate for the Mineral Resource estimate.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>The use of twinned holes.</td><td>There are no twinned holes in the resource area.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</td><td>The data entry, storage and documentation of primary data was completed on Microsoft Excel spreadsheets and local hard drives, then imported into a central database.</td></tr>
</table>

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 downhole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	Recent drillholes (Goldcrest, Rox) have been surveyed using differential GPS tools. Older holes (largely Eastmet or GMA) do not have records of the survey methods, although typically these are expected to be by total station tools. Approximately 90% of drillholes longer than 100m have been down-hole surveyed, mainly with gyroscopic tools; a minority of older holes were surveyed with multi-shot or single-shot tools. Drillholes less than 100 m long typically show a minor degree of downhole deviation
	Specification of the grid system used.	Topographic data were captured in GDA94 MGA Zone 50 grid system.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	A topographic surface was built from end of month pickups of pits, dumps, infrastructure and surfaces 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.*	Average drill hole density is highly variable, ranging from 10m x 10m to 160m x 160m, and generally decreasing with depth.
	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.	The Competent Person believes the mineralised lenses have sufficient geological and grade continuity to support the classification applied to the Mineral Resources given the current drill pattern.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Assay samples were composited to a single datapoint at the centre of each mineralised lode intersection.
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.*	No grade effect of the relationship between sample direction and mineralised structures has been identified.
	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 relationship has been noted between drillhole dip angle and mineralisation.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	No details are available on the historic sample security measures.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No external audit of sampling techniques and data has been undertaken.

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 is covered by a Joint Venture agreement with Venus Metals Corporation Limited known as the 'OYG JV'. This comprises ten granted Mining Leases, with a beneficial interest of Rox 70% and Venus 30%. The leases are M57/51, M57/75, M57/97, M57/109, M57/135, M57/160A, M57/164, M57/165, M57/166 and M57/167

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	There are no impediments preventing the operation of the lease.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Gold was first discovered at Golden Crown, just to the south of Youanmi in 1894. Some ore from the area was carted to the government battery at Mount Magnet for treatment. Further prospecting led to the discovery of further deposits in 1905, and production commenced from the United and Hill End mines. The Main Lode was discovered in 1908, and the townsite of Youanmi was gazetted in 1910. Youanmi Gold Mine Limited was floated in 1911 and commenced operations based on the Main Lode. Further discoveries led to the development of the Pollard Lodes and Currans to the south, where a small treatment battery was established. The mine struggled during World War One with a shortage of labour and high costs, and finally closed in 1922. It employed around 100 men. In 1934, the Youanmi Gold Mining Limited was floated in London with the intention of restarting underground mining. Production started in August 1936 and continued until 1942, when a shortage of skilled labour due to World War II, resulted in a second closure. About 200 men were employed in this phase. The maximum vertical depth reached by the workings was about 300m below the natural surface; the average stope width was 1.5m. After 1942 the townsite was abandoned; the only remaining infrastructure is the town cemetery. Eastmet Limited, an 80% owned subsidiary of Metana Minerals NL, entered into a JV agreement with Tantalex Ltd and Franmere Holdings Pty Ltd to earn 50% of a group of tenements at Youanmi. Open mining began in October 1986 and the 600,000 tpa conventional Carbon-In-Pulp plant was commissioned on 31 December 1986, by which time Eastmet had acquired the remaining 50% of the project. The original tenements covered the Main, Hill End, and Western Laterite open pits; additional tenements acquired covered the United North, Kathleen, Rebel-Kurrajong and Bunker open pits and the unmined Commonwealth and Connemara resources. Ore and waste were mined on 2.5m flitches by backhoe excavators and hauled by 50t offroad dump trucks. Exploration and development drilling was completed on a 320m by 10m grid, with the holes inclined -60 to the east and sampled at 1m intervals. Grade control during mining used Ditchwitch trenches cut from west to east spaced 5m apart and sampled at 1m intervals along the trench. Additional RC drilling was used in new areas and at the transition from oxide to fresh ore. After completion of the Main Lode pit in 1989, satellite pits were mined including the high-grade Penny West pit, 28 km to the south. The maximum production rate was 187,000 tonnes per quarter. The peak quarterly gold production was

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		37,900 oz in September 1991. The plant ceased treatment in October 1992 and mill cleanup continued into January 1993. Between 1990 and 1993 Eastmet completed a programme of deep diamond drilling to test the extensions of Main Lode to a maximum of 750m vertical depth. Gold Mines of Australia Limited (GMA) was created in 1993 when Eastmet, Metana and Paragon Resources NL were merged. In October 1993, the GMA board approved development of the Youanmi Deeps underground mine. The ore was processed through a new 220 ktpa flotation and bacterial oxidation circuit, however the operation ultimately failed to achieve production targets, and the underground mine was closed in November 1997.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The Youanmi gold deposits are hosted in the Youanmi Terrane. They were formed where a N-striking sequence of high-Fe tholeiitic mafic rocks and BIFs intersects a NNW-striking, variably WSW-dipping high-strain zone interpreted to be a sinistral-normal shear system. The foliation is axial planar to a S-plunging isoclinal synform. Mined deposits lie at various positions on this structure: • Western limb: Bunker, United North (E-dipping stratigraphy) • Hinge: Rebel, Kathleen (S-dipping stratigraphy) • Eastern limb: Hill End, Main Pit (W-dipping stratigraphy) The east limb of the folded mafic sequence is stoped out by the irregular intrusive contact of a large monzogranite intrusion. The exposed monzogranite-mafic contact has low strain, suggesting the intrusion of the monzogranite is late in the folding and formation of the foliation. Interflow sediments are altered chlorite-quartz-magnetite rocks up to several metres thick. These sediments have focussed much of the strain and frequently host auriferous shears. The mafics and monzogranite are intruded by intermediate porphyry bodies with complex geometric and timing characteristics. Gold mineralisation and alteration are localised in N- to NNW-striking, and moderately to steeply W-dipping anastomosing shear zones 1m to 20 m thick, averaging 3 to 4m. The mineralogy of the shear zones is sericite-quartz mylonites with abundant sulphides, chlorite and carbonate, with accessory biotite, rutile and apatite. The gold occurs within the pyrite and arsenopyrite, which may be up to 15% of the volume of the mylonite. They are interpreted to have formed relatively late in the geological history of the area, as they crosscut the foliation and the monzogranite. A lesser mineralisation style is quartz vein stockwork lodes within the monzogranite. These trend NNE and are the brittle equivalent of the ductile shear zones in the mafic. The quartz veins are usually steeply dipping and a few centimetres wide,

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		with very high grades; coarse visible gold has been noted in drilling in the Grace prospect. Weathering has reached more than 80m below the natural surface. Previous open pit mining was almost entirely within the oxide zone.
Drillhole information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drillholes:* • *Easting and northing of the drillhole collar* • *Elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drillhole collar* • *Dip and azimuth of the hole* • *Downhole length and interception depth* • *Hole length.*	Exploration Results are not being reported.
	If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	Exploration Results are not being reported.
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.*	Exploration Results are not being reported.
	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.	Exploration Results are not being reported.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	Exploration Results are not being reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*	The mineralisation lodes dip at 45° to 60° to the northwest. Surface drillholes were angled at 60° to 70° and with an azimuth perpendicular to the lodes strike to provide as near a true. intercept thickness as realistically possibly. Underground drillholes were drilled in fans at a limited number of drill locations; their intersections are highly variable with respect to true widths.
	If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drillhole angle is known, its nature should be reported.	Exploration Results are not being reported.
	If it is not known and only the downhole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'downhole length, true width not known').	Exploration Results are not being reported.
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for*	Relevant maps and diagrams are included in the body of this announcement.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drillhole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	
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.*	Exploration Results are not being reported.
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.*	na
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).*	• Digitisation of underground sampling data to improve the understanding of the short-scale grade structure of the deposit. • Digitisation of the limited historic underground mapping • Cutting of unsampled historic core to add additional intersections to the interpretation. • Investigate the use of the historic stope pickups to refine the interpretation locally.
	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	Relevant maps and diagrams are included in the body of this report.

Section 3: Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	*Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.*	The database is maintained by external service provider Geobase using the Azeva.XDB Database Management System. The database is stored using the Microsoft's SQL Server 2019 database engine on a Secure Network server running the latest SBS Administrative access to the database is restricted to Geobase Personnel only who have been trained in database management. All appropriate and valid changes requested from site are made only by Geobase. Site personnel do not have the ability to edit the database, which allows the integrity of the data to be maintained. Geobase generates a backup of the database and associated data on a regular basis. The database is configured to store assay quality control measures undertaken on the assaying. Historical data validation and data merging is undertaken using Azeva.X software and a number of additional third-party software suites.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Data validation procedures used.	The data is subject to several validation procedures including code, multi-table and spatial. The database contains validation scripts which prevent non-standard character codes being used and checks numeric values against a minimum and maximum range. Historic codes have been made consistent with the new standardized coding system. Multi table validations have been conducted on all drill hole tables. All field generated data is checked for validity and completeness by Rox staff prior to being supplied to Geobase for compilation, additional validation and loading into the database. The Competent Person found no material errors and deemed the database was fit for the purpose of Mineral Resource estimation.
Site visits	*Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.*	The Competent Person visited the site from the 2nd to 4th of June 2021, and inspected open pits, geological exposures, diamond core, RC drilling, core and sample handling facilities, historic plans and sections and site infrastructure, as well as having discussions with Rox staff.
	If no site visits have been undertaken, indicate why this is the case.	na
Geological interpretation	*Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.*	The interpretation is based on the resource drilling dataset, and a selection of intervals based on geology and assay data. This interpretation is supported by the long history of open pit and underground mining. Uncertainties will arise from the quantity and distribution of data.
	Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.	No material assumptions have been made which affect the Mineral Resource reported herein.
	The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.	Uncertainties in the interpretations are due to the wide spacing of some of the drilling data. The interpretations are consonant with the previously mined stopes and are not likely to be materially deficient.
	The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation. The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.	Modelling used the Interval Selection function in Leapfrog Geo software. No minimum or maximum thickness parameters were used, and lodes generally cross-cut, except against the Main Lode Shear, where there is evidence of truncation of minor structures. Merged tables were created in Leapfrog Geo, combining lithology and assay tables. The lode intersections were interpreted based on several characteristics, such as grade, shearing, degree of mylonitisation, veining, sulphide content, or alteration and bleaching. Intervals were generally selected using the assay tables, verified using core photographs and logging, except where historic core was unsampled, in which case lithology tables were used. Pinch-outs were applied manually around the peripheries and at roughly half of the average data-spacing, up to 40m. Drill intercepts were snapped to exactly. Core photography was utilised where available, for historic core, to determine hangingwall and footwall contacts, as well as to validate historic logging. Geological contacts were snapped to, with priority, over grade contacts, as some lower grade disseminated gold tends to be found outside of the visible shear contacts. So, in these cases the visible contacts were treated as hard boundaries.
Dimensions	*The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below*	Twenty-three mineralised lodes have been modelled, along 1.6 km of strike length, comprising the Main Lode and associated footwall and hangingwall lodes along the main trend corridor. The maximum depth of the main Lode interpretation is to approximately -600mRL, 1150m below the natural surface. The main lode is continuous down the dip for this length; other lodes have much more restricted down-dip extents.

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.</td><td>The hangingwall and footwall lodes are predominantly 0.5m-2m thick, while the Main Lode is generally on the order of 1m-3m thick, but locally exceeds 10m.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Estimation and modelling techniques</td><td>The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen, include a description of computer software and parameters used</td><td>Given the high level of short-scale variability in the original sample assay dataset, and the relative thinness of the interpreted lodes, it was decided to adopt a grade-thickness approach to estimate the resource. In this method, a single downhole composite is extracted for each drillhole intersection of the lode. The metal accumulation is calculated as the product of the average grade and the thickness; this new variable is called the ‘grade-thickness’.

The estimation process is to estimate both the grade-thickness and the intersection thickness using Ordinary Kriging; the block grade is calculated by dividing the grade-thickness by the estimated thickness (which is not the same as the actual physical thickness of the wireframe interpretation).

To subset the lode interpretations into the higher-grade shoots, a statistical approach was adopted, using Leapfrog to model the grade-thickness variable. The workflow was:
• A structural trend for each domain was created out of the hangingwall surface of the Leapfrog lode interpretations.
• The grade-thickness composites were loaded as single points.
• Leapfrog shells of the grade-thickness were created at a range of cutoffs, using a relatively high degree of smoothing, with a spherical structure with 50% nugget and a 50 m range. The shell used the structural trends described above and were essentially unconstrained in the across-strike direction.
• The Leapfrog shells were inspected, and the high-grade shell chosen for each domain was chosen based on the minimum needed to give a reasonable continuity.
• The Leapfrog shells were then intersected with the original Leapfrog lode interpretations to create the high-grade shoots within the lodes.
• The high-grade shoot models were manually edited to remove anomalous artefacts, as well as small volume, single intersection shapes.

The grade-thickness composite dataset was then constrained to those points inside the high grade shoot models.

Statistics and variography, were undertaken in Supervisor software, and composite selection and block coding, undertaken in Surpac software, used the domains as hard boundaries.

Quantitative Kriging Neighbourhood Analysis was undertaken using Supervisor software to assess the effect of changing key kriging neighbourhood parameters on block estimates. Kriging Efficiency and Slope of Regression were determined for a range of block sizes, minimum and maximum samples, search dimensions and discretisation grids.

Grade interpolation for gold grade-thickness and nominal thickness and sulphur was completed using ordinary kriging into the parent block cells.

Estimation parameters are tabulated below; for some of the smaller and less well sampled domains the search ranges and/or minimum number of composites were varied to ensure all blocks were estimated; these domains are all classified Inferred.

<table>
<tr><td></td><td>Grade Thickness</td><td>Thickness</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Minimum composites</td><td>8</td><td>8</td></tr>
<tr><td>Maximum composites</td><td>16</td><td>16</td></tr>
<tr><td>Rotation about Z</td><td>34</td><td>34</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>
<table>
<tr><td>Rotation about X</td><td>54</td><td>54</td></tr>
<tr><td>Rotation about Y</td><td>31</td><td>31</td></tr>
<tr><td>Major search distance</td><td>275m</td><td>275m</td></tr>
<tr><td>Semi-major search distance</td><td>275m</td><td>275m</td></tr>
<tr><td>Minor search distance</td><td>137.5m</td><td>137.5m</td></tr>
<tr><td>Variogram type</td><td>Nested Spherical</td><td>Nested Spherical</td></tr>
<tr><td>C_0</td><td>0.16</td><td>0.05</td></tr>
<tr><td>C_1</td><td>0.51</td><td>0.24</td></tr>
<tr><td>A_1 Major direction</td><td>6m</td><td>40m</td></tr>
<tr><td>A_1 Semi-major direction</td><td>6m</td><td>40m</td></tr>
<tr><td>A_1 Minor direction</td><td>6m</td><td>40m</td></tr>
<tr><td>C_2</td><td>0.33</td><td>0.71</td></tr>
<tr><td>A_2 Major direction</td><td>70m</td><td>100m</td></tr>
<tr><td>A_2 Semi-major direction</td><td>30m</td><td>100m</td></tr>
<tr><td>A_2 Minor direction</td><td>30m</td><td>100m</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.</td><td>
The current resource has been compared to both the previous production and previous resource estimates.
The project has been mined by both underground and open pit methods intermittently over a period of about 90 years. Previous production recorded from Youanmi are tabulated below.
<table>
<tr><th>Years</th><th>Tonnes Milled</th><th>Head Grade</th><th>Recovered Grade</th><th>Recovery</th><th>Au produced (oz)</th></tr>
<tr><td>1908 to 1921</td><td>339,000</td><td></td><td>15.2</td><td></td><td>166,000</td></tr>
<tr><td>1937 to 1942</td><td>365,000</td><td></td><td>8.1</td><td></td><td>95,000</td></tr>
<tr><td>Other</td><td>46,000</td><td></td><td>10.2</td><td></td><td>15,000</td></tr>
<tr><td>1987 to 1993[1]</td><td>2,665,535</td><td>3.43</td><td>3.07</td><td>89.4%</td><td>262,717</td></tr>
<tr><td>1995 to 1997</td><td>411,858</td><td>11.36</td><td>9.69</td><td>85.3%</td><td>128,278</td></tr>
<tr><td>3,827,393</td><td></td><td></td><td>5.42</td><td></td><td>666,995</td></tr>
</table>
1. Includes 154,000t @ 18.0g/t Au for 89,000oz from the satellite Penny West Project.
Two previous resource estimates were created by consultants Ravensgate, and reported at a 4 g/t cutoff:
<table>
<tr><th>Creator</th><th>Date</th><th colspan="3">Indicated</th><th colspan="3">Inferred</th></tr>
<tr><th></th><th></th><th>Tonnes</th><th>Au g/t</th><th>Au oz</th><th>Tonnes</th><th>Au g/t</th><th>Au oz</th></tr>
<tr><td>Ravensgate</td><td>2006</td><td>808,400</td><td>8.1</td><td>210,200</td><td>1,605,100</td><td>8.7</td><td>447,700</td></tr>
<tr><td>Ravensgate</td><td>2002</td><td>742,700</td><td>7.8</td><td>185,600</td><td>752,000</td><td>9.8</td><td>237,500</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.</td><td>na</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (e.g. sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).</td><td>No deleterious or non-grade elements have been estimated.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.</td><td>The dimensions of the parent block used for estimation represents in 10mY by 5m X by 5mZ, with subcelling in X and Z to 1.25m; the blocks are rotated into the strike direction. The maximum search distance for estimation used was 300m; the drillhole spacing is highly variable, typically 80m for surface diamond drilling.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.</td><td>na</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Any assumptions about correlation between variables</td><td>No assumptions have been made regarding the correlation of variables.</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.</td><td>Logged geology, alteration and structural controls were used in the interpretation of lodes within the resource model. Hard boundaries were used for estimation between mineralised domains.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.</td><td>No high-grade cuts were applied; the grade-thickness process de-skews the data, and an inspection of the log-probability plots and histograms did not demonstrate a significant high-grade tail to the distributions of the well-sampled domains.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drillhole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.</td><td>Standard model validation was completed using numerical methods and validated visually in section and 3D against the input raw drillhole data, composites, and blocks.
The comparison of input and estimate values is tabulated below.
<table>
<tr><th rowspan="2">Domain</th><th colspan="2">Grade</th><th colspan="2">Grade-thickness</th><th colspan="2">Thickness</th></tr>
<tr><th>Composites</th><th>Estimate</th><th>Composites</th><th>Estimate</th><th>Composites</th><th>Estimate</th></tr>
<tr><td>1000</td><td>7.84</td><td>8.17</td><td>30.33</td><td>30.80</td><td>4.00</td><td>4.26</td></tr>
<tr><td>1100</td><td>6.28</td><td>8.01</td><td>10.79</td><td>11.48</td><td>1.75</td><td>1.71</td></tr>
<tr><td>1101</td><td>4.68</td><td>4.92</td><td>11.76</td><td>11.11</td><td>2.44</td><td>2.64</td></tr>
<tr><td>1102</td><td>7.13</td><td>7.60</td><td>18.47</td><td>14.84</td><td>2.18</td><td>2.03</td></tr>
<tr><td>1103</td><td>6.52</td><td>9.07</td><td>20.71</td><td>21.14</td><td>2.68</td><td>2.46</td></tr>
<tr><td>1104</td><td>9.38</td><td>8.81</td><td>13.30</td><td>12.17</td><td>1.38</td><td>1.42</td></tr>
<tr><td>1105</td><td>10.68</td><td>10.69</td><td>15.74</td><td>16.01</td><td>1.50</td><td>1.54</td></tr>
<tr><td>1106</td><td>4.37</td><td>4.21</td><td>6.62</td><td>6.32</td><td>1.47</td><td>1.53</td></tr>
<tr><td>1107</td><td>1.76</td><td>1.44</td><td>1.61</td><td>1.58</td><td>1.02</td><td>1.15</td></tr>
<tr><td>1108</td><td>4.77</td><td>6.43</td><td>11.87</td><td>15.03</td><td>1.89</td><td>2.49</td></tr>
<tr><td>1109</td><td>1.89</td><td>2.25</td><td>2.41</td><td>2.51</td><td>1.12</td><td>1.10</td></tr>
<tr><td>1110</td><td>1.50</td><td>1.35</td><td>1.78</td><td>1.84</td><td>1.29</td><td>1.43</td></tr>
<tr><td>1111</td><td>2.77</td><td>2.98</td><td>5.53</td><td>5.28</td><td>1.78</td><td>1.79</td></tr>
<tr><td>1112</td><td>4.65</td><td>5.55</td><td>7.19</td><td>6.54</td><td>1.15</td><td>1.19</td></tr>
<tr><td>1201</td><td>3.81</td><td>4.67</td><td>13.62</td><td>13.69</td><td>2.49</td><td>2.90</td></tr>
<tr><td>1202</td><td>3.41</td><td>3.36</td><td>9.22</td><td>9.73</td><td>2.65</td><td>3.61</td></tr>
<tr><td>1203</td><td>4.61</td><td>4.09</td><td>6.44</td><td>6.51</td><td>1.31</td><td>1.66</td></tr>
<tr><td>1204</td><td>3.57</td><td>3.23</td><td>4.12</td><td>4.52</td><td>1.67</td><td>1.58</td></tr>
<tr><td>1205</td><td>3.53</td><td>4.12</td><td>3.70</td><td>3.77</td><td>0.96</td><td>0.94</td></tr>
<tr><td>1207</td><td>6.72</td><td>6.30</td><td>13.19</td><td>13.39</td><td>2.02</td><td>2.21</td></tr>
<tr><td>1208</td><td>4.13</td><td>3.10</td><td>2.81</td><td>2.85</td><td>0.95</td><td>0.95</td></tr>
<tr><td>1209</td><td>1.98</td><td>1.59</td><td>2.35</td><td>2.52</td><td>1.31</td><td>1.56</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><td>Moisture</td><td>Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.</td><td>Tonnages have been estimated on a dry basis.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Cut-off parameters</td><td>The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.</td><td>The Mineral Resources were reported at a 3 g/t and 4 g/t cutoff. 4 g/t was the cutoff previously reported by Ravensgate (2006); 3 g/t is based on preliminary assessment of the costs of underground mining at the current (2021) gold price.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Mining factors or assumptions</td><td>Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters</td><td>Due to the depth, and the previously developed underground mine, the resource is considered suitable for underground mining by long hole open stoping. Previously mined areas may be accessible by the use of cemented fill. No detailed mining assumptions have been made and no external dilution has been added to the resource.</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.	
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	*The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	A 120 tpd bacterial oxidation circuit was commissioned in September 1994 to treat sulphide concentrates, using the BacTech process. BacTech uses a moderately thermophilic culture with an optimum growth temperature of 45C. A pilot plant trial from October 1993 to July 1994 tested three bulk samples of concentrate. After bacterial oxidation, recoveries up to 99% were achieved. The performance between 1995 and 1997 of the flotation and bacterial oxidation circuit was generally lower than budgeted due almost entirely to below budget ore deliveries. Although the plant rarely achieved its full capability, it consistently exceeded the projected metallurgical recovery of 81%, with an average recovery of 87.5%. Blending of ore was not anticipated prior to commissioning and feed variability created significant problems for both the flotation and bacterial oxidation circuits. Operating performance history demonstrates a steadily increasing recovery, with initial commissioning values of 85% increasing rapidly to a maximum of 92.4% in 1994-95. This is indicative of improving metallurgical control and diminishing amounts of reactive sulphide from transitional zones. Based on historical operating data, one of the most significant factors affecting both throughput and recovery was mechanical and equipment failures within the bio-oxidation circuit.
Environmental factors or assumptions	*Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered, this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	No assumptions regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options have been made. Youanmi is a previously mined site, with historic waste dumps and tailings dams.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Bulk density	*Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.*	Bulk density data is predominantly derived from some standard Specific Gravity (SG) immersion measurements carried out between 1989 and 1992. Within the interpreted mineralised lodes, the mean density of the samples was 2.96tm^{-3}. It was not deemed possible to subdomain this dataset into areas of differing bulk density values. A single value of 2.9tm^{-3} was assigned to the fresh lode material throughout the deposit.
	The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc.), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.	The water immersion method measurements were determined by measuring the weight of part or the entire sample in air and water and then applying the formula bulk density = weight_air/(weight_air-weight_water).
	Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.	na
Classification	*The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.*	The Mineral Resource was classified as Indicated or Inferred based on the level of geological understanding of the mineralisation and the drillhole spacing.
	Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e. relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).	The classification reflects the overall level of confidence in mineralised domain continuity based the mineralisation drill sample data numbers, spacing and orientation.
	Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.	The Mineral Resource classifications applied appropriately reflect the view of the Competent Person.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	Internal audits were completed by CSA Global which verified the technical inputs, methodology, parameters and results of the estimate.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	*Where appropriate, a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an*	The accuracy of the Mineral Resource is communicated through the classification assigned. The Mineral Resource been classified in accordance with the JORC Code (2012 Edition) using a qualitative approach. All factors that have been considered have been adequately communicated in Section 1 and Section 3 of this table.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.	
	The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.	The accuracy of the Mineral Resource is communicated through the Inferred or Indicated classification assigned to the deposit. The Mineral Resource has been classified in accordance with the JORC Code. All factors that have been considered have been adequately communicated in Section 1, Section 2 and Section 3 of this table. The Mineral Resource Statement relates to a global estimate of in-situ tonnes and grade.
	These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.	The depleted stopes and development from the 1995-1997 period produced 411kt @ 11.4 g/t. The current model in the same area has 413 kt@ 9.2 g/t. Further analysis and modelling is required to understand the grade discrepancy and refine the model.