19 JULY 2017

RRL1525D

Extensions to Fisher East Nickel

Key Points

- **Massive, semi-massive and disseminated nickel sulphides intersected in diamond drilling at Fisher East**
- **Drilling at Camelwood returned 7.7m @ 1.4% Ni from 693.3m, including 1.4m @ 2.9% Ni**
- **Drilling at Musket indicates sulphide system continues at depth, although faulted and brecciated, 0.5m @ 4.7% Ni from 522.5m**
- **Drilling from Sabre returned 2.3m @ 2.4% Ni from 337.3m**
- **Significant down hole EM anomaly adjacent to Musket drill hole**
- **Down hole anomalies also at Camelwood and Sabre**
- **Drilling partially funded by an EIS grant from the WA government**

Rox Resources Limited (ASX: RXL) ("Rox" or "the Company") is pleased to report continued positive progress following a recently-completed diamond drill program at Fisher East (Figures 1 and 2).

The program tested deeper targets at the Sabre prospect and the Camelwood and Musket deposits. Four of the five drill holes were also surveyed by the Downhole EM (DHEM) technique.

Rox Managing Director, Mr Ian Mulholland said*: "The deeper diamond drilling has indicated that the Camelwood, Musket and Sabre mineralised zones do continue at depth. There are strong off hole EM conductors at all deposits that are worth following up."*

"Our Mineral Resources at Fisher East are 2.04 Mt @ 2.5% Ni (at a 1.5% Ni cut-off) for 50,600 tonnes of contained nickel (ASX:RXL 5 February 2016), and we are confident of adding to these resources as we continue to explore and test new targets and drill deeper holes at known deposits."

<u>The Way Forward</u>

The RC and Diamond drilling carried out this year by the Company at Fisher East has discovered potential for a new zone of sulphide mineralisation at Mt Tate, and extended the mineralisation

at Camelwood and Sabre. Continuation of the sulphide zone at Musket is also indicated. These results are positive, and warrant follow-up in due course.

The recent acquisition of the Collurabbie project (Figure 1) offers new potential for nickel and gold discoveries in an area where exploration has been largely neglected for over 10 years.

The Olympia prospect has been the site of most of the previous drilling at Collurabbie, with high grade drill intercepts (Figure 6). In addition, the Company plans to undertake a work programme from July to September at Collurabbie involving re-logging and re-stacking of historic core, heritage surveys and aircore drilling to test and better define a number of regional targets.

Exploration success at Collurabbie will add to the overall nickel sulphide project comprising Fisher East and Collurabbie.

The Company continues to carefully explore its nickel projects but with a prudent approach given the current nickel market and outlook.

The Company has also instituted a search for new projects in commodities where the metal price is performing well at the moment. These include copper, zinc, gold and silver.

Camelwood

The results from hole MFED076 at Camelwood show that high grade nickel sulphide mineralisation (Figure 3) continues at least 100m deeper than the previous drilling had indicated (MFED036: 1.6m @ 3.7% Ni). In addition, the DHEM results (Figure 3) show the possibility of mineralisation extending down dip to the south. The drill hole was partially funded under the WA Government Exploration Incentive Scheme (EIS). Assay results were:

MFED076: **7.7m** @ **1.4% Ni** from 693.3m, within semi-massive and disseminated sulphides, including **1.4m** @ **2.9% Ni** from 693.3m.

Musket

The drill hole at Musket interestected a brecciated and faulted zone where an intrusive porphyry may have disrupted the mineralised zone. There were rip-up clasts of ultramafic rock and nickel sulphides within the brecciated zone. There is a strong off hole DHEM conductor (Figure 4) which could indicate a new mineralised zone and warrants drill testing. Assay results were:

MFED079: **0.13m** @ **2.3% Ni** from 519.0m, within a nickel sulphide stringer.

0.5m @ **4.7% Ni** from 522.5m, within matrix sulphides.

0.1m @ **2.6% Ni** from 606.1m, within a nickel sulphide stringer.

0.2m @ **2.6% Ni** from 607.1m, within a nickel sulphide stringer.

Sabre

The drilling at Sabre was designed to test the deeper portions of a conductive EM plate (Figure 5) defined from ground surveys about 100m below previous RC drill intercepts (e.g. 13m @ 1.3% Ni. The drill holes interested a mineralised zone of variable thickness, containing semi-massive and disseminated nickel sulphides.

Small, but strong DHEM conductors were detected adjacent to holes MFED075 and 077 (Figure 5). Unfortunately hole MFED078 was blocked and couldn't se surveyed. The drill holes were partially funded under the WA Government Exploration Incentive Scheme (EIS). Assay Results were:

MFED075: **2.0 m @ 1.0% Ni** from 315.5m, within semi-massive and disseminated sulphides.

MFED077: **4.8m @ 1.2% Ni** from 330.0m, within semi-massive and disseminated sulphides.

MFED078: **2.3m @ 2.4% Ni** from 337.3m, within semi-massive and disseminated sulphides, including **0.7m @ 3.7% Ni** from 338.2m.

Details of the results are listed in Table 1.

ENDS

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Table 1: Diamond Drilling Assay Results

Hole	East	North	Depth (m)	Dip	Azimuth	From (m)	To (m)	Interval	Ni%	m%	Prospect
MFED079	356760	7034340	658.5	-70	260	519.0	519.13	0.13	2.3	0.2	Musket
						522.5	523.0	0.5	4.7	2.4	
						606.1	606.2	0.1	2.6	0.3	
						607.1	607.3	0.2	2.6	0.5	
MFED078	359211	7028305	364.4	-65	240	337.3	339.6	2.3	2.4	5.6	Sabre
including						338.2	338.9	0.7	3.7		
MFED077	359306	7028191	356.8	-70	240	330.0	334.8	4.8	1.2	5.6	Sabre
MFED076	356460	7035843	741.0	-73	265	693.3	701.0	7.7	1.4	9.1	Camelwood
including						693.3	694.7	1.4	2.9		
MFED075	359400	7028067	361.2	-70	236	315.5	317.5	2.0	1.0	2.0	Sabre

Table 2: RC Drilling Assay Results

Hole	East	North	Depth (m)	Dip	Azimuth	From (m)	To (m)	Interval	Ni%	m%	Prospect
MFEC140	359964	7026816	151	-60	240	125	126	1	0.85	0.9	Mt Tate
MFEC139	362342	7022110	180	-60	240	NSR					Claymore
MFEC138	361629	7023977	184	-60	240	NSR					Horatio
MFEC137	359903	7027008	250	-60	240	196	197	1	0.81	0.8	Mt Tate
MFEC136	359936	7026911	166	-60	240	146	148	2	1.42	2.8	Mt Tate
MFEC135	359831	7027059	154	-60	240	141	145	4	0.57	2.3	Mt Tate
MFEC134	359584	7027287	148	-60	240	NSR					Mt Tate
MFEC133	358747	7028426	142	-60	240	115	120	5	0.67	3.4	Sabre North
MFEC132	358083	7029228	154	-60	240	108	112	4	0.43	3.1	Cutlass
					and	134	138	4	0.35		
MFEC131	357695	7029905	214	-60	240	NSR					Cutlass
MFEC130	361617	7024301	196	-60	240	NSR					Horatio
MFEC129	360143	7026458	141	-60	240	NSR					Tomahawk
MFEC128	359958	7026813	149	-60	240	94	96	2	1.45	3.0	Mt Tate
MFEC127	359860	7026982	159	-60	240	121	122	1	0.88	0.9	Mt Tate

RC Drill holes MFEC127 to MFEC140 (Table 2) have been reported previously (ASX:RXL 31 May 2017).

Notes to Table:

- Grid coordinates GDA94: Zone 51, collar positions determined by hand held GPS.
- Hole azimuths generally planned as 260-270 degrees, downhole deviations result in hole paths slightly different to those intended.
- Diamond drilling (hole prefix MFED) by HQ/NQ diamond core, with core cut in half and sampled to either significant geological boundaries or even metre intervals.
- Diamond drill samples weighed in water and air to determine bulk density, and then crushed to 6.5mm. 3-5kg sample preparation by pulp mill to nominal P80/75um.
- Ni analysis by Intertek Genalysis Perth method 4A/OE: Multi-acid digest including Hydrofluoric, Nitric, Perchloric and Hydrochloric acids in Teflon Tubes. Analysed by Inductively Coupled Plasma Optical (Atomic) Emission Spectrometry. For higher precision analyses (e.g. Ni > 1%), Intertek Genalysis Perth method 4AH/OE: Modified (for higher precision) multi-acid digest including Hydrofluoric, Nitric, Perchloric and Hydrochloric acids. Analysed by Inductively Coupled Plasma Optical (Atomic) Emission Spectrometry.
- Certified Reference Standards and field duplicate samples were inserted at regular intervals to provide assay quality checks. Review of the standards and duplicates are within acceptable limits.
- Cut-off grade for reporting of 1% Ni with up to 2m of internal dilution allowed.
- Given the angle of the drill holes and the interpreted 60-65 degree easterly dip of the host rocks, reported intercepts will be slightly more than true width.
- NSR = No Significant Result.

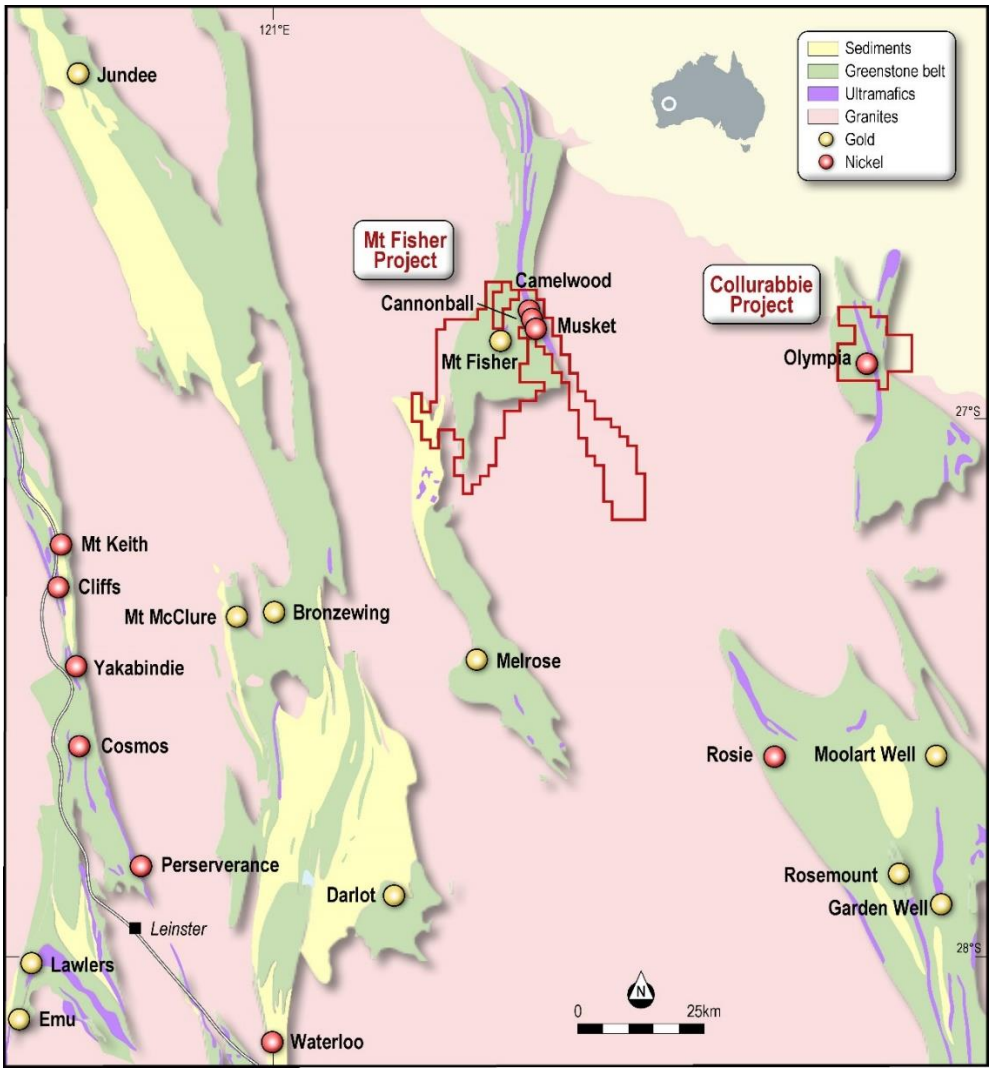

Figure 1: Project Location Plan

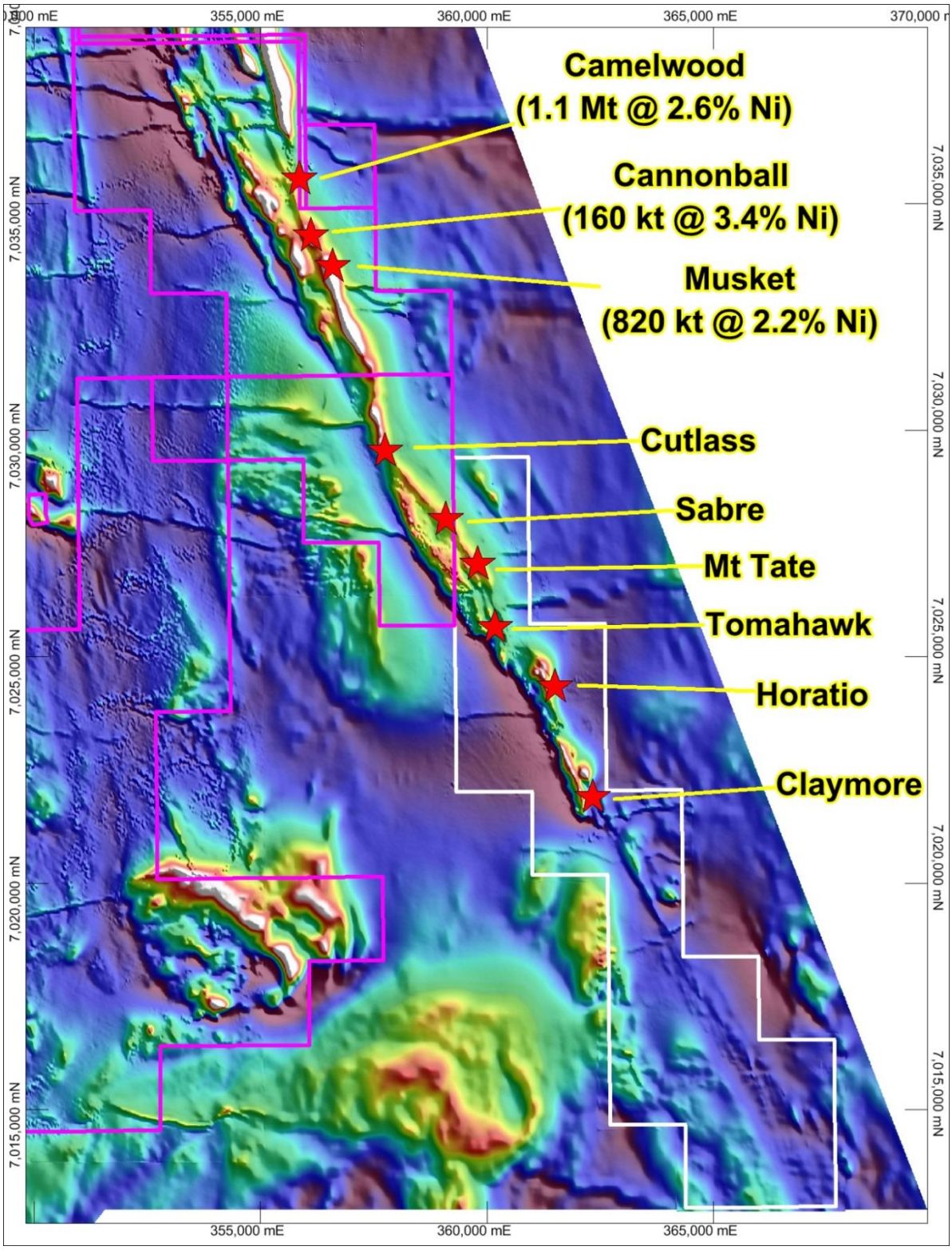

Figure 2: Fisher East Prospect Locations (Mineral Resources shown at a 1.5% Ni cut-off, as per ASX:RXL 5 February 2016)

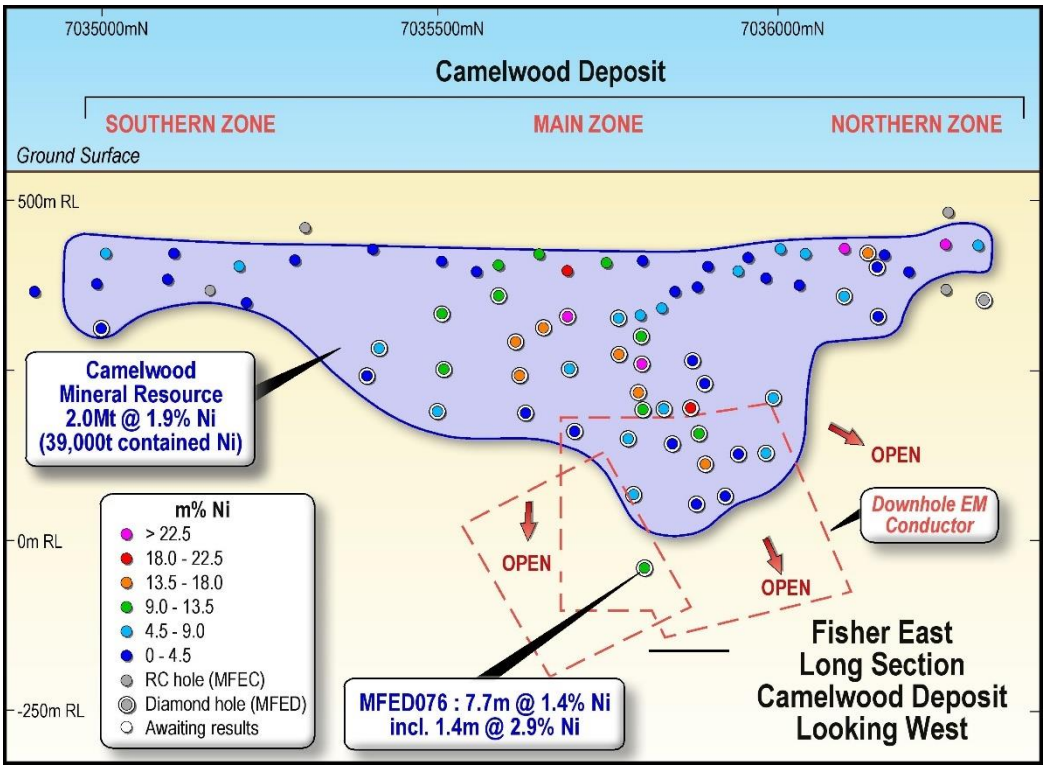

Figure 3: Camelwood Drilling Long Section

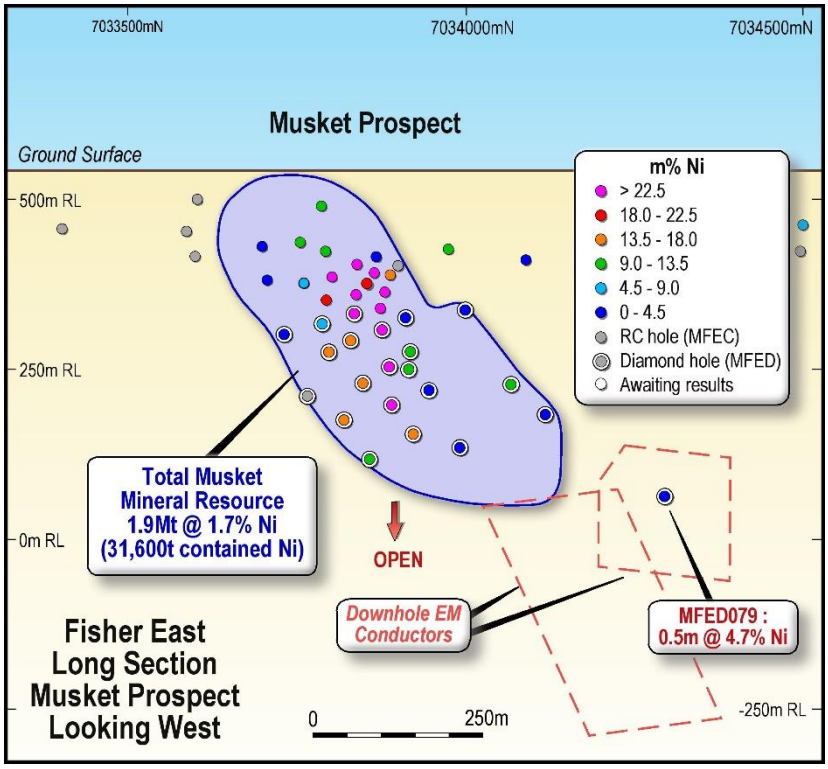

Figure 4: Musket Drilling Long Section

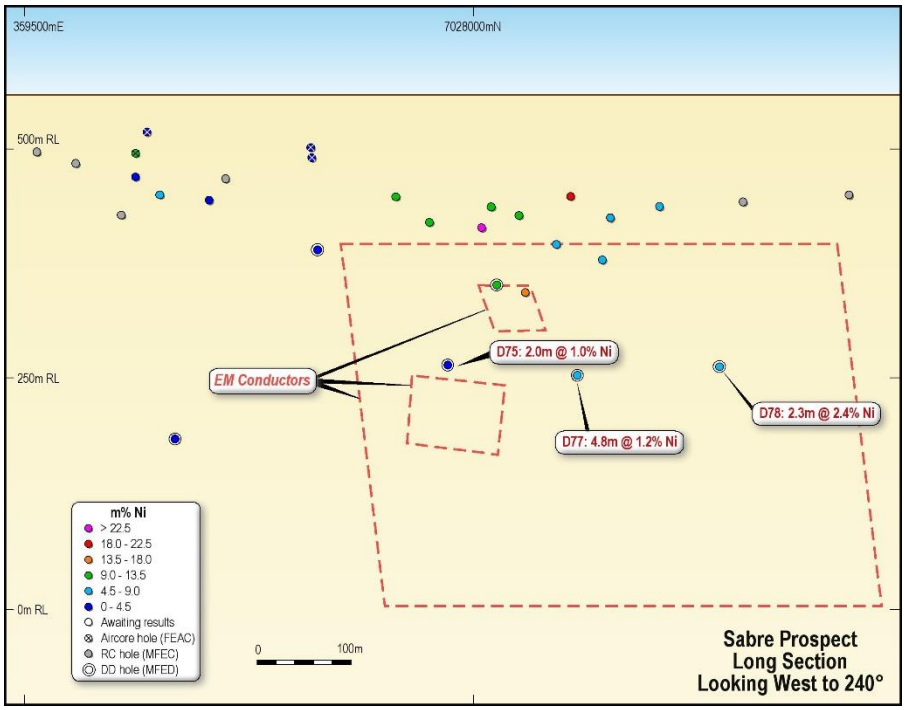

Figure 5: Sabre Drilling Long Section

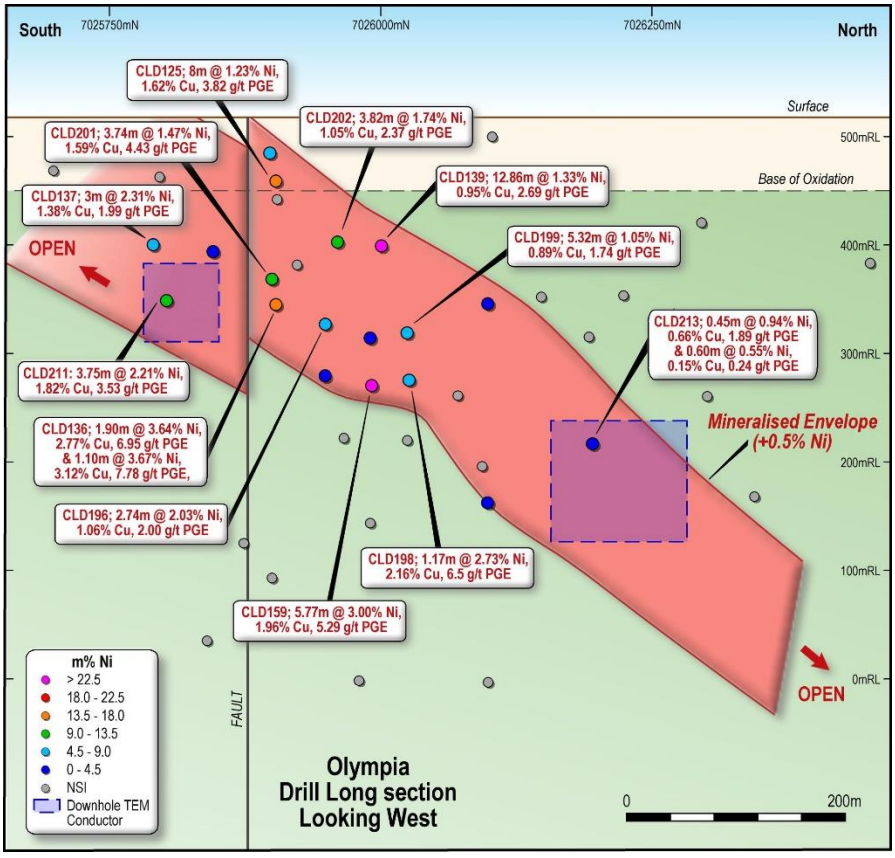

Figure 6: Olympia Drilling Long Section

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), including the Mt Fisher Gold Project (WA), the Fisher East Nickel Project (WA), the Collurabbie Nickel-Copper-PGE Project (WA), and the Bonya Copper Project (NT).

Mt Fisher Gold-Nickel Project (100% + Option to Purchase)

The Mt Fisher project is located in the highly prospective North Eastern Goldfields region of Western Australia and in addition to being well endowed with gold, the project hosts several nickel sulphide deposits. The total project area is 675km2, consisting of a 600km2 area 100% owned by Rox and an Option to purchase 100% of a further 75km2 of nickel and gold prospective ground.

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.

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

A joint venture has been signed with Doray Minerals Limited ("Doray") to explore the Mt Fisher gold tenements (ASX:RXL 16 May 2016), with Doray required to spend $1 million within the first year. Following that Doray can spend $4 million over a further two years to earn a 51% interest, and increase its interest to 75% by expenditure of a further $5 million over an additional two years.

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. Drilling results of **5.8m @ 3.00% Ni, 1.96% Cu, 5.3g/t PGE**, have been returned from Olympia. 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 @ 5.2g/t Au** from the Naxos prospect.

Bonya Copper Project (51% + Farm-in Agreement to earn up to 70%)

Rox (51%) is exploring the Bonya Copper Project located 350km east of Alice Springs, Northern Territory, in joint venture with Arafura Resources Limited (49%) (ASX:ARU). Outcrops of visible copper grading up to 34% Cu and 27 g/t Ag are present, with the style of mineralisation similar to the adjacent Jervois copper deposits (see ASX:KGL). Drill testing has intersected visible copper mineralisation at three prospects, with massive copper sulphides intersected at the Bonya Mine prospect, including **38m @ 4.4% Cu and 11m @ 4.4% Cu** (ASX:RXL 20 October 2014, 5 November 2014, 1 December 2014).

Under the Farm-in Agreement Rox has earned a 51% interest in the copper, lead, zinc, silver, gold, bismuth and PGE mineral rights at Bonya after spending $500,000 (ASX:RXL 16 December 2014). Rox is earning a further 19% (for 70% in total) by spending a further $1 million by 10 December 2017.

Competent Person Statements:

Resource Statements

The information in this report that relates to nickel Mineral Resources for the Fisher East project was reported to the ASX on 5 February 2016 (JORC 2012). Rox confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the announcement of 5 February 2016, and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the announcement of 5 February 2016 continue to apply and have not materially changed.

The information in this report that relates to gold Mineral Resources for the Mt Fisher project was reported to the ASX on 10 February 2012 (JORC 2004). Rox confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the announcement of 10 February 2012, and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the announcement of 10 February 2012 continue to apply and have not materially changed.

General

The information in this report that relates to new exploration results for the Fisher East nickel sulphide project is based on information compiled by Mr Ian Mulholland (B.Sc.(hons), M.Sc. F.AusIMM, FAIG, FSEG), a Competent Person who is a Fellow of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM) and is also a Fellow of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG). Mr Mulholland is a full time employee of the Company and has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Mulholland consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

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

Appendix

The following information is provided to comply with the JORC (2012) requirements for the reporting of the drilling results on tenements E53/1218, E53/1318 and E53/1716.

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	RC hole diameter was 5.5" (140 mm) reverse circulation percussion (RC). Sampling of RC holes was undertaken by collecting 1m cone split samples at intervals. Diamond drill hole core size is NQ2 size diameter through the mineralisation. Sampling of diamond holes was by cut half core as described further below. Drill holes were generally angled at -60^0 towards grid west (but see Table for individual hole dips and azimuths) to intersect geology as close to perpendicular as possible.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used	Drillhole locations were picked up by handheld GPS. Logging of drill samples included lithology, weathering, texture, moisture and contamination (as applicable). Sampling protocols and QAQC are as per industry best practice procedures.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information	Diamond core is dominantly NQ2 size, sampled on geological intervals, with a minimum of 0.1 m up to a maximum of 1.5 m. NQ2 core is cut into half, or quarter for HQ holes. RC drillholes were sampled on 1m intervals using riffle or cone splitter units. Samples were sent to Intertek Genalysis in Kalgoorlie, crushed to 10mm, dried and pulverised (total prep) in LM5 units (Some samples > 3kg were split) to produce a sub-sample. The pulps were then sent to Perth for analysis by four acid digest with a multi-element ICP-OES finish (code: 4A/OE-multi element). Au, Pt and Pd were analysed by 25 gram fire assay with a mass spectrometer finish. Internal laboratory QA uses CRM's, blanks, splits and replicates, along with 10% repeats.
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	Drilling techniques were Reverse Circulation (RC) and diamond core (DD). The RC hole diameter was 140mm face sampling hammer. Hole depths reported range from 166m to 489.8m. DD hole diameter was mostly NQ2 with 5 ¼ inch RC or mud rotary pre-collar and HQ upper hole portions. Hole depths range from 356m to 741m. The core was orientated using a Camtech orientation tool. DD holes had RC or rock roller bit pre-collars drilled, generally to 25-150m depth.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed*	Diamond drill core recoveries were logged and recorded in the database. Overall recoveries were >95%, and there were no significant core loss or recovery problems. RC drill recoveries were high (>90%).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples	Diamond core was reconstructed into continuous sample runs on an angle iron used for orientation marking. Depths are measured and checked against marked depths on the core blocks. RC samples were visually checked for recovery, moisture and contamination and notes made in the logs.
	Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	There is no observable relationship between recovery and grade, and therefore no sample bias.
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.*	Detailed geological logs have been carried out on all RC drill holes, but no geotechnical data have been recorded (or is possible to be recorded due to the nature of the sample). The geological data would be suitable for inclusion in a Mineral Resource estimate. Detailed geological and geotechnical logs were carried out on all diamond drill holes for recovery, RQD, structures etc. which included structure type, dip, dip direction, alpha angle, beta angle, texture, shape, roughness, fill material, and this data is stored in the database.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Logging of diamond core and RC chips recorded lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, structure (DD only), weathering, colour, and other sample features. Core was photographed and is stored in plastic core trays. RC chips are stored in plastic RC chip trays.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged	All holes were logged in full.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	Drill core was cut in half on site using a core saw. All samples were collected from the same side of the core, preserving the orientation mark in the kept core half.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	RC samples were collected on the drill rig using a cone splitter. If any mineralised samples were collected wet these were noted in the drill logs and database.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	The sample preparation followed industry best practice. This involved oven drying, coarse crushing of diamond core to ~10mm, followed by pulverisation of the entire sample in an LM5 or equivalent pulverising mill to a grind size of 85% passing 75 micron.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Field QC procedures involve the use of Certified Reference Materials (CRM's) as assay standards, along with duplicates and barren waste samples. The insertion rate of these was approximately 1:20.
	Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.	No diamond core field duplicates were taken. For RC drilling field duplicates were taken on a routine basis at an approximate 1:20 ratio using the same sampling techniques (i.e. cone splitter) and inserted into the sample run.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	The sample sizes are considered more than adequate to ensure that there are no particle size effects relating to the grain size of the mineralisation which lies in the percentage range.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	The analytical technique involved a four acid digest followed by multi-element ICP/OES analysis (Intertek analysis code 4A/OE). The four acid digest involves hydrofluoric, nitric, perchloric and hydrochloric acids and is considered a "complete" digest for most material types, except certain chromite minerals.
	For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.	No geophysical or portable analysis tools were used to determine assay values stored in the database.
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	Internal laboratory control procedures involve duplicate assaying of randomly selected assay pulps as well as internal laboratory standards. All of these data are reported to the Company and analysed for consistency and any discrepancies. Check assays were undertaken at an independent third party assay laboratory and correlated extremely well.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	Senior technical personnel from the Company (Managing Director and/or Exploration Manager) have visually inspected and verified the significant drill intersections.
	The use of twinned holes.	No holes have been twinned at this stage.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Primary data was collected using a standard set of Excel templates on Toughbook laptop computers in the field. These data are transferred to Geobase Pty Ltd for data verification and loading into the database.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustments or calibrations have been made to any assay data.
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	Not applicable. A hand held GPS has been used to determine collar locations at this stage, however DGPS collar surveys will be undertaken by a licensed surveyor shortly.
	Specification of the grid system used.	The grid system is MGA_GDA94, zone 51 for easting, northing and RL.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	The topographic surface was generated from digital terrain models generated from low level airborne geophysical surveys.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	The drill hole spacing varies 40-200 metres between drill sections, with some areas at 40 metre drill section spacing. Some sections (but not all) have had more than one hole drilled. Down dip step out distance varies 20-100 metres.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.	The mineralisation and geology shows very good continuity from hole to hole and will be sufficient to support the definition of a Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve and the classifications contained in the JORC Code (2012 Edition) in due course.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	No sample compositing has occurred for diamond core drilling. Sample intervals are based on geological boundaries with even one metre samples between. For RC samples, sample compositing occurred over 4 metre intervals for non-mineralised material, but all mineralised intervals were sampled at a one metre interval.
Orientation of data ir relation to geologica structure	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*	The mineralisation strikes at between about 320-340 degrees and dip to the east at between -50 to -70 degrees. The drill orientation was planned to be between 240-250 degrees, however, some RC drill holes have swung slightly south (to up to 230 degrees). Drilling is essentially perpendicular to strike. This is confirmed in structural logging of mineralised zones.
	If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	No sampling bias is believed to have been introduced.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Sample security is managed by the Company. After preparation in the field samples are packed into polyweave bags and despatched to the laboratory. For a large number of samples these bags were transported by the Company directly to the assay laboratory. In some cases the sample were delivered to a transport contractor who then delivered the samples to the assay laboratory. The assay laboratory audits the samples on arrival and reports any discrepancies back to the Company. No such discrepancies occurred.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	A review of previous sampling techniques and data was carried out by Optiro Pty Ltd ("Optiro") as part of the Camelwood Mineral Resource estimate (ASX:RXL 3 October 2013). The database is considered by Optiro to be of sufficient quality to support a Mineral Resource estimate. In addition, from time to time, the Company carries out its own internal data audits.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.*	The mineralisation reported is located within Exploration Licenses E53/1218, E53/1318 and E53/1716. Rox owns 100% of these tenements.
	The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	The tenement/s is/are in good standing and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	No previous detailed exploration for nickel sulphides had been undertaken on the tenements before Rox's involvement, except for one RC hole drilled by an Independence Group/Cullen Resources JV in 2006 into an EM conductor at the Mt Tate prospect. That single hole did not intersect any nickel sulphides.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The geological setting is of Archaean aged komatiite system, bounded by hangingwall basaltic rocks and footwall felsic metasediments. Mineralisation is mostly situated at the (eastern) basal ultramafic - felsic contact. The rocks are strongly talc-carbonate altered. Metamorphism is mid-upper Greenschist. The deposit is analogous to Kambalda style nickel sulphide deposits.
Drill hole Information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* • *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* • *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* • *dip and azimuth of the hole* • *down hole length and interception depth* • *hole length.*	Refer to drill results Table/s and the Notes attached thereto.
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*	All reported assay intervals have been length weighted. No top cuts have been applied. A lower cut-off of 1% is generally applied with up to 2m of internal dilution allowed, except where early exploration holes at a new prospect are reported based on their geological significance. See Notes to Table/s.
	Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.	High grade massive or semi-massive sulphide intervals internal to broader zones of mineralisation are reported as included intervals. See Table/s.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalent values have been used or reported.

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Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	The mineralisation is moderately east dipping throughout the deposit. Drillhole azimuths were generally planned at 240^0-270^0 and holes generally inclined at -60^0 west (but see Table in text). Given the angle of the drill holes and the interpreted dip of the host rocks and mineralisation (see Figures in the text), reported intercepts will be more than true width.
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	Refer to Figures and Table in the text.
Balanced reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	At this stage only likely mineralised intervals have been analysed. Full assays are underway and will be reported in due course.
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.*	Multi element assaying on all samples was carried out for a suite of potentially deleterious elements such as Arsenic and Magnesium.
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive*	Further work (RC and diamond drilling) is justified to locate extensions to mineralisation both at depth and along strike.