10 OCTOBER 2017

RRL1548D

Strongly Anomalous Nickel-Copper-PGE in Successful Collurabbie Aircore Drilling

Key Points

- **Aircore drilling program completed at Collurabbie**
- **Strong nickel-copper-platinum-palladium and gold anomalies define new prospects over significant strike lengths**
- **Excellent potential for further nickel-copper sulphide discoveries**
- **RC drilling program to follow**

Rox Resources Limited (ASX: RXL) ("Rox" or "the Company") is pleased to announce that it has completed and received assays from an initial aircore drilling program at its Collurabbie project 250km north of Laverton in Western Australia (Figure 1) (ASX:RXL 6 September 2017).

The drilling program comprised 104 holes for 5,427 metres, and tested several targets (Figure 2) within the Company's tenements.

Stand out results were from the new Olympia North and Ortus prospects (Figure 3) including:

Olympia North

24m @ 0.38% Ni, 0.17% Cu, 126ppb Pt, 235ppb Pd from 28m in hole CXAC013,
*including **8m @ 0.50% Ni, 0.29% Cu, 228ppb Pt and 317ppb Pd** from 36m*

32m @ 0.60% Ni, 0.36% Cu, 273ppb Pt, 405ppb Pd from 4m in hole CXAC086,
*including **20m @ 0.70% Ni, 0.40% Cu, 305ppb Pt, 464ppb Pd** from 8m*

8m @ 0.40% Ni, 0.24% Cu, 175ppb Pt, 247ppb Pd from 40m in hole CXAC090.

Weathering at Collurabbie is at least 80-100m deep, so the Company considers these results, from as shallow as 4m depth, as very significant.

The anomalous results from Olympia North are located along a 300m strike length over a strong magnetic signature, similar to that at the Olympia deposit where a maiden Inferred Mineral

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Resource of **573,000 tonnes grading 1.63% Ni, 1.19% Cu, 0.082% Co, 1.49g/t Pd, 0.85g/t Pt** was announced recently (ASX:RXL 18 August 2017).

The drilling has defined a northerly trend along an ultramafic horizon (termed the Olympia horizon), which has been poorly tested by historical drilling and extends to the north for at least 10km, all covered by Rox tenements. Future work will be focused on testing the Olympia horizon with further aircore drilling and geophysics to define more targets.

Ortus

24m @ **0.56% Ni, 0.12% Cu, 178ppb Pt and 212 Pd** from 16m in hole CXAC008,
*including **12m** @ **0.74% Ni, 0.19% Cu, 309ppb Pt and 315ppb Pd** from 20m*

24m @ **0.56% Ni, 0.04% Cu, 78ppb Pt and 84ppb Pd** from 16m in hole CXAC046,
(hole did not reach target depth).

The Ortus prospect appears to lie on a structure running SW-NE through Olympia, where it intersects the north trending ultramafic Beta Sill.

Rox Managing Director, Ian Mulholland said: *"These are very strong aircore results, with the high Cu, Pt and Pd results especially significant. In our experience, the level of these elements is indicative of nickel sulphide mineralization at depth. We are therefore planning to undertake an initial RC drilling program as soon as possible."*

In addition, anomalous nickel results were received north of Ortus along the Beta Sill (Figure 2). The results indicate lateritic enrichment above a potential large low-grade disseminated nickel sulphide mineralized body:

27m @ **0.45% Ni** from 4m in hole CXAC011

20m @ **0.39% Ni** from 4m in hole CXAC041

Drilling to test gold targets was also undertaken at the Naxos prospect. These holes were following up an historic RC hole, CLD172, that contained 2m @ 2.4g/t Au. A gold anomaly 600m in strike length has now been defined (Figure 4), and further drilling is warranted. All samples are currently 4m composites and will be re-split to 1m intervals for further assay. Selected results (see Table 1 for further details) were:

4m @ **0.15g/t Au** from 44m in hole CXAC020

4m @ **0.25g/t Au** from 44m in hole CXAC031

4m @ **0.58g/t Au** from 52m in hole CXAC033

4m @ **0.21g/t Au** from 32m, and **4m** @ **0.22g/t Au** from 40m in hole CXAC037

4m @ **0.22g/t Au** from 80m in hole CXAC038

Rox Managing Director, Ian Mulholland said: *"This was our first exploration program at Collurabbie since acquiring the project in May. We are very excited by these results, which show the great potential of this project area."*

"The synergies with our Fisher East nickel sulphide project are obvious, being only 70km to the west."

ENDS

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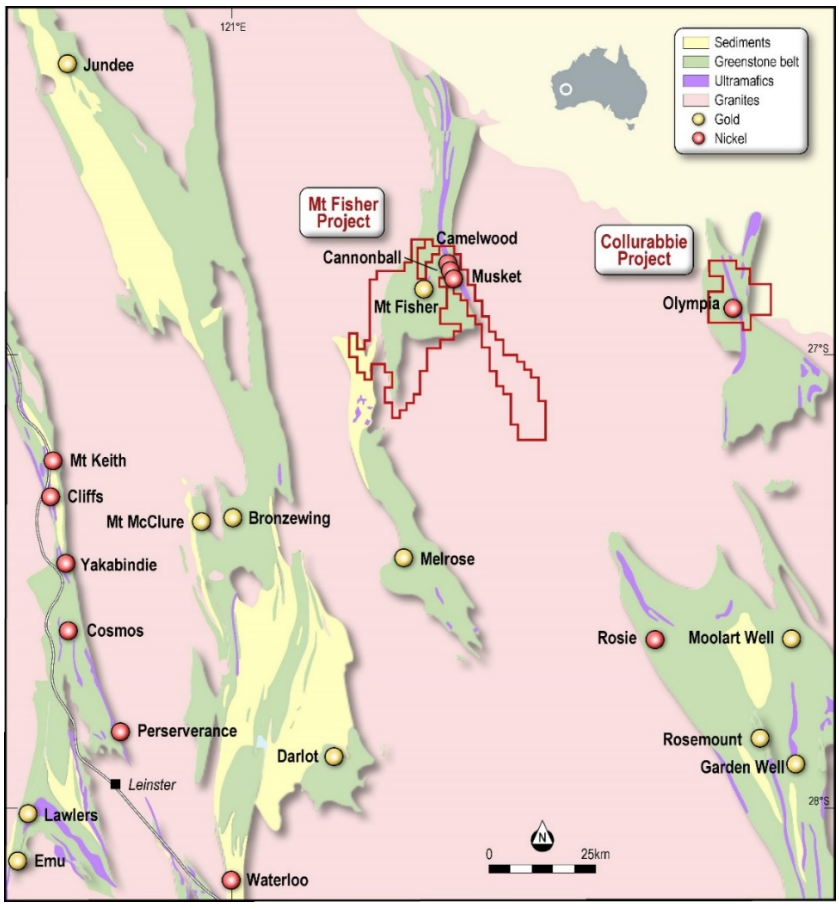

Figure 1: Collurabbie Project Location Map

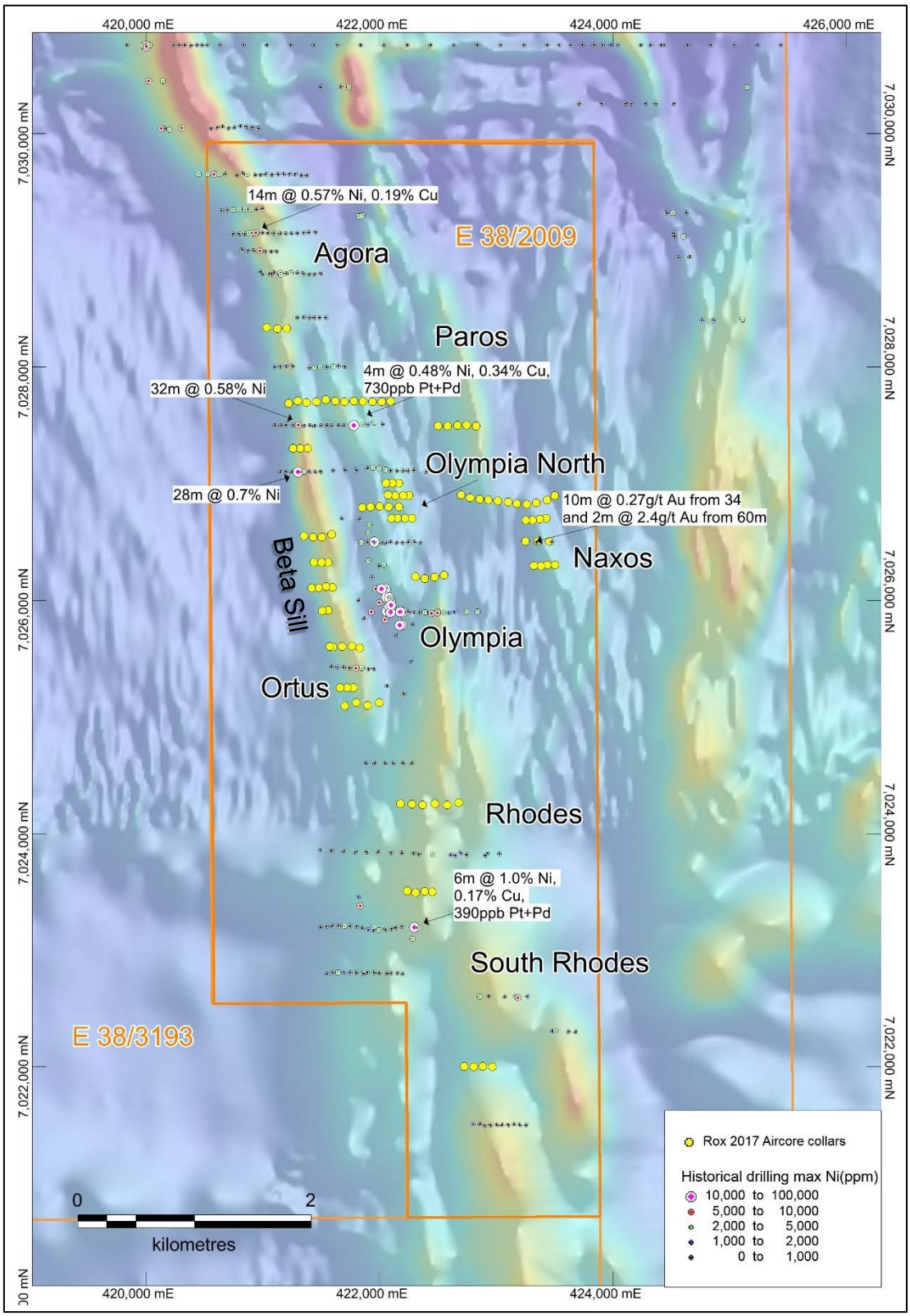

Figure 2: Drilling and Prospect Plan

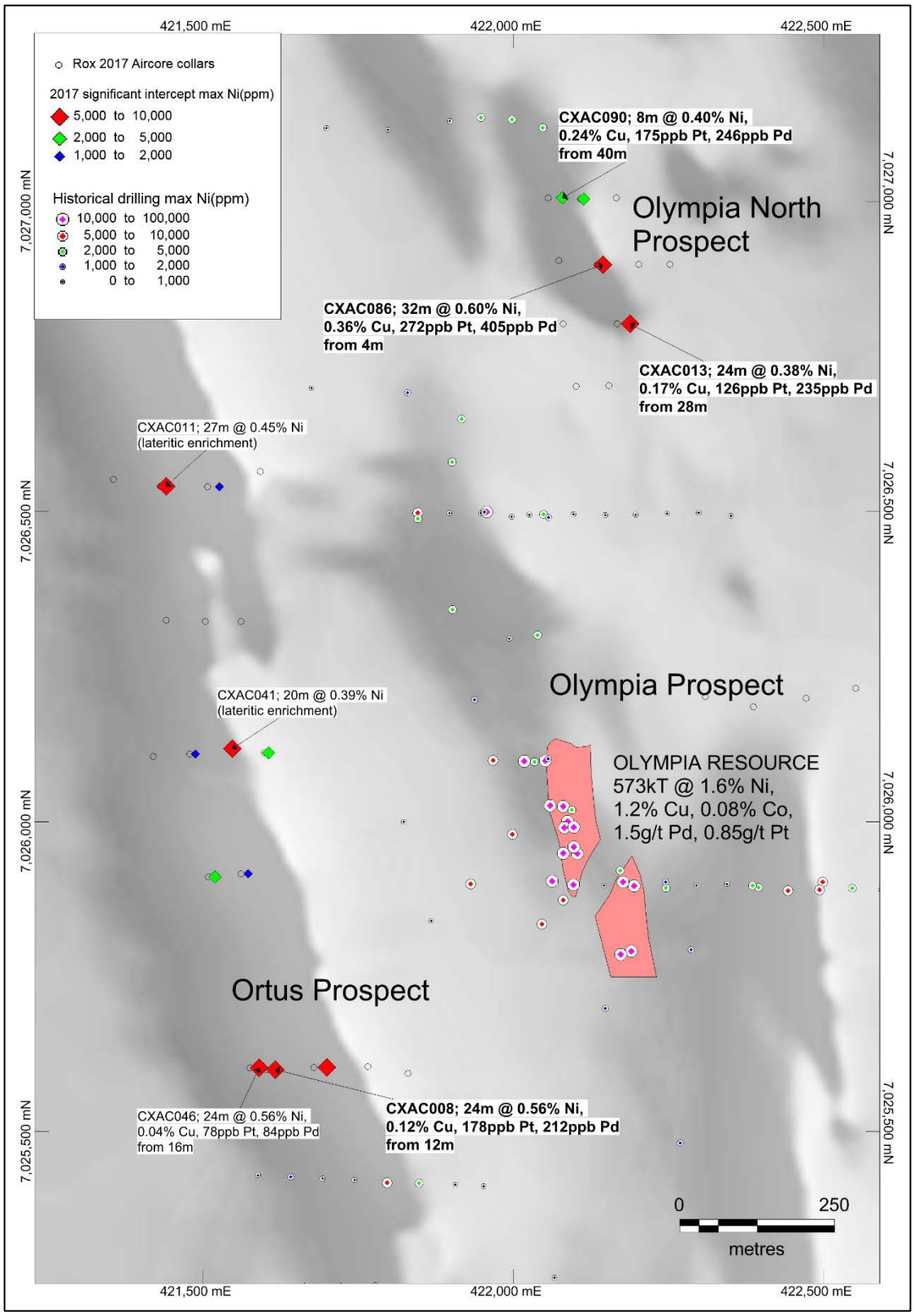

Figure 3: Olympia North – Ortus Prospects Drilling Plan

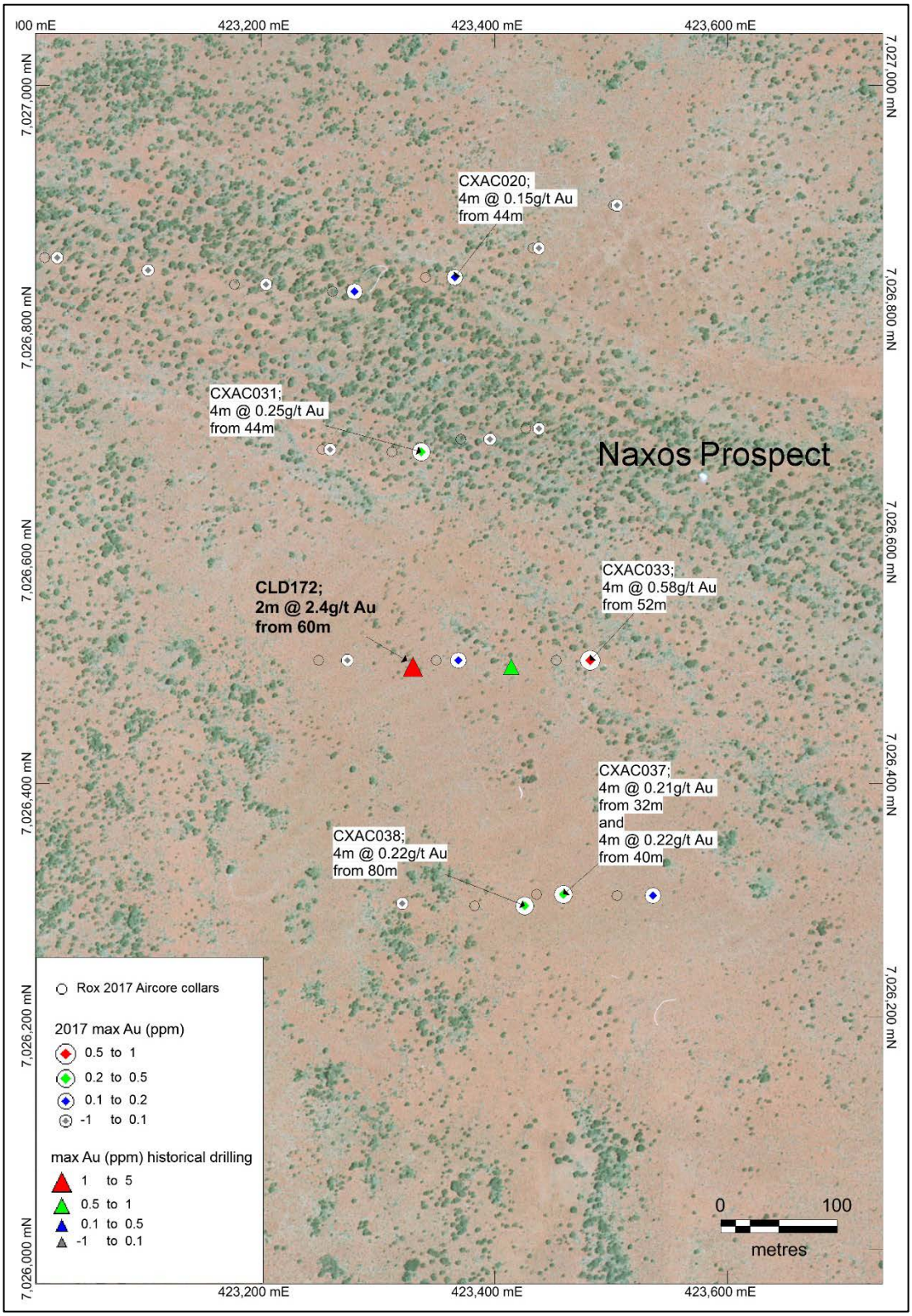

Figure 4: Naxos Prospect Drilling Plan

Table 1: Aircore Drilling Results

Hole ID	East	North	RL	Depth	From	To	Interval	Ni %	Cu ppm	Pd ppb	Pt ppb	Au ppm
CXAC003	421800	7025122	517	66	32	48	16	0.24	37	0	0	
CXAC007	421678	7025604	517	60	32	52	20	0.38	36	0	0	
CXAC008	421601	7025600	517	71	12	36	24	0.56	1200	212	178	
CXAC011	421431	7026541	517	31	4	31	27	0.45	90	12	12	
CXAC013	422167	7026803	515	76	28	52	24	0.38	1703	235	126	
CXAC020	423341	7026835	512	63	44	48	4					0.15
CXAC021	423261	7026823	512	65	32	36	4					0.12
CXAC031	423312	7026685	512	56	44	48	4					0.25
CXAC033	423453	7026506	512	71	52	56	4					0.58
CXAC034	423350	7026506	513	71	32	36	4					0.14
CXAC037	423436	7026305	513	62	32	36	4					0.21
CXAC037					40	44	4					0.22
CXAC038	423383	7026295	513	90	80	84	4					0.22
CXAC040	421598	7026111	517	45	4	16	12	0.23	50	0	0	
CXAC041	421542	7026118	517	41	4	24	20	0.39	204	0	0	
CXAC045	421508	7025911	517	41	12	24	12	0.21	27	0	0	
CXAC046	421575	7025603	517	47	16	40	24	0.56	422	84	78	
CXAC048	421320	7027304	517	45	4	28	24	0.36	93	0	0	
CXAC086	422135	7026898	515	42	4	36	32	0.60	3641	405	273	
CXAC089	422108	7027004	515	56	8	12	4	0.22	280	29	19	
CXAC090	422056	7027006	515	51	40	48	8	0.40	2378	247	175	

Notes to Table:

- Grid coordinates GDA94: Zone 51, collar positions determined by hand held GPS.
- All drill holes were angled at -60^0 towards 090^0 (MGA94 East), designed to intersect geology generally as close to perpendicular as possible. Sampling was undertaken by collecting 2-5 metre composite samples and single 1m intervals. Drill spoils were scanned with pXRF as a preliminary screening tool and a guide to sampling. Not all samples were assayed.
- Aircore drilling was sampled (scooped) using a combination of composite sampling (2m to 5m) and single 1m sampling.
- Samples were delivered 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.
- Ni-Cu-PGM samples were assayed by a Four Acid Digest with a multi-element ICP-OES finish (for elements including Ni, Cu, Co, Cr, Mg, Fe. Intertek code: 4A/OE-multi-element) and Fire Assay for Au-Pt-Pd (Intertek code FA25/MS). Au, Pt and Pd were analysed by 25 gram fire assay with a mass spectrometer finish. Au-only samples were assayed via 10gram aqua regia (Intertek code AR10/MS).
- Cut-off grade for reporting of 2,000 ppm Ni or 0.1 ppm Au with up to 4m of internal dilution allowed.
- Given the angle of the drill holes and the interpreted 60-65 degree westerly dip of the host rocks, reported intercepts will be slightly more than true width.

Table 2: All Aircore Collar Locations

HOLE ID	EAST	NORTH	RL	Depth	Azimuth	Dip
CXAC001	421898	7025099	518	84	90	-60
CXAC002	421996	7025121	519	92	90	-60
CXAC003	421800	7025122	517	66	90	-60
CXAC004	421702	7025095	517	58	90	-60
CXAC005	421830	7025594	518	33	90	-60
CXAC006	421765	7025605	517	49	90	-60
CXAC007	421678	7025604	517	60	90	-60
CXAC008	421601	7025600	517	71	90	-60
CXAC009	421592	7026565	516	45	90	-60
CXAC010	421507	7026540	517	40	90	-60
CXAC011	421431	7026541	517	31	90	-60
CXAC012	421355	7026552	516	50	90	-60
CXAC013	422167	7026803	515	76	90	-60
CXAC014	422080	7026803	515	17	90	-60
CXAC015	422000	7026805	515	32	90	-60
CXAC016	421923	7026802	515	65	90	-60
CXAC017	421850	7026796	515	62	90	-60
CXAC018	423502	7026897	512	49	90	-60
CXAC019	423433	7026860	512	41	90	-60
CXAC020	423341	7026835	512	63	90	-60
CXAC021	423261	7026823	512	65	90	-60
CXAC022	423177	7026829	513	62	90	-60
CXAC023	423102	7026841	513	51	90	-60
CXAC024	423014	7026852	513	55	90	-60
CXAC025	422931	7026861	513	41	90	-60
CXAC026	422856	7026866	513	62	90	-60
CXAC027	422775	7026880	513	29	90	-60
CXAC028	422699	7026902	513	59	90	-60
CXAC029	423427	7026705	512	73	90	-60
CXAC030	423371	7026696	512	61	90	-60
CXAC031	423312	7026685	512	56	90	-60
CXAC032	423252	7026687	512	40	90	-60
CXAC033	423453	7026506	512	71	90	-60
CXAC034	423350	7026506	513	71	90	-60
CXAC035	423249	7026506	514	65	90	-60
CXAC036	423505	7026304	513	81	90	-60
CXAC037	423436	7026305	513	62	90	-60
CXAC038	423383	7026295	513	90	90	-60
CXAC039	423320	7026297	514	74	90	-60
CXAC040	421598	7026111	517	45	90	-60

CXAC041	421542	7026118	517	41	90	-60
CXAC042	421478	7026109	517	65	90	-60
CXAC043	421419	7026105	517	64	90	-60
CXAC044	421561	7025916	517	31	90	-60
CXAC045	421508	7025911	517	41	90	-60
CXAC046	421575	7025603	517	47	90	-60
CXAC047	421383	7027302	517	49	90	-60
CXAC048	421320	7027304	517	45	90	-60
CXAC049	421259	7027302	517	33	90	-60
CXAC050	422825	7027491	520	49	90	-60
CXAC051	422745	7027504	521	46	90	-60
CXAC052	422666	7027500	521	77	90	-60
CXAC053	422584	7027495	520	66	90	-60
CXAC054	422500	7027496	519	53	90	-60
CXAC055	422097	7027705	519	34	90	-60
CXAC056	422019	7027704	519	45	90	-60
CXAC057	421939	7027704	519	63	90	-60
CXAC058	421859	7027706	519	44	90	-60
CXAC059	421779	7027709	519	62	90	-60
CXAC060	421700	7027702	519	48	90	-60
CXAC061	421623	7027709	519	69	90	-60
CXAC062	421541	7027720	519	39	90	-60
CXAC063	421459	7027703	520	62	90	-60
CXAC064	421375	7027695	521	67	90	-60
CXAC065	421301	7027708	523	44	90	-60
CXAC066	421221	7027690	522	56	90	-60
CXAC067	421204	7028332	520	113	90	-60
CXAC068	421122	7028328	520	58	90	-60
CXAC069	421037	7028340	520	21	90	-60
CXAC070	421778	7025252	517	76	90	-60
CXAC071	421722	7025251	516	33	90	-60
CXAC072	421663	7025251	516	42	90	-60
CXAC073	422552	7026215	518	55	90	-60
CXAC074	422472	7026199	518	33	90	-60
CXAC075	422387	7026185	518	65	90	-60
CXAC076	422309	7026202	518	61	90	-60
CXAC077	421561	7026323	517	48	90	-60
CXAC078	421503	7026323	516	60	90	-60
CXAC079	421440	7026325	517	31	90	-60
CXAC080	422279	7026705	515	24	90	-60
CXAC081	422218	7026703	515	45	90	-60
CXAC082	422154	7026703	515	62	90	-60

CXAC083	422101	7026702	515	54	90	-60
CXAC084	422252	7026899	514	56	90	-60
CXAC085	422202	7026899	515	42	90	-60
CXAC086	422135	7026898	515	42	90	-60
CXAC087	422073	7026905	515	27	90	-60
CXAC088	422166	7027006	515	53	90	-60
CXAC089	422108	7027004	515	56	90	-60
CXAC090	422056	7027006	515	51	90	-60
CXAC091	422678	7024266	524	18	90	-60
CXAC092	422581	7024246	524	78	90	-60
CXAC093	422475	7024255	525	55	90	-60
CXAC094	422369	7024246	526	15	90	-60
CXAC095	422277	7024254	522	31	90	-60
CXAC096	422180	7024257	520	82	90	-60
CXAC097	422452	7023502	520	54	90	-60
CXAC098	422388	7023505	520	51	90	-60
CXAC099	422308	7023493	520	9	90	-60
CXAC100	422236	7023508	520	48	90	-60
CXAC101	422965	7022001	520	16	90	-60
CXAC102	422883	7022004	520	6	90	-60
CXAC103	422807	7022001	520	101	90	-60
CXAC104	422726	7022003	520	18	90	-60

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 675km^2, consisting of a 600km^2 area 100% owned by Rox and an Option to purchase 100% of a further 75km^2 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 **2.0Mt grading 2.5% Ni** reported at 1.5% Ni cut-off (Indicated Mineral Resource: 1.9Mt grading 2.5% Ni, Inferred Mineral Resource: 0.1Mt grading 2.3% Ni) comprising massive and disseminated nickel sulphide mineralisation, and containing **50,600 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.

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 123km^2 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. 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.

Bonya Copper Project (51%)

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, and a joint venture between Rox (51%) and Arafura (49%) is now in operation.

Appendix

The following information is provided to comply with the JORC (2012) requirements for the reporting of the aircore drilling results on tenement E38/2009.

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.*	The program of Aircore drilling entailed 104 holes for 5,427m. All drill holes were angled at -60^0 towards 090^0 (MGA94 east), designed to intersect geology generally as close to perpendicular as possible. Sampling was undertaken by collecting 2-5 metre composite samples and single 1m intervals. Drill spoils were scanned with pXRF as a preliminary screening tool and a guide to sampling. Not all samples were assayed.
	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. 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	Aircore drilling was sampled (scooped) using a combination of composite sampling (2m to 5m) and single 1m sampling. Samples were delivered 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. Ni-Cu-PGM samples were assayed by a Four Acid Digest with a multi-element ICP-OES finish (for elements including Ni, Cu, Co, Cr, Mg, Fe. Intertek code: 4A/OE-multi-element) and Fire Assay for Au-Pt-Pd (Intertek code FA25/MS). Au, Pt and Pd were analysed by 25 gram fire assay with a mass spectrometer finish. Au-only samples were assayed via 10gram aqua regia (Intertek code AR10/MS).
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	Drilling technique was aircore (AC) with hole diameter of 85mm. Maximum hole depth was 113m.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed*	Aircore recoveries were logged and recorded in the database. Overall recoveries were good and there were no significant recovery problems.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples	Aircore samples were collected from the rig-mounted cyclone by bucket and placed directly on the ground in rows of 10. Samples were visually checked for recovery, moisture and contamination and notes made in the logs.
	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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 were carried out on all drill holes, and this data was stored in the database.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.	Logging of aircore chips recorded lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, weathering, colour, and other sample features. Sample spoils were photographed.
	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.*	Not applicable since no core drilled.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	Samples were scooped directly from drill sample piles. All of the samples were dry.
	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 and then 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.	At this stage of the exploration, field QC involves the review of laboratory supplied certified reference material, in house controls, blanks, splits and duplicates. These QC results are reported by the laboratory with final assay results. Anomalous samples were checked against logging and field observations. Selected samples were re-analysed to confirm anomalous results.
	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 field duplicates were taken.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	The sample sizes are considered more than adequate to ensure that there are no particle size effects.
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.*	A complete four-acid digest followed by multi-element ICP/OES analysis (Intertek analysis code 4A/OE33) was undertaken. 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. Select samples were also analysed with a 25 gram Fire Assay with a mass spectrometer finish for Au-Pt-Pd (Intertek code FA25/MS). The majority gold targeted drillholes were assayed for gold only via 10gram aqua regia (Intertek code AR10/MS).
	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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	The Company's Exploration Manager has visually inspected and verified the significant drill intersections.
	The use of twinned holes.	No aircore holes were twinned in the current program.
	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.*	Drill hole locations have been established using a field GPS unit.
	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 surveyed drill collar positions and also 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 along section lines is variable and ranges between 30m and 100m. The section lines were spaced at between 100m and 800m intervals.
	Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.	Data from aircore drilling is not suitable for estimation of Mineral Resources.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Sample compositing occurred over 4-5 metre intervals for non-mineralised material, and selected mineralised intervals were assayed at a one and two metre (composite) intervals.
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.*	Aircore drill lines were positioned so that drilling was essentially perpendicular to strike.
	If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	No sampling bias is believed to have been introduced.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Sample security is managed by the Company. After preparation in the field samples are packed into polyweave bags and despatched to the laboratory. All of these bags were transported by the Company directly to the assay laboratory. The assay laboratory audits the samples on arrival and reports any discrepancies back to the Company. No such discrepancies occurred.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No review of the sampling techniques has been carried out. The database is compiled by an independent contractor and is considered by the Company to be of sufficient quality to support the results reported. In addition, from time to time, the Company carries out its own internal data audits.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.*	The mineralisation reported is located within Exploration License E38/2009 owned 100% by Rox Resources Limited.
	The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	The 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.*	Previous exploration for nickel sulphides has been undertaken on the tenements before Rox's involvement, by Falcon Minerals abd its JV partners.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The geological setting is of Archaean aged komatiite hosted nickel-copper sulphide system. Metamorphism is mid-upper Greenschist. The deposit has been compared to the Raglan (Canada) 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 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 west dipping throughout the area. Drillhole azimuths were generally planned at 090^0 and holes generally inclined at -60^0 east (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 may 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.*	All mineralisaed intervals have been 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.*	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.

Competent Person Statements:

Exploration Results

The information in this report that relates to new exploration results for the Collurabbie 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.

Resource Statements

The information in this report that relates to nickel Mineral Resources for the Collurabbie project was reported to the ASX on 18 August 2017 (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 18 August 2017, and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the announcement of 18 August 2017 continue to apply and have not materially changed.

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.

Relevant ASX Announcements

ASX:FCN 17 August 2004, 10 November 2004, 3 December 2004, 8 March 2005, 5 July 2010, and 8 July 2011.