ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

RRL1633D

24 September 2019

Best results to date returned from drilling at Youanmi

Highlights:

- Drilling at the Youanmi Gold Project has intersected the highest gold grades seen in Rox's program thus far. Results received from Youanmi South drilling include:

  RXRC063 - **12m** @ **12.7 g/t Au** from 80m

  RXRC064 - **12m** @ **8.5 g/t Au** from 44m

  RXRC053 - **4m** @ **11.2 g/t Au** from 110m

  RXRC066 - **4m** @ **7.6 g/t Au** from 76m

- Drilling at Plant Zone continues to define shallow, potential 'base load mill feed' with new results showing continuations to shallow mineralisation^ including:

  RXRC038 - **4m** @ **5.6 g/t Au** from 24m

  RXRC047 - **30m** @ **1.0 g/t Au** from 96m (depth continuation)

  RXRC046 - **14m** @ **1.7 g/t Au** from 70m (depth continuation)

Australian gold and nickel company, Rox Resources Limited ("Rox" or "the Company") (ASX: RXL), in conjunction with its joint venture partner Venus Metals Corporation (ASX: VMC) is pleased to announce it has received the best results seen thus far in this drilling campaign at the Youanmi Gold Project (OYG JV).

Rox has drilled over 9,000 metres and has received results for around 75% of this amount. Rox's understanding of controls on mineralisation at Youanmi is rapidly increasing and as a result its targeting methodology has improved markedly as demonstrated by these results. The Company looks forward to potentially translating this into strong resource growth at the project.

The RC drill program is ongoing and will continue into October, with resource estimation work to follow thereafter.

The Company is testing both: (1) new conceptual targets that have the potential to open up new areas of mineralisation and (2) drilling out positions

^ see ASX announcement 09 September 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

Mr Brett Dickson
Finance Director

Shares on Issue	1,291m
**Pre Share Placement announced 20/09/19*	
Share Price	$0.025
Market Cap.	$32.3m
Cash & Receivables at 30/06/19)	$7.8m
**Pre Share Placement announced 20/09/19*	

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of the significant Youanmi gold deposits or areas where there is potential for repeats.

Managing Director Alex Passmore Commented: *"Following on from the release of initial results earlier this month these results confirm the new zone of mineralisation at Youanmi South as potentially being substantial. We are continuing to delineate this zone with RC drilling and look forward to updating the market as further results are available. Drilling at the Plant Zone prospect, a granite stockwork style of mineralisation continues to add scale to the overall project resource."*

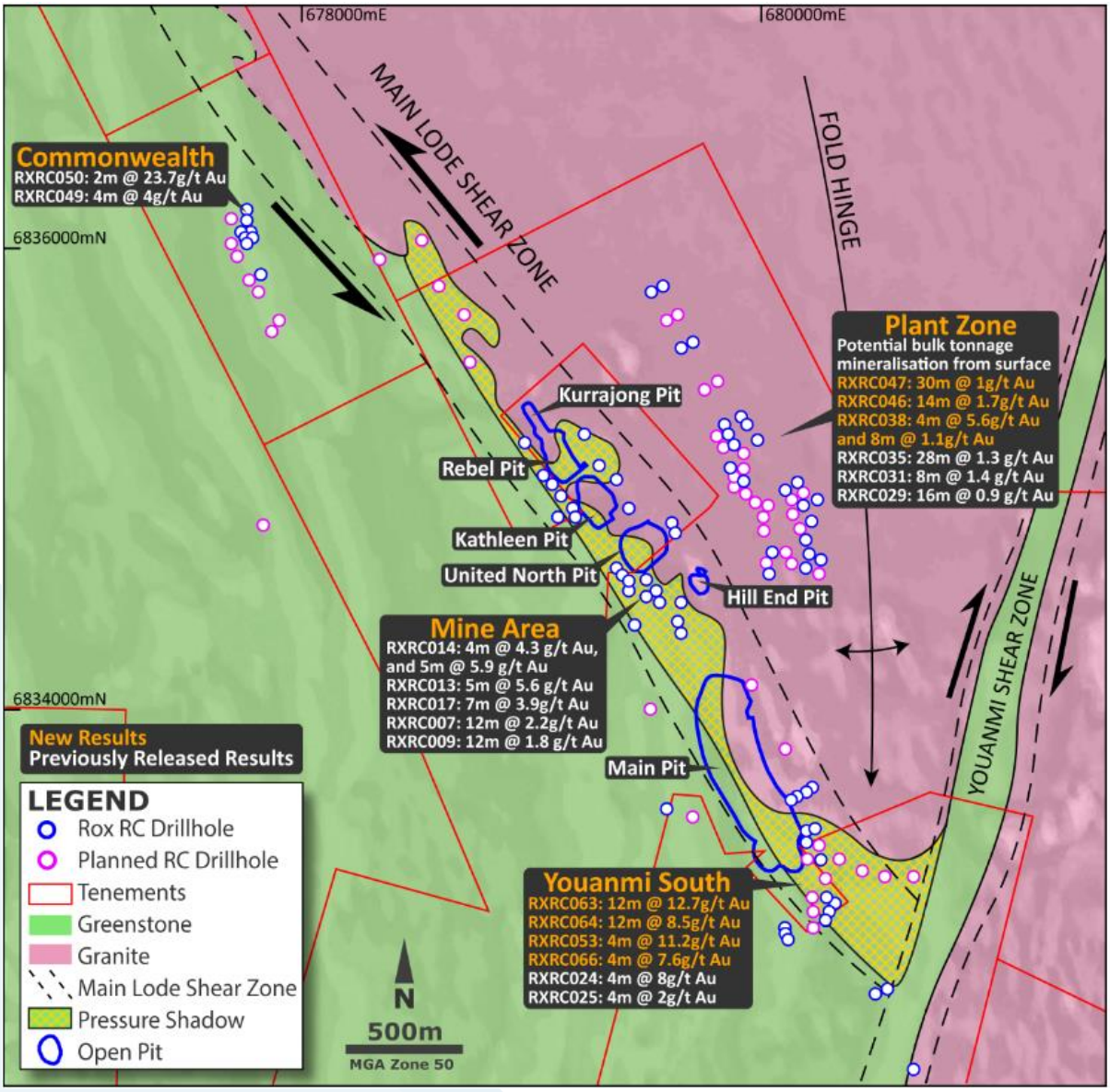

Figure 1 – Youanmi Pits Overlain on Geology with RC Drill Collars

(Figure also shows interpreted zones of relatively low pressure i.e. "pressure shadow" during displacement along Main Lode Shear Zone / gold mineralisation).

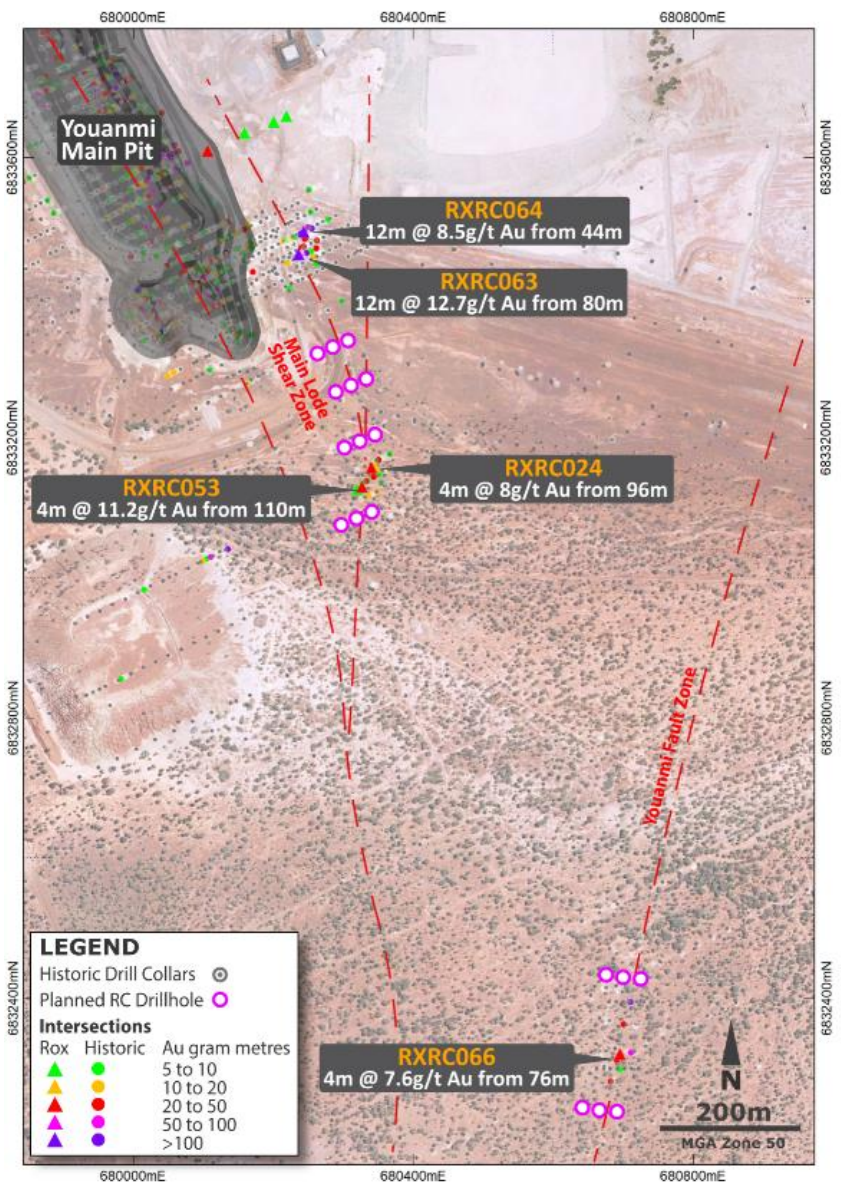

Figure 2a – Aerial photo showing Youanmi South and recent drilling

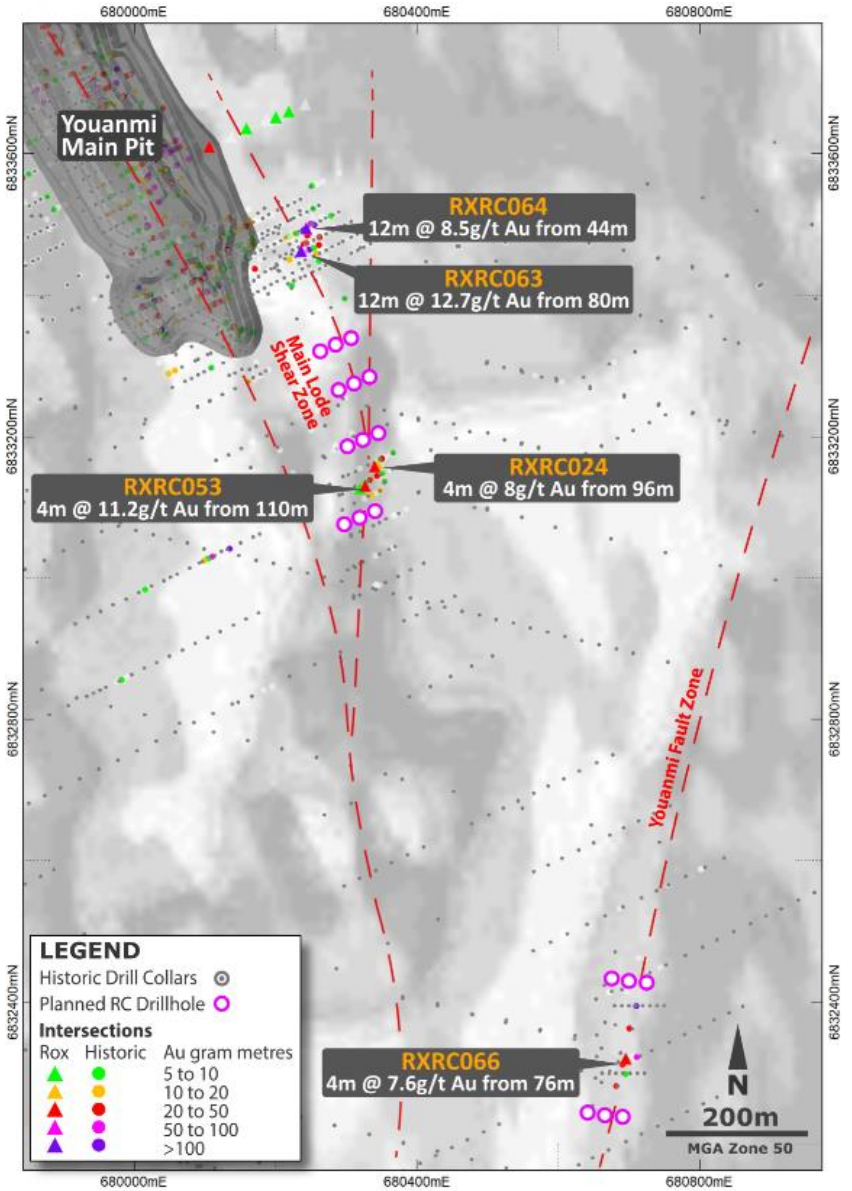

Figure 2b – Recent and planned drilling on magnetics with interpreted structures / splays off Youanmi Fault Zone

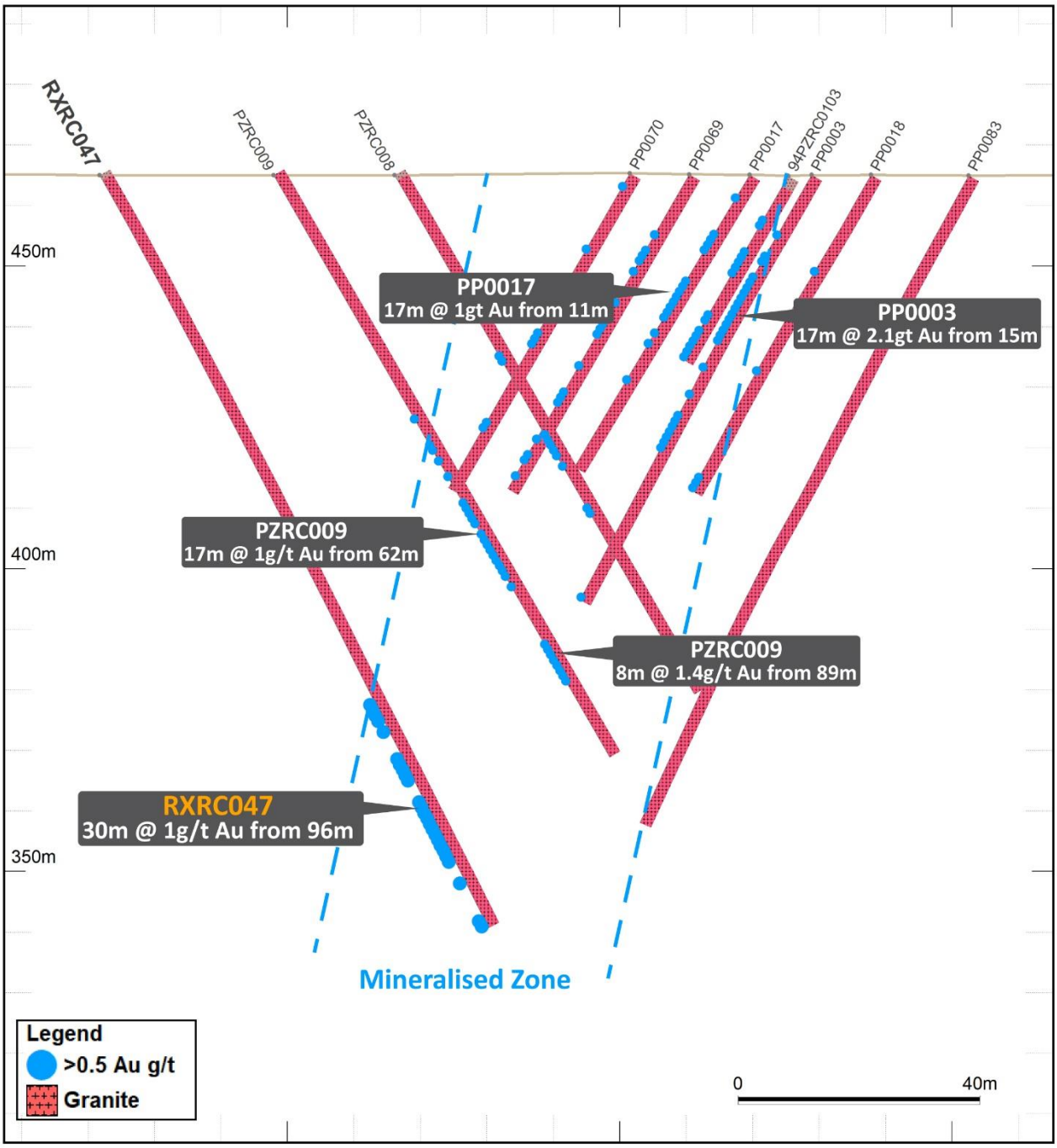

Figure 3 – Plant Zone Cross Section (looking north west, *6835064mN)*

Geology and Exploration Model

The Youanmi mine area greenstone belt consists of mafic and felsic volcanics, volcaniclastics, minor banded iron formations, cherts and both syn- and post- mineralisation dolerite dykes. The sequence is bounded to the west by the Rifle Range Fault and also a large circular layered mafic intrusion which is considered to be younger than the mine sequence. To the east the greenstone belt abuts the Youanmi Granite which shows both sheared and intrusive margins with the greenstone. The granite and the greenstone belt are sheared and faulted by the Main Lode Shear Zone which trends north-west from the larger north-east trending Youanmi Shear Zone at the southern end of the Youanmi Granite.

Displacement on the Main Lode Shear Zone is predominantly strike-slip sinistral (and dip-slip reverse) and is considered to be a very important control in relation to gold mineralisation at Younami. Areas of relatively low pressure during displacement (i.e. “pressure shadows” or dilation zones) along the granite / greenstone contact, in proximity to the shear zone are particularly prospective (Figure 1). Much of the historical mineralisation at Youanmi is located in these zones where the granite/greenstone is oriented more east-west than north-south thereby supporting the thesis.

Rox Exploration Targeting

Rox is using the above philosophy among other things to instruct its targeting at Youanmi. The company is in the process of acquiring high quality magnetic data (drone mag) and ground penetrating radar data to further assist the targeting process.

The Company’s exploration focus (Figure 1) for this program is gold mineralisation hosted in:

- Sheared greenstone / granite contact (e.g. Main Lode Shear Zone)
- Stock work mineralisation in the Youanmi Granite (e.g. Plant Zone)
- Dilational jogs and shears outside the Main Lode Shear Zone (e.g. Commonwealth)

Historical mining at Youanmi has centred on the Main Lode Shear Zone deposits situated in and around old workings. Plant zone (Granite hosted mineralisation), Commonwealth (distal dilational jog) and Youanmi South (Main Lode Style) are unmined with mineralisation occurring from near surface in all cases.

***** ENDS *****

For more information:

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Competent Person Statements

Exploration Results

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

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

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

Resource Statements

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

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

Forward-Looking Statements

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

About Rox Resources

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

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

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

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

Fisher East Nickel Project (100%)

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

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

Collurabbie Gold-Nickel Project (100%)

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

Mt Fisher Gold Project (100%)

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

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

Table of Signifcant Intersections

Hole ID	from	to	Interval	Au g/t	Comments
RXRC001	72	73	1	0.91	
RXRC001	100	102	2	1.18	
RXRC002	52	54	2	1.76	
RXRC002	97	99	2	0.61	
RXRC003	40	42	2	0.68	
RXRC005	61	62	1	0.57	
RXRC005	81	84	3	0.55	
RXRC005	122	123	1	0.54	
RXRC005	127	128	1	1.1	
RXRC007	38	41	3	1.597	
RXRC007	86	88	2	3.12	
Including	86	87	1	5.463	
RXRC007	117	132	15	1.762	
Including	127	128	1	7.044	
RXRC007	137	139	2	0.693	
RXRC008	44	50	6	0.9	
RXRC008	68	69	1	0.588	
RXRC008	75	78	3	2.641	
Including	76	77	1	5.391	
RXRC008	108	110	2	4.064	
Including	109	110	1	5.815	
RXRC008	117	119	2	1.719	
RXRC008	122	123	1	0.89	
RXRC008	130	133	3	1.806	
RXRC009	30	39	9	2.608	
Including	36	37	1	14.75	
RXRC009	42	44	2	1.412	
RXRC009	60	61	1	1.321	
RXRC009	76	77	1	1.006	
RXRC009	101	102	1	2.824	
RXRC009	106	108	2	2.874	
RXRC009	118	120	2	0.583	
RXRC010	55	56	1	3.356	
RXRC010	60	68	8	0.673	
RXRC010	108	110	2	1.436	
RXRC011	37	39	2	1.318	
RXRC011	75	76	1	1.148	
RXRC012	41	45	4	2.47	
Including	44	45	1	6.325	
RXRC013	20	22	2	0.67	

RXRC013	81	86	5	5.59	
Including	81	82	1	23	
RXRC013	90	93	3	0.61	
RXRC014	37	39	2	1.21	
RXRC014	45	49	4	4.3	
Including	45	47	2	7.4	
RXRC014	52	53	1	1.26	
RXRC014	58	67	9	3.77	
Including	59	64	5	5.93	
RXRC014	96	98	2	1.32	
RXRC015	118	122	4	2.13	
Including	120	121	1	6.03	
RXRC016	40	44	4	1.28	
RXRC016	98	99	1	0.795	
RXRC016	121	124	3	1.303	
RXRC017	35	36	1	0.628	
RXRC017	54	61	7	3.845	
Including	54	55	1	8.648	
Including	58	59	1	9.304	
RXRC017	70	74	4	0.692	
RXRC017	114	118	4	1.895	
Including	114	115	1	6.791	
RXRC018	76	79	3	3.981	
Including	76	77	1	6.889	
RXRC019	76	77	1	1.762	
RXRC019	134	135	1	1.22	
RXRC023	9	13	4	0.585	
RXRC024	97	115	18	2.48	
Including	97	99	2	11.47	
Including	108	109	1	9.203	
RXRC025	0	4	4	1.793	
RXRC025	47	48	1	0.688	
RXRC026	0	3	3	1.964	
RXRC026	51	54	3	1.425	
RXRC026	96	97	1	0.526	
RXRC027	0	3	3	1.498	
RXRC027	42	43	1	0.955	
RXRC028	0	3	3	0.733	
RXRC028	57	68	11	2.083	
Including	59	60	1	5.36	
RXRC028	79	80	1	1.317	
RXRC028	87	89	2	0.665	
RXRC029	72	76	4	0.74	4m composite sample, 1m assays pending
RXRC029	80	96	16	0.93	4m composite sample, 1m assays pending

RXRC029	108	124	16	0.89	4m composite sample, 1m assays pending
RXRC029	128	132	4	0.7	4m composite sample, 1m assays pending
RXRC030	56	60	4	1.7	4m composite sample, 1m assays pending
RXRC030	84	88	4	1.76	4m composite sample, 1m assays pending
RXRC030	100	112	12	0.68	4m composite sample, 1m assays pending
RXRC031	32	40	8	1.37	4m composite sample, 1m assays pending
RXRC032	56	68	12	0.97	4m composite sample, 1m assays pending
RXRC033	52	60	8	0.79	4m composite sample, 1m assays pending
RXRC033	64	68	4	0.69	4m composite sample, 1m assays pending
RXRC034	56	64	8	0.5	4m composite sample, 1m assays pending
RXRC034	92	100	8	0.89	4m composite sample, 1m assays pending
RXRC035	4	32	28	1.26	4m composite sample, 1m assays pending
RXRC035	60	64	4	0.73	
RXRC035	68	72	4	0.59	
RXRC035	76	80	4	1.3	
RXRC038	24	28	4	5.56	4m composite sample, 1m assays pending
RXRC038	64	72	8	1.12	4m composite sample, 1m assays pending
RXRC039	72	76	4	0.75	4m composite sample, 1m assays pending
RXRC044	32	33	1	1.41	
RXRC044	86	87	1	1.04	
RXRC045	47	48	1	0.82	
RXRC046	50	53	3	1.14	
RXRC046	61	63	2	0.945	
RXRC046	70	84	14	1.717	
RXRC046	93	97	4	1.413	
RXRC046	100	102	2	0.9	
RXRC047	96	126	30	1	
RXRC047	129	130	1	0.67	
RXRC047	136	138	2	0.865	
RXRC048	73	80	7	1.52	
RXRC048	95	98	3	1.78	
Including	95	96	1	4	
RXRC049	28	32	4	0.88	
RXRC049	64	68	4	4	
RXRC049	73	77	4	1.19	
RXRC050	76	78	2	23.67	
RXRC051	70	73	3	2.04	
RXRC051	94	95	1	0.6	
RXRC052	92	94	2	1.54	
RXRC053	96	100	4	1.73	4m composite sample, 1m assays pending
RXRC053	110	114	4	11.24	
Including	110	113	3	14.46	
RXRC063	80	92	12	12.72	
Including	81	83	2	13.2	

Including	85	87	2	33.84	
or	81	87	6	16.44	
Including	90	91	1	38.54	
RXRC063	95	96	1	1.45	
RXRC064	0	4	4	0.67	4m composite sample, 1m assays pending
RXRC064	44	56	12	8.46	4m composite sample, 1m assays pending
Including	48	52	4	22.06	4m composite sample, 1m assays pending
RXRC066	76	80	4	7.61	4m composite sample, 1m assays pending

Table of Collar Locations and Drilling Details

Hole ID	Prospect	Drill Type	East	North	RL	Depth	Dip	Azi
RXRC001	Kurrajong	RC	678983	6835172	466	140	-60	50
RXRC002	Rebel	RC	679065	6835027	469	130	-60	50
RXRC003	Rebel	RC	679088	6834998	469	168	-60	50
RXRC004	Kathleen	RC	679134	6834933	469	120	-60	65
RXRC005	Kathleen	RC	679125	6834838	469	180	-60	65
RXRC006	Kathleen	RC	679188	6834843	468	130	-62	60
RXRC007	United North	RC	679380	6834611	466	200	-60	50
RXRC008	United North	RC	679396	6834590	467	170	-60	65
RXRC009	United North	RC	679437	6834539	468	120	-60	65
RXRC010	United North	RC	679509	6834574	471	120	-60	65
RXRC011	United North	RC	679504	6834492	469	100	-60	65
RXRC012	Hill End	RC	679542	6834518	472	80	-50	65
RXRC013	Kathleen	RC	679192	6834882	468	110	-50	65
RXRC014	United North	RC	679435	6834567	467	114	-60	65
RXRC015	United North	RC	679452	6834373	472	190	-60	65
RXRC016	Hill End	RC	679559	6834471	472	126	-60	65
RXRC017	Hill End	RC	679655	6834476	474	150	-60	65
RXRC018	Hill End	RC	679644	6834383	478	150	-60	65
RXRC019	Hill End	RC	679660	6834341	476	160	-60	65
RXRC020	Youanmi South	RC	680117	6833006	457	80	-60	65
RXRC021	Youanmi South	RC	680117	6833033	456	80	-60	65
RXRC022	Youanmi South	RC	680107	6833050	457	72	-60	65
RXRC023	Youanmi South	RC	680281	6833183	455	50	-60	65
RXRC024	Youanmi South	RC	680296	6833138	457	160	-60	65
RXRC025	Mill	RC	680218	6833659	460	120	-50	65

RXRC026	Mill	RC	680158	6833635	459	120	-50	65
RXRC027	Mill	RC	680202	6833652	460	120	-50	245
RXRC028	Mill	RC	680139	6833624	459	120	-50	245
RXRC029	Plant Zone	RC	680035	6834590	466	140	-60	65
RXRC030	Plant Zone	RC	680203	6834630	464	120	-60	60
RXRC031	Plant Zone	RC	680253	6834663	463	60	-60	60
RXRC032	Plant Zone	RC	680209	6834684	463	100	-60	60
RXRC033	Plant Zone	RC	680043	6834693	465	80	-60	65
RXRC034	Plant Zone	RC	680195	6834747	463	100	-60	60
RXRC035	Plant Zone	RC	680208	6834822	463	80	-60	60
RXRC036	Plant Zone	RC	680181	6834897	463	100	-60	245
RXRC037	Plant Zone	RC	680245	6834928	462	120	-60	245
RXRC038	Plant Zone	RC	680156	6834996	464	120	-60	60
RXRC039	Plant Zone	RC	680109	6834967	464	120	-60	60
RXRC040	Plant Zone	RC	679980	6835177	466	120	-55	245
RXRC041	Plant Zone	RC	679945	6835243	466	100	-60	245
RXRC042	Plant Zone	RC	679846	6835242	465	60	-60	245
RXRC043	Plant Zone	RC	679921	6835273	466	100	-60	245
RXRC044	Plant Zone	RC	679878	6835167	466	100	-60	245
RXRC045	Plant Zone	RC	679863	6835208	465	100	-60	245
RXRC046	Plant Zone	RC	679922	6835000	465	120	-60	65
RXRC047	Plant Zone	RC	679871	6835064	465	140	-60	65
RXRC048	Commonwealth	RC	677770	6836065	478	108	-60	65
RXRC049	Commonwealth	RC	677775	6836081	478	120	-60	65
RXRC050	Commonwealth	RC	677773	6836049	477.8	120	-60	65
RXRC051	Commonwealth	RC	677767	6836134	478	100	-60	65
RXRC052	Commonwealth	RC	677759	6836047	478	138	-60	65
RXRC053	Youanmi South	RC	680274	6833105	457	160	-60	65
RXRC054	Youanmi South	RC	680307	6833167	455	120	-60	65
RXRC055	Plant Zone	RC	679656	6835580	465	120	-60	65
RXRC056	Plant Zone	RC	679703	6835600	465	86	-60	65
RXRC057	Plant Zone	RC	679529	6835827	470	80	-60	65
RXRC058	Plant Zone	RC	679568	6835845	470	80	-60	65
RXRC059	Rebel Embayment	RC	679235	6835203	457	138	-50	180
RXRC060	Rebel Embayment	RC	679283	6835069	472	80	-55	70

RXRC061	Rebel Embayment	RC	679372	6835009	470.9	140	-60	270
RXRC062	Airstrip Shaft	RC	680263	6833355	457.5	150	-50	245
RXRC063	Airstrip	RC	680196	6833444	457.6	130	-60	65
RXRC064	Airstrip	RC	680221	6833484	457.7	150	-59	65
RXRC065	Main W	RC	679698	6833542	459.9	160	-60	65
RXRC066	Youanmi South	RC	680740	6832321	455.8	120	-56	270
RXRC067	Youanmi South	RC	680509	6832780	456.5	120	-60	65
RXRC068	Youanmi South	RC	680466	6832755	456.6	108	-55	65
RXRC069	Main W	RC	679588	6833578	461.5	175	-63	65
RXRC070	United North	RC	679624	6834773	466.9	90	-60	70
RXRC071	United North	RC	679612	6834810	466.4	100	-60	70
RXRC072	United North	RC	679421	6834881	468.1	80	-60	50
RXRC073	Airstrip	RC	680199	6833472	457.9	144	-60	65
RXRC074	Commonwealth	RC	679955	6834109	465.1	70	-60	65
RXRC075	Commonwealth	RC	677751	6836076	477.2	117	-60	65
RXRC076	Commonwealth	RC	677751	6836056	477.9	116	-60	65
RXRC077	Commonwealth	RC	677767	6836032	477.5	112	-60	65
RXRC078	Commonwealth	RC	677821	6835908	479.8	80	-60	65
RXRC079	Commonwealth	RC	677820	6835889	480.2	90	-60	65

JORC Table 1 – Data and Sampling Techniques

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	RC hole diameter was 5.5" (140 mm) reverse circulation percussion (RC). Sampling of RC holes was undertaken by collecting 1m cone split samples at intervals. Drill holes were generally angled at -65^0 towards grid northeast (but see Table for individual hole dips and azimuths) to intersect geology as close to perpendicular as possible.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used	Drillhole locations were 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	RC drillholes were sampled on 1m intervals using riffle or cone splitter units. Samples were sent to Intertek MinAnalytical in Perth, crushed to nominal <3mm, and 500g linear split into photon assay jars for Photon Gold analysis (PAAU2). Selected check samples were sent to Intertek Genalysis in Perth, crushed to 10mm, dried and pulverised (total prep) in LM5 units (Some samples > 3kg were split) to produce a sub-sample. The pulps were analysed by 50g Fire Assay with ICP-OES (Intertek code FA25/OE).
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	Drilling technique was Reverse Circulation (RC). The RC hole diameter was 140mm face sampling hammer. Hole depths reported range from 60m to 160m.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed*	RC drill recoveries were high (>90%).
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples	RC samples were visually checked for recovery, moisture and contamination and notes made in the logs.
	Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	There is no observable relationship between recovery and grade, and therefore no sample bias.
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.*	Detailed geological logs have been carried out on all RC drill holes, but no geotechnical data have been recorded (or is possible to be recorded due to the nature of the sample). The geological data would be suitable for inclusion in a Mineral Resource estimate.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Logging of RC chips recorded lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, weathering, colour, and other sample features. RC chips are stored in plastic RC chip trays.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged	All holes were logged in full.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	N/A
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	RC samples were collected on the drill rig using a cone splitter. If any mineralised samples were collected wet these were noted in the drill logs and database.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	The 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 control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Field QC procedures involve the use of Certified Reference Materials (CRM's) as assay standards, along with duplicates and blank samples. The insertion rate of these was approximately 1:20.
	Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.	For RC drilling field duplicates were taken on a routine basis at an approximate 1:20 ratio using the same sampling techniques (i.e. cone splitter) and inserted into the sample run.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	The sample sizes are considered more than adequate to ensure that there are no particle size effects relating to the grain size of the mineralisation which lies in the percentage range.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	The analytical technique involved Photon assay method on 500g sub-sample. The analytical technique involved Fire Assay 50g for check samples.
	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 personnel from the Company (Managing Director and Senior Geologist) have visually inspected mineralisation within significant intersections.
	The use of twinned holes.	Twin drilling by Rox in shallower areas has verified the drill results of previous explorers.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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 50 for easting, northing and RL.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	The topography of the mined open pits is well defined by historic monthly survey pickups
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	The drill hole spacing is approximately 40-100 metres between drill sections.
	Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.	Data spacing and distribution are sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for JORC(2012) classifications applied.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	For RC samples, sample compositing occurred over 4 metre 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.*	The mineralisation strikes generally north-south and dips to the west at between -50 to -70 degrees. The drill orientation was 090 degrees and -60 dip. Drilling is believed to be generally perpendicular to strike.
	If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	No sampling bias is believed to have been introduced.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Sample security is managed by the Company. After preparation in the field samples are packed into polyweave bags and despatched to the laboratory. For a large number of samples these bags were transported by the Company directly to the assay laboratory. In some cases the sample were delivered by a transport contractor o the assay laboratory. The assay laboratory audits the samples on arrival and reports any discrepancies back to the Company. No such discrepancies occurred.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No audits have yet been completed.