ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

RRL1654D

24 December 2019

Further High Gold Grades Confirm New Zone of Mineralisation

Highlights:

Drilling at the Youanmi Gold Project has intersected exceptional gold grades. Results received from shallow drilling to the south of the Youanmi Plant include:

RXRC114: **14m @ 31.31 g/t Au** from 1m

Including: **5m @ 77.03 g/t Au** from 1m

including **3m @ 123.66 g/t Au** from 2m

RXRC111: **4m @ 32.51 g/t Au** from 6m

Including: **2m @ 57.25g/t Au** from 7m

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 report results (Tables 1 and 2) as follow up to the exceptionally high-grade results reported to the ASX on 19 November 2019.

These results are from its drilling campaign at the OYG JV which forms part of the wider Youanmi Gold Project. Drilling finished on the 20th of December with a significant amount of samples (approx. 1,500m) still in the process of being assayed.

The JV (Rox managed) recently conducted a series of RC holes to the north drill hole MLRC020 to test the continuity of new zone of mineralisation intersected in that hole (ASX 19/11/2019).

Drilling beneath and along strike from the new zone of mineralisation (now named Grace Prospect) has intersected spectacular grades and has defined a southerly plunging lode system on a steep westerly dipping structure that is broadly along strike from the historic Peru Lode and Airstrip Lode (Fig. 1).

Interpretation is ongoing, however Rox and Venus are highly encouraged by the tenor of these intercepts and the JV will be undertaking follow on drilling in CY2020.

Managing Director Alex Passmore Commented: *"We are very pleased to report these follow on high-grade results and look forward to providing further information once interpretation of the results has been completed"*

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

Dr John Mair
Non-Executive Director

Shares on Issue	1,458m
Share Price	$0.019
Market Cap.	$27.7m
Cash & Receivables (at 30/09/19	$9.3m

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While early stage, these results are considered highly encouraging. In historical mine records there is reportedly free-milling gold mineralisation present within the Youanmi granite to the east of the Main Lode Shear Zone (i.e. away from the granite – greenstone contact).

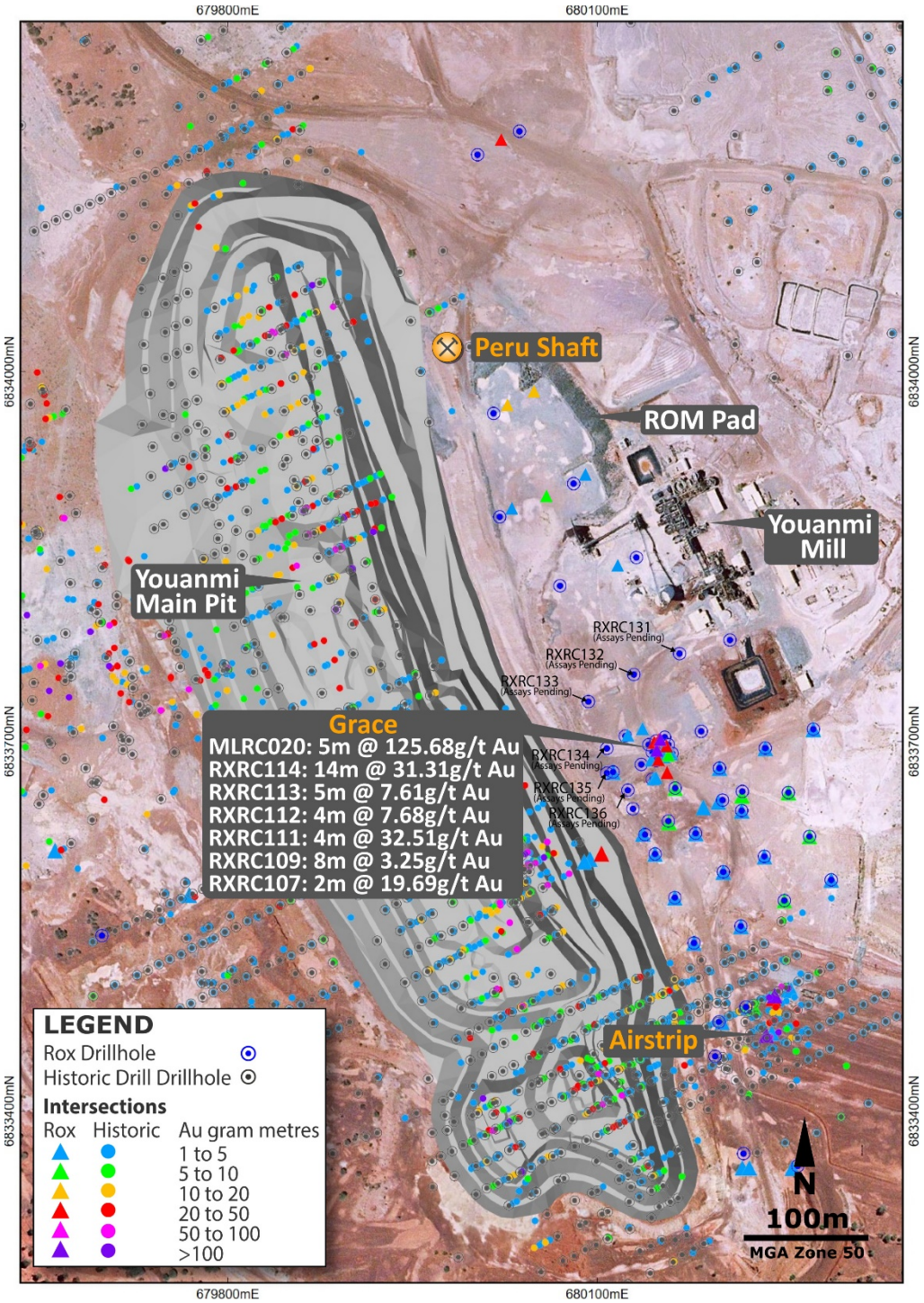

Figure 1 – Aerial photo with drill collars and intersections overlayed

***** ENDS *****

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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 1 – Significant Intersections

Hole ID	from	to	Interval	Au g/t	Au g.m	Comments
RXRC084	52	56	4	0.91	3.64	4m composite sample, 1m assays pending
RXRC084	100	107	7	0.6	4.2	
RXRC084	112	124	12	0.83	9.96	4m composite sample, 1m assays pending
RXRC085	40	52	12	2.06	24.72	4m composite sample, 1m assays pending
RXRC085	100	104	4	0.55	2.2	4m composite sample, 1m assays pending
RXRC086	8	12	4	1.02	4.08	4m composite sample, 1m assays pending
RXRC086	32	36	4	1.72	6.88	4m composite sample, 1m assays pending
RXRC087	0	1	1	1.22	1.22	
RXRC087	4	12	8	1.77	14.16	
RXRC087	75	78	3	1.48	4.44	
RXRC087	87	88	1	0.95	0.95	
RXRC088	33	34	1	1.85	1.85	
RXRC089	63	64	1	1.63	1.63	
RXRC090	73	74	1	1.13	1.13	
RXRC091	32	40	8	1.15	9.2	4m composite sample, 1m assays pending
RXRC091	45	47	2	1.5	3	
RXRC092	56	72	16	0.94	15.04	4m composite sample, 1m assays pending
RXRC092	99	100	1	0.63	0.63	
RXRC093	76	77	1	0.74	0.74	
RXRC093	91	92	1	0.58	0.58	
RXRC093	96	97	1	0.51	0.51	
RXRC093	100	102	2	0.76	1.52	
RXRC094	75	92	17	0.72	12.24	
RXRC095	66	79	13	1.24	16.12	
RXRC095	89	98	9	0.87	7.83	
RXRC096	40	44	4	0.61	2.44	4m composite sample, 1m assays pending
RXRC096	64	73	9	0.94	8.46	
RXRC096	83	86	3	0.71	2.13	
RXRC096	89	93	4	0.78	3.12	
RXRC097	48	52	4	0.65	2.6	4m composite sample, 1m assays pending
RXRC097	88	89	1	0.53	0.53	
RXRC098	44	48	4	0.98	3.92	4m composite sample, 1m assays pending
RXRC098	56	61	5	1	5	
RXRC098	67	73	6	0.89	5.34	
RXRC098	80	88	8	0.7	5.6	4m composite sample, 1m assays pending
RXRC098	98	104	6	0.94	5.64	4m composite sample, 1m assays pending
RXRC100	44	52	8	1.56	12.48	4m composite sample, 1m assays pending
RXRC100	85	96	11	0.86	9.46	
RXRC101	28	56	28	1.06	29.68	4m composite sample, 1m assays pending
RXRC102	36	44	8	0.88	7.04	4m composite sample, 1m assays pending

RXRC102	52	64	12	0.89	10.68	4m composite sample, 1m assays pending
RXRC102	71	73	2	0.68	1.36	
RXRC103	8	12	4	0.97	3.88	
RXRC103	176	180	4	5.21	20.84	
RXRC104	46	47	1	0.6	0.6	
RXRC105	0	1	1	0.56	0.56	
RXRC105	17	21	4	1.23	4.92	
RXRC105	48	49	1	1.28	1.28	
RXRC105	54	57	3	1.27	3.81	
RXRC106	4	5	1	1.03	1.03	
RXRC106	31	35	4	0.56	2.24	
RXRC106	51	52	1	0.83	0.83	
RXRC107	1	8	7	0.64	4.48	
RXRC107	26	28	2	19.69	39.38	
Including	26	27	1	38.86	38.86	
RXRC108	124	125	1	0.56	0.56	
RXRC108	150	151	1	0.52	0.52	
RXRC109	0	8	8	3.25	26	
RXRC110	0	2	2	0.97	1.94	
RXRC111	0	1	1	0.54	0.54	
RXRC111	6	10	4	32.51	130.04	
Including	7	9	2	57.25	114.5	
RXRC112	8	12	4	7.68	30.72	
Including	9	10	1	26.51	26.51	
RXRC113	2	7	5	7.61	38.05	
Including	3	6	3	12.3	36.9	
RXRC114	1	15	14	31.31	438.34	
Including	1	6	5	77.03	385.15	
Including	2	5	3	123.66	370.99	
RXRC115	0	7	7	2.86	20.02	
Including	2	3	1	6.46	6.46	
Including	5	6	1	8.14	8.14	
RXRC115	9	10	1	0.73	0.73	
RXRC115	14	15	1	1.81	1.81	
RXRC116	0	2	2	0.83	1.66	
RXRC116	6	7	1	8.99	8.99	
RXRC118	96	97	1	1.34	1.34	
RXRC119	48	49	1	0.61	0.61	
RXRC120	52	60	8	3.41	27.28	4m composite sample, 1m assays pending
Including	52	56	4	6.17	24.68	4m composite sample, 1m assays pending
RXRC121	44	64	20	1.29	25.8	4m composite sample, 1m assays pending
RXRC123	11	12	1	1	1	
RXRC124	4	12	8	0.53	4.24	4m composite sample, 1m assays pending
RXRC124	76	84	8	0.63	5.04	4m composite sample, 1m assays pending

RXRC125	**0**	**8**	**8**	**1.35**	**10.8**	**4m composite sample, 1m assays pending**
RXRC125	**68**	**84**	**16**	**1.16**	**18.56**	**4m composite sample, 1m assays pending**
RXRC128	**112**	**116**	**4**	**1.03**	**4.12**	**4m composite sample, 1m assays pending**

Table 2 - Collar Locations and Drilling Details

Hole ID	Prospect	Drill Type	East	North	RL	Depth	Dip	Azi
RXRC084	Plant Zone	RC	680016	6834632	464.4	132	-60	65
RXRC085	Plant Zone	RC	680237	6834605	462	105	-60	65
RXRC086	Plant Zone	RC	680127	6834643	464	90	-60	65
RXRC087	Plant Zone	RC	680225	6834813	462	96	-60	65
RXRC088	Plant Zone	RC	680259	6834842	462.6	48	-60	65
RXRC089	Plant Zone	RC	680233	6834856	465	84	-60	65
RXRC090	Plant Zone	RC	680008	6834835	465	102	-60	65
RXRC091	Plant Zone	RC	679998	6834891	465.2	90	-60	65
RXRC092	Plant Zone	RC	679854	6835160	465.8	114	-60	65
RXRC093	Plant Zone	RC	679812	6835219	465.7	108	-60	65
RXRC094	Plant Zone	RC	679832	6835174	465.7	126	-60	65
RXRC095	Plant Zone	RC	680136	6834882	462.8	120	-60	65
RXRC096	Plant Zone	RC	680147	6834925	463.48	120	-60	65
RXRC097	Plant Zone	RC	680010	6834793	464.74	120	-60	65
RXRC098	Plant Zone	RC	679958	6834907	464.89	120	-60	65
RXRC099	Youanmi South	RC	680642	6832282	456	114	-60	65
RXRC100	Plant Zone	RC	680209	6834721	463.19	114	-60	65
RXRC101	Plant Zone	RC	680071	6834705	464.54	60	-60	65
RXRC102	Plant Zone	RC	680232	6834700	463.1	90	-60	65
RXRC103	Youanmi South	RC	680255	6833169	455.4	190	-60	90
RXRC104	Youanmi South	RC	680236	6833130	455.6	173	-60	90
RXRC105	Grace	RC	680136	6833681	459.8	60	-60	65
RXRC106	Grace	RC	680123	6833704	460.3	60	-60	65
RXRC107	Grace	RC	680145	6833669	459.8	60	-60	65
RXRC108	Youanmi South	RC	680272	6833207	455.8	198	-60	90
RXRC109	Grace	RC	680148	6833684	460	15	-60	65
RXRC110	Grace	RC	680154	6833687	460	15	-60	65
RXRC111	Grace	RC	680145	6833691	460	15	-60	65
RXRC112	Grace	RC	680142	6833697	460	15	-60	65
RXRC113	Grace	RC	680148	6833700	460	15	-60	65
RXRC114	Grace	RC	680155	6833703	460	15	-60	245
RXRC115	Grace	RC	680158	6833697	460	15	-60	245
RXRC116	Grace	RC	680161	6833690	460	15	-60	245
RXRC117	Youanmi South	RC	680252	6833085	455.8	162	-60	90
RXRC118	Youanmi South	RC	680256	6833050	456.6	200	-60	90

RXRC119	Plant Zone	RC	679393	6835515	469	80	-60	65
RXRC120	Plant Zone	RC	679365	6835497	469.2	80	-60	65
RXRC121	Grace	RC	680003	6834176	465.2	70	-60	65
RXRC122	Grace	RC	680037	6834195	465	60	-60	65
RXRC123	Grace	RC	680081	6833909	462.1	144	-60	65
RXRC124	Grace	RC	680021	6833882	461.8	130	-60	65
RXRC125	Grace	RC	680016	6833966	463.5	140	-60	65
RXRC126	Grace	RC	680208	6833782	460.8	80	-60	65
RXRC127	Grace	RC	680132	6833849	460.3	160	-60	65
RXRC128	Grace	RC	680070	6833826	460.3	144	-60	65
RXRC129	Hill End	RC	679310	6834510	467.5	240	-60	65
RXRC130	Youanmi South	RC	680639	6832330	456.2	140	-60	90
RXRC131	Grace	RC	680167	6833771	460.8	80	-60	65
RXRC132	Grace	RC	680130	6833754	460.8	80	-60	65
RXRC133	Grace	RC	680093	6833732	460.8	80	-60	65
RXRC134	Grace	RC	680108	6833694	460.1	70	-62	65
RXRC135	Grace	RC	680108	6833674	459.5	90	-60	65
RXRC136	Grace	RC	680125	6833660	459.5	70	-60	65
RXRC137	Grace	RC	680219	6833365	457.7	160	-60	65
RXRC138	Youanmi South	RC	680653	6832379	456.2	140	-60	90
RXRC139	Kurrajong	RC	678772	6835432	461.4	90	-60	65
RXRC140	United North	RC	679583	6834829	467.9	130	-65	90
RXRC141	United North	RC	679273	6834731	467.9	155	-60	55

JORC Table 1 - Section 1 Data and Sampling Techniques

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	RC hole diameter was 5.5" (140 mm) reverse circulation percussion (RC). Sampling of RC holes was undertaken by collecting 1m cone split samples at intervals. Drill holes were generally angled at -60^0 towards grid northeast (but see Table for individual hole dips and azimuths) to intersect geology as close to perpendicular as possible.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used	Drillhole locations were 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 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 FA50/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 240m.
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. 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 Fire Assay 50g.
	For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.	No geophysical or portable analysis tools were used to determine assay values stored in the database.
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	Internal laboratory control procedures involve duplicate assaying of randomly selected assay pulps as well as internal laboratory standards. All of these data are reported to the Company and analysed for consistency and any discrepancies. 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.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Primary data was collected using a standard set of Excel templates on Toughbook laptop computers in the field. These data are transferred to Geobase Pty Ltd for data verification and loading into the database.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustments or calibrations have been made to any assay data.
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	Not applicable. 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 7-80 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 065 degrees and -60 dip. Drilling is believed to be generally perpendicular to strike.
	If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	No sampling bias is believed to have been introduced.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Sample security is managed by the Company. After preparation in the field samples are packed into polyweave bags and despatched to the laboratory. For a large number of samples these bags were transported by the Company directly to the assay laboratory. In some cases the sample were delivered by a transport contractor the assay laboratory. The assay laboratory audits the samples on arrival and reports any discrepancies back to the Company. No such discrepancies occurred.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No audits have yet been completed.

JORC Table 1 - Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.*	Rox Resources Ltd has entered into a Joint Venture Agreement with Venus Metals Corporation Ltd to to acquire an initial 50% interest in the Youanmi Gold Mine Joint Venture (OYG Joint Venture). Tenements in the JV consist of the following mining leases: M 57s /10, 51,76,97,109, 135, 160A, 164, 165, 166 and 167.
	The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	The tenement is in good standing and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Significant previous exploration has been carried out throughout the project by various companies, including AC/RAB, RC drilling and diamond drilling 1971-1973 WMC: RAB, RC and surface diamond drilling 1976 Newmont: 10 surface diamond drillholes (predominantly targeting base metals). 1980-1986 BHP: RAB, RC and surface diamond drilling (predominantly targeting base metals). 1986-1993 Eastmet: RAB, RC and surface diamond drilling. 1993-1997 Goldmines of Australia: RAB, RC and surface diamond drilling. Underground mining and associated underground diamond drilling. 2000-2003 Aquila Resources Ltd: Shallow RAB and RC drilling 2004-2005 Goldcrest Resources Ltd: Shallow RAB and RC drilling; data validation. 2007- 2013 Apex Minerals NL: 9 diamond holes targeting extensions to the Youanmi deeps resource.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The Youanmi Project straddles a 40km strike length of the Youanmi Greenstone Belt, lying within the Southern Cross Province of the Archaean Yilgarn Craton in Western Australia. The greenstone belt is approximately 80km long and 25km wide, and incorporates an arcuate, north-trending major crustal structure termed the Youanmi Fault Zone. This structure separates two discordant greenstone terrains, with the stratigraphy to the west characterised by a series of weakly deformed, layered mafic complexes (Windimurra, Black Range, Youanmi and Barrambie) enveloped by strongly deformed, north-northeast trending greenstones. Gold mineralisation is developed semi-continuously in shear zones over a strike length of 2,300m along the western margin of the Youanmi granite. The Youanmi gold lodes are invariably associated with a high pyrite and arsenopyrite content and the primary ore is partially to totally refractory. There are a series of major fault systems cutting through the Youanmi trend mineralisation that have generated some significant off-sets. The Youanmi Deeps project area is subdivided into three main areas or fault blocks by cross-cutting steep south-east trending faults; and these are named Pollard, Main, and Hill End from south to north respectively. Granite hosted gold mineralisation occurs at several sites, most notably the Plant Zone Prospect, located immediately north-northeast of the Main Pit and processing plant. Gold mineralization occurs as free particles within the sulphide-poor stockwork quartz veining, controlled by shallow west dipping shear zones, within a deeply weathered granite host. Mineralised envelopes extend over a strike length of at least 1,200m. The Commonwealth-Connemarra mineralised trend is centred 4km northwest of the Youanmi plant. The geology comprises a sequence of folded mafic and felsic volcanic rocks intercalated with BIF and intruded by granite along the eastern margin. Gold mineralisation is developed over a 600m strike length, associated with a north trending and steeply west dipping shear zone that traverses the northwest trending succession.
Drill hole Information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* • *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* • *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* • *dip and azimuth of the hole* • *down hole length and interception depth* • *hole length.*	Refer to drill results Table/s and the Notes attached thereto.
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*	All reported assay intervals have been length weighted. No top cuts have been applied. A lower cut-off of 0.5g/t Au was applied. See Notes to Table/s.

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