ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

RRL1686D

04 June 2020

New Nickel Targets at Craton Margin

Co-incident strong EM conductors and nickel pathfinder geochemistry identified in previously untested belt adjacent to Mt Fisher

Highlights:

- **Coincident EM conductors and nickel indicator geochemistry**
- **Greenstone discovered parallel to the Yilgarn Craton margin. No previous exploration in this area**
- **Sits adjacent to Rox's nickel rich Mt Fisher belt, and Cullen Resources (ASX: CUL) JV tenure^**
- **RC Drilling commencing on 15 June 2020**

Rox Resources Limited (ASX: RXL) ("Rox" or the "Company") is pleased to announce that it has identified several significant new nickel sulphide targets from its recent regional exploration program at Mt Fisher / Mt Eureka (collectively "Mt Fisher").

Rox conducted aircore drilling along the northern part of the Mt Fisher greenstone belt earlier in 2020 to test regolith geochemistry ahead of a targeted RC program. The company also conducted a VTEM survey which provides the Company with detailed magnetics and delineates EM conductors which may be present *.

The results of the VTEM survey in conjunction with the air core drilling have now been interpreted and importantly has identified 5 key locations where there are coincident EM conductors with nickel indicator geochemistry (i.e. anomalous platinum and palladium) in the regolith (**Anomalies 1 to 5**, Figure 1).

The coincidence of nickel sulphide pathfinder geochemistry and EM conductors means the EM conductors are unlikely to be related to other conductive bodies (graphitic shales, barren sulphide lenses).

The Company's previous experience at Fisher East shows that spikes in these elements in the regolith have consistently been associated with nickel mineralisation in this belt. The Company has deployed an RC drilling rig to test whether these targets contain commercial quantities and grades of mineralisation.

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* EM surveys are a key targeting tool used in nickel exploration as the primary nickel bearing sulphide mineral, Pentlandite, is the most conductive of the sulphide mineral group.
^ See Appendix for JV Terms

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-Exec Director

Shares on Issue (pre-Placement)	1,458m
Share Price	$0.027
Market Cap.	$39.3m
Cash & Receivables (at 31/03/20), pre-Placement	$5.7m

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Yilgarn Craton Margin

Until now, the northern part of the Mt Fisher greenstone belt was interpreted by GSWA to abut the margin of the Yilgarn Craton (Figure 1) with a northerly strike enveloped to the west and east by granite.

Recent exploration by Rox across this area has delineated prospective greenstone lithologies exhibiting favourable geochemistry and geophysics striking parallel to the craton margin. These units are interpreted to have undergone significant structural remobilisation.

From aeromagnetics (Figures 2 and 4) the Yilgarn Craton margin strikes NW-SE around 10 km north of the recently discovered greenstone.

The Company notes that of significant interest is **Anomaly 1,** which is located in an area previously interpreted as comprising granite and adjacent Proterozoic Earaheedy Basin sedimentary rocks (Figure 1) that Rox now understands to be prospective greenstone. This Anomaly shows elevated nickel pathfinder geochemistry as display on Figure 3.

Background on Mt Fisher Greenstone Belt

The Mt Fisher / Mt Eureka Nickel and Gold Project is located in the Northern Goldfields, about 600km northeast of Kalgoorlie (about 120km east of Wiluna).

Rox holds 1142km^2 of the Mt Fisher greenstone belt and surrounding prospective zones (RXL 100% 808km^2 and in the Cullen Resources JV, 334km^2; see ASX release 21 August 2019).

The Mt Fisher greenstone is typical Archean greenstone comprising basalts, dolerites, ultramafic and sedimentary rocks. More recently the belt has been recognised as containing significant komatiite hosted nickel deposits.

The Fisher East Nickel Project lies on the eastern ultramafic horizon of the belt. It has mineral deposits with JORC resources at Camelwood, Cannonball and Musket (4.2Mt @ 1.9% Ni for 78,000t contained nickel)[1](ASX: 5 February 2016). These occur along an ultramafic flow 'basal contact' which extends north into the Rox-Cullen JV.

Geological Model & Results

Most of the nickel mineralisation delineated so far at Mt Fisher is hosted within an overturned ultramafic sequence. These ultramafics together with the Silverbark Chert/BIF are delineated by the dominant magnetic feature on Figure 2.

This volcano-sedimentary horizon has partially undergone thermal erosion via nickel-bearing komatiite flows. The basal contact of komatitic flows hosts the majority of nickel sulphide mineralisation currently known in the belt.

[1] (Indicated Mineral Resource: 3.7Mt grading 1.9% Ni, Inferred Mineral Resource: 0.5Mt grading 1.5% Ni)

The northern strike of this horizon was recently tested by aircore drilling and VTEM surveying which returned positive results. See **Anomalies 2 to 5** on Figure 3 noting coincident pathfinder geochemistry and EM basement conductors.

This aircore drilling identified ultramafic rocks demonstrating that the horizon is the continuation of the prospective basal contact that hosts Rox's Fisher East nickel deposits 35km south.

The VTEM survey identified 5 EM conductors. Four along the newly defined extension of the basal contact, and one in the hitherto unrecognised greenstone sequence (see Figure 3). The latter being notably off-strike of the main trend, but parallel to the craton margin.

The EM conductors, together with elevated copper and platinum values (Figure 3) indicate a likely primary sulphide origin for the conductive response.

Anomaly 1 notably lies off this trend and is presently interpreted to be a structurally remobilised unit.

Anomalies 1 and 2 lie within mineral tenement E53/2002. Anomalies 3,4 and 5 are located within mineral tenement E53/1299. This tenement is part of the Rox – Cullen joint venture (refer Appendix 1 for key terms).

Forward Plan

Follow-up RC drilling of the newly defined anomalies will commence 15 June 2020. The Company looks forward to updating the market when results are available.

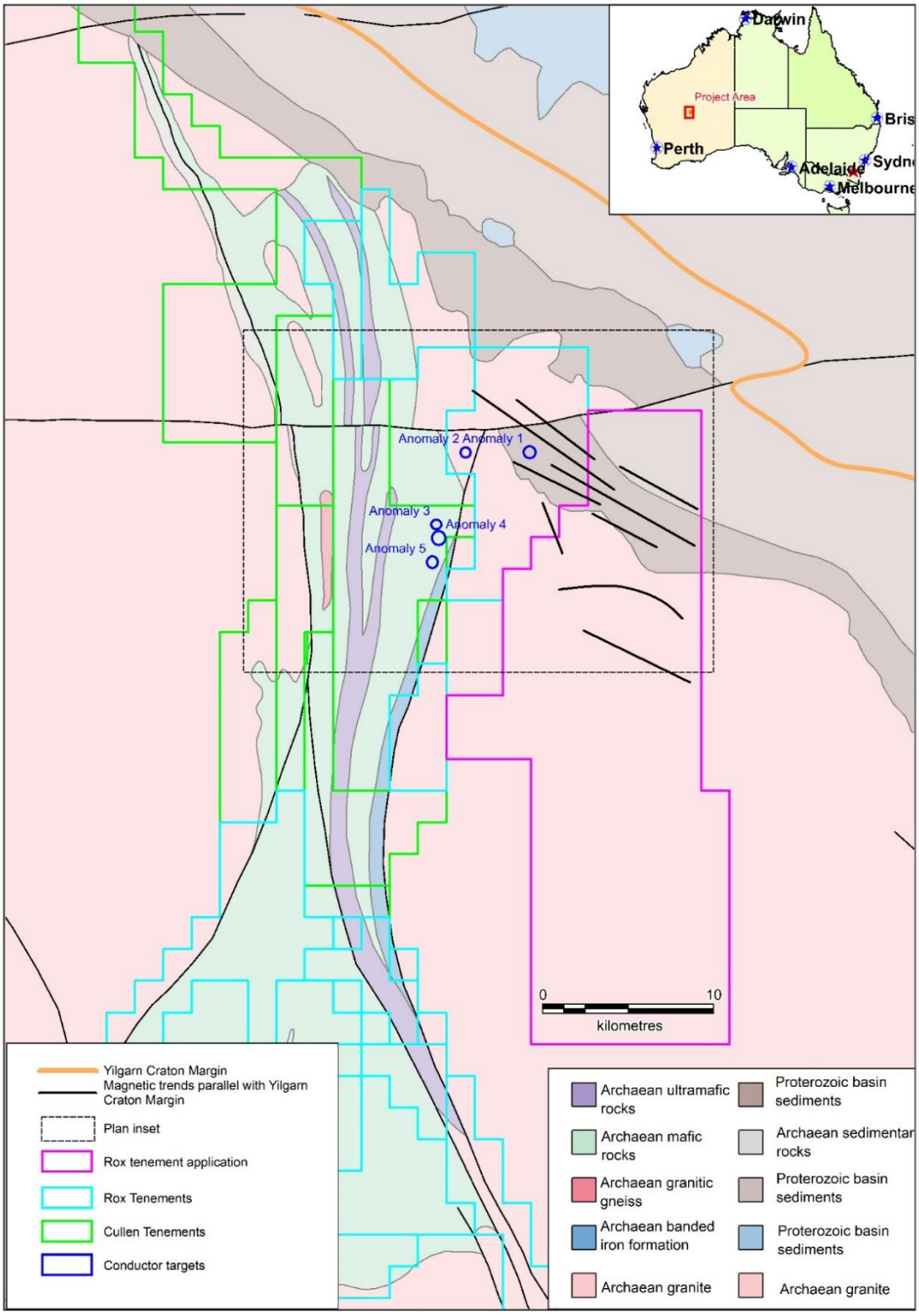

Figure 1: Location Map on State Geology (as mapped)

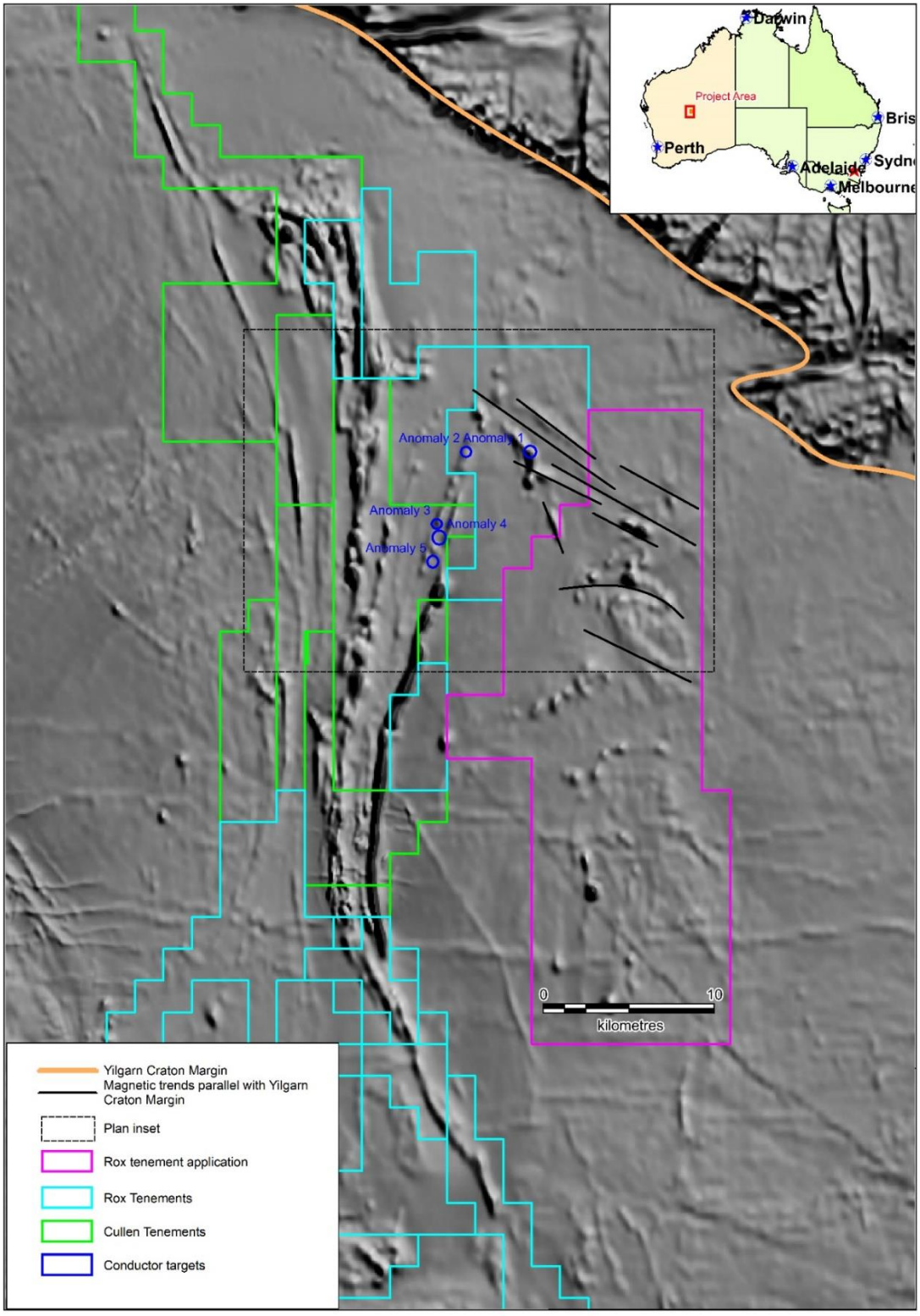

Figure 2: Location Map and Anomalies over State Magnetic image (RTP_v1).

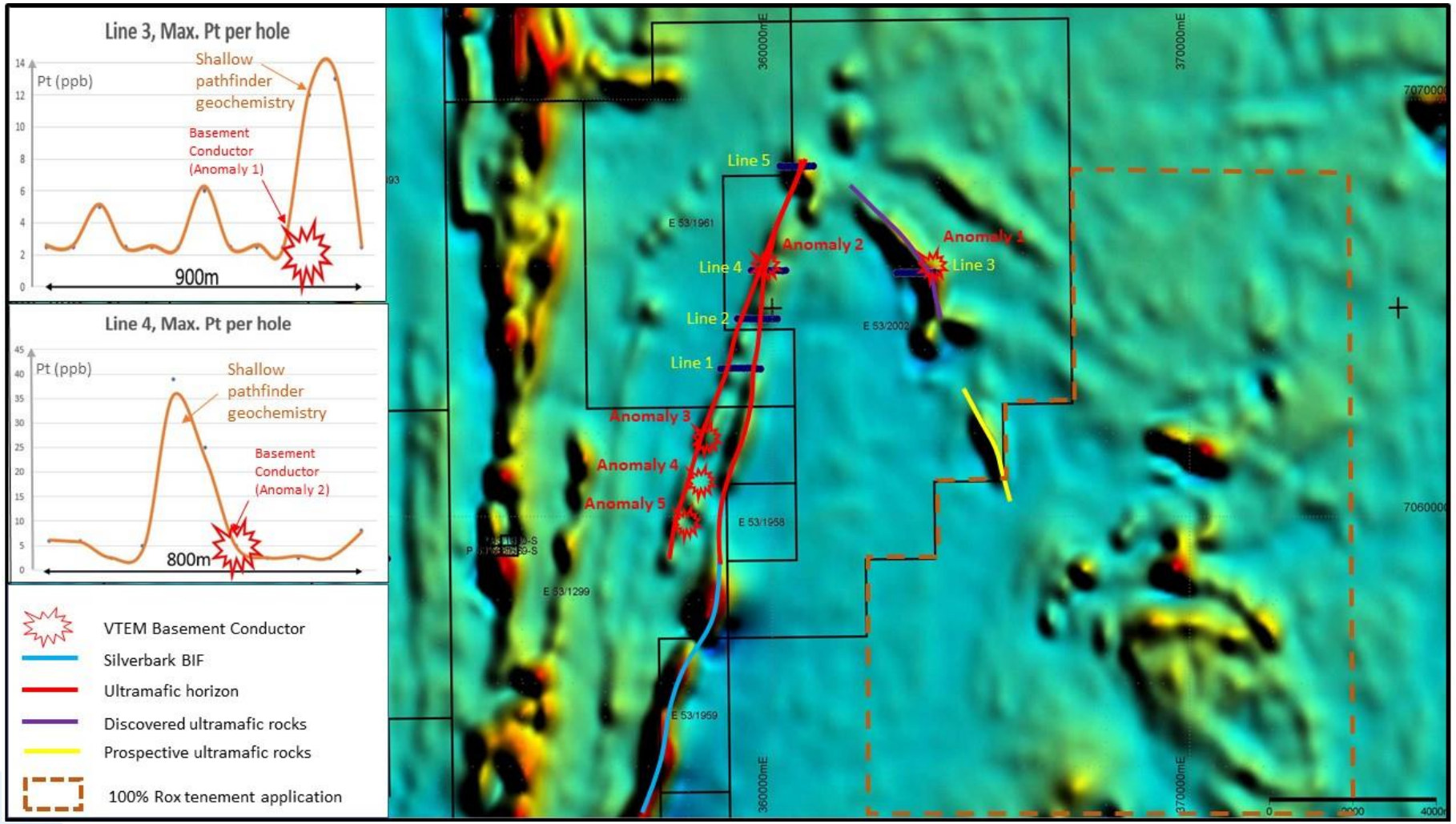

Figure 3: Prospective ultramafic horizons, conductor targets, and anomalous platinum pathfinder geochemistry over aeromagnetic imagery.

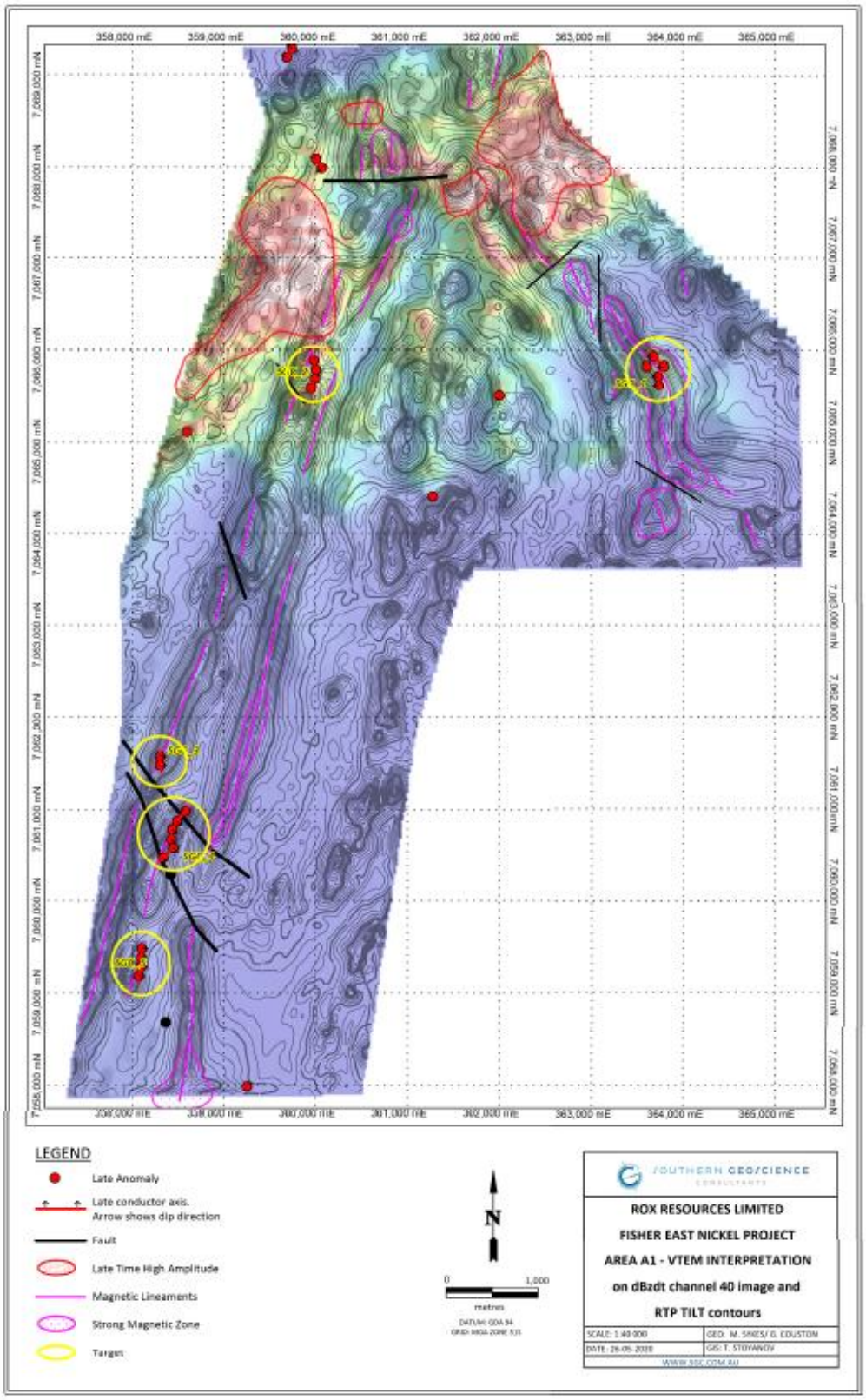

Figure 4: VTEM interpretation on aeromagnetic contours (RTP TILT).

Authorised for release by Alex Passmore, Managing Director

***** ENDS *****

For more information:

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Appendix Key Terms of Rox - Cullen JV

Key terms of the agreement are as follows:

- Rox may earn a 51% interest by spending $1m on exploration expenditure within a three-year period from satisfaction of certain Conditions Precedent (Stage 1 Earn In).
- Cullen will receive $40,000 cash upon satisfaction of one of the Conditions Precedent.
- If Rox earns the 51% interest, it can elect to earn a further 24% interest by expending a further $1m on exploration expenditure over a three-year period, commencing at the end of the Stage 1 Earn In.
- Rox must spend a minimum of $333,334 and ensure the Cullen tenements are in good standing on a daily pro rata basis before it may withdraw.
- Upon Rox earning 51% or, if it earns the additional 24%, upon Rox earning 75%, the parties will be associated in an unincorporated Joint Venture in relation to the Joint Venture Tenements, which will include certain Rox tenements and applications (see the Schedule and Fig.1 below).
- If Rox earns 75%, Cullen will be free-carried, with no liability for any Joint Venture costs, until completion of a Pre-Feasibility Study.
- If Rox only earns 51%, or earns 75% and completes a Pre-Feasibility Study, thereafter Cullen must contribute to Joint Venture costs pro-rata , or dilute under a standard dilution formula.
- If a Participant's interest falls to 10% or less, that Participant's interest will be converted to a Net Smelter Return Royalty of 1% on those Cullen tenements already subject to a royalty and 2.5% on the balance of the Joint Venture Tenements.

Schedule of Joint Venture Tenements

Cullen Tenements

Number	Status
E53/1209	Live
E53/1299	Live
E53/1637	Live
E53/1893	Live
E53/1957	Live
E53/1958	Live
E53/1959	Live
E53/1961	Live
E53/2052	Pending

Rox Tenements

Number	Status
E53/2002	Live
E53/2062	Pending
E53/2075	Pending

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.

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.

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.

The project has a JORC 2012 Minerals Resource (ASX 17 April 2019) of 12.4Mt @ 2.97g/t Au for 1.19 million ounces of gold (Indicated: 5.5Mt grading 2.67 g/t Au, Inferred: 6.9Mt grading 3.2 g/t Au) aggregated over the Youanmi Near Surface and Youanmi Deeps deposits

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.

Mt Eureka Joint Venture (earning 51% and up to 75%)

The Mt Eureka Nickel and Gold Project is located in the Northern Goldfields, about 600km northeast of Kalgoorlie (about 120km east of Wiluna) and immediately to the north of Rox Resources' Mt Fisher Gold and Fisher East Nickel Projects

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 Aircore Drilling Results

Hole ID	East	North	RL	Depth	From	To	Interval	Ni ppm	Cu ppm	Co ppm	Pt+Pd ppb	Comments
EXAC018	359013	7063554	500	36	28	36	8	4201	135	99	14	EOH
EXAC019	359096	7063557	500	43	32	40	8	820	196	152	20	
EXAC052	363883	7065859	500	60	12	20	8	202	170	88	12	
EXAC058	359842	7065900	500	53	24	52	29	1943	331	331	26	EOH
EXAC059	359929	7065902	500	51	44	51	7	1792	70	115	19	EOH
EXAC084	351119	7077999	500	17	0	17	17	117	82	46	42	EOH
EXAC085	351197	7078002	500	18	0	18	18	2547	10	255	15	EOH
EXAC086	351281	7077999	500	21	0	21	21	2467	19	208	4	EOH

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.*	A helicopter-borne versatile time-domain electromagnetic survey (VTEM™ max) of 51km^2 was completed. The survey was carried out along E-W trending survey lines spaced 100m apart at an average terrain clearance of 35m. The VTEM™ max system collects time domain electromagnetic data, magnetic data and digital terrain data. All drill holes were angled at -60^0 towards grid west (MGA94 east), designed to intersect geology generally as close to perpendicular as possible. Sampling was undertaken by collecting 4 metre composite samples. 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	VTEM airborne system is fully calibrated and daily tests were carried out to ensure data quality. 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 4m) 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. Samples were assayed via 10gram aqua regia for 52 elements (Intertek code AR10/MS52).
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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 high (>90%).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.
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.*	N/A
	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.*	The analytical technique involved 10g aqua regia digestion for 52 elements (Intertek code AR10/MS52).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	VTEM™ max system specification: Transmitter - Transmitter loop diameter: 35 m - Effective Transmitter loop area: 3761 m2 - Number of turns: 4 - Transmitter base frequency: 25 Hz - Peak current: 172.6 A - Pulse width: 7.38 ms - Wave form shape: trapezoid - Peak dipole moment: 649,146 nIA - Average transmitter-receiver loop terrain clearance: 35m Receiver X Coil diameter: 0.32 m - Number of turns: 245 - Effective coil area: 19.69 m2 Y Coil diameter: 0.32 m - Number of turns: 245 - Effective coil area: 19.69 m2 Z-Coil diameter: 1.2 m - Number of turns: 100 - Effective coil area: 113.04 m2 Magnetometer Geometrics Cessium Vapor magnetometer, 0.1 sec sampling interval and sensiticity of 0.02 nano Tesla (NT). Radar Altimeter Terra TRA 3000/TRI 40, 0.2 sec sampling interval. GPS Navigation NovAtel WAAS enabled GPS receiver, 0.2 sec sampling interval.
	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.	VTEM™ max system is fully calibrated and daily tests were carried out to ensure data quality. Internal laboratory control procedures involve duplicate assaying of randomly selected assay pulps as well as internal laboratory standards. All of these data are reported to the Company and analysed for consistency and any discrepancies.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	The 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 VTEM data was recorded digitally and sent in electronic format to Southern Geoscience for quality control and evaluation. 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Topographic data has been obtained from the VTEM survey, which uses a radar altimeter and GPS for calculation of the digital terrain model.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	The spacing between flight lines was 100m. The drill hole spacing along section lines is variable and ranges between 30m and 100m. The section lines were spaced at between 100m and 1000m 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 2-4 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.*	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.*	All VTEM data was quality assured by Southern Geoscience Consultants. No review of the drill 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 results reported are located within Exploration Licenses E53/2002, E53/2075 (owned 100% by Rox Resources Ltd) and E53/1961 (Cullen Resources - Mt Eureka JV). Rox Resources Ltd entered into a Joint Venture Agreement with Cullen Resources Ltd to earn up to a 75% interest in tenements: E53/1209, E53/1299, E53/1637, E53/1893, E53/1957, E53/1958, E53/1959, E53/1961 and E53/2052.

	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 by other parties identified anomalous geochemical values and/or geophysical targets, and this program has followed these up and better defined the anomalies.
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 target is analogous to Kambalda style nickel sulphide deposits.
Drill hole Information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* • *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* • *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* • *dip and azimuth of the hole* • *down hole length and interception depth* • *hole length.*	Refer to drill results Table/s and the Notes attached thereto.
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* *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.*	All reported assay intervals have been length weighted. No top cuts have been applied.
	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.*	All mineralised 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.*	Other exploration data is not meaningful in context of the aircore drilling results being reported.
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 follow-up aircore and RC drilling, and electro-magnetic surveying is planned..