Rox Resources Limited

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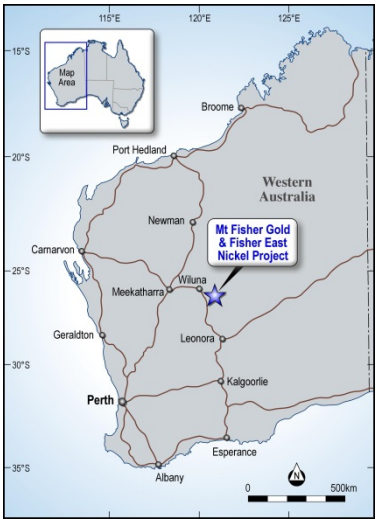
Projects:

Mt Fisher: nickel-gold (100%)

Reward: zinc-lead (49%)

Bonya: copper-silver (51%, earning up to 70%)



FISHER EAST EXPLORATION UPDATE

- **Stage 1 aircore drilling programme completed – drill targets identified**
- **Four diamond holes completed – nickel sulphides intersected**
- **Several RC holes completed – high-grade nickel sulphides intersected**
- **Airborne magnetic survey completed, with VTEM currently underway**

Rox Resources Limited (**ASX: RXL**) ("**Rox**" or "**the Company**") is pleased to report progress of its exploration drilling programs being undertaken at its Fisher East Nickel Project, 500km north of Kalgoorlie in Western Australia.

The first stage of aircore drilling has been completed with 67 holes drilled for 4,861m. Aircore is used by Rox to confirm targets which will be followed up by RC or diamond drilling. Outstanding results were achieved at the Sabre prospect, with **5m @ 1.08% Ni** intersected from 74m (previously reported, ASX:RXL 25 March 2015) being the best aircore result on the whole Fisher East project so far.

A number of other encouraging aircore results have been received and are listed in Table 1. The drilling was concentrated at the Cutlass prospect, and the newly defined Sabre and Tomahawk prospects (Figures 1 & 2).

Four diamond drill holes have been completed, two at the Musket deposit, and two at the Cannonball prospect (Figure 3). Assays are pending for these holes. Visual observations are reported below.

Several RC holes have been completed at Cannonball (Figure 3), and have returned encouraging mineralised intersections. Assays are also pending for these holes. Visual observations are reported below. The RC rig will shortly test the aircore targets generated at Sabre and Tomahawk.

An airborne magnetic survey at 50m line spacing was completed over the newly acquired tenement, E53/1802, to the south of Cutlass (ASX:RXL 15 December 2014). Fully processed data is not yet available for interpretation.

A VTEM survey planned over the new tenement, E53/1802, was delayed due to the unsettled weather in Western Australia over the past month.

The aircraft is currently on its way to Fisher East and the survey is expected to commence shortly. Fully processed data may take some weeks to become available for interpretation.

Following the VTEM survey, and interpretation of results, the stage 2 aircore drilling programme will commence.

Managing Director Ian Mulholland commented, "*Despite unsettled weather in the northern Goldfields during March which delayed all of our programs, we have been able to successfully complete the first stage of our aircore drilling programme, with some outstanding results. These include the already reported, highly anomalous copper, platinum and palladium results over a strike length of 200m at the Sabre prospect, which are by far the best we've reported from the whole Fisher East project to date. The nickeliferous gossan drilled at Sabre is indicative of nickel sulphide mineralisation at depth.*"

"In addition, we have now completed four diamond holes, two at Musket and two at Cannonball, with encouraging visual results, although assays are still pending."

"The RC drilling at Cannonball has also continued to define strong mineralisation at shallow depths, and we are excited about moving the RC rig down to Sabre and Tomahawk to test the new aircore anomalies we have defined."

"Finally, the airborne magnetic survey, and the VTEM, when completed, will enable us to assess and prioritise the targets on the newly acquired Option tenement, E53/1802, which we believe has the potential to host further nickel sulphide mineralisation."

Aircore Drilling Results

A program of 67 aircore holes for 4,861m has now been completed. Full results are listed in Table 1, with highlights listed below (hole number, prospect, result).

FEAC277	Sabre	**6m @ 0.45% Ni** from 47, including **2m @ 0.58% Ni** from 50m
FEAC278	Sabre	**15m @ 0.63% Ni** from 72m, including **5m @ 1.08% Ni** from 74m
FEAC289	Tomahawk	**5m @ 0.32% Ni** from 66m, and **6m @ 0.43% Ni** from 74m
FEAC291	Sabre	**4m @ 0.31% Ni** from 60m
FEAC293	Sabre	**6m @ 0.40% Ni** from 65m
FEAC301	Tomahawk	**10m @ 0.25% Ni** from 46m
FEAC302	Tomahawk	**11m @ 0.26% Ni** from 30m
FEAC322	Cutlass	**4m @ 0.28% Ni** from 70m
FEAC335	Cutlass	**4m @ 0.23% Ni** from 22m
FEAC339	Corktree	**24m @ 0.27% Ni** from 40m

Not only were anomalous values further confirmed at the Cutlass and Corktree prospects, but new prospects were identified at Sabre and Tomahawk (Figures 1 & 2).

Diamond Drilling Results

Four diamond drill holes have been completed. See Figure 3 and Table 2 for locations. Visual observations are as follows:

MFED064	Musket North	10cm of massive nickel sulphide at the basal contact followed by 50cm of disseminated nickel sulphides.
MFED065	Musket	Intrusive mafic dyke/sill on basal contact, with only disseminated sulphides.

MFED066	Cannonball	Strong blebby/disseminated sulphides over 4-5m, similar to hole MFED057 (5.3m @ 2.7% Ni).
MFED067	Cannonball	Narrow zone (40cm) of high grade, but patchy blebby sulphides at contact.

The result from MFED064 (Musket North) was encouraging with massive sulphides at the basal contact, followed by a thin zone of disseminated sulphides. Further drilling around MFED058 (Figure 3) and down-hole electromagnetic surveying is planned.

The result from MFED065 (Musket) may close off mineralisation along the moderate depth southern side of the Musket resource. Further holes are planned to test the resource extensions deeper.

The result from MFED066 (Cannonball) was encouraging, since similar mineralisation as in MFED057 (5.3m @ 2.7% Ni) was intersected, thus extending the potential resource at Cannonball deeper.

The result from MFED067 (Cannonball) shows that the system is still mineralised 180m below MFED066, and the hole will be utilised for down-hole electromagnetic surveying.

RC Drilling Results

Three RC holes have been drilled at Cannonball. See Figure 3 and Table 2 for locations. Visual observations are as follows:

MFEC101	Cannonball	Mineralisation at basal contact over 6m
MFEC102	Cannonball	Strong mineralisation at basal contact over 6m
MFEC103	Cannonball	Strong mineralisation at basal contact over 3m

The results from the three holes at Cannonball further define the high grade nature of the upper portion of the Cannonball shoot, with individual one metre portable X-ray analyses above 4-5% Ni in each hole (maximum was >10% Ni over a one metre interval in hole MFEC101).

ENDS

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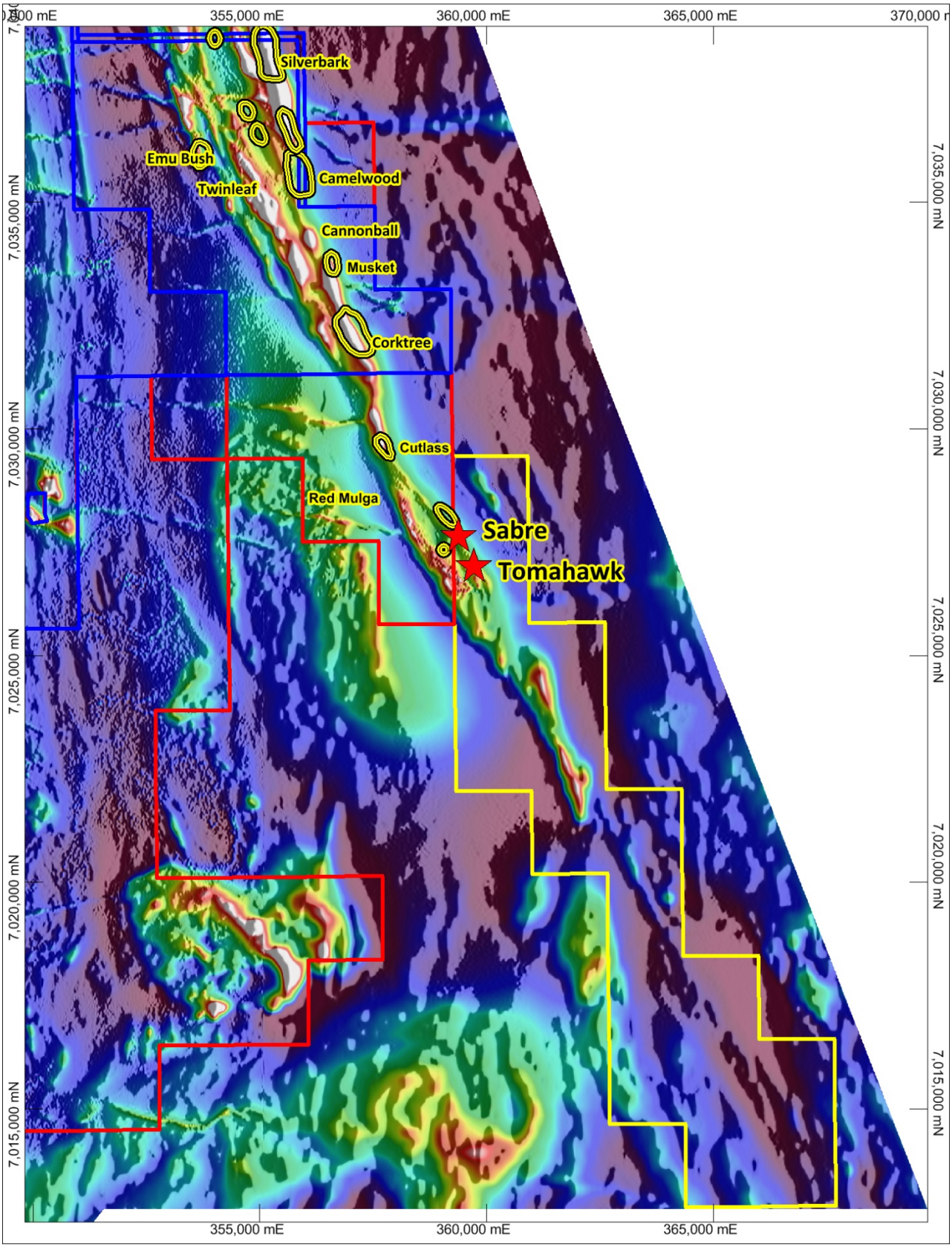

Figure 1: Sabre and Tomahawk Prospect locations (red stars) plotted over total magnetic intensity image. For enlargement of the Sabre-Tomahawk prospect area see Figure 2. Rox 100% owned tenements outlined in red, 2011 Option tenements outlined in blue, and 2014 Option tenement outlined in yellow. Strike length of prospective ultramafic unit within Rox's tenements is 25km. VTEM anomalies outlined with yellow ovals.

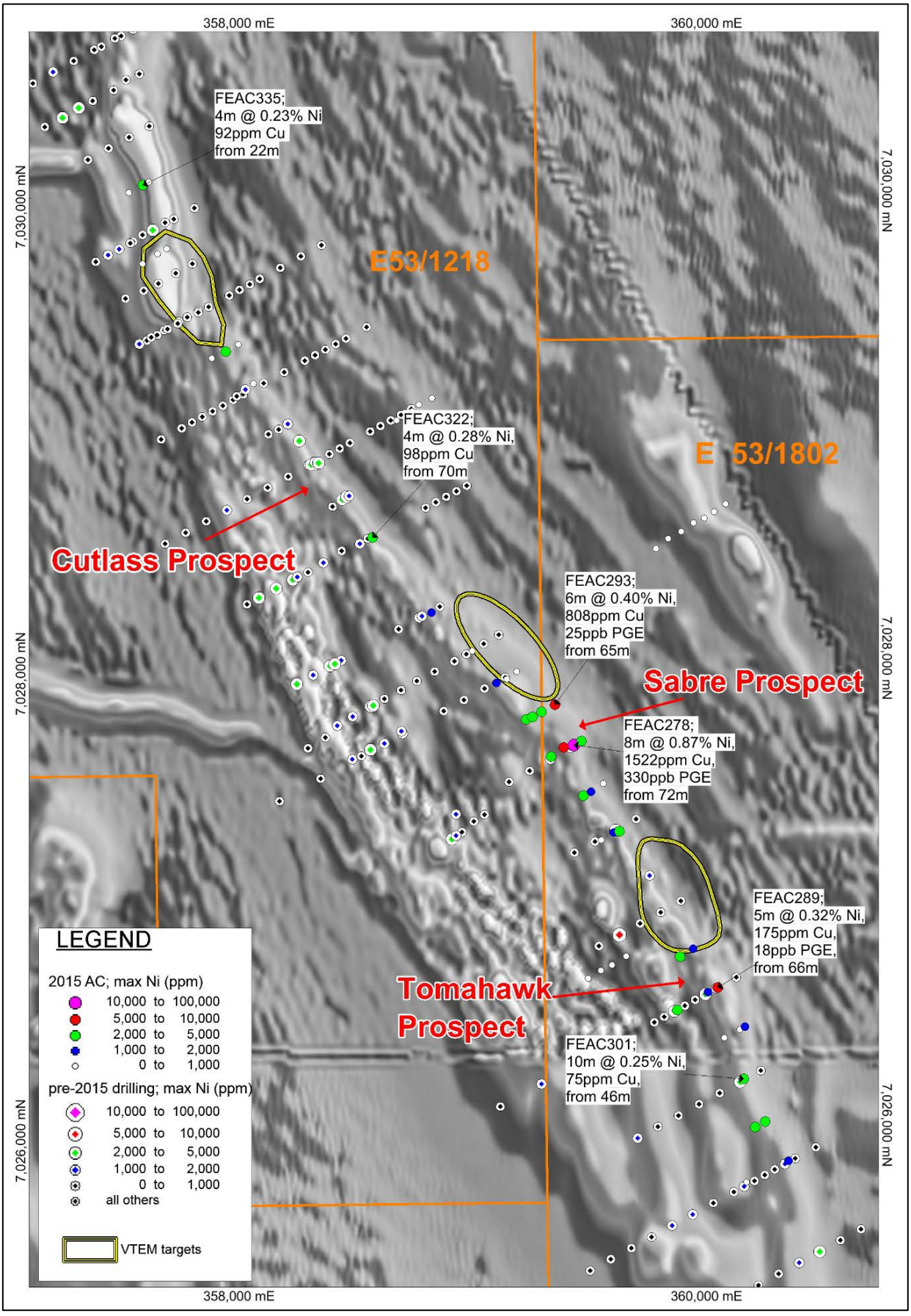

Figure 2: Cutlass-Sabre-Tomahawk Prospect aircore drill hole results.

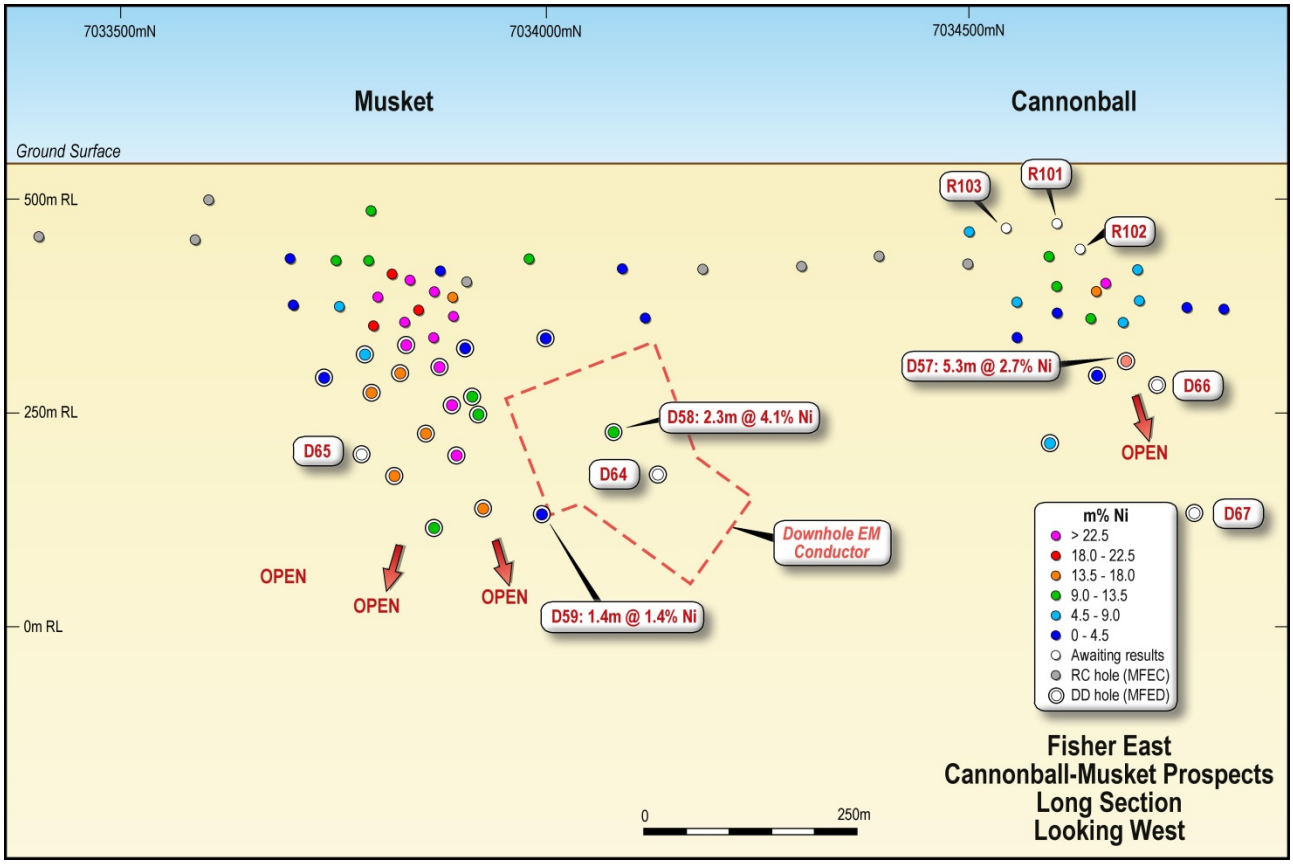

Figure 3: Musket-Cannonball Long Section showing recent diamond and RC drill intercept points.

Table 1: Aircore Drill Hole Location Details & Results

Hole	Prospect	East	North	RL	Depth	From	To	Interval	Ni ppm	Cu ppm	PGE ppb
FEAC276	**Sabre**	**359334**	**7027626**	**563**	**89**	**60**	**64**	**4**	**2625**	**97**	
FEAC277	**Sabre**	**359383**	**7027661**	**563**	**95**	**47**	**53**	**6**	**4526**	**134**	
FEAC278	**Sabre**	**359438**	**7027678**	**563**	**94**	**72**	**87**	**15**	**6285**	**914**	**198**
FEAC279	**Sabre**	**359483**	**7027702**	**563**	**105**	**102**	**104**	**2**	**2416**	**156**	**4**
FEAC280	**Sabre**	**359461**	**7027451**	**565**	**83**	**32**	**40**	**8**	**2494**	**50**	
FEAC281	Sabre	359513	7027480	565	97	NSR					
FEAC282	Sabre	359565	7027515	565	91	NSR					
FEAC283	Tomahawk	360157	7025795	576	45	NSR					
FEAC284	Tomahawk	360350	7025895	572	74	NSR					
FEAC285	**Tomahawk**	**359876**	**7026763**	**571**	**73**	**32**	**40**	**8**	**2732**	**77**	
FEAC286	Tomahawk	359931	7026797	570	85	NSR					
FEAC287	**Tomahawk**	**359868**	**7026537**	**573**	**61**	**48**	**50**	**2**	**2182**	**26**	
FEAC288	Tomahawk	360000	7026614	572	59	NSR					
FEAC289	**Tomahawk**	**360049**	**7026638**	**571**	**89**	**66**	**71**	**5**	**3195**	**175**	**18**
					and	**74**	**80**	**6**	**4311**	**51**	**7**
FEAC290	**Sabre**	**359213**	**7027776**	**563**	**77**	**28**	**30**	**2**	**2105**	**306**	
FEAC291	**Sabre**	**359255**	**7027794**	**563**	**95**	**60**	**64**	**4**	**3161**	**42**	
					and	**92**	**95**	**3**	**2157**	**43**	
FEAC292	**Sabre**	**359302**	**7027822**	**562**	**83**	**78**	**81**	**3**	**3181**	**120**	
FEAC293	**Sabre**	**359354**	**7027850**	**562**	**115**	**65**	**71**	**6**	**3974**	**808**	**25**
FEAC294	Sabre	359537	7027262	566	49	NSR					
FEAC295	Sabre	359584	7027291	566	74	NSR					
FEAC296	**Sabre**	**359643**	**7027314**	**566**	**109**	**96**	**98**	**2**	**2865**	**95**	
FEAC297	Red Mulga	359480	7026668	567	33	NSR					
FEAC298	Red Mulga	359535	7026702	568	75	NSR					
FEAC299	Red Mulga	359587	7026728	569	58	NSR					
FEAC300	Red Mulga	359640	7026762	569	45	NSR					
FEAC301	**Tomahawk**	**360155**	**7026243**	**573**	**69**	**46**	**56**	**10**	**2539**	**75**	
FEAC302	**Tomahawk**	**360199**	**7026034**	**574**	**77**	**30**	**41**	**11**	**2556**	**68**	
					and	**48**	**56**	**8**	**2354**	**62**	
FEAC303	**Tomahawk**	**360252**	**7026064**	**573**	**80**	**66**	**70**	**4**	**2516**	**57**	
FEAC304	Sabre	359826	7027642	564	59	NSR					
FEAC305	Sabre	359874	7027679	563	47	NSR					
FEAC306	Sabre	359924	7027711	562	33	NSR					
FEAC307	Regional	359817	7028547	561	26	NSR					
FEAC308	Regional	359870	7028577	560	46	NSR					
FEAC309	Regional	359919	7028612	560	41	NSR					
FEAC310	Regional	359972	7028637	559	26	NSR					
FEAC311	Regional	360023	7028669	559	49	NSR					
FEAC312	Regional	360076	7028705	559	51	NSR					
FEAC313	Regional	359768	7028508	561	29	NSR					
FEAC314	Cutlass	359013	7028086	561	116	NSR					
FEAC315	Cutlass	358832	7028247	560	109	NSR					
FEAC316	Sabre	359098	7027938	561	96	NSR					
FEAC317	Sabre	359152	7027961	561	84	NSR					
FEAC318	Sabre	359213	7028005	561	125	NSR					
FEAC319	Tomahawk	360063	7026415	573	41	NSR					
FEAC320	Tomahawk	360120	7026445	571	64	NSR					
FEAC321	Tomahawk	360164	7026469	570	90	NSR					
FEAC322	**Cutlass**	**358576**	**7028567**	**558**	**84**	**70**	**74**	**4**	**2828**	**98**	

FEAC323	Cutlass	358663	7029059	558	85	NSR					
FEAC324	Cutlass	358717	7029090	558	62	NSR					
FEAC325	Cutlass	358767	7029131	559	61	NSR					
FEAC326	Cutlass	358808	7029150	559	54	NSR					
FEAC327	Cutlass	358062	7029223	554	68	NSR					
FEAC328	Cutlass	357894	7029337	553	87	NSR					
FEAC329	Cutlass	357945	7029361	553	86	NSR					
FEAC330	Cutlass	357995	7029389	554	73	NSR					
FEAC331	Cutlass	357587	7029735	550	68	NSR					
FEAC332	Cutlass	357642	7029772	551	67	NSR					
FEAC333	Cutlass	357688	7029799	551	64	NSR					
FEAC334	Cutlass	357514	7030032	550	58	NSR					
FEAC335	**Cutlass**	**357572**	**7030062**	**550**	**77**	**22**	**26**	**4**	**2277**	**92**	
FEAC336	Cutlass	357615	7030086	550	71	NSR					
FEAC337	Cutlass	357733	7030837	548	65	NSR					
FEAC338	Cutlass	357776	7030865	549	63	NSR					
FEAC339	**Corktree**	**357262**	**7031469**	**545**	**86**	**40**	**64**	**24**	**2742**	**47**	
FEAC340	Corktree	357313	7031494	545	68	NSR					
FEAC341	Corktree	357363	7031529	545	102	NSR					
FEAC342	Corktree	357418	7031558	546	101	NSR					

Notes to Table:

- Grid coordinates GDA94: Zone 51, Collar positions determined by hand held GPS.
- All holes have a dip of -60 degrees towards 240 degrees azimuth.
- Hole azimuths planned to be as listed above. Hole deviations may result in hole paths slightly different to those intended. No downhole surveys undertaken.
- Drilling by aircore technique, with 1 metre samples collected and laid out. Other information in Appendix: Section 1.
- 3-5kg sample preparation by pulp mill to nominal P80/75um.
- Analysis by a combination of Aqua Regia Digest with ICP-OES finish (Intertek code ARU10/OM). For priority and follow-up 1m samples a Four Acid Digest with a multi-element ICP-OES finish (code 4A/OE-multi element) and Fire Assay for Au-Pt-Pd (code FA25). Au, Pt and Pd were analysed by 25 gram fire assay with a mass spectrometer finish.
- Cut-off grade minimum 2m @ 2,000ppm Ni with 2m internal dilution. Holes shown as NSR (no significant result) do not have any 2m intervals >1,000ppm Ni present.
- Values for Pt and Pd which were below the detection limit of 1ppb were set to zero for the purpose of intersection calculation.

Table 2: Diamond and RC Drill Hole Location Details

Hole	East	North	RL	Dip	Azimuth	Depth (m)
MFED064	356738	7034175	542	-60	261	492.6
MFED065	356766	7033834	543	-65	251	411.7
MFED066	356372	7034741	542	-65	261	330.8
MFED067	356450	7034800	540	-75	255	489.8
MFEC101	356181	7034603	542	-60	270	100
MFEC102	356206	7034640	542	-60	270	130
MFEC103	356233	7034550	542	-60	270	112

About Rox Resources

Rox Resources Limited is an emerging Australian minerals exploration company. The company has four key assets at various levels of development with exposure to gold, nickel, zinc, lead, copper and phosphate, including the Mt Fisher Gold Project (WA), Myrtle/Reward Zinc-Lead Project (NT), the Bonya Copper Project (NT) and the Marqua Phosphate Project (NT).

Mt Fisher Gold-Nickel Project (100% + Option to Purchase $2.3 million to pay)

The Mt Fisher gold project is located in the highly prospective North Eastern Goldfields region of Western Australia and in addition to being well endowed with gold the project hosts strong nickel potential. The total project area is 655km^2, consisting of a 485km^2 area 100% owned by Rox and an Option to purchase 100% of a further 170km^2.

Recent drilling at the Camelwood and Musket nickel prospects has defined a JORC 2012 Mineral Resource (ASX:RXL 9 October 2013 and 4 September 2014) of **3.6Mt grading 2.0% Ni** reported at 1.0% Ni cut-off (Indicated Mineral Resource: 1.8Mt grading 2.2% Ni, Inferred Mineral Resource: 1.9Mt grading 1.8% Ni) comprising massive and disseminated nickel sulphide mineralisation, and containing 72,100 tonnes of nickel. Higher grade mineralisation is present in both deposits (refer to ASX announcements above), and is still open at depth beneath each deposit. The nickel Mineral Resource occurs partly on tenements under Option to Purchase to Rox, with the remaining exercise price of $2.3 million payable by 30 June 2015.

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

Reward Zinc-Lead Project (49% + Farm-out Agreement)

Rox has signed an Earn-In and Joint Venture Agreement with Teck Australia Pty Ltd. ("Teck") to explore its highly prospective 670km^2 Myrtle/Reward zinc-lead tenements, located 700km south-east of Darwin, Northern Territory, adjacent to the McArthur River zinc-lead mine.

The Myrtle zinc-lead deposit has a current JORC 2004 Mineral Resource (ASX:RXL 15 March 2010) of **43.6 Mt @ 5.04% Zn+Pb** reported at a 3.0% Zn+Pb cut-off (Indicated: 5.8 Mt @ 3.56% Zn, 0.90% Pb; Inferred: 37.8 Mt @ 4.17% Zn, 0.95% Pb).

Drilling at the Teena zinc-lead prospect has intersected **26.4m @ 13.3% Zn+Pb** including **16.2m @ 17.2% Zn+Pb,** and **20.1m @ 15.0% Zn+Pb** including **12.5m @19.5% Zn+Pb**, and together with historic drilling has defined significant high grade zinc-lead mineralisation over a strike length of at least 1.9km (ASX:RXL 5 August 2013, 26 August 2013, 18 September 2013, 11 October 2013, 27 October 2014, 10 November 2014, 15 December 2014). Teena is the most significant new discovery of zinc in Australia since Century in 1991.

Under the terms of the Agreement, Teck has now met the expenditure requirement for a 51% interest, with Rox holding the remaining 49%. Teck has elected to increase its interest in the project to 70% by spending an additional A$10m (A$15m in total) by 31 August 2018 (ASX:RXL 21 August 2013).

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

In October 2012 Rox signed a Farm-in Agreement with Arafura Resources Limited (ASX:ARU) to explore the Bonya Copper Project located 350km east of Alice Springs, Northern Territory. Outcrops of visible copper grading up to 34% Cu and 27 g/t Ag are present, with the style of mineralisation similar to the adjacent Jervois copper deposits (see ASX:KGL). EM surveys defined a number of anomalies that could represent sulphide mineralisation at depth (ASX:RXL 5 August 2014). Drill testing has intersected visible copper mineralisation at three prospects, with massive copper sulphides intersected at the Bonya Mine prospect, including **38m @ 4.4% Cu** and **11m @ 4.4% Cu** (ASX:RXL 20 October 2014, 5 November 2014, 1 December 2014).

Under the Farm-in Agreement Rox earned a 51% interest in the copper, lead, zinc, silver, gold, bismuth and PGE mineral rights at Bonya by spending $500,000 by 10 December 2014 (ASX:RXL 16 December 2014). Rox has elected to earn a further 19% (for 70% in total) by spending a further $1 million by 10 December 2016.

Appendix

The following information is provided to comply with the JORC (2012) requirements for the reporting of the aircore drilling results on tenements E53/1218 and E53/1802.

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	The program of Aircore drilling entailed 67 holes for 4,861m. Drill holes were angled at -60^0 and directed to intersect geology as close to perpendicular as possible. Hole azimuths and dips are listed in the text. Sampling was undertaken by collecting 2-5 metre composite samples and single 1m intervals.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used	Drillhole locations were picked up by handheld GPS. Logging of drill samples included lithology, weathering, texture, moisture and contamination. Sampling protocols and QAQC are as per industry best practice procedures.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information	Aircore drilling was sampled (scooped) using a combination of composite sampling (2m to 5m) and single 1m sampling. Samples were sent to Intertek Genalysis in Kalgoorlie, crushed to 10mm, dried and pulverised (total prep) in LM5 units (Some samples > 3kg were split) to produce a sub-sample. The pulps were then sent to Perth for analysis by a Four Acid Digest with a multi-element ICP-OES finish (for elements including Ni, Cu, Co, Cr, Mg, Fe. Intertek code: 4A/OE-multi-element) and Fire Assay for Au-Pt-Pd (Intertek code FA25/MS). Au, Pt and Pd were analysed by 25 gram fire assay with a mass spectrometer finish.
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	Drilling technique was aircore (AC) with hole diameter of 85mm. Maximum hole depth was 125m.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed*	Aircore recoveries were logged and recorded in the database. Overall recoveries were good and there were no significant recovery problems.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples	Aircore samples were collected from the rig-mounted cyclone by bucket and placed directly on the ground in rows of 10. Samples were visually checked for recovery, moisture and contamination and notes made in the logs.
	Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	There is no observable relationship between recovery and grade, and therefore no sample bias.
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.

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.*	Not applicable since no core drilled.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	Samples were scooped directly from drill sample piles. Most of the samples were dry. Some of the samples were collected wet, and these were noted in the drill logs and database.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	The sample preparation followed industry best practice. This involved oven drying and then pulverisation of the entire sample in an LM5 or equivalent pulverising mill to a grind size of 85% passing 75 micron.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	At this stage of the exploration, field QC involves the review of laboratory supplied certified reference material, in house controls, blanks, splits and duplicates. These QC results are reported by the laboratory with final assay results. Anomalous samples were checked against logging and field observations. Selected samples were re-analysed to confirm anomalous results.
	Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.	No field duplicates were taken.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	The sample sizes are considered more than adequate to ensure that there are no particle size effects.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	A complete four-acid digest followed by multi-element ICP/OES analysis (Intertek analysis code 4A/OE) was undertaken. The four acid digest involves hydrofluoric, nitric, perchloric and hydrochloric acids and is considered a "complete" digest for most material types, except certain chromite minerals. Select samples were also analysed with a 25 gram Fire Assay with a mass spectrometer finish for Au-Pt-Pd (Intertek code FA25/MS).
	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.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	The Company's Exploration Manager and Managing Director have visually inspected and verified the significant drill intersections.
	The use of twinned holes.	No aircore holes were twinned in the current program.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Primary data was collected using a standard set of Excel templates on Toughbook laptop computers in the field. These data are transferred to Geobase Pty Ltd for data verification and loading into the database.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustments or calibrations have been made to any assay data.
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	Drill hole locations have been established using a field GPS unit.
	Specification of the grid system used.	The grid system is MGA_GDA94, zone 51 for easting, northing and RL.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	The topographic surface was generated from surveyed drill collar positions and also digital terrain models generated from low level airborne geophysical surveys.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	The drill hole spacing along section lines is variable. The section lines were spaced at approximately 200m intervals.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.	Data from aircore drilling is not suitable for estimation of Mineral Resources.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Sample compositing occurred over 4-5 metre intervals for non-mineralised material, and selected mineralised intervals were assayed at a one and two metre (composite) intervals.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*	Aircore drill lines were positioned so that drilling was essentially perpendicular to strike.
	If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	No sampling bias is believed to have been introduced.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Sample security is managed by the Company. After preparation in the field samples are packed into polyweave bags and despatched to the laboratory. For a large number of samples these bags were transported by the Company directly to the assay laboratory. In some cases the sample were delivered to a transport contractor who then delivered the samples to the assay laboratory. The assay laboratory audits the samples on arrival and reports any discrepancies back to the Company. No such discrepancies occurred.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No review of the sampling techniques has been carried out. The database is compiled by an independent contractor and is considered by the Company to be of sufficient quality to support the results reported. In addition, from time to time, the Company carries out its own internal data audits.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.	The drilling program was conducted within Exploration Licences E53/1218 and E53/1802. Rox Resources owns E53/1218 100% and holds an option to purchase over E53/1802.
	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 tenements 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 an Archaean aged komatiite system. Mineralisation is usually situated at ultramafic contacts. The rocks are strongly talc-carbonate altered. Metamorphism is mid-upper Greenschist. The target is analogous to Kambalda style nickel sulphide deposits.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 text.
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.
	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.	Not applicable. All sample intervals where results >2,000ppm Ni are reported were 1m.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	Not applicable. No metal equivalents stated.
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 the Figures 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 results with at least 2m > 2,000ppm Ni are reported, in addition, selected anomalous holes are indicated in the text where significant within the context of adjacent results.
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.

Competent Person Statements:

The information in this report that relates to nickel Exploration Results for the Mt Fisher Project is based on information compiled by Mr Ian Mulholland BSc (Hons), MSc, FAusIMM, FAIG, FSEG, MAICD, who is a Fellow of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and a Fellow of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Mulholland has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration, and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Mulholland is a full time employee and Managing Director of the Company and consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this report that relates to nickel Mineral Resources for the Mt Fisher project was reported to the ASX on 3 October 2013. Rox confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the announcement of 3 October 2013, and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the announcement of 3 October 2013 continue to apply and have not materially changed.

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results and Mineral Resources for the Reward Zinc-Lead and Bonya Copper projects and for the gold Mineral Resource defined at Mt Fisher, was prepared and first disclosed under the JORC Code 2004. It has not been updated since to comply with the JORC Code 2012 on the basis that the information has not materially changed since it was last reported, and is based on information compiled by Mr Ian Mulholland BSc (Hons), MSc, FAusIMM, FAIG, FSEG, MAICD, who is a Fellow of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and a Fellow of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Mulholland has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration, and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2004 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Mulholland is a full time employee of the Company and consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.