Rox Resources Limited

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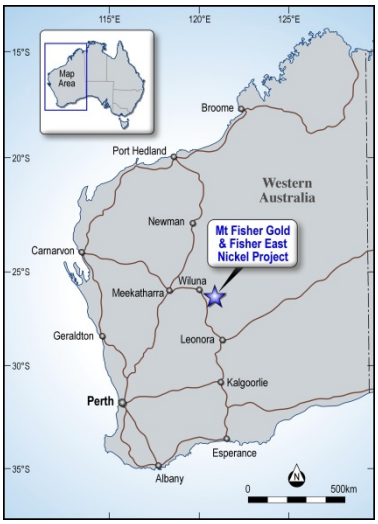
Projects:

Mt Fisher: nickel-gold (100%)

Reward: zinc-lead (49%)

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



AIRCORE DRILLING INTERSECTS NICKEL SULPHIDES AT FISHER EAST

- **Three new zones of potential nickel sulphide mineralisation identified**
- **Highly anomalous values of nickel, copper and PGEs coincident with EM conductors**
- **Nickel sulphides drilled at one of these locations**

Rox Resources Limited (**ASX: RXL**) ("**Rox**" or "**the Company**") is pleased to report further exciting results and the intersection of nickel sulphides from an aircore drilling program recently completed at its 100% owned Fisher East Nickel Project, 500km north of Kalgoorlie in Western Australia.

The drilling program of 59 holes for 3,586 metres was designed to test a number of EM conductors identified from recent airborne VTEM surveys.

Drilling of three EM conductors has returned highly anomalous nickel, copper and platinum group element (PGE) values, including the existing Mt Tate prospect and EM conductors MTVTEM_03 and MTVTEM_05 (now collectively named the Horatio prospect) (Figure 2).

Of particular interest was hole FEAC396 at the Mt Tate prospect (Figure 3) which intersected nickel sulphide mineralisation in the last sample of the hole. The hardness of the sulphides and siliceous cap material (Figure 1) prevented the aircore hole from penetrating deeper, and a follow-up RC drilling program is being planned. Individual chips of the nickel sulphides returned 2-3% Ni when analysed with a portable XRF.

Full drilling details are listed in Table 1, with highlights listed below.

Managing Director Ian Mulholland commented, "*Aircore drilling continues to be a very cost-effective exploration technique for us. The fact that all three geochemically anomalous zones are associated with VTEM conductors indicates a high probability that we will intersect nickel sulphides, and we already have at one of the locations.*"

"We have drilled gossanous material in a number of holes as well, and the geology looks similar to the other four nickel sulphide deposits we have already discovered at Camelwood, Cannonball, Musket and Sabre."

"Fisher East is undeniably a new nickel sulphide province in Western Australia, similar to Kambalda, Leinster, and Forrestania."

Highlighted results include:

FEAC351	**6m @ 0.30% Ni, 118 ppm Cu, 57ppb PGE (Pd+Pt+Au)** from 48-54m
FEAC377	**8m @ 0.26% Ni, 81 ppm Cu**, **34ppb PGE** from 20-28m
FEAC387	**8m @ 0.53% Ni, 54 ppm Cu, 25ppb PGE** from 20-28m
FEAC394	**8m @ 0.26% Ni, 57 ppm Cu** from 44-52m
FEAC396	Nickel sulphide chips from 81-82m (EOH)

"*We certainly have no shortage of high quality nickel sulphide drill targets at Fisher East*", Mr Mulholland said.

ENDS

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Figure 1: Chips of nickel sulphides from hole FEAC396

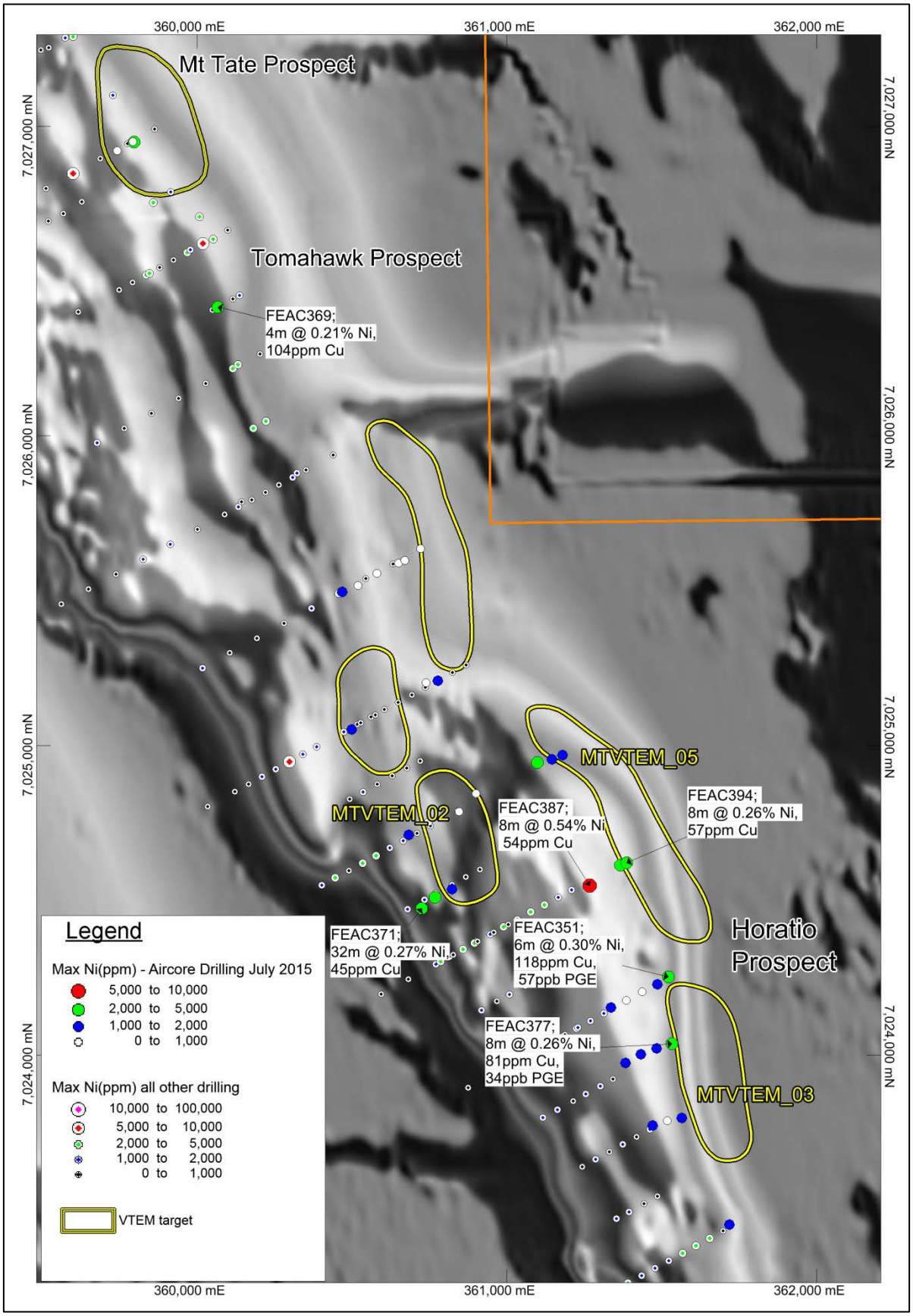

Figure 2: Recent aircore drill hole locations (full circles coloured by maximum Ni) plotted over total magnetic intensity image. VTEM anomalies outlined with yellow ovals.

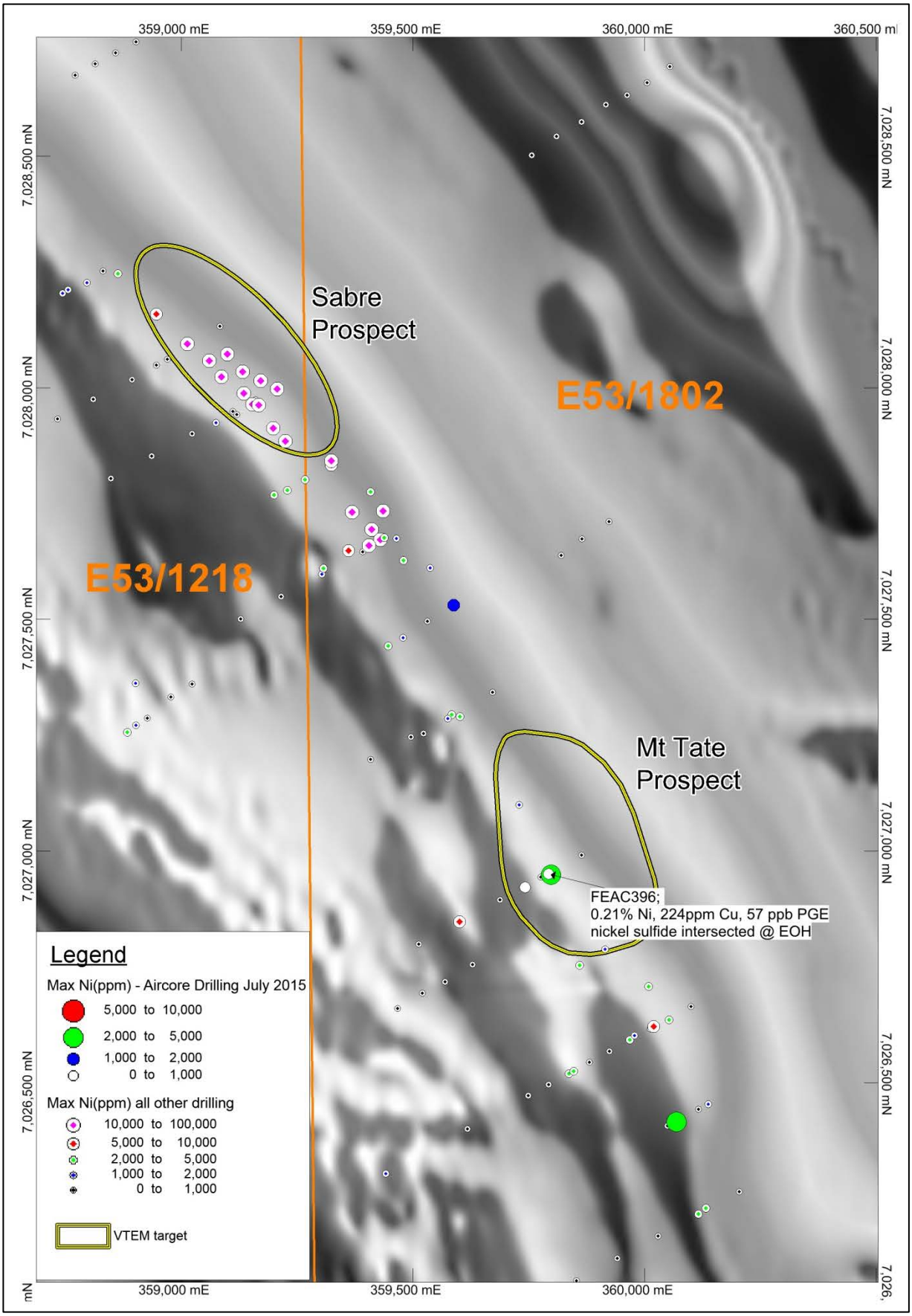

Figure 3: Mt Tate Prospect Plan

Table 1: Aircore Drill Hole Location Details & Results

Hole	Prospect	East	North	RL	Depth	From	To	Interval	Ni ppm	Cu ppm	PGE ppb
FEAC343		361482	7023780	560	71	NSR					
FEAC344		361537	7023800	560	63	NSR					
FEAC345		361590	7023811	560	62	NSR					
FEAC346		361643	7023860	560	19	NSR					
FEAC347		361342	7024157	560	43	NSR					
FEAC348		361396	7024183	560	47	NSR					
FEAC349		361443	7024208	560	44	NSR					
FEAC350		361499	7024236	560	47	NSR					
FEAC351	**Horatio**	**361543**	**7024265**	**560**	**54**	**48**	**54**	**6**	**3035**	**118**	**57**
FEAC352		360697	7024719	570	65	NSR					
FEAC353		360749	7024755	570	47	NSR					
FEAC354		360808	7024766	570	48	NSR					
FEAC355		360852	7024790	570	46	NSR					
FEAC356		360921	7024856	570	56	NSR					
FEAC357		360992	7024870	570	37	NSR					
FEAC358		361063	7024903	570	46	NSR					
FEAC359	**Horatio**	**361115**	**7024954**	**570**	**75**	**34**	**38**	**4**	**2828**	**98**	*
						44	**48**	**4**	**2075**	**101**	*
						52	**60**	**8**	**2501**	**53**	*
FEAC360		361166	7024967	570	65	NSR					
FEAC361		361222	7024993	570	101	NSR					
FEAC362		360409	7025464	570	43	NSR					
FEAC363		360498	7025513	570	78	NSR					
FEAC364		360551	7025535	570	76	NSR					
FEAC365		360599	7025567	570	101	NSR					
FEAC366		360659	7025594	570	86	NSR					
FEAC367		360707	7025619	570	119	NSR					
FEAC368		360754	7025655	570	104	NSR					
FEAC369	**Tomahawk**	**360090**	**7026428**	**570**	**59**	**48**	**52**	**4**	**2120**	**104**	**24**
FEAC370		359622	7027550	560	82	NSR					
FEAC371	**MTVTEM_02**	**360740**	**7024482**	**570**	**70**	**16**	**48**	**32**	**2698**	**45**	**15**
FEAC372	**MTVTEM_02**	**360785**	**7024519**	**570**	**62**	**36**	**44**	**8**	**2094**	**27**	**18**
FEAC373		360849	7024551	570	75	NSR					
FEAC374		361393	7023981	570	50	NSR					
FEAC375		361448	7024012	570	53	NSR					
FEAC376		361492	7024026	570	42	NSR					
FEAC377	**Horatio**	**361542**	**7024042**	**570**	**46**	**20**	**28**	**8**	**2603**	**81**	**34**
						32	**36**	**4**	**2298**	**49**	34
FEAC378		361593	7024088	570	56	NSR					
FEAC379	**MTVTEM_06**	**362279**	**7022067**	**560**	**65**	**36**	**40**	**4**	**2860**	**65**	**8**
						48	**65**	**17**	**3831**	**46**	**11**
FEAC380		362339	7022103	560	55	NSR					
FEAC381		362397	7022133	560	67	NSR					
FEAC382		362541	7021619	560	58	NSR					
FEAC383		362600	7021413	560	42	NSR					
FEAC384		362642	7021438	560	62	NSR					
FEAC385		361687	7023438	560	56	NSR					
FEAC386		361741	7023466	560	62	NSR					
FEAC387	**Horatio**	**361279**	**7024554**	**570**	**28**	**20**	**28**	**8**	**5373**	**54**	**12**
FEAC388		361335	7024581	570	45	NSR					
FEAC389	**Horatio**	**361383**	**7024623**	**570**	**56**	**24**	**40**	**16**	**2506**	**52**	*
FEAC390		360507	7025056	566	56	NSR					
FEAC391		360550	7025079	566	50	NSR					

FEAC392		360746	7025207	566	27	NSR					
FEAC393		360796	7025220	566	53	NSR					
FEAC394	**Horatio**	**361409**	**7024634**	**570**	**77**	**44**	**52**	**8**	**2645**	**57**	**23**
FEAC395		359762	7026933	560	51	NSR					
FEAC396	**Mt Tate**	**359833**	**7026969**	**560**	**82**	**81**	**82**	**1**	**2100**	**224**	**57**
FEAC397		359896	7027006	560	77	NSR					
FEAC398		360219	7026279	570	93	NSR					
FEAC399		359813	7026962	560	87	NSR					
FEAC400		357542	7029597	546	64	NSR					
FEAC401		357608	7029628	546	35	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.
- Samples shown as "*" were not assayed for Au, Pt or Pd.
- 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 >2,000ppm 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.

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)

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 675km^2, consisting of a 600km^2 area 100% owned by Rox and an Option to purchase 100% of a further 75km^2 of nickel and gold prospective ground.

Discovery of, and drilling at the Camelwood 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. Additional nickel sulphide deposits continue to be discovered (e.g. Cannonball, Sabre) and these will add to the resource base. Exploration is continuing to define further zones of potential nickel sulphide mineralisation.

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

Reward Zinc-Lead Project (49% + Farm-out Agreement diluting to 30%)

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 first deposit explored, Myrtle, has a current JORC 2004 zinc-lead 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 in 2013 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 new 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 (51% + Farm-in Agreement to earn up to 70%)

Rox (51%) is exploring the Bonya Copper Project located 350km east of Alice Springs, Northern Territory, in joint venture with Arafura Resources Limited (49%) (ASX:ARU). Outcrops of visible copper grading up to 34% Cu and 27 g/t Ag are present, with the style of mineralisation similar to the adjacent Jervois copper deposits (see ASX:KGL). Drill testing has intersected visible copper mineralisation at three prospects, with massive copper sulphides intersected at the Bonya Mine prospect, including **38m @ 4.4% Cu** and **11m @ 4.4% Cu** (ASX:RXL 20 October 2014, 5 November 2014, 1 December 2014).

Under the Farm-in Agreement Rox has earned a 51% interest in the copper, lead, zinc, silver, gold, bismuth and PGE mineral rights at Bonya after spending $500,000 (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 result on tenement 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 59 holes for 3,586m. 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 119m.
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 has visually inspected and verified the significant drill intersections.
	The use of twinned holes.	No aircore holes were twinned in the current program.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Primary data was collected using a standard set of Excel templates on Toughbook laptop computers in the field. These data are transferred to Geobase Pty Ltd for data verification and loading into the database.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustments or calibrations have been made to any assay data.
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	Drill hole locations have been established using a field GPS unit.
	Specification of the grid system used.	The grid system is MGA_GDA94, zone 51 for easting, northing and RL.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	The topographic surface was generated from surveyed drill collar positions and also digital terrain models generated from low level airborne geophysical surveys.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	The drill hole spacing along section lines is variable. 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 License E53/1802 over which Rox Resources holds an option to purchase.
	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.	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 Table 1.
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 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 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.