ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

RRL1834D

21 October 2022

Mt Fisher Gold Project Exploration Update

Highlights:

- **Strong new results from Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling received at Mount Fisher gold project. High gold grades intercepted across broad widths at the Damsel prospect. Mineralisation remains open down dip and down plunge.**

- **High-grade results from Mt Fisher (Rox 100%) include:**

  - **MFRC098: 11m @ 2.74g/t Au from 40m, including 4m @ 6g/t Au from 45m**
  - **MFRC089: 15m @ 1.89g/t Au from 140m, including 6m @ 2.84g/t Au from 142m**
  - **MFRC099: 8m @ 2.55g/t Au from 53m, including 5m @ 3.17g/t Au from 53m**
  - **MFRC100: 8m @ 2.28g/t Au from 17m, including 2m @ 7.86g/t Au from 20m**
  - **MFRC095: 11m @ 1.58g/t Au from 41m, including 1m @ 7.52g/t Au from 45m**
  - **MFRC091: 10m @ 1.68g/t Au from 106m, including 3m @ 3.25g/t Au from 106m and 1m @ 3.71g/t Au from 115m**
  - **MFRC088: 5m @ 3.18g/t Au from 37m and 2m @ 4.64g/t Au from 70m**
  - **MFRC101: 4m @ 2.81g/t Au from 42m, including 1m @ 8.03g/t Au from 44m and 8m @ 1.82g/t Au from 49m including 2m @ 4.68g/t Au from 54m**
  - **MFRC097: 1m @ 5.36g/t Au from 18m and 1m @ 10.8g/t Au from 24m**
  - **MFRC102: 13m @ 0.79g/t Au from 79m and 5m @ 1.71g/t Au from 108m**
  - **MFRC090: 2m @ 4.33g/t Au from 71m**

Next Steps:

- **Recent drilling will be incorporated into the next resource update for the Mt Fisher Gold Project**
- **Follow up RC drilling planned at key prospects**
- **Regional target generation ongoing over 850km² of highly prospective greenstone terrane**
- **Options to realise value from the Mount Fisher project are being actively pursued**

ROX RESOURCES LIMITED

ASX: RXL

Rox Resources Limited *(ASX: RXL) is an Australian listed company with advanced gold assets in Western Australia: the Youanmi Gold Project and the Mt Fisher Gold project.*

DIRECTORS

Mr Stephen Dennis
Chairman

Mr Alex Passmore
Managing Director

Dr John Mair
Non-Executive Director

Mr Robert Ryan
Non-Executive Director

Shares on Issue	168.9m
Share Price	$0.19
Market Cap.	$32.1m
Cash	$4.4m

(as at 30 June 22)

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Follow Rox:

West Australian gold exploration and development company, Rox Resources Limited **("Rox" or "the Company")** (ASX: RXL) is pleased to report significant new results from Reverse Circulation drilling at the Company's 100% owned **Mt Fisher Gold Project** (Rox 100%). The Mt Fisher Gold Project is an early-stage project within the Company's project pipeline that includes the advanced stage Youanmi Gold Project (3.2 million ounces gold – ASX announcement 20 April, 2022).

An RC program of 16 holes for 2,060m was recently completed at the Damsel prospect on Rox 100% owned tenure.

The program followed up on results announced in April 2022 where drilling intersected a thick shallow zone of high-grade gold in MFRC081 (18m @ 6.99 g/t Au from 69m, including 10m @ 10.27 g/t Au).

Infill drilling on a 40m spacing confirmed the continuity of mineralisation along strike, down dip, and down plunge of MFRC081.

The Mt Fisher Gold Project is located in the Northern Goldfields, approximately 500km northeast of Kalgoorlie (about 120km east of Wiluna) within the Mt Fisher greenstone belt. This belt is located 40km east of the prolific Yandal greenstone belt, host of significant gold deposits including Jundee, Bronzewing and Mt McClure.

Rox's tenure covers a large area over the Mt Fisher greenstone belt (850km² in total, comprising: Rox 100% 500km², and Cullen Resources JV 350km²) (Figure 1). Under the Cullen JV Rox is earning up to 75%, with Cullen Resources Limited holding the remaining 25%.

Managing Director Alex Passmore commented:

"These results continue to confirm the strong prospectivity of the highly underexplored Mount Fisher Gold Project and in particular the Damsel prospect.

The 10km long Dam-Damsel trend, defined by strong surface geochemical anomalism, is located in a major structural corridor that has delivered many high-grade results from our work completed in 2022. It is early stages in understanding and delineating gold mineralisation at Damsel, but the outcomes of 2022 exploration increase our confidence in the potential for Damsel to host a significant mineralised system.

The Mount Fisher Gold Project is within trucking distance of nearby operating gold plants and we see good potential to build up a resource base for future commercialisation."

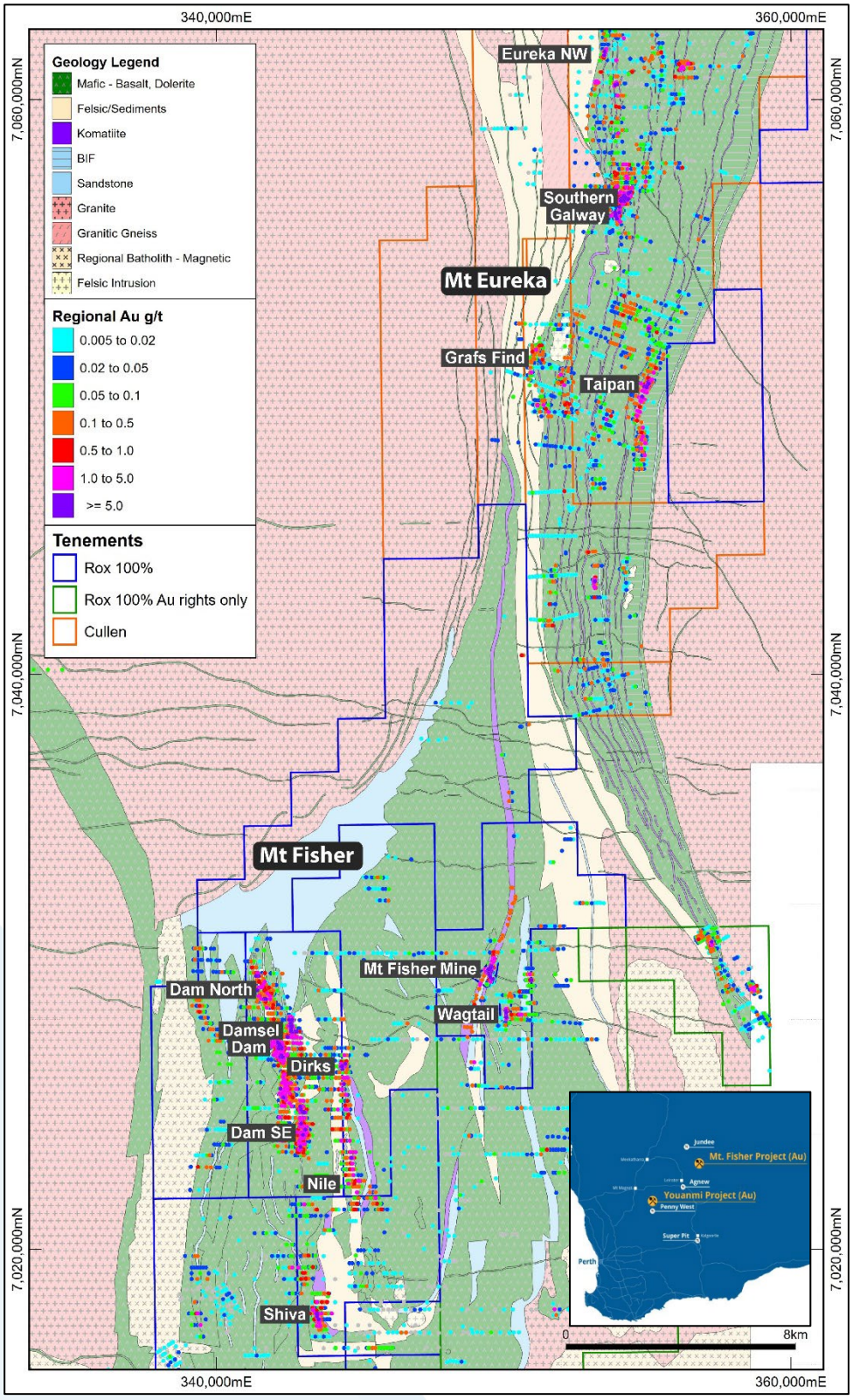

Figure 1. Mt Fisher Gold Project and Mt Eureka JV over interpreted bedrock geology and downhole Au grades.

Dam-Damsel Gold Trend

The Dam-Damsel Gold Trend is defined by strong gold and multi-element anomalism (Sb, As, Bi, Cu, and Zn) over 10km of strike within a well-defined structural corridor on the western limb of the Wonganoo Anticline. Mineralisation trends in a north-south orientation and is interpreted to be channelled along the bounding Dam and Dirks shear zones and particularly through an anastomosing network of linking structures between these major shears (Figure 2).

The extensive nature and continuity of the gold mineralisation indicates the Dam/Damsel Gold Trend has strong potential to host significant gold deposits.

Damsel

Drilling at the Damsel prospect was completed to follow up and extend highly encouraging results reported in April 2022. The recent program consisted of 16 RC holes (MFRC087 to 102) for 2,060m. Drilling was completed on 40m spaced sections, orientated towards the east (90°) at an inclination of -60°, with holes spaced 40m to 80m apart on drill sections.

Highlights from this round of drilling include:

- MFRC098: 11m @ 2.74g/t Au from 40m, including 4m @ 6g/t Au from 45m
- MFRC089: 15m @ 1.89g/t Au from 140m, including 6m @ 2.84g/t Au from 142m
- MFRC099: 8m @ 2.55g/t Au from 53m, including 5m @ 3.17g/t Au from 53m
- MFRC100: 8m @ 2.28g/t Au from 17m, including 2m @ 7.86g/t Au from 20m
- MFRC095: 11m @ 1.58g/t Au from 41m, including 1m @ 7.52g/t Au from 45m
- MFRC091: 10m @ 1.68g/t Au from 106m, including 3m @ 3.25g/t Au from 106m and 1m @ 3.71g/t Au from 115m
- MFRC088: 5m @ 3.18 g/t Au from 37m and 2m @ 4.64g/t Au from 70m
- MFRC101: 4m @ 2.81g/t Au from 42m, including 1m @ 8.03g/t Au from 44m and 8m @ 1.82g/t Au from 49m including 2m @ 4.68g/t Au from 54m
- MFRC097: 1m @ 5.36g/t Au from 18m and 1m @ 10.8g/t Au from 24m
- MFRC102: 13m @ 0.79g/t Au from 79m and 5m @ 1.71 g/t Au from 108m
- MFRC090: 2m @ 4.33g/t Au from 71m

The geology of the Damsel prospect comprises a package of north-south striking, strongly foliated tholeiitic to chloritic basalts intruded by felsic porphyries and dolerite/gabbro. The regolith is well developed over the area, increasing towards the north to depths of over 100m. Higher gold grades within the regolith are located along the upper/lower saprolite interface which is likely due to supergene enrichment. Primary gold mineralisation occurs in stacked parallel lenses that dip west and plunge moderately north. Mineralisation is associated with highly sheared silica-sericite-carbonate altered basalts with pyrite and chalcopyrite.

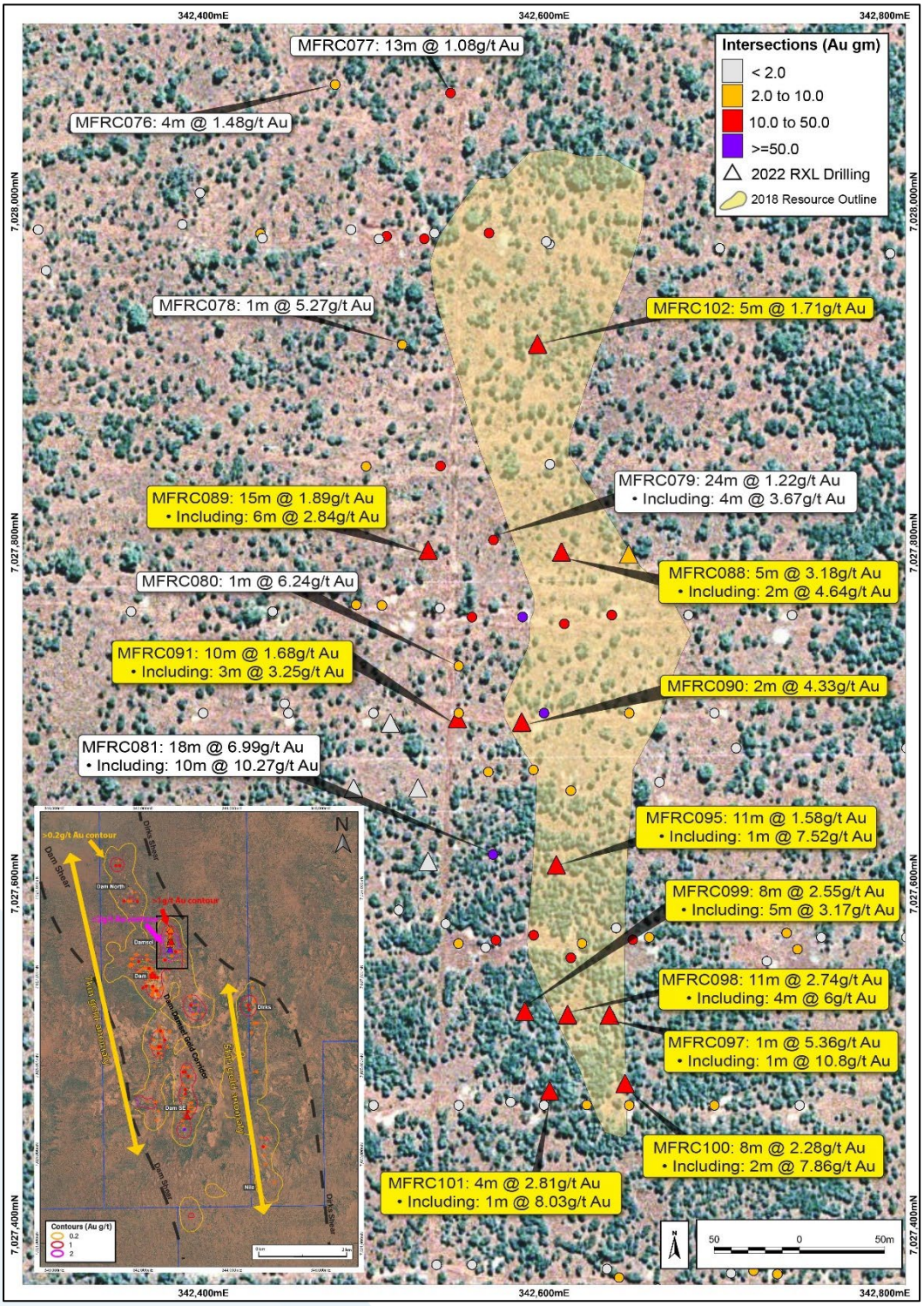

Figure 2. Location plan of Damsel Gold Trend. Rox new drilling intercepts in yellow boxes and previously reported holes in white boxes.

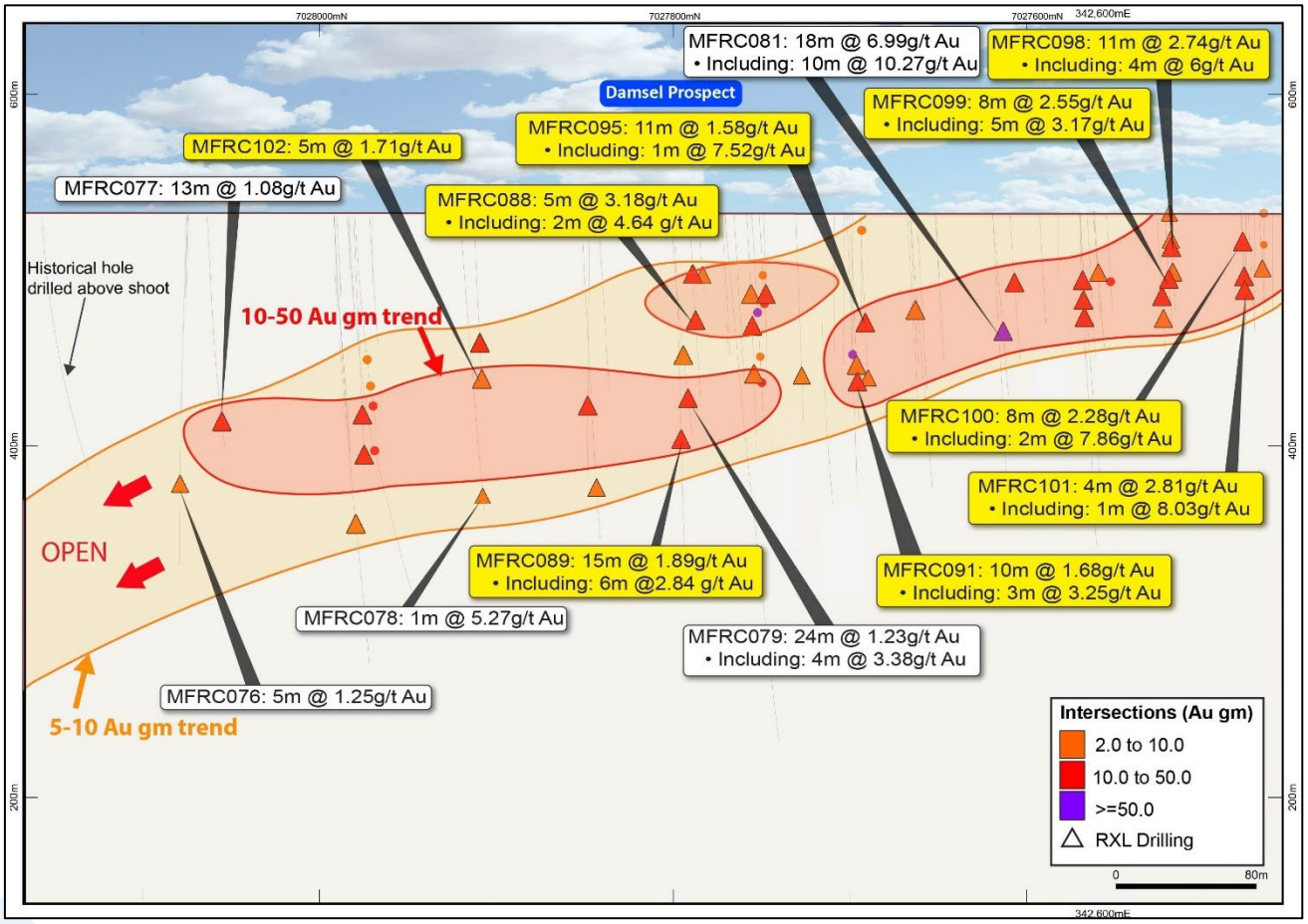

Figure 3. Long-section of Damsel Prospect looking east showing drill pierce points. Drilling orientation is perpendicular to the plane of mineralisation (west to east). Recent results are highlighted by the yellow text box and previously reported holes are in the white boxes.

Mt Fisher Mine

A single 560m diamond hole was completed at Mt Fisher during July (Figure 4). The drillhole was targeting a strong electromagnetic conductor down plunge of the high-grade historical Mt Fisher Gold Mine. The Mt Fisher gold deposit is hosted within a sulphide facies chert (Mt Fisher Chert) bounded by a strongly foliated chloritic ultramafic schist hanging wall and a basaltic footwall. The sequence strikes north-northeast and dips to the east at approximately -50°. Gold mineralisation occurs in association with massive and disseminated sulphides, mainly pyrrhotite, with lesser pyrite.

The target chert horizon was intersected from 499.32m to 520m. This zone exhibited significant concentrations of pyrite (10%) and pyrrhotite (5%), with trace arsenopyrite and chalcopyrite identified. Thin bands of magnetite, interbedded black shale and later stage quartz carbonate veins were common throughout the chert. Despite encouraging geology seen in the target horizon, which is like that of the Mt Fisher mine, no significant gold mineralisation was present.

The abundance of conductive material intersected (pyrrhotite and black shale) adequately explains the source of the conductive EM response.

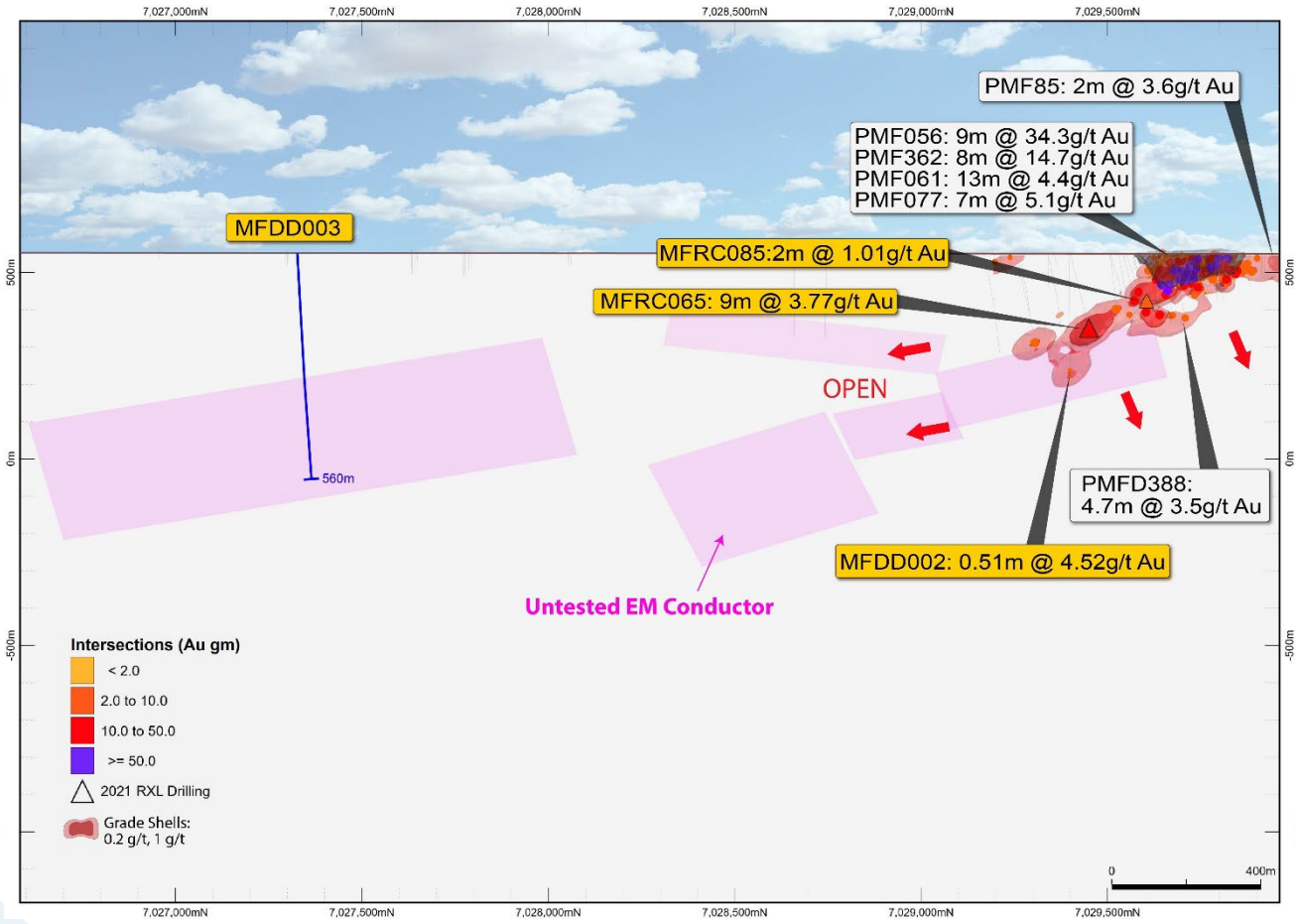

Figure 4. Cross-section of MFDD003 at the Mt Fisher project looking west.

Next Steps:

- Recent drilling will be incorporated into the next resource update for the Mt Fisher Gold Project;
- Follow up RC drilling planned at key prospects; and
- Given the Company's focus on its flagship Youanmi Gold Project, Rox is advancing several options to realise value from Mount Fisher gold project.

Authorised for release to the ASX by the Board of Rox Resources Limited.

***** ENDS *****

For more information:

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Table 1 - Significant Intersections							
Hole ID	**Prospect**	**Drill type**	**From**	**to**	**Interval**	**Au g/t**	**Au g.m**
MFRC087	Damsel	RC	37	43	6	1.01	6.06
Including			40	41	1	3.29	3.29
MFRC087	Damsel	RC	47	52	5	0.61	3.05
MFRC088	Damsel	RC	37	42	5	3.18	15.9
Including			37	39	2	5.04	10.08
MFRC088	Damsel	RC	51	53	2	0.67	1.34
MFRC088	Damsel	RC	68	72	4	2.60	10.4
Including	Damsel	RC	70	72	2	4.64	9.28
MFRC088	Damsel	RC	78	80	2	0.86	1.72
MFRC088	Damsel	RC	83	84	1	0.68	0.68
MFRC088	Damsel	RC	88	90	2	0.86	1.72
MFRC089	Damsel	RC	55	56	1	0.53	0.53
MFRC089	Damsel	RC	123	127	4	0.69	2.76
MFRC089	Damsel	RC	140	155	15	1.89	28.35
Including			142	148	6	2.84	17.04
Including			151	153	2	2.51	5.02
MFRC089	Damsel	RC	159	160	1	0.87	0.87
MFRC090	Damsel	RC	70	74	4	2.52	10.08
Including			71	73	2	4.33	8.66
MFRC090	Damsel	RC	83	84	1	1.46	1.46
MFRC090	Damsel	RC	108	109	1	5.78	5.78
MFRC091	Damsel	RC	64	65	1	0.63	0.63
MFRC091	Damsel	RC	99	101	2	4.07	8.14
MFRC091	Damsel	RC	106	116	10	1.68	16.8
Including			106	109	3	3.25	9.75
Including			115	116	1	3.71	3.71
MFRC091	Damsel	RC	120	121	1	0.53	0.53
MFRC093	Damsel	RC	110	112	2	0.97	1.94
MFRC093	Damsel	RC	115	117	2	0.98	1.96
MFRC093	Damsel	RC	144	145	1	1.32	1.32
MFRC095	Damsel	RC	41	52	11	1.58	17.38
Including			41	42	1	2.5	2.5
Including			45	46	1	7.52	7.52
MFRC095	Damsel	RC	62	63	1	0.99	0.99
MFRC095	Damsel	RC	85	86	1	0.69	0.69
MFRC096	Damsel	RC	87	88	1	1.53	1.53
MFRC096	Damsel	RC	110	111	1	1.25	1.25

Table 1 - Significant Intersections							
Hole ID	**Prospect**	**Drill type**	**From**	**to**	**Interval**	**Au g/t**	**Au g.m**
MFRC096	Damsel	RC	138	140	2	0.94	1.88
MFRC097	Damsel	RC	0	4	4	1.39	5.56
Including			1	2	1	2.06	2.06
MFRC097	Damsel	RC	18	21	3	2.1	6.3
Including	Damsel	RC	18	19	1	5.36	5.36
MFRC097	Damsel	RC	24	25	1	10.8	10.8
MFRC097	Damsel	RC	36	46	10	0.7	7
Including			36	37	1	3.5	3.5
MFRC097	Damsel	RC	65	66	1	1.12	1.12
MFRC098	Damsel	RC	1	3	2	0.51	1.02
MFRC098	Damsel	RC	40	51	11	2.74	30.14
I*ncluding*			45	49	4	6	24
MFRC098	Damsel	RC	54	58	4	0.92	3.68
MFRC099	Damsel	RC	53	61	8	2.55	20.4
Including			53	58	5	3.17	15.85
MFRC099	Damsel	RC	70	74	4	1.71	6.84
Including			73	74	1	4.85	4.85
MFRC099	Damsel	RC	77	79	2	0.83	1.66
MFRC099	Damsel	RC	82	84	2	1.45	2.9
Including			83	84	1	2.18	2.18
MFRC100	Damsel	RC	6	7	1	0.62	0.62
MFRC100	Damsel	RC	13	14	1	2.58	2.58
MFRC100	Damsel	RC	17	25	8	2.28	18.24
Including			20	22	2	7.86	15.72
MFRC100	Damsel	RC	40	41	1	0.8	0.8
MFRC100	Damsel	RC	56	57	1	1.4	1.4
MFRC101	Damsel	RC	34	35	1	0.58	0.58
MFRC101	Damsel	RC	38	39	1	0.72	0.72
MFRC101	Damsel	RC	42	46	4	2.81	11.24
Including			44	45	1	8.03	8.03
MFRC101	Damsel	RC	49	57	8	1.82	14.56
Including			54	56	2	4.68	9.36
MFRC102	Damsel	RC	79	92	13	0.79	10.27
Including			79	80	1	2.68	2.68
Including			91	92	1	2.23	2.23
MFRC102	Damsel	RC	95	97	2	0.96	1.92
MFRC102	Damsel	RC	104	105	1	0.77	0.77

Table 1 - Significant Intersections							
Hole ID	**Prospect**	**Drill type**	**From**	**to**	**Interval**	**Au g/t**	**Au g.m**
MFRC102	Damsel	RC	108	113	5	1.71	8.55
Including	Damsel	RC	109	112	3	2.34	7.02
MFRC102	Damsel	RC	140	143	3	0.87	2.61

Table 2 - Collar Locations and Drilling Details									
Hole ID	**Prospect**	**Drill**	**East**	**North**	**RL**	**Depth**	**Dip**	**Azimuth**	**Comments**
MFRC087	Damsel	RC	342649	7027793	532	90	-60	90	
MFRC088	Damsel	RC	342610	7027794	532	120	-60	90	
MFRC089	Damsel	RC	342533	7027795	532	228	-60	90	
MFRC090	Damsel	RC	342586	7027695	532	110	-60	90	
MFRC091	Damsel	RC	342549	7027696	533	140	-60	90	
MFRC092	Damsel	RC	342509	7027694	533	190	-60	90	
MFRC093	Damsel	RC	342526	7027656	533	150	-60	90	
MFRC094	Damsel	RC	342488	7027656	533	186	-60	90	
MFRC095	Damsel	RC	342607	7027611	533	100	-60	90	
MFRC096	Damsel	RC	342532	7027613	533	200	-60	90	
MFRC097	Damsel	RC	342638	7027523	534	66	-60	90	
MFRC098	Damsel	RC	342614	7027523	534	80	-60	90	
MFRC099	Damsel	RC	342588	7027525	534	100	-60	90	
MFRC100	Damsel	RC	342648	7027483	534	60	-60	90	
MFRC101	Damsel	RC	342603	7027478	534	80	-60	90	
MFRC102	Damsel	RC	342596	7027916	531	160	-60	90	
MFDD003	Mt Fisher	DD	349774	7027325	558	564.9	-70	275	

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 Exploration Manager 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 prepared and first disclosed under the JORC Code 2012 and has been properly and extensively cross-referenced in the text to the date of the original announcement to the ASX.

Resource Statements

The Statement of Estimates of Mineral Resources for the Youanmi Near Surface Resource was reported by Rox in accordance with ASX Listing Rule 5.8 in the announcement released to the ASX on 20th April 2022. Rox confirms it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the previous announcements and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the previous announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed.

The Statement of Estimates of Mineral Resources for the Youanmi Underground Resource was reported by Rox in accordance with ASX Listing Rule 5.8 in the announcement released to the ASX on 20th January 2022. Rox confirms it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the previous announcements and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the previous announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed.

The Statement of Estimates of Mineral Resources that relates to gold Mineral Resources for the Mt Fisher project was reported by Rox in accordance with ASX Listing Rule 5.8 in the announcement released to the ASX on 11th July 2018. Rox confirms it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the previous announcements and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the previous announcements 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 (ASX:RXL) is a West Australian focused gold exploration and development company. It is 70 per cent owner and operator of the historic Youanmi Gold Project near Mt Magnet, approximately 480 kilometres northeast of Perth, and wholly-owns the Mt Fisher Gold project approximately 140 kilometres southeast of Wiluna. Youanmi has a Total Mineral Resource of 3,199 koz of contained gold, with potential for further expansion with the integration of existing prospects into the Resource and further drilling. Youanmi was a high-grade gold mine and produced 667,000oz of gold (at 5.47 g/t Au) before it closed in 1997. Youanmi is classified as a disturbed site and is on existing mining leases which has significant existing infrastructure to support a return to mining operations.

JORC Table 1 - Section 1 Data and Sampling Techniques

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	RC hole diameter was 5.5" (140 mm) reverse circulation percussion (RC). Sampling of RC holes was undertaken by collecting 1m cone split samples at metre intervals. Diamond drill hole core size is NQ2 size diameter through the mineralisation. Sampling of diamond holes was by cut half core as described further below.
	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 differential GPS. Logging of drill samples included lithology, weathering, texture, moisture and contamination (as applicable). Sampling protocols and QAQC are as per industry best practice procedures. Drill holes were angled to optimally intersect the mineralised zones (see Table 2 for individual hole dips and azimuths). Damsel- Drill holes were generally angled at -60° towards an azimuth of 90°. Mt Fisher-The Mt fisher diamond hole was angled -70° at towards 275°.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information	RC drillholes were sampled on 1m intervals collected via a cyclone, dust collection system and cone splitter. 1m sample ranges from a typical 2.5-3.5kg. Diamond core was NQ2 size, sampled on geological intervals, with a minimum of 0.3 m up to a maximum of 1.2 m. NQ2 holes were cut in half, with one half sent to the lab and one half retained. Samples were sent to ALS Kalgoorlie, crushed to 10mm, dried and pulverised (total prep) in LM5 units (Some samples > 3kg were split) to produce a sub-sample. RC and diamond pulps were analysed by 50g Fire Assay with ICP-OES (ALS code AU/AA26), and diamond pulps were selectively assayed by ME-MS61.
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	Drilling technique was Reverse Circulation (RC) and diamond core (DD). The RC hole diameter was 140mm face sampling hammer. Reported hole depths range from 60m to 228m for the RC drilling at Damsel and 564.9m for diamond drilling at Mt Fisher.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed*	RC drill recoveries were high (>90%). Core recovery was consistently above 99% in fresh rock.

JORC Table 1 - Section 1 Data and Sampling Techniques

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples	The RC samples were dry and very limited ground water was encountered. Samples were visually checked for recovery, moisture and contamination and notes made in the logs.
	Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	There is no observable relationship between recovery and grade, and therefore no sample bias.
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.*	Detailed geological logs have been carried out on all RC, but no geotechnical data have been recorded (or is possible to be recorded due to the nature of the sample). Detailed geological and geotechnical logs were carried out on all diamond drill holes for recovery, RQD, structures etc. which included structure type, dip, dip direction, alpha angle, beta angle, texture, shape, roughness, fill material, and this data is stored in the database. The geological data would be suitable for inclusion in a Mineral Resource estimate.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Logging of diamond core and RC chips recorded lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, weathering, colour, and other sample features. RC chips are stored in plastic RC chip trays and diamond core is stored in the appropriate core trays. Photography of RC chip trays and diamond core trays are undertaken during the logging process.
	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.*	Drill core was cut in half on site using a core saw. All samples were collected from the same side of the core, preserving the orientation mark in the kept core half.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	RC samples were sampled at 1m intervals collected via a cyclone, dust collection system and cone splitter. If any mineralised samples were collected wet these were noted in the drill logs and database.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	The sample preparation followed industry best practice. Fire Assay samples were dried, coarse crushing to ~10mm, followed by pulverisation of the entire sample in an LM5 or equivalent pulverising mill to a grind size of 85% passing 75 micron.

JORC Table 1 - Section 1 Data and Sampling Techniques

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Field QC procedures involve the use of Certified Reference Materials (CRM's) as assay standards, along with duplicates and blank samples. The insertion rate of these was approximately 1:20 samples.
	Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.	For RC drilling field duplicates were taken on a routine basis at an approximate 1:20 ratio using the same sampling techniques (i.e. cone splitter) and inserted into the sample run. No diamond core 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 relating to the grain size of the mineralisation which lies in the percentage range.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	Analytical samples were analysed through ALS in Kalgoorlie. The analytical technique involved Fire Assay 50g. Diamond pulps were selectively assayed by ME-MS61 through ALS in Perth.
	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 these data are reported to the Company and analysed for consistency and any discrepancies. Results from the certified reference material highlight that sample assay values are accurate. Duplicate analysis of samples showed the precision of samples is within acceptable limits.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	Senior personnel from the Company have visually inspected mineralisation within significant intersections.
	The use of twinned holes.	No twinned holes were completed.
	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 with drop down fields on Toughbook laptop computers in the field. These data are transferred to Geobase Pty Ltd for data verification and loading into the database.

JORC Table 1 - Section 1 Data and Sampling Techniques

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustments or calibrations have been made to any assay data.
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	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 topography of the mined open pit is well defined by historic monthly survey pickups
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	RC drill hole spacing varies between 40-80 metres between drill sections, with some areas at 40 metre drill section spacing. Down dip step-out distance varies between 20-100 metres. Only one diamond hole was drilled.
	Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.	Data spacing and distribution are sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for JORC(2012) classifications applied.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	No sample compositing has occurred for diamond core drilling. Sample intervals are based on geological boundaries with even one metre samples between. RC holes were sampled on a 1m basis with samples collected from a cone splitter mounted on the drill rig cyclone. 4m composite samples were taken for the RC precollar for the Mt Fisher diamond hole. For 4m composite samples >0.2g/t Au, 1m samples were collected and sent to the laboratory for analysis.
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.*	RC and diamond drilling is believed to be generally perpendicular to strike.
	If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	No sampling bias is believed to have been introduced.

JORC Table 1 - Section 1 Data and Sampling Techniques

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Sample security is managed by the Company. After preparation in the field samples are packed into polyweave bags and despatched to the laboratory. For a large number of samples these bags were transported by the Company directly to the assay laboratory. In some cases the sample were delivered by a transport contractor the assay laboratory. The assay laboratory audits the samples on arrival and reports any discrepancies back to the Company. No such discrepancies occurred.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No audits have yet been completed.

JORC Table 1 - Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.*	Rox owns 100% of the Mt Fisher gold project tenements: M53/127, M53/9, E53/1061, E53/1106, E53/1218, E53/1788, E53/1836, E53/1106, E53/1788 and E53/2102. Rox and Cannon Resources entered into a split commodity agreement in respect of E53/1218 where Rox retains gold rights and Cannon retains rights to all other minerals. Rox Resources in a Joint Venture Agreement with Cullen Resources. 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). 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. The tenements in the Cullen JV consist of the following leases: E53/1209, E53/1299, E53/1637, E53/1893, E53/1957, E53/1958, E53/1959, E53/1961, E53/2052, E53/2101 (Pending), E53/2002, E53/2062 and E53/2075.
	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.*	A number of companies have completed exploration for base metals and gold within the regional Mt Fisher area. These companies include Minops Pty Ltd (1968 to 1971), Tenneco Australia (1971 to 1973), Sundowner (1985 to 1989), ACM Gold Ltd (1988 to 1992), Aztec Mining Company Ltd (1993 to 1994) and Pegasus Gold Australia Pty Ltd (1994 to 1996). Work conducted included aeromagnetic surveys, ground magnetic surveys, regional mapping, rock chip sampling, soil geochemistry (including BLEG and stream sediment sampling) and rotary air blast (RAB) drilling. The Mt Fisher deposit was first discovered in 1936 and mining between 1937 and 1949 produced approximately 4,500 tonnes of ore at 28 g/t gold (Powell, 1990). In 1980, a small deposit was defined by percussion drilling around the historical workings. Further drilling from 1984 to 1986 defined a larger deposit to the south of the old workings with Sundowner acquiring a 100% interest in the project in January 1986. Sundowner completed a historic estimate of 252,000 tonnes at 5.4 g/t gold to a pit depth of 100 m. Following a period of study, a 250,000 tpa carbon-in-pulp treatment plant was built with completion in September 1987. Open pit mining commenced in April 1987 and continued through to September 1988, and processing finished in late November 1988. Total production from the Mt Fisher open pit was reportedly 218,000 tonnes at 4.3 g/t gold. Following completion of treatment, the plant was dismantled and moved to Sundowner's Darlot mine 140 km to the south (Leandri P.S., 1989. Mt Fisher Mt Fisher Mine Eod of Operations Report. March 1989. Sundowner Minerals NL). (Bright, D.V., 1990. Mt Fisher ML53/127. Annual Technical Report. July 1989 – June 1990. Sundowner Minerals NL). Norgold Ltd and BHP Ltd (BHP) conducted gold exploration in the same area in the 1980s and exploration including rock chip sampling and mapping. BHP followed up with RAB and RC drilling reporting a number of gold anomalies in what was later named the Dam prospect. From 1993 to 1997, CRAE completed extensive exploration with work largely focussing on the Dam prospect where gold anomalism was identified over a 7 km by 1 km area. Work completed included RAB and aircore (AC) drilling with a small amount of RC and diamond drilling follow-up. Delta acquired the Project in 1998 and explored until 2001. They completed additional RAB, AC, RC and diamond drilling. CRAE and Delta defined extensive regolith gold anomalies but were unable to identify any substantial bedrock sources to gold mineralisation.

JORC Table 1 - Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		From 1996, Cullen Resources NL (Cullen) in joint venture with Newmont Mining Corporation (Newmont) conducted exploration in the Mt Eureka area for gold and were also involved in a nickel joint venture with BHP. Avoca Resources Ltd (Avoca) acquired the Mt Fisher Gold Project in 2004 and completed geological mapping and soil and rock chip sampling over much of the tenement area. Drilling was focussed on defining further mineralisation along the Dam-Damsel-Dirk gold corridor and extending known mineralisation at Moray Reef, with the internal reporting of Mineral Resources for the both the Dam and Moray Reef prospects. From 2004 to 2011, Avoca completed a total of 158 RAB/AC drill holes for 9,111 m and 64 shallow RC drill holes for 5,188 m.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The geological setting is of Archean aged with common host rocks and structures related to mesothermal orogenic gold mineralisation as found throughout the Yilgarn Craton of Western Australia.
Drill hole Information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* • *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* • *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* • *dip and azimuth of the hole* • *down hole length and interception depth* • *hole length.*	Refer to drill results Table/s and the Notes attached thereto.
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*	All reported assay intervals have been length weighted. No top cuts have been applied. A lower cut-off of 0.5g/t Au was applied with 2m of interval dilution allowed.
	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.	A lower cut-off of 0.5g/t Au was applied with 2m of interval dilution allowed.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalent values have been used or reported.

JORC Table 1 - Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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. However, reported intercepts will typically be more than true width.
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	Refer to Figures and Table in the text.
Balanced reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	Representative reporting of both low and high grades and widths is practiced.
Other substantive exploration data	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	All meaningful and material information has been included in the body of the announcement.
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive*	Further work (AC, RC and diamond drilling) is justified to locate extensions to mineralisation both at depth and along strike.