ASX: RXL
ASX Announcement
21 April 2026

Drilling identifies high-grade ounces outside of DFS mine plan

Clear visual control at United North as drilling returns high-grade gold intercepts

WA gold development company Rox Resources Limited (**"Rox"** or **"the Company"**) (**ASX: RXL**) is pleased to provide an update on its 100%-owned Youanmi Gold Project in Western Australia.

Highlights:

- **Orebody crosscut in the 2341mRL level access**
- **Underground mining at United North progressing to plan, with over 1,200m completed to date**
- **Historic mining portal exposed as dewatering advances at Main pit**
- **Infill drilling at United North identifies additional high-grade ounces outside of DFS mine plan**
- **Significant high-grade gold mineralisation intersected includes:**
  - **RXRC600: 5m @ 14.15g/t Au from 120m**
  - **RXRC599: 15m @ 3.63g/t Au from 173mm**
  - **RXRC596: 7m @ 6.29g/t Au from 183m**
  - **RXRC583: 4m @ 4.41g/t Au from 139m**

Managing Director & CEO Mr Phill Wilding commented:

"After the Final Investment Decision last month, the team at Rox has maximised the momentum to make real progress at Youanmi.

"Mining continues to advance at United North, with Byrnecut successfully crosscutting the ore body to show clear visual control, which is another exciting milestone.

"Additionally, surface drilling in the upper United North levels has intersected significant high-grade gold mineralisation, which appear will likely add more ounces to the upper levels.

"This further increases our confidence in achieving forecast production ounces from United North within the first years of production.

"Simultaneously, dewatering has continued as planned and has exposed the historic Youanmi Main portal, which will be one of the access points for underground mining from the pit.

"Construction of site infrastructure has also progressed rapidly, with high-specification camp and office facilities now in place to support our expanding workforce.

"The work on site at Youanmi is advancing at pace and in line with our pathway towards production, further solidifying our position as one of Western Australia's next high-grade gold producers."

Geology works

The United North mineralised shear has been crosscut as expected within the 2341mRL level access, being the first planned level in the mine. This crosscut will soon be prepared for turn-outs, and commence strike driving the mineralisation and stockpiling of ore.

The mapped placement of the mineralised shear zone contacts match with the interpretation of the United North DFS ore lode and confirms the anticipation that the mineralised shear will be visibly distinct and therefore operationally controllable. This will allow efficient economic protocols to be implemented during mining development and stoping operations to minimise both ore dilution and ore loss.

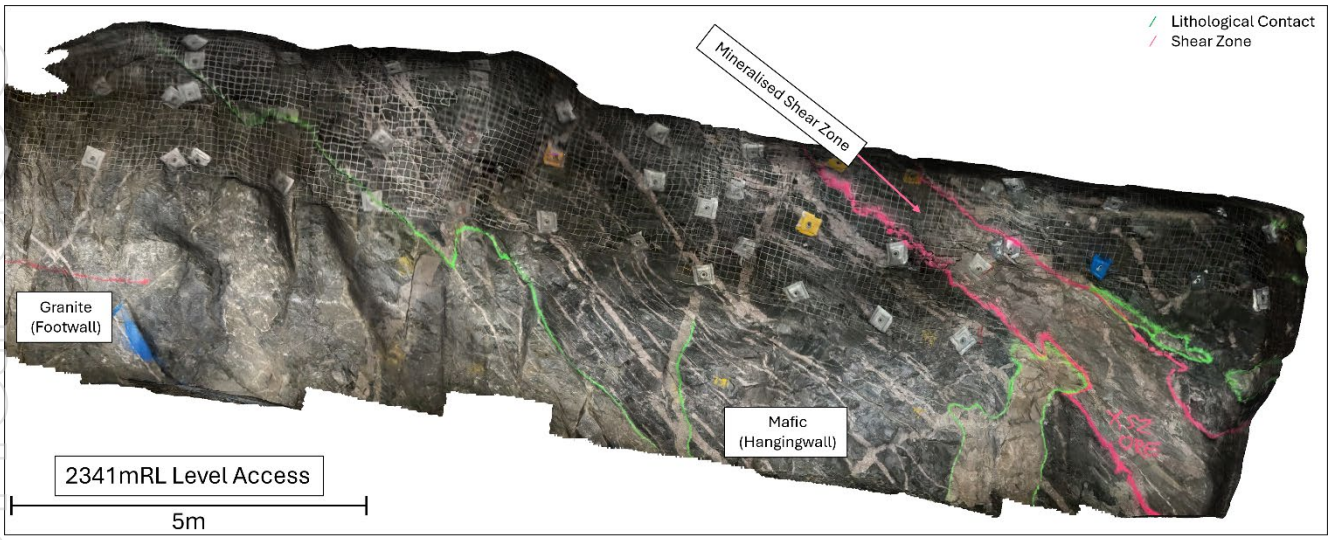

Photo 1 – 2341mRL level access (long section view)

Photo 2 – 2341mRL level access (cross section view)

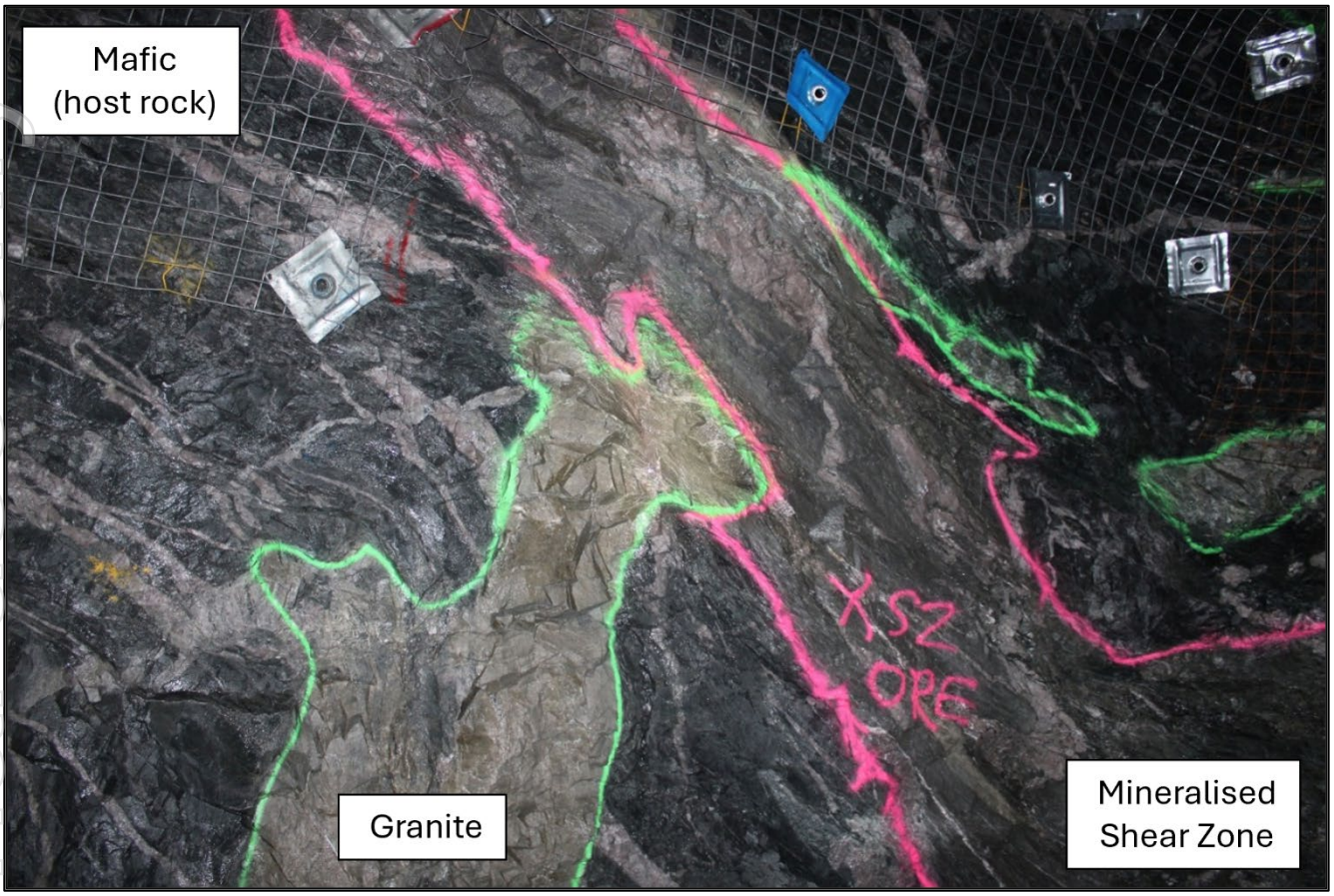

Photo 3 – United North main mineralised shear (2341mRL level access ore crosscut)

Recent Drilling Results

Surface resource infill drilling has been completed at United North (see Figures 1 & 2), with significant high-grade gold mineralisation intersected including:

- RXRC600: 5m @ 14.15g/t Au from 120m
- RXRC599: 15m @ 3.63g/t Au from 173m
- RXRC596: 7m @ 6.29g/t Au from 183m
- RXRC583: 9m @ 2.47g/t Au from 139m

Drilling has infilled the top two production levels to a 20m x 20m spacing. These results have suitably de-risked the initial production fronts scheduled for late 2026, while also indicating substantial potential to increase production with additional levels and stopes from the initial mine plan.

Underground drilling design remains well advanced with contract finalisation ongoing with Rox's preferred underground drilling service provider to commence underground drilling in mid-May.

The initial program will build upon the surface drilling completed to date, infilling the first two years of production to a nominal 20m x 20m spacing, and tighter in areas that require greater definition.

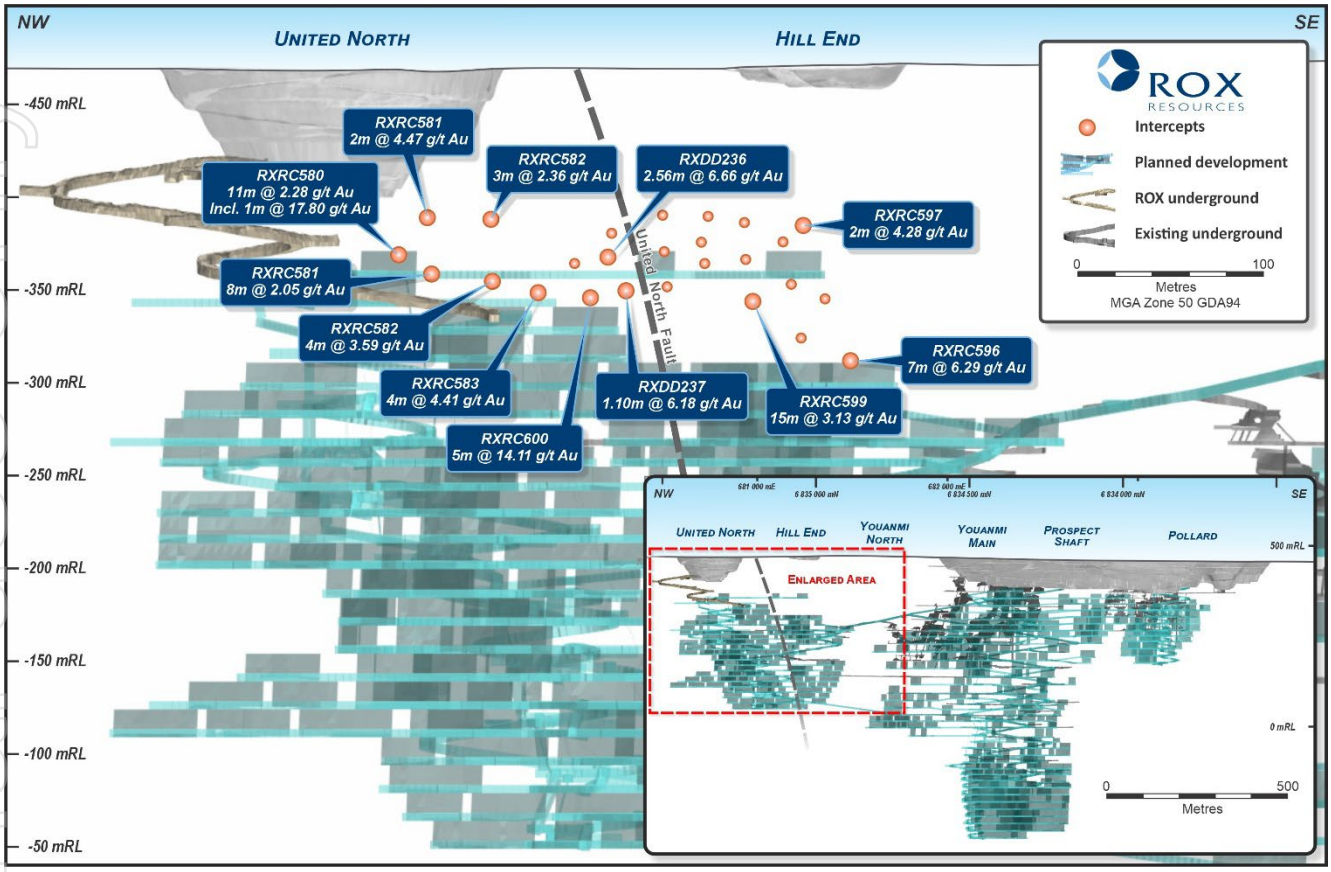

Figure 1 – United North infill drilling (long section view)

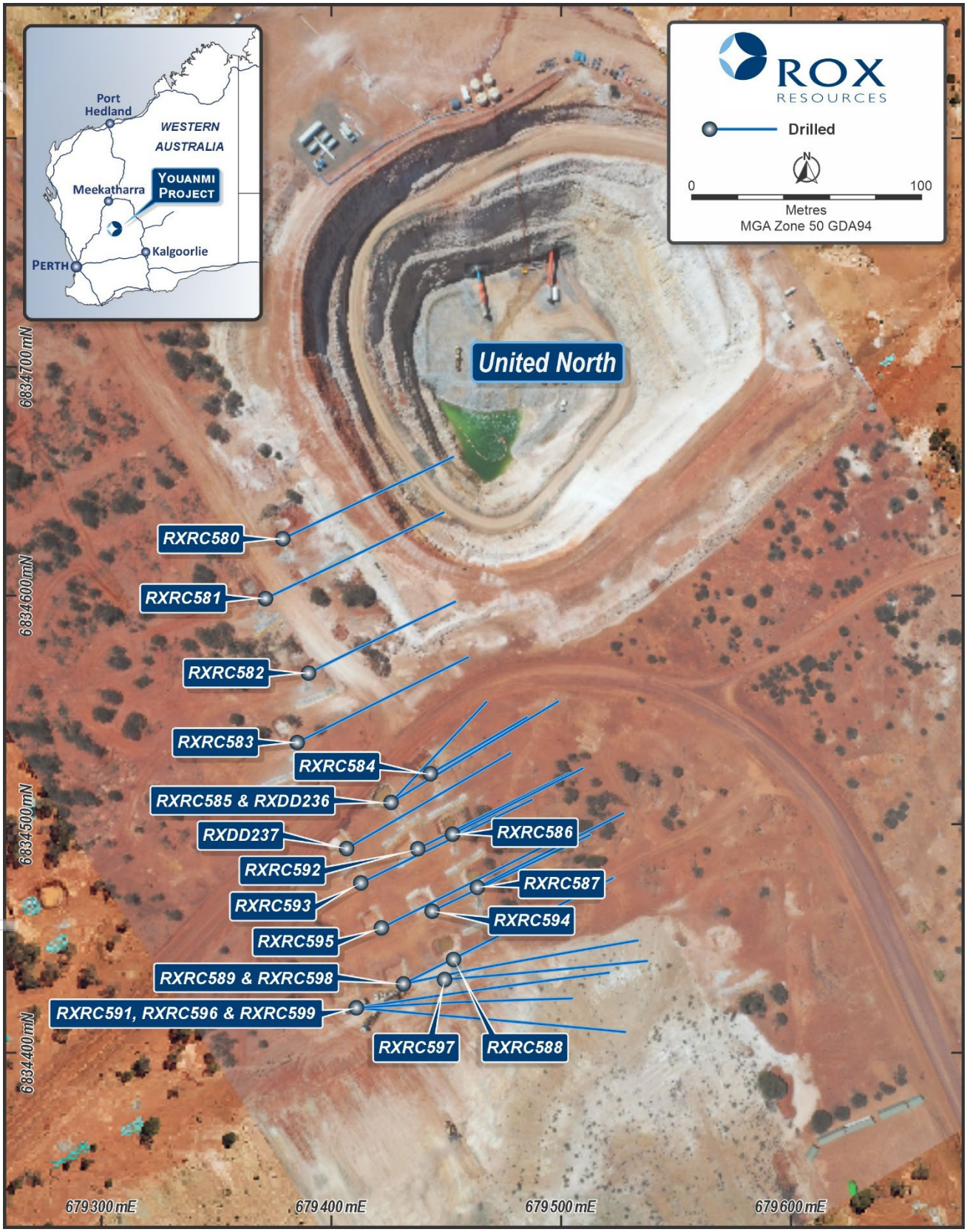

Figure 2 – United North infill drilling (plan view)

Dewatering at Main Pit

Dewatering of the Main Pit (see Figure 3) is progressing well, with discharge directed to the evaporation ponds and the Rebel and Kathleen pits. Dewatering has now exposed the historic Main Decline, with the planned Pollard Decline portal position expected to be exposed later in Q2 CY2026. More than 90% of the stored water has been pumped to date.

Upon reaching target levels, pumping will transition underground with pit clean-up and decline face support to follow. The location of the initial underground dewatering bore can be seen in the foreground of Figure 3.

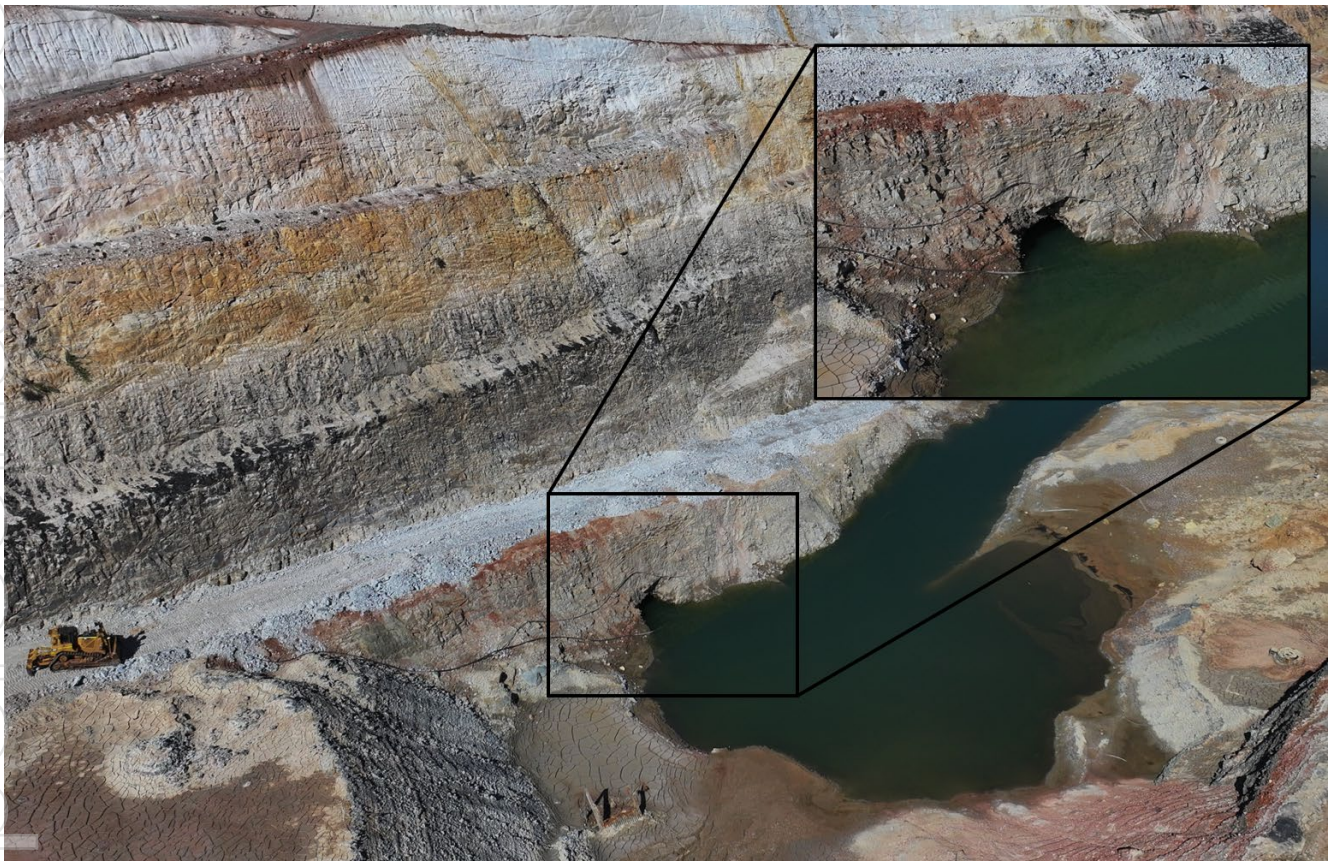

Figure 3 – Youanmi Main pit dewatering and mine portal, looking south (18 April 2026)

Construction of site infrastructure

Following the initial 60-room expansion, the existing camp capacity of 111 rooms is being further expanded to support construction and underground mining activities (see Figure 4).

An additional 240 rooms are progressing for completion in H1 CY2026, including 120 permanent high-spec rooms, 120 (new) temporary construction rooms and a new dry mess facility.

Figure 4 – Camp expansion preparation works advancing

The mining offices and changeroom facilities (see figure 5) have been delivered to site and fully commissioned, providing new and spacious facilities for the underground workforce.

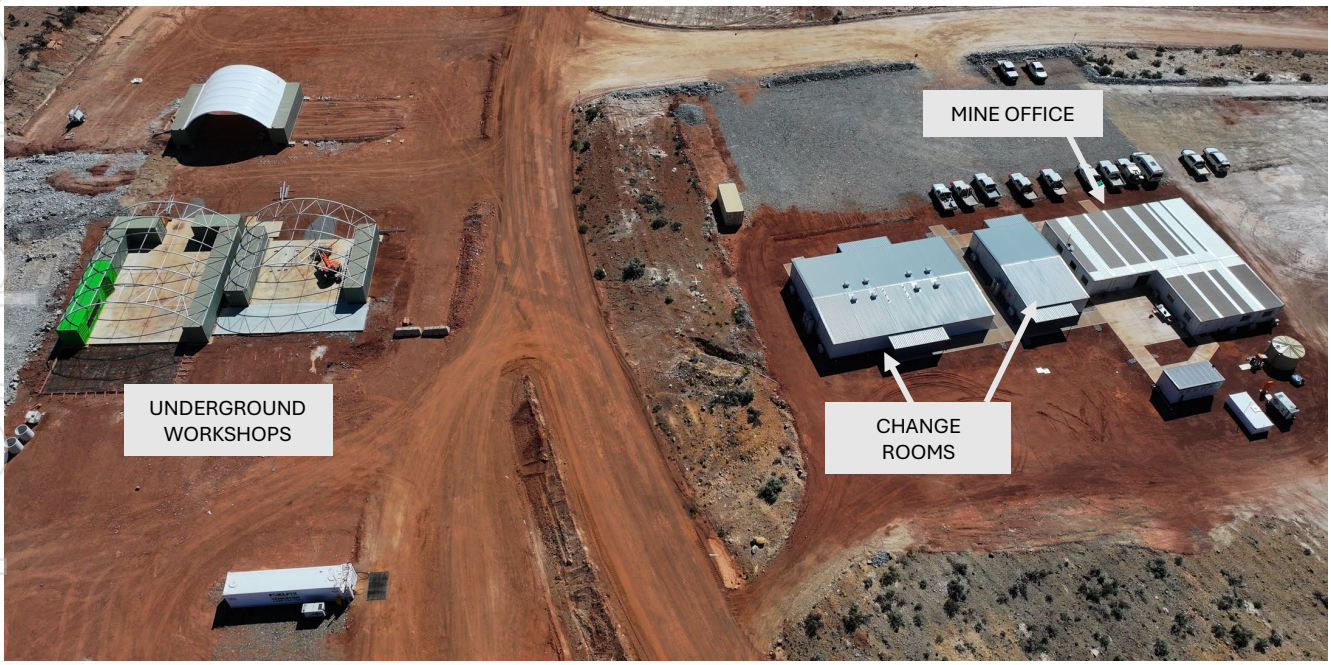

Figure 5 – Mining office area advancing

Construction is underway on the temporary Main Pit power station (see Figure 6), which will provide power to the Main and Pollard underground mines until the commissioning of the permanent hybrid gas, solar and battery power station planned in mid-CY2027.

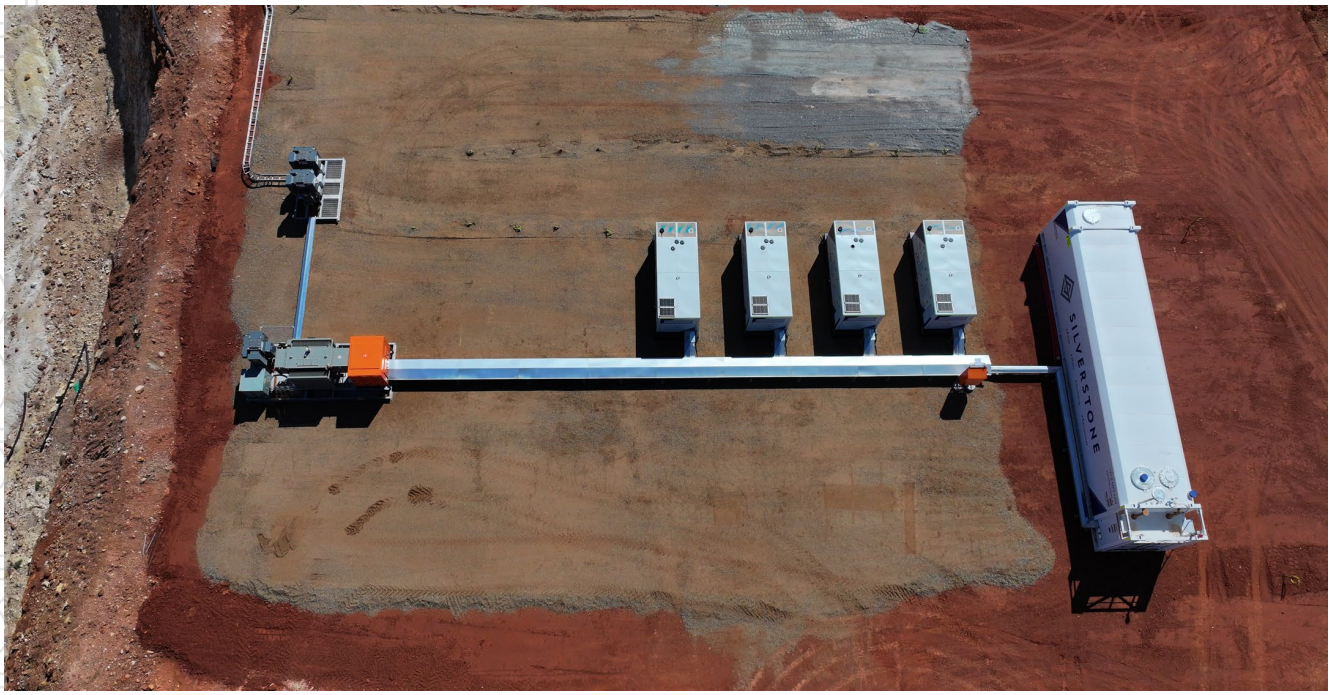

Figure 6 – Main and Pollard temporary power station

Pathway to production

Rox's indicative pathway to production remains on track (see Figure 7):

- Definitive Feasibility Study released in November 2025
- $200m Placement + $18m SPP completed December 2025 to finalise the equity funding component
- $350m Debt Financing facilities secured in March 2026
- MDCP approval for processing plant, tailings and associated site infrastructure received in March 2026
- Final Investment Decision approved by the Board in March 2026
- Dewatering at Main Pit to portal locations to be complete in Q2 CY2026, transitioning to underground dewatering
- Infill drilling commenced on upper United North levels from surface
- Interquip progressing with detailed process plant design and ordering of long lead items
- Works Approval under assessment by DWER
- Major tenders progressing for long lead items including:
    - Power supply

- Oxygen plant
- Underground diamond drilling
- Albion circuit
- Site earthworks

- Early works streams continuing, including:
  - Underground development advancing
  - Expanding operational teams to support increased operations onsite with further roles secured
  - Camp expansions

Next steps

- Detailed mine planning and scheduling
- Review and award contracts for further long lead items
- Continue defining near-mine and regional targets – review of recent airborne magnetic survey
- Complete dewatering Main pit to commence Main and Pollard portals
  - Commence underground dewatering through recently drilled borehole
- Continue development of United North exploration decline
- Clearing and earthworks for plant site works

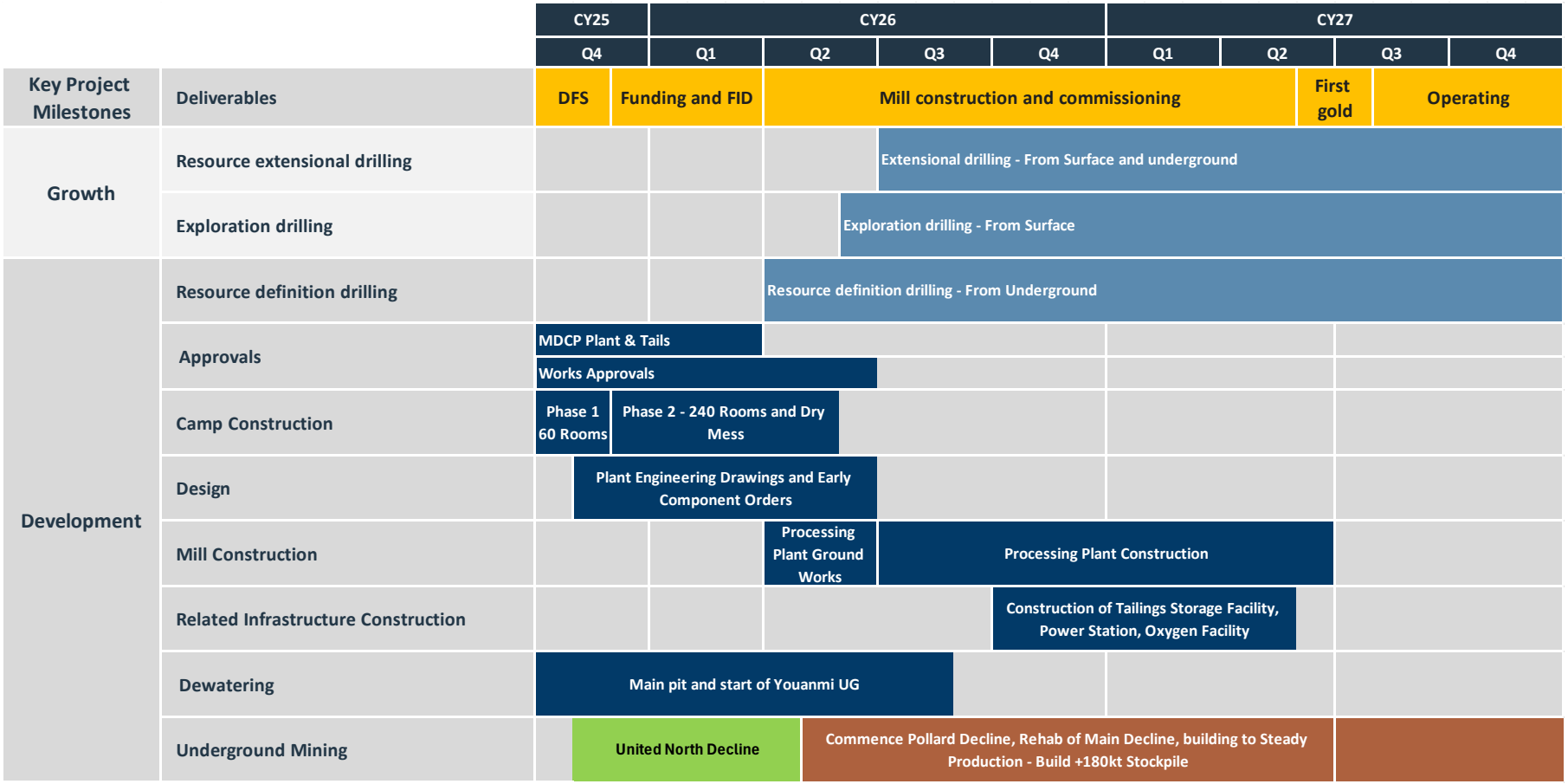

Figure 7 – Pathway to Production Timeline

Authorisation:

This announcement is authorised for release by the Board of Rox Resources Limited.

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About Rox Resources

Rox Resources (ASX: RXL) is a West Australian focused gold exploration and development company. It is the 100 per cent owner of the historic Youanmi Gold Project near Mt Magnet, approximately 480 kilometres northeast of Perth.

The Company's focus is on the development of the high-grade, high-margin Youanmi Gold Project that hosts a global mineral resource of 12.1Mt at 5.6g/t for 2.2Moz of gold. With a clear strategic and execution plan to production, Rox Resources offers significant value to its investors.

Competent Persons Statement

Exploration Results

The information in this release that relates to Data and Exploration Results is based on information compiled and reviewed by Jonathan Streeter a Competent Person who is a Fellow Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG), Exploration Manager at Rox Resources and holds performance rights in the Company. The aforementioned has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of target/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 Australian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Streeter consents to the inclusion in the release of the matters based on the 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 information in this report that relates to Mineral Resources at the Youanmi Gold Project is based on information compiled by Steve Le Brun, a Competent Person who is a Fellow of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Le Brun is the Principal Resource Geologist for Rox Resources and holds shares and performance rights in the Company. Mr Le Brun has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken 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 Le Brun consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward-Looking Statements

Certain statements in this announcement relate to the future, including forward-looking statements relating to the Company and its business (including its projects). 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.

These forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties, assumptions, and other important factors that could cause the actual results, performance or achievements of the Company to be materially different from future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such statements. Actual events or results may differ materially from the events or results expressed or implied in any forward-looking statement and deviations are both normal and to be expected. Neither the Company, its officers nor any other person gives any representation, assurance or guarantee that the events or other matters expressed or implied in any forward-looking statements will actually occur. You are cautioned not to place undue reliance on those statements.

Appendix 1

Table 1 – Collar Locations and Drilling Details

Hole ID	Prospect	Drill Type	East	North	RL	Depth	Dip	Azi
RXRC580	UNN_MAIN	RC	79,381.96	34,622.69	2467.67	142	-54.82	65.8
RXRC581	UNN_MAIN	RC	79,371.30	34,597.26	2467.06	154	-55.46	66.27
RXRC582	UNN_MAIN	RC	79,390.24	34,565.26	2466.65	148	-60.5	64.43
RXRC583	UNN_MAIN	RC	79,385.77	34,535.38	2466.61	160	-60.47	65.35
RXRC584	UNN_MAIN	RC	79,446.73	34,519.58	2469.06	124	-59.77	61.95
RXRC585	UNN_MAIN	RC	79,429.53	34,508.88	2468.40	136	-56.37	44.59
RXRC586	UNN_MAIN	RC	79,454.88	34,494.17	2469.42	124	-60.4	67.88
RXRC587	UNN_MAIN	RC	79,465.83	34,470.57	2469.53	124	-59.9	62.61
RXRC588	UNN_MAIN	RC	79,456.95	34,444.08	2469.08	131	-60.6	63.93
RXRC589	UNN_MAIN	RC	79,433.58	34,429.81	2468.34	148	-54.65	82.74
RXRC591	UNN_MAIN	RC	79,415.46	34,422.55	2467.72	166	-56.25	84.09
RXRC592	UNN_MAIN	RC	79,439.25	34,484.37	2468.71	136	-60.12	62.08
RXRC593	UNN_MAIN	RC	79,416.01	34,474.49	2467.92	149	-59.2	64.88
RXRC594	UNN_MAIN	RC	79,445.74	34,461.69	2469.07	130	-60.37	61.19
RXRC595	UNN_MAIN	RC	79,423.94	34,455.46	2468.40	130	-60.32	63.94
RXRC596	UNN_MAIN	RC	79,412.92	34,419.29	2467.74	214	-55.34	95.25
RXRC597	UNN_MAIN	RC	79,455.29	34,433.87	2469.06	172	-53.95	86.3
RXRC598	UNN_MAIN	RC	79,435.46	34,431.97	2468.44	154	-60.74	64.19
RXRC599	UNN_MAIN	RC	79,412.00	34,415.03	2467.74	208	-63.05	82.9
RXRC600	UNN_MAIN	RC	79,453.37	34,533.77	2469.30	148	-90	0.0001

Table 2 – Significant Intersections

(Significant intervals are reported to geological and/or grade boundaries above 0.5g/t Au and a 1 gram-metre Au threshold, with maximum 3m internal waste; "including" intervals generally above 10 gram-metres; downhole widths reported).

Hole ID	Prospect	Drill Type	From	To	Interval	Au g/t	Au g.m.
RXRC580	UNN_MAIN	RC	79.00	82.00	3.00	0.71	2.12
RXRC580	UNN_MAIN	RC	113.00	124.00	11.00	2.28	25.04
		Incl:	119.00	120.00	1.00	17.80	17.80
RXRC581	UNN_MAIN	RC	92.00	94.00	2.00	4.47	8.93
RXRC581	UNN_MAIN	RC	126.00	134.00	8.00	2.05	16.39
RXRC581	UNN_MAIN	RC	143.00	145.00	2.00	0.97	1.93
RXRC582	UNN_MAIN	RC	87.00	90.00	3.00	2.36	7.08
RXRC582	UNN_MAIN	RC	126.00	130.00	4.00	3.59	14.35
RXRC582	UNN_MAIN	RC	143.00	144.00	1.00	1.40	1.40
RXRC583	UNN_MAIN	RC	77.00	78.00	1.00	1.14	1.14
RXRC583	UNN_MAIN	RC	91.00	94.00	3.00	0.53	1.59
RXRC583	UNN_MAIN	RC	133.00	137.00	4.00	1.10	4.41
RXRC583	UNN_MAIN	RC	139.00	143.00	4.00	4.41	17.64
RXRC584	UNN_MAIN	RC	99.00	103.00	4.00	0.86	3.42
RXRC585	UNN_MAIN	RC	126.00	127.00	1.00	1.78	1.78
RXRC586	UNN_MAIN	RC	79.00	82.00	3.00	0.54	1.63
RXRC587	UNN_MAIN	RC	81.00	82.00	1.00	1.30	1.30
RXRC587	UNN_MAIN	RC	92.00	93.00	1.00	1.70	1.70
RXRC587	UNN_MAIN	RC	103.00	104.00	1.00	1.35	1.35
RXRC588	UNN_MAIN	RC	92.00	93.00	1.00	2.02	2.02

Table 2 – Significant Intersections

(Significant intervals are reported to geological and/or grade boundaries above 0.5g/t Au and a 1 gram-metre Au threshold, with maximum 3m internal waste; "including" intervals generally above 10 gram-metres; downhole widths reported).

Hole ID	Prospect	Drill Type	From	To	Interval	Au g/t	Au g.m.
RXRC589	UNN_MAIN	RC	110.00	111.00	1.00	1.42	1.42
RXRC589	UNN_MAIN	RC	136.00	138.00	2.00	0.64	1.27
RXRC593	UNN_MAIN	RC	111.00	114.00	3.00	0.54	1.61
RXRC593	UNN_MAIN	RC	121.00	123.00	2.00	0.57	1.13
RXRC593	UNN_MAIN	RC	125.00	128.00	3.00	1.06	3.18
RXRC593	UNN_MAIN	RC	132.00	136.00	4.00	0.79	3.15
RXRC594	UNN_MAIN	RC	93.00	94.00	1.00	1.20	1.20
RXRC594	UNN_MAIN	RC	114.00	116.00	2.00	0.87	1.74
RXRC594	UNN_MAIN	RC	120.00	121.00	1.00	1.57	1.57
RXRC595	UNN_MAIN	RC	102.00	103.00	1.00	1.74	1.74
RXRC595	UNN_MAIN	RC	109.00	110.00	1.00	1.06	1.06
RXRC596	UNN_MAIN	RC	183.00	190.00	7.00	6.29	44.01
RXRC596	UNN_MAIN	RC	185.00	187.00	2.00	17.15	34.30
RXRC596	UNN_MAIN	RC	192.00	196.00	4.00	1.13	4.53
RXRC597	UNN_MAIN	RC	102.00	104.00	2.00	4.28	8.55
RXRC598	UNN_MAIN	RC	121.00	123.00	2.00	1.26	2.52
RXRC599	UNN_MAIN	RC	151.00	154.00	3.00	3.05	9.14
RXRC599	UNN_MAIN	RC	173.00	188.00	15.00	3.13	47.02
RXRC599	UNN_MAIN	RC	191.00	193.00	2.00	0.95	1.89
RXRC599	UNN_MAIN	RC	204.00	205.00	1.00	2.70	2.70
RXRC600	UNN_MAIN	RC	120.00	125.00	5.00	14.11	70.53
		Incl:	120.00	122.00	2.00	30.35	60.70
RXDD236	UNN_MAIN	HQ/NQ	111.50	114.06	2.56	6.66	17.05
		Incl:	113.46	114.06	0.60	26.20	15.72
RXDD237	UNN_MAIN	HQ/NQ	127.00	128.10	1.10	6.18	6.79
		Incl:	127.87	128.10	0.23	26.90	6.19
RXDD237	UNN_MAIN	HQ/NQ	134.00	136.04	2.04	0.74	1.51
RXDD237	UNN_MAIN	HQ/NQ	140.00	142.90	2.90	1.42	4.13
		Incl:	142.25	142.90	0.65	4.26	2.77

JORC Table 1 - Section 1 Data and Sampling Techniques

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	RC hole diameter was 5.5" (140 mm) reverse circulation percussion (RC). Sampling of RC holes was undertaken by collecting 1m cone split samples at intervals. Diamond drill hole core size is HQ at the start of the hole, changing to NQ2 in competent rock with NQ2 size diameter through the mineralisation. Sampling of diamond holes was by cut half core as described further below. Drill holes were generally angled at -60^0 towards grid northeast (but see Table for individual hole dips and azimuths) to intersect geology as close to perpendicular as possible. A handheld XRF instrument was used assist in geological logging.

JORC Table 1 - Section 1 Data and Sampling Techniques

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information	RC drillholes were sampled on 1m intervals using a cone splitter. A nominal 3-4kg sample is taken and analysed for gold by Fire Assay 50g (FA50). Diamond core is HQ and NQ2, however dominantly NQ2 size, sampled on geological intervals, with a minimum of 0.3 m up to a maximum of 1.2 m. The diamond core was cut in half, with one half sent to the lab and one half retained. The sample was analysed for gold by Fire Assay 50g (FA50).
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.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed*	Diamond core recoveries are logged and recorded in the database. Overall recoveries are typically >99% and there are no apparent core loss issues or significant sample recovery problems. Hole depths are verified against core blocks. Regular rod counts are performed by the drill contractor. There is no apparent relationship between sample recovery and grade. RC drill recoveries were high (>90%).
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples	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.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged	All holes were logged in full.

JORC Table 1 - Section 1 Data and Sampling Techniques

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.*	Drill core was cut in half on site using a core saw. Samples were collected from the same side of the core where possible, preserving the orientation mark in the kept core half. If no orientation line was possible a cut line was used on the core.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	RC samples were collected on the drill rig using a cone splitter. If any mineralised samples were collected wet these were noted in the drill logs and database.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	The sample preparation followed industry best practice. Fire Assay samples were dried, coarse crushing to ~10mm, followed by pulverisation of the entire sample in an LM5 or equivalent pulverising mill to a grind size of 85% passing 75 micron.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Field QC procedures involve the use of Certified Reference Materials (CRM's) as assay standards, along with duplicates and blank samples. The insertion rate of the CRM's was approximately 1:20, and blank sample insertion rate was approximately 1:50.
	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.*	The analytical technique involved Fire Assay 50g. Lab XRF was completed on the pulps for the diamond core samples.
	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.*	Senior personnel from the Company have visually inspected mineralisation within significant intersections.
	The use of twinned holes.	No twinned holes to date.

JORC Table 1 - Section 1 Data and Sampling Techniques

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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 differential GPS with an accuracy of +/- 0.3m.
	Specification of the grid system used.	The grid system is MGA_GDA94, zone 50S for easting, northing and RL.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	The topography of the area is relatively flat and has been surveyed during the mining period by the mine survey team. The Competent Person considers that the surface is suitable for this MRE
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	RC and diamond drill hole spacing varies 20-200 metres between drill sections, with some areas at 20 metre drill section spacing. Down dip step-out distance varies 20-100 metres.
	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. For RC samples, 1m samples were completed for all holes. No composites were taken.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*	The mineralisation strikes generally NNW and dips to the west at approximately -60 degrees. The nominal drill orientation was 065 and -60 dip. Drilling is believed to be generally perpendicular to strike.
	If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	No sampling bias is believed to have been introduced.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Sample security is managed by the Company. After preparation in the field samples are packed into polyweave bags and despatched to the laboratory. For the majority of samples these bags were transported directly to the assay laboratory by the Company. 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.*	The Youanmi mining centre which comprises the leases: M57/51, M57/75, M57/97, M57/109, M57/135, M57/160A, M57/164, M57/165, M57/166 and M57/167 is 100% owned by Rox Resources.
	The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a license 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.*	Significant previous exploration has been carried out throughout the project by various companies, including AC/RAB, RC drilling and diamond drilling 1971-1973 WMC: RAB, RC and surface diamond drilling 1976 Newmont: 10 surface diamond drillholes (predominantly targeting base metals). 1980-1986 BHP: RAB, RC and surface diamond drilling (predominantly targeting base metals). 1986-1993 Eastmet: RAB, RC and surface diamond drilling. 1993-1997 Goldmines of Australia: RAB, RC and surface diamond drilling. Underground mining and associated underground diamond drilling. 2000-2003 Aquila Resources Ltd: Shallow RAB and RC drilling 2004-2005 Goldcrest Resources Ltd: Shallow RAB and RC drilling; data validation. 2007- 2013 Apex Minerals NL: 9 diamond holes targeting extensions to the Youanmi deeps resource.

JORC Table 1 - Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The Youanmi Project straddles a 40km strike length of the Youanmi Greenstone Belt, lying within the Southern Cross Province of the Archaean Yilgarn Craton in Western Australia. The greenstone belt is approximately 80km long and 25km wide, and incorporates an arcuate, north-trending major crustal structure termed the Youanmi Fault Zone. This structure separates two discordant greenstone terrains, with the stratigraphy to the west characterised by a series of weakly deformed, layered mafic complexes (Windimurra, Black Range, Youanmi and Barrambie) enveloped by strongly deformed, north-northeast trending greenstones. Gold mineralisation is developed semi-continuously in shear zones over a strike length of 2,300m along the western margin of the Youanmi granite. Gold is intimately associated with sulphide minerals and silicates in zones of strong hydrothermal alteration and structural deformation. Typical Youanmi lode material consists of a sericite- carbonate- quartz- pyrite-arsenopyrite schist or mylonite which frequently contains significant concentrations of gold, commonly as fine, free gold particles in the silicates, occluded in sulphide minerals and in solid solution in arsenopyrite. The lodes contain between 10% and 25% sulphide, the principal species being pyrite (10% to 20%) and arsenopyrite (1% to 5%). There are a series of major fault systems cutting through the Youanmi trend mineralisation that have generated some significant off-sets. The Youanmi Deeps project area is subdivided into three main areas or fault blocks by cross-cutting steep south-east trending faults; and these are named Pollard, Main, and Hill End from south to north respectively. Granite hosted gold mineralisation occurs at several sites, most notably Grace and the Plant Zone Prospects. Gold mineralization occurs as free particles within quartz-sericite altered granite shear zones. The Commonwealth-Connemarra mineralised trend is centred 4km northwest of the Youanmi plant. The geology comprises a sequence of folded mafic and felsic volcanic rocks intercalated with BIF and intruded by granite along the eastern margin. Gold mineralisation is developed over a 600m strike length, associated with a north trending and steeply west dipping shear zone that traverses the northwest trending succession.
Drill hole Information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* • *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* • *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* • *dip and azimuth of the hole* • *down hole length and interception depth* • *hole length.*	Refer to drill results Table/s and the Notes attached thereto.
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*	All reported assay intervals have been length weighted. No top cuts have been applied. A lower cut-off of 0.5g/t Au was applied for RC and diamond core.

JORC Table 1 - Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.	Mineralisation over 0.5g/t Au has been included in aggregation of intervals for RC and diamond core.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalent values have been used or reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	The mineralisation strikes generally NNW and dips to the west at approximately -60 degrees. Drill orientations are usually 065 degrees and -60 dip. Drilling is believed to be generally perpendicular to strike. Given the angle of the drill holes and the interpreted dip of the host rocks and mineralisation (see Figures in the text), reported intercepts approximate 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 (RC and diamond drilling) is justified to locate extensions to mineralisation both at depth and along strike.