ROX RESOURCES

ASX: RXL
ASX Announcement
14 September 2026

High-grade drilling and ore drive extensions

Infill drilling delivers outstanding results, as Rox prepares for production stoping activities

WA gold development company Rox Resources Limited (**"Rox"** or **"the Company"**) (**ASX: RXL**) is pleased to provide the latest assay results and an update on site activities at its 100%-owned Youanmi Gold Mine ("**Youanmi**") in Western Australia.

Highlights:

- **Underground diamond drilling at United North returns significant intercepts, with host shear zones observed in all drill holes:**
  - **9.77m @ 11.17g/t Au from 229.86m (UNN26_013),**
    - **including 5.07m @ 19.17g/t Au from 232.93m**
  - **10.30m @ 12.46g/t Au from 184.70m (UNN26_018),**
    - **including 1.56m @ 43.42g/t Au from 185.00m;**
    - **and 3.93m @ 14.37g/t Au from 191.07m**
  - **2.80m @ 13.20g/t Au from 175.00m (UNN26_019)**
    - **including 1.00m @ 33.10g/t from 176.00m**
  - **6.98m @ 13.93g/t Au from 187.40m (UNN26_019)**
    - **including 0.77m @ 19.00g/t from 187.40m**
    - **and 2.40m @ 19.52g/t Au from 190.00m**
    - **and 1.00m @ 16.00g/t Au from 193.00m**
  - **5.04m @ 4.11g/t Au from 119.50m (UNN26_020)**
    - **including 2.00m @ 7.04g/t from 122.00m**
- **Ore drive development has extended beyond mine plan on multiple levels, with results reinforcing mineralisation extends further than outlined in Definitive Feasibility Study (DFS)**
- **Preparations begin for production stoping works to start in coming weeks**

Managing Director & CEO Mr Phill Wilding commented:

"Underground infill drilling at United North continues to deliver significant high-grade results, confirming, and in some areas growing, the resource while also further derisking delivery from the high-grade Youanmi ore system.

"With the initial two levels developed and significantly beyond the original DFS mine plan, the teams are now preparing the updated geology grade control models ahead of production stoping works commencing in coming weeks.

"The surface ore stockpile is also growing with development progressing ahead of plan, reinforcing Rox's ability to hit the targeted commissioning stockpile of 190,000t at 3.3g/t gold set in the DFS.

"These results reaffirm what we already knew about Youanmi's growing potential as a very high-grade gold system. Coupled with the growth drilling program now underway from surface, this activity provides further confidence in our aspiration of becoming a 150,000ozpa operation in future years."

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United North Grade Control Drilling

Diamond drilling at United North remains on schedule, with 19 holes for 3,326m completed in August.

The primary focus of this initial drilling is to ensure that by mid-CY2027, the mine is sufficiently infill drilled to 12 months ahead of mining (see Figure 1), derisking ore delivery to the mill and providing increased operational certainty.

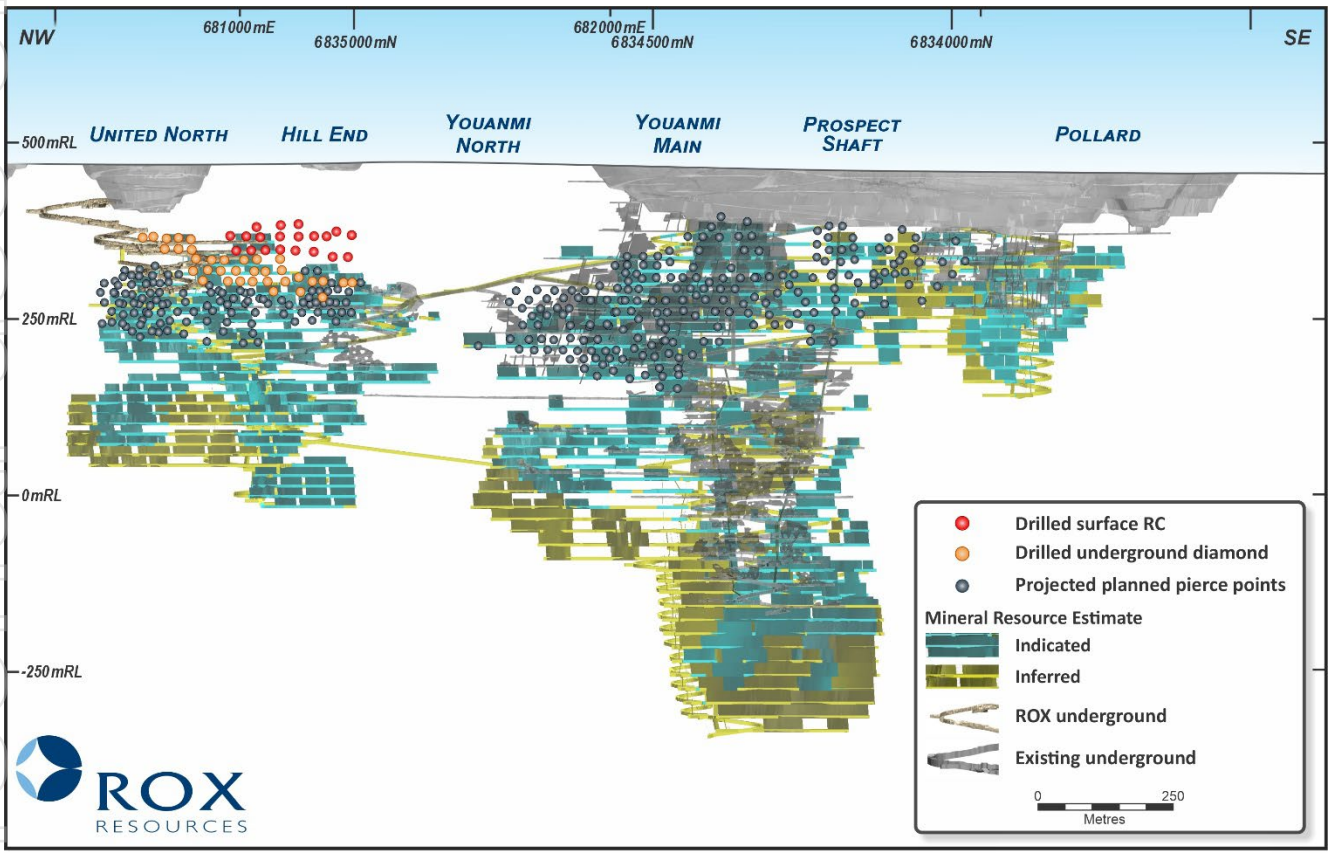

Figure 1 – Youanmi DFS mine plan long section with resource model infill drilling pierce points

The latest results, all received post the data cutoff date for the Company's recently announced Mineral Resource & Ore Reserves update[1], continue the trend of mineralisation as outlined in recent announcements[2,3]. Substantially confirming production stopes in the original Definitive Feasibility Study ("**DFS**") mine plan, the results also establish the potential for significant expansion of the upper levels of the United North mine beyond the DFS mine plan.

Significant results include:

- 9.77m @ 11.17g/t Au from 229.86m (UNN26_013)
  - including 5.07m @ 19.17g/t Au from 232.93m
- 4.40m @ 2.97g/t Au from 177.00m (UNN26_018)
  - including 3.08m @ 3.26g/t Au from 178.00m
- 10.30m @ 12.46g/t Au from 184.70m (UNN26_018)

[1] ASX RXL 9th September 2026, "Annual Updated to Mineral Resources and Ore Reserve at Youanmi Gold Mine"

[2] ASX RXL 16th July 2026, "High-grade drilling results highlight mine expansion potential at Youanmi"

[3] ASX RXL 17th August 2026, "High-grade results from development and drilling"

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- including 1.56m @ 43.42g/t Au from 185.00m
- and 3.93m @ 14.37g/t Au from 191.07m

- 2.80m @ 13.20g/t Au from 175.00m (UNN26_019)
  - including 1.00m @ 33.10g/t from 176.00m
- 6.98m @ 13.93g/t Au from 187.40m (UNN26_019)
  - including 0.77m @ 19.00g/t from 187.40m
  - and 2.40m @ 19.52g/t Au from 190.00m
  - and 1.00m @ 16.00g/t Au from 193.00m
- 5.04m @ 4.11g/t Au from 119.50m (UNN26_020)
  - including 2.00m @ 7.04g/t from 14.08m

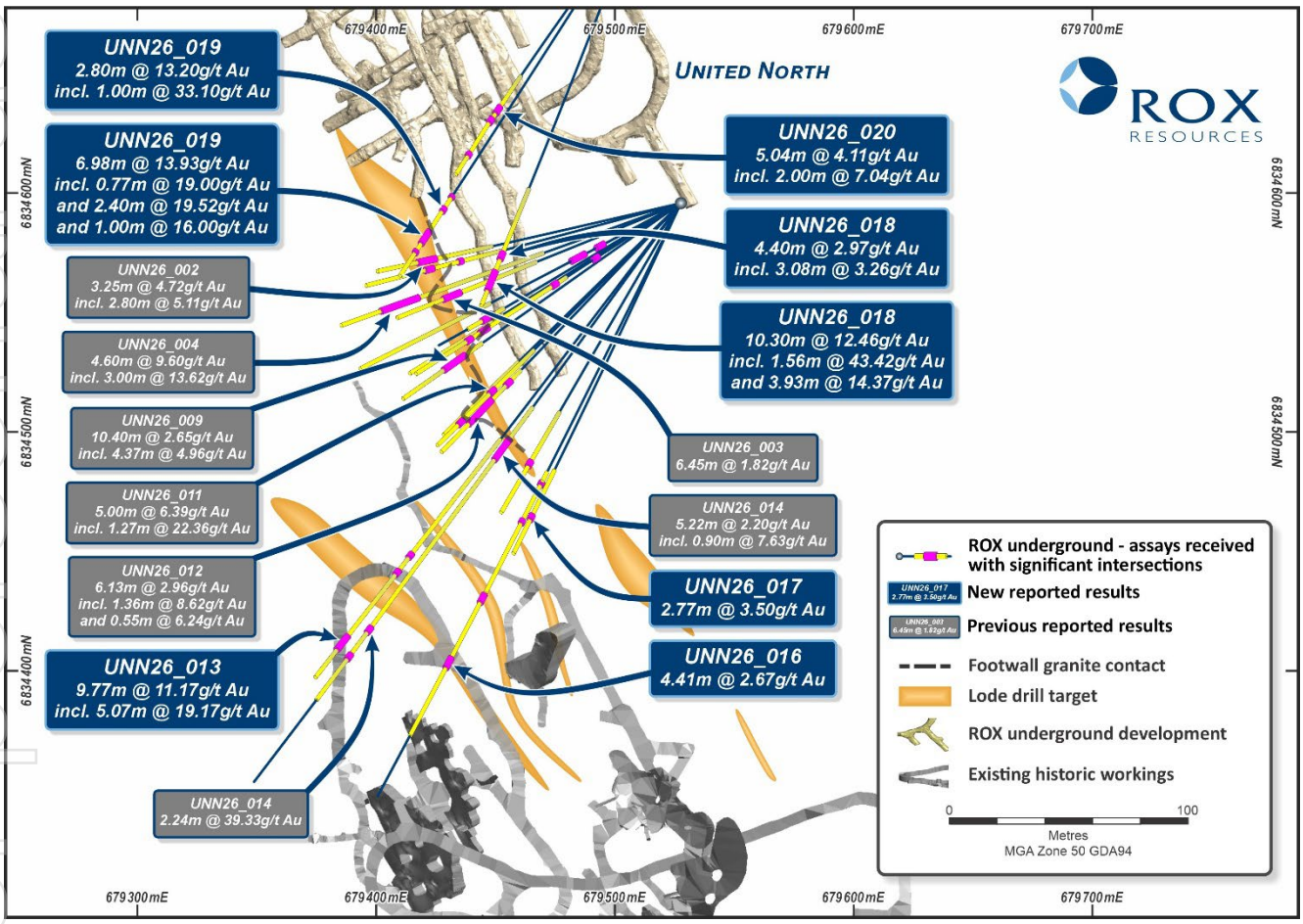

Figure 2 – United North underground diamond drilling results

Hole ID	Hole Type	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (ppm)	Gram Metres	Date reported
UNN26_002	UGDD	110.55	113.80	3.25	4.72	15.34	17/08/2026
	incl.	111.00	113.80	2.80	5.11	14.32	17/08/2026
UNN26_003	UGDD	105.10	111.55	6.45	1.82	11.73	16/07/2026
UNN26_004	UGDD	131.58	136.18	4.60	9.60	44.18	16/07/2026
	incl.	132.00	135.00	3.00	13.62	40.85	16/07/2026
UNN26_009	UGDD	113.83	124.23	10.40	2.65	27.56	17/08/2026
incl.		119.86	124.23	4.37	4.96	21.68	17/08/2026
UNN26_011	UGDD	108.00	113.00	5.00	6.39	31.93	17/08/2026

Hole ID	Hole Type	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (ppm)	Gram Metres	Date reported
	incl.	110.83	112.10	1.27	22.36	28.39	17/08/2026
UNN26_012	UGDD	118.50	124.63	6.13	2.96	18.16	17/08/2026
	incl.	119.00	120.36	1.36	8.62	11.72	17/08/2026
	and	123.49	124.63	0.55	6.24	3.43	17/08/2026
UNN26_014	UGDD	128.70	133.92	5.22	2.20	11.51	17/08/2026
	incl.	128.70	129.60	0.90	7.63	6.87	17/08/2026
UNN26_014	UGDD	220.70	222.94	2.24	39.33	88.10	17/08/2026

Table 1 – United North underground previously reported drilling intercepts shown in Figure 2

Figure 3 – UNN26_018 10.30m @ 12.46g/t Au including 1.56m @ 43.42g/t and 3.93m @ 14.37g/t

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Ore drive development has continued ahead of the originally scheduled DFS mine plan production rate, with both the 2356 and 2341mRL ore drives extending ~125m further along strike than originally designed in the DFS (see Figure 4).

Previously reported[4] resource drilling completed from surface supports this ore drive extension. This has been further corroborated from infill underground drilling (see Figure 3) and production face samples (see Figure 4).

Both ore drives are now preparing for production stoping activities to commence once the final grade control model is completed in coming weeks.

Final assay results remain outstanding for both underground resource drilling and production face samples; however, mapped mineralised host shear zones correlate well between both levels (see Figures 4 & 5).

Grade control modelling parameters have been prepared in line with the new statistics generated as part of the United North Mineral Resource Estimate[1,5] and grade control estimates will be completed after all assay results are received.

Underground diamond drilling completed to date has infilled the southern end of United North, down to the 2295mRL ore drive level which is yet to be developed.

This drilling will continue and is designed to infill to a nominal 20m x 20m spacing to derisk the first two years of production.

Ore drive development is currently underway on the 2325mRL with the 2310mRL level access being prepared to crosscut the ore, ready for its ore drive turn out.

Underground drilling to date has both confirmed the grade estimates within the 2025 Mineral Resource Estimate[6] that was used in the DFS and identified areas of significant upside, particularly where high grade plunging shoots have been identified from core and face mapping.

These results represent upside to the 2026 Mineral Resource and Reserves[1], they were received post the data cut-off date for the Mineral Resource estimate.

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[4] ASX RXL 21st April 2026, "Drilling identifies high-grade ounces outside of DFS mine plan"

[5] ASX RXL 10th September 2026, "Resource growth drilling begins at Youanmi"

[6] ASX RXL 21st July 2025, "Underground Resource Increased to 2.1 Moz"

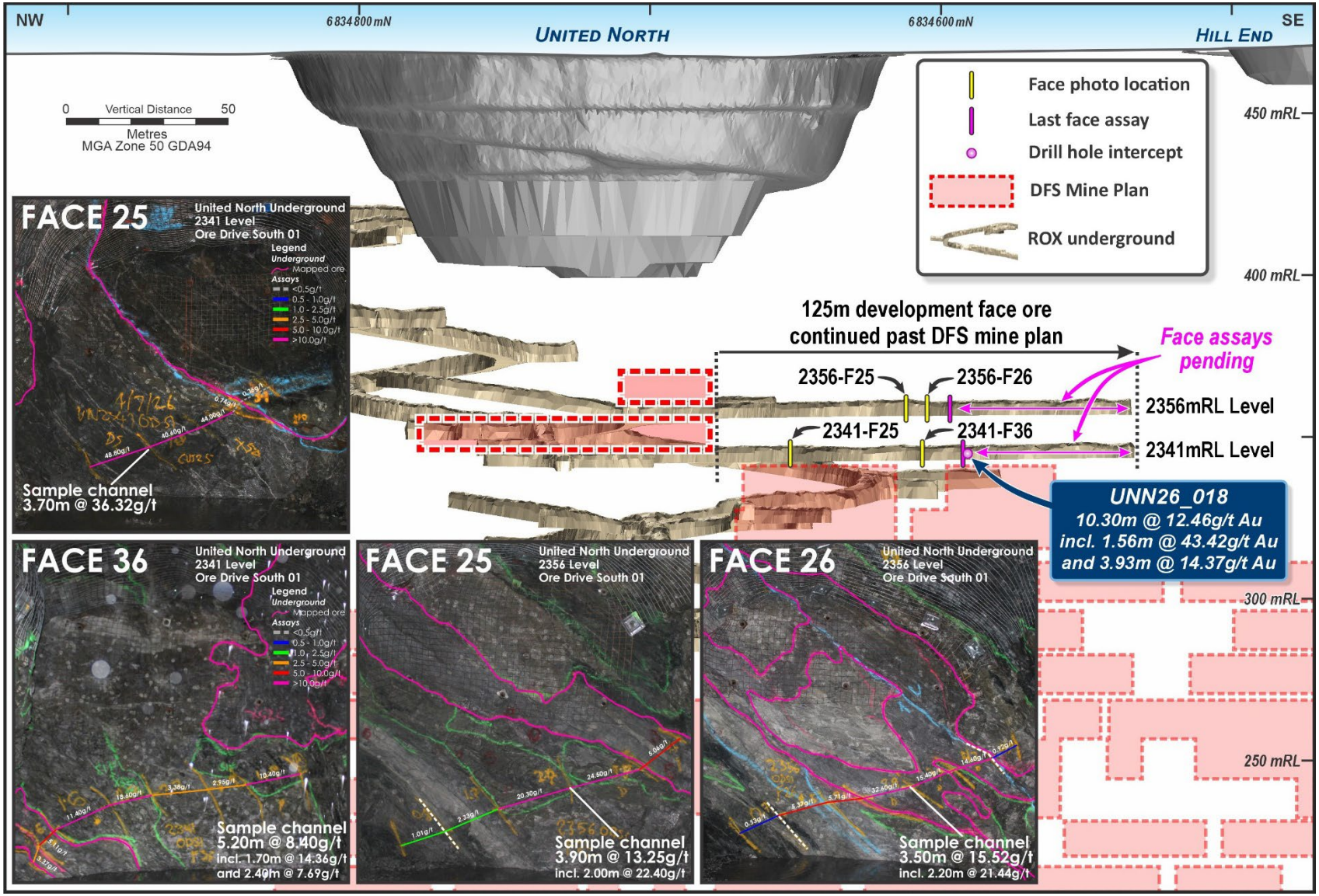

Figure 4 – United North 2356mRL & 2341mRL ore drive development vs. DFS Mine Plan

**Cautionary Note: Channel samples from advancing development on the 2356mRL & 2341mRL levels are operational in nature and are not equivalent to resource definition drilling.*

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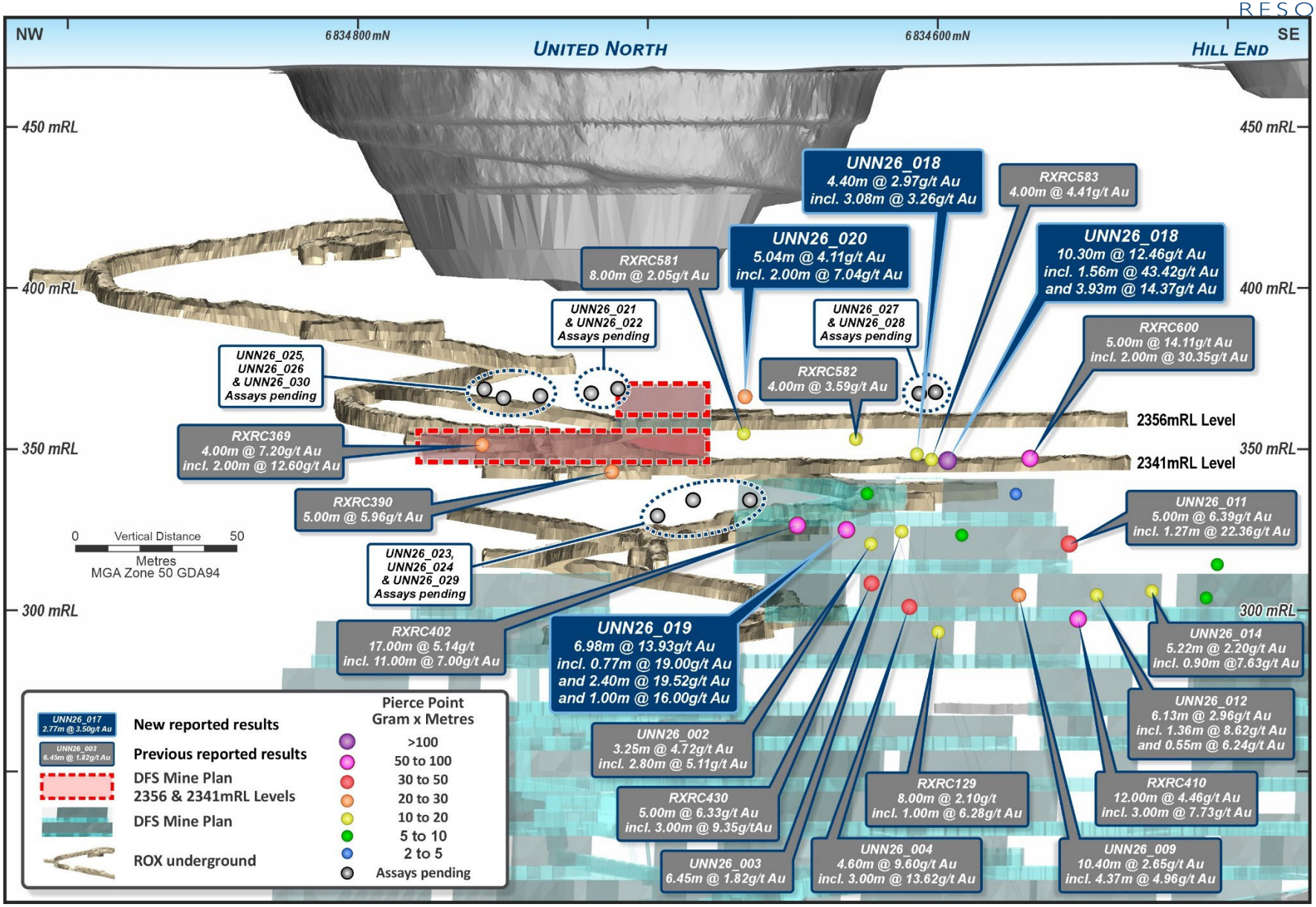

Figure 5 – United North upper levels drilling results

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Hole ID	Hole Type	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (ppm)	Gram Metres	Date reported
RXRC129	RC	190.00	198.00	8.00	2.10	16.78	20/01/2020
	incl.	194.00	195.00	1.00	6.28	6.28	20/01/2020
RXRC369	RC	131.00	135.00	4.00	7.20	28.80	19/04/2021
	incl.	131.00	133.00	2.00	12.60	25.20	19/04/2021
RXRC390	RC	138.00	143.00	5.00	5.96	29.80	08/07/2021
RXRC402	RC	151.00	168.00	17.00	5.14	87.38	12/08/2021
	incl.	156.00	167.00	11.00	7.00	77.00	12/08/2021
RXRC410	RC	184.00	196.00	12.00	4.46	53.52	09/09/2021
	incl.	186.00	189.00	3.00	7.73	23.19	09/09/2021
RXRC430	RC	180.00	185.00	5.00	6.33	31.65	29/11/2021
	incl.	182.00	185.00	3.00	9.35	28.05	29/11/2021
RXRC581	RC	126.00	134.00	8.00	2.05	16.39	21/04/2026
RXRC582	RC	126.00	130.00	4.00	3.59	14.35	21/04/2026
RXRC583	RC	139.00	143.00	4.00	4.41	17.64	21/04/2026
RXRC600	RC	120.00	125.00	5.00	14.11	70.53	21/04/2026
	incl.	120.00	122.00	2.00	30.35	60.70	21/04/2026
UNN26_002	UGDD	110.55	113.80	3.25	4.72	15.34	17/08/2026
	incl.	111.00	113.80	2.80	5.11	14.32	17/08/2026
UNN26_003	UGDD	105.10	111.55	6.45	1.82	11.73	16/07/2026
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	and	123.49	124.63	0.55	6.24	3.43	17/08/2026
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	incl.	128.70	129.60	0.90	7.63	6.87	17/08/2026
UNN26_014	UGDD	220.70	222.94	2.24	39.33	88.10	17/08/2026

Table 1 – United North underground previously reported drilling intercepts shown in Figure 5

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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 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 12.4Mt at 5.5g/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), General Manager Geology 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 (FAIG) and a Fellow of the Australian Institute of Mining & Metallurgy (FAusIMM). 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.

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Appendix 1

Table 1 – Collar Locations and Drilling Details

Hole ID	Prospect	Hole Type	MGA East	MGA North	MGA RL	Depth	Dip	Azi
UNN26_013	United North	UGDD	679,523	6,834,594	335.953	251.90	-6.30	216.43
UNN26_016	United North	UGDD	679,523	6,834,594	335.953	268.80	-6.95	205.50
UNN26_017	United North	UGDD	679,523	6,834,594	335.880	163.60	-12.13	204.41
UNN26_018	United North	UGDD	679,515	6,834,736	375.367	200.90	-8.72	202.12
UNN26_019	United North	UGDD	679,515	6,834,736	375.220	210.00	-14.71	211.73
UNN26_020	United North	UGDD	679,515	6,834,736	375.367	155.20	-3.59	212.26

Table 2 – Wall Sampling Details

Hole ID	Prospect	Sample Type	MGA East	MGA North	MGA RL	Depth	Dip	Azi
UNN_2325_ACC_WS_F1_S	United North	UGFS	679,413.6	6,834,624.8	324.4	6.6	15.5	243.6
UNN_2325_ACC_WS_F2_S	United North	UGFS	679,395.6	6,834,614.5	326.3	9.2	1.6	230.2
UNN_2325_ODS1_F10_A	United North	UGFS	679,414.0	6,834,596.2	324.4	5.0	22.8	269.8
UNN_2325_ODS1_F8_A	United North	UGFS	679,415.3	6,834,602.6	325.4	4.9	2.2	261.2
UNN_2325_ODS1_F9_A	United North	UGFS	679,415.0	6,834,599.5	325.1	5.0	11.4	264.4
UNN_2341_ODS1_F28_A	United North	UGFS	679,433.5	6,834,593.9	343.2	4.8	18.1	232.3
UNN_2341_ODS1_F29_A	United North	UGFS	679,435.1	6,834,591.3	343.4	5.1	22.3	232.1
UNN_2341_ODS1_F30_A	United North	UGFS	679,436.6	6,834,587.4	343.4	3.8	15.9	232.5
UNN_2341_ODS1_F31_A	United North	UGFS	679,439.5	6,834,584.5	343.7	4.8	21.4	231.5
UNN_2341_ODS1_F32_A	United North	UGFS	679,439.4	6,834,581.7	343.8	3.0	28.7	234.7
UNN_2341_ODS1_F33_A	United North	UGFS	679,440.4	6,834,578.9	343.8	4.1	35.3	272.5
UNN_2341_ODS1_F34_A	United North	UGFS	679,440.8	6,834,576.5	343.9	3.4	45.1	242.0
UNN_2341_ODS1_F35_A	United North	UGFS	679,441.8	6,834,573.7	343.5	4.9	13.0	243.2
UNN_2341_ODS1_F36_A	United North	UGFS	679,443.0	6,834,571.7	343.7	5.2	11.6	190.4
UNN_2341_ODS1_F36_B	United North	UGFS	679,437.5	6,834,571.9	345.5	2.1	-82.9	241.4
UNN_2341_ODS1_F37_A	United North	UGFS	679,443.9	6,834,566.7	344.2	4.3	10.0	245.5
UNN_2341_ODS1_F38_A	United North	UGFS	679,444.3	6,834,564.4	344.1	4.1	10.1	228.6
UNN_2341_ODS1_F39_A	United North	UGFS	679,444.1	6,834,561.7	343.6	3.8	15.0	241.5
UNN_2341_ODS2_F4_A	United North	UGFS	679,379.7	6,834,657.0	341.6	4.9	4.7	221.1
UNN_2356_ODS1_F15_A	United North	UGFS	679,442.1	6,834,618.1	357.1	5.1	4.3	232.9
UNN_2356_ODS1_F16_A	United North	UGFS	679,443.4	6,834,614.9	357.0	5.6	18.5	224.1
UNN_2356_ODS1_F17_A	United North	UGFS	679,444.7	6,834,610.8	357.1	5.3	22.9	222.7
UNN_2356_ODS1_F18_A	United North	UGFS	679,446.8	6,834,607.3	357.4	5.0	17.1	228.9
UNN_2356_ODS1_F19_A	United North	UGFS	679,449.0	6,834,603.9	357.8	4.7	21.6	230.6
UNN_2356_ODS1_F21_A	United North	UGFS	679,452.8	6,834,596.4	357.9	3.3	17.7	237.6
UNN_2356_ODS1_F22_A	United North	UGFS	679,453.6	6,834,593.3	357.7	5.4	4.0	218.1
UNN_2356_ODS1_F23_A	United North	UGFS	679,454.1	6,834,590.0	357.6	4.3	18.2	266.6
UNN_2356_ODS1_F24_A	United North	UGFS	679,454.2	6,834,587.5	357.5	3.8	27.9	255.2
UNN_2356_ODS1_F25_A	United North	UGFS	679,456.1	6,834,584.9	357.5	4.7	19.0	256.7
UNN_2356_ODS1_F27_A	United North	UGFS	679,457.7	6,834,579.3	358.4	5.0	3.5	216.0
UNN_2356_ODS1_F35_A	United North	UGFS	679,460.8	6,834,555.5	357.6	4.3	22.7	226.6
UNN_2356_ODS1_F36_A	United North	UGFS	679,461.2	6,834,552.4	358.0	4.0	8.4	251.3
UNN_2356_ODS1_F38_A	United North	UGFS	679,464.5	6,834,547.6	357.5	2.8	33.5	237.3
UNN_2356_ODS1_F40_A	United North	UGFS	679,466.8	6,834,542.4	357.7	3.5	30.9	233.8

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Table 3 – Underground Drilling Significant Intersections

(Significant intervals are reported to geological and/or grade boundaries above 1.5g/t Au and a 2.5 gram-metre Au threshold, with maximum 3m internal waste; "including" intervals generally above 10 gram-metres; downhole widths reported).

Hole ID	Prospect	Sample Type	From	To	Interval	Au g/t	Au g.m.
UNN26_013	United North	UGDD	187.45	188.45	1.00	3.08	3.08
UNN26_013	United North	UGDD	196.80	198.00	1.20	12.60	15.12
UNN26_013	United North	UGDD	229.86	239.63	9.77	11.17	109.10
		incl.	232.93	238.00	5.07	19.17	97.18
UNN26_016	United North	UGDD	133.26	134.35	1.09	5.71	6.22
UNN26_016	United North	UGDD	150.00	151.00	1.00	2.90	2.90
UNN26_016	United North	UGDD	186.36	187.44	1.08	17.40	18.79
UNN26_016	United North	UGDD	215.89	220.60	4.41	2.67	11.78
UNN26_017	United North	UGDD	145.00	147.77	2.77	3.50	9.70
UNN26_018	United North	UGDD	177.00	181.40	4.40	2.97	13.05
		incl.	178.00	181.08	3.08	3.26	10.05
UNN26_018	United North	UGDD	184.70	195.00	10.30	12.46	128.37
		incl.	185.00	186.56	1.56	43.42	67.73
		and	191.07	195.00	3.93	14.37	56.48
UNN26_019	United North	UGDD	169.00	169.70	0.70	6.23	4.36
UNN26_019	United North	UGDD	175.00	177.80	2.80	13.20	36.95
		incl.	176.00	177.00	1.00	33.10	33.10
UNN26_019	United North	UGDD	187.40	194.38	6.98	13.93	97.21
		incl.	187.40	188.17	0.77	19.00	14.63
		and	190.00	192.40	2.40	19.52	46.84
		and	193.00	194.00	1.00	16.00	16.00
UNN26_019	United North	UGDD	198.41	199.00	0.59	3.06	1.81
UNN26_020	United North	UGDD	119.50	124.54	5.04	4.11	20.72
		incl.	122.00	124.00	2.00	7.04	14.08
UNN26_020	United North	UGDD	126.00	129.00	3.00	1.93	5.78
UNN26_020	United North	UGDD	144.38	146.00	1.62	3.66	5.93

Table 4 – Wall Sampling Significant Intersections

(Significant intervals are reported to geological and/or grade boundaries above 1.5g/t Au and a 2.5 gram-metre Au threshold, with maximum 3m internal waste; "including" intervals generally above 10 gram-metres; downhole widths reported).

Hole ID	Prospect	Sample Type	From	To	Interval	Au g/t	Au g.m.
UNN_2325_ACC_WS_F1_S	United North	UGFS	1.80	2.30	0.50	5.74	2.87
UNN_2325_ACC_WS_F1_S	United North	UGFS	4.80	5.20	0.40	11.80	4.72
UNN_2325_ACC_WS_F2_S	United North	UGFS	1.80	6.30	4.50	4.30	19.33
UNN_2325_ODS1_F8_A	United North	UGFS	0.00	3.40	3.40	21.89	74.41
		incl.	1.00	3.00	2.00	32.49	64.97
UNN_2325_ODS1_F9_A	United North	UGFS	1.00	5.00	4.00	6.75	26.99
		incl.	2.00	3.00	1.00	17.50	17.50
UNN_2325_ODS1_F10_A	United North	UGFS	0.80	5.00	4.20	5.51	23.12
		incl.	1.10	1.60	0.50	23.29	11.65
UNN_2341_ODS1_F28_A	United North	UGFS	0.00	4.80	4.80	25.91	124.39
		incl.	0.00	0.80	0.80	54.90	43.92
		and	1.40	2.70	1.30	57.87	75.23
UNN_2341_ODS1_F29_A	United North	UGFS	1.00	3.60	2.60	10.97	28.52
		incl.	1.00	1.70	0.70	18.70	13.09
UNN_2341_ODS1_F30_A	United North	UGFS	1.00	3.80	2.80	5.04	14.12

Table 4 – Wall Sampling Significant Intersections

(Significant intervals are reported to geological and/or grade boundaries above 1.5g/t Au and a 2.5 gram-metre Au threshold, with maximum 3m internal waste; "including" intervals generally above 10 gram-metres; downhole widths reported).

Hole ID	Prospect	Sample Type	From	To	Interval	Au g/t	Au g.m.
UNN_2341_ODS1_F31_A	United North	UGFS	2.70	4.40	1.70	2.29	3.89
UNN_2341_ODS1_F32_A	United North	UGFS	1.00	2.70	1.70	2.23	3.80
UNN_2341_ODS1_F33_A	United North	UGFS	1.00	3.60	2.60	5.93	15.42
UNN_2341_ODS1_F34_A	United North	UGFS	0.00	2.10	2.10	16.61	34.87
		incl.	0.00	0.90	0.90	13.40	12.06
		and	1.30	2.10	0.80	28.20	22.56
UNN_2341_ODS1_F35_A	United North	UGFS	0.80	4.90	4.10	3.68	15.07
UNN_2341_ODS1_F36_A	United North	UGFS	0.00	5.20	5.20	8.40	43.66
		incl.	0.80	2.50	1.70	14.36	24.42
		and	4.20	6.60	2.40	7.69	18.47
UNN_2341_ODS1_F36_B	United North	UGFS	0.40	2.10	1.70	3.17	5.40
UNN_2341_ODS1_F37_A	United North	UGFS	0.00	4.30	4.30	3.53	15.18
UNN_2341_ODS1_F38_A	United North	UGFS	1.50	4.10	2.60	5.40	14.04
UNN_2341_ODS1_F39_A	United North	UGFS	2.90	3.80	0.90	9.69	8.72
UNN_2341_ODS2_F4_A	United North	UGFS	2.50	4.90	2.40	12.35	29.63
		incl.	2.50	3.90	1.40	17.50	24.50
UNN_2356_ODS1_F15_A	United North	UGFS	1.90	4.60	2.70	7.04	19.00
		incl.	2.40	3.40	1.00	12.60	12.60
UNN_2356_ODS1_F16_A	United North	UGFS	3.70	5.10	1.40	3.75	5.26
UNN_2356_ODS1_F17_A	United North	UGFS	0.90	3.40	2.50	5.58	13.94
UNN_2356_ODS1_F18_A	United North	UGFS	1.60	3.50	1.90	5.17	9.83
UNN_2356_ODS1_F19_A	United North	UGFS	2.00	3.20	1.20	8.73	10.47
UNN_2356_ODS1_F21_A	United North	UGFS	1.70	2.10	0.40	6.38	2.55
UNN_2356_ODS1_F22_A	United North	UGFS	0.70	3.50	2.80	2.75	7.70
UNN_2356_ODS1_F23_A	United North	UGFS	1.70	4.00	2.30	8.06	18.55
		incl.	1.70	2.60	0.90	15.70	14.13
UNN_2356_ODS1_F24_A	United North	UGFS	1.00	3.30	2.30	7.00	16.11
UNN_2356_ODS1_F25_A	United North	UGFS	0.80	4.70	3.90	13.25	51.68
		incl.	1.80	3.80	2.00	22.40	44.80
UNN_2356_ODS1_F27_A	United North	UGFS	0.00	1.60	1.60	7.80	12.48
UNN_2356_ODS1_F27_A	United North	UGFS	3.50	4.60	1.10	3.36	3.70
UNN_2356_ODS1_F35_A	United North	UGFS	1.00	3.20	2.20	14.29	31.44
		incl.	2.00	2.70	0.70	33.10	23.17
UNN_2356_ODS1_F36_A	United North	UGFS	2.00	3.00	1.00	5.03	5.03
UNN_2356_ODS1_F38_A	United North	UGFS	1.70	2.40	0.70	7.88	5.51
UNN_2356_ODS1_F40_A	United North	UGFS	2.00	2.80	0.80	3.63	2.90

Table 5 – Glossary of terms

(Terms used by ROX Resources in this release for reporting purposes)

Term	Term Type	Definition
RC	Hole Type	Surface drilled reverse circulation drill hole
RCD	Hole Type	Surface drilled reverse circulation drill hole with diamond core tail
DD	Hole Type	Surface drilled diamond core drill hole
UGDD	Hole Type	Underground drilled diamond drill hole
RC	Sample Type	Surface drilled percussion reverse circulation sample

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Table 5 – Glossary of terms

(Terms used by ROX Resources in this release for reporting purposes)

Term	Term Type	Definition
DD	Sample Type	Surface drilled half cut diamond core sample
UGDD	Sample Type	Underground drilled half cut diamond core sample
UGFS	Sample Type	Underground face sample collected from sample line perpendicular to visually identified mineralised structure by hand held hammer

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. Underground wall samples are chip samples collected by hammer nominally over 1m intervals along the grade line.
	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. Underground wall sample locations are confirmed from Rockmapper survey scans validated from survey control and mapping points set out and picked up with a Leica TS16 total station.
	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 samples were analysed for gold by Fire Assay 50g (FA50). Underground wall sample boundaries vary to not cross lithological or interpreted mineralised contacts with a minimum of 0.3m up to a maximum of 1.2m. The samples were 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%).

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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	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. Underground lithological mapping is completed on all walls and recorded as per the grade line lithology. All lithological and mineralisation boundaries are mapped on both the walls and backs with contacts being picked up by qualified surveyors. Underground structural measurements are recorded as points. 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 underground walls, 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.
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. All underground walls mapped maintain a minimum of 1:20 field duplicate ratio using the same sampling techniques (hammer) and inserted into the sample run. Extra field duplicates are collected at the geologist discretion in and around contacts with the ore lode.
	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.

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JORC Table 1 - Section 1 Data and Sampling Techniques

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	ROX logs all drilling using DH Logger, on Toughbook laptops, which directly interfaces with the corporate geology database – Fusion. Underground sampling uses Rockmapper which transfers directly into the Fusion 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. Underground sample locations have been established using a robotic total station (Leica TS16) with an accuracy of +/- 1.5mm at 100m.
	Specification of the grid system used.	The grid system is MGA_94, zone 50S for easting, northing and RL. A local mine grid (ROX grid) is used for daily operations and is a truncation of the MGA94 coordinates: X: – 600,000, Y: – 6,800,000 & Z: + 2,000
	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.

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JORC Table 1 - Section 1 Data and Sampling Techniques

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	No sample compositing has occurred for diamond core drilling or underground wall samples. 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. UG wall samples vary to not cross lithological or interpreted mineralised contacts with a minimum of 0.3m up to a maximum of 1.2m
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.	Regarding RC and diamond core sampling, no sampling bias is believed to have been introduced. The current underground wall sampling does not appear to show any sampling bias; however, this will be reviewed on an ongoing basis.
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.

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JORC Table 1 - Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.
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.

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JORC Table 1 - Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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 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.
	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.