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ASX: RXL
ASX Announcement
9 November 2026

Stoping underway as high-grade infill results support development

High-grade infill results, first stope fired and processing plant construction advancing on schedule towards first gold in mid-CY2027

Highlights:

- **Underground diamond drilling continues at United North with thick, high-grade gold intersections returned and mineralised shear zones observed in all drill holes. Two significant intercepts are located outside the existing mine plan, highlighting potential for additional ounces. Significant results include:**
  - **7.42m @ 9.91g/t Au from 236.55m (UNN26_043)**
    - **including 0.79m @ 43.81g/t Au from 236.55m**
    - **and 2.17m @ 13.92g/t Au from 239.00m**
  - **5.50m @ 15.46g/t Au from 168.00m (UNN26_044)**
    - **including 0.51m @ 20.28g/t Au from 168.96m**
    - **and 0.32m @ 30.31g/t Au from 170.88m**
    - **and 1.01m @ 63.12g/t Au from 172.49m**
  - **2.24m @ 21.79g/t Au from 246.76m (UNN26_046)**
    - **including 1.50m @ 27.46g/t Au from 247.50m**
  - **5.88m @ 3.63g/t Au from 127.00m (UNN26_047)**
    - **including 0.79m @ 17.09g/t Au from 127.31m**
- **Record underground development advance of 647 metres achieved in October, continuing to exceed planned development rates**
- **First stope successfully fired and extracted at United North, with the second stope being prepared for production**
- **Youanmi Processing Plant construction advancing on schedule, with key equipment and materials arriving onsite and significant infrastructure milestones achieved, including:**
  - **Ball mill delivered onsite, with cabling and conveyor belt deliveries arriving**
  - **First structural steel delivered, with screening plant construction commenced**
  - **Power station engine hall slab concrete poured**
  - **Workshop and warehouse shed completed, enabling storage of key components**
  - **Tailings storage facility embankment well advanced, with the outer wall nearing completion**

WA gold development company Rox Resources Limited ("**Rox**" or "**the Company**") (**ASX: RXL**) is pleased to provide an update on construction and mining activities at its 100%-owned Youanmi Gold Mine ("**Youanmi**") in Western Australia, with development progressing towards first gold in mid-CY2027.

Managing Director & CEO Mr Phill Wilding commented:

"The underground infill drilling program has once again delivered strong, high-grade results, further defining the mineralisation and strengthening confidence in the delivery of high-grade ounces from the Youanmi ore system.

"More excitingly, two of these thick, high-grade intercepts are outside of the existing mine plan, proximal to the extents, with early indications of additional ounces that will be evaluated for incorporation into the mine plan.

"Mining achieved a record 647 metres of underground development advance in October, while production stoping has now commenced at United North with the first stope successfully fired on the 2356 level and the second stope now being drilled. This marks an important milestone in the transition from development towards production at the high-grade United North area.

"Site activities have continued to ramp up, with long lead items arriving, structural steel installation commencing, the tailings storage facility taking shape, underground development reaching new records and stoping now underway.

"Construction remains on schedule, with concreting activities during October focused on footings for the cyclone tower, fine grind and elution areas. All CIL tanks are now positioned, internal works are advancing, the ball mill is onsite and the workshop and warehouse facilities are complete. Albion tanks fabrication is underway in Perth, while other offsite fabrication works continue to progress.

"Construction of the tailings storage facility is also tracking to plan, with significant advancement on the embankment, causeway and cutoff trenches.

"With construction and mining activities continuing to schedule, the team remains firmly focused on execution and delivery at Youanmi, while continuing to advance towards our aspiration of becoming a 150,000ozpa operation in the years ahead."

United North Grade control drilling

Diamond drilling at United North remains on schedule, with 18 holes totalling 2,454m completed during October. The primary focus of this initial drilling program is to ensure that, by mid-CY2027, United North is sufficiently infill drilled to maintain a 12-month drilling lead ahead of mining (see Figure 1). This will support consistent ore delivery to the mill and provides greater certainty around future mine production and scheduling.

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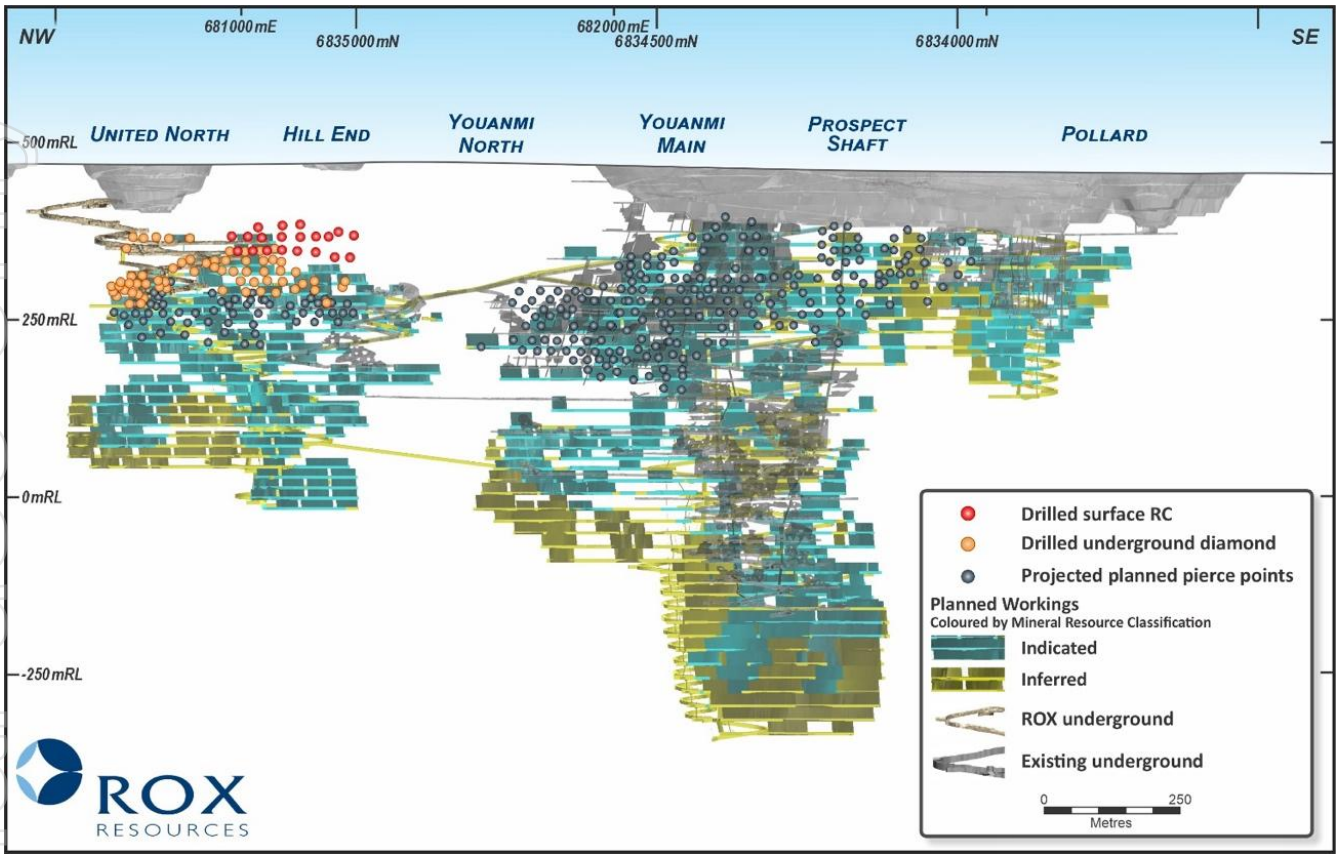


Figure 1 – Youanmi DFS mine plan long section with resource model infill drilling pierce points

Drilling has now sufficiently infilled the northern extent of the mine to the same level as the southern extent, complementing previously reported drilling updates[1].

The latest drill results continue to demonstrate the continuity, thickness and grade of mineralisation outlined in the Company's previous announcements[2,3,4], as stoping operations commence at United North.

Significant results include:

- 7.42m @ 9.91g/t Au from 236.55m (UNN26_043)
  - including 0.79m @ 43.81g/t Au from 236.55m
  - and 2.17m @ 13.92g/t Au from 239.00m
- 5.50m @ 15.46g/t Au from 168.00m (UNN26_044)
  - including 0.51m @ 20.28g/t Au from 168.96m
  - and 0.32m @ 30.31g/t Au from 170.88m
  - and 1.01m @ 63.12g/t Au from 172.49m

[1] ASX RXL 7th October 2026, "United North stope planning underway as high-grade drilling results continue"

[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"

[4] ASX RXL 14th September 2026, "High-grade drilling and ore drive extensions"

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- 2.24m @ 21.79g/t Au from 246.76m (UNN26_046)
    - including 1.50m @ 27.46g/t Au from 247.50m
- 5.88m @ 3.63g/t Au from 127.00m (UNN26_047)
    - including 0.79m @ 17.09g/t Au from 127.31m
- 2.47m @ 4.31g/t Au from 124.65m (UNN26_048)
- 3.59m @ 7.47g/t Au from 269.00m (UNN26_050)

Underground drilling at United North is continuing on a nominal 20m x 20m spacing, with the aim of further defining mineralisation and strengthening confidence in the mine plan ahead of production.

Drilling operations are now targeting below the 2280mRL level (Figure 2).

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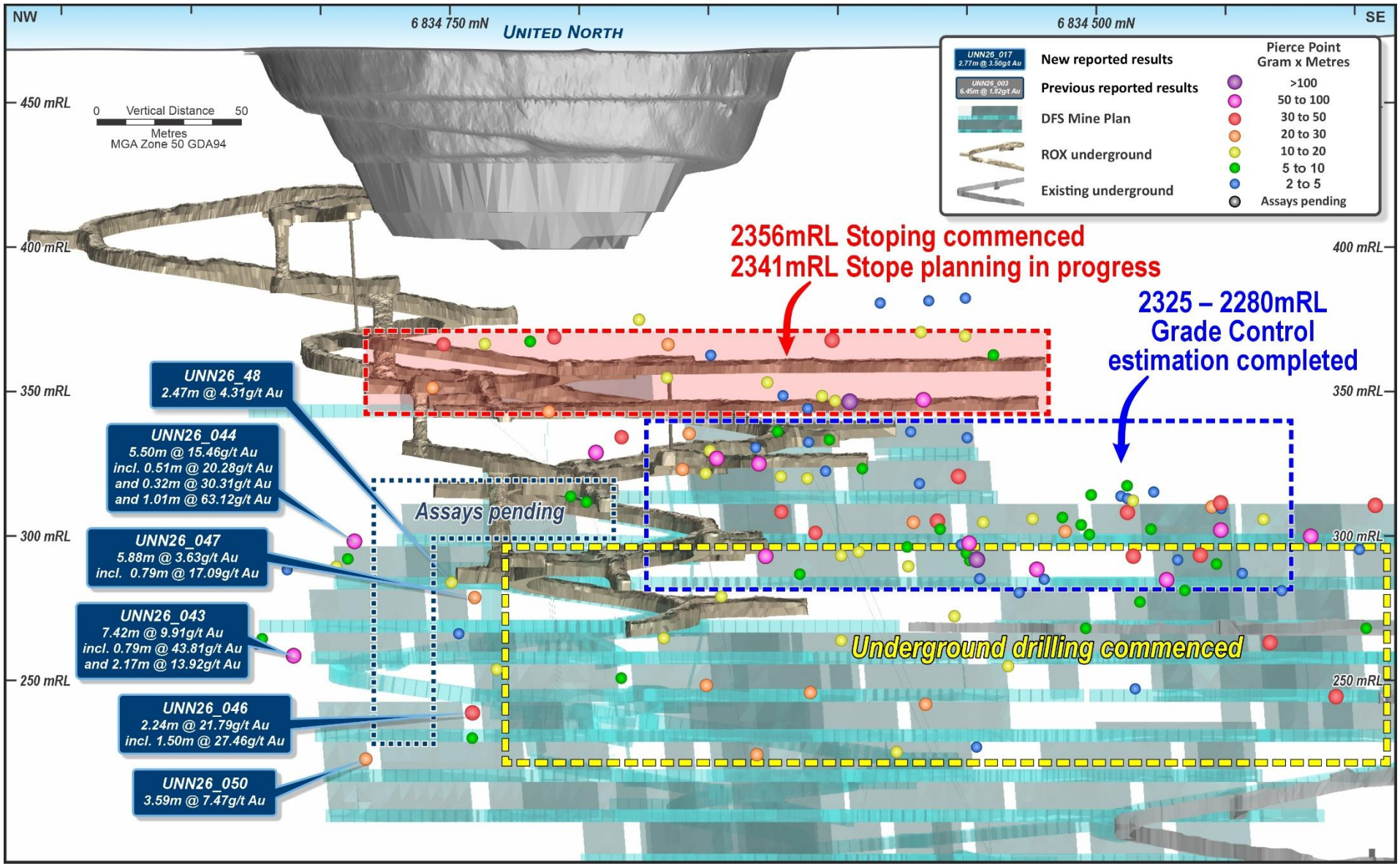


Figure 2 – United North upper levels drilling results

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Mining Operations

Mining achieved a record 647m of development in October, continuing to exceed planned development rates.

At United North, the first production stope was successfully fired and extracted (Figure 3), with preparations underway to bring the second stope online. Although the first stope was relatively small in size, the ground and brow conditions were better than expected, with minimal overbreak observed in the hanging-wall.

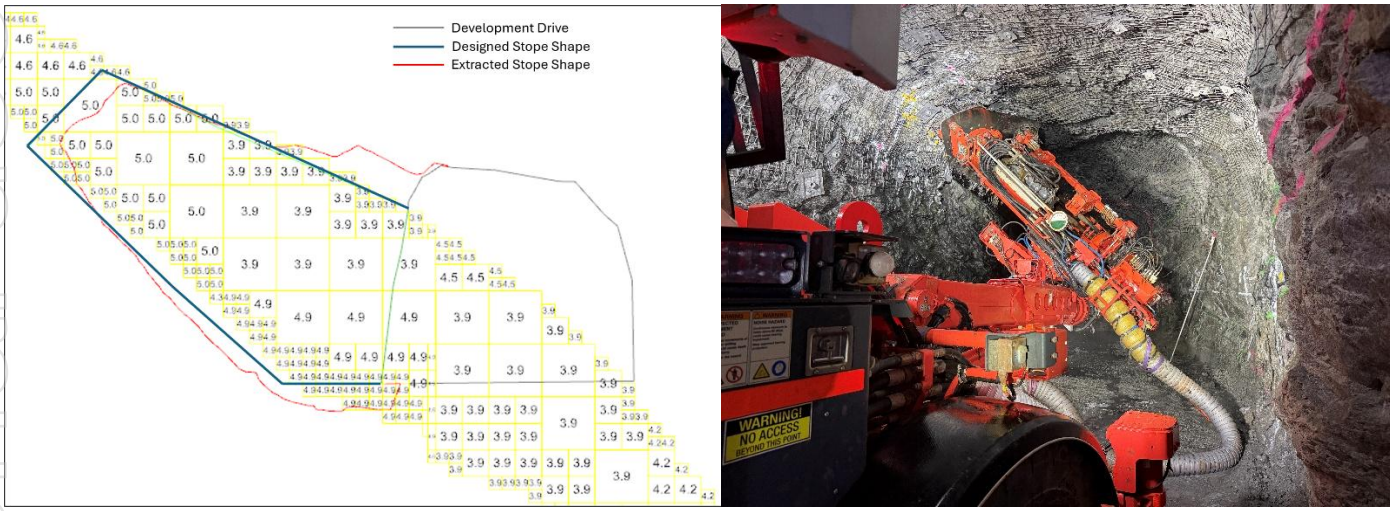


Figure 3 – Cross section (showing grade control model and stope outlines) of the first stope at United North 2356, and the second stope being drilled

Dewatering activities also accelerated at Youanmi Main, with rehabilitation and stripping works now underway on both the Main and Hill End access declines. A second borehole is scheduled to commence drilling from underground shortly, with pump installation to follow.

Once operational, the additional borehole is expected to approximately double current dewatering rates from the historic Youanmi workings, supporting ongoing access rehabilitation and the continued development of the underground mine.

Construction of Youanmi Processing Plant

Construction of the 1.0Mtpa Youanmi Processing Plant, being delivered by EPC contractor Interquip, continued to advance throughout October, with major civil, structural, in-ground services and mechanical works progressing across the plant site (see Figure 4). Key workstreams include:

- Primary crusher first concrete wall pour completed, second pour steel work completed and shutter installation being finalised (Figure 5).
- Screening plant structural steel delivered onsite, with construction now commenced (Figure 6).
- Ball mill reinforcement nearing completion, with first pedestal poured and the ball mill delivered onsite (Figure 7).

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- Cyclone tower footing works commenced.
- IsaMill foundation works largely complete (Figure 8), with the IsaMill currently in transit to Australia.
- Albion tank prefabrication underway in Perth, with delivery to site planned in large sections (Figure 12).
- CIL tank construction progressing to schedule, with all 8 tanks now positioned with hatches and baffles installed (Figure 9).
- Elution circuit and gold room footing works advancing.
- In-ground services installation across the processing plant commenced and is progressing to plan.
- Processing/Site administration and emergency response facility buildings delivered onsite (Figure 10).
- Workshop and warehouse shed completed (Figure 11).
- Power station works advanced, with in-ground services completed and engine hall concrete pours commenced (Figure 15).

Overall, construction continues to advance across multiple work fronts, with civil, structural and mechanical works progressing in line with the project schedule.

Long lead item deliveries are tracking to schedule (see Figures 12-14), with no anticipated impacts to delivery timeframes.

Construction of the tailings storage facility (TSF) continues to progress to plan. Embankment construction is well advanced, with placement of the low-permeability layer scheduled to commence shortly. Cut-off trench excavation is complete, with the seepage collection system being installed and trenching progressively backfilled. Causeway construction has commenced, alongside basin preparation activities (Figure 16).



Figure 4 – Progress of construction on site – looking North East

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Figure 5 – Primary crusher concrete works



Figure 6 – Screening plant construction underway

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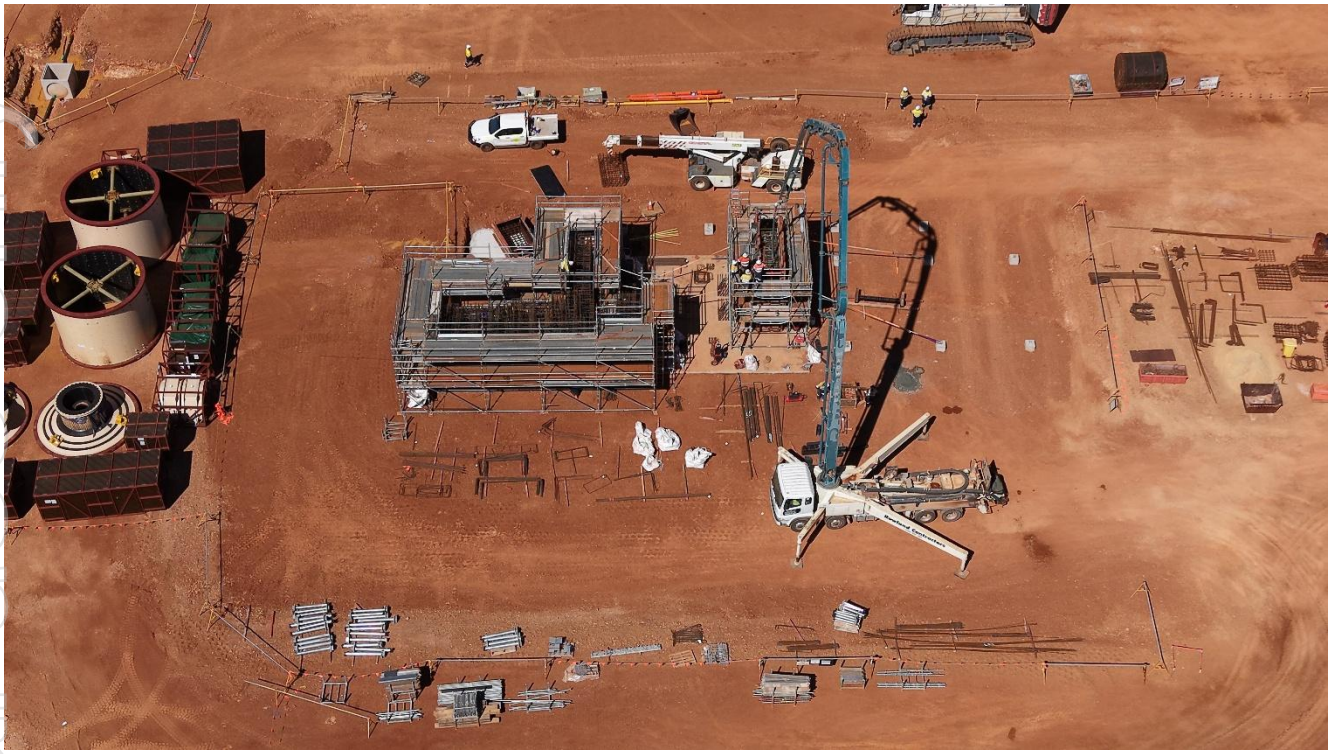


Figure 7 – Ball mill arrived, pedestal concrete works



Figure 8 – IsaMill pedestals completed, finalising in ground footings

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Figure 9 – CIL Tanks



Figure 10 – Operations administration facilities

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Figure 11 – Workshop/Warehouse construction complete



Figure 12 – Albion tanks fabrication (in Perth)

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Figure 13 – Thickener fabrication



Figure 14 – Flotation cell fabrication



Figure 15 – Power station engine hall concrete



Figure 16 – Tailings Storage facility

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Pathway to Production

Rox's indicative pathway to production remains on track (Figure 17), with the following key milestones achieved and activities now underway:

- Definitive Feasibility Study released in November 2025
- Project funding completed, including:
    - $200m Placement and $18m Share Purchase Plan completed December 2025, finalising the equity funding component
    - $350m Debt Financing facilities secured in March 2026, with Financial Close and first drawdown completed in October 2026
- Final Investment Decision (FID) approved by the Board in March 2026
- Final environmental approvals received in July 2026
- Dewatering at the Main Pit completed, with dewatering of the historic Youanmi workings continuing
- Mining works underway across all planned declines, with ore stockpiling now commenced
- Underground Infill drilling commenced
- Interquip EPC contract executed, with processing plant construction progressing to schedule

Next steps

- Execute oxygen supply contract, now in agreed form with preferred supplier
- Continue advancing near-mine and regional exploration targets
- Progress underground development across all declines and build the ore stockpile ahead of production
- Advance recruitment and preparation of the processing team ahead of early commissioning activities scheduled for March 2027
- Continue operational readiness planning ahead of the transition to production

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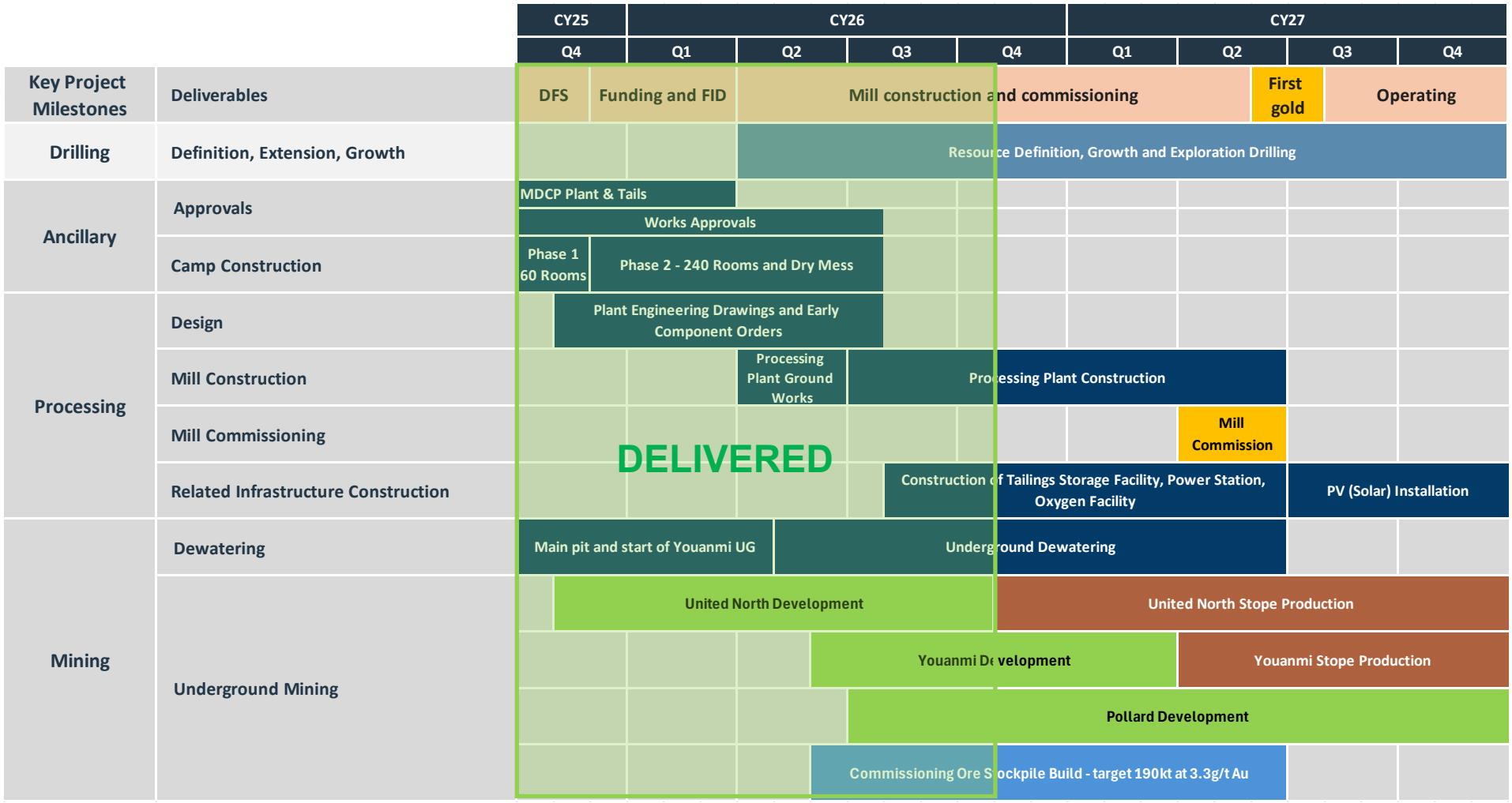


Figure 17 – Pathway to Production Timeline

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 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 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 Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves ("JORC Code 2012"). 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 JORC Code 2012'. 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_041	United North	UGDD	679,439.251	6,834,727.018	314.991	218.90	-7.77	255.81
UNN26_042	United North	UGDD	679,439.330	6,834,727.007	314.862	263.90	-10.73	253.26
UNN26_043	United North	UGDD	679,439.384	6,834,726.952	314.762	245.90	-12.48	250.53
UNN26_044	United North	UGDD	679,439.364	6,834,726.892	314.999	194.90	-4.50	248.51
UNN26_045	United North	UGDD	679,439.385	6,834,726.833	314.949	221.10	-6.45	249.88
UNN26_046	United North	UGDD	679,439.496	6,834,726.691	314.674	293.22	-17.60	236.37
UNN26_047	United North	UGDD	679,439.506	6,834,726.626	314.771	245.90	-14.98	234.34
UNN26_048	United North	UGDD	679,439.502	6,834,726.628	314.959	344.90	-13.31	237.62
UNN26_049	United North	UGDD	679,439.446	6,834,726.782	314.946	266.90	-10.50	247.56
UNN26_050	United North	UGDD	679,439.446	6,834,726.798	314.773	334.90	-18.19	244.00

Table 2 – 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_041	United North	UGDD	173.95	175.18	1.23	2.15	2.65
UNN26_042	United North	UGDD	251.87	255.00	3.13	2.00	6.27
UNN26_043	United North	UGDD	205.00	210.05	5.05	3.68	18.58
UNN26_043	United North	UGDD	213.00	214.83	1.83	2.24	4.10
UNN26_043	United North	UGDD	218.00	219.00	1.00	2.55	2.55
UNN26_043	United North	UGDD	227.00	230.05	3.05	1.99	6.08
UNN26_043	United North	UGDD	236.55	243.97	7.42	9.91	73.55
		incl.	236.55	237.34	0.79	43.81	34.61
		and.	239.00	241.17	2.17	13.92	30.20
UNN26_044	United North	UGDD	155.25	155.95	0.70	5.53	3.87
UNN26_044	United North	UGDD	168.00	173.50	5.50	15.46	85.05
		incl.	168.96	169.47	0.51	20.28	10.34
		and.	170.88	171.20	0.32	30.31	9.70
		and.	172.49	173.50	1.01	63.12	63.75
UNN26_045	United North	UGDD	164.00	167.00	3.00	2.33	6.99
UNN26_045	United North	UGDD	185.18	187.10	1.92	7.33	14.07
		incl.	185.97	186.27	0.30	38.34	11.50
UNN26_046	United North	UGDD	215.23	216.00	0.77	5.28	4.07
UNN26_046	United North	UGDD	246.76	249.00	2.24	21.79	48.80
		incl.	247.50	249.00	1.50	27.46	41.19
UNN26_046	United North	UGDD	278.40	279.54	1.14	6.45	7.36
UNN26_047	United North	UGDD	127.00	132.88	5.88	3.63	21.37
		incl.	127.31	128.10	0.79	17.09	13.50
UNN26_047	United North	UGDD	222.00	224.44	2.44	4.77	11.63
UNN26_047	United North	UGDD	226.00	228.85	2.85	2.09	5.96
UNN26_048	United North	UGDD	124.65	127.12	2.47	4.31	10.66
UNN26_048	United North	UGDD	205.78	206.70	0.92	4.09	3.77
UNN26_048	United North	UGDD	292.00	293.16	1.16	2.72	3.16
UNN26_048	United North	UGDD	335.86	336.22	0.36	37.26	13.41
UNN26_049	United North	UGDD	Assays pending				
UNN26_050	United North	UGDD	269.00	272.59	3.59	7.47	26.80

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Table 2 – 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_050	United North	UGDD	277.20	282.60	5.40	4.09	22.07
UNN26_050	United North	UGDD	309.32	319.97	10.65	1.91	20.39

Table 3 – 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
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. Surface drill holes are 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. Underground drill holes are drilled at varying dips and azimuths from available underground drilling locations with the intention to intersect the geology as close to perpendicular as possible (see Table for individual hole dips and azimuths) 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	Surface drillholes locations are picked up by either differential GPS or real time kinetics (RTK), but qualified surveyors. Underground drillhole locations are picked up by total station by qualified surveyors. 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.

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JORC Table 1 - Section 1 Data and Sampling Techniques

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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 Photon 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 Photon 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 Photon 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 diamond core (DD). The core size was NQ2 with the core being orientated by a bottom of core orientation line.
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. 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.

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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. Photon Assay samples were dried at 105°c, coarse crushed to ~<3mm, followed weighing to ensure equal to or greater than 500g sample .
	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.
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 Photon 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.

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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.	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 between 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 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 is 065 and -60 dip. Surface drilling orientations are believed to be generally perpendicular to strike. Underground drilling orientation are variable to both dip and 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.

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JORC Table 1 - Section 1 Data and Sampling Techniques

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.

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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. For surface drilling lower cut-off of 0.5g/t Au was applied for RC and diamond core. For underground drilling and underground face samples a lower cut off of 1.5g/t Au was applied.

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.	For surface drilling mineralisation <0.5g/t Au is included where the cumulative <0.5g/t Au sample length is not greater than 3m, and results in a combined gram metre intercept of equal to or greater than 1.5g*m. For underground drilling and face sampling mineralisation <1.5g/t Au is included where the cumulative <1.5g/t Au sample length is not greater than 3m, and results in a combined gram metre intercept of equal to or greater than 2.5g*m.
	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. Surface drill orientations are usually 065 degrees and -60 dip. Surface 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. Underground drill orientations are variable based on the availability of collaring locations and do not necessarily reflect the true width of the ore body (see Figures in the text).
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.

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