ASX: RXL
ASX Announcement
10 June 2026

Mining Gold and Building the Mill

Continued de-risking of Youanmi, supported by expanding high-grade mining fronts and an executed fixed cost EPC contract

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

Highlights:

- **Stripping commenced at the historic Youanmi Decline, ahead of mining activities starting in October 2026**
- **Access to planned Pollard Portal advancing, delivering a third future ore source**
- **EPC Contract executed with Interquip, providing strong pre-production expenditure certainty against DFS estimates**
- **High-grade stockpiles being built as part of ore drive development in United North**
- **Bulk earthworks for mill construction nearing completion**
- **Underground diamond drilling underway to drive resource conversion and extend mine life**

Managing Director & CEO Mr Phill Wilding commented:

"As we enter the last month of this financial year, Rox has achieved yet another significant milestone at our Youanmi Gold Mine, with the United North workings now mining strike drives on ore and starting our high-grade stockpile build.

"Within Main Pit, mining is now underway. Stripping has commenced at the historic Youanmi Decline and face support work is now commencing at Pollard in advance of mining the third front for the mine this month.

"We have also signed the EPC Contract for the construction of our processing plant, with Interquip currently mobilising on site as earthworks near completion.

"This is an important step in our pathway to production, with pricing for the plant and associated works locked in with fixed cost pricing, in line with our DFS. All remaining major supply contracts are entering final stages of approvals, with pricing remaining consistent with the DFS.

"Fixing the majority of prices for all major contracts provides increased certainty that pre-production expenditure will be in line with our estimates in the DFS.

"More importantly, with the recent debt package, Rox remains in a strong funding position to deliver Youanmi to production on budget.

"As we track closer to our target of first gold pour by next year, we are confident in our position as one of Western Australia's next high-grade gold producers."

Youanmi Main Pit mining

Works to re-establish access to the historic Youanmi Decline in Main Pit (see Figure 1), developed in the 1990's, is complete, and earthworks is underway to access the Pollard Decline (see Figure 2).

The Youanmi Decline is the access decline for the main ore lodes at Youanmi and was previously mined to a depth of approximately 630m below surface at a size of 4.8mW x 4.8mH. This decline will be stripped to suit modern mining equipment which is a faster and lower-cost option than developing a new decline. Dewatering of the existing underground workings is progressing ahead of the decline re-establishment.

The Youanmi Decline will provide an additional mining front to United North, which commenced in November 2025, as it accesses the high-grade ore alongside and below the historic workings.

Figure 1 – Stripping at the Youanmi Decline

The Pollard Decline is the third planned for the operation. Firing is expected to commence in the coming weeks once face support is completed in the pit.

Pollard is a high-grade future ore source in the mine plan, with activities in the short term aimed at accessing the ore and providing a diamond drill platform to allow early growth drilling beneath the existing mine plan as Rox aims to increase the life of mine.

Figure 2 – Pollard Decline access preparation

United North ore mining

Mining at United North has continued to exceed the rates set in the Definitive Feasibility Study ("**DFS**"), with a new record of 343m of advance completed in May using only one development jumbo onsite.

Additionally, the second section of the return airway, which will be the primary ventilation circuit, has been successfully fired with preparation works underway to install the initial primary ventilation fans in the coming weeks.

Ore drive development is underway with ROM ore stockpiles commenced. Mineralisation is as expected in the DFS MRE geological model with most ore drive assays still outstanding (Figures 3 and 4).

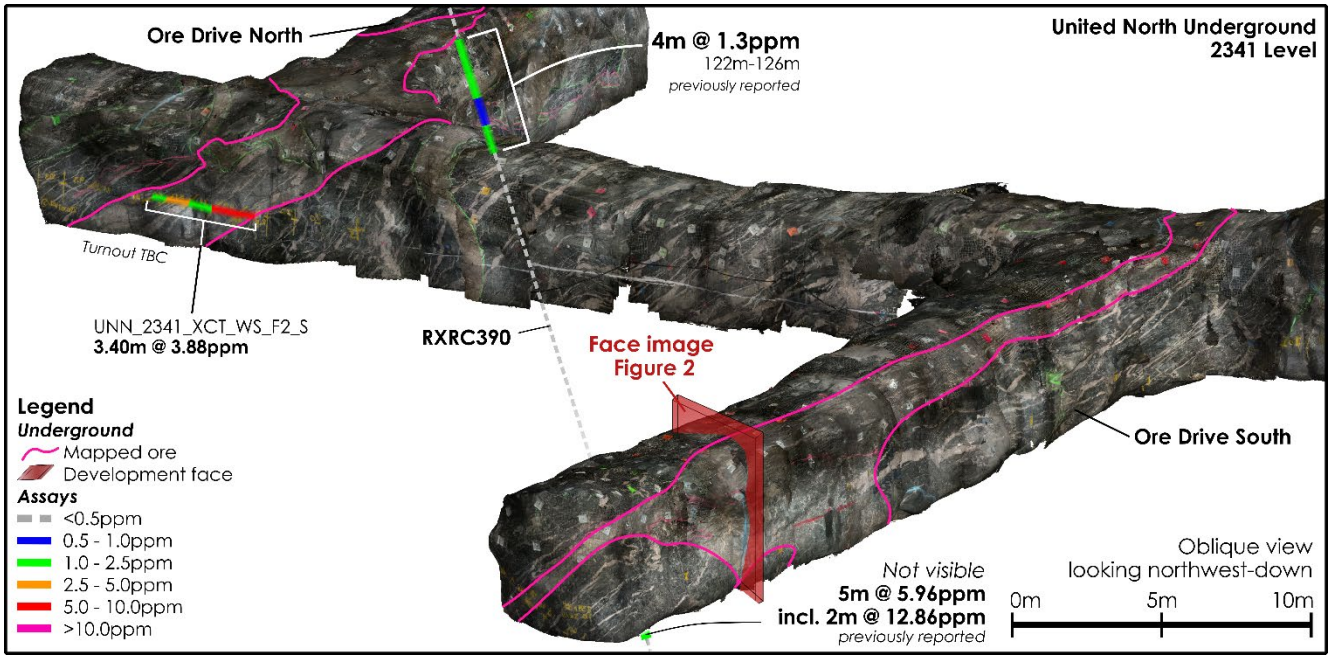

Figure 3 – United North 2341mRL level access and north and south ore drives, oblique view plunging northwest

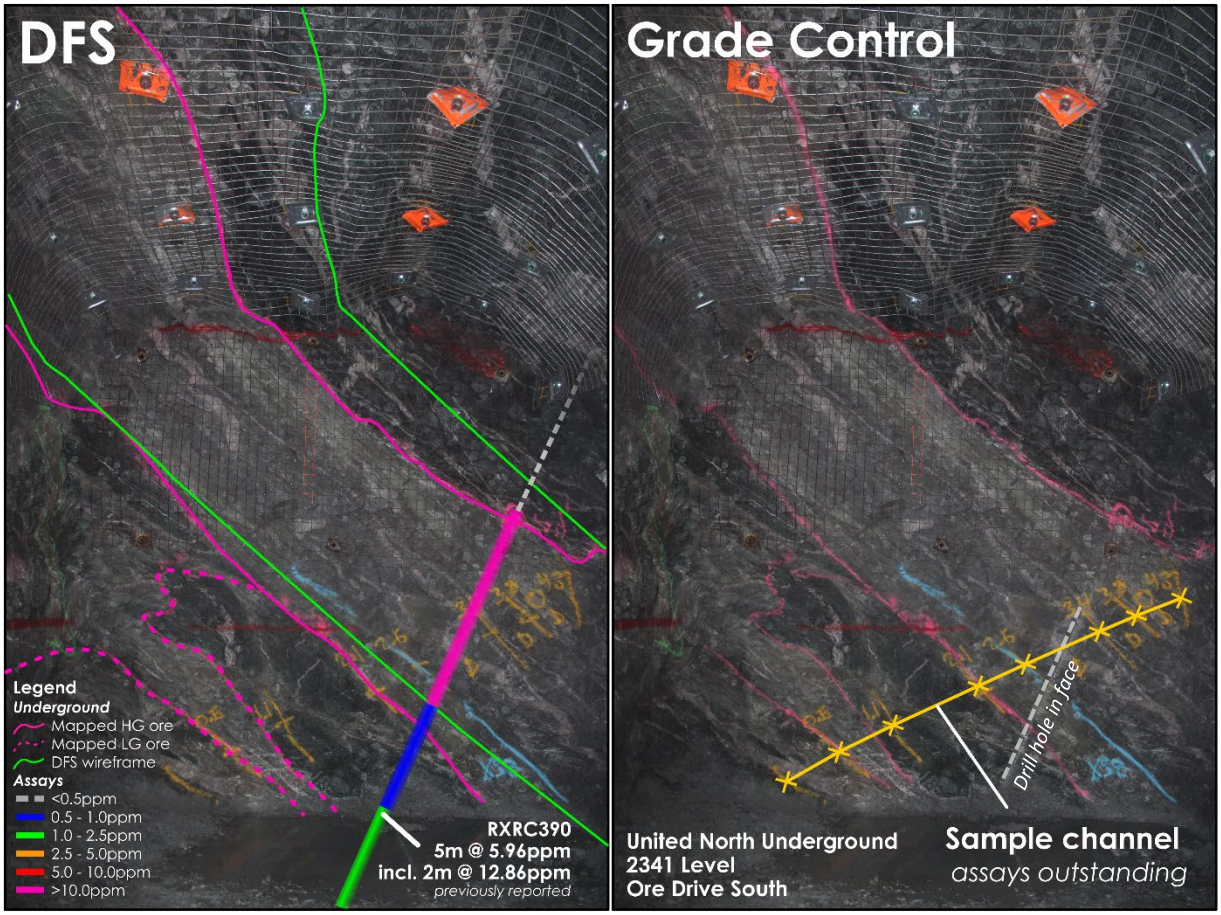

Figure 4 – United North 2341mRL ore drive south development face, DFS MRE vs. GC mined actual comparison

Diamond drilling is set to begin at United North 2310mRl Substation 1, with K-Drill already mobilising the first underground diamond drill and crew to site. The primary focus for this machine is to ensure that by mid-CY2027, the mine is sufficiently infill drilled to 12 months ahead of mining (see Figure 5).

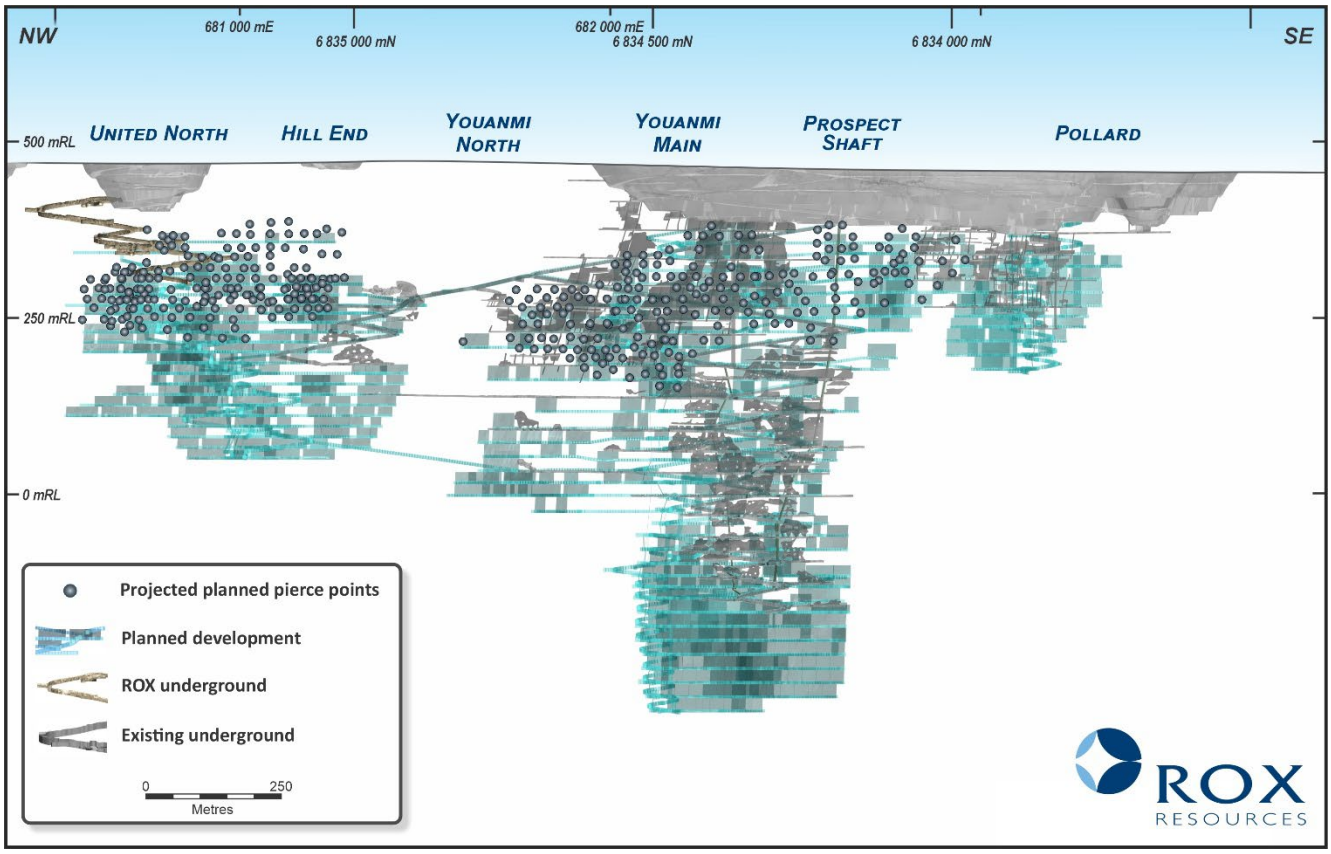

Figure 5 – Youanmi DFS mine plan long section with resource model infill drilling pierce points

In addition to the resource infill drilling, growth drilling will commence in the second half of this calendar year from surface and underground locations, with the intention of increasing the resource and extending reserves.

Processing Plant works

EPC provider Interquip have started mobilising on site following the execution of the EPC contract to build the processing plant (see Figure 7). Bulk earthworks are nearing completion (see Figure 6), with civil construction to begin this month.

Build costs for the processing plant project are largely fixed and in line with DFS assumptions, along with Rox's timeline for first gold produced, due in mid-CY2027.

Figure 6 – Processing plant bulk earthworks nearing completion

Figure 7 – Interquip Mobilisation underway

Pathway to production

Rox's indicative pathway to production remains on track (see Figure 8):

- Definitive Feasibility Study released in November 2025
- $200m Placement + $18m SPP completed December 2025 to finalise the equity funding component
- $350m Debt Financing facilities secured in March 2026
- MDCP approval for processing plant, tailings and associated site infrastructure received in March 2026
- Final Investment Decision approved by the Board in March 2026
- Dewatering at Main Pit completed, transitioned to underground dewatering
- Mining works commenced on Youanmi decline rehabilitation, preparation works for Pollard portals underway
- Infill drilling commenced (surface with underground about to start)
- Interquip EPC contract executed, mobilisation started
- Works Approval under assessment by DWER

Next steps

- Finalise remaining major contracts
- Continue defining near-mine and regional targets including review of recent airborne magnetic survey
- Continue development from all declines and building the ore stockpile

		CY25		CY26					CY27			
		Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
Key Project Milestones	Deliverables	DFS	Funding and FID	Mill construction and commissioning					First gold	Operating		
Growth	Resource extensional drilling			Extensional drilling - From Surface and underground								
	Exploration drilling			Exploration drilling - From Surface								
Development	Resource definition drilling				Resource definition drilling - From Underground							
	Approvals	MDCP Plant & Tails										
		Works Approvals										
	Camp Construction	Phase 1 60 Rooms	Phase 2 - 240 Rooms and Dry Mess									
	Design		Plant Engineering Drawings and Early Component Orders									
	Mill Construction			Processing Plant Ground Works	Processing Plant Construction							
	Related Infrastructure Construction					Construction of Tailings Storage Facility, Power Station, Oxygen Facility						
	Dewatering	Main pit and start of Youanmi UG			Commence Underground Dewatering							
	Underground Mining		United North Decline		Commence Pollard Decline, Rehab of Main Decline, building to Steady Production - Build +180kt Stockpile							

Figure 8 – 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 12.1Mt at 5.6g/t for 2.2Moz of gold. With a clear strategic and execution plan to production, Rox Resources offers significant value to its investors.

Competent Persons Statement

Exploration Results

The information in this release that relates to Data and Exploration Results is based on information compiled and reviewed by Jonathan Streeter a Competent Person who is a Fellow Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG), Exploration Manager at Rox Resources and holds performance rights in the Company. The aforementioned has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of target/deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Streeter consents to the inclusion in the release of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

Where reference is made to previous releases of exploration results in this announcement, the Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in those announcements and all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the exploration results included in those announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed.

The information in this report that relates to previous Exploration Results was prepared and first disclosed under the JORC Code 2012 and has been properly and extensively cross-referenced in the text to the date of the original announcement to the ASX.

Resource Statements

The information in this report that relates to Mineral Resources at the Youanmi Gold Project is based on information compiled by Steve Le Brun, a Competent Person who is a Fellow of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (FAIG) and a Fellow of the Australian Institute of Minig & 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.

Appendix 1

Table 1 – Wall Sampling Details

Heading ID	Prospect	Sample Type	MGA East	MGA North	MGA RL	Depth	Dip	Azi
UNN_2341_XCT_WS_F2_N	UNN Main	UGFS	679,362.88	6,834,666.80	342.587	12.00	-3.5	64.6
UNN_2341_XCT_WS_F2_S	UNN Main	UGFS	679,374.85	6,834,667.71	342.842	11.00	0.2	241.9
UNN_2356_ACC_WS_F1_S	UNN Main	UGFS	679,432.07	6,834,669.17	357.603	13.40	-3.5	286.1
UNN_2356_ACC_WS_F1_N	UNN Main	UGFS	679,417.64	6,834,670.09	357.389	13.00	-0.4	64.7
UNN_2341_ODS1_F2_A	UNN Main	UGFS	679,403.27	6,834,682.40	343.969	5.10	-0.8	241.2
UNN_2341_ODS1_F2_B	UNN Main	UGFS	679,403.19	6,834,682.61	343.03	5.70	-3.6	230.7
UNN_2341_ODS1_F3_B	UNN Main	UGFS	679,404.17	6,834,680.10	343.217	4.60	-8.4	227.5

Table 2 – 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).

Heading ID	Prospect	Sample Type	From	To	Interval	Au g/t	Au g.m.
UNN_2341_XCT_WS_F2_N	UNN Main	UGFS	1.50	2.50	1.00	3.50	3.50
UNN_2341_XCT_WS_F2_N	UNN Main	UGFS	8.30	8.90	0.60	3.19	1.91
UNN_2341_XCT_WS_F2_S	UNN Main	UGFS	2.50	5.90	3.40	3.88	13.20
UNN_2356_ACC_WS_F1_S	UNN Main	UGFS	9.40	10.40	1.00	3.07	3.07
UNN_2356_ACC_WS_F1_N	UNN Main	UGFS	3.00	5.20	2.20	4.55	10.01
UNN_2341_ODS1_F2_A	UNN Main	UGFS	2.80	3.50	0.70	9.44	6.61
UNN_2341_ODS1_F2_B	UNN Main	UGFS	3.40	4.30	0.90	2.37	2.14
UNN_2341_ODS1_F3_B	UNN Main	UGFS	3.70	4.60	0.90	3.61	3.25

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.

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 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%).
	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.

JORC Table 1 - Section 1 Data and Sampling Techniques

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	Drill core was cut in half on site using a core saw. Samples were collected from the same side of the core where possible, preserving the orientation mark in the kept core half. If no orientation line was possible a cut line was used on the core.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	RC samples were collected on the drill rig using a cone splitter. If any mineralised samples were collected wet these were noted in the drill logs and database.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	The sample preparation followed industry best practice. Fire Assay samples were dried, coarse crushing to ~10mm, followed by pulverisation of the entire sample in an LM5 or equivalent pulverising mill to a grind size of 85% passing 75 micron.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Field QC procedures involve the use of Certified Reference Materials (CRM's) as assay standards, along with duplicates and blank samples. The insertion rate of the CRM's was approximately 1:20, and blank sample insertion rate was approximately 1:50.
	Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.	For RC drilling field duplicates were taken on a routine basis at an approximate 1:20 ratio using the same sampling techniques (i.e. cone splitter) and inserted into the sample run. No diamond core field duplicates were taken. 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 Fire Assay 50g. Lab XRF was completed on the pulps for the diamond core samples.
	For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.	No geophysical or portable analysis tools were used to determine assay values stored in the database.
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	Internal laboratory control procedures involve duplicate assaying of randomly selected assay pulps as well as internal laboratory standards. All of these data are reported to the Company and analysed for consistency and any discrepancies.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	Senior personnel from the Company have visually inspected mineralisation within significant intersections.
	The use of twinned holes.	No twinned holes to date.

JORC Table 1 - Section 1 Data and Sampling Techniques

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Previously, primary data was collected using a standard set of Excel templates on Toughbook laptop computers in the field. This data was transferred to Geobase Pty Ltd for data verification and loading into the database. ROX currently 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 (ROXgrid) 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.
	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.

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.

JORC Table 1 - Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

JORC Table 1 - Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.	Mineralisation over 0.5g/t Au has been included in aggregation of intervals for RC and diamond core.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalent values have been used or reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	The mineralisation strikes generally NNW and dips to the west at approximately -60 degrees. Drill orientations are usually 065 degrees and -60 dip. Drilling is believed to be generally perpendicular to strike. Given the angle of the drill holes and the interpreted dip of the host rocks and mineralisation (see Figures in the text), reported intercepts approximate true width.
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	Refer to Figures and Table in the text.
Balanced reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	Representative reporting of both low and high grades and widths is practiced.
Other substantive exploration data	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	All meaningful and material information has been included in the body of the announcement.
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive*	Further work (RC and diamond drilling) is justified to locate extensions to mineralisation both at depth and along strike.