ASX: RXL
ASX Announcement
16 July 2026

High-grade drilling results highlight mine expansion potential at Youanmi

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

Highlights:

- **Underground diamond drilling continuing at United North, with host shear zones observed in all drill holes**
- **Significant intercepts from first assays at United North including:**
  - **4.60m @ 9.60g/t Au from 131.58m, including 3.00m @ 13.62g/t Au from 132m (UNN26_004)**
- **Face sample grades and mineralisation widths in United North align with Mineral Resource model**
- **High-grade results returned from RC drilling of Interceptor lode also show mine expansion potential including:**
  - **2.00m @ 12.48g/t Au from 103m, including 1.00m @ 21.30g/t Au from 103m (RXRC653)**
  - **2.00m @ 13.57g/t Au from 109m, including 1.00m @ 25.40g/t Au from 109m (RXRC657)**
  - **5.00m @ 6.59g/t Au from 131m, including 1.00m @ 25.00g/t Au from 133m (RXRC661)**
- **Youanmi Deeps resource conversion and exploration drilling planned to begin in Q3 CY2026**
- **Assay results from recent exploration drilling at Commonwealth establish the potential for an additional ore source close to the Youanmi processing infrastructure. Significant intercepts include:**
  - **7.00m @ 9.68g/t Au from 94m, including 2m @ 26.50g/t Au from 94m (RXRC602)**
  - **3.00m @ 5.34g/t Au from 110m, including 1.00m @ 13.40g/t Au from 111m (RXRC665)**
  - **2.00m @ 5.48g/t Au from 45m, including 1.00m @ 9.92g/t Au from 45m (RXRC668)**
- **New Youanmi Analogue structural target area defined 20km south of Youanmi from interpretation of detailed aeromagnetic survey data**

Managing Director & CEO Mr Phill Wilding commented:

"At Rox, our mandate is clear, bring the Youanmi Gold Mine into production and pour first gold by mid-2027 which we remain on track for.

Simultaneously, we are also focused on de-risking the mine plan and unlocking further growth, including opportunities to use the latent capacity in the processing plant design.

Infill drilling has continued to deliver positive results, including the underground drilling results at United North and Interceptor lode in this announcement, and from the previously announced United North upper areas.

This high-density information strengthens confidence in the mine plan, reduces execution risk and supports opportunities to extend the mining levels.

These results, and the scheduled commencement of the Youanmi Deeps growth and exploration drilling are expected to quickly determine the opportunity to extend mining operations past the current LOM time frame.

Drilling completed at Commonwealth earlier this year has confirmed the potential for near-mine expansion, while interpretation of the aeromagnetic data has identified another target close to the planned processing infrastructure. Both opportunities will be investigated further during the second half of CY 2026.

This is a highly under-explored region, and Rox is determined to develop it into a long-life production centre."

United North Grade Control Drilling

Diamond drilling commenced in June, with 12 holes for 1,716m completed to the end of June, with drilling on schedule within planned operations.

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 (Figure 1), to de-risk ore delivery to the mill and provide increased operational certainty.

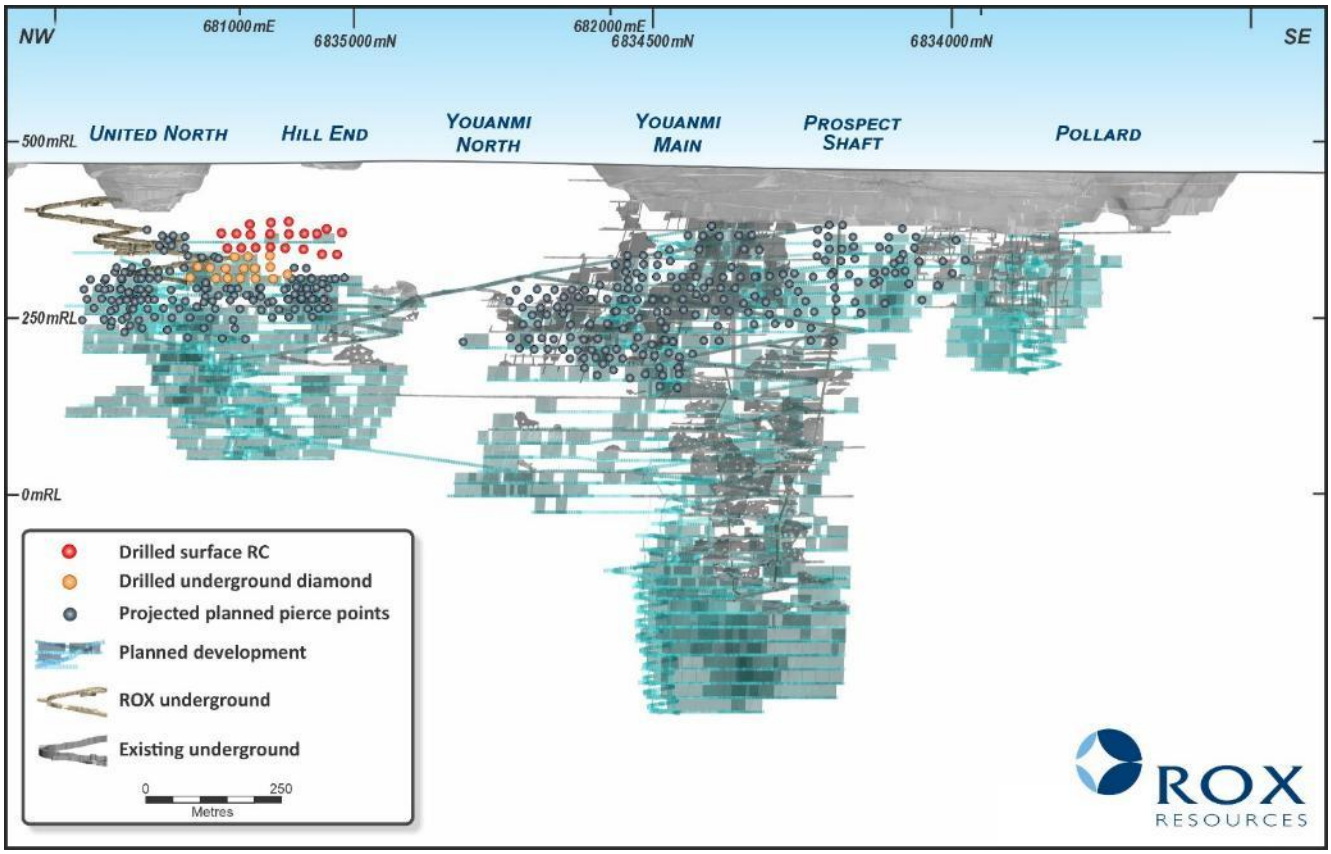

Figure 1 – Youanmi DFS mine plan long section with resource model infill drilling pierce points

Multiple sulphide-rich shear zones have been observed and logged in all holes (Figures 2, 3 & 4), with assays from the first three holes received (Figures 2 & 3).

Results confirm the potential to expand the upper levels of the United North mine beyond the DFS mine plan, with assay results for UNN26_003 and UNN26_004 correlating well with modelled ore zones up and down dip.

Ore drive development has continued with multiple ore drives being developed on the 2341mRL and 2356mRL levels (Figure 7).

Assays from face sampling for the 2356mRL level are pending, where the mapped host shear zone (Figure 8) correlates well with that on the 2341mRL with assays from face sampling matching the DFS grades (Figure 6).

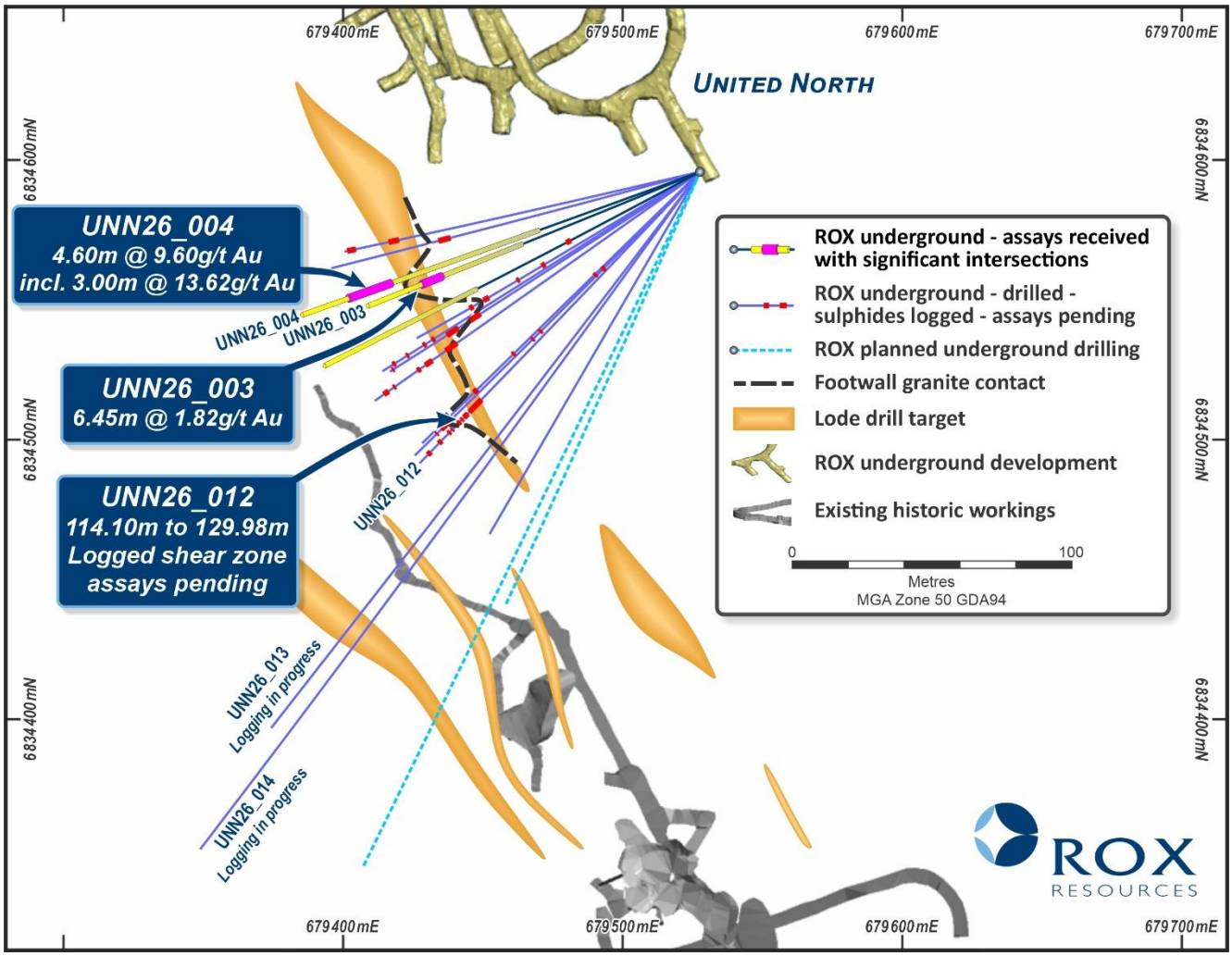

Figure 2 – United North underground diamond drilling results

Figure 3 – United North underground diamond drill hole UNN26_004 logged shear and significant intercept

Figure 4 – United North underground diamond drill hole UNN26_012 logged shear (assays pending)*

**Cautionary Note: The zones which host gold mineralisation at Youanmi are characterised by visually distinct, sulphide-rich shear zones which can be mapped underground and identified in drill core logging. However, the presence of these shear zones should not be used to infer gold or other element concentrations, which can only be determined from assay analysis.*

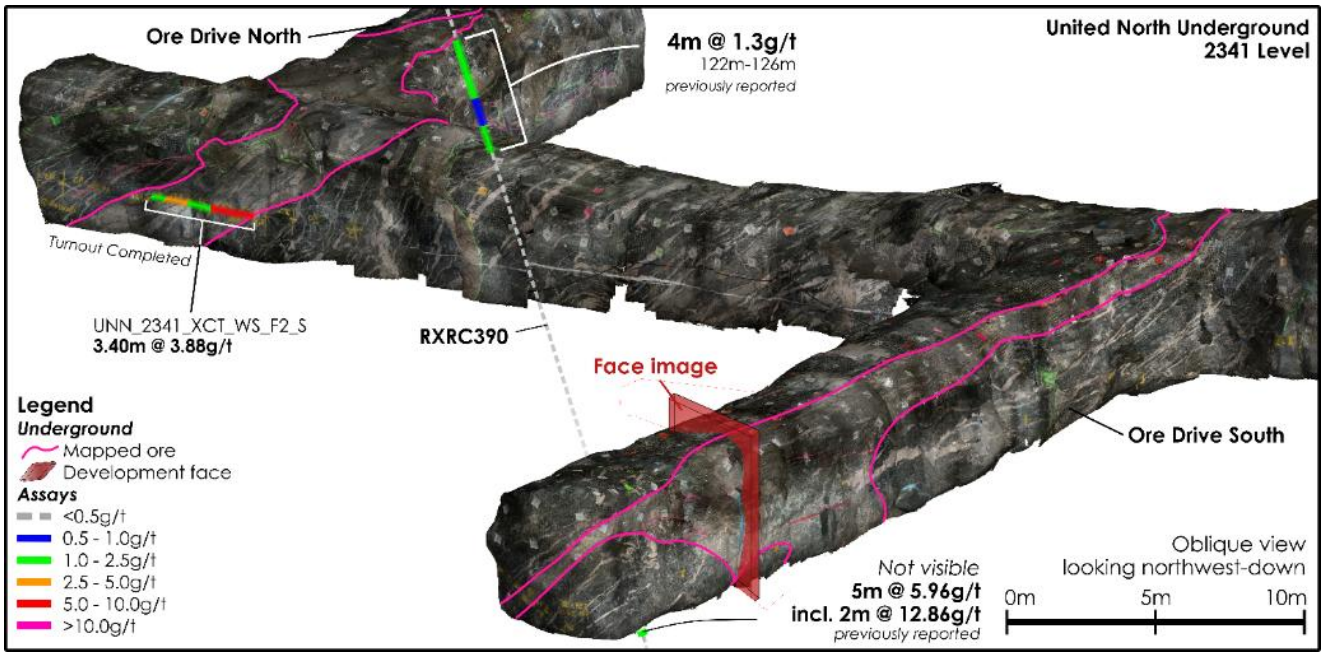

Figure 5 – United North 2341mRL level access and north and south ore drives, oblique view looking down to the northwest

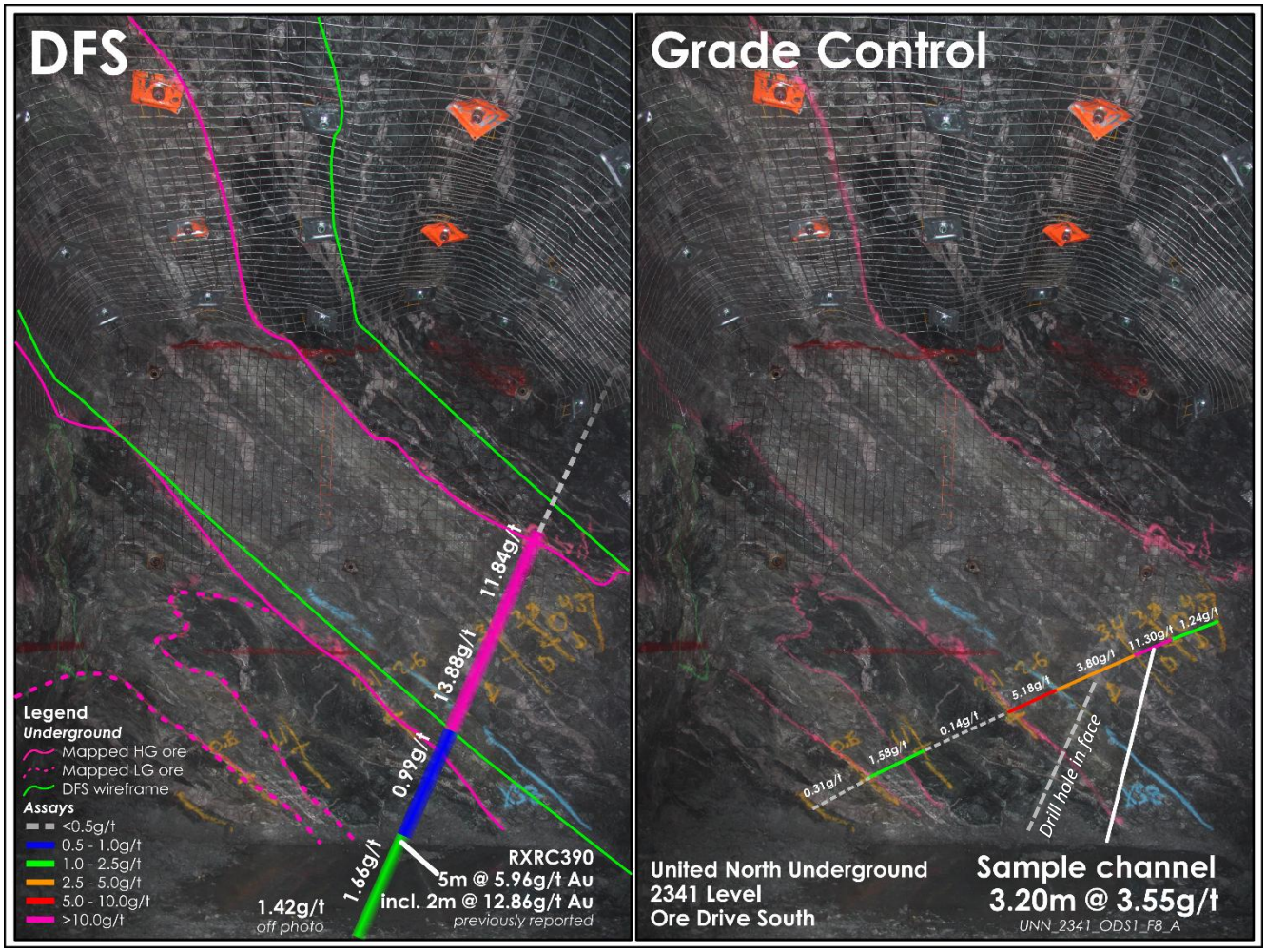

Figure 6 – United North 2341mRL ore drive south development face image, DFS MRE ore zone vs. GC as-mined comparison

**Note: drillhole RXRC390 is drilled oblique to the face and is superimposed on the DFS face image to show the full significant intercept*

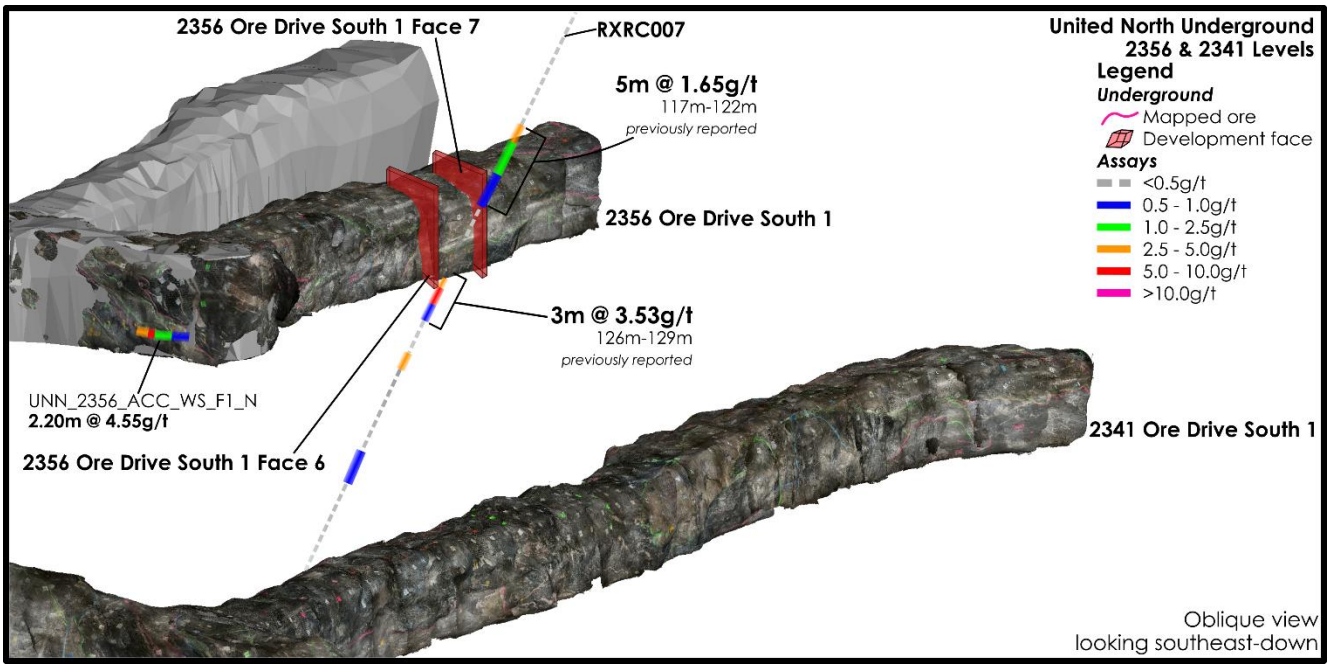

Figure 7 – United North 2356 & 2341mRL ore drives south, oblique view looking down to the southeast

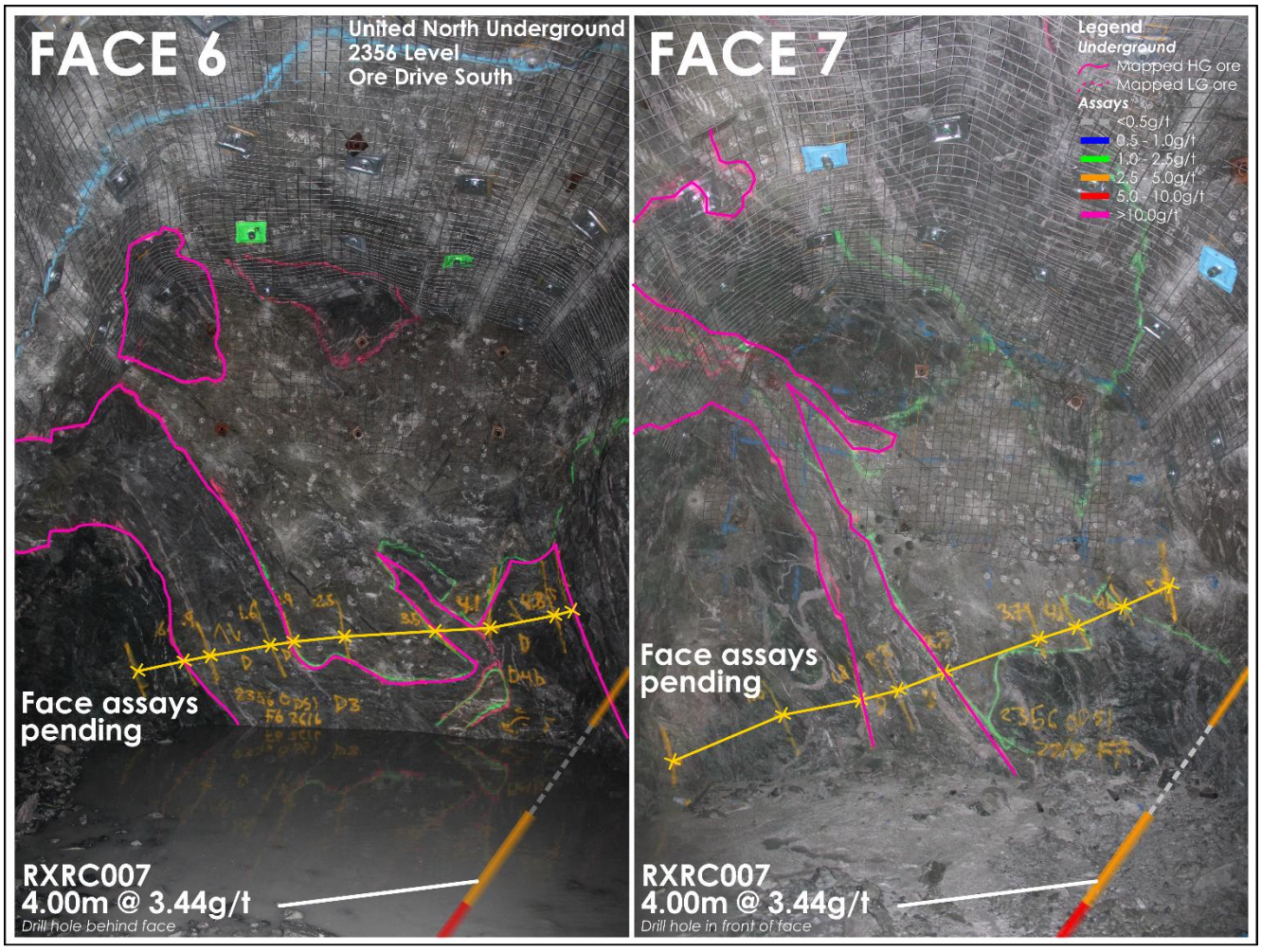

Figure 8 – United North 2356mRL ore drive south face 6 & 7, mapped shear zone vs. nearest drill hole comparison

Interceptor/Prospect Resource Definition Drilling

Resource definition drilling has been completed at Interceptor, which sits approximately 100m to the west of and parallel to the Main-Prospect lode trend, with multiple high-grade intercepts received. These confirm the mine plan and the potential to extend mineralisation in this area along strike and down dip and plunge.

Intercepts include:

- **2.00m @ 12.48g/t Au from 103m, including 1.00m @ 21.30g/t Au from 103m (RXRC653)**
- **2.00m @ 13.57g/t Au from 109m, including 1.00m @ 25.40g/t Au from 109m (RXRC657)**
- **1.00m @ 5.67g/t Au from 111m (RXRC660)**
- **5.00m @ 6.59g/t Au from 131m, including 1.00m @ 25.00g/t Au from 133m (RXRC661)**

Work will progress during H2 CY2026 to update the Youanmi mineral resource in this area and target it with follow-up diamond drilling from underground.

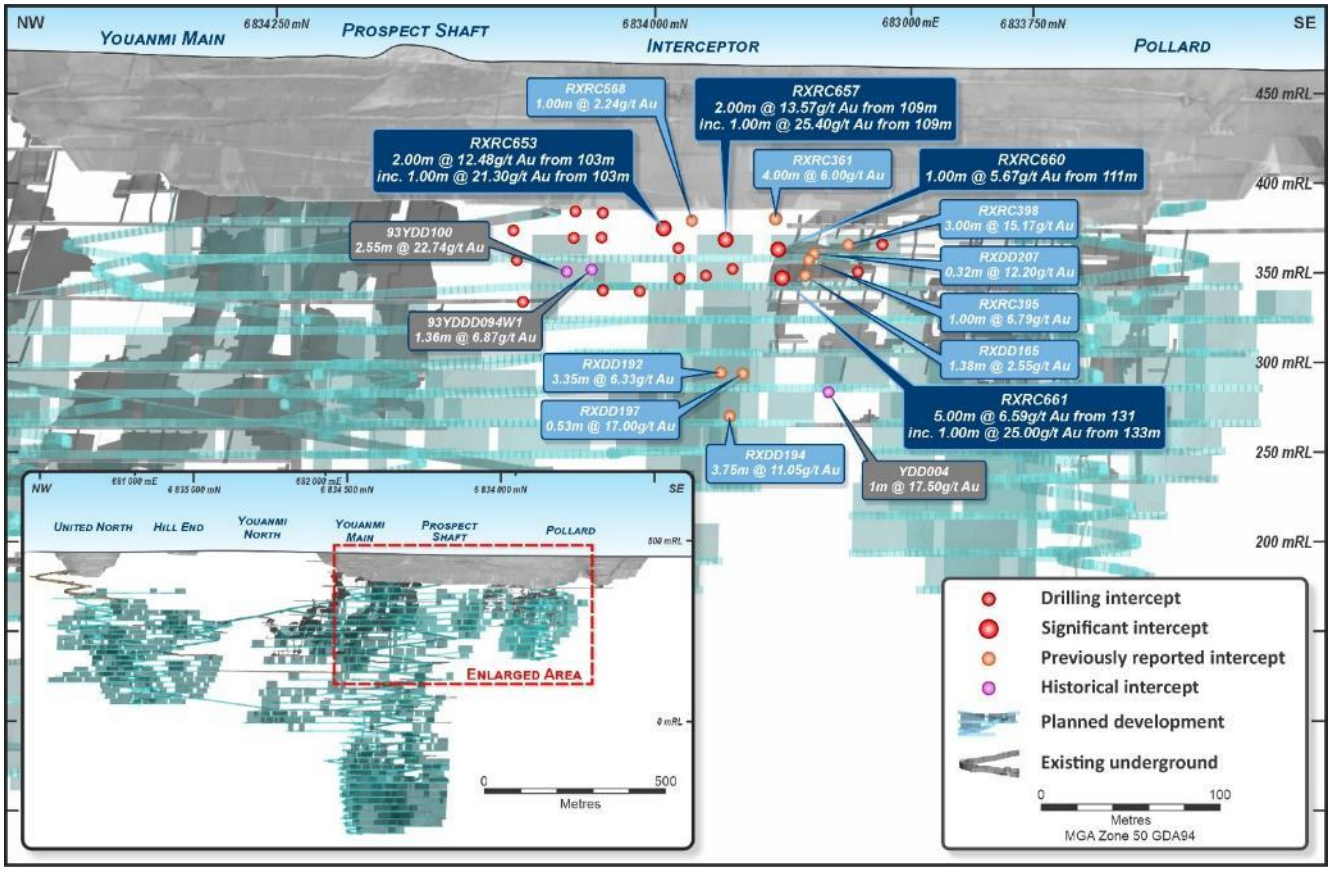

Figure 9 – Interceptor/Prospect long section drilling intercepts*

**Note: the above image contains previously reported intercepts from multiple ROX Resources Announcements from 2021 to 2025. Additionally, the image contains three historical intercepts drilled in the 1990's.*

Hole ID	Hole Type	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (ppm)	Gram Metres	Date reported
RXRC361	RC	84	88	4	6.00	24.00	23/03/2021
RXRC395	RC	117	118	1	6.79	6.79	12/08/2021
RXRC398	RC	108	111	3	15.17	45.51	06/09/2021
RXRC568	RC	97	98	1	2.24	2.24	11/03/2025
RXDD165	DD	128.62	130.00	1.38	2.55	3.52	01/04/2025
RXDD192	DD	193.60	196.95	3.35	6.33	21.21	28/04/2025
RXDD194	DD	206.25	210.00	3.75	11.05	41.44	28/04/2025
RXDD197	DD	192.85	193.38	0.53	17.00	9.01	28/05/2025
RXDD207	DD	117.35	117.67	0.32	12.20	3.90	02/07/2025

Table 1 – Interceptor/Prospect long section previously reported drilling intercepts

Hole ID	Hole Type	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (ppm)	Gram Metres
YD004	DD	184	185	1	17.50	17.50
93YDD100	DD	131.73	134.28	2.55	22.74	58.00
93YDD094W1	DD	129.45	130.81	1.36	6.87	9.33

Table 2 – Interceptor/Prospect long section historical intercepts

United North Deeps Exploration

The United North shallow surface drilling has been completed as previously reported (RXL ASX release 21 April 2026), and with the commencement of the United North underground infill drilling, exploration and resource development works have turned to the drill targeting of the United North Deeps.

Drilling is scheduled to commence in Q3 CY2026, initially targeting the inferred mineral resources in United North, then down-plunge extensions of both United North and Youanmi Main/North (Figure 10).

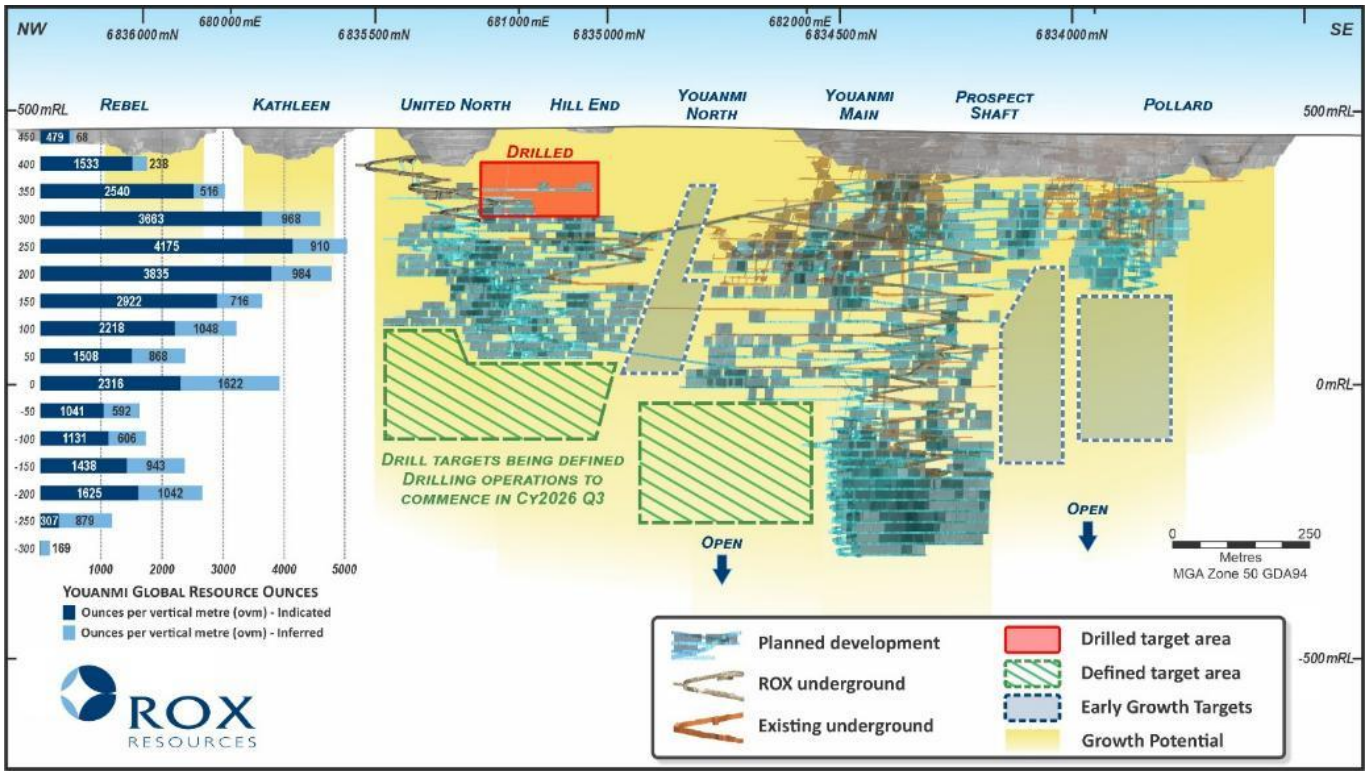

Figure 10 – Youanmi drilling targets long section

Commonwealth Exploration

The resource definition drill program at Commonwealth, located about 4km northwest of Youanmi Main, is complete with all assay results received and multiple significant intervals defining a clear southwest plunge direction to mineralisation.

Intercepts include:

- **7.00m @ 9.68g/t Au from 94m, including 2m @ 26.50g/t Au from 94m (RXRC602)**
- **7.00m @ 3.21g/t Au from 75m (RXRC630)**
- **7.00m @ 2.03g/t Au from 92m (RXRC631)**
- **2.00m @ 3.92g/t Au from 156m (RXRC641)**
- **3.00m @ 5.34g/t Au from 110m, including 1.00m @ 13.40g/t Au from 111m (RXRC665)**
- **2.00m @ 5.48g/t Au from 45m, including 1.00m @ 9.92g/t Au from 45m (RXRC668)**

Work will progress during H2 CY2026 to update the Commonwealth mineral resource and complement this recent RC drilling with diamond core drilling for structural kinematic assessment. The aim of this work is to guide future exploration targeting and, if applicable, provide a bulk sample for preliminary metallurgical test work.

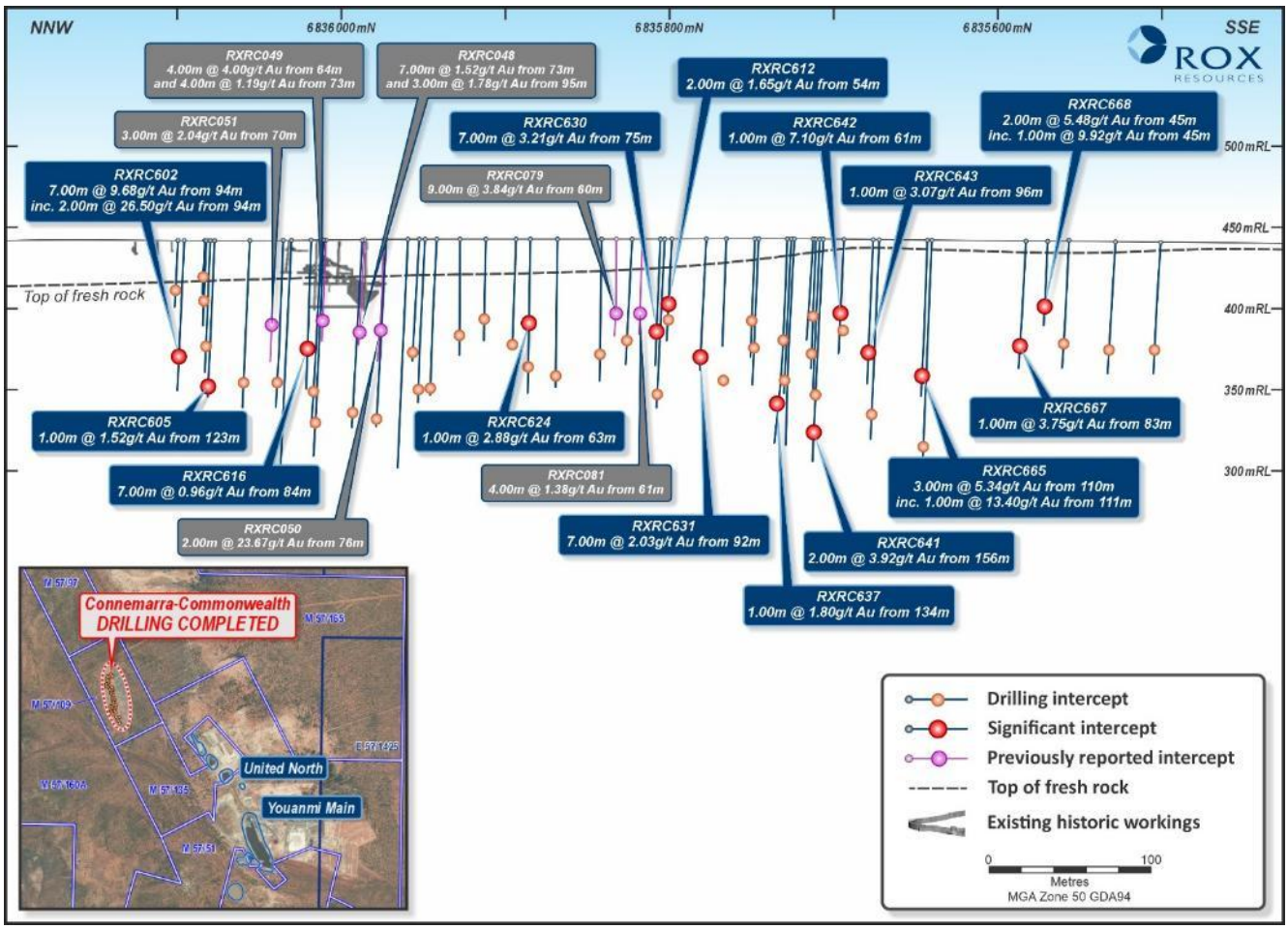

Figure 11 – Commonwealth long section drilling intercepts*

**Note: the above image contains previously reported intercepts from the ROX Resources Announcement titled Further High Grade Results from Youanmi Near Mine Exploration, released on the 7th November 2019.*

Hole ID	Hole Type	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (ppm)	Gram Metres	Date reported
RXRC048	RC	73	80	7	1.52	10.64	07/11/2019
RXRC048	RC	95	98	3	1.78	5.34	07/11/2019
RXRC049	RC	64	68	4	4	16	07/11/2019
RXRC049	RC	73	77	4	1.19	4.76	07/11/2019
RXRC050	RC	76	78	2	23.67	47.34	07/11/2019
RXRC051	RC	70	73	3	2.04	6.12	07/11/2019
RXRC079	RC	60	69	9	3.84	34.56	07/11/2019
RXRC081	RC	61	65	4	1.38	5.52	07/11/2019

Table 3 – Commonwealth long section previously reported drilling intercepts

Hope Exploration

Planning and reconnaissance operations are being developed to test the Hope prospect, located about 4km northeast of Youanmi Main (Figure 12).

The Hope prospect lies on a granite contact offset along the Youanmi Shear Zone, with similarities to the Youanmi structural setting (Figure 13).

Initial aircore drilling will be completed to test the geochemical signature of this area, with deeper drilling planned to follow up any favourable assay results.

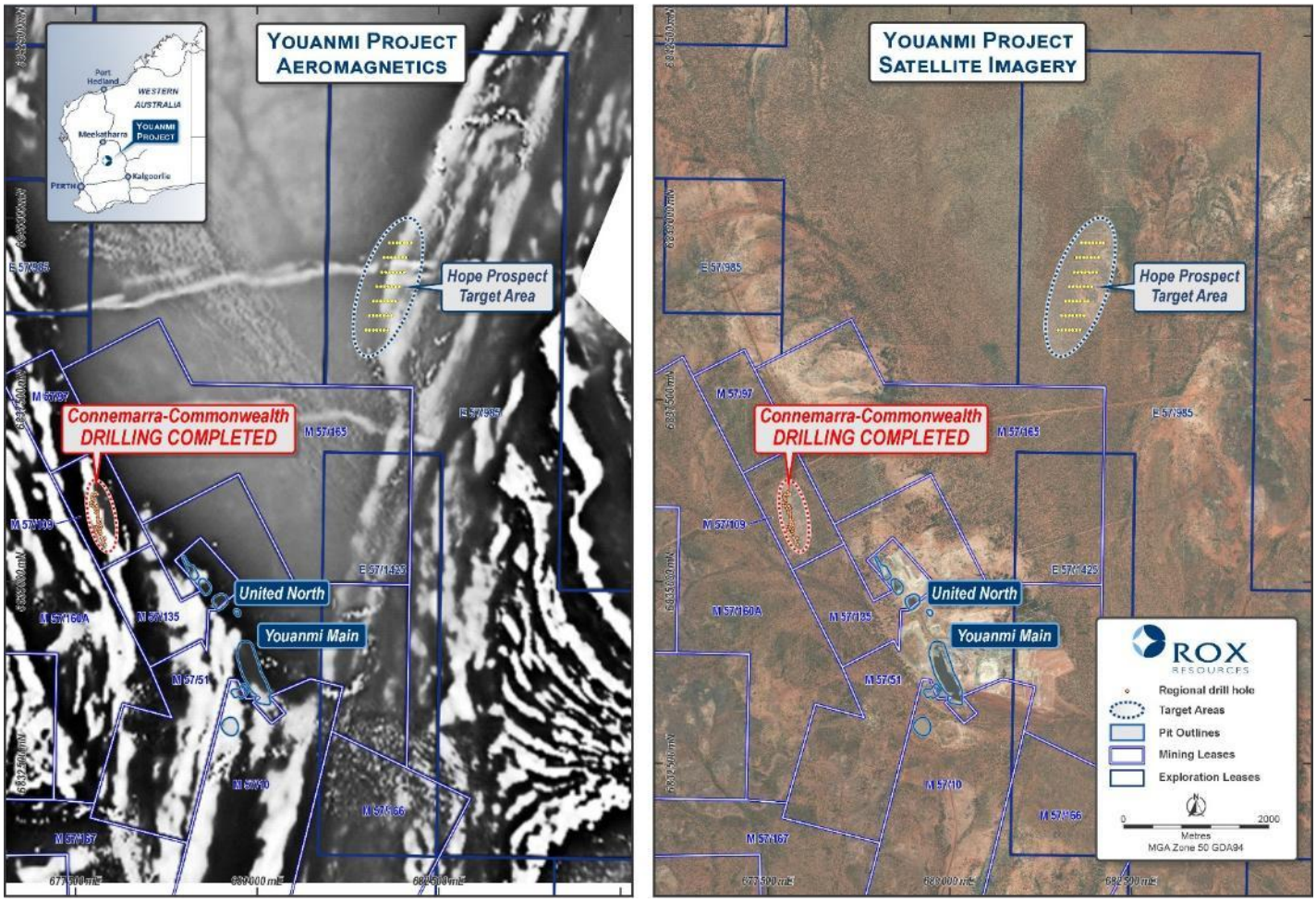

Figure 12 – Near mine exploration projects development status

Regional Exploration

Interpretation the detailed aeromagnetic survey data acquired and compiled in 2025 has been completed, with initial analysis leading to the identification of a previously un-explored target area based on a structural analogue to the Youanmi mine, located within 20km of the under-construction Youanmi processing plant (Figure 14).

The analogue consists of older thrust faults ("Paynes Thrusts") being deformed by sinistral movement along younger NW-trending faults (Figure 14).

In the current litho-structural model interpretated for Youanmi, these older thrust faults are deformed along the granite dome contact, with the same sinistral movement along it. This has resulted in the thrust faults acting as mineralisation containment boundaries, accumulating gold-rich source fluids which migrate along the NW-trending faults out of the Youanmi Shear Zone, between the thrust faults.

It is the deformation of these structures, being wrapped around and along the contact of the granite that has produced the accumulation of high gold grades, as observed in the high strain ductile deformed shears zones of the United North mine.

The analogue interpretation used in generating the new target area is that the younger NW trending faults interpreted from the aeromagnetic survey data, with the same sinistral offsets of the thrust faults, will have deformed the thrust faults in a similar manner, potentially reproducing a similar structural setting that will result in analogue geometries to those seen at Youanmi (Figure 13).

Within the thrust fault horizons, two areas have been identified to focus exploration. The first is where the thrusts are steeper and more likely to result in gold concentration, and the second is where the dip of the thrust faults shallow, considered prospective for both gold and VMS style deposits.

Reconnaissance and mapping of these areas, planned for H2 CY2026 will help refine these targets prior to design of initial drill programs.

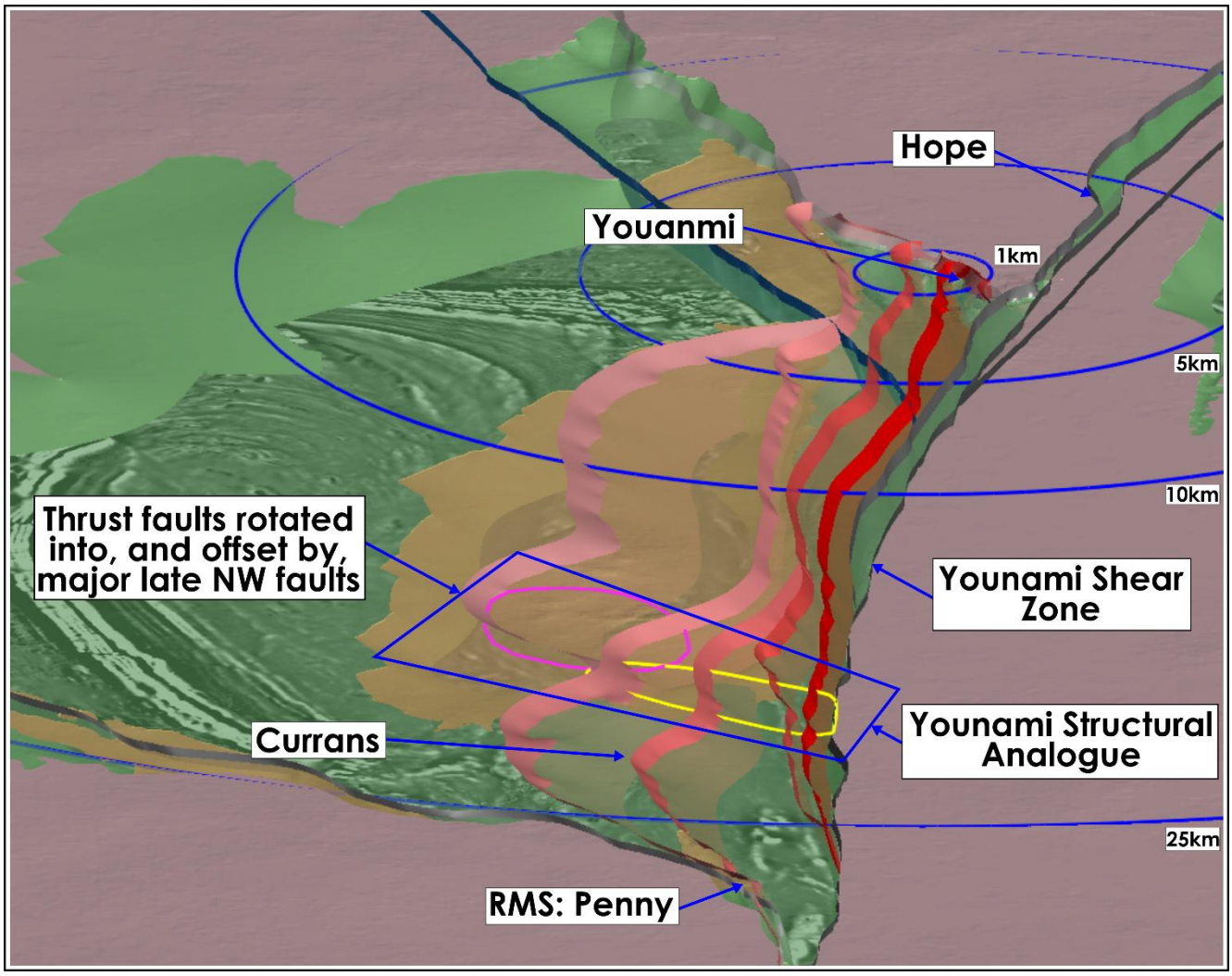

Figure 13 – Aero-magnetic interpreted geology oblique view, showing Youanmi Structural Analogue target area where the "Paynes Thrust" faults are interpreted to rotate into, and be offset by, major NW-trending late faults.

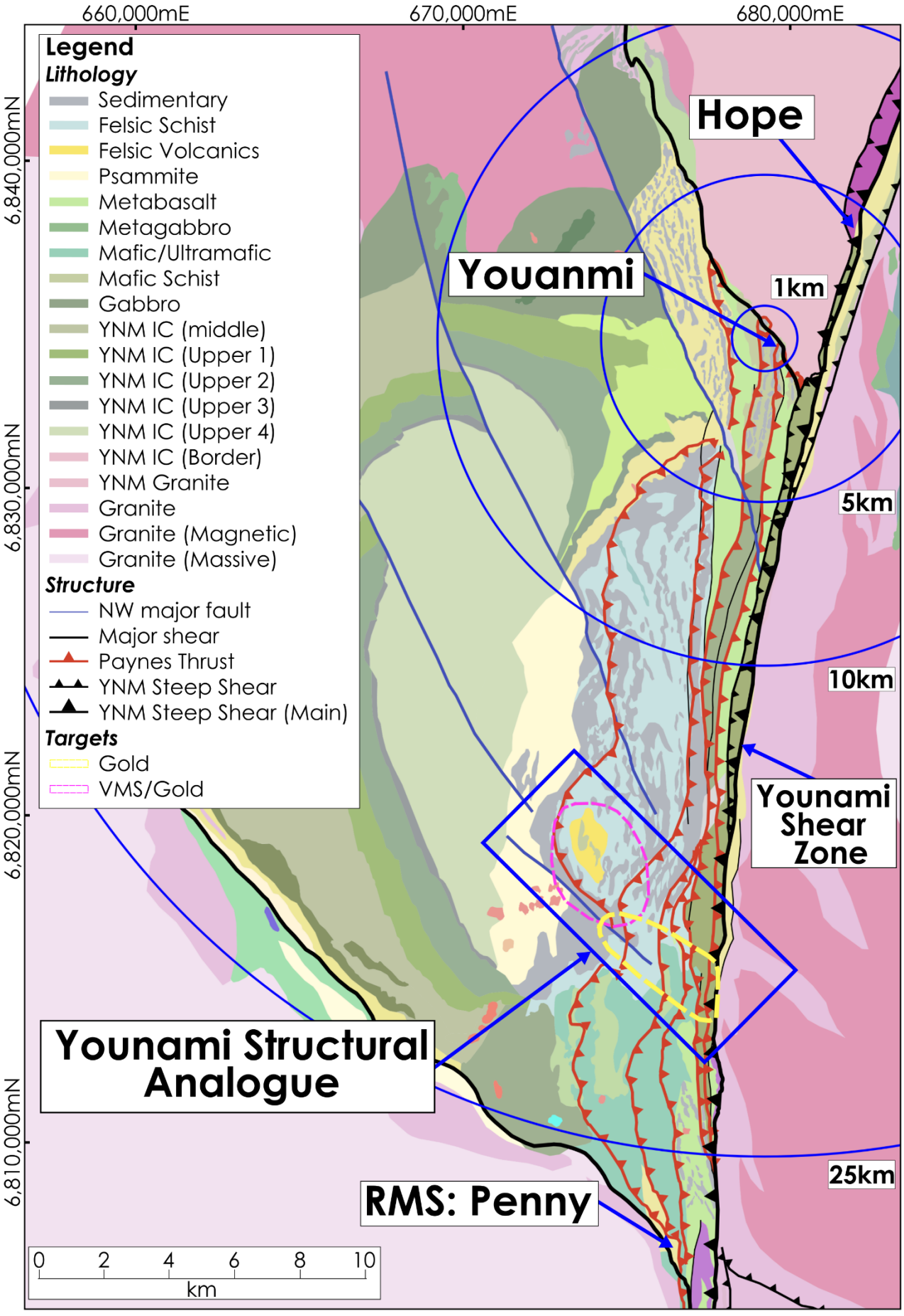

Figure 14 – Simplified aero-magnetic interpreted geology map

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 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.

Appendix 1

Table 1 – Collar Locations and Drilling Details

Hole ID	Prospect	Hole Type	MGA East	MGA North	MGA RL	Depth	Dip	Azi
RXRC601	Commonwealth	RC	677,790.05	6,836,216.44	476.00	60.00	-60.3	64.5
RXRC602	Commonwealth	RC	677,730.96	6,836,189.04	476.76	124.00	-60.3	65.2
RXRC603	Commonwealth	RC	677,802.01	6,836,200.42	475.52	50.00	-60.4	65.2
RXRC604	Commonwealth	RC	677,785.15	6,836,193.20	476.08	70.00	-60.3	66.3
RXRC605	Commonwealth	RC	677,717.28	6,836,162.38	476.72	130.00	-60.1	66.7
RXRC606	Commonwealth	RC	677,746.34	6,836,174.68	476.61	110.00	-60.1	66.4
RXRC607	Commonwealth	RCD	677,724.41	6,836,135.81	476.70	140.40	-60.3	66.2
RXRC608	Commonwealth	RC	677,728.21	6,836,111.49	476.59	124.00	-60.0	66.1
RXRC609	Commonwealth	RC	677,813.50	6,836,005.89	477.62	85.00	-81.9	73.1
RXRC610	Commonwealth	RC	677,825.45	6,835,991.66	477.88	75.00	-77.5	63.2
RXRC611	Commonwealth	RC	677,820.06	6,835,965.11	478.45	90.00	-66.0	67.3
RXRC612	Commonwealth	RC	677,831.68	6,835,849.26	478.39	94.00	-59.8	66.1
RXRC613	Commonwealth	RC	677,690.39	6,836,090.70	476.22	190.00	-59.9	65.9
RXRC614	Commonwealth	RC	677,706.00	6,836,072.15	476.20	190.00	-59.5	63.4
RXRC615	Commonwealth	RC	677,730.20	6,836,083.08	476.52	154.00	-59.8	64.3
RXRC616	Commonwealth	RC	677,752.16	6,836,098.28	476.42	142.00	-60.2	65.8
RXRC617	Commonwealth	RC	677,717.98	6,836,046.01	476.35	172.00	-60.3	64.4
RXRC618	Commonwealth	RC	677,741.51	6,836,036.24	476.57	160.00	-58.9	66.1
RXRC619	Commonwealth	RC	677,719.15	6,836,011.10	476.42	172.00	-60.9	67.8
RXRC620	Commonwealth	RC	677,769.24	6,836,007.92	477.32	130.00	-60.5	65.3
RXRC621	Commonwealth	RC	677,745.81	6,836,008.54	477.01	142.00	-59.5	67.5
RXRC622	Commonwealth	RC	677,789.51	6,836,029.64	477.18	100.00	-60.2	66.2
RXRC624	Commonwealth	RC	677,822.45	6,835,954.50	478.41	115.00	-77.0	66.8
RXRC625	Commonwealth	RC	677,824.69	6,835,934.66	478.67	110.00	-80.6	66.7
RXRC626	Commonwealth	RC	677,830.35	6,835,903.69	478.45	105.00	-80.4	66.7
RXRC627	Commonwealth	RC	677,805.29	6,835,869.49	478.20	112.00	-60.5	65.5
RXRC628	Commonwealth	RC	677,790.39	6,835,838.58	477.82	140.00	-59.9	63.8
RXRC629	Commonwealth	RC	677,758.21	6,836,165.04	476.66	88.00	-90.0	0.0
RXRC630	Commonwealth	RC	677,812.16	6,835,849.89	478.21	105.00	-59.5	65.4
RXRC631	Commonwealth	RC	677,802.60	6,835,811.89	477.76	110.00	-60.6	64.7
RXRC632	Commonwealth	RC	677,830.62	6,835,805.24	478.00	90.00	-60.9	65.2
RXRC633	Commonwealth	RC	677,819.82	6,835,776.28	477.65	124.00	-59.9	65.8
RXRC634	Commonwealth	RC	677,836.89	6,835,785.77	478.00	100.00	-60.1	65.2
RXRC635	Commonwealth	RC	677,808.44	6,835,748.32	477.18	130.00	-60.1	66.0
RXRC636	Commonwealth	RC	677,833.83	6,835,759.82	477.62	95.00	-60.4	66.5
RXRC637	Commonwealth	RC	677,775.47	6,835,734.14	476.06	169.00	-60.8	63.4
RXRC638	Commonwealth	RC	677,848.09	6,835,745.14	478.03	85.00	-60.2	63.0
RXRC639	Commonwealth	RC	677,824.31	6,835,734.46	477.34	115.00	-61.0	65.4
RXRC640	Commonwealth	RC	677,798.59	6,835,722.07	476.44	140.00	-60.3	64.8
RXRC641	Commonwealth	RC	677,769.07	6,835,707.41	475.51	184.00	-60.2	64.3
RXRC642	Commonwealth	RC	677,845.08	6,835,721.04	477.58	100.00	-60.9	65.6
RXRC643	Commonwealth	RC	677,830.78	6,835,692.88	476.77	120	-60.09	65.16
RXRC644	Interceptor	RC	679,744.81	6,833,757.00	459.70	120.00	-67.5	49.3
RXRC645	Interceptor	RC	679,749.09	6,833,725.78	459.26	109.00	-61.0	65.8
RXRC646	Interceptor	RC	679,730.28	6,833,716.16	459.18	125.00	-59.9	66.4
RXRC647	Interceptor	RC	679,715.12	6,833,709.62	459.23	150.00	-55.4	44.5
RXRC648	Interceptor	RC	679,691.14	6,833,707.34	459.48	175.00	-56.2	50.4

Table 1 – Collar Locations and Drilling Details

Hole ID	Prospect	Hole Type	MGA East	MGA North	MGA RL	Depth	Dip	Azi
RXRC649	Interceptor	RC	679,751.47	6,833,707.06	459.47	109.00	-61.4	64.7
RXRC650	Interceptor	RC	679,737.48	6,833,699.89	459.05	127.00	-60.6	62.3
RXRC651	Interceptor	RC	679,714.78	6,833,675.67	458.88	157.00	-60.6	63.7
RXRC652	Interceptor	RC	679,703.32	6,833,684.66	458.86	157.00	-61.8	64.0
RXRC653	Interceptor	RC	679,753.59	6,833,670.04	458.67	121.00	-62.1	57.3
RXRC654	Interceptor	RC	679,740.75	6,833,662.71	458.62	133.00	-61.7	65.8
RXRC655	Interceptor	RC	679,719.29	6,833,652.42	458.56	151.00	-61.2	64.1
RXRC656	Interceptor	RC	679,733.62	6,833,638.50	458.53	151.00	-61.4	63.6
RXRC657	Interceptor	RC	679,759.24	6,833,634.76	458.40	192.00	-61.6	64.1
RXRC658	Interceptor	RC	679,742.79	6,833,626.14	458.40	191.00	-62.1	64.9
RXRC659	Commonwealth	RC	677,767.00	6,836,142.67	476.99	130.00	-90.0	0.0
RXRC660	Interceptor	RC	679,766.83	6,833,614.13	458.36	156.00	-61.3	61.7
RXRC661	Interceptor	RC	679,753.26	6,833,607.44	458.31	174.00	-62.1	63.7
RXRC662	Interceptor	RC	679,788.59	6,833,555.00	454.13	145.00	-61.6	48.2
RXRC663	Interceptor	RC	679,787.45	6,833,555.16	454.19	130.00	-57.0	61.4
RXRC664	Commonwealth	RC	677,786.62	6,835,670.82	475.13	169.00	-60.2	66.5
RXRC665	Commonwealth	RC	677,825.74	6,835,648.06	475.61	130.00	-60.1	64.7
RXRC666	Commonwealth	RC	677,786.75	6,835,630.84	474.17	175.00	-61.4	65.5
RXRC667	Commonwealth	RC	677,862.18	6,835,586.40	474.90	103.00	-60.5	65.2
RXRC668	Commonwealth	RC	677,902.31	6,835,583.68	475.63	67.00	-61.2	65.0
RXRC669	Commonwealth	RC	677,877.56	6,835,558.20	474.88	102.00	-61.2	62.3
RXRC670	Commonwealth	RC	677,894.39	6,835,529.61	474.83	100.00	-61.2	62.3
RXRC671	Commonwealth	RC	677,903.84	6,835,497.70	474.78	108.00	-61.1	63.9
UNN26_003	United North	UGDD	679,522.87	6,834,595.35	336.20	128.90	-7.9	246.9
UNN26_004	United North	UGDD	679,522.97	6,384,595.48	335.91	155.64	-14.27	249.4
UNN26_005	United North	UGDD	679,522.98	6,384,595.36	335.99	154.70	-13.09	241.4
UNN26_012	United North	UGDD	679,523.42	6,384,594.45	336.055	146.70	-11.85	223.57

Table 2 – Wall Sampling Details

Hole ID	Prospect	Sample Type	MGA East	MGA North	MGA RL	Depth	Dip	Azi
UNN_2341_ODN1_F2_A	United North	UGFS	679367.51	6834671.91	342.109	3.6	12.96	47.57
UNN_2341_ODN1_F2_B	United North	UGFS	679367.63	6834671.85	341.59	3.6	10.338	44.29
UNN_2341_ODN1_F3_A	United North	UGFS	679366.39	6834673.95	343.303	4.7	0.1	17.79
UNN_2341_ODN1_F3_B	United North	UGFS	679366.23	6834674.07	342.663	4.7	-0.866	5.8
UNN_2341_ODN1_F4_A	United North	UGFS	679364.41	6834677.17	343.205	5.2	-25.17	16.42
UNN_2341_ODN1_F5_A	United North	UGFS	679362.43	6834680.57	343.394	5	-20.14	29.83
UNN_2341_ODN1_F6_A	United North	UGFS	679360.46	6834684.04	343.662	4.8	-24.95	22.47
UNN_2341_ODN1_F6_B	United North	UGFS	679360.52	6834683.580	342.859	2.4	-21.51	344.82
UNN_2341_ODN1_F7_A	United North	UGFS	679357.56	6834687.13	343.527	5.7	-18.619	25.15
UNN_2341_ODN1_F7_B	United North	UGFS	679363.03	6834679.95	343.888	2.1	-81.59	313.47
UNN_2341_ODS1_F3_A	United North	UGFS	679404.25	6834680.12	343.773	4.7	-0.67	224.73
UNN_2341_ODS1_F4_A	United North	UGFS	679404.17	6834680.09	343.217	4.6	-8.35	227.52
UNN_2341_ODS1_F4_B	United North	UGFS	679406.23	6834676.64	343.442	5	-9.14	211.05
UNN_2341_ODS1_F5_A	United North	UGFS	679406.14	6834676.76	342.962	5	-5.12	209.52
UNN_2341_ODS1_F5_B	United North	UGFS	679408.26	6834673.02	343.61	4.8	-11.79	218.975
UNN_2341_ODS1_F6_A	United North	UGFS	679408.19	6834673.06	342.826	4.6	-2.96	218.295
UNN_2341_ODS1_F7_A	United North	UGFS	679409.72	6834669.28	342.576	4.5	19.14	224.005

Table 2 – Wall Sampling Details

Hole ID	Prospect	Sample Type	MGA East	MGA North	MGA RL	Depth	Dip	Azi
UNN_2341_ODS1_F8_A	United North	UGFS	679411.69	6834665.52	342.564	5.1	12.26	216.46
UNN_2341_ODS1_F9_A	United North	UGFS	679412.63	6834661.01	342.471	4.3	27.34	233.82
UNN_2341_ODS1_F10_A	United North	UGFS	679415.37	6834653.93	342.438	4.2	18.01	233.416
UNN_2341_ODS1_F11_A	United North	UGFS	679417.90	6834650.62	342.866	4.4	43.18	223.45
UNN_2341_ODS1_F12_A	United North	UGFS	679419.43	6834647.68	343.195	4.2	20.69	233.13
UNN_2341_ODS1_F13_A	United North	UGFS	679421.46	6834643.05	342.735	4.6	29.11	216.50
UNN_2341_ODS1_F14_A	United North	UGFS	679423.55	6834640.32	342.636	5.4	2.02	210.90
UNN_2341_ODS1_F15_A	United North	UGFS	679425.00	6834636.26	342.863	4.8	17.67	235.51
UNN_2341_ODS1_F16_A	United North	UGFS	679426.61	6834633.03	342.879	5	22.28	217.64
UNN_2341_ODS1_F17_A	United North	UGFS	679427.80	6834628.74	343.248	4.1	30.00	220.17
UNN_2341_ODS1_F18_A	United North	UGFS	679429.08	6834624.82	343.441	4.1	25.69	238.92
UNN_2341_XCT_WS_F1_N	United North	UGFS	679414.5785	6834657.69	342.736	5	27.20	235.99
UNN_2341_XCT_WS_F1_S	United North	UGFS	679393.66	6834684.60	344.031	11.3	-0.96	68.82
UNN_2356_ESWN_F3_A	United North	UGFS	679408.10	6834687.23	344.787	14.1	-11.91	253.29
UNN_2356_ESWN_F3_B	United North	UGFS	679426.15	6834685.03	358.321	3	29.71	62.93
UNN_2356_ESWS_F2_A	United North	UGFS	679428.78	6834686.37	358.883	2.1	1.59	62.93
UNN_2356_ODS1_F2_A	United North	UGFS	679440.29	6834666.65	357.655	5	0	255.00
UNN_2356_ODS1_F3_A	United North	UGFS	679426.25	6834665.14	357.039	3.8	23.27	247.63
UNN_2356_ODS1_F4_A	United North	UGFS	679427.47	6834661.85	356.603	4.2	40.42	239.97

Table 3 – Surface Drilling Significant Intersections

(Significant intervals are reported to geological and/or grade boundaries above 0.5g/t Au and a 1.0 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.
RXRC601	Commonwealth	RC	28.00	29.00	1.00	1.31	1.31
RXRC602	Commonwealth	RC	94.00	101.00	7.00	9.68	67.78
		incl:	94.00	96.00	2.00	26.50	53.00
RXRC604	Commonwealth	RC	36.00	37.00	1.00	1.24	1.24
RXRC605	Commonwealth	RC	123.00	124.00	1.00	1.52	1.52
RXRC612	Commonwealth	RC	54.00	56.00	2.00	1.65	3.30
RXRC613	Commonwealth	RC	173.00	174.00	1.00	1.54	1.54
RXRC615	Commonwealth	RC	121.00	124.00	3.00	1.61	4.83
		incl:	122.00	123.00	1.00	3.08	3.08
RXRC616	Commonwealth	RC	84.00	91.00	7.00	0.96	6.71
RXRC619	Commonwealth	RC	143.00	144.00	1.00	1.24	1.24
RXRC620	Commonwealth	RC	90.00	92.00	2.00	1.09	2.18
RXRC621	Commonwealth	RC	112.00	114.00	2.00	1.38	2.76
RXRC624	Commonwealth	RC	63.00	64.00	1.00	2.88	2.88
RXRC626	Commonwealth	RC	62.00	63.00	1.00	1.16	1.16
RXRC630	Commonwealth	RC	75.00	82.00	7.00	3.21	22.50
RXRC631	Commonwealth	RC	92.00	99.00	7.00	2.03	14.21
RXRC632	Commonwealth	RC	67.00	68.00	1.00	1.38	1.38
RXRC636	Commonwealth	RC	75.00	76.00	1.00	1.28	1.28
RXRC637	Commonwealth	RC	134.00	135.00	1.00	1.80	1.80
RXRC638	Commonwealth	RC	64.00	65.00	1.00	1.42	1.42
RXRC640	Commonwealth	RC	114.00	117.00	3.00	1.18	3.53
RXRC641	Commonwealth	RC	156.00	158.00	2.00	3.92	7.84

Table 3 – Surface Drilling Significant Intersections

(Significant intervals are reported to geological and/or grade boundaries above 0.5g/t Au and a 1.0 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.
RXRC642	Commonwealth	RC	51.00	52.00	1.00	1.36	1.36
RXRC642	Commonwealth	RC	61.00	62.00	1.00	7.10	7.10
RXRC643	Commonwealth	RC	96.00	97.00	1.00	3.07	3.07
RXRC645	Interceptor	RC	86.00	87.00	1.00	1.72	1.72
RXRC651	Interceptor	RC	69.00	70.00	1.00	2.13	2.13
RXRC653	Interceptor	RC	103.00	105.00	2.00	12.48	24.96
		incl:	103.00	104.00	1.00	21.30	21.30
RXRC657	Interceptor	RC	109.00	111.00	2.00	13.57	27.13
		incl:	109.00	110.00	1.00	25.40	25.40
RXRC660	Interceptor	RC	111.00	112.00	1.00	5.67	5.67
RXRC661	Interceptor	RC	131.00	136.00	5.00	6.59	32.94
		incl:	133.00	134.00	1.00	25.00	25.00
RXRC665	Commonwealth	RC	110.00	113.00	3.00	5.34	16.03
		incl.	111.00	112.00	1.00	13.40	13.40
RXRC667	Commonwealth	RC	83.00	94.00	1.00	3.75	3.75
RXRC668	Commonwealth	RC	45.00	47.00	2.00	5.48	10.96
		incl.	45.00	46.00	1.00	9.92	9.92

Table 4 – 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_003	United North	UGDD	105.10	111.55	6.45	1.82	11.73
UNN26_004	United North	UGDD	104.00	105.00	1.00	2.59	2.59
UNN26_004	United North	UGDD	131.58	136.18	4.60	9.60	44.18
		incl.	132.00	135.00	3.00	13.62	40.85

Table 5 – 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_ODN1_F3_B	United North	UGFS	2.80	3.70	0.90	7.67	6.90
UNN_2341_ODN1_F7_A	United North	UGFS	0.00	3.10	3.10	3.08	9.55
UNN_2341_ODS1_F4_A	United North	UGFS	4.00	4.50	0.50	19.20	9.60
UNN_2341_ODS1_F4_B	United North	UGFS	4.60	5.00	0.40	17.20	6.88
UNN_2341_ODS1_F5_A	United North	UGFS	3.50	4.80	1.30	30.05	39.07
		incl.	4.40	4.80	0.40	81.60	32.64
UNN_2341_ODS1_F5_B	United North	UGFS	4.10	4.60	0.50	16.10	8.05
UNN_2341_ODS1_F6_A	United North	UGFS	2.70	4.00	1.30	12.75	16.57
		incl.	2.70	3.20	0.50	20.30	10.15
UNN_2341_ODS1_F7_A	United North	UGFS	1.00	4.80	3.80	10.09	38.34
		incl.	1.00	2.00	1.00	18.60	18.60
		and	3.00	4.00	1.00	11.00	11.00

Table 5 – 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_F8_A	United North	UGFS	0.60	3.80	3.20	3.55	11.36
UNN_2341_ODS1_F9_A	United North	UGFS	1.80	3.50	1.70	2.35	3.99
UNN_2341_ODS1_F10_A	United North	UGFS	2.50	2.90	0.40	20.00	8.00
UNN_2341_ODS1_F11_A	United North	UGFS	1.20	3.10	1.90	2.28	4.34
UNN_2341_ODS1_F12_A	United North	UGFS	1.10	3.20	2.10	3,68	7.74
UNN_2341_ODS1_F15_A	United North	UGFS	2.40	3.40	1.00	5.98	5.98
UNN_2341_ODS1_F16_A	United North	UGFS	2.90	4.50	1.60	3,57	5.71
UNN_2341_ODS1_F18_A	United North	UGFS	2.00	2.50	0.50	5.98	2.99
UNN_2356_ODS1_F3_A	United North	UGFS	0.90	4.20	3.30	3.03	10.00
UNN_2356_ODS1_F4_A	United North	UGFS	0.80	3.60	2.80	4.42	12.37

Table 6 – 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. 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 (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.
	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.