ASX: RXL
ASX Announcement
9 September 2026

Annual Update to Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve at Youanmi Gold Mine

Mineral Resources:

- **Youanmi Mineral Resource of 2,195koz as** at 30 June 2026 (2,170koz at 21 July 2025)
- Infill drilling completed in both 2025 and 2026 resulted in a net **4% increase** of Mineral Resources converted from inferred to indicated classifications

Ore Reserves:

- **Youanmi Ore Reserve of 727koz** at 30 June 2026 (674koz at 30 October 2025) representing an **8% increase** on 2025 after mining depletion of 774oz.
- Ore reserves are estimated using a conservative gold price of A$3,200/oz compared with the current spot gold price of ~A$6,100/oz

The 2026 Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimates do not include drilling results from the recent Interceptor surface drilling program or the recently commenced underground grade control drilling program which were received after the estimation cutoff date. These results will be included in future revisions of the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimates.

Managing Director & CEO Mr Phill Wilding commented:

"Since our last resource update in July 2025, Rox has maintained a clear focus on delivering the Definitive Feasibility Study and advancing construction of the Youanmi Gold Mine.

"There have been significant works undertaken over this period, including commencing extensive drilling programs across the site, however, this update only includes a portion of the drilling completed last year along with the initial surface infill program to United North. All other drilling was post cutoff date.

"This update has also taken into account the new learnings gained after we exposed several levels of mineralisation in the United North system, providing greater confidence in the robustness of the resource.

"Importantly, this update still showcases both resource growth at Youanmi and an uplift in reserves by 52,000oz of gold, or 8%, from the November DFS.

"This provides a strong platform for growth as we start reviewing results from subsequent programs, as well as results from programs currently underway.

"We are also investigating a potential resource update at the Commonwealth prospect, as part of our commitment to advancing planned growth targets across our project area.

"Combined, all of this work to grow and refine the resources at Youanmi ensures we remain on track to deliver the mine plan and further solidifies our aspiration to become a long-term 150,000ozpa gold producer."

Table 1. Summary of Mineral Resources – 2026

Mineral Resource Estimate	Measured			Indicated			Inferred			Total		
	Mt	g/t Au	koz Au	Mt	g/t Au	koz Au	Mt	g/t Au	koz Au	Mt	g/t Au	koz Au
Surface	-	-	-	1.0	2.0	62	0.6	1.4	25	1.5	1.8	87
Underground	-	-	-	7.5	6.4	1,541	3.4	5.2	563	10.9	6.0	2,105
Stockpiles	-	-	-	0.0	3.1	3	-	-	-	0.0	3.1	3
Total	**-**	**-**	**-**	**8.5**	**5.9**	**1,606**	**3.9**	**4.7**	**588**	**12.4**	**5.5**	**2,195**

Explanatory Notes:

1. The Mineral Resource is classified in accordance with the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (the JORC Code) 2012 edition;

2. Tonnes are reported as million tonnes (Mt) and rounded to the nearest 100,000; grade reported in grams per tonne (g/t) to the nearest tenth; gold (Au) ounces are reported as thousands rounded to the nearest 1,000;

3. The surface portion of the Mineral Resource is above the top of fresh rock, and above 0.5 g/t Au cut-off grade;

4. The Underground Resource is the portion of the Mineral Resource below the top of fresh rock, and above a 2.5 g/t Au cut-off grade; and

5. Due to rounding, some numbers in this table may not add up.

Table 2. Summary of Ore Reserves - 2026

Ore Reserve Estimate	Proved			Probable			Total		
	Mt	g/t Au	koz Au	Mt	g/t Au	koz Au	Mt	g/t Au	koz Au
Youanmi	0	0.0	0	4.7	4.8	724	4.7	4.8	724
ROM & Stockpiles	0	0.0	0	0.0	3.1	3	0.0	3.1	3
Total	**0**	**0.0**	**0**	**4.8**	**4.7**	**727**	**4.8**	**4.7**	**727**

Explanatory Notes:

1. The reported Mineral Resources are inclusive of the Ore Reserves and surface stockpiles;

2. Tonnes are reported as million tonnes (Mt) and rounded to the nearest 100,000; grade reported in grams per tonne (g/t) to the nearest tenth; gold (Au) ounces are reported as thousands rounded to the nearest 1,000;

3. The Ore Reserve has been estimated using cut-off grades calculated on a gold price of A$3,200/oz; and

4. Due to rounding, some numbers in this table may not add up.

Annual Update to Mineral Resource and Ore Reserves

The 2026 Mineral Resource is an update to the previous Mineral Resource model for the Youanmi Gold Mine, completed in July 2025.

Drilling at the deposit extends to a vertical depth of approximately 860m and the mineralisation is modelled from surface to a depth of approximately 900m below surface. Drillhole spacing varies from approximately 10m by 10m in the well-defined areas of the deposit to 160m by 160m, with an average of approximately 40m by 40m and generally decreasing with depth.

The 2026 Mineral Resource has been estimated following depletion of historical mining areas with a cut-off grade of 2.5 g/t Au for underground and 0.5 g/t Au for open-pit mining methods.

Mineral Resource deposits used in the 2025 ("DFS") estimate: Commonwealth, Kathleen, Pollard, Prospect, Rebel & Youanmi, remained unchanged in the 2026 Mineral Resource estimate.

Mineral Resource "Satellite" deposits; Bunker, Midway, Paddy's & Plant Zone, remained unchanged from the 2024 Pre-Feasibility Study ("PFS") in the 2026 Mineral Resource estimate.

New data from the Airstrip, Grace and United North/Hill End deposits has resulted in changes to the Mineral Resource estimate for these deposits in the 2026 Mineral Resource estimate.

Interpolation Method

The resource block models are estimated using ordinary kriging ("**OK**") into the mineralisation block model using 1m top-cut composite data.

Grades are estimated using gold assays. These include historical trench and underground grade-control samples. Where assays were available, arsenic, antimony, sulphur and silver were estimated. Not all interpreted lodes have received multi-elements assays at this time.

Grade estimation using ordinary kriging of the composites has been completed using hard boundaries; that is, only samples from each specified mineralisation domain were used to estimate block grades for that mineralised domain.

Quantitative Kriging Neighbourhood Analysis

Quantitative kriging neighbourhood analysis ("**QKNA**") was undertaken for the DFS to verify and optimise the block model and estimation parameters and was verified for this update. The QKNA assessment was carried out on one of the principal mineralisation lodes that is expected to contribute to future resources. These parameters are then applied to the entire individual lodes as required.

The QKNA analysis indicates the following typical parameters (ZONE 1000) are suitable:

- Block size: 5m x 10m x 5m – (in line with expected mining requirements)
- Number of samples: 6 – 12
- Search range: 40m x 80m x 20m

- Discretisation: 2 x 2 x 2
- Maximum number of assays per drillhole: 2

Estimation Parameters

Full block estimation was performed. Negative kriging weights were set to zero and estimation kriging variances greater than variogram variance were reset to the variogram sill.

Initial search orientations were derived from the QKNA analysis.

Dynamic anisotropy was implemented, such that search ellipses orientated within the plane of the lodes. The following base parameters were defined:

- Search ranges (DFS & Grace/Airport): 10m x 20m x 5m
- Search ranges (United North): 40m x 80m x 20m
- Pass Multipliers: x1, x2, x3
- Minimum and maximum samples per estimate: 8 & 16 (DFS/GRC) / 6 & 12 (UNN)
- Block discretisation (x, y, z): 2, 2, 2

Model Validation

Validation checks were conducted on the data prior to estimation to ensure that composite values and locations matched the original data in the database. After estimation was completed, validation checks on the block model included:

- Checks that the majority of blocks had filled with grade
- Correct assignment of density, classification, geology and mineralisation domain and lithology information
- All blocks have been correctly filled by direct assignment e.g. density, lithology and classification
- Volume comparison between the mineralisation wireframes and the mineralized units in the block model are within acceptable limits
- Visual inspection of estimated blocks against the informing composites and original drill hole data. Assay composite legend colours broadly match the distribution of the block estimate colours
- Comparison plots (Swath-Profiles) of average informing composite grades, de-clustered composites and average block model grade by mineralized unit were produced. Overall, the comparisons between de-clustered composites and de-clustered block estimates were very similar indicating robust estimation

In all cases, there was a good comparison between the informing composites and the corresponding estimated block values for all elements and domains indicating a robust estimate as shown by the block estimate trends aligning close to (often slightly lower indicating some degree of smoothing) or along the average trend of the de-clustered composites.

Resource Classification

The resource estimate has been classified in accordance with the criteria laid out in the JORC Code (2012). “Measured”, “Indicated” and “Inferred” resources were defined based on data quality, data density and geological and/or grade continuity after detailed consideration of the JORC criteria and consultation with Rox staff.

The classification of the Youanmi mineralisation resource was developed from the confidence levels of key criteria including drilling methods, geological understanding and interpretation, sampling, data density, data location, data quality, grade estimation and quality of the estimates.

Classifications were assessed using a combination of:

- Geological continuity
- Estimation search volume
- Average distance for samples to block
- Kriging efficiency (“KE”)
- Kriging slope of regression (“SR”)
- Number of samples/hole

Application of the classifications to the block model primarily involved the use of ‘cookie cutter’ strings to outline the blocks to be assigned to ‘Inferred’ and ‘Indicated’ resources. By default, any unassigned blocks were classified as ‘unclassified’.

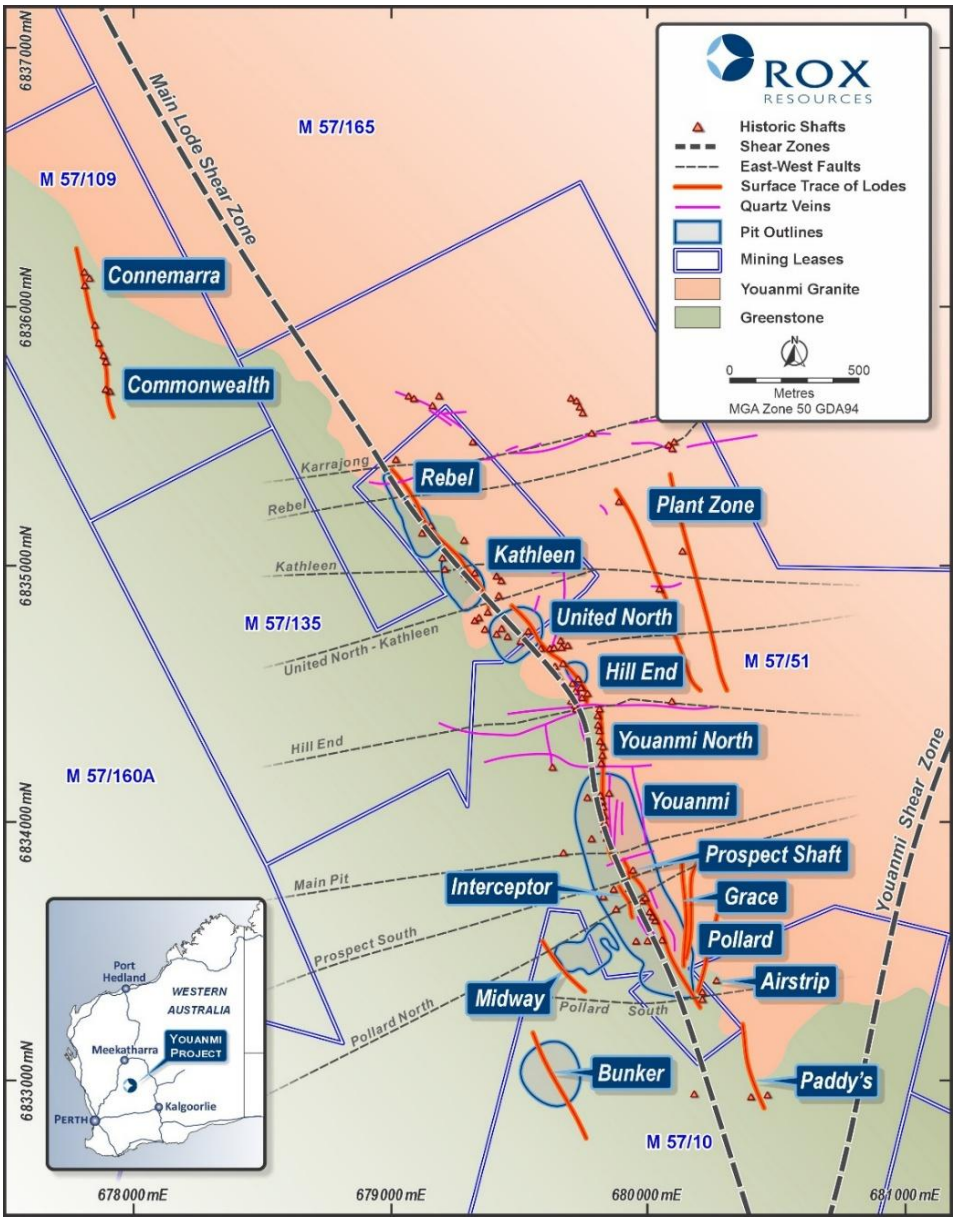

Figure 1 Youanmi Mineral Resource Estimate Deposits

Classifications were also influenced by proximity to current underground exposures (geological continuity) and the search volumes and estimation quality criteria (estimation & geological continuity) for the block estimations.

Generalised criteria applied were:

- Measured
  - None applied
- Indicated
  - Search Volume 1, SR ~> 0.6, KE ~>0.3, AveDist ~< 40m
- Inferred
  - Search Volume 2, SR ~> 0.4, KE ~>0.1, AveDist ~< 60m

- Unclassified
  - Search Volume 3
  - individual lodes supported by less than ~6 drillholes
  - all other material not classified above as Measured, Indicated or Inferred

It is anticipated that material classified as 'Inferred' may be upgraded to Indicated with further drilling and sampling. "Unclassified" material is not considered sufficiently well-defined to allow mining operations to extract the material without high risk, however they are considered to be areas for future investigation and in which further drilling or development is considered likely to confirm the potential mineralisation in these areas.

A long section of the United North & Hill End Main Lode showing resource classifications and drill hole intercept locations are shown in Figure 2 below.

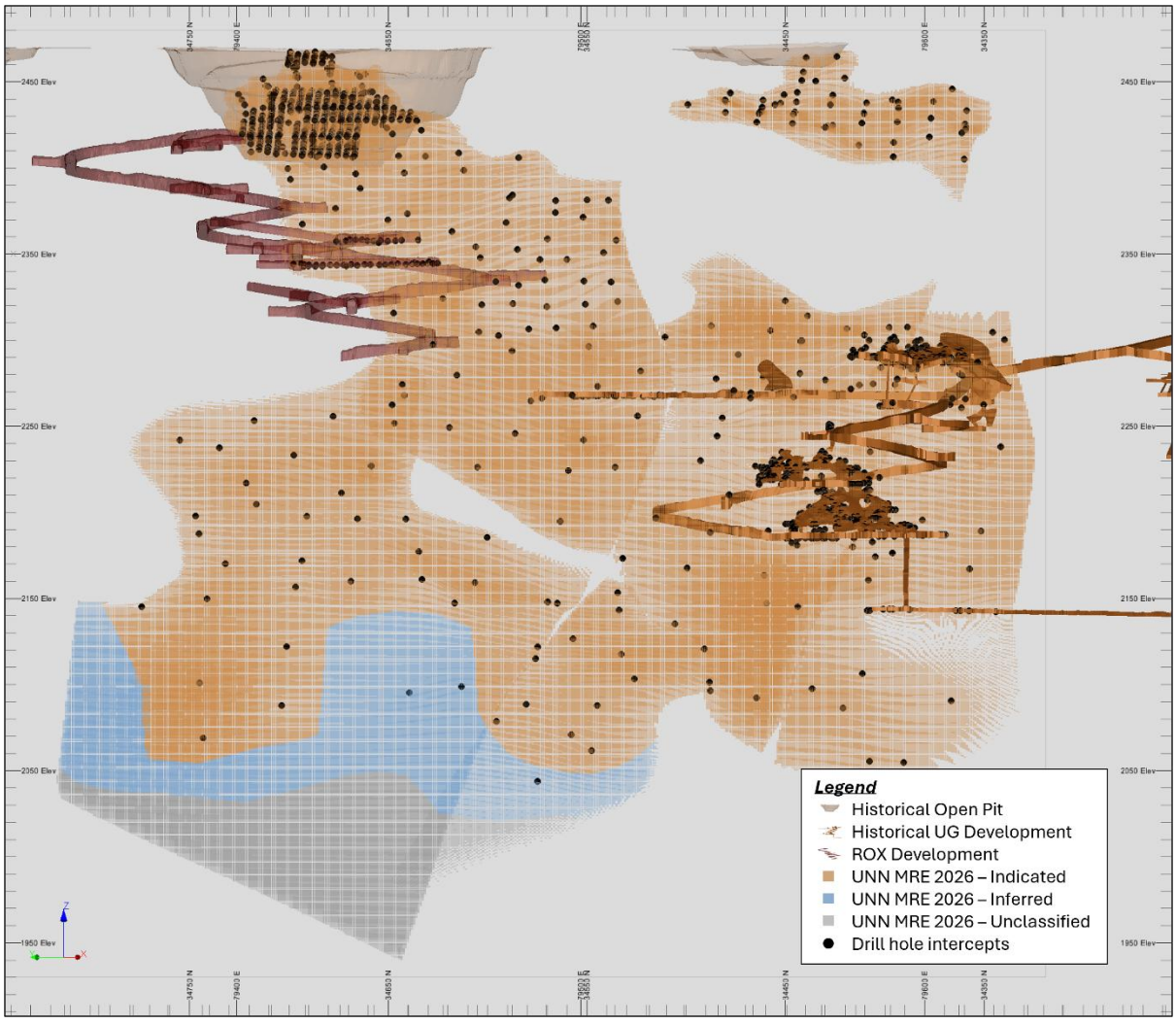

Figure 2 United North & Hill End Main Lode Drill Hole Intercepts and Classifications with ROX underground development as of the 30th June 2026

Reasonable Prospects for Eventual Economic Extraction (RPEEE)

Rox previously undertook a PFS (2024) that estimated costs to determine a mineral resource reporting cut-off grade and estimated other mining parameters to determine the potential viability of re-starting operations. The PFS input parameters were revised and updated for the 2025 mineral resource, that was subsequently used in the Definitive Feasibility Study ("**DFS**").

Excluding the United North, Grace and Airport deposits, there were minimal changes to the 2026 mineral resource from the 2025 Mineral Resource.

The mining figures used to determine pit shell representing a maximum prospect for 'eventual economic extraction' within which to classify open pit resources are shown in Table 3 below.

Table 3. Input Parameters for Optimisation of Resources (Open-Pit)

Parameter	Units	Value
Gold Price	AUD/oz	3,450
Mining Dilution	%	20
Mining Recovery	%	90
State Royalty	%	2.5

Parameter	Units	Laterite / Oxide	Transitional	Fresh
Mining Cost	$/bcm	6.80	8.50	10.40
Processing Cost	$/t ore	38.30	41.30	46.30
Metallurgical recovery	%	90	88	92
Slope Angles	°	40	47	55

For the 2026 mineral resource, the previously used 2025 mineral resource open-pit break-even mining cut-off grade, determined to be 0.5 g/t Au was maintained for reporting purposes; however, the constraint was amended to classify resources into either surface or underground based on whether they were located above or below the top of fresh rock weathering surface.

The DFS mining study and design process included stope optimisation runs which identified the optimum mining methodology for underground mining was a form of long-hole open stoping, utilising a conventional footwall decline access configuration with an approximate 60-70m stand-off between the decline and the planned stopes. The mine design included a level spacing of 15-20m vertically (depending on area/dip of deposit) as a default and adjusted to match existing levels where practical.

The application of these factors, along with appropriate mining costs resulted in an economic stope cut-off grade of 2.5 g/t Au.

The grade tonnage curve for the underground Mineral Resource Estimate (including Inferred) is shown in Figure 3 below.

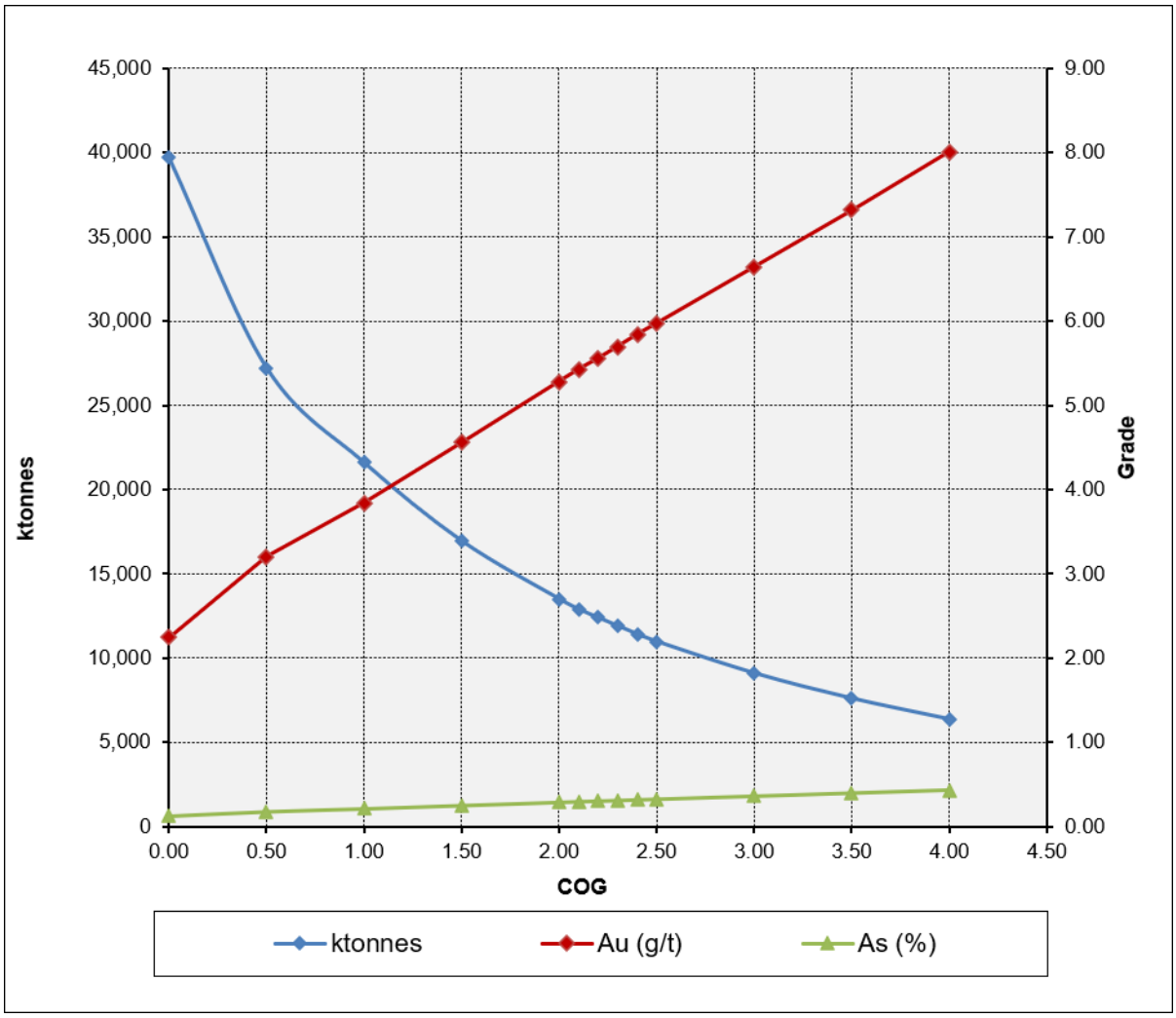

Figure 3 MRE Grade Tonnage Curve - Underground

Ounce per vertical metre profiles for the Youanmi underground resources are shown in Figure 4 below.

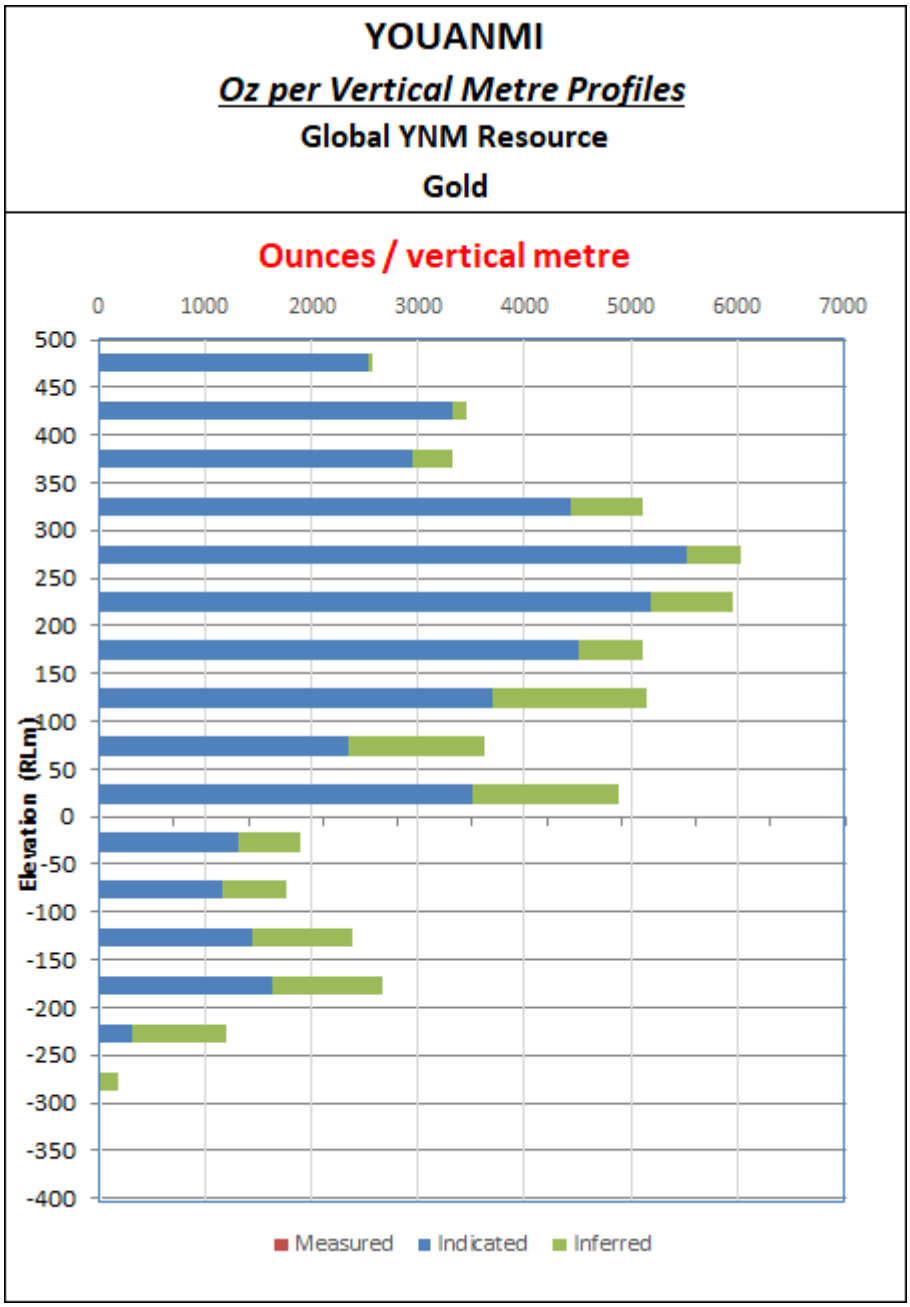

Figure 4 MRE Ounces Per Vertical Metre - Underground

Comparison to Previous Results

The main significant changes in the updated Resource Estimate are:

- An increase in underground Indicated tonnes (~4%) and ounces (~3%)
- A decrease in underground Inferred tonnes (~7%) and ounces (~6%)
- An increase in surface Indicated tonnes (~34%) and ounces (~31%)
- An increase in surface Inferred tonnes (~8%) and ounces (~12%)
- An overall increase in surface grade (~1%) and no change in underground grade for a net decrease in grade of ~1%
- 96% of total resources are contained in the underground resource, 70% of which are classified as Indicated
- 73% of the total resources are Indicated

The 2026 estimate is compared with the 2025 estimate in Table 4 below.

Table 4. Comparison of 2026 and 2025 Mineral Resource Estimates

Type	Classification	Cut-off (g/t Au)	July 2025 Resources			Cut-off (g/t Au)	June 2026 Resources			Change		
			Tonnes	Au Grade	Au Metal		Tonnes	Au Grade	Au Metal	Tonnes	Au Grade	Au Metal
			(Mt)	(g/t)	(koz)		(Mt)	(g/t)	(koz)	%	%	%
Surface	Indicated	0.5 g/t	0.7	2.0	48	0.5 g/t	1.0	2.0	62	34%	-2%	31%
UG	Indicated	2.5 g/t	7.3	6.4	1,499	2.5 g/t	7.5	6.4	1,541	4%	-1%	3%
Stockpiles	Indicated	0.9 g/t	-	-	-	0.9g/t	0.0	3.1	3	100%	100%	100%
SubTotal	**Indicated**		**8.0**	**6.0**	**1,546**		**8.5**	**5.9**	**1,606**	**7%**	**-3%**	**4%**
Surface	Inferred	0.5 g/t	0.5	1.3	22	0.5 g/t	0.6	1.4	25	8%	3%	12%
UG	Inferred	2.5 g/t	3.6	5.2	602	2.5 g/t	3.4	5.2	563	-7%	1%	-6%
SubTotal	**Inferred**		**4.2**	**4.7**	**623**		**3.9**	**4.7**	**588**	**-5%**	**0%**	**-6%**
Surface	Ind + Inf	0.5 g/t	1.3	1.7	69	0.5 g/t	1.5	1.8	87	23%	1%	25%
UG	Ind + Inf	2.5 g/t	10.9	6.0	2,101	2.5 g/t	10.9	6.0	2,105	0%	0%	0%
Stockpiles	Ind + Inf	0.9 g/t	-	-	-	0.9g/t	0.0	3.1	3	100%	100%	100%
Total	**Ind + Inf**		**12.1**	**5.6**	**2,170**		**12.4**	**5.5**	**2,195**	**2%**	-1%	**1%**

Explanatory Notes:

1. The Mineral Resource is classified in accordance with the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (the JORC Code) 2012 edition;

2. Tonnes are reported as million tonnes (Mt) and rounded to the nearest 100,000; grade reported in grams per tonne (g/t) to the nearest tenth; gold (Au) ounces are reported as thousands rounded to the nearest 1,000;

3. The surface portion of the Mineral Resource is above the top of fresh rock, and above 0.5 g/t Au cut-off grade;

4. The Underground Resource is the portion of the Mineral Resource below the top of fresh rock, and above a 2.5 g/t Au cut-off grade; and

5. Due to rounding, some numbers in this table may not add up.

Ore Reserve Estimate

The Youanmi Ore Reserve as of 30 June 2026 is 4.8 Mt @ 4.7 g/t for 727 koz of contained gold as shown in Table 4 and is reported in accordance with the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (the JORC Code) 2012 edition. The Ore Reserve has been based on the Indicated component of the 2026 Mineral Resource.

Material Assumptions

The Ore Reserve is based on the Indicated portion of the detailed design layout following stope optimisation of the 2026 Mineral Resource model. All recovery and dilution parameters used in the Ore Reserves estimation are as per the DFS inputs and parameters.

The Youanmi Ore Reserve Estimate was based on a gold price of A$3,200/oz.

All modifying factors applied conclude that the project is technically feasible and economically viable.

Criteria used for Classification

Probable Ore Reserves have been derived from Indicated Mineral Resources only. No Measured Mineral Resources are included in the Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve.

No Inferred Mineral Resources were included in the Ore Reserve.

Until the process plant is commissioned and recovery results are demonstrated, stockpiles will remain in the Probable category.

The Ore Reserve classification reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit and the confidence in the Modifying Factors applied.

Mining Method and Assumptions

The mining method selected for Youanmi is conventional long hole open stoping with backfill in areas below 600 metres from surface. This is a commonly used mining method in Western Australian underground mines. This is in line with the DFS completed in November 2025.

Mining equipment is mechanised, with equipment that includes electric-hydraulic drills for development and production, and rubber-tyred loaders and trucks for load and haul activities. Stope production loading incorporates a combination of conventional loading and tele-remote loading.

Mine designs are based on optimised stope shapes at the selected cut-off grade. Development designs support the stope designs including all necessary infrastructure required for underground mining.

Stopes have been designed with a 2.0 metre minimum mining width, or 2.5 including planned dilution and are sized in accordance with geotechnical recommendations.

Development tonnes include a 10% overbreak allowance in waste drives. No dilution has been applied to ore drives.

Mining recovery is 95% for stopes and 100% for development. All stope pillars are included in the design and not factored.

The Ore Reserve design is shown in Figure 5 below, with existing underground workings shown in grey.

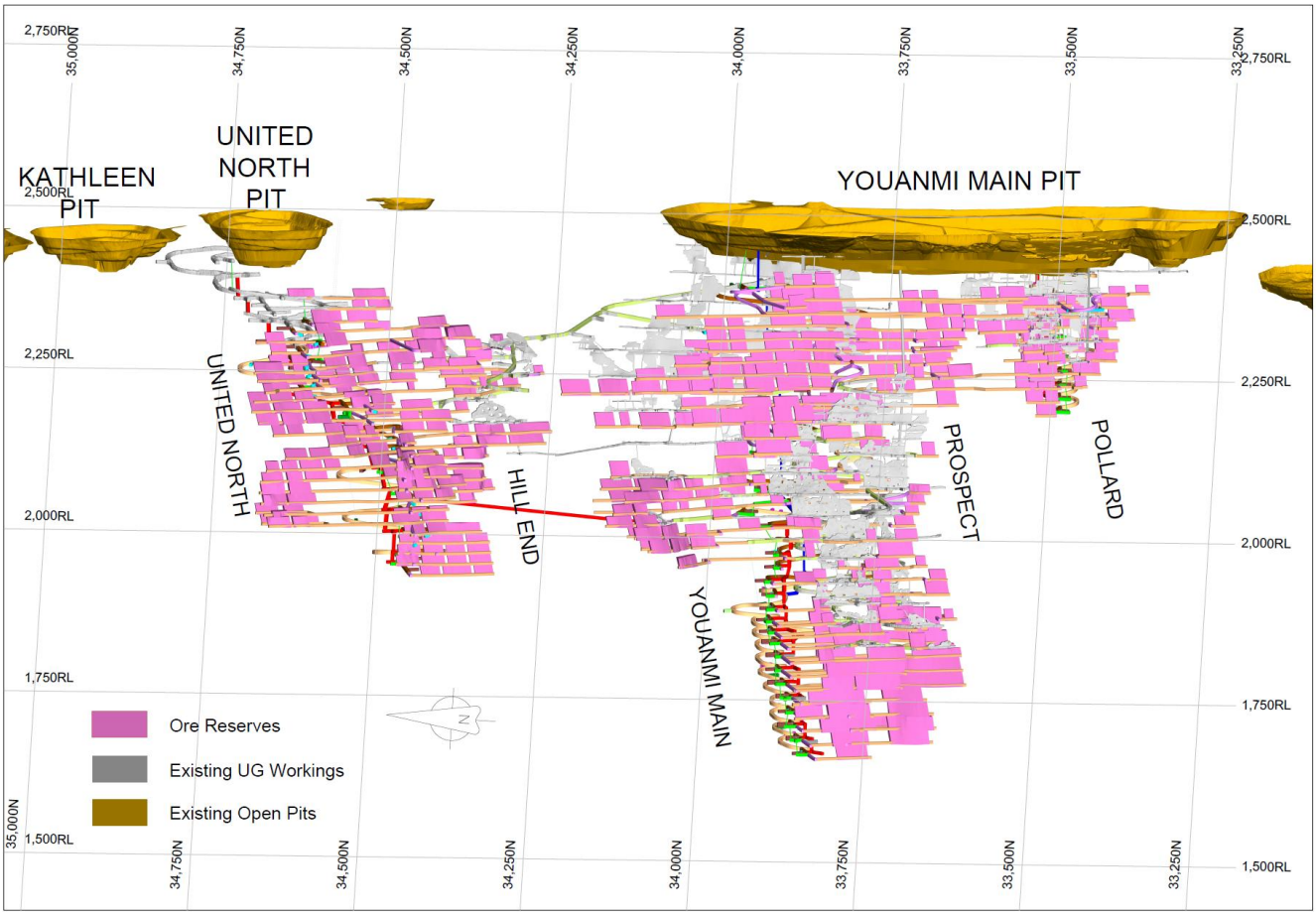

Figure 5 Ore Reserve Design

Cut-off Grade

The cut-off assumptions are derived from detailed cost modelling of the production plan. Cut-off grades used to evaluate Ore Reserves are:

- 3.0 g/t Au – stoping block cut-off grade. Used to determine the economic extent of stoping on each level
- 2.5 g/t Au – stoping only cut-off grade. Used to determine economic infill stopes which do not require additional development
- 0.9 g/t Au – development cut-off grade. Used to determine the economic cut-off for processing & administration costs only, given all development material is hauled to the surface

Cut-off grades remained unchanged from the previous Ore Reserve to retain focus on high-grade and margin ounces.

Processing Methodology and Assumptions

All ore is trucked to the surface Run of Mine ("**ROM**") pad which is adjacent to the process plant (under construction) for stockpile ahead of process plant commissioning in 2027.

Once commissioned, the process plant will have a capacity of 1.0 Mtpa, and an initial throughput of 900,000 tpa. The new processing plant will comprise of a three-stage crushing circuit, single-stage ball mill and sulphide flotation circuit. The flotation concentrate will be treated via an ultra-fine grinding mill before

oxidation in series of Albion leach tanks. The flotation tailings and oxidised Albion residue will then go through a conventional cyanide-in-leach (CIL) circuit of one leach tank and 7 adsorption tanks.

Gold will be recovered from activated carbon into concentrated solution via a split AARL-type elution circuit. Electrowinning and smelting are conducted in an adjacent secure gold room. Tailings will be thickened and pumped to a tailings storage facility with multi-spigot distribution.

Metallurgical recovery is based on the extensive test work program conducted as part of the 2025 DFS test work program, which was an overall plant recovery of 90.8% (94.0% recovery through the Albion circuit and 57% recovery of the flotation tailings).

Material Modifying Factors

Mining costs are based on contracted mining contractor rates.

Processing and general and administrative costs were based on detailed estimates built to by the engineering contractor during the DFS.

Environmental and heritage studies have been completed, with waste rock and tailings characterisation test work not identifying any issues.

Existing infrastructure includes the mining workshops, accommodation, temporary power, water, explosives storage, roads and airstrip.

The process plant, tailings storage facility and primary power station are under construction.

All necessary permits, licences and approvals are in place removing any potential delays to construction and operations activities.

Comparison to Previous Results

The 2026 Ore Reserve Estimate represents an increase of 8% from the 2025 Ore Reserve Estimate, following mining depletion of 774 oz, and is shown in Table 5 below.

Table 5. Youanmi Comparison to Previous Ore Reserve

Ore Reserve	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (g/t Au)	Contained Ounces (koz)
Ore Reserve at 30 October 2025	4.4	4.8	674
Ore Reserve at 30 June 2026	4.8	4.7	727
Variance	0.4	-0.1	52

Authorisation:

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

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For further information, please contact:

Investor Inquiries
Phillip Wilding
Managing Director & CEO
Rox Resources Limited
admin@roxresources.com.au
+61 8 9226 0044

Media Inquiries
Emily Evans
Media and Content Manager
SPOKE
emily@hellospoke.com.au
+61 401 337 959

Rox Resources Limited
ABN 53 107 202 602
Level 1, 87 Colin Street, West Perth WA 6005
www.roxresources.com.au

About Rox Resources

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

The Company's focus is on the development of the high-grade, high-margin Youanmi Gold Project that hosts a global mineral resource of 12.4Mt at 5.5g/t for 2.2Moz of gold. With a clear strategic and execution plan to production, Rox Resources offers significant value to its investors.

Competent Persons Statement

Exploration Results

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

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

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

Resource Statements

The information in this announcement 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.

Ore Reserves

The information in this announcement that relates to Ore Reserves is based on information compiled by Daniel Marchesi, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and a full-time employee of Rox Resources Limited. Mr Marchesi has sufficient experience which 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 Marchesi consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on this 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.

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. Historical UG sampling consisted of face/channel samples for grade-control. Historical trench/ditchwitch open pit grade control sampling is noted as using spear sampling of the cut material at 1m intervals. Underground wall samples are chip samples collected by hammer nominally over 1m intervals along the grade line.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used	Drillhole locations were picked up by differential GPS. Logging of drill samples included lithology, weathering, texture, moisture and contamination (as applicable). Sampling protocols and QAQC are as per industry best practice procedures. Underground wall sample locations are confirmed from Rockmapper survey scans validated from survey control and mapping points set out and picked up with a Leica TS16 total station.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information	RC drillholes were sampled on 1m intervals using a cone splitter. A nominal 3-4kg sample is taken and analysed for gold by Fire Assay 50g (FA50). Diamond core is HQ and NQ2, however dominantly NQ2 size, sampled on geological intervals, with a minimum of 0.3 m up to a maximum of 1.2 m. The diamond core was cut in half, with one half sent to the lab and one half retained. The samples were analysed for gold by Fire Assay 50g (FA50). Underground wall sample boundaries vary to not cross lithological or interpreted mineralised contacts with a minimum of 0.3m up to a maximum of 1.2m. The samples were analysed for gold by Fire Assay 50g (FA50).
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	Drilling technique was Reverse Circulation (RC) and diamond core (DD). The RC hole diameter was 140mm face sampling hammer.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed*	Diamond core recoveries are logged and recorded in the database. Overall recoveries are typically >99% and there are no apparent core loss issues or significant sample recovery problems. Hole depths are verified against core blocks. Regular rod counts are performed by the drill contractor. There is no apparent relationship between sample recovery and grade. RC drill recoveries were high (>90%).
	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. Limited records relating to historical RC or diamond core sample recoveries have been identified, however, where described, sampling and recovery procedures are consistent with standard Australian industry standards

JORC Table 1 - Section 1 Data and Sampling Techniques

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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 Competent Person considers that the level of detail is sufficient for the reporting of Mineral Resources.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Logging of underground walls, diamond core and RC chips recorded lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, weathering, colour, and other sample features. RC chips are stored in plastic RC chip trays.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged	All holes were logged in full.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	Drill core was cut in half on site using a core saw. Samples were collected from the same side of the core where possible, preserving the orientation mark in the kept core half. If no orientation line was possible a cut line was used on the core.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	RC samples were collected on the drill rig using a cone splitter. If any mineralised samples were collected wet these were noted in the drill logs and database.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	The sample preparation followed industry best practice. Fire Assay samples were dried, coarse crushing to ~10mm, followed by pulverisation of the entire sample in an LM5 or equivalent pulverising mill to a grind size of 85% passing 75 micron.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Field QC procedures involve the use of Certified Reference Materials (CRM's) as assay standards, along with duplicates and blank samples. The insertion rate of the CRM's was approximately 1:20, and blank sample insertion rate was approximately 1:50. Limited QAQC data is available for sampling/assaying validation during the mining periods
	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.

JORC Table 1 - Section 1 Data and Sampling Techniques

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	The analytical technique involved Fire Assay 50g. Lab XRF was completed on the pulps for the diamond core samples.
	For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.	No geophysical or portable analysis tools were used to determine assay values stored in the database.
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	Internal laboratory control procedures involve duplicate assaying of randomly selected assay pulps as well as internal laboratory standards. All of these data are reported to the Company and analysed for consistency and any discrepancies.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	Senior personnel from the Company have visually inspected mineralisation within significant intersections.
	The use of twinned holes.	No twinned holes to date.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	ROX logs all drilling using DH Logger, on Toughbook laptops, which directly interfaces with the corporate geology database – Fusion. Underground sampling uses Rockmapper which transfers directly into the Fusion database
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustments or calibrations have been made to any assay data.
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	Drill hole locations have been established using a differential GPS with an accuracy of +/- 0.3m. Underground sample locations have been established using a robotic total station (Leica TS16) with an accuracy of +/- 1.5mm at 100m. Historical mine workings were digitised in the original mine grids and translated to the GDA94 MGA Zone 50S grid system. The Competent Person considers that this data is suitable for this MRE.
	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.

JORC Table 1 - Section 1 Data and Sampling Techniques

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	No sample compositing has occurred for diamond core drilling or underground wall samples. Sample intervals are based on geological boundaries with even one metre samples between. For RC samples, 1m samples were completed for all holes. No composites were taken. UG wall samples vary to not cross lithological or interpreted mineralised contacts with a minimum of 0.3m up to a maximum of 1.2m
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*	The mineralisation strikes generally NNW and dips to the west at approximately -60 degrees. The nominal drill orientation was 065 and -60 dip. Drilling is believed to be generally perpendicular to strike.
	If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	Regarding RC and diamond core sampling, no sampling bias is believed to have been introduced. The current underground wall sampling does not appear to show any sampling bias; however, this will be reviewed on an ongoing basis.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Sample security is managed by the Company. After preparation in the field samples are packed into polyweave bags and despatched to the laboratory. For the majority of samples these bags were transported directly to the assay laboratory by the Company. In some cases, the samples were delivered by a transport contractor. The assay laboratory audits the samples on arrival and reports any discrepancies back to the Company, any discrepancies reported were resolved.
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.

JORC Table 1 - Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Significant previous exploration has been carried out throughout the project by various companies, including AC/RAB, RC drilling and diamond drilling 1971-1973 WMC: RAB, RC and surface diamond drilling 1976 Newmont: 10 surface diamond drillholes (predominantly targeting base metals). 1980-1986 BHP: RAB, RC and surface diamond drilling (predominantly targeting base metals). 1986-1993 Eastmet: RAB, RC and surface diamond drilling. 1993-1997 Goldmines of Australia: RAB, RC and surface diamond drilling. Underground mining and associated underground diamond drilling. 2000-2003 Aquila Resources Ltd: Shallow RAB and RC drilling 2004-2005 Goldcrest Resources Ltd: Shallow RAB and RC drilling; data validation. 2007- 2013 Apex Minerals NL: 9 diamond holes targeting extensions to the Youanmi deeps resource.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The Youanmi Project straddles a 40km strike length of the Youanmi Greenstone Belt, lying within the Southern Cross Province of the Archaean Yilgarn Craton in Western Australia. The greenstone belt is approximately 80km long and 25km wide, and incorporates an arcuate, north-trending major crustal structure termed the Youanmi Fault Zone. This structure separates two discordant greenstone terrains, with the stratigraphy to the west characterised by a series of weakly deformed, layered mafic complexes (Windimurra, Black Range, Youanmi and Barrambie) enveloped by strongly deformed, north-northeast trending greenstones. Gold mineralisation is developed semi-continuously in shear zones over a strike length of 2,300m along the western margin of the Youanmi granite. Gold is intimately associated with sulphide minerals and silicates in zones of strong hydrothermal alteration and structural deformation. Typical Youanmi lode material consists of a sericite-carbonate- quartz- pyrite- arsenopyrite schist or mylonite which frequently contains significant concentrations of gold, commonly as fine, free gold particles in the silicates, occluded in sulphide minerals and in solid solution in arsenopyrite. The lodes contain between 10% and 25% sulphide, the principal species being pyrite (10% to 20%) and arsenopyrite (1% to 5%). There are a series of major fault systems cutting through the Youanmi trend mineralisation that have generated some significant off-sets. The Youanmi Deeps project area is subdivided into three main areas or fault blocks by cross-cutting steep south-east trending faults; and these are named Pollard, Main, and Hill End from south to north respectively. Granite hosted gold mineralisation occurs at several sites, most notably Grace and the Plant Zone Prospects. Gold mineralization occurs as free particles within quartz-sericite altered granite shear zones. The Commonwealth-Connemarra mineralised trend is centred 4km northwest of the Youanmi plant. The geology comprises a sequence of folded mafic and felsic volcanic rocks intercalated with BIF and intruded by granite along the eastern margin. Gold mineralisation is developed over a 600m strike length, associated with a north trending and steeply west dipping shear zone that traverses the northwest trending succession.

JORC Table 1 - Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

JORC Table 1 - Section 3 Reporting of Mineral Resources

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	*Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.*	The database used for the estimation was extracted from the Rox Resources Datamine Fusion database management system stored on a secure SQL server. Access to the database is controlled through user permissions and audit trails. As new data is acquired it passes through a validation approval system designed to pick up any significant errors before the information is loaded into the master database. Geological data is collected with DHLogger software and uploaded digitally. The software utilises lookup tables, fixed formatting, and validation routines to ensure data integrity prior to upload to the central database. The company utilises the QAQC Reporting system within Fusion to analyse QA/QC data, and batches which do not meet passing criteria are requested to be re-assayed. Drill hole collar pickups are checked against planned and/or actual collar locations. In August 2025 the database was migrated from an external service provider Geobase using the Azeva.XDB database management system. Post migration checks were performed to ensure data integrity.
	Data validation procedures used.	Validation checks are completed at the point of data entry and during database import. Validation routines include checks for collar coordinates, downhole survey consistency, sample interval overlaps, missing intervals, duplicate records, assay ranges, lithological coding errors and survey anomalies. Errors identified during validation are reviewed and corrected where possible or excluded from resource estimation. The Competent Person found no material errors and deemed the database was fit for the purpose of mineral resource estimation.
Site visits	*Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.*	The Competent Person visits the site on a regular basis (minimum once per quarter), and inspects open-pits, underground exposures, geological exposures, diamond core, RC drilling, logging and sampling protocols, core and sample handling facilities, historic plans and sections and site infrastructure, as well as having discussions with Rox staff.
	If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.	N/A
Geological interpretation	*Geological interpretation*	The interpretation is based on the resource drilling dataset, and a selection of intervals based on geology and assay data. This interpretation is supported by the long history of open-pit and underground mining. Uncertainties will arise from the quantity and distribution of data.
	Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.	The geological model has been produced using high-quality diamond drill core, RC chips as well as historic underground mapping and channel sample data.
	The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.	Uncertainties in the interpretations are due to the wide spacing of some of the drilling data. The interpretations are consistent with the previously mined drives and stopes and are not likely to be materially deficient.

JORC Table 1 - Section 3 Reporting of Mineral Resources

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.	Modelling of mineralised lode wireframes used the Interval Selection function in Leapfrog Geo software. No minimum or maximum thickness parameters were used, and lodes generally intersect, except against the Main Lode Shear, where there is evidence of truncation of minor structures. Merged tables were created in Leapfrog Geo, combining lithology and assay tables. The mineralisation was modelled using a combination of gold grade, lithology; identified quartz/mineralised veins, shearing, quartz-epidote-carbonate alteration and structure and geological mapping. Intervals were generally selected using the assay tables, verified using core photographs and logging, except where historic core was unsampled, in which case lithology tables were used. Drill intercepts were snapped to the wireframes. Core photography was utilised where available, for historical core, to determine hanging wall and footwall contacts, as well as to validate historical logging. Geological contacts were snapped to, with priority, over grade contacts, as some lower grade disseminated gold tends to be found outside of the visible shear contacts. So, in these cases the visible contacts were treated as hard boundaries.
	The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.	The interpretation is based on the resource drilling dataset, and a selection of intervals based on geology and assay data. This interpretation is supported by the long history of open-pit and underground mining. Uncertainties will arise from the quantity and distribution of data.
Dimensions	*The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	Seventy-nine mineralised lodes have been modelled, along 2.8 km of strike length, comprising the Mine Lode and associated footwall and hanging wall lodes along the main trend corridor. The maximum depth of the main Lode interpretation is to approximately -600mRL, 1,060m below the natural surface. The Mine Lode is continuous down the dip for this length; other lodes have much more restricted down-dip extents. The hanging wall and footwall lodes are predominantly 0.5m-2m thick, while the Mine Lode is generally in the order of 1m-3m thick, but locally exceeds 10m. Satellite lodes (27) from the 2024 MRE have been incorporated without change as no recent work has been undertaken in these areas. Updates have been made to the interpretations for United North/Hill End (38 lodes) and Grace/Airport (10 Lodes) based upon recent infill drilling, new UG exposures and improved understanding of structural controls.

JORC Table 1 - Section 3 Reporting of Mineral Resources

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Estimation and modelling techniques	*The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.*	A total of 116 mineralized lode wireframes were modelled comprising the Main Lode and associated footwall and hanging wall lodes within 7 fault blocks for Youanmi and 7 satellite deposits. No minimum or maximum thickness values were applied for interpretation of the lodes. The unchanged DFS lode wireframes were then used to code .the drill hole database with the intersections. The intercepts used in this update for United North and Grace/Airport were imported from leapfrog Fixed length sample composites were extracted for each lode according to the lode intersection coding. Composites were extracted for each lode to have a length of 1m with a minimum length of 0.25m with residual appended to the last interval. Statistical distributions of gold, arsenic, antimony and sulphur grades inside each lode were reviewed individually to determine high grade cuts (top cuts) that should be applied prior to grade estimation. Histograms and probability plots of grade distributions were analysed using Supervisor software. A top cut analysis was also conducted for each lode in Supervisor software. High grade cuts were applied that ranged from 1 g/t Au to 300 g/t gold, 1% - 5% for arsenic, 15ppm - 20,000ppm for antimony and 0.2% - 16% for sulphur and were applied to the individual wireframe lodes. Variography was conducted using Snowden Supervisor mining software for each lode. Variograms were modelled for the down hole and all 3 orthogonal directions. Variograms for gold lodes that exhibited poor variography used either the global (Omni-driectional) variogram model or borrowed models from neighbouring lodes. Block models rotated -30 degrees for Youanmi and -10 for Commonwealth were created with parent block sizes 10m Y by 5m X by 5m Z and sub-block sizes 1.0m Y by 0.5m X by 0.5m Z. Lode wireframes were coded into the block models. The United North model has and sub-block sizes 0.625m Y by 1.25m X by 0.625m Z to align with the Octree format used in Leapfrog and the operations grade-control model. Nine different rock types, overburden, laterite, Fe & Mg Tholeiite, Felsic volcanic, Intermediate porphyry, pyroxenite, felsic intrusive and granite (Youanmi Granite) were coded into the block models: and five weathering profiles, overburden, laterite, oxide, transition and fresh rock. Densities were assigned for each of the weathering/rock type combinations. The grade estimates were conducted using Ordinary Kriging in Datamine Studio RM Pro with 3 estimation passes. Gold grades were estimated using top cut composite assays. Estimation parameters were assessed using QKNA on the main lodes and applied to all lodes individually. The following base parameters were defined: Search ranges: • 10m x 20m x 5m, - DFS • 20m x 40m x 10m for United North update Pass Multipliers: x1, x2, x3 Minimum and maximum samples per estimate: • 8 & 16 (DFS) • 6 & 12 United North update Block discretisation (x, y, z): 2, 2, 2, Dynamic anisotropy was implemented, such that search ellipses orientated into the plane of the lodes. A hard boundary was used to estimate blocks within each lode.

JORC Table 1 - Section 3 Reporting of Mineral Resources

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.	The current resource has been compared to both the historical production and previous resource estimates. The Project has been mined by both underground and open-pit methods intermittently over a period of about 90 years. Previous production recorded from Youanmi are tabulated below. <table><tr><th>Company</th><th>Period</th><th>Tonnes Milled</th><th>Head Grade (g/t)</th><th>Recovered Grade (g/t)</th><th>Recovery (%)</th><th>Reported Gold Produced</th></tr><tr><td rowspan="4">Youanmi Gold Mines Ltd</td><td>1908-1921</td><td>339,000</td><td>-</td><td>15.2</td><td></td><td>166,000</td></tr><tr><td>1937-1942</td><td>365,000</td><td>-</td><td>8.1</td><td></td><td>95,000</td></tr><tr><td>Other</td><td>46,000</td><td>-</td><td>10.2</td><td></td><td>15,000</td></tr><tr><td>Total</td><td>750,000</td><td>-</td><td>11.4</td><td></td><td>276,000</td></tr><tr><td colspan="7">Open-pit Operations</td></tr><tr><td>Eastmet Ltd</td><td>1987-1993</td><td>2,665,535</td><td>3.4</td><td>3.1</td><td>89.4</td><td>262,717</td></tr><tr><td colspan="7">Underground Operations</td></tr><tr><td>Gold Mines of Australia Ltd (GMA)</td><td>1995-1997</td><td>411,858</td><td>11.4</td><td>9.7</td><td>85.3</td><td>128,278</td></tr><tr><td colspan="2">Historical Total</td><td>3,827,393</td><td>-</td><td>5.4</td><td>-</td><td>666,995</td></tr></table> Previous resource estimates are: ROX Resources (2024): 10.7Mt @4.5g/t gold for 1,561 kOz Indicated and 5.5Mt @ 4.2g/t gold for 740kOz Inferred for a total of 16.2Mt @ 4.4g/t gold and 2,300kOz using a 0.5g/t OP and 2.5g/t UG gold cutoff (24th January 2024 (RXL Announcement: “MRE update confirms Youanmi as significant high-grade gold project and paves way for PFS”). ROX Resources (2025): 7.98Mt @ 6.02g/t gold for 1,546 kOz Indicated and 4.15Mt @ 4.67g/t gold for 623kOz Inferred for a total of 12.14Mt @ 5.56g/t gold and 2,170 kOz using a 0.5g/t open pit and 2.5g/t underground gold cutoff (22nd July 2025 (RXL Announcement: “Mineral Resource Estimate Update For The Youanmi Gold Project DFS For Rox Resources Ltd.”).
	The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.	N/A
	Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).	Multi-element assay allowed an estimate of potential deleterious materials to be made. These indicate that arsenic averages 0.42%, locally up to ~1.2%, antimony averages 230ppm, locally up to ~1000ppm and sulphur averages 100 ppm and locally up to ~3500pmm (not all lodes were estimated for As, Sb & S).
	In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.	The dimensions of the parent block used for estimation represents in 5m X by 10mY by 5mZ, with sub-celling in X and Z to 0.5m; the blocks are rotated into the strike direction (minus 30 degrees rotation). Anisotropic ellipsoid search was employed with search distances for estimation ranging from 10m to ~80m. The drillhole spacing is highly variable, typically 40m to 80m for surface diamond drilling.
	Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.	N/A
	Any assumptions about correlation between variables.	No definitive assumptions have been made regarding the correlation of variables, limited correlations may occur between the gold, arsenic, antimony and sulphur.
	Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.	Logged geology, alteration and structural controls were used in the interpretation of lodes within the resource model. A hard boundary was used for estimation within the lodes.

JORC Table 1 - Section 3 Reporting of Mineral Resources

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.	High-grade cuts were applied to reduce the effect of outlier grades and reduce the Coefficient of Variation to a value less than 2, if possible, within reducing the mean grade or metal content excessively. High grade cuts were applied that ranged from 1 g/t Au to 300 g/t gold, 1% - 5% for arsenic, 15ppm - 20,000ppm for antimony and 0.2% - 16% for sulphur and were applied to the individual wireframe lodes.
Moisture	*Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	Tonnages have been estimated on a dry basis.
Cut-off parameters	*The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	The Mineral Resources were reported at a 0.5 g/t for near-surface material (above top of fresh) and 2.5 g/t cut-off for underground resources (beneath top of fresh). The cut-offs are derived from updates to the economic criteria from the DFS.
Mining factors or assumptions	*Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	Due to the depth, and the previously developed underground mine, the resource is considered suitable for underground mining by long hole open stoping. Previously mined areas may be accessible by the use of cemented fill. No detailed mining assumptions have been made and no external dilution has been added to the resource.

JORC Table 1 - Section 3 Reporting of Mineral Resources

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	*The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	A 120 tpd bacterial oxidation circuit was commissioned in September 1994 to treat sulphide concentrates, using the BacTech process. BacTech uses a moderately thermophilic culture with an optimum growth temperature of 45C. A pilot plant trial from October 1993 to July 1994 tested three bulk samples of concentrate. After bacterial oxidation, recoveries up to 99% were achieved. The performance between 1995 and 1997 of the flotation and bacterial oxidation circuit was generally lower than budgeted due almost entirely to below budget ore deliveries. Although the plant rarely achieved its full capability, it consistently exceeded the projected metallurgical recovery of 81%, with an average recovery of 87.5%. Blending of ore was not anticipated prior to commissioning and feed variability created significant problems for both the flotation and bacterial oxidation circuits. Operating performance history demonstrates a steadily increasing recovery, with initial commissioning values of 85% increasing rapidly to a maximum of 92.4% in 1994-95. This is indicative of improving metallurgical control and diminishing amounts of reactive sulphide from transitional zones. Based on historical operating data, one of the most significant factors affecting both throughput and recovery was mechanical and equipment failures within the bio-oxidation circuit. A detailed metallurgical test work program conducted as part of the DFS, based on sulphide oxidation by the Albion Process™ indicates: - Average gold recovery to concentrate of 91.6%, with a mass recovery to concentrate of 9.3% - Gold recovery of Albion Leach residues of 94.0% - Average gold recovery from flotation tails leaching of 57% - Average overall plant of 90.8% - Ore is classified as hard (BWi results ranging from 12.7 kWh/t to 18.3 kWh/t, average 15.8 kWh/t) which aligns with previous results - Abrasion index test results ranged from 0.015 to 0.387, average 0.18 indicating that ore is slightly abrasive, implying modest wear of comminution equipment.
Environmental factors or assumptions	*Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.
Bulk density	*Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.*	Bulk density data is predominantly derived from some standard Specific Gravity (SG) immersion measurements carried out between 1989 and 1992 and by Rox. Within the interpreted mineralised lodes, the mean density of the samples was 2.85tm-3. Bulk density for the host rocks were assigned on the basis of the bulk lithology, Fe & Mg Tholeiite, Felsic volcanic, Intermediate porphyry, pyroxenite, felsic intrusive and granite (Youanmi Granite) and proportionally reduced by weathering profile.

JORC Table 1 - Section 3 Reporting of Mineral Resources

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.	The water immersion method measurements were determined by measuring the weight of part or the entire sample in air and water and then applying the formula bulk density = weight_air/(weight_air-weight_water).
	Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.	N/A
Classification	*The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.*	The mineral resource was classified as Indicated or Inferred based on the level of geological understanding of the mineralisation and the drillhole spacing. The classification of the Youanmi mineralisation resource was developed from the confidence levels of key criteria including drilling methods, geological understanding and interpretation, sampling, data density, data location, data quality, grade estimation and quality of the estimates Generalised criteria applied were: - Measured - None applied. - Indicated - Search Volume 1, SR ~> 0.6, KE ~>0.3, AveDist ~< 40m. - Inferred - Search Volume 2, SR ~> 0.4, KE ~>0.1, AveDist ~< 60m, - Unclassified - Search Volume 3, - individual lodes supported by less than ~6 drillholes, - All other material not classified above as Measured, Indicated or Inferred.
	Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).	The classification reflects the overall level of confidence in mineralised domain continuity based on the drill sample data numbers, spacing and orientation, QAQC results, survey control and drilling methods and geological interpretation.
	Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.	The mineral resource classifications applied appropriately reflect the view of the Competent Person.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	An independent external review of all aspects of the DFS 2025 MRE has been undertaken by Cube Consulting Pty Ltd (Cube), who have found no material issues with the estimation process.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	*Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.*	The accuracy of the mineral resource is communicated through the classification assigned. The mineral resource been classified in accordance with the JORC Code (2012 Edition) using a quantitative and qualitative approach. All factors that have been considered have been adequately communicated in Section 1 and Section 3 of this table.
	The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.	The accuracy of the mineral resource is communicated through the Inferred or Indicated classification assigned to the deposit. The mineral resource has been classified in accordance with the JORC Code. All factors that have been considered have been adequately communicated in Section 1, Section 2 and Section 3 of this table. The mineral resource Statement relates to a global estimate of in-situ tonnes and grade.

JORC Table 1 - Section 3 Reporting of Mineral Resources

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.	Cube Consulting conducted an independent review comparing historic stope production data with underground (UG) grade control sampling. The review found that grade control samples located within mined stopes exhibited mean gold grades similar to those reported for stope production. Overall, the UG samples reported approximately 9% lower mean gold grades than the mined stope grades.

JORC Table 1 - Section 4 Reporting of Ore Reserves

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral Resource estimate for conversion to Ore Reserves	*Description of the Mineral Resource estimate used as a basis for the conversion to an Ore Reserve.*	The Mineral Resource estimate used for the basis of the Ore Reserve was the June 2026 Youanmi Mineral Resource Estimate described in this report.
	Clear statement as to whether the Mineral Resources are reported additional to, or inclusive of, the Ore Reserves.	The Measured and Indicated Mineral Resources are reported inclusive of the Ore Reserves. The total Ore Reserve includes an estimated 27,700t at 3.1 g/t Au of economic material in surface stockpiles.
Site visits	*Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.*	The competent person has conducted multiple visits to site, which included inspections of the open pit and underground mining areas, core processing & storage facility and infrastructure construction areas such as the process plant, power station and tailings storage facility.
	If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case	n/a
Study status	*The type and level of study undertaken to enable Mineral Resources to be converted to Ore Reserves.*	The Ore Reserve estimate is based on the results of a Feasibility Study.
	The Code requires that a study to at least Pre-Feasibility Study level has been undertaken to convert Mineral Resources to Ore Reserves. Such studies will have been carried out and will have determined a mine plan that is technically achievable and economically viable, and that material Modifying Factors have been considered.	The Ore Reserve estimate is based on the results of a Feasibility Study. A detailed mine design has been produced from the resource model, using stope shapes derived from material above the prescribed cut-off grade. The competent person considers the mine plan is technically achievable and economically viable. Appropriate modifying factors have been applied for estimation of costs, metallurgical recovery, metal prices and existing royalty agreements have been applied.
Cut-off parameters	*The basis of the cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	The gold price for determining the Ore Reserve cut-off is A$3,200/oz. This revenue was offset by mining, processing and royalty costs. Metallurgical recovery factors are based on test work programs conducted since 2022 including feasibility level Albion ProcessTM test work conducted in 2025. 3.0 g/t Au – stoping block cut-off grade. Used to determine the economic extent of stoping on each level; 2.5 g/t Au – stoping only cut-off grade. Used to determine economic infill stopes which do not require additional development; and 0.9 g/t Au – development cut-off grade. Used to determine the economic cut-off for processing & administration costs only, given all development material is hauled to the surface.

JORC Table 1 - Section 4 Reporting of Ore Reserves

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mining factors or assumptions	*The method and assumptions used as reported in the Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility Study to convert the Mineral Resource to an Ore Reserve (i.e. either by application of appropriate factors by optimisation or by preliminary or detailed design).*	The Mineral Resource has been converted to an Ore Reserve following the completion of a detailed mine design and schedule (completed in Deswik) and is supported by a detailed financial assessment.
	The choice, nature and appropriateness of the selected mining method(s) and other mining parameters including associated design issues such as pre-strip, access, etc.	The mining methods selected are open stoping with pillars in areas less than 600m below surface, and modified Avoca in areas deeper than 600m from surface and have been selected due to orebody geometry and geotechnical guidance. Access to the underground mines is via portals located within existing open pits. Level spacing is 20m for the Pollard and Main mining areas, and 15m for the United North mining area due to having a slightly shallower dip. Development is completed by twin boom Jumbos, and loading & haulage conducted by modern and efficient mobile equipment, selected to suit the scale of the Youanmi project.
	The assumptions made regarding geotechnical parameters (eg pit slopes, stope sizes, etc), grade control and pre-production drilling.	All underground designs, including ground support designs are based on parameters provided by independent geotechnical consultants MineGeoTech. Stope lengths of 70m above 600m depth and 20m below 600m depth, at the designed sub-level intervals have been recommended, however have been limited to 50m due to operational practicalities relating to remote loading. Stope spans are separated by rib pillars >1 x stoping width, and 4.5m as a minimum. Sill pillars are designed where stoping heights exceed 100m, and are 3 x stoping width. Below 600m depth, stopes are mined in 3 level panels, with the lower level mined first and filled with CRF, and the second level mined and filled with waste rock. The panels are mined in a top-down sequence. Grade control drilling is carried out using diamond drills, with holes drilled from decline stockpiles and dedicated drill platforms.
	The major assumptions made and Mineral Resource model used for pit and stope optimisation (if appropriate).	The June 2026 Mineral Resource estimate as stated above was used for all stope optimisations.
	The mining dilution factors used.	Stope planned dilution of 0.5m (0.3m hangingwall and 0.2m footwall) at the block model grade was added in the stope optimisations, over and above the minimum mining width of 2.0m. Development has a dilution of 10% applied.
	The mining recovery factors used.	Development recovery is 100%. Stope recovery is 95% in the open stoping areas (< 600 m below surface) and 75% for sill levels in the deeps area (> 600 m below surface). All pillars are assumed to be non-recoverable.
	Any minimum mining widths used.	A minimum mining width 2.0 m was applied to stope optimisations. This minimum mining width is exclusive of the 0.5m planned stope dilution (total minimum stope mining width of 2.5 m including dilution).

JORC Table 1 - Section 4 Reporting of Ore Reserves

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	The manner in which Inferred Mineral Resources are utilised in mining studies and the sensitivity of the outcome to their inclusion.	The Mineral Resource classifications consist of Measured, Indicated, Inferred and Unclassified. The underground Ore Reserve does not include the value of any Inferred or Unclassified resources and the Underground Ore Reserve is technically and economically viable without the inclusion of any Inferred or Unclassified resources. There are no Measured resources in the Mineral Resource estimate.
	The infrastructure requirements of the selected mining methods	Infrastructure to support the mining plan such as dewatering systems, mine ventilation, power supply, secondary egress systems, fill mixing bays (where required) and services have been designed, scheduled and included within cost estimates.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	*The metallurgical process proposed and the appropriateness of that process to the style of mineralisation.*	The Youanmi process plant consists of crushing, grinding, flotation, CIL, elution and gold recovery circuit for flotation tails. Flotation concentrate is re-ground and processed via the Albion Process™ to oxidise the sulphide minerals prior to leaching in the CIL circuit. Approximately 91% of the gold is recovered by flotation, and the remaining 9% will be co-leached with the Albion Process™ residues through the CIL plant to produce gold doré.
	Whether the metallurgical process is well-tested technology or novel in nature.	CIL and flotation is a well-used and understood gold extraction process for free milling, semi-refractory, and refractory ores. Albion Process™ is proven technology for rapid oxidation of sulphide minerals. There are Albion circuits in operation around the world which are used to improve recovery for both precious and base metals. A similar Albion circuit to that used at the GPM gold processing plant in Armenia will be used at Youanmi.
	The nature, amount and representativeness of metallurgical test work undertaken, the nature of the metallurgical domaining applied and the corresponding metallurgical recovery factors applied.	Metallurgical test work programs have been completed on flotation of sulphide minerals as well as in various methods of oxidising of the sulphides. The test work has shown that the Youanmi ore is highly amenable to gold recovery via flotation, oxidising of sulphides via the Albion Process™ and cyanide leaching of the flotation tailings and Albion residues. Rox has undertaken detailed metallurgical test work on the Albion Process™ which was managed by Glencore Technology and conducted by Core Resources. The following metallurgical recovery factors have been used: - Albion ProcessTM gold recovery: 94% - Flotation tailings gold recovery: 57% - Overall gold recovery: 91%
	Any assumptions or allowances made for deleterious elements.	No deleterious elements are expected to impact gold recovery.
	The existence of any bulk sample or pilot scale test work and the degree to which such samples are considered representative of the orebody as a whole.	No bulk sample or pilot scale test work has been undertaken. It is important to note that the level of test work undertaken was sufficient for Glencore Technology to provide performance guarantees on the relevant Albion related equipment.
	For minerals that are defined by a specification, has the Ore Reserve estimation been based on the appropriate mineralogy to meet the specifications?	No minerals are defined by a specification

JORC Table 1 - Section 4 Reporting of Ore Reserves

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Environmental	*The status of studies of potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. Details of waste rock characterisation and the consideration of potential sites, status of design options considered and, where applicable, the status of approvals for process residue storage and waste dumps should be reported.*	Baseline environmental studies have been completed for Youanmi including flora and vegetation, terrestrial fauna, heritage, hydrological and hydrogeological. Waste characterisation studies have been conducted on mine waste and tailings. This has determined that both mine waste and tailings are non-acid generating. Further, all mine waste is planned to be stored within the existing open pit, reducing the risk of any acid mine drainage. At the time of publishing this Ore Reserve Estimate, the following approvals have been applied for and granted: - Amendment of Prescribed Premise License to increase volume of water permitted to be discharged and addition of Kathleen and Rebel pits as discharge points, - 5c water abstraction licence to take water from bore fields, - Native Vegetation Clearing Permit (NVCP) to allow for the clearing of 122 ha vegetation for the installation of infrastructure including the processing plant, tailings storage facility, conceptual extension of evaporation ponds and associated topsoil stockpiles, - Mining Proposal to enable the commence underground operations and construct associated infrastructure. - Mine Development and Closure Plan (MDCP) allowing for construction of processing plant, tailings storage facility, evaporation pond extension, power station & solar array, wastewater treatment and ROM, - Works Approval allowing for construction and emissions generated by processing facilities, tailings storage, evaporation ponds, power generation and wastewater treatment. Rox has all permits and approvals to construct and operate the Youanmi operation.
Infrastructure	*The existence of appropriate infrastructure: availability of land for plant development, power, water, transportation (particularly for bulk commodities), labour, accommodation; or the ease with which the infrastructure can be provided, or accessed.*	The site is located on the Youanmi-Lake Barlee Road, and 4km off the Paynes Find-Sandstone Road. Both roads are unsealed, however are well maintained by the Shire of Sandstone and suitable for transportation. A small airstrip is located at Youanmi and is suitable for small aircraft, and a larger airstrip is located at the Penny operation (Ramelius Resources) approximately 30km to the south of Youanmi. Rox holds an access agreement with Penny Operations to utilise the Penny airstrip as required. Processing infrastructure located on granted mining tenements held by Rox Resources Labour is currently sourced primarily from Perth on a fly in fly out basis, however Rox is prepared to look further afield if required for key roles. Sufficient water will be available for operations from mine dewatering and bore fields. Dewatering of the existing mine is to the existing evaporation ponds and storage pits. Expansion of the mine village is complete, and power supply infrastructure is upgraded in a phased approach as operations ramp up.

JORC Table 1 - Section 4 Reporting of Ore Reserves

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Costs	*The derivation of, or assumptions made, regarding projected capital costs in the study.*	Capital costs for the Project have been provided from external studies for the Project including: - Interquip– Processing plant; - TailCon Projects – Tailings Storage Facility; - ADD Group – Village upgrade; - Stalteri Engineering – Underground infrastructure (electrical, pumping, communications etc); - BBE Consulting – Primary ventilation modelling and fan selection; - Greenlands Equipment – Dewatering pumps and pipeline; and - Byrnecut – Underground mining services.
	The methodology used to estimate operating costs.	Operating costs for the Project have been sourced by reputable mining contractors and consultants. Underground mining costs are as per contract pricing by Byrnecut Australia. Processing costs were supplied by Interquip and based on the DFS level (Class 3) processing plant design. General and administration costs were built up from direct quotation and first principles estimates.
	Allowances made for the content of deleterious elements.	No deleterious elements have been identified in metallurgical test work and as such, no allowances have been made.
	The derivation of assumptions made of metal or commodity price(s), for the principal minerals and co- products.	A single commodity price for gold of AUD $3,200/oz has been used for the estimation of Ore Reserves. No economic bi-products or co-products have been identified.
	The source of exchange rates used in the study.	All costs and revenues are in Australian dollars.
	Derivation of transportation charges.	All mining and mobilisation costs have transport costs included. Transportation costs for processing equipment is included in the capital and operating cost estimates.
	The basis for forecasting or source of treatment and refining charges, penalties for failure to meet specification, etc.	Gold bars will be processed on site, no off-site treatment and refining charges apply. Gold refining charges have been included in the financial model based on a draft refining agreement with an Australian based refinery.
	The allowances made for royalties payable, both Government and private.	Royalties payable to both the Western Australian State Government and a third party have been considered in the analysis of the Ore Reserve.
Revenue factors	*The derivation of, or assumptions made regarding revenue factors including head grade, metal or commodity price(s) exchange rates, transportation and treatment charges, penalties, net smelter returns, etc.*	Production and recovery values used for revenue calculations are based on detailed mine schedules, mining and processing modifying factors and cost estimates obtained as part of the Feasibility Study.
	The derivation of assumptions made of metal or commodity price(s), for the principal metals, minerals and co-products.	A gold price of AUD $3,200/oz has been used for the estimation of Ore Reserves. The competent Person considers the Revenue Factors to be reasonable assumptions based on the level of study.
Market assessment	*The demand, supply and stock situation for the particular commodity, consumption trends and factors likely to affect supply and demand into the future.*	There is a well-established and transparent market for gold doré sales.
	A customer and competitor analysis along with the identification of likely market windows for the product.	No customer and competitor analysis has been completed at this stage.

JORC Table 1 - Section 4 Reporting of Ore Reserves

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Price and volume forecasts and the basis for these forecasts.	There is a well-established and transparent market for gold. Rox Resources has used conservative price forecasts to account for short-term variation in price.
	For industrial minerals the customer specification, testing and acceptance requirements prior to a supply contract.	Not applicable
Economic	*The inputs to the economic analysis to produce the net present value (NPV) in the study, the source and confidence of these economic inputs including estimated inflation, discount rate, etc.*	Capital and operating cost estimates are taken from contracted costs. No escalation has been applied to costs or price forecasts. A discount rate of 8% has been used to calculate the Project NPV. This process has demonstrated that the estimated Ore Reserve has a positive economic value.
	NPV ranges and sensitivity to variations in the significant assumptions and inputs.	Sensitivities have been assessed at various gold prices, capital and operating costs, discount rate and metallurgical recovery.
Social	*The status of agreements with key stakeholders and matters leading to social licence to operate.*	Rox has established land access agreements as well as frequent consultation and engagement with Sandstone Shire and holds good standing with the local community. Rox will continue to communicate and negotiate in good faith with key stakeholders, as part of the proposed mining and processing operation and it is not expected that there will be any significant impediments to the development of the Project.
Other	*To the extent relevant, the impact of the following on the project and/or on the estimation and classification of the Ore Reserves: Any identified material naturally occurring risks.*	No naturally occurring risks have been identified as part of the Study.
	The status of material legal agreements and marketing arrangements.	All proposed mining operations are contained within granted mining leases 100% owned by Rox. All approvals required for construction and operations are in place. In August 2026, Rox entered into a Native Title Land Access Agreement with the Badimia Barna Native Title Claim Group. This agreement provides consent for the grant and renewal of future mining tenure as well as conduct of mining activities within the project area.
	The status of governmental agreements and approvals critical to the viability of the project, such as mineral tenement status, and government and statutory approvals. There must be reasonable grounds to expect that all necessary Government approvals will be received within the timeframes anticipated in the Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility study. Highlight and discuss the materiality of any unresolved matter that is dependent on a third party on which extraction of the reserve is contingent.	No government agreements or approvals have been identified that are likely to materially impact the Project. There are no other known unresolved matters relating to any third party which may affect the development of the Project.
Classification	*The basis for the classification of the Ore Reserves into varying confidence categories.*	Classification of the underground Ore Reserve Estimate has been carried out in accordance with the JORC Code 2012. The total Ore Reserve is inclusive of surface stockpiles above the relevant cut-off grade, totalling an estimated 27,700t at 3.1 g/t Au. All surface stockpiles are classified as Probable as processing related modifying factors are not yet demonstrated by operations. The Probable Ore Reserve is based on the portion of Indicated Mineral Resources within the mine design which can be economically extracted and includes recovery and dilution factors.
	Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.	The result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.

JORC Table 1 - Section 4 Reporting of Ore Reserves

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	The proportion of Probable Ore Reserves that have been derived from Measured Mineral Resources (if any).	No Measured Mineral Resources have been included in the Ore Reserve Estimate.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of Ore Reserve estimates.*	The Ore Reserve estimate has been peer internally reviewed by Rox Resources.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	*Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Ore Reserve estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the reserve within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors which could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.*	The design, schedule and financial model for the Youanmi Ore Reserve Estimate has been completed to a Feasibility standard with a ±10-15% (or better) level of confidence. A degree of uncertainty exists with the geological estimates used to form the Ore Reserve Estimate which is reflected in the Mineral Resource Classification.
	The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.	The Ore Reserve is best reflected as a global estimate based on the Mineral Resource Estimate.
	Accuracy and confidence discussions should extend to specific discussions of any applied Modifying Factors that may have a material impact on Ore Reserve viability, or for which there are remaining areas of uncertainty at the current study stage.	There is a degree of uncertainty regarding estimates of modifying mining factors, geotechnical and processing parameters that are of a confidence level reflected in the level of the Study. There is a degree of uncertainty in the commodity price used, however, the Competent person is satisfied that the assumptions used to determine the economic viability of the underground Ore Reserve are based on reasonable current data. The Competent Person is satisfied that a suitable margin exists that the Ore Reserve estimate would remain economically viable with any negative impacts applied to these factors or parameters.
	It is recognised that this may not be possible or appropriate in all circumstances. These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.	Past production data at Youanmi is not a reliable indicator of potential future production data given the different mining methods, and modern mining & processing techniques. Metallurgical test work conducted during this Study aligns well with historical records providing confidence in metallurgical processes.