Rox Resources Limited

ASX: RXL

Address:
Level 1
30 Richardson Street
WEST PERTH WA 6005

PO Box 1167
West Perth WA 6872

Ph: (61 8) 9226 0044
Fax: (61 8) 9325 6254

Email:
admin@roxresources.com.au

Web:
www.roxresources.com.au

ABN: 53 107 202 602

Projects:

Mt Fisher: nickel-gold (100%)

Reward: zinc-lead (49%)

Bonya: copper-silver (earning up to 70%)

Marqua: phosphate (100%)

TWO NEW NICKEL SULPHIDE DISCOVERIES AT CANNONBALL AND MUSKET

- **Massive, matrix and disseminated nickel sulphide mineralisation drilled at Fisher East in two new separate locations**
- **Portable XRF Analyser results indicate significant widths and grades:**

  At Cannonball:

  - **5m @ 2.7% Ni from 114m**
  - **2m @ 3.1% Ni from 128m**
  - **4m @ 3.3% Ni from 159m**

  At Musket:

  - **8m @ 1.4% Ni from 55m**
  - **6m @ 2.3% Ni from 129m**
  - **3m @ 2.9% Ni from 129m**
  - **13m @ 2.2% Ni, including 6m @ 3.0% Ni from 176m**
- **Several 1m samples > 5% Ni**
- **Largely untested VTEM anomaly at the Musket prospect**

Rox Resources Limited (**ASX: RXL**) ("**Rox**" or "**the Company**") is pleased to announce that a Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling program has intersected significant widths and grades of massive, matrix and disseminated nickel sulphide mineralisation at two new prospects at its Fisher East nickel sulphide project, 500km north of Kalgoorlie in Western Australia.

The RC drilling program (18 holes for 2,619m), which is now complete, tested several targets generated by recent aircore drilling (see announcement ASX:RXL 15 November 2013).

Visual logging and portable XRF analyser readings* confirm the presence of fresh nickel sulphide mineralisation in a number of drill holes at the Cannonball and recently discovered Musket prospects (see Figure 1). Each mineralised zone is over 200m in strike length.

At Musket a number of RC holes have returned portable XRF analyser* results of:

8m @ 1.4% Ni from 55m downhole in hole MFEC036,
6m @ 2.3% Ni from 129m downhole in hole MFEC040,
3m @ 2.9% Ni from 129m downhole in hole MFEC037,
including **1m @ 5.1% Ni** from 129m, and
13m @ 2.2% Ni from 176m downhole in hole MFEC048,
including **6m @ 3.0% Ni** from 179m.

These holes appear to be at the top of an untested VTEM anomaly (Figures 1 & 5) which could represent more massive style, electrically conductive, mineralisation. Other holes drilled at Musket (e.g. MFEC046 and 047) also intersected nickel sulphide mineralisation (Table 1), although at lower grades.

At Cannonball a number of RC holes drilled in the vicinity of a previous aircore hole (FEAC149 that returned 3m @ 3.42% Ni in laboratory assayed samples) returned portable XRF analyser* results of:

5m @ 2.7% Ni from 114m downhole in hole MFEC042,
including **2m @ 4.7% Ni** from 114m,
2m @ 3.1% Ni from 128m downhole in hole MFEC043,
3m @ 2.3% Ni from 84m downhole in hole MFEC045, and
4m @ 3.3% Ni from 159m downhole in hole MFEC049,
including **1m @ 4.9% Ni** from 159m and **1m @ 5.4% Ni** from 162m.

* The portable XRF analyser provides guidance to expected results but should not be regarded as a substitute for properly conducted laboratory sample preparation and analyses. Samples have been sent to the assay laboratory and results are expected to be confirmed early in the New Year (see Appendix Section 1 for more detail).

Managing Director Ian Mulholland commented, "*These outstanding results of two more nickel sulphide discoveries confirm our belief that we are dealing with a whole new mineral field and not just an isolated deposit at Fisher East. We will now follow-up these results with diamond drilling to evaluate these new discoveries which are anticipated to add to the mineral resource inventory for a combined Camelwood – Cannonball - Musket project.*"

"It should be noted that these initial RC results at Cannonball and Musket exceed the thickness and grade of the results we achieved at Camelwood in the early stages there."

The geology drilled is similar to that at Camelwood 500m to the north of Cannonball, and is shown on Figures 2 - 4. The mineralisation at both prospects is open along strike and at depth (Figure 5). PVC casing has been placed in selected holes, as appropriate, for downhole electro-magnetic geophysical surveying currently underway. Samples have been despatched to the assay laboratory for complete industry standard sample preparation and analysis, with results expected early in 2014.

Both the Cannonball and Musket prospects are located on E53/1318. Rox has an Option Agreement to purchase E53/1318 and other tenements, with an exercise price of $3.5 million payable by 30 June 2014.

Two RC holes drilled at Emu Bush (see ASX:RXL 15 November 2013) failed to intersect or explain the VTEM anomaly there, but both holes did intersect an ultramafic unit which could be a host of nickel sulphide mineralisation.

ENDS

For more information:

Shareholders/Investors
Ian Mulholland
Managing Director
Tel: +61 8 9226 0044
admin@roxresources.com.au

Media
Tony Dawe / Belinda Newman
Professional Public Relations
Tel: + 61 8 9388 0944
tony.dawe@ppr.com.au /
belinda.newman@ppr.com.au

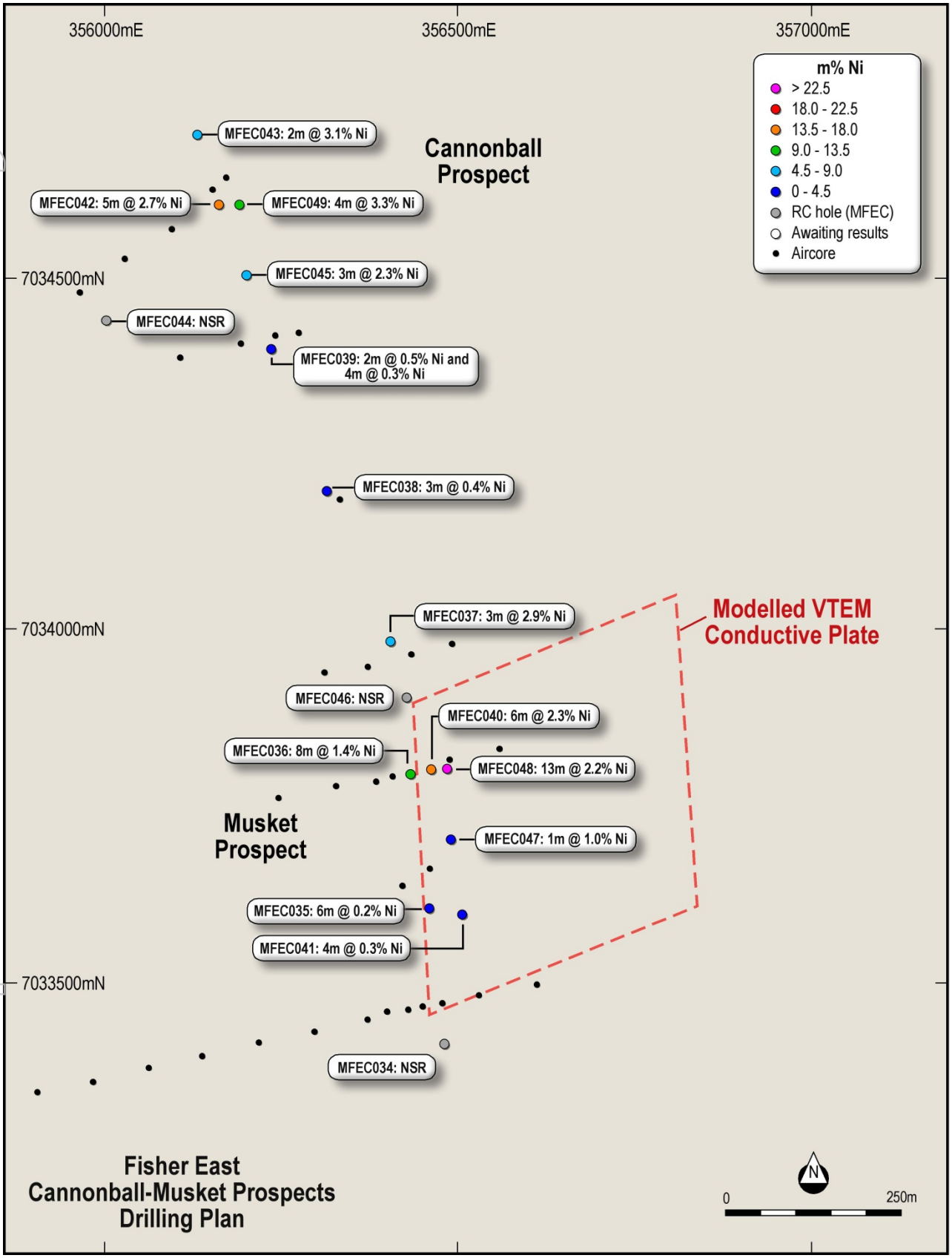

Figure 1: Cannonball-Musket Prospect and Drill Intercept Locations

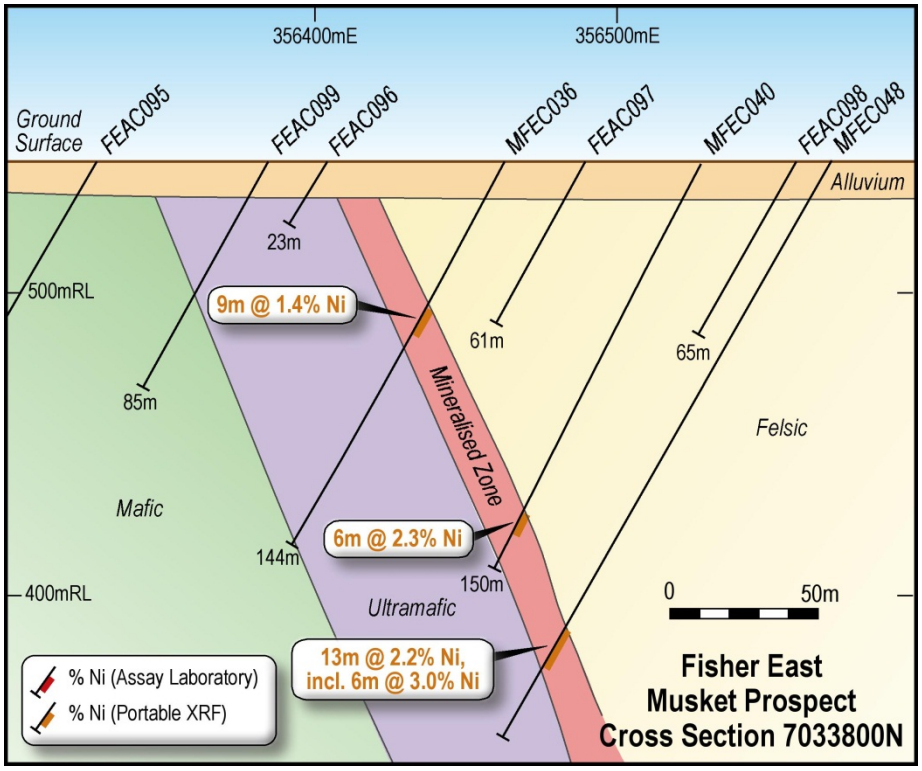

Figure 2: Musket Drill Cross Section 7033800N

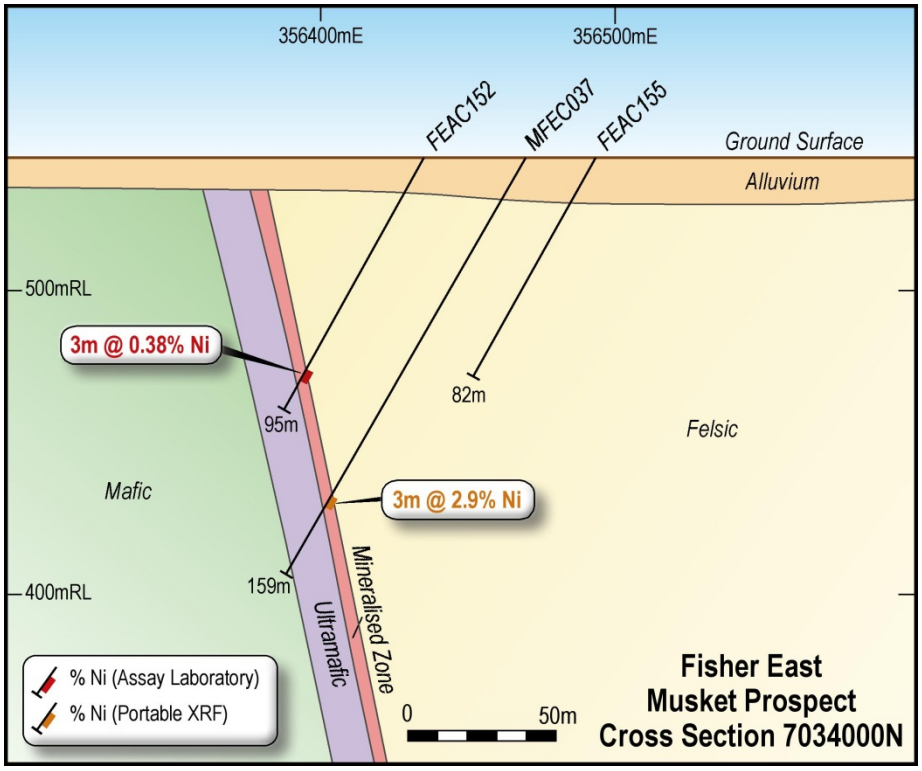

Figure 3: Musket Drill Cross Section 7034000N

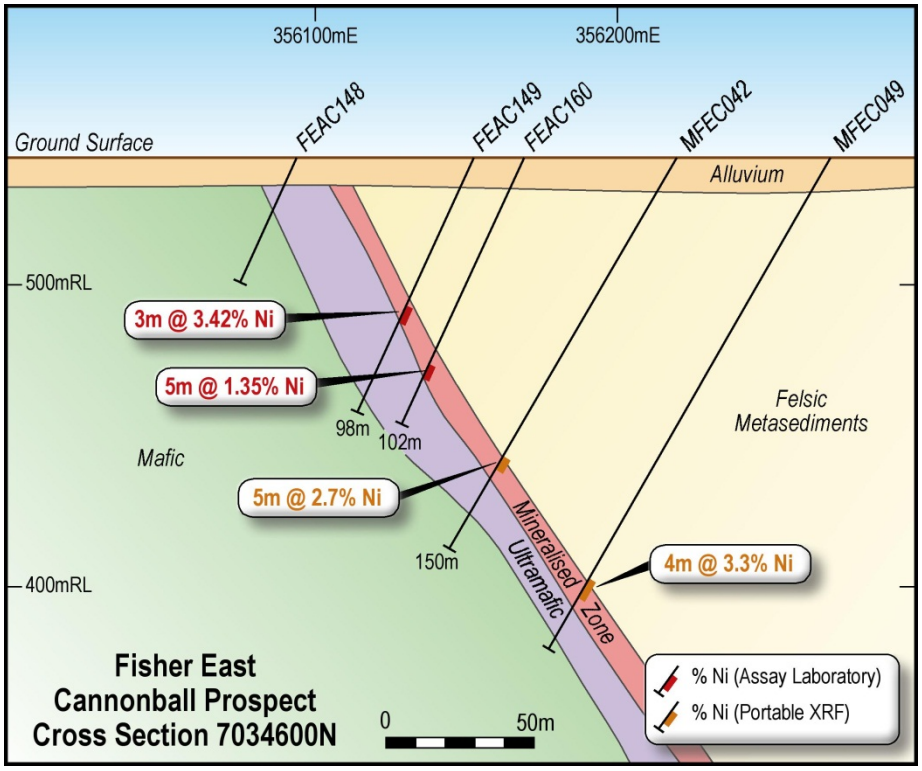

Figure 4: Cannonball Drill Cross Section 7034600N

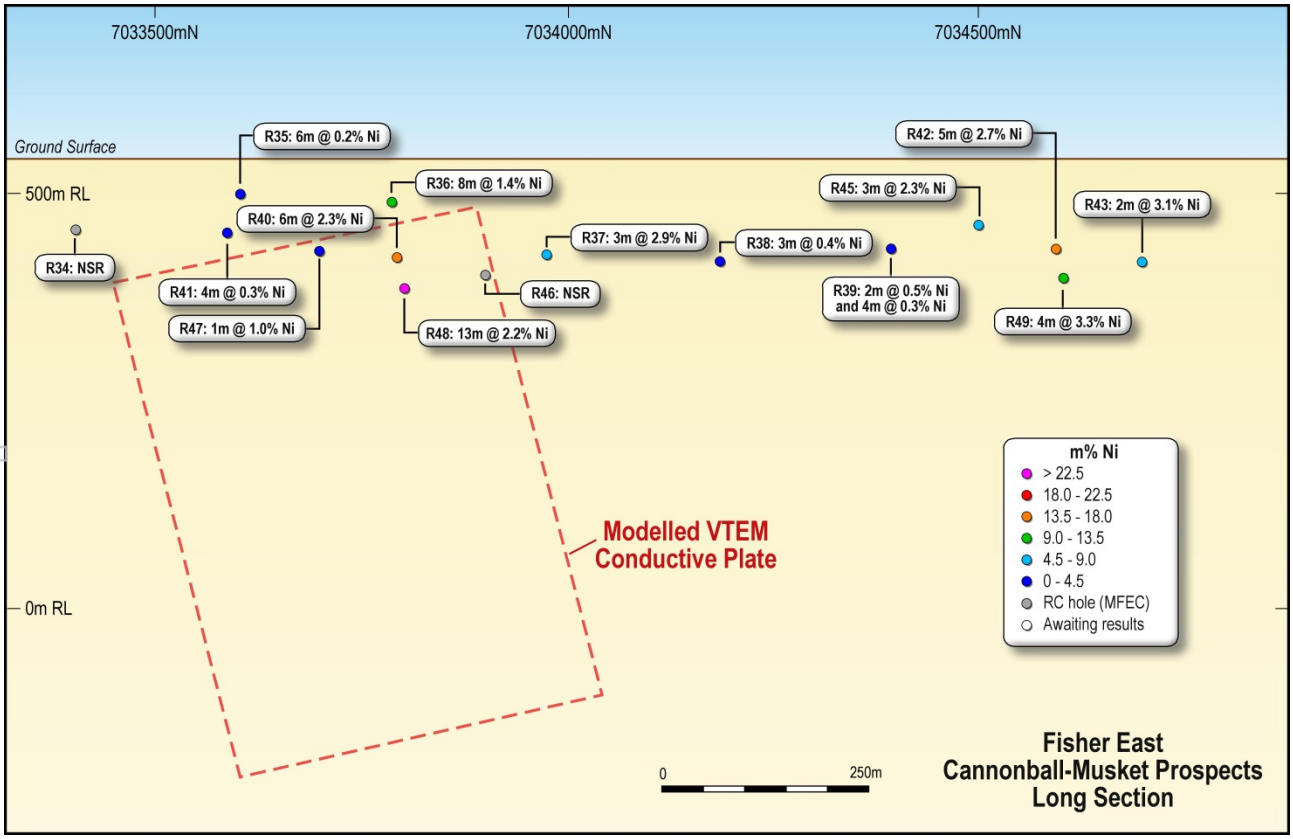

Figure 5: Cannonball-Musket North-South Drill Long Section (Musket on the left hand side, and Cannonball on the right hand side)

Table 1: RC Drilling Results (Portable XRF Analyser)

Hole	East	North	Depth (m)	Dip	Azimuth	From (m)	To (m)	Interval	Ni%	m%	Prospect
MFEC034	356530	7033411	127	-60	270	NSR					Musket
MFEC035	356484	7033605	104	-60	270	NSR					Musket
MFEC036	356463	7033793	144	-60	270	55	63	8	1.4	11.2	Musket
MFEC037	356469	7033994	159	-60	270	129	132	3	2.9	8.7	Musket
including						*129*	*130*	*1*	*5.1*		
MFEC038	356379	7034195	149	-60	270	NSR					Cannonball
MFEC039	356293	7034398	150	-60	270	NSR					Cannonball
MFEC040	356528	7033800	150	-60	270	129	135	6	2.3	13.8	Musket
MFEC041	356555	7033595	116	-60	270	NSR					Musket
MFEC042	356220	7034600	150	-60	270	114	119	5	2.7	13.5	Cannonball
including						*114*	*116*	*2*	*4.7*		
MFEC043	356186	7034699	164	-65	270	128	130	2	3.1	6.2	Cannonball
MFEC044	356037	7034435	99	-60	270	NSR					Cannonball
MFEC045	356246	7034500	110	-60	270	84	87	3	2.3	6.9	Cannonball
MFEC046	356500	7033900	180	-60	270	NSR					Musket
MFEC047	356555	7033700	143	-60	270	126	127	1	1.0	1.0	Musket
MFEC048	356570	7033800	216	-60	270	176	189	13	2.2	28.6	Musket
including						*179*	*185*	*6*	*3.0*		
MFEC049	356270	7034600	186	-60	270	159	163	4	3.3	13.2	Cannonball
including						*159*	*160*	*1*	*4.9*		
and						*162*	*163*	*1*	*5.4*		
MFEC050	353631	7036301	128	-60	270	NSR					Emu Bush
MFEC051	353681	7036204	144	-60	270	NSR					Emu Bush

Notes:

- Grid coordinates GDA94: Zone 51, collar positions determined by hand held GPS.
- All holes nominal RL 542 +/1 1m AHD estimated from regional Digital Elevation Model.
- Hole azimuths planned to be 270 degrees, but downhole deviations may result in hole paths slightly different to those intended.
- RC drilling by reverse circulation face sampling hammer, then 1 metre samples cone split and bagged.
- Ni analysis by portable XRF analyser (model Thermo-Fisher XLT-3 Gold+) on 1 metre samples (average of 3 readings per sample). See Appendix, Section 1 for a discussion on the limitation of this analysis method.
- Cut-off grade for reporting of 1% Ni with up to 2m of internal dilution allowed.
- Given the angle of the drill holes and the interpreted 60-65 degree easterly dip of the host rocks, reported intercepts will be slightly more than true width.

About Rox Resources

Rox Resources Limited is an emerging Australian minerals exploration company. The company has four key assets at various levels of development with exposure to gold, nickel, zinc, lead, copper and phosphate, including the Mt Fisher Gold Project (WA), Myrtle/Reward Zinc-Lead Project (NT), the Bonya Copper Project (NT) and the Marqua Phosphate Project (NT).

Mt Fisher Gold-Nickel Project (100% + Option to Purchase $3.5 million)

The Mt Fisher gold project is located in the highly prospective North Eastern Goldfields region of Western Australia and in addition to being well endowed with gold the project hosts a strong potential for nickel. The total project area is 655km^2, consisting of a 485km^2 area 100% owned by Rox and an Option to purchase 100% of a further 170km^2.

Recent drilling at the Camelwood nickel prospect has defined a JORC 2012 Mineral Resource (ASX:RXL 3 October 2013) of **1.6Mt grading 2.2% nickel** reported at 1.0% Ni cut-off (Indicated Mineral Resource: 0.6Mt grading 2.4% Ni, Inferred Mineral Resource: 1.0Mt grading 2.1% Ni) comprising massive and disseminated nickel sulphide mineralisation, and containing 34,600 tonnes of nickel. A higher grade core of **520,000 tonnes grading 3.1% nickel** reported at a 2.5% Ni cut-off (Indicated Mineral Resource: 240,000 tonnes grading 3.2% Ni, Inferred Mineral Resource: 280,000 tonnes grading 3.0% Ni) is present. The mineralisation is still open in all directions. The nickel Mineral Resource occurs partly on tenements under Option to Purchase to Rox, with an exercise price of $3.5 million payable by 30 June 2014.

Drilling by Rox has also defined numerous high-grade gold targets and a JORC 2004 Measured, Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource (ASX:RXL 10 February 2012) of **973,000 tonnes grading 2.75 g/t gold** reported at a 0.8 g/tAu cut-off exists for 86,000 ounces of gold (Measured: 171,900 tonnes grading 4.11 g/t Au, Indicated: 204,900 tonnes grading 2.82 g/t Au, Inferred: 596,200 tonnes grading 2.34 g/t Au) aggregated over the Damsel, Moray Reef and Mt Fisher deposits.

Reward Zinc-Lead Project (49% + Farm-out Agreement)

Rox has signed an Earn-In and Joint Venture Agreement with Teck Australia Pty Ltd. ("Teck") to explore its highly prospective 670km^2 Myrtle/Reward zinc-lead tenements, located 700km south-east of Darwin, Northern Territory, adjacent to the McArthur River zinc-lead mine.

The Myrtle zinc-lead deposit has a current JORC 2004 Mineral Resource (ASX:RXL 15 March 2010) of **43.6 Mt @ 5.04% Zn+Pb** reported at a 3.0% Zn+Pb cut-off (Indicated: 5.8 Mt @ 3.56% Zn, 0.90% Pb; Inferred: 37.8 Mt @ 4.17% Zn, 0.95% Pb).

Recent drilling at the Teena zinc-lead prospect intersected **26.4m @ 13.3% Zn+Pb** including **16.2m @ 17.2% Zn+Pb, and 20.1m @ 15.0% Zn+Pb** including **12.5m @19.5% Zn+Pb**, and together with historic drilling has defined significant high grade zinc-lead mineralisation over a strike length of at least 1.5km.

Under the terms of the Agreement, Teck has now met the expenditure requirement for a 51% interest, with Rox holding the remaining 49%. Teck has elected to increase its interest in the project to 70% by spending an additional A$10m (A$15m in total) by 31 August 2018 (ASX:RXL 21 August 2013).

Bonya Copper Project (Farm-in Agreement to earn up to 70%)

In October 2012 Rox signed a Farm-in Agreement with Arafura Resources Limited to explore the Bonya Copper Project located 350km east of Alice Springs, Northern Territory. Outcrops of visible copper grading up to 34% Cu and 27 g/t Ag are present. Under the Agreement Rox can earn a 51% interest in the copper, lead, zinc, silver, gold, bismuth and PGE mineral rights at Bonya by spending $500,000 within the first two years. Rox can then elect to earn a further 19% (for 70% in total) by spending a further $1 million over a further two years. Once Rox has earned either a 51% or 70% interest it can form a joint venture with Arafura to further explore and develop the area.

Marqua Phosphate Project (100%)

Rox owns one tenement covering approximately 660 km^2 in the Northern Territory which comprises the Marqua Phosphate project. The project has the potential for a sizeable phosphate resource to be present, with surface sampling returning values up to 39.4% P_2O_5 and drilling (including 6m @ 19.9% P_2O_5 and 5m @ 23.7% P_2O_5) confirming a 30km strike length of phosphate bearing rocks.

Appendix

The following information is provided to comply with the JORC Code (2012) requirements for the reporting of the RC drilling results on tenement E53/1318.

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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.*	A total of 18 RC holes (MFEC034-051 inclusive) were drilled for 2,619m. Hole diameter was 5.5" (140 mm) reverse circulation percussion (RC). Drill holes were generally angled at -60^0 towards grid west (but see Table 1 for dips) to intersect geology as close to perpendicular as possible. Sampling was undertaken by collecting 1m cone split samples at intervals.
	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 handheld 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.
	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. Samples were collected in calico bags for despatch to the sample laboratory. Sample spoils were placed in rows on the ground and three portable XRF analyser readings were taken around each pile and averaged to produce an indicative result. Normally, in the laboratory, XRF samples are prepared by crushing and pulverising to nominal P80/75um and then preparation of a pressed powder completed prior to XRF determination. In the case of these field samples that preparation step has not been undertaken (being field samples), so the heterogeneous particle size distribution and non-compressed nature of the samples will have a deleterious effect on the accuracy and precision of the portable XRF analyser readings.
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) with hole diameter of 140mm face sampling hammer. Hole depths range from 99m to 216m.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed*	RC drill recoveries were visually estimated from volume of sample recovered. All sample recoveries were above 90% of expected.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples	RC samples were visually checked for recovery, moisture and contamination and notes made in the logs.
	Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	There is no observable relationship between recovery and grade, and therefore no sample bias.
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.*	Detailed geological logs have been carried out on all RC drill holes, but no geotechnical data have been recorded (or is possible to be recorded due to the nature of the sample). The geological data would be suitable for inclusion in a Mineral Resource estimate.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Logging of 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.*	Not applicable.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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. All of the mineralised samples were collected dry, as noted in the drill logs and database.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	The field sample preparation followed industry best practice. This involved collection of sample from the cone splitter and transfer to a calico bag for despatch to the laboratory.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Field QC procedures involve the use of standards (insertion rate 1:20) and duplicate samples (insertion rate approximately 1:50).
	Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.	For RC drilling field duplicates were only taken on a routine basis at an approximate 1:50 ratio using the same sampling techniques (i.e. cone splitter) and inserted into the sample run.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	The sample sizes are considered more than adequate to ensure that there are no particle size effects relating to the grain size of the mineralisation, which lies in the percentage range.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	Three portable XRF analyser readings were taken around each sample pile and averaged to produce an indicative result. Given that the samples have not received the normal laboratory crushing, pulverisation and homogenisation, the portable XRF analyser readings will lack the accuracy and precision of laboratory assays.
	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.	See above.
	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.	Check portable XRF analyser readings were taken to ensure repeatability of results.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	Senior technical personnel from the Company (Managing Director and Exploration Manager) have visually inspected and verified the significant drill intersections.
	The use of twinned holes.	No holes have been twinned at this stage.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Primary data was collected using a standard set of Excel templates on Toughbook laptop computers in the field. These data are transferred to Geobase Pty Ltd for data verification and loading into the 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.*	Not applicable. A hand held GPS has been used to determine collar locations at this stage.
	Specification of the grid system used.	The grid system is MGA_GDA94, zone 51 for easting, northing and RL.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	The topographic surface was generated from digital terrain models generated from low level airborne geophysical surveys.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	The nominal drill hole spacing is 100 metres between drill sections, with some areas at 200 metre drill section spacing. Some sections (but not all) have had more than one hole drilled.
	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.	The mineralisation and geology shows very good continuity from hole to hole and will be sufficient to support the definition of a Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve and the classifications contained in the JORC Code (2012 Edition) in due course.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	All mineralised intervals reported were sampled at a one metre interval.
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 deposit strikes at about 345 degrees and dips to the east at between -60 to -65 degrees. The drill orientation was planned to be 270 degrees, so slightly oblique to the perpendicular direction, however, some drill holes swung slightly south (to about 255 degrees) so were drilling essentially 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.	No sampling bias is believed to have been introduced.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Sample security is managed by the Company. Since at this stage these are field analyses, no sample transit security has been necessary.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	The Company carries out its own internal data audits, including repeat portable XRF analyses.

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 mineralisation is located within Exploration License E53/1318. Rox Resources holds an option to purchase E53/1318 (among other tenements) from Gerard Victor Brewer for $3.5 million payable by 30 June 2104.
	The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	The tenement is in good standing and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	No previous exploration for nickel has been done at the Cannonball or Musket prospects.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The geological setting is of Archaean aged komatiite system, bounded by hangingwall basaltic rocks and footwall felsic metasediments. Mineralisation is mostly situated at the (eastern) basal ultramafic - felsic contact. The rocks are strongly talc-carbonate altered. Metamorphism is mid-upper Greenschist. The deposit is analogous to Kambalda style nickel sulphide deposits.
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 1 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 analysis intervals have been length weighted to 1 metre. No top cuts have been applied. A lower cut-off of 1% has been applied with up to 2m of internal dilution allowed. See Notes to Table 1.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.	High grade intervals internal to broader zones of mineralisation are reported as included intervals. See Table 1.
	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 is moderately east dipping throughout the deposit. Drillhole azimuths were planned at 270^0 and holes generally inclined at -60^0 west (but see Table 1). Given the angle of the drill holes and the interpreted dip of the host rocks and mineralisation (see Figures 2-4), reported intercepts will be more than 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 1-5 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.	At this stage only likely mineralised intervals have been analysed. Full assays are underway and will be reported in due course.
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.	Selected RC holes have been cased with PVC for future downhole electro-magnetic geophysical surveying.
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 being planned to locate extensions to mineralisation both at depth and along strike. In addition further geophysics may be considered as a targeting tool if appropriate.

Competent Person Statements:

The information in this report that relates to nickel Exploration Results for the Mt Fisher Project is based on information compiled by Mr Ian Mulholland BSc (Hons), MSc, FAusIMM, FAIG, FSEG, MAICD, who is a Fellow of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and a Fellow of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Mulholland has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration, and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Mulholland is a full time employee and Managing Director of the Company and consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this report that relates to nickel Mineral Resources for the Mt Fisher project was reported to the ASX on 3 October 2013. Rox confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the announcement of 3 October 2013, and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the announcement of 3 October 2013 continue to apply and have not materially changed.

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results and Mineral Resources for the Reward Zinc-Lead, Bonya Copper and Marqua Phosphate projects and for the gold Mineral Resource defined at Mt Fisher, was prepared and first disclosed under the JORC Code 2004. It has not been updated since to comply with the JORC Code 2012 on the basis that the information has not materially changed since it was last reported, and is based on information compiled by Mr Ian Mulholland BSc (Hons), MSc, FAusIMM, FAIG, FSEG, MAICD, who is a Fellow of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and a Fellow of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Mulholland has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration, and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2004 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Mulholland is a full time employee of the Company and consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.