2015 Mining AUSTRALIAN MINING PROSPECT AWARDS WINNER EXPLORER OF THE YEAR

ROX RESOURCES

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT **21 DECEMBER 2015**

Rox Resources Limited

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Projects:

Mt Fisher: nickel-gold (100%)

Reward: zinc-lead (49%)

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

COPPER INTERSECTED AT NEW PROSPECT

Rox Resources Limited (**ASX: RXL**) ("**Rox**" or "**the Company**") is pleased to report more high grade copper results from the recent reverse circulation (RC) drilling program at its Bonya copper project, located 350km east of Alice Springs in the Northern Territory.

The drilling was undertaken at the Bonya Mine prospect to follow up spectacular drilling results received last December (38m at 4.4% Cu) and two new prospects , Green Gully and Green Hoard, (Figure 1).

Three holes were drilled at Green Gully with one hole returning an encouraging:

GGRC001: **2m @ 3.2% Cu** from 29m

Drilling at the Bonya Mine prospect returned mineralised intersections throughout the entire length of the drill hole which ended in mineralisation:

BYRC020: **5m @ 1.6% Cu** from 79m, and
4m @ 1.8% Cu from 87m, and
4m @ 2.3% Cu from 125m, and
6m @ 2.6% Cu from 140m

Rox Managing Director, Mr Ian Mulholland said "*We are excited to be continuing to drill copper mineralisation at Bonya. Not only have we continued to drill high grade copper sulphide mineralisation at the Bonya Mine prospect, but the new intersection at the Green Gully prospect indicates a totally new area of copper mineralisation.*"

"It's still early days exploration-wise at Bonya. Our work so far has concentrated on locating prospects for drilling, and these excellent results so early on in the exploration program are very exciting."

Rox has a 51% interest in the Bonya tenement and has elected to increase that interest to 70% by expenditure of $1,000,000 by December 2016. Approximately $200,000 has been incurred towards that expenditure requirement.

THE DRILLING PROGRAM

Green Gully

Three shallow RC holes were drilled at Green Gully to test a 200m outcropping zone of copper oxide mineralisation on surface. One hole, GGRC001 intersected a zone of copper mineralisation over several metres, with the best intersection being **2m @ 3.2% Cu** from 29m. Another hole approximately 75m along strike to the east also intersected low grade copper mineralisation (Figure 2).

Green Hoard

Three shallow RC holes were drilled to test a zone of copper oxide mineralisation that had been exposed over 200m in an old trench. None of the holes intersected significant copper mineralisation.

Bonya Mine

Two RC holes were drilled to test a structural model where a U-shaped fold is interpreted to host high grade copper sulphide mineralisation within an asymmetric "S-fold" on one of its limbs (Figure 3). One hole, BYRC020, was drilled to test this S-fold down plunge, and was successful in demonstrating the continuity of mineralisation (Figure 4), with multiple intersections of copper sulphide mineralisation (see Table 1) including:

5m @ 1.6% Cu from 79m, and
4m @ 1.8% Cu from 87m, and
4m @ 2.3% Cu from 125m, and
6m @ 2.6% Cu from 140m

The second hole was drilled to test further around the fold limb to determine whether any other zones of mineralisation in asymmetric folds may exist and to serve as a pre-collar for a deeper diamond hole that will test the down plunge extent of the Z-fold mineralisation at a future date. No mineralisation was intersected in the upper portion of the drill hole.

The next steps at Bonya will include surface geophysics and mapping prior to further drilling.

ENDS

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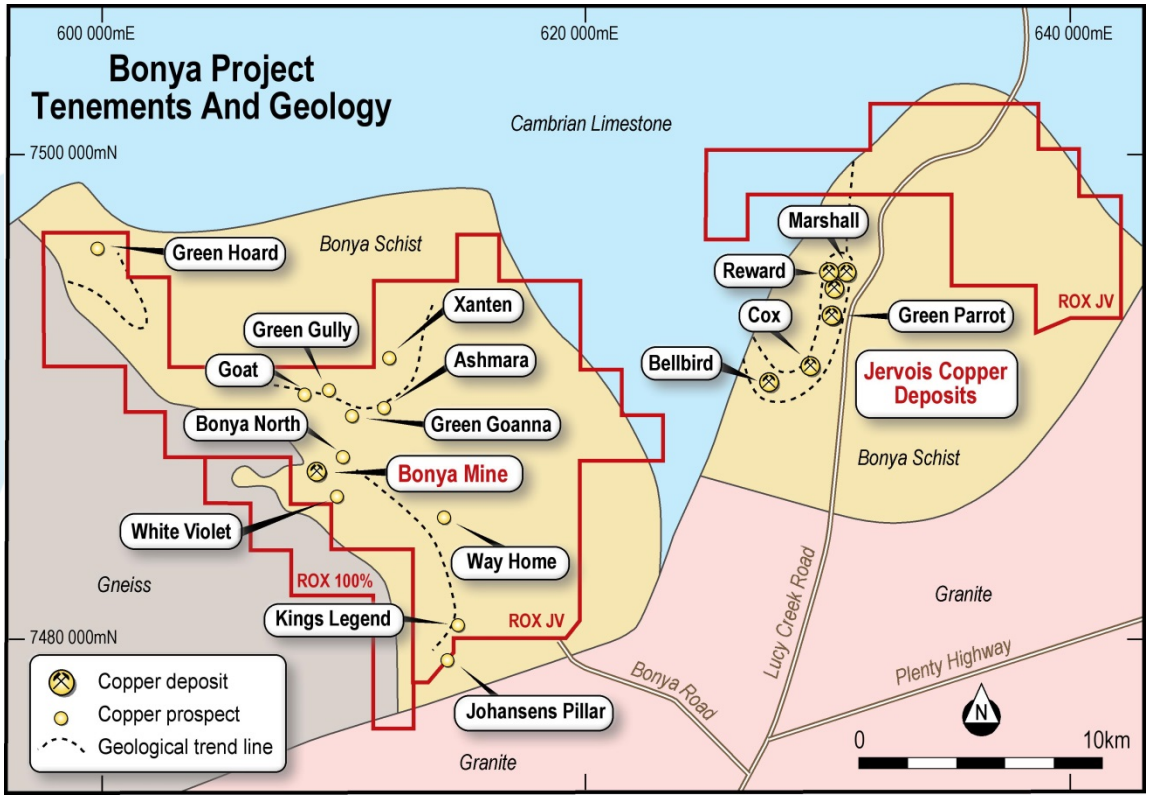

Figure 1: Bonya project tenements showing prospect locations

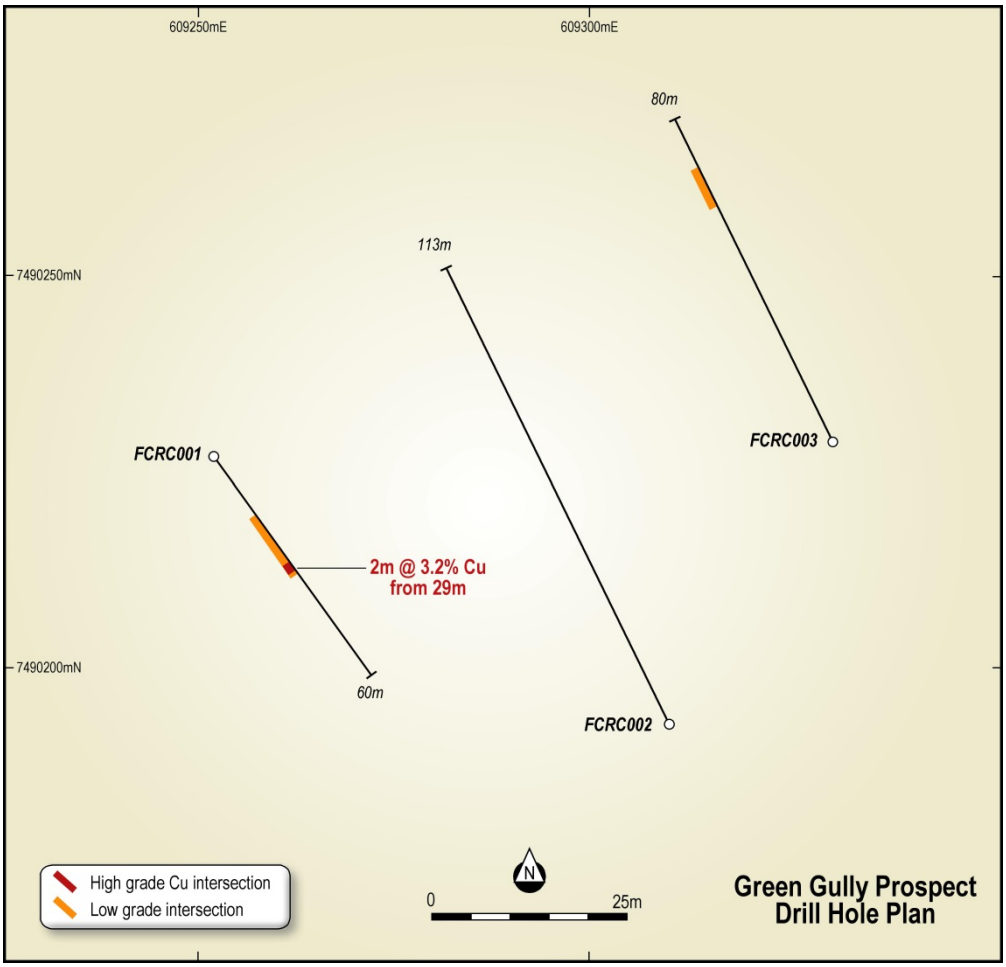

Figure 2: Green Gully Prospect drill plan

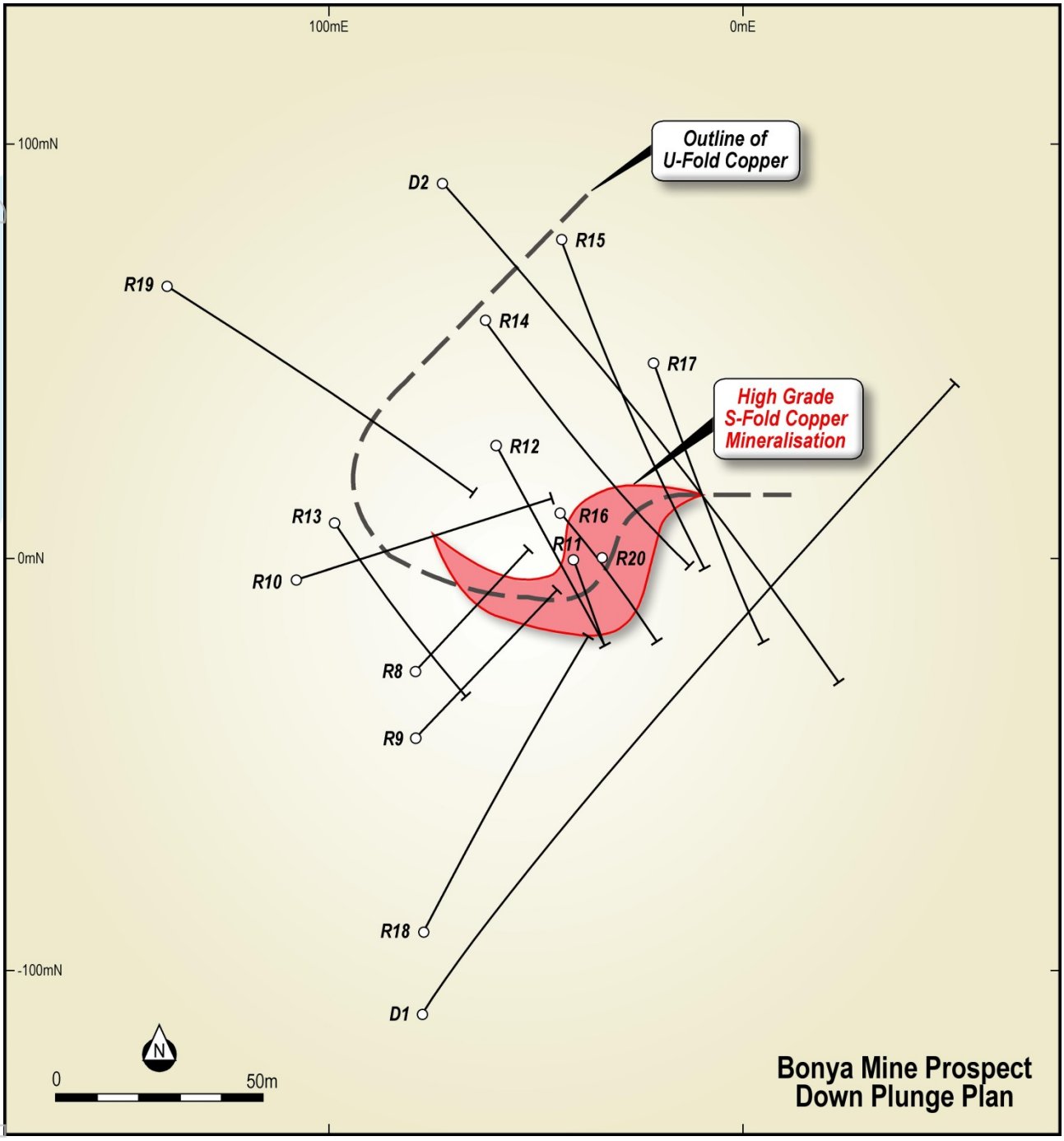

Figure 3: Bonya Mine Prospect Drill Plan Looking Down Plunge (-65 degrees west) – refer to Figure 4 for viewing angle. This diagram demonstrates how the drilling undertaken to date relates to the interpreted structural setting. The Bonya Mine U-fold is shown with the thick dashed line, and the S-fold and its associated high grade zone of copper sulphide mineralisation is shown shaded red. In this projection hole BYRC020 is vertical to the plane. This structural interpretation explains the drilling results (hits and misses) to date.

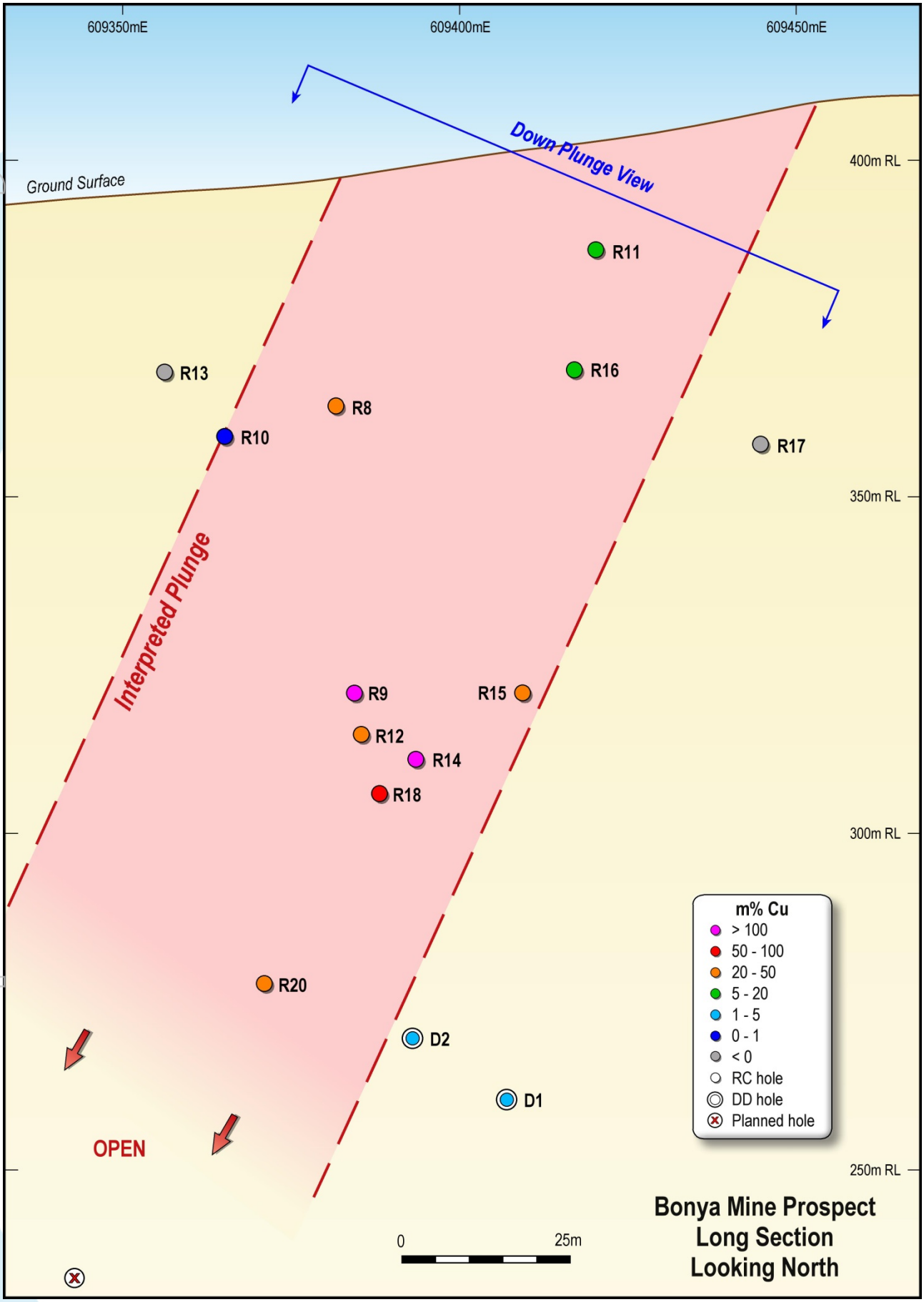

Figure 4: Bonya Mine Prospect Long Section

Table 1: Bonya RC Drilling Assay Results

Hole	East	North	RL	Depth (m)	Dip	Azimuth	From (m)	To (m)	Interval	Cu%	Prospect
GGRC001	**609252**	**7490227**	**424**	**60**	**-55**	**144**	**29**	**31**	**2**	**3.24**	**Green Gully**
GGRC002	**609310**	**7490193**	**416**	**113**	**-55**	**334**	**NSR**				**Green Gully**
GGRC003	**609331**	**7490229**	**414**	**80**	**-55**	**334**	**NSR**				**Green Gully**
GHRC001	**599762**	**7496104**	**400**	**60**	**-60**	**69**	**NSR**				**Green Hoard**
GHRC002	**599773**	**7496068**	**400**	**54**	**-60**	**69**	**NSR**				**Green Hoard**
GHRC003	**599750**	**7496136**	**400**	**54**	**-60**	**69**	**NSR**				**Green Hoard**
BYRC020	**609430**	**7487005**	**407**	**407**	**-65**	**261**	**17**	**18**	**1**	**1.58**	**Bonya Mine**
And							**22**	**24**	**2**	**1.15**	
And							**31**	**32**	**1**	**1.38**	
And							**43**	**45**	**2**	**1.79**	
And							**60**	**61**	**1**	**1.98**	
And							**79**	**84**	**5**	**1.64**	
And							**87**	**91**	**4**	**1.79**	
And							**97**	**98**	**1**	**3.79**	
And							**110**	**111**	**1**	**3.34**	
And							**120**	**121**	**1**	**1.27**	
And							**125**	**129**	**4**	**2.28**	
And							**140**	**146**	**6**	**2.60**	
BYRC019	**609313**	**7487071**	**405**	**123**	**-60**	**150**	**NSR**				**Bonya Mine**
BYRC018	609380	7486915	400	177	-50	400	109	114	5	9.14	Bonya Mine
including							*109*	*112*	*3*	*13.4*	
And							121	132	11	3.91	
And							139	143	4	1.94	
including							*141*	*142*	*1*	*4.17*	
BYRC017	609445	7487053	408	102	-45	408	NSR				Bonya Mine
BYRC016	609419	7487017	403	72	-60	403	6	7	1	2.10	Bonya Mine
And							23	25	2	2.16	
And							36	41	5	1.95	
including							*39*	*41*	*2*	*3.50*	
And							47	48	1	2.36	
BYRC015	609420	7487083	403	143	-45	403	100	109	9	2.82	Bonya Mine
including							*101*	*105*	*4*	*3.93*	
BYRC014	609399	7487063	403	150	-60	403	97	105	8	7.58	Bonya Mine
including							*101*	*104*	*3*	*12.0*	
And							111	124	13	5.44	
including							*114*	*123*	*9*	*7.44*	
including							*119*	*122*	*3*	*12.8*	
BYRC013	609357	7487014	395	102	-60	395	NSR				Bonya Mine
BYRC012	609402	7487033	400	114	-60	195	74	77	3	3.72	Bonya Mine
And							82	83	1	2.58	
And							86	87	1	1.46	
And							97	106	9	3.80	
including							*97*	*100*	*3*	*8.21*	
BYRC011	609423	7487005	400	41	-55	195	8	11	3	2.18	Bonya Mine

including							*8*	*9*	*1*	*4.19*	
And							14	22	8	1.64	
BYRC010	609347	7487000	393	78	-60	60	42	43	1	1.20	Bonya Mine
BYRC009	609379	7486962	393	98	-60	10	60	98	38	4.38	Bonya Mine
including							*60*	*66*	*6*	*8.75*	
including							*82*	*90*	*8*	*7.89*	
BYRC008	609379	7486978	393	60	-60	10	30	41	11	4.35	Bonya Mine
including							*33*	*36*	*3*	*6.13*	
BYRC007	608541	7486741	416	120	-60	130	NSR				EM Anom 05
BYRC006	608554	7486707	416	84	-60	130	74	76	2	0.48	EM Anom 05
BYRC005	608586	7486745	415	80	-60	130	NSR				EM Anom 05
BYRC004	607483	7487304	450	115	-60	180	69	70	1	1.21	EM Anom 03
BYRC003	607531	7487304	449	115	-60	180	10	12	2	1.89	EM Anom 03
And							55	57	2	3.14	
BYRC002	608805	7487484	423	108	-60	45	61	65	4	0.26	EM Anom 04
BYRC001	608766	7487527	425	120	-60	45	100	102	2	0.64	EM Anom 04

RC drill holes BYRC001 to BYRC018 (Table 1) have been reported previously (ASX:RXL 20 October 2014, 5 November 2014, 1 December 2014).

Notes to Table:

- New results shown in **bold**.
- Grid coordinates GDA94: Zone 53, collar positions and RL (in AHD) determined by hand held GPS.
- Hole azimuths as shown, downhole deviations may result in hole paths slightly different to those intended.
- RC drilling by reverse circulation face sampling hammer, then 1 metre samples either cone or riffle split and bagged.
- All samples used in calculation of intercepts are 1m except BYRC011 14-22m which are 2m composite samples.
- Cu analyses holes BYRC001-018 and BYDD001-002 by Australian Laboratory Services Ltd., methods ME-ICP61 (0-1% Cu) and ME-OG62 (>1% Cu): Four acid digest with analysis by Inductively Coupled Plasma Optical (Atomic) Emission Spectrometry (ICP-AES).
- Cu analyses for holes GGRC001-003, GHRC001-003, BYRC019-020 by Intertek Genalysis, method 4A/OE (0-2% Cu) or 4AH/OE (>2% Cu): Four acid digest with analysis by Inductively Coupled Plasma Optical (Atomic) Emission Spectrometry.
- Review of laboratory standards and duplicates are within acceptable limits. Certified Reference Standards and blank samples were within acceptable limits where used.
- Cut-off grade for reporting of intercepts is 0.2% Cu for holes BYRC001-007 and 1.0% Cu for all other holes; with up to 2m of internal dilution allowed.
- Given the angle of the drill holes and the interpreted 80-85 degree dip of the mineralised system, reported intercepts will be more than true width.

Appendix

The following information is provided to comply with the JORC Code (2012) requirements for the reporting of the above RC drilling results on tenement EL29701 in the Northern Territory.

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 8 additional RC holes (GGRC001-003, GHRC001-003, BYRC019-020 inclusive) were drilled for 694m in the program. Hole diameter was 4.75" (120 mm) reverse circulation percussion (RC). Drill holes were generally angled at -60^0 (see Table 1 for dips and azimuths) to intersect geology as close to perpendicular as possible. Sampling was undertaken by collecting riffle split samples at 1m 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 riffle splitter. Samples were sent to Intertek Genalysis in Alice Springs for sample preparation which included crushing to 10mm, drying and pulverising (total prep) in LM5 units. The pulps were then sent to Perth for analysis by methods 4A/OE (0-2% Cu) and 4AH/OE (>2% Cu), which included a four acid digest with analysis by Inductively Coupled Plasma Optical (Atomic) Emission Spectrometry (ICP-AES). Internal laboratory QA uses CRM's, blanks, splits and replicates, along with 10% repeats.
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 120mm face sampling hammer. Hole depths ranged from 54m to 150m.
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.*	No drill 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 riffle splitter. All of the mineralised samples were collected dry, as noted in the drill logs and database.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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 riffle 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.	Standards and blank samples were inserted into the sample runs.
	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.	Standards and blank samples were inserted into the sample runs.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	The sample sizes are considered more than adequate to ensure that there are no particle size effects relating to the grain size of the mineralisation, which lies in the percentage range.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	The analytical technique involved a four acid digest followed by multi-element ICP/AES analysis (Intertek Genalysis analysis codes 4A/OE and 4AH/OE) and is considered a "complete" digest for most material types, except certain chromite minerals.
	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. Field standards and blanks were within acceptable limits.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	Technical personnel from the Company (Project Geologist) 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.*	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 53 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 20-40 metres between drill sections. 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 and where appropriate.
	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 host rock at Bonya Mine forms an interpreted fold with varying strike around the nose of the fold. The drill orientations were planned to be perpendicular to the strike direction at each location. Drill holes at other prospects were designed to be perpendicular to strike.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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. After preparation in the field samples are packed into polyweave bags and transported by the Company directly to the assay laboratory. The assay laboratory audits the samples on arrival and reports any discrepancies back to the Company. No such discrepancies occurred.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	The Company carries out its own internal data audits from time to time as appropriate. Since this is an initial drilling program no specify audit has yet been carried out for this project.

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.	Copper mineralisation at Bonya is located within Exploration Licenses EL29599 and EL29701 in the Northern Territory. Rox Resources is the 100% holder of EL29599, and is earning-in to EL29701. Under the terms of the EL29701 earn-in agreement with Arafura Resources Limited, Rox has earned a 51% interest and has exercised an option to increase its interest to 70% by expenditure of a further $1 million (total $1.5 million) by 10 December 2016 (ASX:RXL 16 December 2014).
	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 tenements are in good standing and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	No modern exploration for copper has been done in the Bonya tenement area. Previous exploration involved rock chip sampling of outcrops and shallow vertical RAB drilling along one access track.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The geological setting is of an interpreted metamorphosed Proterozoic aged volcanogenic massive sulphide system. Mineralisation is hosted within select units of the Bonya Schist. The rocks are interpreted to have been hydrothermally altered during the mineralisation event, and then strongly regionally metamorphosed to amphibolite grade. The target deposit is analogous to the adjacent Jervois copper oxide and 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 1.0% Cu has been applied for most holes, with up to 2m of internal dilution allowed, but see Notes to Table 1.
	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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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 attitude of the targeted mineralisation was unknown, but suspected to be steeply dipping. Drillhole azimuths were planned to be perpendicular to strike and inclined at -60^0 west (but see Table 1 for particular hole dips and azimuths). Given the angle of the drill holes and the interpreted steep dip of the host rocks and mineralisation, 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 and Tables 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.	Likely mineralised sections have been analysed at 1m intervals, while other sections have been sampled with 4m composites.
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 drilling is warranted to locate extensions to mineralisation both at depth and along strike. In addition further geophysics may be considered as a targeting tool if appropriate.

About Rox Resources

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

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

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 strong nickel potential. The total project area is 675km^2, consisting of a 600km^2 area 100% owned by Rox and an Option to purchase 100% of a further 75km^2 of nickel and gold prospective ground.

Discovery of, and drilling at the Camelwood and Musket nickel prospects has defined a JORC 2012 Mineral Resource (ASX:RXL 9 October 2013 and 4 September 2014) of **3.6Mt grading 2.0% Ni** reported at 1.0% Ni cut-off (Indicated Mineral Resource: 1.8Mt grading 2.2% Ni, Inferred Mineral Resource: 1.9Mt grading 1.8% Ni) comprising massive and disseminated nickel sulphide mineralisation, and containing 72,100 tonnes of nickel. Higher grade mineralisation is present in both deposits (refer to ASX announcements above), and is still open at depth beneath each deposit. Additional nickel sulphide deposits continue to be discovered (e.g. Cannonball, Sabre) and these will add to the resource base. Exploration is continuing to define further zones of potential nickel sulphide mineralisation.

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 Au** 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 diluting to 30%)

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 first deposit explored, Myrtle, has a current JORC 2004 zinc-lead 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).

Drilling at the Teena zinc-lead prospect includes intersections of **38.8m @ 16.9% Zn+Pb, 26.4m @ 13.3% Zn+Pb,** and **20.1m @ 15.0% Zn+Pb**, and together with historic drilling has defined significant new high grade zinc-lead mineralisation over a strike length of at least 1.9km (ASX:RXL 5 August 2013, 26 August 2013, 18 September 2013, 11 October 2013, 27 October 2014, 10 November 2014, 15 December 2014, 29 September 2015, 9 November 2015, 17 November 2015, 17 December 2015). Teena is the most significant new discovery of zinc in Australia since Century in 1990.

Under the terms of the Agreement, Teck has earned a 51% interest, with Rox holding the remaining 49%. Teck has elected to earn a further 19% (for 70% in total) by spending an additional A$10m by 31 August 2018 (ASX:RXL 21 August 2013).

Bonya Copper Project (51% + Farm-in Agreement to earn up to 70%)

Rox (51%) is exploring the Bonya Copper Project located 350km east of Alice Springs, Northern Territory, in joint venture with Arafura Resources Limited (49%) (ASX:ARU). Outcrops of visible copper grading up to 34% Cu and 27 g/t Ag are present, with the style of mineralisation similar to the adjacent Jervois copper deposits (see ASX:KGL). Drill testing has intersected visible copper mineralisation at three prospects, with massive copper sulphides intersected at the Bonya Mine prospect, including **38m @ 4.4% Cu** and **11m @ 4.4% Cu** (ASX:RXL 20 October 2014, 5 November 2014, 1 December 2014).

Under the Farm-in Agreement Rox has earned a 51% interest in the copper, lead, zinc, silver, gold, bismuth and PGE mineral rights at Bonya after spending $500,000 (ASX:RXL 16 December 2014). Rox has elected to earn a further 19% (for 70% in total) by spending a further $1 million by 10 December 2016.

Competent Person Statements:

The information in this report that relates to new Exploration Results for the Bonya 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 and 4 September 2014. Rox confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the announcements of 3 October 2013 and 4 September 2014, and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the announcements of 3 October 2013 and 4 September 2014 continue to apply and have not materially changed.

The information in this report that relates to previous Exploration Results and Mineral Resources for the Reward Zinc-Lead, and Bonya Copper projects and for the gold Mineral Resource defined at Mt Fisher, was either prepared and first disclosed under the JORC Code 2004 or under the JORC Code 2012, and has been properly and extensively cross-referenced in the text. In the case of the 2004 JORC Code Exploration Results and Mineral Resources, they have not been updated to comply with the JORC Code 2012 on the basis that the information has not materially changed since it was last reported.

All reports are 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 and 2012 Editions 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. Mr Mulholland may have a conflict of interest since under his employment contract a component of his remuneration is linked to Key Performance Indicators that include achieving successful exploration results.