



## ASX/MEDIA RELEASE

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### FURTHER STRONG DRILL RESULTS FOR ROX IN LAOS

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Rox Resources Limited (ASX: RXL, "Rox"), wishes to advise further strong drill results from its current exploration campaign at the Nam Yen deposit at the Pha Luang lead-zinc project in Laos (Figure 1). The results from Nam Yen have defined a second, new area of high-grade mineralisation (Figure 2).

The drilling also extended the known mineralisation to the south and returned wide thicknesses of ore grade mineralisation:

PLR077: 19 metres grading 7.0% combined Pb+Zn, from 35 metres  
PLR073: 15 metres grading 7.4% combined Pb+Zn, from 36 metres  
PLR072: 13 metres grading 7.9% combined Pb+Zn, from 25 metres  
PLR067: 10 metres grading 5.2% combined Pb+Zn, from 52 metres  
PLR066: 9 metres grading 4.2% combined Pb+Zn, from 42 metres  
PLR069: 6 metres grading 7.2% combined Pb+Zn, from 44 metres

The intercepts included several very high-grade zones:

*PLR077: 5 metres grading 13.8% Pb+Zn from 46 metres*  
*PLR072: 4 metres grading 13.3% Pb+Zn from 34 metres*  
*PLR073: 6 metres grading 8.9% Pb+Zn from 36 metres*

The mineralised zone is still open in all directions.

The drilling intercepted the highest one metre intercept of zinc sulphide mineralisation recorded so far at Pha Luang of 9.1% Zn, together with other peak values of 16.0% Pb and 73 ppm Ag.

These results have been achieved from the first drilling phase of the Company's current A\$2.2 million exploration campaign. The program consisted of 38 holes (PLR042 to 079) for a total of 2,800 metres at the Nam Yen, Switchback and Pha Sod prospects. A further 3,000 – 4,000 metres of drilling is planned to commence in March.

Rox believes that these results together with previous drilling indicate it is well on the way to establishing the Pha Luang project area as a significant new district of Mississippi Valley Type (MVT) lead-zinc mineralisation.

Rox's Managing Director Ian Mulholland said, "A number of major soil anomalies have been delineated at the Pha Luang project with outcropping sphalerite (zinc sulphide) and galena (lead sulphide) mineralisation, and these are being systematically tested during the current exploration program", Mr Mulholland said.

"The structural setting at Nam Yen is becoming increasingly clear, with a number of faults and structures now interpreted to control the location of breccia-hosted mineralisation. What becomes

apparent is the potential for the breccia systems to extend in a number of previously unexplored directions, and these will be progressively tested by drilling over the coming months.”

Mr Mulholland said the results also indicated that the project’s zinc potential was growing stronger.

“The ratio of Zn to Pb at Nam Yen is increasing as the drilling progresses to define mineralisation to the south with zinc becoming more dominant,” he said.

“In hole PLR015 (Figure 2) the Zn/Pb ratio is 0.3 whereas in holes PLR077 and PLR025 the Zn/Pb ratio is 0.8, and further to the south in hole PLR069 the Zn/Pb ratio is 1.25. Based on these data, if mineralisation can be traced further to the south it is anticipated that this ratio and the zinc grade will increase”.

Significantly in this first phase of the drilling program, and as previously reported, drilling at the new Pha Sod prospect also intersected wide intercepts of very fine-grained zinc sulphide. It is believed these intercepts represent the low grade halo adjacent to a more massive zone of mineralisation, which is represented by strong surface geochemistry and outcropping massive sulphides. The drilling planned for March-April will test this potential further.

Drilling at the Switchback prospect (holes PLR053-062) failed to intersect any significant sulphide mineralisation. However, these results are now seen in a context that the very strong geochemical indicators in the area represent the regional mineralising fluid pathway and that economic sulphide mineralisation will be contained in cross-cutting structures not yet properly drill tested.

For complete results of the first phase of drilling see the attached table.

- ENDS -

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**About Rox Resources**

Rox owns a 60% interest in the Pha Luang lead-zinc project in Laos which it believes has the potential to become a large new lead-zinc district. The project area covers a 20km<sup>2</sup> mining concession area, is virtually unexplored and contains more than 20 lead-zinc prospects. Mineralisation is widespread with zinc oxides and lead sulphides outcropping in various places along a strike length of over 10km.

An initial drilling exploration program by Rox in September 2005, revealed significant intercepts of secondary lead-zinc mineralisation, including 4.3 metres grading 45.9% zinc, 6.6% lead and 30ppm silver. Further significant drill intercepts were made of sulphide lead-zinc mineralisation in April 2006 at the Nam Yen prospect. Results included 33 metres of 11.4% Pb+Zn and 27 metres grading 10.5% combined Pb+Zn, plus 23 g/t Ag.

From analysis of the Pha Luang mineralisation the Company believes the project represents an emerging Mississippi Valley Type (MVT) district which could host a number of rich zinc and lead deposits similar to other major MVT districts in the world. MVT deposits can be big (25-100Mt) and have excellent metallurgical qualities. The best known example of these in Australia are the

Lennard Shelf deposits, which hosted in excess of 40 million tonnes grading at better than 10% lead-zinc.

Rox is currently involved in an exploration program at Pha Luang, which is anticipated to involve 7,000 metres of drilling, extensive soil sampling, and geophysical surveys, and should result in definition of extensions to the mineralisation at Nam Yen. Intersection of sulphides at one or more other prospects is also expected, demonstrating the project's potential.

### Rox in Laos

Located on the Indo-China Peninsula, close to markets in Thailand, China and Vietnam, the Lao economy is growing rapidly as the country moves from a centrally planned economy to a more market orientated one. With its excellent geological potential, where Rox is among several Australian mining companies enjoying outstanding success; the Lao Government has stated its intentions to embrace mining as a priority industry.

As well as the Company's successful exploration efforts at the Pha Luang project, extensions of the outcropping mineralisation at Pha Luang are known to exist for at least 5-10 km outside of the Company's joint venture area. Rox has made application in its own right to cover the unpegged part of this; in total 300km<sup>2</sup> of unexplored prospective ground. The Company also has first right of refusal over a number of other prospective resource projects in Laos.

To facilitate Rox's aggressive exploration and development strategy in Laos, Rox divested its gold (WA) and diamond (South Africa) projects. The Company currently has a strong cash position of \$4.5 million.

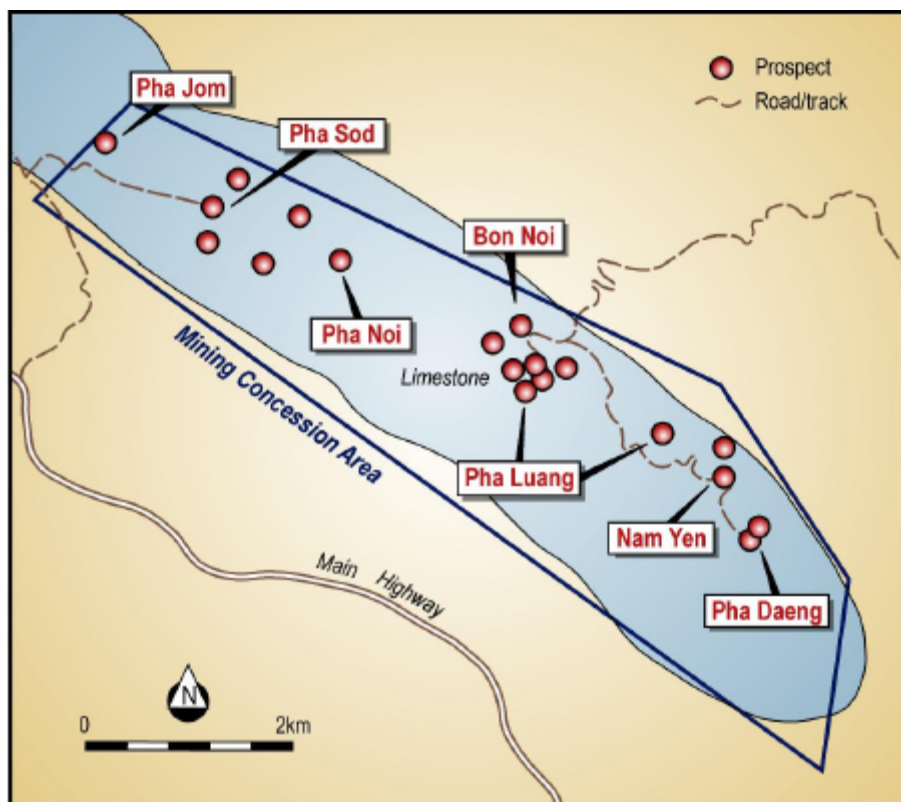


Figure 1: Pha Luang Prospect Location Plan

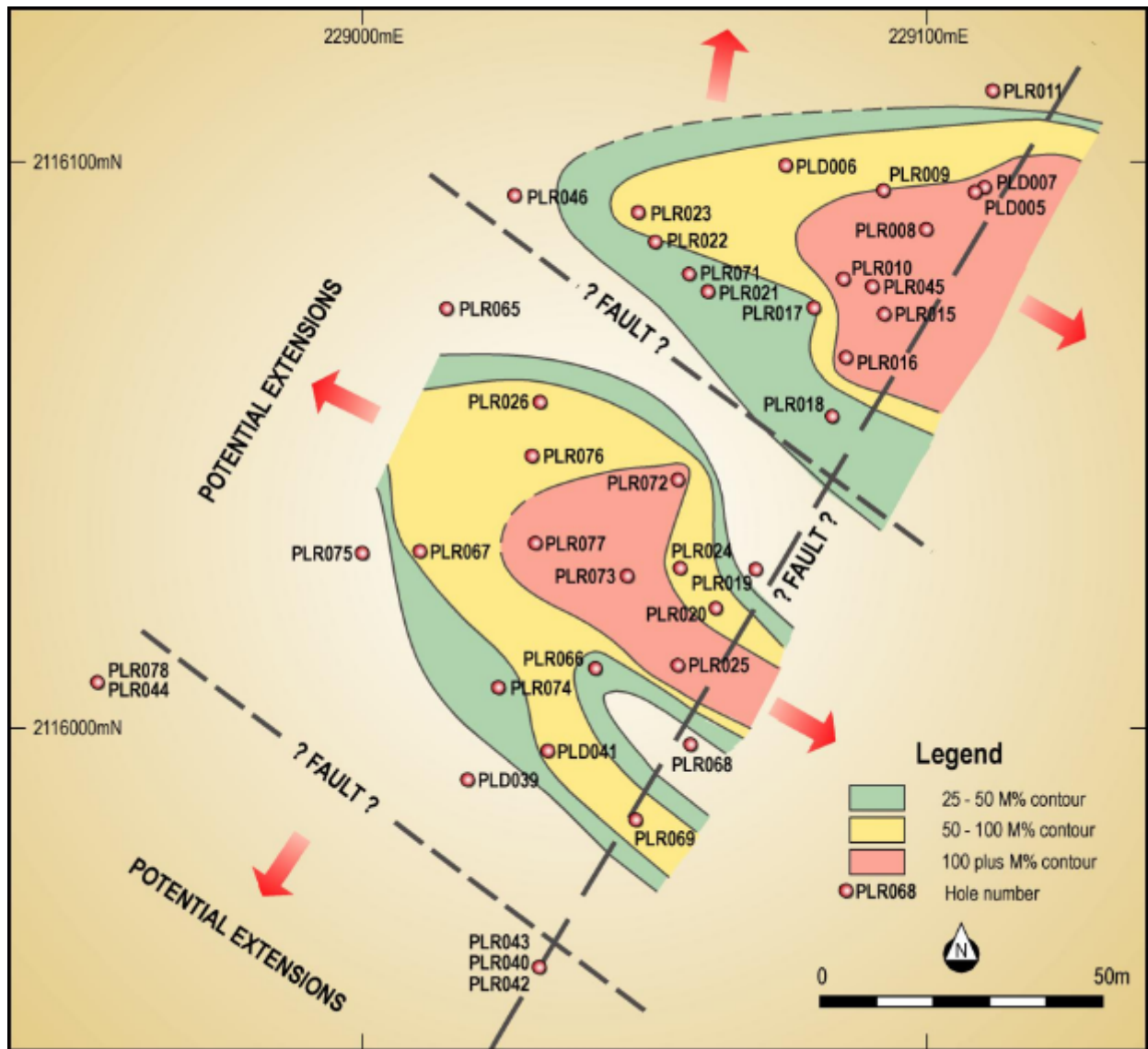


Figure 2: Nam Yen Drill Plan showing Hole Locations and Metre-Percent (M%) Values

### Nam Yen Sulphide Intercepts\*

above a 3% Pb+Zn lower cut-off, maximum 2 metres internal dilution, + includes one or more 4 metre composites

NSR = No Sample Results above cut-off, Intercepts > 50 metre x Pb+Zn % highlighted in bold

All assays by ALS Chemex Brisbane, using methods ME-ICP61s and OG62

Hole	East	North	RL	Dip	Azimuth	Depth	From	To	Interval	Zn%	Pb%	Pb+Zn%*	Ag ppm	
PLR042	229031	2115958	1143	-60	90	100		NSR						
PLR043	229031	2115958	1143	-60	135	100		NSR						
PLR044	228953	2116008	1148	-75	135	100	85	86	1	3.3	0.1	3.4	3	
							90	91	1	4.1	0.3	4.4	4	
PLR045	229083	2116085	1038	-55	135	100	0	2	2	1.4	1.7	3.1	11	
							<b>8</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>16</b>	
							<b>21</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>13</b>	
							<i>incl.</i>	<b>21</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>21</b>
							<i>incl.</i>	31	32	1	3.8	0.7	4.5	7
PLR046	229027	2116122	1041	-60	180	80	54	58	4	4	0.4	4.4	9	
PLR063	229189	2116036	1048	-60	240	70		NSR						
PLR064	229166	2116071	1030	-60	240	80		NSR						
PLR065	229015	2116074	1068	-80	135	80		NSR						
PLR066	229025	2116027	1094	-60	135	90	42	51	9	2.4	1.8	4.2	9	
PLR067	229000	2116031	1100	-80	90	80	<b>52</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>10<sup>+</sup></b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>15</b>	
							66	68	2	2	1.5	3.5	11	
PLR068	229048	2115987	1120	-70	45	80	40	44	4 <sup>+</sup>	3.3	1.9	5.2	10	
PLR069	229048	2115984	1120	-90	90	80	44	50	6	4	3.2	7.2	13	
							54	63	9	2.6	0.9	3.5	7	
PLR070	229195	2116050	1042	-60	275	80		NSR						
PLR071	229058	2116080	1055	-70	240	80		NSR						
PLR072	229056	2116028	1085	-60	0	90	<b>25</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>26</b>	
							<i>incl.</i>	<b>34</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>46</b>
							45	48	3	3.7	5.1	8.8	29	
							<i>incl.</i>	45	46	1	7.1	13.7	20.8	73
PLR073	229025	2116027	1094	-60	90	90	<b>36</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>29</b>	
							<i>incl.</i>	<b>36</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>33</b>
PLR074	229000	2116031	1100	-60	135	100	65	70	5	2.7	2.7	5.4	7	
PLR075	229000	2116031	1100	-60	180	100	66	67	1	2.2	0.8	3	8	
PLR076	229000	2116031	1100	-60	60	100	47	51	4	2.9	2	4.9	14	
							58	66	8 <sup>+</sup>	2.7	1.1	3.8	8	
							94	98	4 <sup>+</sup>	3.4	0.2	3.6	6	
PLR077	229025	2116027	1094	-80	45	80	<b>35</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>15</b>	
							<i>incl.</i>	<b>46</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>32</b>
PLR078	228953	2116008	1148	-60	90	100		NSR						
PLR079	229031	2115958	1143	-90	90	90		NSR						

**Pha Sod Sulphide Intercepts**

\* above 1% Zn lower cut-off, 4 metre composite samples

Hole	East	North	RL	Dip	Azimuth	Depth	From	To	Interval	Zn%*	Pb%	Pb+Zn%	Ag ppm
PLR048	223970	2118963	1406	-60	0	60	4	28	24	1.3	0.1	1.4	5
PLR049	223957	2118974	1409	-80	0	60	4	24	20	1.6	0.2	1.8	7
PLR050	223859	2119007	1393	-60	0	34	4	12	8	1.3	0.2	1.5	7
PLR052	223975	2118959	1406	-60	90	52	4	32	28	1.2	0.1	1.3	5

**Pha Sod Oxide Intercepts**

\* above a 3% Pb+Zn lower cut-off, 2-4 metre composite samples

Hole	East	North	RL	Dip	Azimuth	Depth	From	To	Interval	Zn%	Pb%	Pb+Zn%*	Ag ppm
PLR047	223920	2118984	1407	-60	0	70	0	2	2	6.4	4.8	11.2	96
PLR048	223970	2118963	1406	-60	0	60	0	4	4	3.7	2.2	5.9	36
PLR049	223957	2118974	1409	-80	0	60	0	4	4	6.8	4.7	11.5	54
PLR050	223859	2119007	1393	-60	0	34	0	4	4	10.7	1.3	12.0	38
PLR051	223854	2118951	1394	-60	0	70	0	4	4	2.0	1.2	3.2	21
PLR052	223975	2118959	1406	-60	90	52		NSR					

**Switchback Drill Results**

\* above a 3% Pb+Zn lower cut-off, 2-4 metre composite samples

Hole	East	North	RL	Dip	Azimuth	Depth	From	To	Interval	Zn%	Pb%	Pb+Zn%*	Ag ppm
PLR053	227260	2117240	1540	-60	260	60		NSR					
PLR054	227316	2117338	1487	-60	220	40		NSR					
PLR055	227199	2117347	1559	-60	135	40	28	32	4	1.2	1.8	3.0	14
PLR056	227199	2117347	1559	-60	90	40		NSR					
PLR057	227128	2117358	1585	-60	220	40		NSR					
PLR058	227199	2117438	1513	-60	220	60		NSR					
PLR059	227325	2117265	1510	-60	220	40		NSR					
PLR060	227300	2117212	1525	-60	220	40		NSR					
PLR061	227234	2117182	1586	-60	260	60		NSR					
PLR062	227236	2117442	1485	-60	220	70		NSR					

All assays by ALS Chemex Brisbane, using methods ME-ICP61s and OG62