Quarterly Report to 30 September 2021[1]

Operations

- The 12 Month Moving Average **Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate** (LTIFR) was steady at 1.3 at the end of the quarter.
- **Quarterly gold production of 101,989oz** at an **AISC of $1,521/oz** with a Duketon **production of 73,074oz** at an **AISC of $1,617/oz** and Tropicana of **28,914oz** at an **AISC of $1,179/oz.**
- **Gold sales** for the quarter totalled **$179M** at an **average realised price of $2,178/oz** after adjusting for hedging.
- **C1 Cash cost** before royalties (inclusive of Tropicana) for the quarter of **$1,072/oz**.
- **Generated Operating Cash** of $52M from Duketon and $42M from Tropicana
- **Cash and bullion of $208M** down from $269M in the June quarter after reduced bullion production for the quarter and $77M expenditure on capital, $22M in dividends, $21M in income tax and $17M for exploration and McPhillamys and $17M for other (incl corporate).
- **Maintaining FY22 Guidance** of **460-515koz** of gold, **AISC** of **$1,290-1,365/oz** and **Growth Capital** of **$155-165M**
- **COVID** related issues are rising as a potential restriction on the company due to high labour turnover and increasing competition for replacement personnel.

Growth

- **Development of the Garden Well South underground mine** continued with first ore expected in the December quarter and stoping to commence late in the June 2022 quarter.
- **Further strong mineralisation** indicated by drilling beneath **Garden Well Main** pit continues to demonstrate the potential for establishing a new underground resource and potentially an additional underground production area.
- The **McPhillamys** team continues to be actively engaged with the various government departments and while progress has been achieved, approval timing is largely outside the Company's control.

Regis Resources Managing Director, Jim Beyer, said: "The September quarter was a difficult one with the already planned lower production flagged when we provided guidance for FY22 accompanied with some challenges that were not expected.

The quarter continued Regis solid safety performance. Our LTIFR is now the lowest it has been for many years and pleasingly below the WA gold industry average.

Regis has continued to manage our ongoing response to COVID which has been coordinated in cooperation with our contractors.

While the quarter was always expected to be soft due to activity schedule, some unplanned short term operational issues did arise. These impacted on production timing and are expected to be recovered over the remaining financial year.

Development continued at our latest growth project, the Garden Well South underground mine. We are expecting to reach first ore before the end of December and stoping is due to commence late in the June 2022 quarter. This will be a significant addition to our production profile and a platform to potentially extend life further through underground exploration at the growing Garden Well mining centre.

Progress of the permitting process for McPhillamys continues albeit frustratingly slow. Under the current advice we anticipate a potential recommendation by DPIE to the IPC has the potential to be made in the first half of FY22, although we accept that the timing is largely outside of Regis' control.

Looking forward, Regis maintains its overall guidance for the FY22 year of a production range of 460–515koz at an AISC range of $1,290-1,365/oz.

It is clear there are risks of further COVID impacts in both supply chains and personnel availability. The mandating of vaccination shots is viewed by Regis as a critical element of the path out of this period of uncertainty and we are actively supporting and planning for this initiative. We note the mandatory nature of the vaccination requirements in Western Australia may result in further near-term labour availability risks.

1. All currency is expressed in Australian dollars unless otherwise noted.

Health, Safety and Environment[1]

The 12-month moving average lost time injury frequency rate was steady at 1.3 compared with 3.1 at the end of Q1 FY20 a performance that is better than the WA gold industry average as published by Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety. Safety culture and performance continues to be a top priority for us as we strive to keep our people safe and healthy.

There have been no environmental non-compliances or significant incidents during the quarter.

Regis' Management Team has continued to manage our ongoing response to COVID which has been coordinated in cooperation with our contractors. These measures help ensure the health and welfare of our employees and their respective communities. To date there have been no confirmed cases of COVID across the business.

Regis also continues to maintain a range of measures, controls, and crisis management plans across the business consistent with advice from State and Federal health authorities and commensurate with the community risk profile. The Company supports the ongoing vaccination roll-out programs and sees this as a critical element of the path out of this period uncertainty and potential health risk. The company is encouraging employees and contractors to participate and is actively working toward compliance with recent directives for mandatory vaccination of FIFO workers at the Duketon site by the 1st of December 2021.

OPERATIONS

The September quarter production for Regis totalled 101,989oz at an AISC of $1,521/oz.

As foreshadowed in guidance commentary, Duketon operations recorded production of 73,074oz at an AISC of $1,617/oz, a significant reduction in performance compared with the record June quarter production of 96,829oz at an AISC $1,254/oz. Tropicana (30%) operations recorded production for the quarter of 28,914oz at an AISC of $1,179/oz.

While the quarter was always expected to be soft due to production scheduling, some unplanned short term operational issues also occurred. These impacted on timing of production and are expected to be recovered over the remaining financial year. Across the operations general total material movements and surface haulage operations were variable during the quarter. While planned scheduling of activity was always expected to impact production, increased labour turnover and the requirement to introduce less experienced operators and associated training also played into performance. This appears to be a trend across industry with a general increasing demand for experienced operators exacerbated by COVID related restrictions in Western Australia

Duketon Northern Operations (DNO)

- **Moolart Well**

Production from Moolart Well was 14,185oz during the September quarter, lower than the June quarter production of 19,078oz. Ore tonnes milled increased to 785kt, which is higher from the previous quarter of 755kt despite downtime for mill maintenance. Reduced gold production was largely due to a drop in feed grade (0.90 g/t Au to 0.63 g/t Au) with the impact of lower grade being partially offset by higher tonnes milled and improved recovery (from 87.2% to 89.0%).

Lower mill feed grades were a result of the treatment of low grade stockpiles while pits were rescheduled as a result of wet floor conditions and following year end as planned. Short term variation in grade and the presentation of ore associated with mining through the near surface oxides, including laterite and depletion zones in Blenheim pit have also impacted on ore feed for processing. This variability will continue until the end of Quarter 2. Once through this highly variable zone we will see head grades lift and a subsequent increase in production.

Moolart Well AISC increased to $1,720/oz in the September quarter from $1,248/oz in the June quarter due to lower gold production.

Growth capital for the September quarter was $12.9 million, which related to mine development at the Moolart Well pit and Gloster cutback.

Duketon Southern Operations (DSO)

- **Rosemont**

Production from Rosemont was 24,243oz, down from the previous quarter of 32,319oz. Ore tonnes milled were 515kt, 3% higher than the previous quarter. This was offset by lower feed grade and recoveries (from 2.14 g/t to 1.59g/t and 93.7 to 91.9% respectively).

Overall surface movements were up 12% on the prior quarter as a result of scheduled capacity re-allocated from Garden Well.

[1] Regis reporting of safety statistics and environmental incidents will not include Tropicana as this data will be reported separately in the discussion section.

Lower mill feed grades were largely a result of the treatment of low grade stockpiles while pits were rescheduled as a result of unplanned geotechnical issues in Rosemont North and Main pits. These issues resulted in delays while adequate controls were put in place to manage the risk and allow access to ore. This work has now been largely completed and while it is not expected to be an ongoing issue, it is being carefully monitored as these pits are completed as planned during FY22.

The proportion of gold attributable to underground was 66% of gold produced at Rosemont as stoping performance settled into the planned production rates. Total development for the quarter was 1,806m, 4% higher than the June quarter.

Rosemont AISC increased to $1,868/oz in the September quarter from $1,349/oz in the June quarter due to lower gold production as a result of the lower grade mill feed.

Growth capital for the September quarter was $2.1 million, which related to mine development at the Rosemont Underground mine.

- **Garden Well**

Production from Garden Well was 34,646oz, down from the previous quarter production of 45,432oz. Ore tonnes milled of 925kt were 10% lower than the previous quarter. While mill feed grades and recoveries were also down on the prior quarter (from 1.52g/t to 1.30g/t and 90.8 to 89.8% respectively).

Mill throughput was impacted by a major scheduled mill shutdown carried out during the quarter. This included replacement of the mill motor that subsequently required monitoring and further adjustment prior to achieving full production capacity. Feed grades and recoveries were lower as higher grade but more metallurgically difficult Tooheys Well ore, was fed to the mill. Additional liquid oxygen capacity to be installed during Q2 is expected to improve our ability to treat more of this higher-grade material.

Total material movement was 13% lower as a result of planned scheduled allocation of equipment and COVID related drop in equipment performance, specifically related to drill and blast. To recover this lost performance, additional personnel as well as earthmoving, drill and blast and grade control equipment were mobilised to DSO and were operational from October.

Garden Well AISC increased to $1,400/oz in the September quarter from $1,179/oz in the June quarter due to lower gold production.

Growth capital for the September quarter was $10.6 million, which related to mine development at the Garden Well Underground mine and the associated infrastructure.

		FY21	FY21	FY21	FY21	FY 22 September Quarter		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4			
Details	**Unit**	**Total**	**Total**	**Total**	**Total**	DNO	DSO	**TOTAL**
Open Pit Ore mined	Mbcm	1.05	1.09	0.85	1.02	0.15	0.69	**0.84**
Open Pit Waste mined	Mbcm	7.69	6.75	6.37	6.29	4.54	2.84	**7.39**
Stripping ratio	Waste :Ore	7.4	6.2	7.5	6.2	29.4	4.1	**8.8**
Ore mined	Mt	2.58	2.64	2.00	2.67	0.32	1.90	**2.22**
Ore milled	Mt	2.41	2.46	2.37	2.28	0.78	1.44	**2.22**
Head grade	g/t Au	1.15	1.24	1.23	1.45	0.63	1.40	**1.13**
Recovery	%	91.4	92.8	91.9	91.0	89.0	91.9	**90.4**
Gold production	**oz**	**81,567**	**91,411**	**85,748**	**96,828**	**14,185**	**58,889**	**73,074**

Totals may not add due to rounding

Table 1: Duketon operation historical physicals with September quarter results

In line with previous guidance, Duketon is expected to see stronger production over the remainder of the year as the planned access to higher grade ore starts to flow through and additional equipment mobilised to site improves overall volume movements.

While maintaining this guidance, Regis notes the ongoing labour turnover and availability risk along with potential impacts of the requirement for mandatory COVID vaccination also impacting on personnel availability at Duketon are yet to be fully understood.

Tropicana Operation

The 12-month moving average LTIFR was maintained at zero which is a continuation of the strong safety performance at Tropicana.

There were no reported environmental significant incidents or non-compliances over the quarter.

The September quarter was the first full quarter of ownership by Regis. Production for the September quarter totalled 96,381oz (100%) and 28,914oz (30%) at an AISC of $1,179/oz.

Ore production from the Boston Shaker underground operation continues to increase in line with expectations, this higher grade feed material has driven an increase in the mill feed grade by 8% from the June quarter.

Ore processed increased by 11% compared to the June quarter when a large, scheduled shutdown took place and benefited from the completion of a capital project to increase the capacity of the thickener circuit, which increased the maximum throughput of the plant.

Total open pit total material movement during the quarter was lower, primarily due to reduced blasthole drill rig performance. This was caused by reduced spare parts availability and a shortage of skilled operators. Both issues are COVID related. To date actions to address the issues indicate there should be limited impact on current FY22 production. However, this area of risk is expected to continue while COVID restrictions potentially impact ongoing spares and labour availability.

Full year guidance for Tropicana has been maintained and ongoing impacts of COVID on current labour and supply chains will be monitored for potential impacts. Impacts of the impending requirement for mandatory vaccination on personnel availability are yet to be fully understood.

Growth capital for the September quarter was $14.3 million (30%) relating to mine development at the Havana cutback.

Details		FY21	FY22	FY22
		Q4 (100%) *	Q1 (100%)	Q1 (30%)
	Unit	Total	Total	Total
Open pit ore mined	Mbcm	0.24	0.19	0.06
Open pit waste mined	Mbcm	5.98	5.84	1.75
Stripping ratio	Waste: Ore	25.1	30.1	30.1
Total Ore Mined	Mt	0.91	0.87	0.26
Ore milled	Mt	2.18	2.43	0.73
Head grade	g/t Au	1.28	1.38	1.38
Recovery	%	90.0	89.4	89.4
Gold production	**oz**	**89,517**	**96,381**	**28,914**

Totals may not add due to rounding
* For comparative purposes only. Ownership was May and June only.

Table 2: September quarter summary of attributable production at Tropicana.

CORPORATE

Finance

Cash Position and Gold Sales

During the September quarter Regis sold 82,050oz at an average price of $2,178/oz down from $2,222/oz in the prior quarter. A total of 32,279oz was on hand at the end of the quarter (including attributable gold on hand from Tropicana) up from 11,153oz at the end of the previous quarter.

Regis generated operating cash flow of $50.7M from Duketon and $41.7M from Tropicana in the September quarter for a total of $92.5M down from $108.5M recorded in the June quarter, with the reduction being driven by lower production in the September quarter.

Capital expenditure for the September quarter was $77M, which included:

- At Duketon, $32.8M in deferred waste costs, development costs of $11.4M at the Rosemont Underground and the Garden Well South Underground and $5.7M in plant and equipment; and
- At Tropicana (30%), $14.3M in development costs at the Havana cut back, $5.0M in deferred waste costs at the Boston Shaker open pit, development costs of $2.4M at the Boston Shaker Underground and $2.7M in plant and equipment.

Capital expenditure increased in the September quarter at both Duketon and Tropicana, increasing from $47M in the June quarter to $77M in the September Quarter. This was driven primarily by increased pre-strip costs, deferred waste costs and costs associated with infrastructure for the Garden Well underground at Duketon along with increased capital costs at Tropicana as the Havana cut back continued to progress and the prior quarter only included 2 months.

Table 3 below shows provides a summary of physicals and costs by site for the September quarter:

Details	Unit	Moolart Well	Garden Well	Rosemont	Tropicana	Total FY22 Q1	FY21 Q4
Ore Mined	Mbcm	0.15	0.54	0.15	0.06	0.90	**1.06**
Waste Mined	Mbcm	4.54	1.80	1.04	1.75	9.14	**7.46**
Stripping Ratio	Waste:Ore	29.4	3.3	7.1	30.1	10.2	**7.0**
Ore Mined	Mt	0.32	1.37	0.53	0.26	2.48	**2.84**
Ore Milled	Mt	0.78	0.93	0.51	0.73	2.95	**2.71**
Head Grade	g/t Au	0.63	1.30	1.59	1.38	1.19	**1.44**
Recovery	%	89.0	89.8	91.9	89.4	90.1	**90.8**
Gold Production	**oz**	**14,185**	**34,646**	**24,243**	**28,914**	**101,989**	**114,145**
Mining	$M	9.8	27.3	22.8	9.6	69.6	79.6
Milling	$M	10.9	19.4	11.2	11.5	53.0	44.9
Administration	$M	2.2	3.4	1.4	4.9	11.9	9.4
Ore Inventory Adjustments	$M	(6.5)	(13.7)	(1.0)	(3.9)	(25.1)	(15.4)
Total Cash Costs	**$M**	**16.4**	**36.3**	**34.4**	**22.2**	**109.4**	**118.5**
Royalties	$M	1.4	3.3	2.2	1.8	8.6	11.9
Capital Works	$M	6.6	8.9	8.7	10.1	34.3	26.6
Corporate	$M	-	-	-	-	2.8	0.6
All in Sustaining Costs	$M	24.4	48.5	45.3	34.1	155.1	158.3
All in Sustaining Costs	**$/oz**	**1,720**	**1,400**	**1,868**	**1,179**	**1,521**	**1,387**

1 AISC calculated on a per ounce of production basis
2 Totals may not add due to rounding
3 Information for Tropicana for FY21 Q4 is shown from 1 May 2021 as date of acquisition of the Company's 30% interest in Tropicana is 30 April 2021

Table 3: Physicals and costs data summary by site for the September quarter

Other significant outflows during the September quarter included a dividend payment of $22M, income tax of $21M, exploration and McPhillamys costs of $16M, and $7M in residual costs associated with the Tropicana acquisition.

Whilst Regis achieved a solid operating cash flow for the September quarter, the reduced production combined with higher capital costs, a dividend payment, significant income tax payments and the other costs outlined above resulted in the Company's cash and bullion balance reducing to $208.8M, at the end of the September quarter down from $268.7M at the end of the June 21 Quarter.

Figure 1 (below) shows the major items of cash movement during the September quarter.

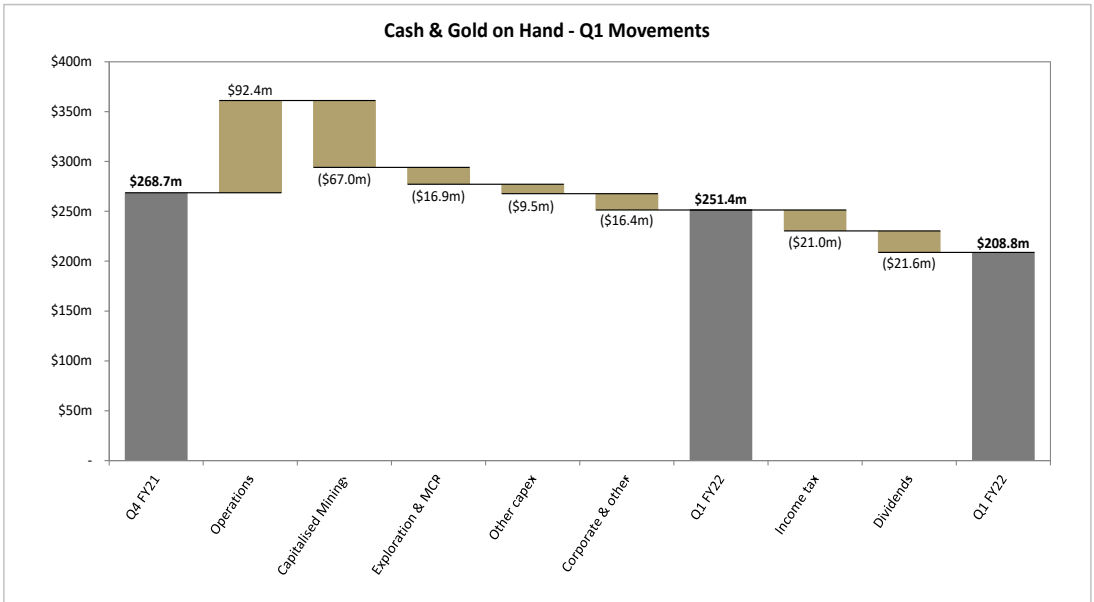

Figure 1: Waterfall graph illustrating key changes in cash and gold on hand in the September quarter (unaudited)

Gold Hedging

During the quarter, the Company delivered into 25,000 ounces of hedging, reducing its hedge book to 295,000 ounces at $1,571/oz as at 30 September 2021 down from 320,000 ounces at $1,571/oz as at 30 June 2021.

FY22 Guidance

Regis maintains its guidance for FY22 as detailed in Table 4. While maintaining this guidance, Regis notes further lockdowns in WA and across Australia, along with associated travel restrictions are causing pressures on the business, including extending periods to fill vacancy and labour cost pressures. In addition, potential impacts of the requirement for mandatory vaccination including personnel availability are not fully understood. The situation remains fluid and the Company continues to monitor for potential impacts and take action where appropriate.

	Duketon	Tropicana (30%)	Group
Production (oz)	340,000-380,000	120,000-135,000	**460,000-515,000**
C1 ($/oz)	1,080 –1,140	1,045-1,125	**1,070-1,135**
AISC ($/oz)	1,340 – 1,410	1,140 – 1,230	**1,290-1,365**
Growth Capital ($M)	85-90	70-75	**155-165**
Exploration ($M)	35	8	**43**

Table 4: Guidance for key metrics FY22.

GROWTH

Garden Well South Underground Project Progressing Well

Underground development of 765m was completed, compared to 436m in the June quarter (Figure 2). Site establishment works are well underway with office and workshop facilities almost completed and equipment associated with major underground infrastructure on order. Development progress has now allowed access for the commencement of grade control drilling which will start targeting areas of initial production in the upper sections in October.

When complete, as per the Feasibility Study (FS) this new additional production source is expected to provide access to material mined of 1.85Mt at 3.2 g/t Au for a total of 190koz. Work will continue to further grow and define the resource via drilling from underground platforms. Development remains on track with first ore expected during the December quarter. Stoping is expected late in the June 2022 quarter.

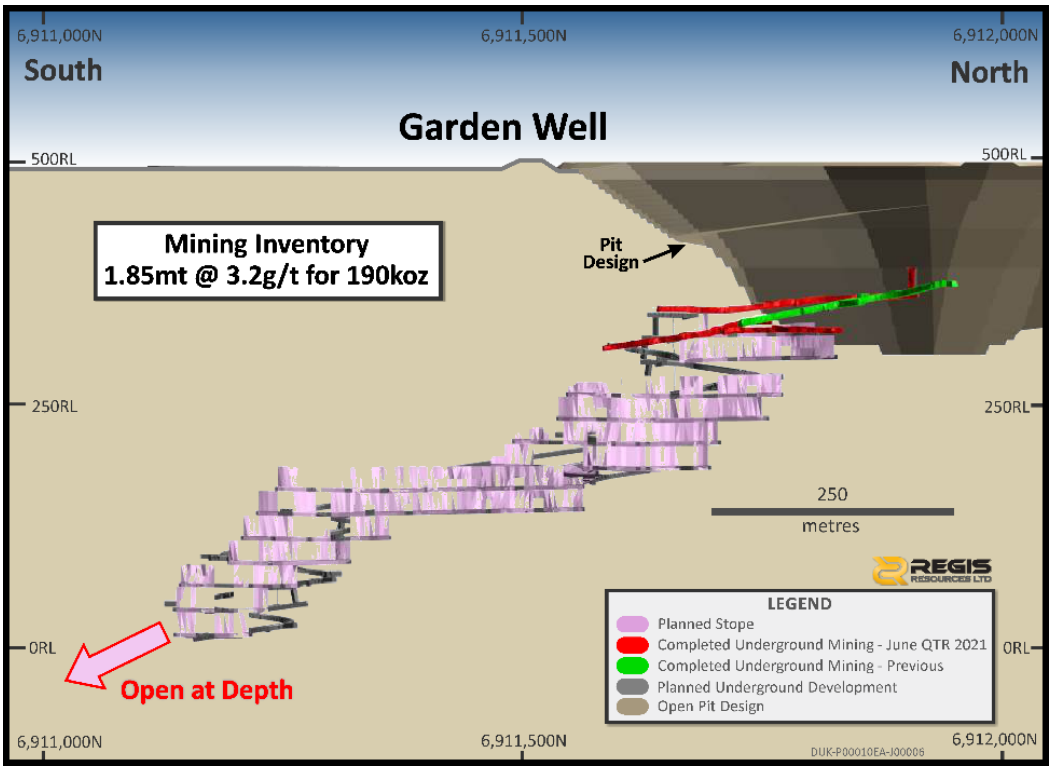

Figure 2: Garden Well South portal establishment and initial development drive.

Garden Well Main Underground taking shape as potential additional production.

Drilling has continued within the target area 1km to the north of the approved Garden Well South (GWS) underground mine. This mineralisation extends down plunge of the Garden Well Main (GWM) pit mineralisation (Figure 3). Two separate high grade shoots, hosted in sheared ultramafic rocks have been identified and diamond drilling is continuing to test the continuity of the gold mineralisation.

Drilling results continue to firm up the high-grade south plunging shoots beneath main pit with the better intercepts below demonstrating the potential:

- 9.6m @ 4.4 g/t gold from 479m RRLGDDD188
- 9.6m @ 3.7 g/t gold from 431m RRLGDDD191
- 10.8m @ 2.3 g/t gold from 486m RRLGDDD193
- 7.1m @ 2.9 g/t gold from 482m RRLGDDD195
- 24.5m @ 3.2 g/t gold from 492m RRLGDDD195
- 8.9m @ 3.2 g/t gold from 460m RRLGDDD195W1

Drill hole and sample details for all holes are included in Appendix 1 to this report. Garden Well intercepts above calculated using a 2.0 g/t gold lower cut, no upper cut, maximum 2m internal dilution. All diamond drill assays determined on half core (NQ2) samples by fire assay.

These strong results are demonstrating the potential value of establishing early access to this zone via a decline between the GWS underground mine and the growing GWM area. While broadly spaced, the drilling intersections along with knowledge gathered while mining the open pit above the target zone, provide enough confidence that a small production area could deliver enough ounces to at least payback potential decline establishment costs and provide a modest return. The decline would also provide an ideal platform for both infill and extensional drilling at GWM plus allowing the follow-up of high-grade results in the very prospective area between GWS and GWM. (Figure 3).

The potential is currently being evaluated and a decision is possible in the current quarter.

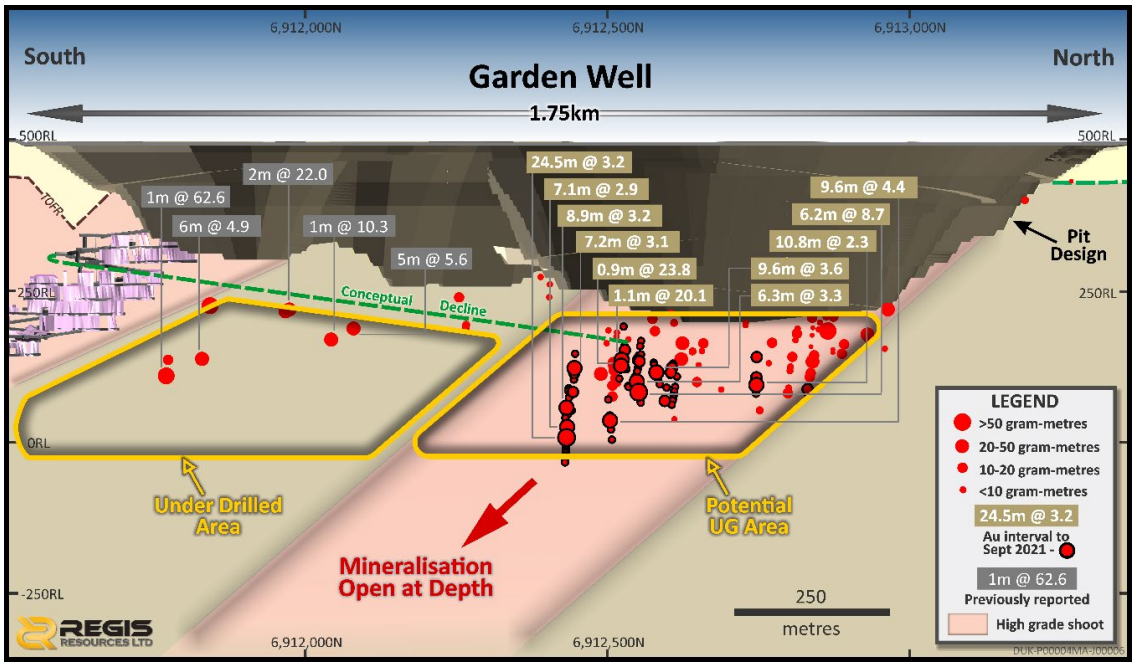

Figure 3: Garden Well long section looking west showing high grade intercepts under Main pit, the existing and planned underground mine at Garden Well South and the conceptual exploration decline.

McPhillamys Gold Project

The McPhillamys Gold Project in New South Wales is one of Australia's largest undeveloped open pit gold projects with an Ore Reserve of 61Mt at 1.0 g/t Au for 2.02Moz. With strong community support, as indicated by independent research that was commissioned across Blayney and Central West NSW, the project has the potential to play an important role in delivering social and economic stimulus to regional NSW.

The latest outbreak of COVID within the State of NSW has been very difficult for residents and has added to a list of frustrating impediments to the progress of permits required for the project and our efforts to get relevant statutory bodies, bureaucrats, technical experts and other stakeholders together to clarify and resolve outstanding matters. Regis notes that the government is still to make a final decision in relation to a number of aspects that have potential impacts on McPhillamys and the broader resources industry in NSW.

Regis continued to work with a number of departments including: the Department of Planning, Industry and Environment (DPIE) which is the department required to make a recommendation on the Project to the Independent Planning Commission (IPC); The Department of Mining, Exploration and Geoscience (MEG) which is responsible for the Mining License application; The Federal Department of Agriculture, Water and Environment and other statutory bodies and stakeholders associated with permitting of the proposed McPhillamys project. We continue to target the potential recommendation by DPIE to the IPC in the first half of FY22 while recognising that the actual timing of any decision is largely outside of the Company's immediate control.

Despite the lack of final approvals, Regis continues to progress the Definitive Feasibility Study (DFS) as far as practicable and remains confident that a robust project awaits to be delivered for the benefit of shareholders and stakeholders. At this point the Company is not planning to finalise the DFS until DPIE makes a recommendation on the project. The Company also continues to work with the local and surrounding communities to ensure opportunities and impacts presented by the project development are communicated and mitigated where practicable.

EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES

Regis continued its intensive exploration and resource definition activities across the Duketon Greenstone Belt during the quarter for a total of 45,872 metres of drilling (Table 5).

The Regis bi-annual exploration update will be produced shortly and will provide more detailed information on the outcomes and exciting targets being uncovered by our exploration activity.

	Drill Type	FY21 Q1	FY21 Q2	FY21 Q3	FY21 Q4	FY22 Q1
Resource Definition Drilling (m)	AC	0	1,156	0	6,610	0
	RC	17,929	25,510	14,145	29,321	20,811
	DD/RCD	6,981	484	0	0	0
	Total	**24,910**	**27,150**	**14,145**	**35,931**	**20,811**
Exploration Drilling (m)	AC	13,887	9,383	30,029	34,502	12,505
	RC	6,258	3,142	7,218	2,954	2,358
	DD/RCD	8,690	9,663	9,958	12,494	10,198
	Total	**28,835**	**22,188**	**47,205**	**49,950**	**25,061**
Rock chip Samples		**10,974**	**13**	**25**	**0**	**0**

Table 5: Historic exploration activity in both Resource Definition and Exploration activity.

COMPETENT PERSON STATEMENT

The information in this report that relates to exploration results is based on and fairly represents information and supporting documentation that has been compiled by Mr Kevin Joyce who is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Joyce 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 the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Joyce is a full-time employee of Regis Resources Ltd and consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

JORC 2012 Mineral Resource and Ore Reserves

Regis confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the definition of the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserves in the relevant market announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Persons findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcements.

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

This ASX announcement may contain forward looking statements that are subject to risk factors associated with gold exploration, mining and production businesses. It is believed that the expectations reflected in these statements are reasonable but they may be affected by a variety of variables and changes in underlying assumptions which could cause actual results or trends to differ materially, including but not limited to price fluctuations, actual demand, currency fluctuations, drilling and production results, Reserve estimations, loss of market, industry competition, environmental risks, physical risks, legislative, fiscal and regulatory changes, economic and financial market conditions in various countries and regions, political risks, project delay or advancement, approvals and cost estimates.

Forward-looking statements, including projections, forecasts and estimates, are provided as a general guide only and should not be relied on as an indication or guarantee of future performance and involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors, many of which are outside the control of Regis Resources Ltd. Past performance is not necessarily a guide to future performance and no representation or warranty is made as to the likelihood of achievement or reasonableness of any forward looking statements or other forecast.

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Mr Jim Beyer (Managing Director)
Mrs Fiona Morgan (Non-Executive Director)
Mr Steve Scudamore (Non-Executive Director)
Mrs Lynda Burnett (Non-Executive Director)
Mr Russell Barwick (Non-Executive Director)

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Ms Elena Macrides

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ASX Listed Securities (as at 30 September 2021)

Security	Code	No. Quoted
Ordinary Shares	RRL	754,716,421

Quarterly Results Conference Call
Regis will host an analysts/institutions teleconference at midday AEST (9:00am WST) on Tuesday 26 July 2021. To listen to the call please go to the following link:

https://webcast.openbriefing.com/8012/

A recording will be posted on the Company's website following the call. To listen go to the following link:

https://regisresources.com.au/investor-centre/webcasts/

APPENDIX 1 JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data
(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

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.*	The reported results are from drill core samples by standard diamond drilling techniques. Surface diamond drilling was completed by Westralian Diamond Drilling utilising an Austex1500 drill rig to drill acquire PQ, HQ, or NQ-sized (standard tube) drill core. Holes were typically angled between -56° to -75° towards 261° to 290°azimuth to drill perpendicular to the interpreted strike of mineralisation.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Drill core was orientated, measured and compared to the recorded drill run distances to determine percentage recovery. Certified standards and blanks were inserted at every 25th sample to monitor preparation and analysis at the laboratory. Laboratory standards, blanks and duplicates were inserted/collected approximately every 15th sample to monitor analytical precision and accuracy. Results of the QAQC measures are considered acceptable.
	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.	Diamond drilling was completed using industry standard techniques. Drill core was cut in half along the long core axis and half core sampled to geological intervals. Downhole sample length varied between 0.21m to 1.84m in gold mineralized zones. Samples were dispatched to Bureau Veritas Laboratory (Perth) for preparation and analysis for gold. At the laboratory, samples were dried, crushed (-10mm) and pulverised to nominal 85% passing 75µm. Samples were analysed for gold by 50g Fire Assay AAS finish.
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*	Surface diamond drilling was completed by Westralian Diamond Drilling utilising an Austex1500 drill rig to drill acquire PQ, HQ, or NQ-sized (standard tube) drill core. The reported results are from NQ-sized drill core. Core is routinely orientated using a REFLEX ACT III tool.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).	
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* *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.*	The target mineralised zones are located in competent fresh rock. Drill core was orientated, measured and compared to the recorded drill run distances to determine percentage recovery. >99% recovery was recorded through the mineralised zones. No sample bias is expected.
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.* *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.* *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	Lithology, alteration, veining, mineralisation and geotechnical information were logged using a standardised logging system and the data saved in a secure database. All logging is qualitative except for magnetic susceptibility and geotechnical measurements. Wet and dry photographs were taken of each core tray. All drill holes are logged in full.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.*	Drill core was cut in half along the long core axis and half core sampled to geological intervals, ensuring the same side of the core was sampled for each interval. The other half of core was retained in core trays on site.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* *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.* *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	Samples were dispatched to Bureau Veritas Laboratory (Perth) for preparation and analysis for gold. At the laboratory, samples were dried, crushed (-10mm) and pulverised to nominal 85% passing 75µm. Sample sizes (1kg to 3kg) are considered appropriate for the mineralisation style (hypogene gold associated with shearing and or veining), the width and continuity of the intersections, the sampling methodology, and potential coarse gold variability. Lab pulp duplicates were routinely done to monitor sub-sampling quality. Precision and accuracy is considered acceptable for the style of mineralisation sampled.
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.* *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..* *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.*	All gold assaying was completed by a certified external laboratory (Bureau Veritas - Perth). Analysis for gold was by 50g Fire Assay (AAS finish). Analytical detection limit is 0.01ppm. Fire assay is considered a total assay technique. Apart from magnetic susceptibility in targeted zones, no other geophysical measurements were routinely made. XRF geochemical data was collected to aid logging and estimate pathfinder element abundance. The XRF data is not reported. XRF geochemical data was collected using an Olympus Vanta Portable XRF. Reading times were 10 secs per beam using the geochem 3 beam method. The unit was calibrated twice per day. Standards were run every 50th sample, duplicates were run on the 25th and 75th samples. Certified Reference Material (CRM or standards) and blanks were inserted every 25th sample. Field duplicates were not collected from the diamond core, i.e. other half of cut core, have not been routinely assayed. Lab pulp duplicates were routinely done to monitor sub-sampling quality. Precision and accuracy is considered acceptable for the style of mineralisation sampled.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* *The use of twinned holes.* *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	Significant intersections were calculated by the database administrator and internally reviewed by company personnel. The intersections were not independently verified. No twinning of holes was completed. All geological and field data is digitally captured in Logchief software using a standardised logging and sample protocol. Data is validated and uploaded directly to a secure Datashed database. There were no adjustments to assay data.
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* *Specification of the grid system used.* *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	Drill hole collars were picked up by site-based surveyors using Trimble RTK GPS calibrated to a local base station (expected accuracy of 20mm). Holes were surveyed for downhole deviation at nominal 30m intervals down the hole. Downhole survey was measured using either a Reflex EZ-Shot Downhole Survey Instrument or North Seeking Gyro. All location data is reported in MGA Zone 51 (GDA 94) grid. Any local grid conversions are performed in RRLs Datashed database. The topographic surface for all projects were derived from a combination of the primary drill hole pickups and the pre-existing photogrammetric contouring. Topographic control is considered to be high quality.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* *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.* *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	The reported drill holes at Garden Well are nominally spaced to intersect mineralisation on a 40m x 40m spaced grid. The reported results have not been utilised to estimate or classify any mineral resources. However, the data spacing and distribution is considered sufficient to demonstrate spatial and grade continuity of the mineralised domains. Sample compositing has not been applied.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.* *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.*	Mineralisation at Garden Well dips approximately -65 to the east. Drill orientation is generally perpendicular to the interpreted strike and dip of the mineralisation. It is believed that drilling orientation has not introduced a sampling bias.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Samples are securely stored onsite prior to delivery to Perth laboratories via contract freight transport. Chain of custody consignment notes and sample submission forms are sent with the samples.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No external audits have been completed.

APPENDIX 1 Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Section 2 contains relevant data on projects and prospects discussed in the main body text of the March 2021 Quarterly Report, or those included below and considered to be material.

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 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 Garden Well gold deposit is located on M38/1249, M38/1250, M38/283. Current registered holders of the tenements are: M38/1249 Regis Resources Ltd; M38/1250 and M38/283 Regis Resources Ltd and Duketon Resources Pty Ltd (100% subsidiary of Regis Resources Ltd); 2% Royalty to Franco Nevada. Normal Western Australian state royalties apply. There are no registered Native Title Claims.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	The Garden Well gold deposit was discovered by Regis Resources in 2010. Substantial resource drilling and detailed mining studies have been undertaken, and the deposit has been continuously mined by open pit techniques since 2012.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	At Garden Well, gold is hosted in a moderate east dipping approximately N-S trending shear zone. Gold mineralisation within mafic and ultramafic lithologies is associated with quartz, fuchsite, sericite, carbonate and sulphide alteration. Gold mineralisation within chert, shale and BIF lithologies is associated with brecciated zones hosting elevated sulphides and quartz veins.

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.* *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	Drill hole information including collar location and drill direction are documented in **Appendix 1** and the body of the announcement.
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.* *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.* *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	The reported intersections are length weighted average grade intervals calculated using a minimum 2.0 g/t Au cut off with a maximum of 2m consecutive internal waste within the interval. No upper gold cut off has been applied. No metal equivalents are 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 Garden Well gold deposit was drilled at -56° to -75° towards 261° to 290°azimuth to drill perpendicular to the interpreted strike of mineralisation. The mineralised zone is moderately east dipping, and the intersections reported generally approximate the interpreted 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*	Refer to the body of the announcement.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	
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.*	The current phase of drilling at Garden Well Main has been comprehensively reported in this announcement.
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.*	There is no other information material to the reported results.
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).*	Infill drilling will occur where appropriate, and extensional drilling will be conducted along strike for additional resources.
	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	See diagrams in main text

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APPENDIX 1 – Exploration Results

Hole ID	Project	Y	X	Z	Dip	Azimuth	Total Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au ppm
RRLGDDD187	Garden Well	6913026	437348	497.8	-57	264	546.7	501	505.4	4.4	3.72
RRLGDDD188	Garden Well	6912621	437328	494.2	-57	290	609.7	479.23	488.8	9.57	4.43
RRLGDDD189W1	Garden Well	6912840	437314	496.9	-66	246	543.9	430	433	3	3.51
RRLGDDD189W1	Garden Well							440	444	4	3.28
RRLGDDD190	Garden Well	6912658	437328	494.5	-56	284	534.6	404	410	6	2.32
RRLGDDD191	Garden Well	6912658	437331	494.4	-60	289	561.7	431.36	441	9.64	3.65
RRLGDDD191	Garden Well							493.64	495	1.36	8.5
RRLGDDD192B	Garden Well	6912655	437337	494.4	-66	288	591.8	436.81	443.12	6.31	3.25
RRLGDDD192B	Garden Well							457.93	464.13	6.2	8.7
RRLGDDD192BW1	Garden Well	6912655	437337	494.4	-66	288	498.8	417	418.09	1.09	20.1
RRLGDDD192BW1	Garden Well							426.05	430	3.95	4.58
RRLGDDD192BW1	Garden Well							432.1	433	0.9	23.8
RRLGDDD193	Garden Well	6912908	437358	498.2	-58	272	552.3	430	433.44	3.44	5.76
RRLGDDD193	Garden Well							473.14	476.16	3.02	6.23
RRLGDDD193	Garden Well							485.66	496.42	10.76	2.26
RRLGDDD194	Garden Well	6912621	437325	494.2	-69	263	531.7	395.93	403.12	7.19	3.12
RRLGDDD194	Garden Well							406.8	411.23	4.43	3.79
RRLGDDD194	Garden Well							442	448	6	2.98
RRLGDDD195	Garden Well	6912620	437334	493.9	-75	261	600.7	482.26	489.32	7.06	2.85
RRLGDDD195	Garden Well							492.44	516.93	24.49	3.16
RRLGDDD195W1	Garden Well	6912620	437334	493.9	-75	262	588.9	460	468.9	8.9	3.22
RRLGDDD196	Garden Well	6912746	437369	496.4	-53	262	546.6	467	471	4	2.52
RRLGDDD197	Garden Well	6912746	437372	496.4	-58	262	570.8	434.07	438.51	4.44	2.78
RRLGDDD197	Garden Well							481	489	8	2.11